

# The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

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

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1860

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## TILLMAN URGES REFORM.

ADVISES LEGISLATURE TO SAFEGUARD PRIMARY.

System of Election Doomed Unless Reformed—Senator Fears Another Such Crisis as Last Summer's Campaign and Primary—Good Government Doomed Unless Legislation is Enacted to Put Primary Substantially Under Same Regulations as General Election.

Washington, Jan. 7.—"We must either reform the primary system by law or see it die," warns Senator Benjamin Ryan Tillman, in an open letter to the South Carolina General Assembly, soon to meet, in which it is urged that legislation be enacted to safeguard the primary system of election in this State. "If we do not safeguard the primary system," writes Senator Tillman, "and make it above suspicion, good government in the State is doomed." The senior Senator again warns the people against the negro being used in politics under white leadership; if the black population be thus mobilized, he thinks, offices of trust and power will become mere "pawns in the game of politics," to be bought by the highest bidders.

Following is the statement: "I dislike to have the appearance even of assuming the right to dictate to the General Assembly, and such is not my purpose now. But for reasons unnecessary to enumerate I feel that I have a duty to perform in the present instance.

"The angry passions aroused last summer in the State campaign for Governor have in a measure subsided, and the people have cooled off. To my mind there was great danger to white supremacy and Democratic unity which is now happily passed. But unless every possible safeguard is thrown around the primary system, by law, rules and regulations made so plain and of such a just and reasonable nature as to compel honesty and fair play in the primary—the system is doomed and the people of the State will settle their political differences at the polls in November just as they now do in all border and Northern States.

"There are many people in South Carolina who would be glad to see two white parties in the State. Were conditions different I myself would like to have two white parties, but as things are now it would mean the mobilization of the negro and his active and aggressive return to State politics under white leadership.

"I know of no calamity greater than this that could overtake our people. I speak advisedly, for I went through the reconstruction period and know the degradation to which our people sank, the rottenness and corruption that were in our politics, and made our Government a by-word and a hissing, and I know how hard it was to get the white men to line-up shoulder to shoulder and throw off the yoke. From 1868 to 1876 we had the vilest and most corrupt Government in South Carolina that has ever existed in any State of the Union, except Louisiana.

"The negroes outnumber us in South Carolina by more than one hundred and fifty thousand, and a large number of them are either registered or eligible for registration. If they should ever be mobilized and led to the polls by white men, in the struggle for mastery and control, then we can never save the State from a repetition of even greater corruption than we have already endured. The State corporations and Standard Oil, to say nothing of the railroads, would use money lavishly, and the Government and the United States Senatorships, to say nothing of the Congressional delegation, would become pawns in the game of politics to be bought by the highest bidder.

"The Democratic party of South Carolina, when it meets again in Convention, will no doubt deal with this question, but the Legislature ought to deal with it now, at this coming session, while the memory is fresh and knowledge of intensity of feeling has not faded away.

"I cannot and will not indicate just what sort of a law the Legislature ought to pass. The details must be worked out in committee, but I can and will outline the general policy which should govern us in this crisis:

"First: The primary ought to be honest and fair and above all suspicion.

"Second: No man ought to object to whatever expense and trouble are necessary to secure such registration and preparation of the Democratic club rolls as will insure honesty and

## MILLIONS OF CAPITAL ADDED.

MORE THAN \$16,000,000 INCREASE IN SOUTH LAST YEAR.

Growth in South Carolina—State Has 46 New Banks, With a Total Capitalization of Over \$1,000,000.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 7.—More than \$16,000,000 was added to the banking capital of ten Southern States by 303 new institutions formed during 1912, according to figures compiled by The Southern Banker, and announced today. Reports from State banking departments and the comptroller of the currency at Washington show that during the year 48 banks were liquidated, which includes consolidations and failures wiped out \$3,635,000 banking capital and four banks reduced capital for an additional loss of \$287,500. This was partially offset by an increase in the capital of 28 existing institutions, making the net gain for the year \$14,905,600.

The distribution of new banks and capital by States was as follows:

State.	No.	New Capital.
Alabama.....	21	\$463,200
Florida.....	46	2,503,000
Georgia.....	54	2,640,000
Kentucky.....	14	500,000
Louisiana.....	16	850,000
Mississippi.....	8	193,650
North Carolina.....	25	965,250
South Carolina.....	46	1,114,000
Tennessee.....	46	3,440,000
Virginia.....	27	3,245,000

"The past year, as compared with 1911, showed a decided improvement in the strength and character of the banking institutions," says The Southern Banker, "due to improved banking laws and more effective supervision."

During the past year 18 State banks in the South passed into the national system without change of capital stock.

## SOON GIVEN DEATH PENALTY.

Negro Arrested Saturday Tried in Two Hours and Sentenced to Death.

