

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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FIERCE BATTLE IN MEXICO.

REBELS AND MADERISTS FIGHT IN STREETS OF CITY.

Heavy Artillery, Machine Guns and Rifles Used in all-day Battle—Many Killed and Great Damage to Property—President Madero Asserts That He Will Suppress the Rebellion.

Mexico City, Feb. 11.—The federals and rebels fought a seven hour drawn battle in the heart of the city today. When darkness put an end to the fighting neither side appeared to have gained any marked advantage.

Estimates of the casualties run as high as 1,000, although accurate information can not be obtained at this time. The dead certainly would be counted by the hundreds.

Foreign residents for the most part kept under cover but three Americans are known to have suffered injuries from stray bullets. They are Lloyd Osborne, an author, who was shot in the thigh; Dr. R. H. McCrosson of Lincoln, Neb., and Mark Johnson, a negro, of Madison, Ill.

Artillery played the chief part in the day's fighting but rifle fire was kept up continuously though more or less ineffectively. President Madero and his ministers expressed satisfaction tonight with the day's work and ventured the opinion that tomorrow would see the overpowering of the enemy.

Gen. Diaz, in his arsenal stronghold, appeared as defiant as at any time since he was released from prison by the mutinous soldiers and promises a repitition tomorrow of the terrific bombardment, the fierceness of which is attested by the many partially destroyed structures within a radius of half a mile.

The greatest loss of life resulted in a charge of rurales who, with a daring amounting to foolhardiness, moved against a rebel battery which mowed down men and horses.

The execution done in the prolonged engagement was sufficient in the belief of Senor de la Barra and the diplomatic representatives to warrant an attempt to prevent another battle within the city. Senor de la Barra sent a message to President Madero saying: "In the name of humanity and as a Mexican who is free of all political and revolutionary parties, I wish to offer my services in any possible way to effect peace without further bloodshed."

Madero replied, thanking him but declaring that no terms other than an unconditional surrender could be made with Diaz.

That the president is determined to make this a finish fight is evident, though no more so than Diaz, who realizes that there will be no clemency in case of surrender.

Almost within a stone's throw of each other these two fighting forces, each armed with more than 20 cannon, apparently expect to continue the struggle regardless of the loss of life.

The firing grew much lighter as the afternoon wore along but the artillery action always was the dominating feature. For the most part the artillery fire on both sides was kept reasonably low, but not infrequently shells streamed across the city and shrapnel fell in districts far from the zone of fighting.

The government troops advanced from four directions, Gen. Angeles from the west, Gen. Cauze from the north, Gen. Maas from the south and Gen. Delgado from the east. Toward the end of the battle, they were crowded close together and from his position on San Diego street, Gen. Cauze sent hundreds of solid shots against the arsenal, one corner of which was destroyed.

Early in the action Gen. Diaz saw to it that his men held their fire. The quantity of ammunition used by the federals was far greater than by the rebels. Apparently the less frequent fire from the rebel's positions was more effective, and calculations tonight are that the rebels loss in killed and wounded was considerably smaller than that of the government forces.

The cannon of the federal eventually were silenced by the rebels, but the extent of the damage to the rebel artillery is not known outside their own lines.

The streets in which the fighting occurred present a dilapidated appearance. One of the buildings which suffered most is that in which the American consulate general was located and from which the consul and his staff were forced to flee.

Marriage License Record.

Harrison Pearson and Lavinia Holland of Privateer secured a license to marry Tuesday.

DIAZ AND MADERO BATTLE.

BLOODY STREET FIGHTING CONTINUES.

Civil War in City of Mexico Marked by Heavy Fighting and Much Bloodshed—Both Diaz and Madero Determined to Make it a Fight to the Finish.

Mexico City, Feb. 12.—Mexico's capital was torn asunder again today by shot and shell. It was not until 9 o'clock tonight that the fire in all quarters ceased.

Gen. Felix Diaz, in command of the rebel forces, fortified and entrenched in and around the arsenal, has held his ground against the federals. He had done more than this. He had subjected the city to a more terrible bombardment than that of yesterday. He had widened his zone of action and had sent forces against the National palace.

