

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, 1866

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TOLL TAKEN BY FLOOD.

400 DEAD AND 40,500 HOMELESS, LATEST ESTIMATES.

4,200 Homes Destroyed and Nine Thousand Families Outside of Dayton, Columbus and Cincinnati in Need of Rehabilitation, Red Cross Agent Now in Stricken District Wires Headquarters—Relief Sent Inundated Towns as Fast as Water Recedes.

Washington, April 4.—Ohio's loss in the recent flood was estimated tonight in a telegram from the American Red Cross agent in charge at Columbus, as follows:

Four hundred and sixty lives lost. Four thousand and two hundred houses destroyed.

Forty thousand and five hundred homeless.

Nine thousand families outside of Dayton, Columbus and Cincinnati in need of rehabilitation.

It has been extremely difficult to get information, according to the agent, because wires are still down and transportation facilities uncertain.

"Emergency relief situation in each flooded district in Ohio being well covered," the telegram said. "Dayton, Columbus, Piqua, Troy, Ottawa, Sidney, Hamilton, Miamisburg, Middletown and Zanesville covered by Red Cross representatives. In these places information is being rapidly accumulated on which to base rehabilitation.

"We are pushing men into the other flooded towns as fast as water subsides and we can get men. Col. Miller, chief quartermaster, reports need of underwear of all sorts, bedding and blankets."

Reports Situation in Hand.

Washington, April 4.—Major Normoyle, at the head of the army relief forces in the flood district, reported today that he was confident that he had the situation well in hand. Answering a query concerning the possibility of starvation in Marietta, Ohio, the officer responded: "I will feed them with a spoon if necessary."

Surgeon Evans reported to Surgeon Gen Stokes from Cincinnati that all stricken towns now have competent medical men and sufficient supplies except serums. Conditions to be met relate solely to food, clothing and shelter and the prevention of epidemics, and Surgeon Evans believes the local health authorities are able to handle the situation.

"I have no doubt," he reported, "that when the crest of the flood reaches lower river points, where there is a very large colored population, that there will be much disease and destitution to be handled by the authorities with the assistance of Government rations and clothing, but in so far as the medical and surgical situation is concerned, each community should be, and I believe is, able to handle its own proposition at present."

At the request of John H. Patterson, chairman of the citizens relief committee of Dayton, Ohio, Secretary McAdoo today ordered National Bank Examiner Goodhart to go from Columbus to Dayton to advise the financial institutions of the flood devastated city as to methods of rehabilitation.

Indiana Governor Orders Food.

Indianapolis, April 4.—To aid in providing food for Indiana flood refugees Governor Raiston tonight telegraphed to the mayor of Woodburn, Oregon, to ship here immediately two carloads of potatoes and one of onions. The Commercial Club, of Fruitland, Idaho, was asked to hurry two carloads of potatoes. Railroads have offered to haul free of charge any provisions needed.

Cleaning of homes in some flooded districts of the State was held back today by rain, but in Indianapolis, Mayor Shank, heading a crew of Salvation Army workers, labored all day clearing houses filled with mud by the overflow.

While in West Indianapolis 25 cases of ptomaine poisoning have developed from eating canned food, reports from over the State show the general health conditions to be good.

A plan to organize a stock company for three years without interest is being considered here.

DR. J. H. BURGESS NOMINATED.

Will Fill Vacancy in House from Clarendon County.

Manning, April 3.—Dr. Joseph H. Burgess has been nominated to fill the vacancy in the House of Representatives from Clarendon county. He received 898 votes in Tuesday's primary, to 159 for the Rev. D. Sam Corbett.

AN UNEXPECTED INVASION.

GERMAN AIRSHIP SEIZED BY FRENCH AT LUNEVILLE.

Ascribe Their Unusual and Dangerous Course to Loss of Bearings in the Clouds.

Luneville, France, April 3.—The German military dirigible airship Zeppelin IV landed in the military parade grounds here today and was seized by the French authorities.

The incident has caused tremendous excitement notwithstanding the German officers aboard the airship explained that they had been lost in the clouds and did not know they had crossed the French frontier.

Inhabitants of the eastern frontier regions of France have been much agitated the last few weeks over reports that German dirigibles had been observed or heard nightly hovering over the forts. But the stories, like those of the phantom airship of England, never were properly substantiated.

