

The Watchman and Southron.

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 insertion50
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The Sumter Watchman was founded in 1850 and the True Southron in 1866. The Watchman and Southron now has the combined circulation and influence of both of the old papers, and is manifestly the best advertising medium in Sumter.

The people of the United States need not wait until the fourth Thursday in November to return thanks that Taft and not Roosevelt had occupied the White House during the past ten days. All that was needed to make the Mexican situation a calamity for this country was the Rough Rider in the post of authority.

The race for Governor next year promises to be a free for all affair. The contestants thus far announced: C. A. Smith, M. L. Smith, John G. Richards and Thos. H. Peeples—guarantee a field of four with George E. Rembert and several others mentioned. It looks like a scramble of office-seekers for a job, and there is no use for the average run of folks—the great common people, so dear to the hearts of the office hunter, and the others, who do not glory in being designated common by job hunters—to excite themselves over the political fortune of the aspirants. The announced candidates are all pretty good men, all of them chronic office holders and office seekers. Any one of them would make an average governor, but the fate of the State does not depend upon the election of any of them, for there are several thousand men scattered over South Carolina, any one of whom would make as satisfactory a governor as either of those now seeking the office. Remember this when the election draws near and save excitement. The governor after all is a small figure and without a legislature to back him can do neither much good nor much harm.

When Mr. A. E. Gonzales, as President of The State Company, guaranteed the expenses of the National Corn Show and assumed responsibility for the payment of \$40,000, his act was a great public service. He no doubt feels amply repaid for the great risk and the actual cost his action entailed by his consciousness of having discharged a duty, but he is due the thanks and lasting appreciation of the thousands who were benefitted by the show.

A Short Inaugural Talk.

President-elect Wilson has intimated that his inaugural address will come pretty close to making a record for brevity. He has even hinted that it may run to no more than two thousand words, which would mean about fifteen minutes' delivery. That would be, as The New York Evening Post says, "almost revolutionary," yet it would be a most desirable and an entirely sensible reform. There is no reason for the President-elect to lay down an extensive program in his inaugural address, and, if he confines himself to a discussion of general principles and a mere broad outline of his policies, he can cover a good deal of ground in two thousand words, especially if he be as Mr. Wilson is, a man who knows the value and the meaning of words and is able to place them as they will count most.

The inauguration ceremony is a fine and impressive spectacle, and it is eminently desirable that the President should make some expression to the great populace gathered to witness his induction into office, but there is no occasion nor any excuse for a lengthy address, in the nature either of a political harangue, or of an elaborate discussion of purposes and policies. All that is requisite is that he mark the occasion with suitable recognition of its solemnity and evidence his realization of the great trust imparted to him, and give some general indication of the lines of his principal endeavors in office. If President Wilson will do this, especially if inauguration day should happen—as it does often happen—to be a blustering and cold day, he will begin with a stroke for popularity, and, what is more important, an evidence of rare good sense.

There were 147 bales of cotton sold on the local market last week. Of this number 57 came out of the warehouse.

WON'T USE NITRATE OF SODA.

Resolutions of Orangeburg County Union Endorsed by State Farmers' Union.

To the Press of South Carolina:
The resolutions of the Orangeburg County Farmers' Union adopted at its recent meeting and published below deserves the cordial support of every Union in the State, and of every farmer as well. I have been reliably informed that the persons who control the sale of nitrate of soda in South Carolina for the next several years have a profitable contract at \$42.00 per ton. To pay \$55.00 to \$60.00 just means robbing the farmer for the enrichment of these persons. Our people have used nitrate till advisedly, have depended on it until they are ruining their lands, and such hold-up prices are a blessing, if they will profit by the lesson.

I trust that every paper in the State will lend its aid to stop this highway robbery.

