

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1856.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the ends Thou Aims't at be thy Country's, Thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1860

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ANOTHER OUTLAW IN JAIL.

FRIEL, YOUNGEST OF ALLEN GANG, GIVES HIMSELF UP.

Sidna Allen and Wesley Edwards, two of the Allen gang, were taken late today in a carriage shed at the home of his father, Jack Allen, eight miles from here. He cheerfully submitted to arrest and tonight occupies a cell in the Hillsville jail with his cousin, Claude Swanson Allen, who surrendered without resistance to the detective yesterday.

Hillsville, Va., March 29.—Friel Allen, a blue-eyed stripling of 17, youngest of the eight of the Allen gang, each indicted for the five murders in the Carroll county court house a fortnight ago, was taken late today in a carriage shed at the home of his father, Jack Allen, eight miles from here. He cheerfully submitted to arrest and tonight occupies a cell in the Hillsville jail with his cousin, Claude Swanson Allen, who surrendered without resistance to the detective yesterday.

Only Sidna Allen, a man of middle age, and his young nephew, Wesley Edwards, both bold mountaineers of reckless daring, are fugitives tonight. They are the last of the outlaw band whose fusillade killed a judge, sheriff, prosecutor, juror and bystander on March 14.

Friel Allen two days ago deserted the two men still at large and brought back tonight their ultimatum of defiance. Both are prepared to resist until death.

A father's anxiety to have his youngest son spared a terrible death in the mountains is assumed to be the cause of Friel Allen's capture. Jack Allen was not involved in the court house shooting, but it is known that since his son, Friel, joined the outlaws he has been endeavoring to advise him to submit to the mercy of the law.

Just how the parent communicated with the boy has not been learned.

Hillsville has hardly digested the excitement incident to Claude Allen's bloodless capture yesterday, when Friel Allen slipped into town late today, the prisoner of Detective Thomas L. Bledsoe, leader of the mountain campaign against the outlaws, and De-

The young mountaineer, of slender build and boyish face, was unhandcuffed and cantered into town with smiles and nods to those who recognized him. He showed, however, the ill effects of two weeks with little food or shelter.

The young prisoner talked glibly of his conversations with Sidna Allen and Wesley Edwards. The former, he said, admitted killing Judge Thornton L. Massee, while the latter acknowledged shooting Commonwealth's Attorney William Foster. His own part in the tragedy he discreetly evaded discussing. He brought, however, first hand information of the desperate wraits of Sidna Allen, leader of the band, and his consciousness of guilt.

In the dialect of the mountains he told his story, heeding interruptions and answering all queries.

"Uncle Sidna told me," related the boy with unrestrained frankness, "that he never expected to see his family again. He hopes the detectives will get discouraged so that he can get away, but if they keep after him I think he will be shot killing them. He will never surrender. He did not like it when I left him. He told me I was making a mistake, but I was tired and hungry."

"Sidna said he shot his pistol empty three times. He always was angry with Judge Massee. He said he shot Judge Massee and that Wesley shot Mr. Foster. Uncle Sidna said he intended to get as many of the court officers as he could. When he was shooting the people in the street, he really did not know he was firing at any of the jury. He said he saw men running and thought they needed shooting at."

"The day after the shooting Uncle Sidna and Cousin Wesley and I went to the mountains. Wesley had two pistols and Uncle Sidna had a revolver and a shotgun. We all had plenty of shells. We got plenty of rations for a while. We were hidden under a ledge by leaves, from there we moved to another rock and saw the officers raid my Aunt Alberta's house."

"Some of the detectives came within 15 or 20 yards of us. I wanted to leave but Uncle Sidna said if the detectives came closer he would fire."

"Uncle Sidna was shot in the arm at the court house and the same bullet went into his side and back. It is still there. His hurts were fixed by one of the family. No doctor saw him so far as I know. At daylight Monday, Uncle Sidna got some food in a sack. We had plenty of crackers and butter and sugar and stayed in the ivy and laurel bushes for ten

REPORTS ON COTTON.