COLUMBIA, Fla., Jan. 7.—One of the quickest trials ever held in Marion county, considering the seriousness of the offense, was concluded this afternoon when Jim Johnson, a negro, who criminally assaulted the wife of a prominent orange grower near Citra, Fla., Saturday afternoon, was given the death penalty. Only two hours and five minutes had elapsed when the verdict was rendered. About 20 of the local militia and four deputy sheriffs escorted the negro to and from the court room. Fully 2,000 persons assembled about the court house, but only the prisoner's guard, court officials, attorneys and newspaper men were admitted to the court room during the trial.

Official papers will be sent to the governor's office tonight, and it is believed the execution will take place next Friday.

fair play. It must not be left to hazard and guess work.

"Third: Stringent rules and regulations are required. No man should participate in the primary to nominate who is not willing and able to stand the test of registration to participate in the general election.

"The rules should be few, plain and simple, but they must be enacted into law in order to compel compliance with them. Rigid punishment ought to be provided for any man who neglects to comply with all conditions and rules or he ought to lose his vote. An honest and fairly conducted primary can and will command the endorsement and support of all right-thinking white people; a dishonest one will command the support of nobody.

"We must either reform the primary system by law or see it die. No decent man will object or resist the rule of the majority fairly expressed. Let us see to it that none but qualified citizens vote at the Democratic primary, and danger of trouble will disappear. If we do not safeguard the primary system and make it above suspicion good government in the State is doomed. We want no man in the Democratic primary who votes the Republican or other national ticket in the general election.

"I write the above believing that I will never ask the people to vote for me in another primary, because I believe I will be dead before another Senator to succeed me is elected. Therefore, no charge of selfish or personal motive can be justly made against me taking the position I do. It is solely because I know the danger, having passed through the crisis once, that I make bold to write this way."

## BLOW AT STATE'S RIGHTS.

SUPREME COURT KNOCKS OUT LIMITED LIABILITY LAWS.

Highest Tribunal Decides Federal Statutes Have Superseded State Enactments on Inter-State Traffic.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The power of the States over railroads and express companies suffered a hard blow today when the Supreme Court held that since the passage of the Carmack amendment to the Inter-State Commerce law in 1906 the States had ceased to have power to annul contracts between railroads and shippers limiting the liability for the loss of inter-state shipments.

Another serious blow was delivered when the court held that the States since the passage of the Inter-State Commerce acts, and particularly the Hepburn law in 1906, had no power to penalize railroads for failure to furnish cars for inter-state shipments. In this connection the court declared unconstitutional the Minnesota Reciprocal Demurrage law, authorizing the recovery by shippers of a dollar a day for every day during which the railroad failed to furnish a car for the movement of freight.

The changes thus effected revolutionize the practice in many States. The court pointed out that previous to the passage of the Carmack amendment the court had upheld an Iowa statute, under which a contract limiting the damages in case of loss had been annulled, and had also approved a Pennsylvania case in which it was contended that the public policy of the State was opposed to such contracts.

As a result of the passage of the Carmack amendment, however, the court speaking through Justice Lurton, held that Congress had manifested its intention to deal with the subject of carrier's liability for inter-State shipments, and that being the case the State laws must give way.

Consequently, its decision at once annulled the Kentucky and Nebraska law, holding such contracts void.

The court not only annulled State laws which seek to regulate the liability, but it held that the Federal law, as expressed in the Carmack amendment, dealt with the subject of railroad shipments, and that it did not prohibit contracts limiting liability in return on a low rate.

Justice Lurton said it was just as reasonable to base rates on value as on the character of shipments. Furthermore, he added, it was not conformable to plain principles of justice that the shipper may understate the value of his property for the purpose of reducing the rate and then recover a large value in case of loss.

He laid down the principle that so long as a railroad or express company has published its rates, based on the valuation of the property, the transportation company need not inquire as to the value. He declared that the shipper was bound by what the receipt for the goods showed and by the schedule of rates filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

As to the Reciprocal Demurrage law for inter-State commerce, the court said that the Hepburn Rate law expressly fixed the duty of carriers to furnish cars and that precluded the States from acting further on that subject.

The contention of the advocates and Minnesota reciprocal demurrage was that it placed the shipper on equal grounds with the railroad in that if the railroads had the right to demand demurrage of shippers when they are tardy in unloading cars the shipper should have the same right to collect demurrage from the railroad when it is tardy in delivering cars for the movement of freight.

## ORANGES LOST BY COLD.

Every Acre of Oranges and Lemons Between San Bernardino and Los Angeles Frozen.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 7.—From San Bernardino to Los Angeles every acre of oranges and lemons has been frozen. This was the statement that came tonight from Pomona, centre of one of the heaviest producing sections of the citrus fruit belt. Only a fifth of the crop may be saved, it was asserted. If this be true, the total loss on 150,000 acres of fruit will amount close to \$40,000,000.