E. W. Dabbs,
President South Carolina State Farmers' Union.

Resolutions adopted by Orangeburg county Farmers' Union.
Whereas the price of nitrate of soda has this spring been advanced to such an extent that we feel it to be prohibitive; and believing that this has been done by a combination of the fertilizer companies to rob the farmers of this State, therefore be it resolved:

1st. That the Farmers' Union of Orangeburg County at its regular monthly meeting recommends to its members that they use no nitrate of soda this year on their crops, unless the price is reduced to reasonable figures.
2nd. That we ask the co-operation of all other farmers in our county and urge them to assist us in making this fight.
3rd. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our State Secretary requesting that they be forwarded to all County Unions for their adoption.

The above resolutions have been sent to all the County Unions in the State.

J. Whitner Reid,
Secretary South Carolina State Farmers' Union.
Columbia, Feb. 18, 1913.

TO HATCH MEN LIKE CHICKS.

Scientist Says Baby Factories Will Take Place of Parents.

(Boston Special to New York Times.)
That it was possible to create human life by chemical means and that a baby factory was not out of the question of the distant future was asserted by Dr. Schermerhorn, of the department of philosophy in Harvard.
"Life is not confined to the animal and plant world," he said. "The whole universe is alive, and all that lives is conscious."
"Animals are conscious and gifted with the power of thought and imagination, even though Roosevelt says they do not know when they are being slaughtered."
"Plants are conscious, and Ruskin and Goethe agree they are capable of exercising strategy and forethought. Even Darwin said plants were sensitive, and hence he must have believed they were conscious."
"It is obvious that the evolution from so-called matter to human life is possible. The chemist of the future will labor so that men shall be made in baby factories as chickens are hatched in incubators."

WILSON APPROVES PLANS.

Sub-Committee Will Escort President-elect to His Hotel.

Washington, Feb. 19.—President-elect Woodrow Wilson today sent word to the inaugural committee that the plans for his inauguration met with his approval.
It was decided that Thomas Nelson Page, chairman of the reception committee, would appoint a sub-committee which will meet Mr. Wilson on his arrival in Washington on the afternoon of March 3rd and will escort him to his hotel. Another committee will be appointed to meet Vice President Thomas R. Marshall.
Col. Birch also approved plans for meeting and escorting to the hotel Mrs. Wilson, the Misses Wilson and Mrs. Marshall, who are to reach Washington on the same train with the President-elect and Vice President-elect. They are to be met by a committee of women.
Col. Birch was appointed by Major General Leonard Wood, grand marshal of the inaugural parade, as one of his aides, and will ride at the head of the column of troops that lead the parade.

Ship-Building.

News and Courier.
Taking into account only ocean-going vessels of more than 3,000 tons gross, of the new tonnage of the world for last year there was launched in the United Kingdom 71.3 per cent, or 2,019,763 tons. The total world's tonnage launched, including all registered vessels, was 3,436,428 tons, which breaks all previous records. The output of Germany was 477,742 tons and of the United States 219,496 tons, these two nations ranking second and third in building. Of Germany's tonnage, 192,425 was in war vessels; of the tonnage launched in this country, 65,273 was in war vessels. Poor free-trade England! It is simply outrageous that men should be given work when their employers are not protected by a high tariff. But England continues to dominate the shipping of the world in building and in maintenance. It is an insult to the Republican party.

Ship-Building.

Mr. B. Fraser Dick, Assistant Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce who was in Columbia during the National Corn Exposition in charge of the Sumter exhibit at the Arcade, returned to the city Tuesday morning.

GREENVILLE CLUB RAIDED.

Greenville, Feb. 18.—A new record was set in Greenville late tonight, when as a result of a raid on the One Hundred Thousand club \$9,000 was deposited as bond for the 30 arrests made.
A raid was made on this well known club after midnight, resulting in 30 arrests on charges of gambling, storing whiskey and other violations of the law. The manager of the club, Tom Harrison, gave bond for himself and others in the sum of \$7,500, while others put up bond amounting to \$1,500, swelling the total to \$9,000.
The officers seized 150 quarts of whiskey, three gaming tables and 300 bottles of beer.
The One Hundred Thousand club is located in the Jennings building on Washington street and boasts fine quarters handsomely fitted out. Among the 30 men arrested are many of more or less prominence, including a number of visitors from nearby cities.