SENATE COMMITTEE FAVORS SMITH BILL ON STATISTICS.

Measure is to Give Cotton People Full Information on Consumption, Stock and Exports.

Washington, March 29.—The senate committee on agriculture has agreed that next Tuesday it will recommend the adoption of the resolution of Senator Smith of South Carolina amending the law regarding the present method of securing cotton statistics very materially and will greatly interest both the cotton consumers and producers as well as the various exchanges throughout the country. Following is a copy of the resolution, as it will be passed:

"That the director of the census be authorized and directed to collect and publish in connection with the ginners' report of cotton production provided for in section 9 of an Act of congress entered, 'An act to provide for a permanent census,' approved March 6, 1902, statistics of the number of bales of cotton consumed in manufacturing establishments of every character, the number of bales held in stock by such manufacturing establishments and the number of bales exported. The statistics shall be collected and published in the same manner, and under the same rules and regulations as the ginners' reports are collected and published except that the statistics herein provided for shall be published monthly at the same time and in the same manner that the monthly ginners' report is published. The director of the census shall furnish to the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture immediately prior to the publication of each report of that bureau regarding the cotton crop the statistics hereinbefore mentioned and the said bureau of statistics shall publish the same in connection with each of its reports concerning cotton."

MARRIAGE LICENSE RECORD.

Couple From New York and Charlotte Secure License Here Sunday.

A couple, the groom from New York city and the bride from Charlotte, from the farthest off of any couple yet to secure a marriage license and to be married in this city, secured their license here Sunday and were married by Clerk of Court L. I. Parrott immediately after he issued them the license. The names of the contracting parties were: Phillip P. Beledan of New York, and Mary Ellen Burt of Charlotte, N. C.

Other marriage licenses were issued Saturday to Jefferson Nelson and Agnes Gary of Concord; Alexander Myers and Rebecca Miller of Sumter; Senator Wilson and Mary Jane Taylor of Sumter, all colored.

Fire at Summertown.

Summertown, March 30.—A rather serious fire for a small village occurred here today about 3 a. m. when the glazing establishment of Mayor Henry A. Tisdale was burned to the ground. For a time it seemed as if the railway depot and other buildings near by would burn, but the fact that there was but little mud enabled the citizens to confine the flames to the one building. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss is about \$3,000, partially covered by insurance. Mr. Tisdale will build again, a larger and better outfit, and will be ready for ginning next season's crop.

Mr. J. V. Wilson, of Columbia, spent Saturday in town.

days, but with nothing else to eat except those crackers. The day before yesterday I decided to leave and we separated. I was just starved out. I left them on the mountain top about three miles from Piper's Gap road. "Near where we were in the laurel was a log we had planned to use as a breastwork in case of attack."

Friel disclaimed knowledge of the part Claude Allen took in the shooting, and denied knowledge of the activities of Sidna Edwards, Victor Allen and Bud Marion, now in jail at Roanoke.

Both Friel and his cousin, Claude, probably will leave here during the night or at daybreak for Galax, taking the noon train tomorrow there for Roanoke, where the two prisoners will join their kinsfolk in jail.

The detectives thus far have won \$1,500 of \$3,100 reward offered by Gov. Mann for the capture of the outlaws.

BABBS ON CROP MARKETING.

FARMERS' UNION HEAD URGES SCIENTIFIC PLAN AT STATE UNIVERSITY.

Students Asked to Help Solve an Important Question—Interesting and Instructive.

Columbia State.

"We must learn how to market," said E. W. Dabbs, president of the State Farmers' union yesterday, addressing the students of the University of South Carolina on the question of scientific marketing of crops. His address was one of the best and most instructive that has been delivered at the university this year. President Dabbs made a strong appeal to the college of the State to help answer the question as to how the farmers shall market scientifically all of their crops.

"It is a pleasure to me," said President Dabbs, "to be in your presence today to speak to you in as few words as possible on a matter of practical import, and in asking your assistance in solving one of the greatest problems that confront us in our social and economic relations.