More conservative estimates, however, figured the total damage at \$20,000,000. Between \$5,000,000 and \$8,000,000 of this sum will be loss to railroads in curtailed freight receipts.

## TO PROHIBIT THE PISTOL.

PLANS ADOPTED BY THE SUMTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO DO AWAY WITH DEADLY WEAPON.

Transmitted to President, Heads of Departments at Washington and Governors of States and Commercial Bodies Throughout the United States. To be Submitted to Peace Conference by Dr. Baker.

Plans to do away with the pistol adopted at a meeting of the Sumter Chamber of Commerce several weeks ago were Thursday morning received by President Taft, President-elect Wilson, heads of all of the departments of the government at Washington, governors of all States and commercial bodies in all of the United States of America.

The pistol has long been known far and wide as a deadly weapon and it is to prevent the shedding of blood that the resolutions have been so widely advertised and steps taken to urge upon the members of congress their enactment into a law. The resolutions provide for the prohibition of the manufacture of pistols save by the government and that it shall be unlawful for any person to have or carry a pistol except men in the United States army and navy and certain peace officers during their terms of office.

The resolutions do not take up the harm done by the pistol, taking this as an admitted fact by the public generally, but go straight to what is deemed a remedy for the pistol carrying evil. Ten thousand copies of the resolution have been printed in circular form by the Chamber of Commerce and will be distributed among the members of all law making bodies in the country. They will also be sent to commercial organizations throughout the country for them to adopt, if they see fit to do so, and for them to urge upon members of their State General Assembly and Congress to take up and enact into law. The resolutions were brought before the Sumter Chamber of Commerce at a meeting several weeks ago by Dr. S. C. Baker, president of the body, and were unanimously adopted. Since then it has been the wish of the Chamber of Commerce to have them disseminated throughout the country so that other organizations having influence throughout the country will take them up and act on them.

Dr. S. C. Baker, president of the Sumter Chamber of Commerce, left Tuesday evening for St. Augustine, Florida, where he will tonight introduce the resolutions at a preliminary peace conference preparatory to the Universal Peace Congress to be held later in the year. Dr. Baker will telegraph the Sumter Chamber of Commerce the action of this body as soon as it is made known. Wednesday Dr. Baker introduced his resolutions at the annual meeting of the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce. The following telegram was received Thursday morning in reference to the matter:

"Jacksonville, Fla. Jan. 8, 1913. G. A. Waterman, Secretary Chamber of Commerce, Sumter, S. C.

Attended the annual meeting and luncheon of the Jacksonville Board of Trade. It is a fine body of men and full of enthusiasm. I got our pistol resolution before them and their board of governors will act upon them later. I go to St. Augustine tonight. (Signed) S. C. Baker."

The resolutions are as follows: Whereas, It is the province of government to safeguard human life, secure happiness to its people and promote their prosperity;

Whereas, homicides in certain sections of our country have assumed alarming proportions, have been sources of needless grief and sorrow, and are acting as a serious deterrent to desirable immigration, to natural development and to material advancement;

Whereas said homicides have been brought about almost exclusively by the use of the pistol, an easily concealed weapon;

Whereas the pistol is manufactured for the sole purpose of taking human life or inflicting serious bodily injury, thereby destroying human happiness and jeopardizing both moral and material advancement;

Whereas besides thousands of private individuals who have met untimely deaths through the agency of the pistol, three presidents have been assassinated and the life of an eminent citizen attempted while he was a candidate for the high office of president of the United States, these three assassinations and the attempt

## EVANS' WARRANT FOR LYON.

COLUMBIA ATTORNEY WANTED ARREST ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Attorney Whom Lyon Asked Disbarred Fails in Attempt on Prosecutor.

Columbia Record, Jan. 7.

Barnard B. Evans, an attorney of Columbia and recently a candidate for attorney general in the primary, yesterday afternoon attempted to swear out a warrant for the arrest of Attorney General Lyon before Magistrate H. F. Buechel of Waverley, making several allegations. Magistrate Buechel refused to issue the warrant because no affidavit was attached.

When seen this morning, Magistrate Buechel said that Barnard B. Evans met him on the street yesterday afternoon with a warrant against Attorney General Lyon already filled out and requested him to sign it. Mr. Buechel said that, as there was no affidavit attached, he refused to grant the request. Mr. Buechel stated that Evans said that he would get the affidavit that all the allegations contained in the paper presented could be substantiated by evidence.

Yesterday afternoon, after the presses of The Record had started, B. B. Evans came into the office with a paper in his hand and stating that it was a warrant for the arrest of Attorney General Lyon, which had been issued by Magistrate Buechel.