Unique Still in Oconee.

Greenville News.
Returning from a raid in the mountain wilds of Pickens and Oconee counties, Revenue Officer Aiken brought news of one of the most successful forages he and his associates have ever experienced in this "neck of the woods." One particular feature of the raid was the discovery of an innovation in the art of "makin' licker" that the revenue officers have not met with before—to wit, the placing of a distillery on the top of a mountain peak and piping water to it from a distant stream.
Those who have ever talked with the revenue officers will remember that one way in which distilleries are discovered is very simple. The officers simply follow the course of some stream until they come upon a distillery. As pure, fresh water is a necessary ingredient in the manufacture of "moonshine" whiskey, distilleries are, as a rule, always placed on some mountain stream where water can be secured with ease.
Wishing to hookwink the revenue officers when looking for distilleries in this manner, certain moonshiners decided to locate their distillery on the top of a distant mountain—the last place in the world where one would go to look for a "moonshine" plant. In order to get their supply of fresh water to the distillery, the "moonshiners" picked out a stream where there was a swift waterfall, and putting in a pipe here, conveyed their water to the mountain top by a pipe line. The natural pressure of the water at the cataract forced the liquid through the pipe line to the top of the distant mountain, where the distillery was located.
While wending his way up this particular stream, Officer Aiken came across the pipe line half concealed in the ground. Knowing that the wily "moonshiners" are up to all kinds of tricks to hoodwink the revenue men, Officer Aiken did a little investigating and found that the pipe line led to a distant mountain top, from whence a column of pale smoke rose straight up. Arriving upon the mountain top, the officer discovered a full-fledged and up-to-date distillery, consisting of an 80-gallon copper still and other paraphernalia. Something like 2,500 gallons of beer were destroyed.
On this same trip Revenue Officer Aiken succeeded in destroying one of the biggest distilleries that has ever been found in this section of the country. The plant consisted of a 100-gallon copper still and other paraphernalia of corresponding proportions.

NEGRO TROOPS TO LEAD.

Will March in First Section of The Militia Division of Inaugural Parade.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Between 400 and 500 negro troops, members of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, will lead the State militia section of the inaugural parade.
These colored guardsmen may not march at the head of the section, but they will be a part of District of Columbia Division, which heads the long line of State troops that will come to Washington to help escort Woodrow Wilson from the Capitol to the White House.
Lieut.-Col. Henry Allen, connected with the District National Guard, said tonight that the negro guardsmen will be ordered out for the parade. It has been the custom for years for these negro soldiers to be in line. Therefore, if the First Maryland company of negroes are ordered to Washington for the inauguration they will not be the only negroes in the State militia section. No news has yet been received by the inaugural authorities as to whether any other negro troops will be sent to Washington.

Whether or not any other States will order their negro militia to Washington for inaugural parade is a question up to adjutant generals of those States. Gen. A. L. Mills, chief marshal of the division of State militia, says that the inaugural authorities do not attempt to dictate to the States the character of the troops to be sent to Washington for the inauguration. He said the duty of the parties in charge of the military features of the inauguration is to arrange for the placing of the State troops in line and not to pass judgment on the character of the State soldiers.

The District of Columbia, because it is the home of the seat of government, is always given the first place in the division of the National Guard. The militia from the 13 original States follows in the rear of the District of Columbia guardsmen, in accordance with the date on which those commonwealths ratified the Federal Constitution. The other State troops trail behind these, in accordance with the date those commonwealths were admitted to the Union.

HAVE A CARE OF ALASKA.

This Territory is Precisely Suited to Japan's National Genius.