Throughout the bombardment and almost continuous rattle of machine guns and rifles the president went about his work in the palace apparently unperturbed. He took counsel frequently with the finance minister, Ernesto Madero; from time to time he was in conversation with Gen. Huerta, the commander-in-chief regarding plans of attack. His courage was great, his confidence remarkable. Over at the arsenal, Gen. Diaz calmly directed the operations. He characterized them as solidly defensive. He, too, was optimistic.

Anticipating an early resumption of hostilities tomorrow, more than 600 Americans fled tonight from home to temporary abodes in the outskirts of the city, where the danger from the fire will be minimized.

Ambassador Wilson, being informed from the National palace that the government planned a crushing blow, determined to save the Americans if possible and rented numerous houses, to which, under flags of truce, agents of the embassy hurried in automobiles as many women and children as would agree to be transported.

The capital was quiet tonight but the fugitive foreigners filled with horror by the frightful bombardment of the past two days, needed little urging.

While the bombardment was far heavier today than Tuesday, the probable loss of life was less. This was due to the lack of any effort to force the assault by the federals.

The casualties are estimated at not less than 300 dead and 1,500 injured in the two days' fighting. Two American women are dead, shot to pieces by a shell. They were Mrs. H. W. Homes and Mrs. Percy Griffiths. Several Americans have been wounded. But the total number of native non-combatants injured was undoubtedly small. Experience is fast teaching the citizens to keep out of the line of fire when possible.

The report from the Diaz headquarters that his losses have been negligible are received with some doubts. About 10 o'clock tonight there was a sharp active fire for a few minutes by a federal battery against the rebel position but at 11 o'clock the city was tranquil with all the street lights out.

The number of dead and wounded can not even be estimated, but it is large. For two hours during the forenoon the rebel gunners rained shot and shell at the lofty structures of the city, from the roofs of which federal sharpshooters and machine gun men had attempted to rake the insurgents in the trenches and behind the barricades of the arsenal.

Shells from the heavy guns were well timed, the explosions throwing perhaps hundreds of thousands of bullets into the roofs, effectually clearing the buildings of the picked men of the federal troops.

Some of the rebel shells and not a few bullets reached the National Palace, but none did serious damage. It is not believed that Diaz seriously contemplates at the present time an attack on Madero's headquarters.

Madero has promised to make a combined assault on the rebel position tomorrow but the operations of today indicated that Diaz has much in reserve. On the first day of the battle it was the government forces that burned their powder.

Today it was the rebel's turn to be aggressive. Diaz brought forth heavier guns than he had used before. The threatening features of the day were the appearance in the outskirts of the city of Zapatistas who harassed the government troops and the release from the Belam jail of several thousand prisoners. Some of the latter have joined the rebel ranks but others are foot free and may turn to looting.

COLUMBIA WOMAN LOST LIFE.

MRS. ANNIE MCCLENDON KILLED IN AUTO ACCIDENT.

Two Others Injured in Fatal Affair at Rocky Branch Near Union Station.

Columbia, Feb. 13.—Mrs. Annie McClendon, wife of Millen H. McClendon of this city, was instantly killed last night at 9 o'clock when an automobile driven by her husband was precipitated from a bridge into Rocky branch.

Mrs. McClendon, with her husband and his sister, were returning home when the fatal accident occurred. The point at which it happened is about two blocks south of the union depot. Mr. McClendon was preparing to ascend the hill leading to his home at 1206 Whaley street. Turning out from Main street Mr. McClendon veered too sharply and the car was hurled from the bridge crossing Rocky branch at that point, into the waters below.

The occupants of the cars were pinned under it. Mr. McClendon and his sister, however, managed to extricate themselves and to summon assistance. The body of Mrs. McClendon was immediately rushed to a local hospital where it was discovered that she was beyond medical aid.

It was apprehended at first that death had possibly resulted from drowning but an examination developed that her neck had been broken, death probably ensuing instantly. No trace of any water was found in the lungs.

