

The Watchman and Southron.
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The Sumter Watchman was founded in 1850 and the True Southron in 1864. The Watchman and Southron now has the combined circulation and influence of both of the old papers, and is manifestly the best advertising medium in Sumter.

Gov. Blease suggests that Senators Tillman and Smith, the Governor and the Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee be sent to the Baltimore convention as the delegates at large from this State. Why not make it Senators Tillman and Smith, Gov. Blease and former Chief Justice Jones? This would certainly be a representative delegation and an agreement on this ticket would obviate a factional fight in the State Convention.

Gov. Blease opposes sending an instructed delegation to Baltimore and in this we agree with him. If the convention will elect worthy men and steadfast Democrats, and not a lot of cheap politicians, as delegates, and then adopt a resolution requiring them to vote as a unite, a majority controlling the action of the delegation, the convention will have gone as far as it should in advance of the national convention. We are opposed to sending delegates to a convention tied hand and foot. Conditions may develop between the time of the meeting of the State convention and the National Convention that would entirely change the complexion of things and the delegates should have some liberty of action. A representative delegation is just as apt to know what is right and proper as the State convention and we are willing to trust the delegates who shall be elected by the convention, provided they are pledged to abide by the unit rule.

The opposition to Senator Tillman may develop strength as the campaign progresses, but at present neither Mr. Talbert nor Mr. Dial appears to have the remotest chance of election, unless Senator Tillman's health should entirely fail, forcing his retirement from the race. The possibility of such condition arising after the entry list has closed is more than a gambler's chance, and Messrs. Talbert and Dial are probably counting on being on the eligible list in the event of Senator Tillman's enforced withdrawal. They may not hope for Senator Tillman's physical breakdown, but as such an occurrence is within the limit of probabilities, it is just as well to be on the safe side and be prepared to grasp an unusual political opportunity.

Col. Roosevelt says he will run again if defeated this time, so it seems there is to be no relief from mountebank politics. We were in hope that his defeat by Taft would end his political career and remove from public life the most dangerous personality of the past half century, but nothing can curb his ambition or make a dent in his egotism.

Who stole Woodrow Wilson's letters? Was it an agent of one of his unscrupulous Democratic rivals, or a representative of the non-partisan big interests that are fighting Wilson personally and do not care who wins the nomination so long as it is not Wilson? The trend of events leads one to believe that it is Wilson against the entire field—Republican as well as Democrat.

Capt. John G. Capers, National Republican committeeman for South Carolina, has announced his candidacy for congress in the 4th district in opposition to Jos. T. Johnson. He states that he bases his hope of election upon the fact that there are 12,000 white Republican voters in the district who will vote for a respectable white Republican, if they have the chance. These men, he alleges, came originally from North Carolina and Tennessee to work in the cotton mills, and although Republicans, have been voting in the Democratic primary because there was no respectable Republican party with which they could affiliate. If Capt. Capers' estimate of the number of white Republicans in the 4th district is even approximately correct what will be the effect upon the Democratic primary this year, if they rally to the support of Capt. Capers? Can they

vote in the Democratic primary in August and then vote for Capt. Capers at the general election in November? If they are Republicans in national politics have they any right to take part in the Democratic primary that is held to select the party candidates for county and State officers and for the United States senate and congress? This is a matter that requires investigation and consideration. We have no idea that Capt. Capers' claim that there are 12,000 white Republican voters in the 4th district is any where near the truth; but if there is even one-fourth that number of Republicans who expect to vote in the Democratic primary in August and then support the Republican Congressional candidates in the general election, something should be done to purge the Democratic club rolls before the primary. No Republican has a right to have a voice in the selection of the candidates of the Democratic party, consequently no Republican should be enrolled in a Democratic club or allowed to vote in the primary. If there are anything like so many Republicans in the mill towns of the Piedmont section they really hold the balance of power in the Democratic primary and dictate the choice of candidates for State offices. Capt. Capers has furnished a theme for surmise and discussion respecting the personnel of the Democratic party in the Piedmont section where a tremendous vote is polled in every primary.

Will Gov. Blease explain in what manner and from what source a State chairman derives profit from dispensing political patronage. Is there a salary attached to the position of patronage dispenser or does the dispenser levy graft on the patronage seekers?

Gen. Willie Jones has said he will decline re-election as State chairman, but he will unanimously reconsider, if a few more influential politicians follow Gov. Blease's lead and whispering it around that Willie Jones should be re-elected State chairman.

The bank that refuses to recognize Blease's Bank Examiner will run the risk of having its charter revoked. There may be neither law nor precedent for such action, but Governor Blease is pledged to stand up for his friends, law or no law, and he will have to do something strenuous to bolster up his bank's examiner.