(Alfred Holman in the Century Magazine.)
I believe that this generation and half a dozen more will be comfortably asleep in their graves before Japan will venture an aggressive course toward the United States. But I do see that Japan is expanding in population beyond the resources of its own territories—that ultimately, in the phrase of the late Mr. Harriman, "Japan must go somewhere." I see, too, in Alaska a country precisely suited to Japan's national genius and to its national needs and ambitions.
With Alaska the United States is, and may remain, master in the Pacific Ocean. Japan, with Alaska, would be its master. I say "with Alaska," because in Alaska are to be found the timber, coal and food supplies essential to naval efficiency, even to naval supremacy. These facts write plainly on the wall of national prudence and caution, "Have a care!" If Alaska is to remain American territory under any condition which may arise, we must have a defensive policy, and we must sustain defensive forces adequate to any possible demand upon them. We must have a care!

MORGAN MUCH BETTER.

Recovering from Attack of Indigestion—Went Out Driving.

London, Feb. 19.—J. P. Morgan, according to a dispatch from Cairo, went out driving today. He is recovering from his attack of indigestion. His granddaughter has left Egypt for Rome.

SAVANNAH PRINTER A SUICIDE.

J. Stokes Izlar Sends Bullet Through His Head.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 19.—J. Stokes Izlar, 27, foreman in a local printing house, committed suicide this afternoon in the press room, where he worked, by shooting himself through the head with a revolver.
Izlar told fellow employees this morning that he "never felt better in his life." Despondency, induced by sickness, is thought to have been the cause of his act.

Armed with Parcel-Post Leg.

Ulmers, S. C.—Carrying three parcel post packages—two babies and a wooden leg—Edgar E. Phillips, mail carrier, was attacked by a wildcat. He beat off the animal with the wooden leg.

There is talk already of making a new map of European Turkey. This is progress.

PRIMARY BILL IN THE SENATE.

Debate Resumed Today—Other Matters Under Consideration.

Columbia, Feb. 18.—"I can conceive of no more important measure than this one to restore the unity of the Democracy," said Senator Alan Johnson this morning in the Senate in a strong speech in favor of the Nicholson bill to tighten up the regulations governing primary elections. The Newberry Senator thought some action was needed to restore the confidence of the people in the primary and assure every man that his vote would be protected. He urged the Legislature to take some action at this session and that the people were demanding that something be done to safeguard the primary. "The sooner the confidence of the people is restored and they feel that their votes are protected the better," he urged.

Senator Carlisle thought the measure had better go over until next session and referred to the investigation into the Spartanburg election last summer, which disclosed only minor irregularities, which, in his opinion, disclosed nothing to endanger the primary. He favored throwing some safeguards around the primary, but didn't think the Nicholson bill was practical.

Action was demanded by the people at this time in the matter of regulating the primary in the opinion of Senator Christensen.
Senator Laney, while he favored some regulation, thought the provision in the bill requiring club registration certificates was too stringent and that the bill was too full of technicalities and details. He thought the only requirement should be, "Are you a free white, 21 and a Democrat." He favored every white man voting and accounted for the big vote of last summer by the unusual interest.

Senator Strait launched a terrific attack on what he termed the "money power," and the so-called "better element," for their work in the campaign of last summer. He said the trouble was that the money interests were trying to get hold and deprive the poor man of his rights. He advocated some regulations in the manner of selecting delegates to conventions, and he denounced the alleged conduct of the campaign of one of the State candidates last summer. He said there had been cries of fraud and corruption and yet not a single specific instant had been brought forward.

Senator Stuckey did not think there was any demand from the people for primary regulation and thought it came from those who were sore over their defeat. He urged slowness in the matter. "Tillman laid down the proposition in 1890, 'A white man's primary where every white man can vote,' and I stand right there now. I favor no change that will deprive any white man in South Carolina now entitled to his vote from voting," said Senator McLaurin, who said this was the only way to avoid a division of the white people, which rupture was imminent in the bitterness of the last campaign. He thought it was too soon after the election to try and get any law which would be favorable to all the people and he favored postponing the bill until next session.

