

The Watchman and Southron.

Published Wednesday and Saturday.

—BY—

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SUMTER, S. C.

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Advertisements:

One Square first insertion . . . \$1.00
Every subsequent insertion50
Contracts for three months, or longer will be made at reduced rates.
All communications which subserve private interests will be charged as advertisements.

Obituaries and tributes of respect will be charged for.

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.

Mr. Richard I. Manning, of this city, announced this morning that he would be a candidate for Governor in the Democratic primary next year. He states that he reached a decision sometime ago to enter the race for Governor, but had not intended making formal announcement of his candidacy so far in advance of the opening of the campaign.

Since several other prospective candidates have announced their intention to offer for the Governorship, it seemed best to make public his decision to enter the race. Mr. Manning does not seek the office entirely of his own volition, but in response to the continued insistence of his friends in all sections of the State. He is a successful business man, a progressive farmer, a good citizen and in the official positions he has held has proven an efficient and faithful public servant. The people of South Carolina know him and his record and if they should elect him they will know in advance precisely the sort of man they will have as chief executive of the State.

Speaking of blind tigers suggests the thought that the average Recorder's court jury is remarkably exacting in construing the law of evidence that guilt must be established beyond a reasonable doubt, with the result that many notorious liquor sellers who have saved enough of their ill-gotten gains to hire a lawyer, go free. Sometimes it seems that to convince a jury of the guilt of a blind tiger the members thereof would have had to have been personally present when the illegal sale of liquor was made. It is right and proper to give an alleged criminal a fair trial but it is quite another thing to begin and end by giving the criminal the benefit of the doubt even to the extent of doubting and discrediting all the evidence against him. Another common error into which some juries fall is to mistake the earnest and eloquent pleas of the lawyers for the defense for evidence. When sellers and buyers of contraband liquor are banded together to break the law systematically and persistently, blind tigers are hard to catch and with lenient juries they are harder to convict, although they be caught with the goods. There is considerable public sentiment in favor of blind tigers and this type of lawlessness, else the tigers would not be so numerous, they would not have so many steady customers and their profits would not be so great—nor would it be so difficult to convict them when brought to trial.

They Have Not Died in Vain.

Baltimore Sun.

When we think of the loss of such heroes as Scott and Oates and the long list of other brave men who have perished in polar explorations, it is comforting to feel that their lives have not been thrown away in worthless and reckless ventures. In a letter to the New York Times Mr. Waldemar Kaempffert, managing editor of the Scientific American, points out the scientific and practical value of such expeditions. The data so gathered concern meteorological, geological and magnetic knowledge, and when fully understood and collated will contribute to the comfort and safety of life. They lead the way to long-range weather forecasts, to seismological predictions, to the more intimate knowledge of ocean currents; in short, to a variety of practical things that bear upon everyday existence. The farmer who hereafter knows a week in advance what the weather will be, the mariner who is forewarned against perils, the inhabitant of the earthquake zone who escapes with his life because science can keep its finger on the pulse of the world, will all have to thank these explorers for the safeguards they have thrown around mankind.

Whatever You Do!

Remember to read the ad of D. C. Shaw in this issue. He tells about "The Ford."

TOMATO CLUB WORK.

Letter and Circular of Instructions From the Agent in Charge of Girls' Clubs in Sumter County.

Sumter, S. C., Feb 26, 1913.

My Dear Young Friend:
I have just heard from Washington saying that the United States Department of Agriculture would soon send out instructions to all members of the Girls' Tomato Clubs. However, it is now time to plant tomatoes in this part of the country. So I'm having published a part of a letter that is being used by some of our South Carolina and Florida girls. I hope you will study it carefully. If you do, you will learn a great deal about raising tomatoes. Ask your teacher and parent to help you carry out the instructions given therein.

The government will not send out seed this year, you will have to buy your own seeds. You may get them from Cuttino & McKnight, Sumter, S. C. They have ordered the following varieties: Stone, Acme, Brama, and Ponderosa from T. W. Wood & Sons, Richmond, Va. You may buy one of these varieties or June Pink, Brimmer or in fact any tested variety from a reliable house. You should get your seed now and plant them in soil in which tomatoes have not been grown within the five years.

Let us all come together and try to make the largest, the best, and the most tomatoes in Sumter county this year.