Zeppelin IV, which is of the latest and largest model, carried 10 passengers, of whom four were officers in uniform, a Prussian captain and lieutenant and two Wurtemberg lieutenants.

The captain explained to Gen. Lesot that the Zeppelin was undergoing a test prior to being taken over by the war department. They left Friedrichshafen early in the morning bound for the grand duchy of Baden.

With the intention of making ascension trial they had mounted to a height of 3,000 metres (about 9,550 feet) and had lost their course in the clouds. They were carried along by a strong east wind and observing the cavalry thought they had reached Saarbrücken. As they were short of gasoline they decided to land. They did not know they had crossed the French frontier.

The chief officer of the engineer corps at Luneville removed the magnets from the engines so that the airship could not get under way and the cabin was searched for photographic apparatus, sketches, or similar articles. Nothing of that nature, however, was found.

The German officers were permitted to telephone to Friedrichshafen for a supply of hydrogen and for mechanics.

CHAGRINED BY MISHAP.

Zeppelin's Prank Decreases Confidence in Craft and Also Betrays Military Secret.

Berlin, April 3.—The straying of Zeppelin IV into France comes as a double blow to German army circles, for it shows that airships still are subject to the elements to such a degree as to make them undependable and it permits the French officers to inspect the latest type of military Zeppelin and learn details of construction and equipment which have been kept religiously secret.

There is no apprehension of any trouble over the incident.

The dirigible has not been taken over by the German government and private property is not subject to seizure.

TWO ABSENT FROM POSTS.

Congressman Finley and Senator Smith Now Only Missing Members of South Carolina Delegation.

Washington, April 4.—With the return of Senator Tillman to Washington today the South Carolina delegation in congress was complete with the exception of Representative Finley, who is confined to his home by illness, and Senator Smith, who is expected to get in either tomorrow or Monday. Besides the various schedules in the tariff bill in which South Carolinians are interested, many other matters, including patronage questions, will come before the members of the delegation during the extra session beginning Monday.

RUNNERS AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

Defeated the Snails in Good Exhibition Thursday Night.

In a good exhibition of bowling Thursday night the Runners were victorious over the Snails, this being the second victory which the Runners have won in the series. The scores made were generally high and the match was unusually close, considering the fact that the Runners defeated their opponents in every game.

The first game went to the Runners by 20 pins, the second by 4 pins and the third by 31 pins, making a total majority of 65 pins. The next match will be held Monday night between the Creeps and Leeches.

TILLMAN RENEWS CRITICISMS.

TOO MANY RAILROAD LAWYERS IN LEGISLATURE, HE SAYS.

Inability to Use Mileage Books in South Carolina Cited as Evidence that Lawmakers are "Indecently" Subservient to the Railways—Regrets General Assembly Did not Give Him Opportunity to Press Charges He Made Recently—Would Have Shown Record of Governor Blease.

Fellow Citizens: I have a grievance and I want to tell you all about it and ask you to exert your influence to help correct it. It concerns every citizen.

The night I left Washington I bought two mileage books over the Southern Railway for my wife and self. I paid \$20 apiece for them—two cents a mile. They are interchangeable and can be exchanged for tickets over fifty-five railroads operating in the South. I exchanged this mileage for tickets to Calhoun, South Carolina, but I could not exchange it for tickets from Anderson to Greenwood or from Greenwood to Columbia. I note on the inside of the back cover this condition: "Coupons from this book will not be accepted on trains, nor on and after May 1, 1912, in exchange for tickets for a journey wholly within the State of South Carolina." The Southern Railway has my \$40 for these two books, and yet I cannot use them in the State of South Carolina. I call this "infamous and downright robbery. Why? Because north of the Potomac and Ohio rivers and westward to the Great Plains each system of roads like the Southern sells mileage at 2 cents per mile. No signature of the purchaser is required. One may use such mileage to carry his whole family as well as his neighbors and friends. All the railroads want or require is a coupon for every mile traveled by every passenger. Why this discrimination? Are the Northern people any more civilized or better Christians or citizens than the Southern people? I do not think anybody claims it, but all the same the people of South Carolina are treated as though they are criminals and convicts. Why? Because they have not sense enough, it seems to elect men to the legislature who will compel the railroads to treat them fairly and justly like the citizens of other States are treated.

