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The Sumter Watchman was founded in 1850 and the True Southern in 1866. The Watchman and Southern now has the combined circulation and influence of both of the old papers, and is manifestly the best advertising medium in Sumter.

Two years ago the nomination of Cole L. Blease for Governor was accomplished by the brazen fraud perpetrated in Charleston, where the ballot boxes were filled with fraudulent ballots voted by repeaters, foreigners and others who impersonated dead men whose names were on the club rolls. This fraud being crowned with success and the people submitting tamely to the outrage, the same trick has been worked on a wholesale scale in other counties. Cole L. Blease is again the nominee for Governor on the face of the returns, but the trick seems to have been overworked, and the enormity of the vote piled up has aroused the people to a sense of the indignity that has been put upon them. The State executive committee should go to the bottom of the matter and spare no effort to fasten the guilt on those who perpetrated and those who instigated the frauds. The Charleston frauds two years ago shook the confidence of many people in the primary, but this outrage of last Tuesday has brought the entire system into contempt. If the primary system cannot be purged and this disgrace wiped out the entire system will have to be changed and the primary election henceforth conducted under a stringent State law.

An ardent partisan of Gov. Blease who has worked for him early and late was telling some of his co-workers how it happened. He declared, "We have beat all the newspapers, all the preachers and a majority of the people and made Coley Governor again in spite of them." This is about as correct and truthful diagnosis of the situation as anyone could make.

MOISE DELEON STILL MISSING.

That Moise DeLeon, the wealthy architect and builder of Atlanta, a native Charlestonian, who is supposed to be lost in the Michigan woods, is simply taking a vacation for the purpose of rebuilding his nervous system, is the theory that is held by many of his relatives in Charleston, Sumter and Atlanta.

Early this month Mr. DeLeon went to visit his brother, Mr. E. W. DeLeon, head of the Casualty Company of America, whose home is in Chicago, and who is also a former Charlestonian. From Chicago he left for the fishing trip in the Michigan woods. On August 8th Mr. DeLeon left Chicago for Saginaw, and said that he was going fishing from there. Days passed and he was not heard from. A search was instituted by anxious relatives, and the police of Saginaw were notified. They stated that as far as they could find he never reached Saginaw.

Following the receipt of this information the Chicago, Saginaw and Michigan State police were called in on the case and according to the latest advices they have been unable to find a trace of the missing man. According to a statement made by the Atlanta Journal in their news columns Mr. DeLeon said to a friend just before leaving for the North: "I am going away for a month, and I am not going to tell a soul where I am." It is stated that for some time the health of Mr. DeLeon has been failing and that his nerves have been in very poor condition. He felt, it is said, that a complete rest, where no business matters could possibly reach his ears would prove of inestimable benefit to him, and therefore his relatives hope that he is not dead nor the victim of foul play as was first feared. In the meanwhile every effort is being made to find him.

Recently steps were taken in Atlanta and two of his business acquaintances, Roland Ransome and H. F. Fraser, were appointed temporary receivers of his assets. The receivers declare that no further or unusual claims have been made on his estate, and that his business, including the work on the Fulton Court House, in Georgia, appears to be in good shape.

Mr. D. D. Moise, who went from South Carolina to the home of the

missing man, in Atlanta, stated that he appears to have simply dropped from the earth, and said that none of his relatives, even his wife, had heard a word from him. Mr. Moise is in Atlanta to look after the business interest of Moise DeLeon, who is his cousin.

The missing man is a member of an old Charleston family, a family which lived in this city for generations. He left Charleston after taking his early education here, at the age of about 20 and when he graduated as an architect opened business in Atlanta. He has many relatives on both sides of his family in Charleston and there is the keenest interest felt among a large circle of friends and relatives as to his welfare.—News and Courier.

The Price of Cotton.

Whatever the government crop report to be issued next week shall show as to the condition of cotton for August, farmers will do well to be warned in advance against the misuse of this information which the bear speculators may be expected to attempt. It is not improbable that the September report for 1912 will show a condition approximately as good as did the September report of 1911; and on that basis the effort will probably be made to argue that the crop this year will be as large.