"In our declaration of the purposes of the Farmers' union we say, in the course of modern industrial development we find it necessary that the farmer not only apply the principles of scientific agriculture, but that he systematize his business by cooperation and apply the principles of scientific commerce. Heretofore, our efforts have been along the line of saving in our purchases, not realizing that if we are an agricultural people, we are producers, and should be more interested in securing a just return for the products of our labor and our soil than in the saving of a few cents or dollars on our purchases. I have found in my experience that the greatest reason why our farmers do not take kindly to a diversified system of agriculture is that we have no system of marketing our crops. Men will tell me that if they were to farm as the experts of the various departments suggest, that they would not know what to do with the corn, the oats, the cotton and the hogs that they might grow. Feeling that we have been laying entirely too much stress upon the subject of production and none whatever upon the subject of marketing, I have made it the burden of the message that I have carried to the people of this State in the last three years that we must learn how to market.

"Realizing that you gentlemen of the faculty are now the moulders of the opinions of these young minds, and that you young gentlemen of the student-body will be the moulders of the minds of the State in the years of the near future, it has been borne in upon me more and more that we must call you to our assistance and ask you to study this problem of scientific marketing, and give us the results of your investigations. Production without distribution is oftentimes a curse. We have an apt illustration of this in the tremendous cotton crop of 1911, when the South, as a whole, paid something like three hundreds of millions of dollars for the privilege of producing three or four million bales more than a normal crop. Greater evidence that we do not produce too much cotton is shown in the trend of prices during the last 90 days when cotton that remained in the field open to all the elements for six months has, in some instances, brought as much as middling cotton did last November when our people were demoralized. In my humble judgment there has never been over-production in the history of the world since the days when Joseph was called into power in the land of Egypt during those seven years of plenty. And what did they do with those bountiful crops? Did they throw them upon the markets of the world regardless of the demand? Rather did they not build storehouses under the direction of the Almighty and keep the surplus of those crops for the lean years which He had told them would follow? We do not now have direct revelation of what size our crops will be, but we do know that years of plenty are followed by lean years, and that years of leanness are followed by years of plenty, and will probably continue so in the years to come. In our years of plenty let us prepare for our years of leanness."

Yes sir, the railroad from Hartsville to Sumter is being laid with \$0 pound rail. This looks mighty like a trunk line to Charleston.—Hartsville Messenger.

KILLS SHERWOOD MEASURE.

PASSES SMOOT BILL INCREASING PENSIONS 20 MILLIONS.

"Dollar-a-Day" Proposition Already Passed by House, Turned Down by Vote of 51 to 16 — Senator Overman's Reference to South's Pension Burden Draws Tart Reply from Michigan Colleague.

Washington, March 29.—The senate tonight, by a vote of 51 to 16, rejected the Sherwood "dollar-a-day" pension bill, which had passed the House, and enacted the Smoot general age and service pension law, which, it is estimated, will increase the pension roll by \$20,000,000 annually during the next five years.

During the debate Senator Overman's reference to the burdens of the Southern people because of pension legislation brought a tart reply from Senator William Allen Smith, of Michigan.

ALARMING RUMORS SQUELCHED.

U. S. Government Denies Reports Bearing on Mexican Situation.

Washington, March 29.—A series of rumors concerning the Mexican situation, covering every possible phase of activity on the part of the American Government, from actual intervention and the assemblage of great military forces on the border down to the dispatch of an embassy guard to the Mexican Capital, surged through official Washington today.

All the alarmist stories appeared to have had their inception at points where there would be naturally little information of plans of the two Governments. It is quite certain that they did not originate in Washington, and as the Mexican Capital has been cut off from telegraphic communication with the outside world since 7 o'clock last night, they were attributed to the insurgent press agents. Officials were kept busy today denying stories or tempering them with additions of fact that deprived them wholly of sensational features.