CITADEL CADET KILLED.

Louis Dotterer, Acting as Marker in Pit, Struck by Bullet When He Raised His Head.

Charleston, April 9.—Cadet Louis Dotterer, son of Dr. Louis Dotterer, was killed this afternoon at the rifle range where the cadets of the Citadel have been in camp for ten days. The young man was in the pit, serving as a marker, and it is said that he raised his head above the ground at the wrong time and received the bullet from a Krag-Jorgensen rifle.

A hurry call was sent for Dr. Mulhally, the surgeon in attendance upon the race track, but when he reached the young man he was already dead. Death must have been instantaneous. Dotterer was 18 years of age. He was popular among his college mates and the accident is generally deplored.

EXCURSION RATES VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Premier Carrier of the South

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Account American Cotton Manufacturers Association. Tickets on sale March 31st and April 1st, final limit April 7th, 1912.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Account Southern Commercial Congress. Tickets on sale April 5th, 6th and 7th, with final limit April 20th, 1912.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Account National Drainage Congress. Tickets on sale April 7th, 8th and 9th, final limit April 25th, 1912, unless tickets are extended until May 6th, which extension may be had by depositing tickets and upon payment of \$1.00 per ticket.

ATLANTA, GA.—Account Atlanta Music Festival. Tickets on sale April 21st to 26th, inclusive, with final limit April 30th, 1912.

For rates, tickets, etc., apply to Ticket Agent or address:
W. E. McGEE,
Division Passenger Agent,
Charleston, S. C.
J. L. MEEK,
Asst. Gen. Passenger Agent,
Atlanta, Ga.

MANY MEXICANS KILLED.

REBELS ROUTED IN FIERCE BATTLE AT JOJUTLA, MORALOS.

Five Hundred Men Killed and Town Recaptured From Force of Zapatistas After Several Days' Occupation.

Mexico City, April 9.—Rebel forces were routed from the town of Jojutla, Moralos, an important commercial centre, today and 500 of their number killed in the battle, according to dispatches made public at the department of interior today. Jojutla fell into the hands of a Zapatista band several days ago. Today the federals surrounded the town and stormed the little city from all sides. Artillery was used with deadly effect. The federal loss is placed at three officers and 40 men killed and wounded.

Alfonso Barrera Zambrano, nephew of the president, who was in command of a corps of rurales, is among the dead. Early reports that Emiliano Zapatista was in personal command of the rebels is denied.

MANY BOYS TO GATHER.

Management of National Corn Exposition Expects to Have 1,000 Boys at Corn Growers' School.

Columbia, April 11.—One thousand boys in school together is not a rare sight, but a gathering of one thousand boys around a banquet board is unique. And when it is said that those one thousand boys are Corn Club boys, from all the corn growing states, what a sight it will be.

This is the plan of the National Corn Exposition management, to have a great exposition school for prize winners in the county contests of the Boys' Corn Clubs, as conducted throughout the Southern States by the Federal Farm Demonstration bureau, and the city council of Columbia, where the Corn Exposition is to be held next January, has announced that the city will give a banquet to the one thousand or more boys attending the exposition school.

The school will consist of the two boys in each county winning first and second place in the Boys' Corn Club contests. The school will open on Monday, January 27th, 1912, the opening day of the exposition, and will continue one week. The faculty will consist of agricultural experts from all parts of the country who will be in attendance on the exposition, which is much more than a mere corn show. It is a great national agricultural exposition, not being confined to corn alone, and the opportunity which it affords for agricultural education is unexcelled.

The boys attending the exposition school will be quartered in a large building, near the main exposition buildings, and they will be in charge of representatives of the Farm Demonstration Work. The boys will be organized into a semi-military organization, and while the men of the demonstration department will have close supervision over them, it is planned that the boys themselves will be given certain responsibilities. They will visit the exhibits in the mornings and in the afternoons will have parades, and will be given special instruction in corn judging, stock judging and the like. The boys will be asked to prepare reports of what they see and the best of these reports will be sent to the home papers for publication.

Then on Saturday night, the last night, comes the banquet, given by the City of Columbia in honor of the Corn Club boys. There will be speeches by some of the most notable men in the country, and in fact it will be a genuine banquet, just like grown-up folks have.

Prof. O. B. Martin, Assistant in Charge of the Boys' Department of the Farm Demonstration Work, will be in charge of all preliminary arrangements for the exposition school, and he has entered upon the work with characteristic enthusiasm and energy.