Investigation will show that a large number of the members of the legislature are lawyers in the employ of the railroads. Many of them are traveling on free passes in South Carolina because the railroad rate bill, which I engineered through the United States Senate, expressly provides in terms that no free passes shall be granted by the railroads except to their employees, "attorneys," etc. It is through this loophole that the legislators who are venal can be debauched. In every Court House town in the State some lawyer represents the railroads, sometimes more than one, and these lawyers are often elected to the Legislature. If a lawyer is elected to the Legislature who is not already a railroad attorney, he soon becomes one, if the railroads want his vote.

I want it distinctly understood that I am a friend of the railroads and recognize their great function in advancing the welfare of any community. But South Carolina has been very liberal in dealing with these people and they have shown very little appreciation.

A great hurrah was made when the Legislature met and great indignation was expressed in speeches in the House of Representatives because I had criticized members of the General Assembly about their subservience to the railroads. The House passed the Rembert resolution demanding an explanation, and I waited patiently for the Senate to pass it also in order that I might tell the people why I made the charge. But no opportunity came as the Senate pigeon-holed it. I would have been glad to have shown the records from the House and Senate journals of certain men in South Carolina public life, among them Governor Blease, who cast the deciding vote on one occasion which defeated the mileage bill.

Now, fellow citizens, this is not only wrong but it is indecent. Such corruption and cowardice ought not to be tolerated by the people. A shaking up is needed and some men retiring to private life to cogitate and ponder over the fate of those who betray the trust the people have reposed in them. This is a day and time in which the masses are more aroused than they have ever been in my lifetime. But while the people are wide awake elsewhere, in South Carolina

TARIFF BILL COMPLETE.

FINAL DECISION UPON SUGAR HAS YET TO BE MADE.

Bill Will Be Administration Measure, as It Is in Accordance with President's Views Throughout—Is Now Being Studied by Leaders of Senate.

Washington, April 4.—The Democratic tariff revision bill is completed tonight with the exception of a final decision upon sugar. From beginning to end it is modeled in accord with ideas of President Wilson, with wool, meats and many other foodstuffs and clothing materials on the freight list; with low duties upon all agricultural products and foodstuffs that are not free; and with the tariff on chemicals and steel and other commercial products cut far below the present protective rates.

Senate tariff leaders today asked for an opportunity to study the bill until Sunday afternoon. They will then confer with Chairman Underwood of the house committee on ways and means and later will have a final conference with President Wilson. A careful analysis of the senate will be made in the mean time to determine whether free wool, "one cent sugar" and low rates on "market basket products" will prove acceptable to a majority of the Democrats.

Briefly summarized, the tariff developments of the day were: President Wilson's ultimatum to sugar interests that they must agree to a tariff of one cent per pound, for three years, with free sugar after that time, or he would attempt to provide for free sugar at once.

Completion of the bill by the ways and means committee with the exception of the sugar schedule. On this the committee prepared to agree on free sugar if the president insists.

Income tax rates fixed at 1 per cent for all corporation incomes above \$5,000; 1 per cent on personal incomes from \$5,000 to \$20,000; 2 per cent from \$20,000 to \$50,000; 3 per cent from \$50,000 to \$100,000; 4 per cent above \$100,000.

The president submitted his proposal on the sugar tariff to Representative Boussard of Louisiana early in the day. Louisiana senators and representatives conferred throughout the day and sounded out other members of the senate to determine whether enough strength could be secured to fight the free sugar features of the plan. They had reached no decision tonight, however, as to the course to take. Notwithstanding the sugar controversy, events so shaped themselves today as to indicate that the house, the senate and president will come to a definite and final agreement upon the tariff bill before Monday, and that the measure will be presented to the house early next week as an administrative measure and with all tariff leaders behind it.

After a short meeting of Democratic members of the finance committee today Senators Simmons, James and

they seem to be asleep or indifferent to their rights.

I do not advocate or believe it is right to require the railroads to sell interchangeable mileage, but each system like the Southern, the Seaboard, the Atlantic Coast Line, should be compelled by law or by public opinion or by whatever instrumentality is necessary to treat their Southern patrons the same as they treat their Northern patrons. If I had the same strength I once had I would make it my special business to campaign this State, county by county if necessary, to see that fewer railroad lawyers are elected to the Legislature and honest and sensible men sent in their stead.

I know the South Carolina Legislature has no power or control over interstate commerce, but the South Carolina Legislature has the power over taxation and other regulations, and it can make these railroads come to law and behave decently and fairly towards the people by putting on the screws wherever it is possible to do so. Thank God all the lawyers in the State are not in the employ of the railroads or venal enough to be subsidized by them.