Please write to me when you need anything. I will answer your letter as soon as possible, and shall also be glad to hear from you regarding progress you are making.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours respectfully,

MARY LEMMON,

Collaborator Sumter County, S. C.
Following are directions for planting:

Advice to Tomato Club Members.

Gainesville, Fla., Jan. 4, 1913.

Tomato Culture in Florida.

Tomatoes form one of the staple food products. They are used in some form in almost every American home. Home grown tomatoes may be served fresh or canned, in every rural home every day in the year, and surplus home canned tomatoes find a ready market because of their superior flavor and full pack. The abundant use of tomatoes in the home, either fresh in season, or canned throughout the remainder of the year, affords variety for the table and may add materially to the health of the family. The sales from the surplus fresh or canned tomatoes may provide funds with which to purchase many needed home comforts.

Through the work and influence of the Girls' Gardening and Canning Clubs of Florida we hope to have every rural home in the State supplied throughout the whole year with home-grown and home-canned tomatoes, with an ample surplus to sell to those who live in town or city.

The following instructions for growing tomatoes in Florida were prepared for the use of the members of the Girls' Gardening and Canning Clubs of the State. It is not possible in a single short article to prepare rules in detail exactly applicable to all sections of the State, and, therefore, we have endeavored to prepare a general guide to tomato culture.

Soil.

The tomato grows well on a variety of soils, as black muck, stiff clay, and light sand provided good drainage, thorough cultivation, and a sufficient amount of perfectly balanced fertilizer are given. The best yields are usually gotten from rich sandy, or sandy loam soils, underlaid by a well drained subsoil of somewhat closer texture. It is one of the few truck crops that grows well on newly cleared land.

Preparations for the Soil.

The soil should be put into the best possible physical condition before the tomatoes are set. The land should be broken as deep as can be, without turning up the sub-soil, in December or January, and at intervals of ten days or two weeks and also following rains, should be harrowed, thus putting the surface in a well pulverized condition.

Fertilizer.

On soils of medium fertility, one two-horse wagon load of well rotted stable manure may be broadcast over the ground, of the one-tenth acre plot, and turned under when the ground is broken. In addition to this 10 to 80 pounds of commercial fertilizer analyzing 3 per cent Nitrogen, 6 per cent Phosphoric acid, and 9 per cent potash should be sown in the drill and thoroughly mixed with the soil ten days or two weeks before the plants are set. If stable manure is not used, 80 to 120 pounds of commercial fertilizer, containing from 4 to 6 per cent of Nitrogen, 7 to 8 per cent of phosphoric acid, and 9 to 10 per cent of potash, is needed for best results.

Varieties.

Some of the special features of a desirable canning variety are pro-

ductiveness, smoothness, solidity, color, and small percentage of loss in paring. Paragon, Chalk's Early Jewel, Beauty, and Acme, all possess these qualities in a higher degree than the Globe and Stone, which are so highly esteemed as shipping varieties.

Starting the Plants.

In the southern part of the State seed-beds are planted in October and November and in the central and northern parts in January and February. A seed-bed 4 by 6 feet should be provided. The bed should be covered about two inches deep with well rotted stable manure, to which is added one ounce of Acid phosphate and 2 to 3 ounces of kainit. This should be thoroughly mixed with the soil while breaking and pulverizing it. The seed bed should not be quite as rich as the field to which the plants are transplanted, else they will be checked in their later growth, and, therefore, will not be so fruitful. It is important in tomato growing to have the plant unchecked from the time it comes up till it begins putting on fruit. Cloth covered frames are satisfactory for protecting the young plants in Florida and are cheaper than the hot beds and sash-covered frames used further north. These may be built after the ground has been prepared. The back or north side of the frame should be about 24 inches high, the south side about 12 inches; six feet is a good width and the length should be as great as necessary to produce about double the acreage to be planted. The cover is made of unbleached sheeting stitched together so as to form a sheet seven feet wide and as long as the bed. One side of this is nailed to the back of the frame and the other side is nailed between two 1 x 2 inch strips of wood, thus making a square roller on which the curtain is rolled up, leaving the bed uncovered. Narrow strips for supporting the cover are placed across the frames two or three feet apart.

Sow in rows across the bed six inches apart—about 8 to 10 seed to the inch, cover 1-4 to 1-2 inch deep and pack the earth well over them. Keep the soil moist by sprinkling, if necessary and rake the ground lightly between the rows the next day after sprinkling and after each rain. This checks evaporation and helps to prevent damping off of the seedlings. Plants should be thinned to 1-2 inch apart quite early to avoid crowding and becoming "leggy." One-half ounce of good seed will produce enough plants to set the one-tenth acre plot. It will take from 45 to 60 days for the plants to grow large enough to transplant.