Yesterday, in the supreme court, Attorney General Lyon submitted a petition to that court for the disbarment of Evans, alleging professional and personal misconduct ill becoming an attorney.

It is stated that Evans had been cited all having been easy of commission because of the ease of concealment of the pistol;

Whereas pistols are manufactured in only a few of the States of this union and sent through the regular channels of commerce on their deadly mission to all parts of the nation; Whereas the pistol is extensively and attractively advertised in such a way as to tend to increase its sale;

Therefore Be It Resolved: First: That the pistol ought to be abolished and eliminated except so far as it is necessary for military and naval uses and for the use of authorized peace officers; and its possession, sale or manufacture otherwise made offenses punishable by severe penalties;

Second: That we petition the Sumter members of the legislature of South Carolina to secure the enactment of such laws as will make it impossible to either purchase for sale, or to sell, or to buy or use or possess a pistol in the State of South Carolina except as hereinabove provided, and that we petition the Governor of the State of South Carolina to use every means at his command, through the duly constituted officers of this State, to enforce meanwhile and thereafter all the laws on the statute books regarding the sale and use of the pistol.

Third: That we petition our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States to invoke every power of the general government to enact and enforce such laws as will effectively prohibit the manufacture of pistols, or their sale and purchase, or their use, by any private individual in the United States; and to that end we suggest and urge:

(a) That the United States Congress enact statutes declaring the pistol contraband in the hands of private individuals, firms or corporations, and their private manufacturing unlawful; that their manufacture be confined to the arsenals of the army and the gunshops of the navy of the United States, and then only for the use of military and naval institutions and for such peace officers of the government and of the States and territories under the government as may be entitled to procure, through State and territorial authorities, pistols for use by peace officers and not to be owned by them, but to be owned by the State or territory procuring them from the general government; and that the importation of a pistol or pistols into the United States be prohibited and prevented.

(b) That the machinery of inter-State commerce laws be invoked to assist in eradicating the pistol by prohibiting inter-state shipments of a pistol or pistols into any State having State laws intended to prevent such shipments into such State.

(c) That by executive order or otherwise, as may be most expedient, the mails be prohibited and closed to any advertisement or correspondence attempting or intended to result in the shipment for sale or otherwise of any pistol into any State or territory

## WILSON AT POLITICAL GAME.

GOVERNOR SEEKS TO HELP PARTY IN NEW JERSEY.

Will Resume His Activities as President-elect and Hold Conferences With Leaders.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 7.—Gov. Wilson today gave an example of his system of political persuasion when he saw individually nearly all of the Democratic members of the State legislature and earnestly urged them to vote for Edward E. Grosscup, Democratic State chairman, for state treasurer as against Edward Edwards, also a Democrat and present comptroller of the State.

The governor told the legislators that he was a warm personal friend of Mr. Edwards, he believed that his banking connections made him available to elect him State treasurer, a position which controls the deposits of public funds.

Tomorrow the governor will resume his activities as president-elect, as he had made a number of engagements with Senators Hoke Smith of Georgia and Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma.

Several representatives of arms companies were before the committee today and were forced to produce original orders, copies of invoices, names of purchasers, names of consignees, etc.

Senator Smith questioned the witnesses closely in an effort to ascertain whether the money for these war supplies was furnished by American capitalists.

After the conclusion of the testimony, which was given behind closed doors, Senator Smith declined to comment on it in detail but remarked: "We have struck a warm trail here and the testimony taken does not tend to support the declaration of neutrality by this government—as a matter of fact, it appears that the Madero faction in Mexico has been permitted to get unlimited quantities of arms and ammunition while his opponents have been forced to comply with the president's proclamation."

WESLEY EDWARDS' GIRL WEDS.

Convict's Former Fiancee Takes Another Man as Husband.

Richmond Va.—Twenty years was too long for Miss Maud Iroler, the fiancee of Wesley Edwards to wait for him to serve his sentence for participation in the Hillside court room tragedy. On Thursday night, according to a report from Dobson, N. C., she was married to Kenneth Marsh, of White Plains, N. C., the marriage being solemnized at the home of John F. Nance.

Miss Iroler came into prominence when detectives followed her to Des Moines, Ia., whither she went to join Edwards, who was then a fugitive from justice. The girl unwittingly led the detectives to where Sidna Allen and Edwards both were and they were arrested.

They later pleaded guilty to indictments and received 35 and 27 years' sentences.

tory having laws intended to prevent and do away with the pistol traffic.

Fourth: That copies of these preambles and resolutions be distributed to the offices of the boards of trade, chambers of commerce and like organizations throughout the United States, and that their assistance be invoked in securing in all States and territories laws such as are hereby urged on the legislature of the State of South Carolina, and also in securing the enactment of such federal statutes and regulations as are herein suggested to the executive and legislative branches of the United States government.