

The Watchman and Southern.

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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.

John T. Duncan, who also ran for Governor, alleges that he was told by a Mr. W. A. Lee that the Jones crowd spent \$108,000 during the last few days before the primary trying to elect Jones. Mr. Lee says he never made such a statement to Duncan. The story is preposterous and Duncan himself can not believe it.

The question having been raised as to who organized the primary system in South Carolina and when, it may be of interest to know that a primary for members of the legislature and county officers was held in Sumter County as early as 1854—and perhaps earlier. We have not the complete record available beyond 1864, but the indications are that the first primary was held in Sumter County in 1852. At that time Senator Tillman had never been heard of in Sumter County and he is entitled to none of the credit for the adoption of the primary system of nominations by the Democratic party of this County.

The crime which C. M. Young, at that time one of the Rural Policemen of Sumter County, and Mack Morris, constable for Magistrate Player of Shiloh, are charged with having committed on Friday last, is one of the most outrageous in the criminal annals of Sumter County. They were charged with having committed criminal assault on two negro girls who were in their custody, and a warrant was issued for their arrest by Magistrate Player. They have fled, and are said to be hiding in the swamps in Shiloh township. The efforts that have been made to capture the fugitives have thus far been fruitless and the reports that have been received indicate that they will not be arrested until it suits their convenience to surrender. Without undertaking to express an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused men, for we have no desire to prejudice the case of men under charges so heinous, we feel that it is our duty to say that the law-abiding people of Sumter County owe it to themselves to see that these men are speedily arrested and brought to trial. If they are guilty, as charged, they should be speedily and severely punished that their fate will be a warning to other lawless men. This is a case that cannot be ignored, and Young and Morris are allowed to escape, if they are not brought into court and made to answer to the charges alleged in the warrant, the record of Sumter County for law, order and decency will be damned for ever and a day. If the officers of Sumter County, whose duty it is to enforce the laws and apprehend criminals, do their duty, Young and Morris will be arrested and brought to trial at the approaching term of court. If they are not arrested speedily, if he cannot effect the arrest with his present force the sheriff should ask for assistance. The white people rule Sumter County, and they owe it to themselves to protect the negroes in all their rights and to see that they are treated justly. The father of the two girls who are alleged to have been so grossly and brutally mistreated by two white men—and their officers of the law who used their official position to obtain custody of the girls—has appealed to the courts for redress of his wrongs. He has asked the white people who control the courts to give him justice, and if we fail to bring these white men into court to face their accuser, we wrong the man who asks for justice under the law and damn ourselves as protectors of the lawless. The white man who assaults a negro girl is as vile a criminal as the negro who assaults a white girl, and he is more to be condemned.

So long as Young and Morris are permitted to remain at liberty in defiance of the law, Sumter County is guilty of condoning lawlessness and failing in the duty it owes to protect all women, black as well as white, from the lust of brutish men.

A general habit of wasted opportunities means a general condition for want.

SPECIAL COUNCIL MEETING.

J. W. SEEVER, JR., OF WAYNESVILLE, PRESENT AS POSSIBLE CITY MANAGER.

Work on License Ordinance Commenced—Map Showing Streets, Drains, and Water Mains Presented by Major W. L. Lee.

A special meeting of city council was held Tuesday evening for the purpose of discussing with Mr. J. W. Seever, Jr., of Waynesville, N. C., the city manager's job and the possibility of his being secured as city manager for Sumter. The matter was discussed informally but no decision was reached, action being postponed for further consideration.

Josef Jacquesbuske applied for an annual license as a street photographer instead of a daily license. His request was refused.

Mr. W. L. Lee presented a copy of the map he is preparing, showing the streets, drains and water mains, with the land elevations indicated. His work was approved.

The Schulze-Delitzsch Co-operative Banks in Germany.