EXCURSION RATES VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Premier Carriers of the South.

Account of unveiling monument to Women of the Confederacy, Southern Railway announces greatly reduced excursion fares to Columbia, S. C., from all points within the State, on basis of three cents per mile plus twenty-five cents for individuals, and for parties of twenty-five or more travelling together on one ticket, a rate of one cent per mile will be granted, tickets to be sold April 10th, and 11th, good to reach original starting point returning not later than midnight of April 13th, 1912.

Extra coaches will be provided on all trains arriving Columbia to comfortably accommodate visitors for this occasion.
For further information apply to Ticket Agents or address:
W. E. McGEE, D. P. A.,
Charleston, S. C.
J. L. MEEK, A. G. P. A.,
Atlanta, Ga.

IMPORTANT PATENT DECISION.

Henry vs. Dick.—The Rotary Mimeograph Case.

To the Editor of the Scientific American:

With sincere and profound respect for the great learning and ability of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, I beg, nevertheless to ask the following questions, after careful study of the controlling and dissenting opinions announced in the Henry-Dick case:

Why is it that the public press generally assumed, as it clearly did, that the three dissenting justices must be right, and the four justices whose opinion control must be wrong?

Why is it that the Attorney General, an official who would seem peculiarly in a position demanding that he accept the announced opinion of the court, assumes that the majority opinion is wrong, and seeks to have the case reheard and the decision reversed?

Is there any reason to assume that the three justices who join in the dissent are better versed in the law than the four who join in the controlling opinion? Certainly no one, lawyer or layman, can read the opinions without realizing that in the analysis and application of cited cases the logic and advantage are with the majority.

Apart from the strong leaning toward the side of State's right, an ever fruitful point of controversy, and aside from the manifest fear that certain trust prosecutions will fail, which many believe never should have been begun, the dissenting opinions seem to rest upon a fear that at some future time some one may do things that certainly seem incredible, if not impossible.

The machine in question, a mimeograph or device for reproducing typewritten papers, was sold with this notice upon it (italics mine):

"This machine is sold by the A. B. Dick Co., with the license restriction that it may be used only with the stencil paper, ink and other supplies made by A. B. Dick Company, Chicago, U. S. A."

This seems clearly to show that it is the machine that is sold, and that it, the machine, may be used on the terms and conditions stated, that is, only with the specific ink, paper, etc. The restriction does not, and could not, control or limit the manufacture, sale, or use of ink for or to or by the general public. The public is free to make, and to buy, and to use, ink of any kind for any and every purpose for which it was free to make, to buy, or use ink prior to invention or existence of the mimeograph. The invention created a new field for ink. The inventor or his assigns had the exclusive right, by reason of his patent, to make, to use, and to vend to others to use, the patented machine or invention, with or without ink, paper, etc. He or they had the right to manufacture and to sell the machine, and to license or authorize the purchaser to use that machine, on any terms he or they saw fit, just as anyone may make sale of any property with condition that it shall be used only in a certain way or for a certain purpose, title to revert on breach of condition. The condition stated was that the machine might be used, but only with certain ink, stencil paper,

etc. It was his or their privilege to forbid any use whatever of the machine during life of the patent. Of necessity, the greater right included the lesser one of forbidding use of the machine except in a certain way, or for a certain purpose, or with certain materials. The public could accept these terms, or decline them.

In what way is any monopoly created by the license restriction, which was the sole matter before the court? As expressly stated by Mr. Justice Lurton in the majority opinion: "The stencil, the paper and ink made by the patentee will continue to be unpatented. Any one will be as free to make, sell and use like articles as they would be without this restriction, save in one particular, namely, they may not be sold to a user of one of the patentee's machines with intent that they shall be used in violation of the license."

And again: "The market for the sale of such articles to the users of his machine, which, by such a condition, he takes to himself, was a market which he alone created by the making and selling of a new invention. Had he kept his invention to himself, no ink could have been sold by others for use upon machines embodying that invention. By selling it subject to the restriction he took nothing from others and in no wise restricted their legitimate market."

The truth is, he broadened their market, presently and prospectively. Presently, by incurring other ingenious persons to devise other analogous machines requiring ink of similar character. Prospectively, by reason of the fact that when the patent on the machine expires, all ink makers may sell ink for use with the machine of the expired patent, in addition to all the uses previously existing and open to them. The restriction does not forbid the owner of the machine from buying and using the ink, paper, etc., as freely as he might otherwise do, for any and all purposes apart from the patented machine. It merely forbids use of the machine with or through the aid of those materials.