The Wall Street Journal points out the fallacy of such a contention "The salient fact which misled the cotton world last year," it says, "was that being an early crop, the deterioration which usually occurs in September took place in August, with the result that the September figures of the Government was not a true reflection of actual conditions." Our contemporaries then urges that the true way of determining the September condition of the crop is to average the June, July, August and September figures; and on this basis it forecasts that the condition of the crop this year will be lower than in any year since 1907, and that the final yield per acre will be smaller.

The Wall Street Journal shows further that there will be an active demand for all the cotton that can be produced in America this year. The emptiness of the bear argument that there would be so much cotton carried over from the big crop of 1911 as to dampen the demand for the new crop is exposed by the fact that the visible supply of cotton on September 1 is expected to be less than a million and a half bales, or a smaller amount than has been in sight in many previous years when the crop of the previous year had been comparatively small. The bulk of the present holdings are said to be in the hands of foreign mills and the northern mills of this country have bought more freely than the southern, but neither in this country nor abroad has the average mill bought beyond the middle of October.

The opinion is held among cotton observers, therefore, that it will require about 15,500,000 bales of American cotton to supply the world's demand for the coming year. Will the crop of this country be nearly so large as that? The Wall Street Journal plainly does not think so. It does not express its opinion on this point in so many words, but it does have this to say on the subject:

"Last year's enormous crop was due to perfect conditions, an early preparation and perfect summer and an open fall. Also there was an abnormal yield per acre in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. These States raised 7,494,000 bales of cotton from 13,944,000 acres (census figures) or an average of .53 bales per acre. The average yield of that area from 1904 to 1910 inclusive was .43 of a bale. From 1904 to 1910 the above mentioned States raised on an average about 5,000,000 bales of cotton.

"From 1904 to 1910 Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Louisiana averaged about .30 bales per acre, which applied to a combined acreage of 18,898,000 would produce about 6,100,000 bales in 1912, as compared with 6,664,000 in 1911. These figures call for less than 4,000,000 bales of cotton to be raised in Texas while most of the rabid bears have been estimating a yield of 5,500,000 bales for Texas. Only twice in its history did Texas ever raise 4,000,000 bales, and only three times in its history has it raised 3,500,000 bales. To raise 5,000,000 bales in 1912, Texas must grow .45 bales per acre. To produce 4,000,000 bales, Texas must raise .36 of a bale per acre, something she failed to do in 1910, 1909, 1907, 1905, 1903, 1902 and 1901."

These are the facts as they are presented by a financial authority for whose opinions and statistics we have great respect. If they are even approximately correct there is ample reason to believe that the price of this year's cotton crop will not average less than 12 cents the pound, and it should be considerably more than that.—News and Courier.

FARMERS' UNION NEWS

Practical Thoughts for Practical Farmers.

(Conducted by E. W. Dabbs, President S. C. Farmers Union.)

Some Random Thoughts.

"American cotton sold at Havana is bought under two forms of contract: (1) 'Have delivered terms' under which the buyer pays in cash on delivery from the vessel and on the basis of actual landing weight (spot cotton); (2) c. i. f. and 6 per cent tare."

"The most intelligent opinion in the cotton trade at Havre holds that 5 per cent is a fair rate on American cotton for tare, but that 4 per cent would be too low, and 6 per cent is too high. After a careful examination of the circumstances and without bearing any direct evidence from America on the subject, I am inclined to sustain this judgment."

The consul then goes on to show how some contracts are made on basis of actual tare and considers "this point of extraordinary importance as it affords a ground work for a more general application of the mutual weight agreement between buyer and seller."

"Another point of extreme importance is the disclosure that in the cotton trade of Havre, American sellers who are known to ship well baled and well bound cotton get a better price than others. The effect of this, of course, is to establish the condition that better packing produces better price and thus in effect lowers tare."

I must leave this discussion for a time because of other important matters, but before doing so let me urge our people to study this question in all its bearings. Take the last quotation for instance: "Even if the exporter gets a better price for well baled cotton does his local buyer pay the grower more for it than he does for the poorly baled cotton?" I think all my readers who have observed the sale of cotton at all will agree that he does not.

The trend of this discussion is to show that the entire cost of a warehouse and inspection system, such as outlined in the Farmers' Union bill will be more than saved to the farmers each year in these economies of baling, to say nothing of the increased selling price by reason of the system. Nor does it take into account the vast possibilities of uniform, gradual, scientific marketing that will be developed through the State warehouse system.