Senator Nicholson had opened the debate in favor of the bill and the Senate voted down a motion to continue it until the next session, which had been offered by Senator Laney, who had then moved to strike out the enacting words.

WHITE LEGHORNS.

Eggs for sitting from choice pen of best laying strain, \$1.25 for 13. H. G. Osteen.

WANT TO SELL 50 Duroc-Jersey Pigs.

3 months old, 10c. per pound on foot. H. W. Beall, Mayesville, S. C. Phone

FOR SALE—Eggs from thoroughbred Barred Plymouth Rocks.

\$1 for sitting of 15 eggs. A. P. Vinson, Sumter, S. C., R. F. D. 4.

LOST—Red and white spotted ox,

strayed Wednesday night, from my home near Dalzell. Reward for return. Murray Sammons, Dalzell, S. C.

WANTED—The following hard wood

in any quantity: oak, ash, hickory, maple, locust, walnut, holly. Write me what you have and price per cord or thousand f. o. b. Sumter, D. China.

FOR SALE—Dixie Wilt resistant cotton seed

from 1911 crop, price \$1 per bushel, sound and pure. E. B. Colclough, Oswego, S. C., R. F. D.

STAPLE COTTON—Sun Flower seed variety.

Only a few left. J. M. Fraser, Oswego, S. C., Route 1.

A LOT OF NO 1 DIXIE BLIGHT RESISTANT COTTON SEED, 1 DOZ.

LAR PER BUSHEL.

J. C. DUNBAR, DALZELL, S. C.

by the Senate taking a recess for dinner.

Senator Sinkler's concurrent resolution fixing Thursday at noon as the date for the Joint Assembly to elect eight trustees of the Medical college was adopted. The Senate concurred in the House resolution authorizing the use of \$1,000 of the amount appropriated to assist in meeting the expenses of Confederate Reunion to assist needy Veterans in attending the Gettysburg celebration next July.

The bills increasing the terms of office of the auditor and treasurer of Charleston County to four years passed and went over to the House.
Debate on the Nicholson bill to tighten up the primary was resumed tonight. Senator Williams vigorously attacked the bill and Senator Sharpe thought the bill ought to go over until next session. Senator Walker favored this, but with the Clifton amendment. After spending practically the entire night in debating the measure, debate on the bill was adjourned until tomorrow, after third reading bills. The Senate meets tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

CUSTOMS REORGANIZATION.

Secretary MacVeagh Submits His Plans to President Taft.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Secretary MacVeagh today submitted to President Taft his plans for the reorganization of the customs service in accordance with the authority granted by Congress.
Because of sweeping changes contemplated the President had been urged to leave the reorganization for President Wilson to work out. Treasury officials, however, are pointing out to the President that if he postpones action the entire law authorizing the changes will be lost, because Congress stipulated as a condition that the plan must be submitted at the present session. The plan worked out by Secretary MacVeagh and Assistant Secretary Curtis would abolish more than a hundred collectors of customs by reducing the customs districts from 165 to less than 50. While many Senators and Representatives have endorsed the plan as a whole, they are said to be protesting vigorously against parts which affect their States or districts.

TREES ALONG HIGHWAYS.

Other States Should Follow New York's Example.

(From the Chicago Record-Herald.)
The New York State Highway Commission, which has charge of the extensive system of road building that has been in progress for several years, recently bought 150,000 red oak seedlings and 15,000 Carolina poplars and white birch trees for planting along the roads. It is the intention of the commission to plant every road on the State eventually. The trees not only will add to the beauty of the highways, but they will lessen the destructive effect of storms and provide a source of timber supply that may become important.
What New York is doing should be done in every State as a part of the good roads work now so extensively planned and under construction. Almost every road has a wide enough right of way to permit of a fringe of trees. In France and Germany it is common to use the sides of the highways for this purpose, with results that are charming and useful. There is hardly a locality in which young trees for the purpose cannot be had at low cost, and with a proper selection of trees good results could be had in a few years.

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