

**The Watchman and Southern.**  
Published Wednesday and Saturday.  
—BY—

**OSTEEN PUBLISHING COMPANY**  
SUMTER, S. C.

Terms:  
\$1.50 per annum—in advance.

**Advertisements:**  
One Square first insertion... \$1.00  
Every subsequent insertion... .50  
Contracts for three months...  
longer will be made at reduced rates.  
All communications which sub-  
serve private interests will be charged  
for as advertisements.  
Obituaries and tributes of respect  
will be charged for.

The Sumter Watchman was found-  
ed in 1860 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.

The suggestion that Sumter or-  
ganize a county fair association to  
hold a fair annually merits serious  
consideration and the hearty co-op-  
eration of the business men of the city  
and the farmers of all sections of the  
county. A well conducted fair will  
be good for the city and good for the  
entire county and our people should  
get together and make it a success.  
It will require some money and a  
good deal of hard work, but if the  
Farmers' Union and the farmers gener-  
ally will co-operate with the Cham-  
ber of Commerce and the business  
men of Sumter nothing can prevent  
the fair being a success. Mr. W. E.  
Boyle, who is chairman of the Cham-  
ber of Commerce committee on the  
county fair, has taken hold of the  
proposition with enthusiasm and we  
believe that he will carry it through  
to success. All he needs is the rea-  
sonable amount of assistance that he  
should receive from the business men  
of the town and the farmers of Sum-  
ter county.

The inference to be drawn from  
Gov. Blease's comments on the Su-  
preme Court's decision in the State  
Bank Examiner case is that he  
knows more law than all the Su-  
preme Court Justices and the Circuit  
Court Judges, save Associate Justice  
Watts and Judge Gage, and these two,  
having agreed with his view of the  
case are admitted to have some little  
smattering of modern law.

Col. Roosevelt is getting ready to  
elect Woodrow Wilson to the Annapolis  
club.

About November 6th Col. Roosevelt  
will announce that all men are liars  
excepting the few Bull Moose he has  
deceived into making political fools  
of themselves.

In those sections of Eastern South  
Carolina where the planting of to-  
bacco has not been abandoned in re-  
cent years the farmers are not se-  
riously embarrassed by the short cot-  
ton crop. They have too many crops  
and when either cotton or tobacco is  
short or low priced they have the  
other to fall back on. This year the  
men who planted both cotton and to-  
bacco are glad that they did not place  
all their eggs in one basket.

A letter from Mr. Allen Potts,  
managing editor of the Richmond  
Times-Dispatch, who was with the  
Richmond Boosters, says: "No where  
on the route was there observed  
greater signs of progress than at  
Sumter. Our entire party was tremen-  
dously impressed with the appear-  
ance of your citizens and your city,  
and I am glad of the opportunity to  
thank you most heartily for your  
very generous welcome to us, extend-  
ed by your people."

Sumter county has not done its full  
duty toward the Woodrow Wilson  
campaign fund, and we are not living  
up to our record. Heretofore Sumter  
county has always been near the top  
in the list of those contributing mon-  
ey for the promotion of worthy ob-  
jects. Nothing should appeal more  
strongly to our people than the elec-  
tion of a Democratic president and an  
effort should be made to largely in-  
crease the contribution from this city  
and county. Let's make a fresh start  
and raise a campaign fund that will  
be a credit to Sumter County.

The establishment of a modern corn  
mill with a capacity of 500 bushels of  
corn a day is a certainty. Mr. L.  
I. Parrott and his son, Mr. Van Cleve  
Parrott, have purchased a suitably lo-  
cated lot on South Sumter street,  
have placed the order for the ma-  
chinery and as soon as the necessary  
buildings can be erected and the ma-  
chinery installed, the mill will begin  
operation. This is an enterprise that  
has been needed in Sumter County  
and it should be an immediate success.  
It will afford a market for the surplus  
corn grown in this and adjoining  
counties and should receive the sup-  
port of the local merchants and  
wholesalers, since it will keep

money at home that is now  
sent to millers in other States. The  
best, purest and most nutritious meal  
and grits in the world are made from  
Southern grown corn and those who  
use the products of the home mill  
will be helping themselves as well as  
helping a home enterprise. Mr. Van  
Cleve Parrott is a competent chem-  
ist, with three years experience in the  
laboratory of the University of South  
Carolina as assistant to the professor  
of chemistry, and is thoroughly ac-  
quainted with the approved methods  
of testing grain. He will have a  
testing laboratory in connection with  
the mill and all of the products that  
they manufacture will be guaranteed  
pure and sanitary as nothing but tested  
grain will be milled. We regard this  
mill as one of the best things for  
Sumter county that has been started  
in recent years and we trust it will  
receive all the support and encour-  
agement from farmers and merchants  
that it needs to render it a success.