Miss McClendon's arm was injured by the fall from the bridge and the consequent pinning under the wreckage of the car. Mr. McClendon was slightly bruised.

Mr. McClendon holds a position with the Richland Mills company, being an overseer of the card room of the mill. The party was within sight of home when the catastrophe occurred.

The body of Mrs. McClendon was removed last night to a local undertaking establishment. Coroner J. A. Scott was notified and on investigation found an inquest unnecessary. The funeral arrangements will be announced later.

The American ambassador and the ministers of Great Britain, Germany and Spain made protests to both Madero and Diaz against the "barbarous and inhuman warfare," but their protests have been in vain. A brief armistice was arranged for a visit of the diplomats to the president and to the rebel commander, but in general the continuity of the day's operations was interrupted but slightly. The whirl of the machine guns was seldom silent and there was at no time a long interval between cannon blasts.

The British legation was under the rebel fire for a time, but the American embassy is considered to be in a comparatively safe district. For this reason women and children are being brought to that section and an American guard patrols them. During a lull in the fighting automobiles flying white flags were sent to various quarters of the city by the Americans, Germans and British to collect women and children of all nationalities and they will be housed in the buildings near the embassy.

At 8.30 tonight the firing had grown very light. Only at rare intervals did the booming of cannon remind the people that the conflict had not ended.

In their positions the federal soldiers are resting on their arms and here and there are small squads giving trouble to their officers because of liquor which makes them inclined to shoot without orders.

As yet the native residents do not know that possibly American marines may be landed, as the news from Washington arrived too late for publication. Owing to martial law and the enforced refusal of the telegraph management to accept messages freely no reliable information has been received concerning the situation in other parts of Mexico although it is reported that mutinies are threatened in various cities, from which the central government is said to have drawn the police to assist in crushing Diaz.

AMERICANS DECLARED IN DANGER.

Morning Reports Come From Ambassador Wilson.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Alarmed by reports from Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson that the combatants in Mexico City were training their guns in such direction as to increase the danger to Americans and other foreign

TURKEY SEEKS POWERS' AID.

CALLS ON EUROPE TO INTERVENE IN NEAR EAST.

British Foreign Minister Receives Petition and Sends It on to Other Chancellors of Europe.

London, Feb. 12.—The Turkish government today formally requested Sir Edward Grey to invite the European powers to intervene to stop the Balkan war. The request was communicated to ambassadors here who transmitted it to their respective governments. The ambassadors will meet Friday to report the result.

MASSACRE BY MOSLEMS.

Christian Men and Women of Seaport Slain by Turks.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Feb. 12.—According to dispatches given out her today the Turkish troops yesterday assembled the whole male Christian population of the seaport of Buyuk Chekmedje in the village school house and massacred them. Subsequently they killed all the Christian women and children except the young girls, whom they carried off on board ship.

There was no fighting yesterday either in the Gallipoli peninsula or at the Tchatalja lines. The bombardment of Adrianople, however, continues.

WILL CONTINUE WAR.

Porte, However, Will Strive to Conclude Peace with Allies.

Constantinople, Feb. 12.—The Grand Vizier Tahmoud Sheket Pasha, in an interview today, admitted that while continuing the war, the porte would strive to conclude peace on the basis of its recent note to the powers. Heavy fighting occurred in the Gallipoli peninsula today.

PATTEN PLEADS GUILTY; FINED.

Pays \$4,000 Under One Count of "Cotton Corner" Indictment.

New York, Feb. 11.—James A. Patten, the cotton and grain speculator, plead guilty in the Federal Court here today to the sixth count in an indictment charging him with the restraint of trade. Judge Mayer fined Mr. Patten \$4,000, which was paid immediately.

Patten, Eugene Scates, of Texas, and others were indicted by a Federal grand jury here more than a year ago for manipulation of the cotton market. The Government charged that their acts constituted restraint of trade. The defendants demurred and carried their case to the Supreme Court, which recently ruled against them.