It was declared by one Government official, and denied by another, however, that the United States had permitted a shipment of arms and ammunitions to go through to the Madero Government.

President Taft does not believe there is ground for intervention and has not changed that belief as the result of the battles in Mexico within the last few days. Consequently, it can be stated positively no steps have been taken within that time to strengthen the American military force for operation in Mexican territory. The supposition that anything of importance could be done in that direction without some knowledge on the part of the country at large and a direct appeal to Congress is declared by the military authorities to be absurd upon a mere inspection of the condition of the army within the United States at this time.

In fact, the only action on the part of the Government which might be regarded as in any way connected with the Mexican situation was the dispatch of 1,00 standard Krag rifles from New York to arm the American colony in the City of Mexico. Even this was done on the recommendation of Ambassador Wilson with the full consent of the Mexican Government, and with the assurance that the American residents were to act simply as a police force and are not to support either side in the present struggle.

In outside circles there was talk of the establishment of a small American military force as an embassy guard in Mexico, like that now maintained in Peking by the American marines, but Ambassador Wilson has not asked for any such force and it will not be sent otherwise.

BOB TAYLOR DEAD.

Senator From Tennessee Dies in Washington.

Washington, March 31.—Robert L. Taylor, United States senator from Tennessee, "Fiddling Bob" to all the South, died here today, unable to withstand the shock of an operation for gall stones, performed last Thursday.

Early this morning the senator began to fail to respond to stimulants. Mrs. Taylor, worn out by a day and night vigil, had gone to her apartments. At 3 o'clock this morning the senator began to sink so rapidly that she was sent for. She was at his side when the end came at 9:40 o'clock.

BLEASE WOULD KILL CAMPAIGN

WILL TRY TO STOP THE COUNTY-TO-COUNTY TOUR OF THE STATE.

Entirely Problematical Whether or Not the National Delegation Will go Instructed or Uninstructed—Senatorial Campaign a Problem, Too.

Columbia, March 30.—The restriction of the primary, the abolition of the county to county campaign and the election of a delegation to the national convention will be among the questions to be considered by the State Democratic convention, which is to be held in Columbia, May 15. Eighteen delegates, double the representation in the national Congress, will be elected to the Baltimore convention. It is problematical as to whether the delegation will go in instructed.

For the past several days there has been a rumor to the effect that an attempt would be made at the State convention to amend the constitution of the Democratic party, so as to eliminate the county-to-county canvass by the candidates. It is said that the forces in the convention in favor of the governor will try to put the amendment through. It is hardly probable that the attempt will be successful. The plan proposed is to let each of the candidates make an individual canvass of the State. Very few of the voters would be reached under this plan. The county-to-county campaign seems to be firmly fixed in South Carolina politics.

In the past when there were a number of candidates in the race for the United States Senate it has been customary to hold two campaigns, one for the senatorial candidates and one for the State officials. So far only two candidates have announced for the Senate, B. R. Tillman and Jasper W. Talbert, both of Edgefield county. It is said that Senator Tillman will not make a canvass of the State, but that he will make only one or two speeches. Mr. Talbert has already announced that he will make a campaign. The two campaigns will be combined this year, is the opinion of members of the executive committee.

The itinerary for the campaign will be prepared by the new executive committee of the party, to be elected at the county conventions May 6. The committee will meet, very probably, when the State convention convenes here May 15, and decide upon the itinerary. The first campaign meeting was held in 1910 at Sumter, June 22. The national convention of the Democratic party will be held in Baltimore, June 25. It has been suggested, as many of those directly interested in the campaign will attend the national convention, that the first campaign meeting be held this year June 17. Six meetings would be held and then a rest of one week, resuming the campaign July 1.

The indications are that few of the State officials will have opposition. All State officials, with the exception of Capt. R. H. Jennings, the State treasurer, have announced that they will ask for re-election.

No opposition has developed to R. M. McCown, secretary of State; E. J. Watson, commissioner of agriculture, commerce and industries; J. E. Swearingen, the State superintendent of education; A. W. Jones, comptroller general.