**SCHOOL TRUSTEES TO MEET.**

Session to Be Held on Wednesday,  
October 2nd, at Court House.

The next regular quarterly meet-  
ing of the County Trustees' Associa-  
tion will be held Wednesday, October  
2nd, at 2 o'clock, in the Court House.  
Whether you are a new or an old  
trustee, please come and help put  
new zeal into one of the greatest  
causes for the uplifting of our coun-  
ty and State. We cannot afford to let  
things jog along as they have been  
doing.

The possibilities that our State af-  
fords will never be fully grasped until  
our people are better educated, not  
only from books, (though I put no dis-  
count on the regular school course),  
but taught, so that they may realize  
what is noblest and best in themselves  
and that God has given us the great-  
est opportunity to be prosperous of  
almost any people on the globe.

The following are some subjects  
that you will think about, so that if  
any are proposed for discussion you  
may join in. It is probable that Prof.  
Tate will attend this meeting and  
make an address.

1. Reasons why trustees should visit their schools.
2. Are trustees fully informed on their duties.
3. Your method of admitting pupils from adjoining district.
4. What number of hours service should be required in the country schools?
5. What part of the annual report should the trustees give?
6. How trustees can aid in keeping up a live teachers' association.
7. Should holders of second and third grade certificates be required to stand examination after five years successful work.
8. The teacher's duty after having accepted a position.
9. Should teachers be required to give bond?
10. The teacher's relation to the community. The relation of the community to the teacher.
11. Should a teacher's salary be based on the grade of her certificate?
12. Should trustees consult with the county superintendent before employing any teacher?
13. Some advantages of a trustees' association.
14. Some reasons why trustees find it hard to get teachers.
15. Some things trustees can do to build up their schools.
16. What any teacher has a right to expect of their trustees.
17. How trustees can aid the county superintendent in securing better annual reports.
18. Advantages of county teachers' associations.
19. Your method of appropriating funds.
20. An ideal relationship among teachers, trustees and patrons.

Yours respectfully,  
J. Herbert Haynsworth.

**COOL WEATHER THIS WEEK.**

**Bureau Predicts Frost in Mississippi Valley.**

Washington, Sept. 22.—Cool weather throughout the country, except in the Pacific Coast States, is predicted for the coming week by the weather bureau. Frosts are probable in the Plains States, the upper Mississippi Valley and thence eastward along the northern border. There will be rains Monday and probably Tuesday in the Eastern and Southeastern States, followed by generally fair weather in these districts until near the close of the week. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair.

**Building for Winthrop.**

Columbia, Sept. 20.—The building committee of the board of trustees of Winthrop College has been called to meet next week at Rock Hill to award the contract for the enlargement of the infirmary of the institution. About \$12,000 is available for the work, members of the committee are D. W. McLaurin, W. J. Rodley and D. B. Johnson.

**A PREACHER OF DIVERSIFICA-  
TION.**

**Congressman A. F. Lever the Right  
Man to Be at the Head of the Com-  
mittee on Agriculture—Appropri-  
ates \$12,000,000 a Year.**

Anderson Mail.

The Daily Mail some time ago called attention to the fact that Congressman A. F. Lever of this State will be the next chairman of the house committee on agriculture, if the Democrats hold their majority in congress, as they probably will. It will be of interest to know what this committee does and what are Mr. Lever's ideals. The following are excerpts from a speech made by Mr. Lever two years ago, and while congress even this year has taken other forward steps for the promotion of agriculture, yet the general principles as outlined by Mr. Lever two years ago give a correct idea of his attitude toward his committee work:

Eighty per centum of the popula-  
tion of South Carolina depend upon  
agriculture, in fact, is directly con-  
cerned in all that goes to the upbuild-  
ing of agriculture. I have been a  
member of this committee for four  
years and am now the second democ-  
rat on it and one of the five mem-  
bers who make up the appropriation  
bill which keeps the department of  
agriculture going, which in turn gives  
us our soil survey, our demonstration  
farm work, our dairy work, our cat-  
tle tick eradication work, our diversi-  
fication interests and all of the vari-  
ous lines of work being done by the  
department in the South. The approp-  
riations of this department, dur-  
ing this year, 1910, amounted to near-  
ly \$12,000,000 exclusive of the \$3,000,-  
000 which we appropriated for en-  
forcing the meat inspection and pure  
food laws.

It is not hard for you to appreciate  
the responsibility that rests upon one  
who has to vouch for the appropria-  
tion of this tremendous sum of mon-  
ey, which is nearly ten times as much  
as the amount appropriated to run  
your entire State government.

I have had a deep appreciation of  
the possibilities of Southern agricul-  
ture and am an enthusiast with re-  
spect to them. It has been my ef-  
fort to interest the department in our  
section, and to secure appropriations  
for the initiation of new lines of  
work and the development of the old  
ones.