George W. Merrick, Patten's attorney, issued a statement saying that his client had entered his plea "without any consciousness of being guilty of any mora, turpitude, or of offending in the slightest degree against any law or proper rule of conduct."

Federal Attorney Wise said that, in view of the fact that Patten had pleaded guilty and that an indictment charging a cotton corner raised a novel question, upon which there was a difference of opinion among Judges, the Government would be satisfied with the imposition of a fine.

The sixth count charges that Patten and his associates, Col. Robert M. Thompson, William P. Brown, F. B. Hayne and Eugene Scates, agreed, under a contract, to buy practically the entire raw cotton crop of 1909, in order to hold it out of the market until November 1, 1910.

To the seven other counts in the indictment Patten pleaded not guilty, and they were not pressed by the Court.

residents, the State department hurriedly dispatched instructions to Mr. Wilson tonight to warn all non-combatants to keep out of the fighting zone.

Mr. Wilson reported, further, that large numbers of Americans and other citizens, terrorized because of the rain of bullets in the residential section, had sought protection at the embassy and in that neighborhood of the city. The ambassador said he found places of refuge for hundreds. The department emphasized to him the necessity of affording refugees every comfort and protection within his power.

Late developments in the situation were awaited by Secretary Knox and other State department officials at the Knox residence tonight where messages from Ambassador Wilson were received and answered.

CONFER ON FARM WORK.

DEMONSTRATION WORKERS HELD CONFERENCE AT WORK.

Problems Were Discussed—Workers Will Urge Farmers of the State to Attend National Corn Exposition.

Columbia, Feb. 12.—The three days' conference of the agents of the farmers' demonstration work of the federal department of agriculture, which came to a close Sunday, was one of interest in every detail and the results of the conferences held will soon be manifested when the agents have resumed their work in the various counties. These meetings are always largely attended and this was an especial feature of the meeting just closed, practically every agent being in attendance.

These meetings were usually held at Clemson college, but owing to the exposition Dr. Bradford Knapp consented for the meeting this year to be held in Columbia. An important feature of the closing session of the agents' meeting was the adoption of resolutions thanking Dr. Knapp for permitting the meeting to be held at the Corn exposition.

Forty-eight agents were in attendance, while the three district agents, having charge of all the agents, were also in attendance. The district agents are: L. L. Baker of Bishopville; W. H. Barton of Greenville and William Elliot of Winnsboro. All of the sessions were, as usual, presided over by O. B. Martin, who is in charge of the club demonstration work.

These meetings always have a stimulating influence on the agents, both new and old, and those in attendance at this meeting stated last night that they had been greatly benefited by the meeting held here, owing to the fact that there were so many important exhibitions that had a direct bearing upon their work.

A lengthy conference was held during the meeting on the question of the farmers' institute work, which is one of the most important features of the work of the demonstration agents. At this conference plans were discussed for getting the best possible results out of the institutes which are held all during the summer at the county seats all over the State. Clemson college annually sends out the best men for this work, and with the assistance of the federal department much good is being accomplished.

The agents have for the most part, returned to their homes, and they were each one instructed to at once write letters to their respective county papers, urging that the people of their districts come to Columbia for the remaining three days of the Corn exposition. This will doubtless have a good effect, and send many farmers to Columbia between this and Friday, who might possibly have remained at home.

HELD FOR AIDING NEGRO.

Two Men, Two Women and One Boy in Jail at Pinewood.

Pinewood, Feb. 11.—At 9 o'clock tonight, with a big downpour of rain, the town is wrapped in quietness. Two men, two women, one young boy are held for assisting Dukes to escape. It is generally thought that the fugitive is tonight somewhere between Paekville and Summerton, as his mother, who is now confined in the guardhouse, testified that Sam spent a portion of last night at her home but left this morning two hours before daylight. She did not know in what direction or how he left.

The State bloodhounds, which were sent to the scene last night, have been unable to pick up the trail and it is supposed that the negro has been assisted by others of his race, who have lent him teams with which to escape.

Sheriff Gamble of Manning arrived today about noon but soon left as everything was quiet.