Co-operative banking in Germany and in other countries abroad is not confined to the agriculturists. Side by side with the Raiffeisen type of agricultural banks there has grown up another type, intended to meet the needs of laborers and artisans, which is known under the name of its founder, Franz Hermann Schulze-Delitzsch. This economic and social leader was born in 1808 at Delitzsch, in Prussian Saxony, and died at the age of 75 in 1883. He began his public life as an assessor of a court of justice in Berlin, and it was not until after he had completed his fortieth year that he entered upon what proved to be his life work. As a member of the National Assembly of 1848 he was made chairman of a parliamentary committee to inquire into the condition of laborers and artisans. As the result of the inquiry he became impressed with the necessity of co-operation to enable the smaller tradesmen and artisans to improve their economic condition. In 1850 he established the first cooperative bank at his native place, from which he derived the later part of the name by which he is now known. In the following year he resigned his public appointments and devoted himself to the furtherance of his plan of co-operative banking. A decade afterwards he became a legislator again, and the subsequent legislation dealing with cooperative banking was largely his work. In view of the importance which his system of banks has attained, and the fact that at present farmers constitute about one-fourth of the total membership of those banks, Ambassador Leishman has included an account of the working of the system in his investigation of agricultural credit institutions in Germany.

Owing to the fact that the social structure of the town is more complex than that of the farming community, the structure of the Schulze-Delitzsch cooperative banks, whose functions are mainly connected with the towns, is more complex than that of the rural banks of the Raiffeisen type, of which some account has already been given. The membership of the urban banks includes men from many walks of life and of varying degrees of financial standing. These banks are supplied with a larger foundation capital than the rural banks. The members of the former are required to subscribe a comparatively large amount for capital stock, and they operate upon this basis more after the fashion of other banks than is the case with those of the Raiffeisen type. They also do more of a general banking business, as their larger cash capital enables them to do. They do not depend for their funds upon central cooperative banks, but receive loans from outside institutions. They maintain a more expensive management than the rural banks, and pay dividends upon their capital stock, ranging generally from 5 to 7 per cent. A few of them, indeed, pay dividends of 10 per cent, and it appears that a dividend of 25 per cent is not unknown.

Capital shares in these banks average a little over \$90. The rate of interest paid by them for their money averages about 3-4 per cent of the total working capital, and the gross profits about 5-14 per cent. After deducting the cost of operation and other expenses there is left a net profit for distribution, which averages about 8-12 per cent of the share capital. Part of this is carried over as reserve and the remainder is distributed in dividends. The banks loan money on current account and for fixed periods, loans on the former basis amounting to over 40 per cent of their business. Loans for fixed periods are made on pledge or by dis-

CARS RUN IN AUGUSTA.

OPERATIONS RESUMED AFTER SUSPENSION FOR STRIKE.

Deputies Only Passengers as Public Declines to Take Advantage of Service—Mayor Satisfied with Conditions.

Augusta, Ga., Oct. 2.—Cars were operated today from about 11 o'clock for the first time since the strike went into effect, more than a week ago, but the only passengers were the imported motormen and conductors, and three imported deputies to each car. Though obstructions were found at numerous points along the right of way, a frog was torn out of a switch on May avenue, near Fifteenth street, and one car was rocked on East Boundary, no disorders of moment occurred at any point along the line. Neither the Lake View line nor Aiken line has yet been opened, but it is the purpose of the company—since it succeeded in pulling the spike out of the king mill bridge today—to put cars on the Lake View line tomorrow morning. The interurban service will probably not be started this week, in view of the fact that the protection afforded by the city, county and municipal authorities does not extend beyond the North Augusta bridge.

At intervals along the entire right of way of the belt line special deputies, sworn in this morning by the sheriff from the prominent business men of the city, patrolled the streets on horseback. In addition to these special officers the entire police force was on duty throughout the day, but only the single company of militia encamped at the power house remains on duty.

Tonight Mayor Barrett expressed a high degree of satisfaction and says the situation is, he believes, considerably improved.

DECOMPOSED OR "ROTTEN EGGS?"

Department of Agriculture Defends Ruling Against Kansas Company.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Is a decomposed egg, within the meaning of the pure food and drug act of 1906, the same thing as a "rotten" egg under the common law? Upon the early decision of that question by the Supreme Court of the United States is said to hang one of the most far-reaching disputes in regard to the Federal pure food law since its enactment. Egg men are attacking the Department of Agriculture as seeking to enforce the law according to arbitrary and unreasonable standards while officials of the department are defending their course as involving the most valuable features of the legislation against improper food.

The controversy arose over the seizure in Jersey City, N. J., of 412 cans of ten eggs product, packed in Topeka, by the Seymour Packing Company upon the order of the H. J. Keith Company. The pure food law provides that an article should be deemed adulterated when "decomposed." In the trial that followed the government called a number of government chemists who testified that the correct method of telling whether an egg was decomposed was to count the bacteria in the egg substance.