First of all, you will remember that  
it was my bill that secured the ap-  
propriation of \$20,000 for the teach-  
ing of dairying in the south. When  
we remember that South Carolina im-  
ports dairy products to the value of  
three and one-half million dollars per  
year, you can readily understand how  
important it is to the State that this  
young industry be promoted and given  
every consideration which is legiti-  
mate.

The experts of the department, men  
who have had actual experience, are  
teaching our dairymen the most im-  
proved methods of the business. The  
result is shown in the report of the  
secretary of agriculture for 1907 in  
which the statement is made that the  
herds with which the department has  
dealt show an increase in value of  
production of \$3.75 per month for  
each dairy cow. This gives you some  
little idea of the value of expert in-  
formation as it touches our natural  
resources. There is no reason why  
the South should not be a successful  
dairying country. It depends upon  
the use of improved methods in the  
business. The department of agricul-  
ture is giving us these. The re-  
sult is certain.

I expect to see the day come when  
a great live stock industry will be  
built up in the South. Dairy and  
beef cattle are at the very founda-  
tion of successful agriculture the  
world over. The trouble has been  
the slavishness of our people to the  
one crop system—cotton—and the  
presence of the cattle tick, the latter  
making it impossible almost to make  
the cattle industry profitable.

Several years ago the department  
began the work of the eradication of  
the cattle tick in the infested area  
covering fifteen States, this State be-  
ing one of them. I am very much im-  
pressed with the promising results  
and have my whole heart in the ef-  
fort to secure large appropriations  
to enable the department to conduct  
a campaign against this Southern pest  
which it is estimated is costing the  
South not less than \$100,000,000 per  
year, and this State \$800,000. The  
appropriation for 1909 was \$150,000,  
which was secured largely through  
my efforts in the committee. For  
1910 this appropriation was increased  
\$100,000.

Your State legislature appropriated  
\$5,000 to co-operate with the federal  
government in this work. It has al-  
ready been begun in several of the  
counties in the northern part of the  
State. It is my hope that during the  
present year the quarantine line will  
be moved as far down as Columbia  
and that the next year or so will see  
the quarantine lifted from the South  
Carolina cattle, and this you under-  
stand will give your cattle access to

all of the markets of the world.  
I have long felt that the solution  
of many of the ills of Southern agri-  
culture lies in the diversification of  
her agriculture. My observations to-  
gether with the history of agricul-  
ture convince me that no nation can  
rely with confidence upon a one crop  
system as the basis of its agricultur-  
al welfare.

The story of the northwest with re-  
ference to wheat is only a repetition  
of the conditions that have existed  
in the South for years and years.  
The northwest depends entirely upon  
wheat. If the crops were good, the  
farmers were happy, if it hap-  
pened to be bad, they were not and  
so it is with us. If the seasons are  
propitious, we make money on our  
cotton. If the rain comes and the  
grass grows and the crop is a failure,  
there is a complete failure. The doc-  
trine that I have taught is that cot-  
ton as far as possible should be made  
a surplus crop. No farmer can afford  
to buy the ordinary necessities of  
life, when they can be raised upon  
his farm.

No farmer can afford to buy his  
meat in Chicago, or his wheat and  
corn in Iowa when his own soil is es-  
pecially adapted to the growing of  
these. Farmers' organizations and  
farmers' resolutions will amount to  
nothing unless the farmer himself  
has made himself independent of his  
cotton crop.

What we are trying to do for the  
South through the department of agri-  
culture, through its demonstration  
farm work, its soil surveys, its  
breeding work and all of that is to  
bring the Southern people to the  
point where they may be independent  
of king cotton, where they shall be  
able to make of this tyrant a ser-  
vant, who shall contribute to the hap-  
piness and welfare of all of the peo-  
ple. We are now slaves to it, and  
can never realize our full possibili-  
ties until we have shaken off his  
shackles.

I do not preach the doctrine of re-  
ducing cotton production. I plead  
only for an increase in the acreage  
of other crops. I plead for an in-  
crease in yield per acre in cotton and  
an increase in acreage for other  
crops. To this end the department  
has begun a soil demonstration work.  
I believe that this work is the begin-  
ning of a new era in Southern agricul-  
ture. I do not believe that it is  
too much to say that it is fraught  
with more possibilities for good than  
any work undertaken in the South  
within recent years, with the possible  
exception of rural delivery.

What we want to do is to put the  
farmers in a position to hold his cot-  
ton as it pleases him and not as it  
gratifies some one else and this can  
never be done until the farmer is  
taught successful agriculture and suc-  
cessful agriculture means diversified  
and intensified agriculture. It is a  
new work, the results of which can-  
not be seen in a day, but will go on  
and on and on gathering strength  
with each day.