Plants for very early planting may be started in shallow boxes and "picked out" when they have four leaves, into cold frames 3 to 4 inches each way and grown till large enough for transplanting.

Transplanting.

If possible select a time for transplanting when the soil is moist, but not wet, and the air still and warm. Just before setting the plants the ground should be thrown into broad flat ridges four to six feet apart, varying in height from almost level in sandy soil to several inches higher in stiffer, moister land. Plants are put in condition for transplanting allowing a scant supply of water for a few days before, with the fullest exposure of air and sun, then a thorough wetting a few hours before they are taken up. Take up the plants for the day's planting in the early morning, being careful to secure as much of the root as possible, pack them tightly in a box, and keep them in a shady place with canvas or burlap thrown over them. Holes to receive the plants may be made with a dibble or planting trowel, either of which may be made of wood. The plants are placed in these holes an inch or two deeper than they stood in the bed, the earth is packed closely about the roots,—especially at the bottom a slight saucer shaped depression is left about the plant and into this a half dipperful of water is poured and the depression filled with dry earth,—left loose to prevent caking and evaporation.

Cultivation.

As soon as the plants are set the ground should be well stirred to the greatest depth possible with a small toothed cultivator, as the tramping necessary to setting the plants compacts and hardens the soil, which needs to be loosened and aerated. Cultivation should follow every week from time of planting till after fruit begins to ripen, and should be quite shallow after the first two workings—that the roots that have spread across the middle may be injured as little as possible.

J. J. Vernon,

State Agent Demonstration Club Work.

Annes Eilen Harris,
Assistant in Charge of the Girls' Department.
Approved:
Bradford Knapp,
Special Agent in Charge.

THE STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Forty-First Annual Convention to Be Held in Columbia March 13-15—An Excellent Program.

Fellow Teachers:

The Executive Committee of the State Teachers' Association invites you to enroll as an active member, and to attend the forty-first annual convention, March 13-15, in Columbia.

The committee is confident of success in its campaign to enroll as active members at least half of the 4,500 white teachers of the State, and assemble at Columbia the largest and most impressive educational convention ever held in South Carolina.

President Burts has prepared a programme every topic of which is of immediate and vital interest. The discussions of problems directly affecting you as a teacher and the general educational policies of the State will be led by men of prominence in the promotion of education.

Identify yourself with the Association whose roll is representative of the earnest and progressive teaching force of the State; come to the convention, if possible, and avail yourself of its opportunities both to receive and to confer benefit.

If you believe reform is needed and can be effected in the present conditions of certification, appointment, tenure of position, salary, and other matters concerning you personally and professionally, and if you are interested in the greater questions of vocational training, consolidation of schools, compulsory attendance and child labor laws, and other problems relating to the promotion of social welfare through greater efficiency in education, you will become a working member of that body—of teachers to which the State justly looks for the service of investigation and enlightenment, and the formulation of definite plans for the solution of educational problems.

If you are not already a member, enroll today; fill out the enclosed card, and send your dues (\$1.00 for men and 50c for women) to C. V. Neuffer, Treasurer, Bennettsville; then plan to come to Columbia, March 13, and bring others with you. The county enrolling the highest percentage of its teachers will be awarded a banner. The State Board of Education recommends that trustees grant two days vacation, with pay, to teachers attending the Association. The railroads will sell tickets at three cents a mile for the round trip, plus 25c. The city of Columbia, through the cooperation of the Chamber of Commerce and its numerous educational institutions, is preparing to give the Association a cordial reception. Every possible provision will be made for the comfort and convenience of visitors. On reaching the city, if you are in need of assistance in finding lodging, report at the bureau of registration and information in the lobby of the State Capitol, which will be the headquarters of the convention.

Yours truly,

Leonard T. Baker, Secretary.

PARADISE FOR THE LAZY.

Lands Where Few Weeks' Work Does for Year.

Philadelphia North American.

The Ekoi of extreme Southern Nigeria, on the equator, should be and probably are among the happiest people on earth, for they have no taxes to pay, no wearisome restrictions to undergo, and so fruitful is the land that a few weeks' labor is enough to supply them with food, home and clothes for a whole year.