Mayor Geddings is out of town today, attending the funeral of the deceased officer. Upon his return an attractive reward will be offered by the town and citizens regardless of the reward offered by the State.

Same Dukes is about five feet, nine inches tall; light ginger cake color; scar over one eyebrow. When last seen he was wearing a light brown suit, small check; button shoes, soft brown hat. He is a "blue gum" negro.

Officers in authority at Laner, Wilson Mill, Manning, Alcolu, Bredgon, Sumter, Wedgefield, Sumter and Camden Junction, Lone Star, Crenton, Mayesville, Lynchburg, Lake City and other points are notified to be on the lookout.

CITY COUNCIL MEETING.

NUMBER OF UNIMPORTANT MATTERS DISCUSSED AT MEETING TUESDAY NIGHT.

New Policeman Elected—Mr. McKiever Declines to Act on Board of Health—Ordinance Against Petit Larceny Adopted—Number of Recommendations Made by City Manager.

City Council held regular semi-monthly session Tuesday night and a number of matters of little importance were brought up and acted upon.

Application for appointment on the police were received from Messrs. C. C. Chandler and A. C. Carrig. Mr. Chandler was elected to fill one existing vacancy.

By request of the Sumter Telephone Company permission was given Mr. E. H. Lynam, their trouble man, to ride a bicycle on sidewalks in wet weather, while responding to calls from patrons for repair of phones.

A letter was received from Mr. J. W. McKiever expressing regret that circumstances prevented him from accepting a place on the Board of Health, to which council had elected him. The election to fill this vacancy on the Board was deferred until next meeting.

A letter was read from the City Recorder, citing a decision of the Supreme Court of the State, which limits the jurisdiction of municipal courts to the enforcement of ordinances, and suggesting the adoption of an ordinance against petit larceny. Whereupon the Clerk presented an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to Forbid and Punish Petit Larceny, and the Buying or Receiving Stolen Goods in the City of Sumter," which was read and adopted and ordered published.

The Clerk and Treasurer's report for January and Report of the Waterworks for January were referred to Mr. Rowland.

Report from the Chief of Police showed 89 arrests in January; \$866.50 fines collected and 562 days labor. Request was made by J. H. Stevenson for license on an ice cream cart, which was fixed at Five Dollars per annum.

A letter was received from the Southern Cotton Oil Company, defining "gross income" under the license ordinance, in a different way from Council's construction. The Clerk was instructed to insist on the Council's view of the question in collecting the license.

Mr. Rowland reported that he had asked Mr. Gilbert C. White, C. E., of Charlotte, N. C., to come and advise with Council in regard to conditions at the waterworks, with special reference to the installation of electric power. His action was approved.

Request of Ducker and Bultman for gas fixtures in their store at City's expense, was refused.

Mr. Worthington advised against the installation of a fire hydrant as requested, in Magnolia street for the present, as he thought hydrants more necessary at some other points. He reported that the S. C. W. Railway Co., will remove obstructions to drainage in northeast section of the city, incident to laying their track. He recommended that electric lights in the clock tower be turned off at midnight, until 6 a. m. in the interest of economy, and was given permission to try this plan. He had put East Calhoun street in good repair, preliminary to turning it over to the care of Mr. I. A. Ryttenberg with a split log drag. He reported request of the Sumter Lighting Co., for permission to erect poles on E. Liberty street to carry current to the City National Bank building, which was granted. He thought the practise of taking the steamer to all fires was a needless expense and danger, and thought it well to have it in readiness, but only to go after the necessity had been ascertained. The suggestion was approved. He was authorized to have the shade trees trimmed, and cleaned of mistletoe. He recommended a discontinuance of detailed police reports showing the work of individual officers, as these reports stimulated undue ambition to excel and lead to arrests without sufficient cause. He thought that such details might be reported to him and summarized in his report to Council. Mr. Booth thought the stimulation of energy brought about by individual reports was healthful and beneficial to the city, and council concluded to make no change in police reports for the present.

Council then adjourned.