In my experience as a practical  
farmer and my observations I have  
been struck with the fact of a lack  
of uniformity in the grading of cot-  
ton in the different cotton markets  
of the country and I have had the  
idea in mind for a long time that the  
lack of uniformity has caused the  
cotton producer to suffer largely.

In a bulletin on cotton just issued  
at the South Carolina experiment  
station, the statement is made, that  
on account of the lack of such uni-  
formity the variations and differences  
sometimes amount to twenty dollars  
per bale. This is a loss to the far-  
mer who does not know whether he  
has middling or strict middling. He  
must depend upon the judgment to  
say the least of the cotton merchant  
and to that extent he is at the ab-  
solute mercy of the buyer.

Having this fact in mind, I put up-  
on the agricultural appropriation bill  
at this session, an amendment  
which provides for the establishment  
of a national standard for cotton  
grading.

**THE DRESS OF TEACHERS.**

**Religious Garb May be Worn by Those  
Now Teaching in Indian Schools.**

Washington, Sept. 22.—Secretary  
Fisher's action last January in re-  
voking the order of former Indian  
Commissioner Valentine, barring re-  
ligious garb or insignia from govern-  
ment Indian schools, was upheld by  
President Taft, in an order made pub-  
lic today.

The decision of the president is that  
teachers now employed in Indian  
schools may continue to wear the garb  
of their religious orders, but the priv-  
ilege is denied to any persons here-  
after entering the service. This ruling  
will enable the government to fulfill  
its obligations, the president says,  
to the teachers who were taken into  
the government service when religious  
schools were taken over bodily as  
government institutions.

The president's ruling is the final  
step in a controversy that has en-  
gaged the interior department with  
religious bodies more than a year.  
Commissioner Valentine's order would

1912 1912

## Correct Fall Millinery

ON DISPLAY COMMENCING  
**Wednesday, Sept. 25.**

Our showing embraces all the very latest models of the celebrated Fisk & Knickerbocker Hats, together with our own exclusive designs.

In addition, will be able to show the best Coat Suits, Coats and Notions.

We invite your careful inspection.

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### Miss M. C. Jacobs,

Opp. New Court House 124 N. Main Street

having prohibited any teachers from wearing religious garb in the Indian schools after the end of the last school year.

President Taft's order, and a letter from Secretary Fisher to Mr. Valentine, which accompanies it, lay stress on the fact that Commissioner Valentine issued his ruling without consulting the secretary or the president, and while the entire subject was under investigation. Mr. Fisher's revocation of the order now is made final.

Secretary Fisher's formal letter states that the government had long left the education of the Indians to religious missionaries, and that when it finally began a systematic handling of the educational problem it took over many of the religious schools and brought their teachers into the government classified service.

"The transfer thus have often been effected by the government's renting denominational schools and taking over the whole plant and the teachers as well," said President Taft.

"It appears that out of 2,000 teachers in the Indian schools there are 51 who wear a religious garb and who are regularly classified members of the government civil service. To direct them to give up their religious garb would necessarily cause their leaving the service because of their vows under which they have assumed the garb."

Secretary Fisher holds there is no legal prohibition against the employment of government teachers who wear religious dress; and that opin-

ion is endorsed by the president. It is pointed out that sectarian religious instruction is not given in any of the schools now.

A Myth—A South Carolina Republican.—Columbia Record.

Cotton brought 11.70 on the local market Saturday.

The county fair proposition is meet-  
ing with a decidedly favorable re-  
ception. The investment of very lit-  
tle more money than was spent on the  
fall festival of 1904—practically \$6,-  
000—the county fair can be started  
and made an annual event and it will  
be of a great deal more benefit to the  
city and county than a fall festival.  
Everybody should rally to the support  
of Chairman W. B. Boyle of the  
County Fair Committee and make  
the county fair a success.

**FOR SALE**—One or two milk cows  
with young calves, kind and gentle.  
Will be glad to show them to pros-  
pective buyers. Also Berkshire  
and graded pigs, lambs and kids.  
Apply to E. W. Dabbs, Pineland,  
Farm, Mayesville, S. C.

**FARMOGERM**  
Standard inoculation for legumes  
Endorsed by 16 Agricultural Colleges  
and Experiment Stations.  
D. M. BLANDING,  
Agent Sumter County.

## Fall Lines Ready.




The very newest style ideas are incorporated in our Fall Ladies' and Misses' Skirts, Dresses, Coats and Suits, garments of grace and beauty. There's a wide range in materials, and every garment is of faultless workmanship. Don't miss this line when considering your fall buying. The only way you can realize what we are trying to convey is to call and see the goods.

Our prices range from \$10.00 to \$50.00.  
Our \$10.00 numbers are satin lined, made of all wool serge.

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### Shaw & McCollum Mer. Company.