The Ekoi are devoted parents, but it will take years of patient teaching before they grasp the importance of fresh air and the simplest sanitary measures for the health of their little ones.

They have curious beliefs as to the advent and death of their babies. One charming superstition forbids all quarreling in a house where there are little children. The latter, so they say, love sweet words, kind looks and gentle voices; and if these are not to be found in the family into which they have reincarnated they will close their eyes and forsake the earth till a chance offers to return again amid less quarrelsome surroundings.

At the New Year and on all the great festivities the chief "societies" of men, women and children come up to the station to give a series of dances. To the Ekoi dancing is one of the main occupations of life. With them the dance provides an outlet both for the dramatic instinct and for religious fervor.

The docket of the Recorder's court for the past few days is evidence that the police department has been waging an active campaign against the blind tigers, with which Sumter is overrun. Quite a number of them have been captured, but the hunting is still fine, for the number has scarcely been diminished, if reports are credible.

HUERTA PACIFYING MEXICO.

SATISFACTION OVER APPARENT DWINDLING OF REBEL SPIRIT.

Indications are That Orozco Will Join Huerta, Leaving Zapatista Only Dangerous Chief Still Outside the Fold of the Administration.

Mexico City, Feb. 26.—Keen satisfaction was displayed at the palace tonight over late reports which indicated early disappearance of revolutionary disturbances in the north and in portions of the south.

Gen. Orozco has sent a telegram to Gen. Felix Diaz, protesting his allegiance to the new government. He places all his men at the disposal of Gen. Diaz, either to muster out, or to incorporate in the federal forces.

It is not expected that the Zapatista problem, especially in the State of Morelos, will be solved immediately but several chiefs have signified their willingness to serve the government.

Government officials realized the probability of a difficult campaign in the south, but President Huerta, who commanded the federals in the campaign which most nearly resulted in the ending of the Zapatista trouble and was checked only by Madero's benevolent interference, believes he knows the situation sufficiently well to end the trouble.

The Zapatistas have added to the list of towns they already occupied Amecameca, on the inter-oceanic railroad, 30 miles southeast of Mexico City, and three others of minor importance. Raiding continues with the usual atrocities but troops are in pursuit of the murderers for whom little rest is promised.

The revolution in the State of Guerrero appears likely of easily settlement since Jesus H. Salgado, the oldest and most persistent rebel leader under Andrew Almazan and Julio Radilla, promises allegiance.

According to government advices, Venustiano Carranza, former governor of Coahuila, is making little headway in the new revolution inaugurated by him with Saltillo as a base.

To the report that Emilio Madero was killed is added a rumor that his brother, Raoual, has met the same fate at Torreón. Both these young men were actively allied with Carranza, and if it is true, their taking off doubtless will have a deterrent effect on rebel activity in that district.

Carranza still holds the region about Monterey but Gen. Trevino, the federal commander, who is at Monterey, is said to have dispatched troops in the direction of Saltillo. The government believes there will be little difficulty in regaining the territory.

That region to the north of Monterey, including Neuvo Laredo, now held by the rebels, the government asserts, soon will be added to the loyal districts. Francisco de la Barra, minister of foreign relations, is authority for the statement that Geronimo Villareal has indicated a desire to cooperate with the new administration.

Gen. Pascual Orozco, Jr., is known to have been for a long time under the domination of his father, Col. Orozco, and the telegram sent by the latter today to Diaz, promising absolute allegiance to the government, is regarded as indicative of his father's attitude.

If the leaders of Orozco's army follow the example of their leader, it is practically certain that the Carranza movement will dwindle away, leaving the government only the Zapatista problem to deal with.

In the midst of plots and counterplots, President Huerta is said to have an excellent grip on affairs and to be working in complete harmony with Gen. Felix Diaz, who desires the establishment of order more than any one, as he is preparing for his campaign for the presidency. He formally launched his candidacy today.

Two hundred million pesos is the amount the minister of finance probably will ask the government to raise by means of bonds for the pacification and the rehabilitation of Mexico.

At the time of the fall of the Madero regime a bill for a bond issue of 100,000,000 pesos for the same purpose was under discussion in congress.

Minister Esquivel Obregon laid the subject before a committee of congress and the measure probably will be introduced tomorrow. It is believed some part of this will be used for the payment of indemnities.

Enilio Rabasa, the greatest Mexican authority on international law, has been appointed ambassador to the United States.