The Keith company contend Congress had not defined what it meant by "decomposed" and so the courts must go back to the common law for a definition. Under the common law, it continued, a decomposed egg was a rotten egg and so Congress must have meant to legislate against rotten eggs or eggs "unwholesomely decomposed," counting bills of exchange. Loans on mortgage form about 19 per cent of the total. In addition, a small number of loans are made without guaranty of any sort. Surplus funds not needed for loans to members are deposited with outside banks and invested in first-class securities. Central banks have been organized in three provinces in Germany, but these are characterized as not of much importance to the working of the system, since the local banks have no difficulty in obtaining money from outside banks under satisfactory arrangements. The urban banks, however, maintain current accounts with the Dresden Bank, a private institution, in order to facilitate the movement of their funds and to equalize their debits and credits. The urban banks are much fewer in number than the Raiffeisen banks and they have but little more than half as many members, but their total turnover is larger. In 1909-10 the institutions of the Schulze-Delitzsch type were 1,935 in number, they had 615,312 members, and their total turnover amounted to \$3,231,893,937, according to figures published by the International Institute of Agriculture.

CONVICTS' LYNCHING PARTY.

HANG AGED WOMAN'S ASSAILANT IN WYOMING PRISON.

While Mob of Citizens Outside of Penitentiary Clamor for Prisoner to Avenge Outrage Upon White Woman, Hundred Infuriated Convicts, Inside, Overpower Guard and Secure Victim.

Rawlins, Wyo., Oct. 2.—Details of the lynching of Frank Wigfall, the negro assailant of Mrs. Esther (Granny) Higgins, known as the "prisoners' friend," by the convicts of the State penitentiary here today, while Sheriff Willis, at the county jail, was holding off a party of would-be citizen lynchers, may never be known.

The sinister threat, "the first man who squeals is the next man hung," silenced all the convicts and prison guards examined by a coroner's jury today. The jury gave up the task late this afternoon without learning anything.

Wigfall was placed in the county jail late yesterday for safekeeping, after his capture at Fort Steel. When the mob surged about the jail early this morning the sheriff probably saved the prisoner's life by slipping him out unseen and rushing him to the penitentiary nearby. Wigfall was placed in a cell, which soon after prisoners marching to breakfast had to pass. As they filed by the negro made slighting remarks of his crime.

With the mob at the jail still clamoring for the negro, about one hundred of the prisoners broke loose immediately after breakfast and made a dash for the negro, who also had been taken to breakfast. The guard was overpowered before he could thrust the negro into a cell and himself locked in the cell by the infuriated convicts.

One of the convicts produced a rope and while the others held the negro he tossed a half hitch over the negro's head and made the other end fast to the balcony rail of the cell house. The negro was tossed over the railway and the convicts marched back to their work.

Not until the cries of the imprisoned guard brought other guards was the lynching known to any one except those who took part in it.

Sunday night Wigfall broke into Mrs. Higgins' house, chopping down a door with an axe. About dawn Monday he left her in a pitiful condition. A few hours later she crawled to a neighbor's house and told what happened. Posses searched the hills all Monday night for the aged woman's assailant. Late last night he was captured in an exhausted condition by a justice of the peace.

THE NEWS OF PISGAH.

Teachers for Various Schools—Union Has Pleasant Meeting—Other Matters.

Pisgah, Oct. 3.—The big rain ten days ago hurt cotton by beating it out. The crop is about open on many farms and the yield will be short. If the price goes lower the farmers will be in a bad fix, for this crop has been very expensive to raise.

A good deal of sickness is about, mostly fever and colds.

Miss Ila Mae Evans will resume her school duties at Cleveland school on next Monday.

Rev. T. L. Cole will teach the Pisgah school this year.

Miss Alma Bradley will teach the New Hope school.

A great deal of lawlessness is occurring through the community. A gentleman told me this morning that some one shot at his house last night, near this place and a policeman is badly needed to get the lawless fellow. Pistols and whiskey are thick through the country and we may expect some one to get hurt, for where these two abound, devilment is always on hand.

Lee County Union had a very fine meeting at Antioch Church last Saturday and Sunday. The next Union goes to Mt. Zion Church.