Whatever may be argued concerning jurisdiction, as to bringing within the contract persons not parties thereto, or as to conjectural future abuse, etc., one fact stands out clearly: The license restriction does not create, and the majority opinion does not sanction, any monopoly outside of or beyond that expressed in and by the claims of the patent on the machine. Anyone may make, use, and sell all the unpatented supplies, ink, paper, etc., to the same extent as before the patent issued, and when the patent expires, so that use of the machine can no longer be controlled thereby, there will be open to all this added field for the sale and use of such supplies for said machines. The supposed great evils to result from the decision are, I respectfully submit, greatly exaggerated, if not wholly imaginary.

A Patent Lawyer.

The Charleston Races.

Spartanburg Journal.
The race track situation in this State is interesting. Although the general assembly passed a bill which was supposed to prevent gambling on

horse races, it is said that there is a little "joker" attached to it which will give the association the privilege of continuing the degrading and demoralizing business. If Charleston can do that every little county fair in the State may have racing with all the attendant evils.

It is impossible to have races without betting. There is no use for any association to publish that all book-making and betting will be eliminated. They know it cannot be done. Wherever there are races, there the gamblers will assemble.

Worse than the betting is the widespread drinking places in violation of law. Worse still, where the season lasts several months as it does in Charleston, houses of ill fame are wide open and the number of inmates are greatly increased. An established race track draws only sporting men and disreputable women. The whole tendency is to lower the morals of a community and weaken genuine manhood.

As a general thing, so far as public expression is given in the press of the city, Charleston is in favor of the race track and all the consequent evils. They are willing to let bad enough alone until they can get something worse.

We are sure, however, that a large portion of the people are opposed to the races and they deprecate the fact that the city is under the control of the racing association.

Dr. Howard Lee Jones, of the Citadel Square Baptist church, Sunday night preached a sermon dealing with the situation which no true Charlestonian can ignore. In Monday's News and Courier there is a short notice of the sermon, from which the following paragraphs are taken:

"The speaker gave as the fundamental causes for the wide-open rottenness that exists here today the lack of leaders, the iniquitous administration of law and the cowardice of the Christian people.

"If any there were in his audience last night who expected Dr. Jones to lay the blame of present conditions on the race track promoters and devotees, they were disappointed, notwithstanding the fact that he was particularly severe in his denunciation of the Racing Association and those connected with it. But this Dr. Jones described as but one of the many outward manifestations of the spirit that now exists in the community. Nor did the speaker place the entire responsibility on the mayor of the city, although he referred to him in no complimentary terms. The whole trouble, as Dr. Jones diagnosed the case, lay in the pollution of the fountains."

Coker College was quite in evidence Thursday at the station. There was one car filled with the Coker College students and the young ladies kept things very lively for a while with the college cheers and songs. They seemed to be making good use of their outing to advertise their college and at the same time to enjoy themselves to the full. They attracted a great deal of attention to themselves from all who were at the station.

Life's Two Classes.
The world is divided into two great classes, yourself and other people. The latter is more numerous and the former more important.

"Feed Dr. Hess Stock Tonic on Three Months Test at Our Expense." --Dr. Hess & Clark

This is what Dr. Hess & Clark write us, and we stand ready to make good that guarantee to the letter. If it doesn't pay, return to us the empty packages and we will refund your money.

Feeding Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is just like applying fertilizer to the soil. Fertilizer makes the soil yield; Dr. Hess Stock Tonic makes the digestive organs convert more feed into growth.

Sometimes 50 per cent of the food a healthy animal eats is found undigested in the manure. If this wasn't true, how could we fatten our hogs on the corn that passes through the other stock undigested? Feeding medical ingredients will reduce this waste. Every medical writer in the universe says so.

Saving a part of the wasted nutrition by increasing digestion is known as the Dr. Hess Ideal of Stock feeding. Get this idea firmly in your mind. Do not allow the system to waste half of your feed—save a part of this waste. Every particle you save means profit to yourself.

Hundreds of Herds made Immune from the So-called Hog Cholera Epidemic by Feeding Dr. Hess Stock Tonic.

Dr. Hess & Clarke are having hundreds of letters from stockmen all over the corn belt that are saving their herds from the ravages of the Hog Cholera Epidemic by feeding Dr. Hess Stock Tonic and disinfecting the pens and sleeping quarters with Dr. Hess Dip and disinfectant.

Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is guaranteed to cure poultry ills and makes hens lay. It has the same growth and egg producing function as Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. One extra egg will pay for all the Pan-a-ce-a a hen eats for three months.

Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice.

A. A. STRAUSS & COMPANY,
PHONE NO. 85.
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