There are several plans to market the cotton crop under voluntary private corporations. The trouble with them all so far as I have investigated is that there are too many opportunities for graft. In this State the promoters seem determined not to submit to State supervision in the organization of their companies. They seem to be doing a "land office" business in some of the other States, and I greatly fear there will be wrecked fortunes and damaged reputations, before we hear the end of these schemes. However beautiful the plans may be, and however desirable co-operation may be, (and we all are agreed on this), no plan that will not bear the closest scrutiny of the State by its duly appointed officer, in this State the insurance commissioner, is worthy of the consideration of our people. I say this deliberately. Since April the Farmers' Union has been trying to get promoters of more than one beautiful marketing plan to submit to the insurance commissioner's examination, but without success so far. That there have been no arrests so far is due to our desire to be sure that we do no injustice to honest men. In these matters alone, the Farmers' Union has been worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to the people of this State. In these, and other stock robbing schemes, the State insurance commissioner, F. H. McMaster, has been worth millions to our people.

My friends know how I have labored to handle these great questions without calling upon the government, and that it is because I have seen the futility of trying to spin a "rope of sand" that I began to study the plan of government warehouses. Anyone who will study the history of this State as shown by its legislative enactment and who will look around on the government activities of the world, will see that this is no new thing we are proposing. The wonder is that we have allowed one of the greatest industries in the world to grow up such haphazard manner. We have legislated at it, from time to

TILLMAN DEMANDS INQUIRY.

DECLARES FRAUD MUST BE PUNISHED IF FOUND.

Wires to State Chairman and Exhorts Committee to See That the Primary is Kept Clear of Malpractice.

Augusta, Ga., Aug. 29.—Senator Tillman was asked over the telephone by The Chronicle tonight if he would make any comment on the report that 20,000 too many votes had been polled in Tuesday's primary in South Carolina. He replied: "I'll just repeat to you a telegram I have sent to State Chairman John Gary Evans," and he dictated over the phone the following: "Hon. John Gary Evans, Spartanburg, S. C.

"The Chronicle reports 20,000 more votes than our population entitles us to. This is a serious accusation. Our State committee owes it to the people to sift this matter. If there is fraud it must be detected and punished, but we must be very sure there is fraud before taking any steps. We must save the primary at any cost, as fraud will destroy it.

"B. R. Tillman." "That," said Senator Tillman, "covers all I care to say on the subject at this time."

DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Call for Meeting Has Been Issued by John Gary Evans, the Chairman.

Columbia, Aug. 30.—The State Democratic executive committee will meet today at noon in the State library at the State house, to declare the results of the primary held on Tuesday and hear any contests that might come up. The call for the meeting has been issued by John Gary Evans, the chairman.

The following are the members of the committee:

- Abbeville, A. W. Jones, Aiken, B. F. Holley; Anderson, J. E. Breazeale; Bemberg, C. B. Free; Barnwell, R. C. Kirkland; Beaufort, N. Christensen; Berkeley, T. W. Williams; Calhoun, T. H. Dreher; Charleston, Geo. S. Swan; Cherokee, T. B. Butler; Chester, R. B. Caldwell; Chesterfield, W. F. Stevenson; Clarendon, C. M. Davis; Colleton, J. M. Mooror; Darlington, Wm. E. James; Dillon, R. P. Hamer, Jr.; Dorchester, J. D. Bivens; Edgefield, A. E. Padgett; Fairfield, T. H. Ketchin; Florence, A. H. Gasque; Georgetown, O. M. Mitchell; Greenville, H. M. Ingram; Greenwood, James B. Park; Hampton, W. Fred Lightsey; Horry, J. A. McDermott; Jasper, E. M. Jeffries; Kershaw, Jno. G. Richards, Jr.; Lancaster, T. Y. Williams; Laurens, W. T. Crews; Lee, W. R. Scarborough; Lexington, D. J. Griffith; Marion, J. C. Mace; Marlboro, Jno. N. Drake; Newberry, Cole L. Blease; Oconee, E. C. Doyle; Orangeburg, Robt. Lide; Pickens, R. F. Smith; Richland, Wille Jones; Saluda, Geo. B. Lester; Spartanburg, I. H. Gosnell; Sumter, Richard I. Manning; Union, J. M. Greer; Williamsburg, Philip H. Stoll; York, W. B. Wilson, Jr.