Mr. H. H. Evans and his estimable wife have moved to Bishopville. Many of their friends called on them to bid them farewell, for a short time, we hope. Mr. Evans can walk about some.

Kershaw Association will meet at Swift Creek Church on the 16th inst. This is the church that Rev. Samuel Furman preached at for many years, and he is held in high love and respect by the old members and people who used to attend his preaching.

Pisgah Church and section, had the pleasure of having Rev. J. N. Tolar for some days week before last. His sermons were deeply impressive and fine and produced a deep impression on the church. Many members and people stated to the writer their intention of being better people and more useful in the future. Mr. Tolar has many friends here who will ever be delighted to have him come again whenever he can do so.

ULTIMATUM EXPECTED TODAY. HOW TO ESCAPE HIGH RATES.

Turkey Awaiting Final Word from Balkan States.

Commissioner McMaster Has no Authority in Matter, but Points out Relief.

London, Oct. 2.—No ultimatum has yet been delivered to Turkey from the Balkan States, but according to the most reliable news such an ultimatum will be presented at Constantinople tomorrow. It will demand autonomy for Macedonia, Albania, Old Serbia and Crete within three days.

In the event of failure to comply with this demand, the Balkan coalition will repeat it and at the same time address a collective note to the great Powers, notifying them that after the expiration of another three days the Balkan States will enforce the demand by recourse to arms.

Thus there will be a respite of at least a week before hostilities open. This respite will be utilized by the Powers to seek to arrange a compromise with Turkey acceptable to the four States, which it is believed prefer a way out without bloodshed.

The Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, Count Von Berchtold, had a conference of more than an hour with King George, of Greece, at Vienna today.

No further news has been received of the reported frontier conflicts, but tension continues strained, especially owing to the seizure by the Turkish authorities of Greek vessels.

Hamburg, October 2.—The general clause covering war risks in shipping policies was cancelled to-day by the insurance companies here. This step does not affect ships already at sea. Special war insurance is obtainable only at high rates, as it is impossible to foresee the consequences of a war to Mediterranean and Black Sea shipping.

Rome, Oct. 2.—Italy, although at war with Turkey for a year past, joined the ranks of the peace makers to-day and gave her support to the Powers trying to prevent the Balkan States from attacking her enemy. Specific instructions have been sent to the Italian ministers at Athens, Sofia, Belgrade and Cetinje, to join in representations of other great powers in urging moderation and avoidance of provocative action.

The Balkan crisis will hasten peace between Italy and Turkey, according to the prevalent opinion in Italian diplomatic circles. The removal of the Italian fleet as a factor is regarded as the only way in which Turkey can claim a free hand on the sea to permit the transportation of her troops from Asiatic Turkey.

Cotton brought 11.85 for best grades on the street Thursday. The receipts were something over 400 bales.

In answer to a letter from the Chamber of Commerce, in which inquiries were made as to the cause of certain increases in rates of insurance on household goods and tenant dwellings, Mr. A. V. Snell of the Chamber of Commerce has received the following letter from Mr. F. H. McMaster of Columbia, Insurance Commissioner of South Carolina:

Columbia, Sept. 30, 1912.
 Mr. A. V. Snell, Secretary Chamber of Commerce, Sumter, S. C.

Dear Sir: I regret to say that I have no power to aid you in preventing the charging of additional rates on household goods and tenant dwellings.

The only thing for you to do is to advise your citizens to take a decided stand and place their insurance only in such companies as do not charge this additional rate.

I am advised that the Southern Home, Charleston, S. C., the American Home of Greenville and the Augusta Fire of Augusta, Ga., and I believe several other companies not members of the Southeastern Underwriters' Association, do not charge additional rates. I am enclosing list of all companies licensed in this State; those marked not being members of the Association. I would suggest your taking the matter up with the companies marked and, such as agree not to make the additional charge, advise your citizens to place their insurance with them.

Very truly,
 F. H. McMaster,
 Insurance Commissioner.

Liquor and Pistols.

From the quantity of liquor that is being cadred, we judge that there is something doing in the neighborhood of the pistol shots that are nightly heard in the country. We are told the firing of pistols at night is a signal understood by those who want liquor to mean there is a fresh supply just arrived.—Manning Times.

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

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D. M. BLANDING,
 Agent Sumter County.

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