Senor Rabasa was governor a few years of the State of Chiapas, but his greatest claim to distinction is his work as attorney and as the representative of the government at international scientific congresses. He was not allied with the Madero administration but was known among the men of the Porfirio Diaz regime. He is 56 years old and speaks English fluently.

SEABOARD AND CHARLESTON.

How the Road Will Get Into the City, Puzzling Charlestonians.

Charleston Post.
Not only is the Seaboard Air Line coming to Charleston, but it is coming two-fold, so to speak, or by two routes one through the central portion of the State and the other by the way of Georgetown, along the coast section, according to rumor, but just when this hope of Charleston for better railroad connections will be realized, nobody seems to know, although the opinion grows stronger that the time is not far distant when the system will have its tracks running into the city.

The Charleston counsel for the Seaboard Air Line has denied the story that the system is behind the Sottile project to erect a bridge over the Cooper river and enter Charleston through a connection of links of railroads, many built by lumber companies about Georgetown, working across the Santee river, through the McClellanville section and Mount Pleasant to Charleston. The idea of entering Charleston over a bridge is to obviate the almost prohibitive rates which, according to the story, the other systems would impose upon the company, coming into Charleston through the "neck." A ferry system is said to be expensive to maintain and to have proven a failure at Savannah where it is used, this suggesting a bridge for the connection with a Charleston terminus.

The Seaboard Air Line owns waterfront property at the foot of Society street, as it is alleged to do also on the Remley's Point section, just on the opposite side of the Cooper river, and the persistent rumors of the system coming into Charleston in this way, are heard and circulated in spite of the denial of the counsel of the railroad that the Seaboard has anything to do with the bridge proposition.

SUMTER COTTON MARKET.

Corrected daily by Ernest Field, Cotton Buyer.

Sumter, Feb. 27.
Good middling 12 3-8.
Strict Middling 12 1-4.
Middling 12 1-8.
St. Low Middling 11 3-4.
Low Middling 11 1-8.
Staple cotton, nominal.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

New York, Feb. 27.
Opening. Close.
Jan. 11.56 11.56
March 12.26 12.21
May 12.11 12.03
July 2.05 12.01
Oct. 11.61 11.56
Dec. 11.62 11.56

SCHEDULE

SOUTH CAROLINA WESTERN RAILWAY.

Sumter, S. C., Feb. 14, 1913.

No. 6.	No. 8.
8.00 A. M.	3.00 P. M. Lv. Sumter.
8.19 A. M.	3.19 P. M. Lv. Brent.
8.28 A. M.	3.28 P. M. Lv. DuBose.
8.35 A. M.	3.35 P. M. Lv. Aman.
8.45 A. M.	3.45 P. M. Lv. Meredith.
8.50 A. M.	3.50 P. M. Lv. Manville.
9.07 A. M.	4.06 P. M. Lv. Bishopville.
9.22 A. M.	4.22 P. M. Lv. Alcot.
9.27 A. M.	4.27 P. M. Lv. Young.
9.36 A. M.	4.36 P. M. Lv. Lydia.
10.02 A. M.	5.03 P. M. Ar. Hartsville.

No. 5.	No. 7.
10.40 A. M.	5.15 P. M. Lv. Hartsville.
11.07 A. M.	5.42 P. M. Lv. Lydia.
11.16 A. M.	5.51 P. M. Lv. Young.
11.21 A. M.	5.56 P. M. Lv. Alcot.
11.37 A. M.	6.12 P. M. Lv. Bishopville.
11.53 A. M.	6.28 P. M. Lv. Manville.
11.58 A. M.	6.33 P. M. Lv. Meredith.
12.06 P. M.	6.43 P. M. Lv. Aman.
12.15 P. M.	6.50 P. M. Lv. DuBose.
12.24 P. M.	6.59 P. M. Lv. Brent.
12.43 P. M.	7.18 P. M. Ar. Sumter.

No. 6 leaving Sumter 8 A. M. connects at Hartsville with train from North and West, and for Darlington and Florence.

No. 8 leaving Sumter 3 P. M. connects at Hartsville with train from Darlington and Florence for the North and West.

New coaches, new engines, polite attention.

J. T. CHINA, Agent,

Sumter, S. C.

C. C. GRAVES, T. M.
Hamlet, N. C.

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 DOLLAR PER BUSHEL.

J. C. DUNBAR.

DALZELL, S. C.