TO PRESERVE THE PRIMARY.

Evans Says Committee is Prepared to Do Its Full Duty to the State

Columbia, Aug. 30.—State Chairman John Gary Evans arrived in Columbia at midnight, and being asked for a statement regarding the telegram Senator Tillman sent him dictated the following:

"The primary election in South Carolina, while limited to the nomination of candidates of the Democratic party, yet the person receiving such nomination is practically elected, there being but one party in the State. We have thrown every safeguard around our general election in November. The primary election has been left practically open to every white man in the State who will join a Democratic club and swear to support the nominees and policy of the party. It is left almost entirely to the honor of our citizens and heretofore these elections have been fairly and honestly conducted. If there has been fraud in this election it is the duty of the executive committee of the party to see to it that it is thoroughly purged, otherwise it will be the last, as South Carolinians never have and never will submit to fraudulent nominees. No honest candidate would desire or accept a nomination tainted in the slightest degree with fraud. For the honor of the State and the preservation of our free and sacred institutions I feel satisfied that the committee will do its duty."

time, with our laws in regard to the traffic in seed cotton, our public weighers' laws for tare law, and in a hundred different ways, have sought to make petty reforms. Now we propose a comprehensive study of the whole question, and the putting of cotton marketing on a scientific basis. E. W. D.

RUMORS OF CONTEST.

Many Irregularities at Polls in Spartanburg—State Chairman, Noted of Alleged Illegal Practices.

Spartanburg, Aug. 28.—Contests and rumors of contests are pouring in to the newspaper offices tonight, three has been reported to the secretary of the county committee, many irregularities at boxes in this county. Padded rolls, illegal voting and irregular registration constitute some of the ground upon which contests are going to be made. At Cherokee Springs in this county it is said many voters were enrolled on the precinct books the day of the election. This is also said to have occurred in other boxes. At Trough, a box near Pacolet mill, men who were never heard of before are said to have been enrolled and voted.

Chairman John Gary Evans of the State executive committee has received telegrams and telephone messages from Anderson, Greenville, Cherokee, Union and this county tonight informing him of alleged irregular voting in those counties. The vote in the State is said to be out of all proportion to the population, which is taken to indicate that there has been irregular voting. Mr. Evans said tonight he could not comment on the situation. He said he was receiving all reports as information.

The Spartanburg county executive committee meets tomorrow at 12 o'clock, when the protest of this county will be presented. The indications are that the committee is in for a long session and many investigations. It is expected that many boxes will be thrown out.

RECOUNT IN ANDERSON.

County Committee Will Canvass the Vote Again.

Anderson, Aug. 28.—No contest of the votes cast in the election is planned for tomorrow, when the executive committee meets at noon to canvass the returns. Rumors have been afloat since the polls closed yesterday to the effect that in some of the boxes more ballots were found than names appearing on the polling lists; that some minors were allowed to vote; that ballots for State officers cast in county boxes and vice versa were counted as legal votes; that some were allowed to cast ballots at more than one precinct and some managers of election called in outsiders to count the votes. These reports are in the shape of rumors only, however, and as far as can be learned tonight no man, or set of men has planned to bring these rumors to the attention of the executive committee. The gain of approximately 1,500 votes over that of two years ago has been looked on by some with suspicion, and from a member of the executive committee it is learned tonight that the committee will take a recount of the returns tomorrow. All action looking to a contest, it is said, will depend on the outcome of the recount. What results a recount will bring out are problematical. Some Jones supporters have been heard to say that it is possible that several hundred votes will be thrown out, while some Blease followers have been heard to remark that a recount is but folly and they do not fear that the results will be changed any.

WILL INVESTIGATE.

Cherokee Committee Will Take Cognizance of Charges.

Gaffney, Aug. 28.—A careful recount of the vote in the gubernatorial race between Blease and Jones shows that a mistake occurred in the vote as reported this morning Cherokee gave Blease, 1,765 and Jones 1,180. This is considerably less for Blease than was at first thought.

It is stated tonight that at the meeting of the county Democratic executive committee, held tomorrow, a number of alleged irregularities will be investigated. It is said that there are several boxes in the county where Republicans were allowed to vote; that the vote at some precincts was incorrectly counted, and that at another box minors were allowed to vote. It is also stated that at one box in the county ten Union county men were allowed to vote.