S. T. Carter, present chief clerk to Capt. Jennings, and D. W. McLaurin, State land agent of the sinking fund commission, have announced their candidacy for the position of State treasurer, and Senator D. A. Spivey will likely run.

The term of John G. Richards, Jr., as a member of the railroad commission, will expire this year and he has already announced that he will ask re-election. He will be opposed by John H. Wharton, member of the Senate from Laurens and former commissioner, and James Canler, who has been in the race for the position for many years.

Attorney General Lyon has announced that he will offer for re-election. He will be opposed by H. H. Evans, of Newberry, and T. H. Peoples, a member of the House from Barnwell county.

There will be only two candidates in the race for the governorship, Ira B. Jones and the present governor.

Few announcements have been made as to the candidates for Congress from the various districts of the State. It is very probable that every congressman from this State will ask for re-election.

The fight for the control of the State convention between the Blease and anti-Blease forces will start at

FERTILIZER SHIPMENTS SMALL.

Approximately Seventy Per Cent of Last Years Shipments at This Date.

The shipments of fertilizer for this season are considerably less up to date than they were last year at this time when approximately all of the fertilizer had been shipped out of Charleston.

This information was learned Saturday when it was stated at the A. C. L. Railroad freight depot that the fertilizer handled this season up to date was approximately seventy per cent of the amount of fertilizer handled here a year up to the same time. At the Southern freight depot it was stated that the amount handled by that road this season was about six per cent of the amount handled last year by the same time. The amount handled by the Northwestern is approximately the same as that handled by the Atlantic Coast Line.

It was further learned that this year, although the fertilizer season was very much later than it was last year, there had been no congestion as there was in 1911, when everything in the railroad yards was tied up and delayed because of congestion in handling the fertilizer shipments. The fertilizer when placed on the sidetracks has been handled readily by the farmers and there has been no delay in the delivery like there was last year when the farmers had good weather for plowing and often refused to stop their plowing to haul their fertilizer. This year the rains have helped the railroad people in this respect for being unable to plow, the farmers employed every good day when the roads were not too bad in hauling their fertilizers.

The shipments have dropped off somewhat in the past two days, but considerable more fertilizer is expected before the end of the season.

One thing that has tended to prevent congestion this season is the use of the big new freight yard in Charleston, where the fertilizer trains can be handled easily and classified according to the stations at which they will be left, something that was impossible last year, owing to the crowded condition of the yard there. This classification of cars before they leave Charleston has aided the local people considerably for they have not been called upon to do this work, which they had to do last year, but which should have been done in Charleston before the trains were shipped out from there.

There has been a little trouble caused for a few days by the recent freshet, but as the water rapidly went down and the small amount of damage done was soon repaired this did not delay the shipments a great deal nor did it more than fill up the yard tracks for some days.

SKYSCRAPER COMMENCED.

Work on City National Bank Building Started by Contractors.

The work on Sumter's skyscraper building has commenced.

The contractors Monday morning started workmen to digging down in the ground to a depth sufficient to place the foundation for the big seven story building which after November, 1912, will be the home of the City National Bank. From now on the work will be pushed as rapidly forward as possible until it is completed.

During the past month the old building has been taken down and Saturday saw the last of debris removed from the grounds. Now the contractor, W. Lee Harbin, of Lexington, N. C., has free space to place his materials for the building which he will erect. Council has granted the use of the streets for piling the building materials and it is probable that there will be little delay in the construction unless it occurs from the inability to get materials.

B. Frank Kelly, of Bishopville, was in the city Friday.

The club meetings April 27.

The question of the restriction of the primary will very probably be discussed in the convention. This would mean the application of the State election law to the primary and would require registration. The present voting strength is about 110,000. The adoption of the new rule, in the opinion of many, would cut down the vote by about 50,000. It is said that this movement will be fought strenuously by the Blease forces in the convention.

Reports received in Columbia indicate that there will be an abundant crop of county candidates for all positions.