The chairman of the county committee stated tonight that every report would be thoroughly investigated tomorrow.

COMMITTEE TO ACT WHEN CALLED.

Chairman Evans Says That Allegations of Fraud Will be Considered if Presented.

Augusta, Ga., Aug. 29.—The Chronicle today will say: The report has come to The Chronicle that ballot boxes were stuffed in several parts of South Carolina during the election, that telegrams had been sent to Chairman Evans charging wholesale fraud, that approximately 20,000 too many votes had been polled and that the State executive committee would be called upon to take action.

mittee would be called upon to take action.

Mr. Evans was called on the telephone and told:

"Mr. Evans, The Chronicle has reports to the effect that several thousand more votes were polled in the primary Tuesday than there are Democratic voters in South Carolina. Have you had such a report made to you? We want to get the facts straight before such a story is published."

"Yes," replied Mr. Evans, "such rumors have come to me, but so far it is only in the shape of rumor."

"Have you been officially notified of any fraud?"

"No; I have only heard the report. It is only in the shape of rumor so far."

"What will the committee do about it?" Mr. Evans was asked.

"When it is properly brought to the attention of the committee," Mr. Evans replied, "the committee will act according to the circumstances as it sees them when the presentation is made. The committee meets in Columbia Friday."

"Mr. Evans, you say the committee will consider the matter if it is properly presented to you; who will do that?"

"Anybody interested in the election."

"Will it have to be a candidate in some of the races?"

"No, any qualified voter in Tuesday's primary in South Carolina may bring it to the attention of the committee, and it will then be up to the committee to consider it."

Directions for Conducting a Cotton Breeding Patch.

(Press Bulletin No. 87.)

Much money is spent every year in South Carolina for improved cotton seed, but little care is given the seed harvested from these improved varieties, and, as a rule, the superior yielding qualities which they possess are lost. It is impossible to keep cotton seed pure when they are ginned at the public gin, hence some method must be adopted whereby the good qualities of any variety may be kept from deteriorating and, at the same time, improved.

This can be best done on the average farm by selecting good stalks of cotton from the general field. Before deciding upon any individual stalk, be sure that it is growing under normal conditions as to space, and richness of soil. Having located a stalk thus situated, see that it is well supplied with close-banded fruit limbs, with the large lateral limbs coming out from the stalk near the ground, and curving slightly upward. For a variety of cotton possessing most of this general nature will be a heavy yielder, and at the same time, it can be plowed later than those varieties having limbs which project at right angles to the stalk. It will also be found that limbs of this type will not sag to the ground as badly, consequently there will be a smaller number of rotten bolls upon them. One should also strive to select stalks which have the largest bolls—this applies to small boll cotton as well as big boll. While selecting stalks which possess good qualities, it is absolutely necessary that they be free from antracnose and wilt for if they are not and the seed are planted, it will be only a question of time when the whole farm will be over run with these two diseases.

Another important factor to bear in mind is earliness—this does not refer to the time of opening of the bolls, but rather to the setting of the bolls. While the bolls are open one can get some idea as to the storm resistance of that particular stalk, and a stalk that drops the seed cotton easily should not be selected.

Having selected the stalks it is necessary to pick each one separately and do not allow the seed cotton from any two stalks to become mixed. Then, at some leisure time, hand pick a sufficient amount from each stalk to plant a short row the next year. Before planting time select a small area of soil, away from any other field of cotton, which is representative of the entire farm, prepare and fertilize it the same as the general field, and plant each sample of seed in a separate row, taking pains to give all the seed the same distance. This is best done by dropping them by hand. From planting until gathering time treat the same as the general cotton field, but at harvest time each row should be gathered separately and weighed. Those giving the best yield should be ginned together after satisfying yourself that the gin is clean and the rush of the season is over. These seed can be planted together and the crop the next year planted from them as well as securing the best stalks for a row test each year. This may seem to be a tedious method, but it is the one pursued by all men who breed good varieties of cotton.

By J. M. Napier.

65 ACRE FARM.

One-quarter mile from Coats, N. C. Graded school; also 200 acre farm near. This land for sale, cheap. Write W. H. Parshly Coats N. C.