I will do all I can in Washington with the interstate commerce commission, but the press of the State and the public men in it ought to have the railroads understand that the people of South Carolina are not to be discriminated against in this way, and will not tolerate being robbed as they have been. If we demand justice and our rights we will get them; if we do not, we do not deserve them. What are the people of South Carolina going to do about it?

B. R. Tillman.
Trenton, S. C., April 3, 1913.

HUERTA WILL RETIRE.

PRESIDENCY OF MEXICO TOO HOT A JOB TO HOLD.

Military Dictator Has Agreed to Yield Presidency and Pedro Lascurain Will be Named as Provisional President to Serve out Uncompleted Term of Madero. This Compromise Offered to Placate the Constitutionalists Now Fighting Huerta in Northern Mexico.

El Paso, April 3.—To satisfy all factions in the Mexican melee, Gen. Huerta has agreed to the naming of Pedro Lascurain as provisional president, said advices here today directly from the national capital. Lascurain would serve out the unexpired term of the late President C. M. G. C. Univ. 26-ey 10

This at Las Cruces, N. M., said, has been offered by constitutionalists now fighting the Huerta government in northern Mexico. It is declared that Gov. Carranza of Coahuila has agreed and that the Sonora insurrectionists will fall in line. The decision of the present provisional president is said to have been occasioned by the recent uprising of Zapata in the south, which places the Huerta forces between two fires.

Mexican military men here estimate that Huerta has not more than 14,000 troops in all Mexico with which to meet the situation. This is even less than Porfirio Diaz possessed in combating the Madero revolution. Madero, on taking office, began recruiting volunteer troops with the ex-insurrecto crops as a basis. In the meantime the regular army was not recruited to normal strength. The desertion of the opposing side of the majority of the volunteer groups has left the actual government forces far below par.

Hughes called on Mr. Underwood and discussed the wool, sugar and agricultural tariff. A demand from some quarters in the senate for an increase in agricultural duties and a doubt as to the success of both free wool and free sugar in the senate, constituted the problems over which the senate leaders will work tonight and tomorrow.

The house tariff makers have left matters entirely in the hands of the members. Members of the senate finance committee today declared there would be an ultimate conference with the president over all contested points. It is understood that unless a sugar compromise is accepted by senators from Southern States, the finance committee probably will act on its own initiative and comply with President Wilson's desires.

The situation as it has developed this week apparently is a consummation of the plan laid out by the president and the house and senate leaders to bring the executive department and both branches of congress into agreement upon the tariff revision before the new bill leaves the custody of the committee that has drawn it. Leading senators predicted today there would be no important matters unsettled when the bill is introduced in the house. This situation, unique in tariff history of recent years, is expected to greatly shorten the time required for passage of the bill and to reduce to an unusual degree the congressional debate and amendment of the measure. A preliminary agreement on the bill, it is claimed, will result in the making of few changes by the senate when the bill reaches that body.

Chairman Underwood, when the ways and means committee adjourned for the day, seemed in a greatly relieved frame of mind and expressed the hope that the committee would hear from the president and senate committee by Sunday at the latest.

"Our bill is ready," said Mr. Underwood. "The sugar tariff is the only serious point in controversy and our committee has agreed to do whatever the president wants us to do."

"We expected to get word from him today after his conference with the senate, but the word did not come. I believe, however, that the whole matter will be determined tomorrow. If the president can not bring about an agreement on this schedule, we are ready any way and the bill will go to the house as a committee bill."

"This committee has agreed thus far to every change the president suggested in our original bill as it reached him. His suggestions were few. Most of the bill met with heartiest approval. The committee was of the mind that no bill should be presented which President Wilson might veto when it reached him. Having made the changes suggested we are now ready to accede to the further recommendations he may make."

Because of the delay in settling the sugar schedule, the committee may

MANNING LIBRARY OPENED.

Handsome Structure Formally Devoted to its Uses of Instruction and Entertainment.

Manning, April 3.—The new Manning library was formally opened this afternoon under the auspices of the Civic League or rather the library committee of the league. The building is a handsome structure of red pressed brick with stone trimmings, having a metal dome roof and a central skylight. There is already collected and on the shelves the nucleus of a varied and valuable library, and it is the purpose of the league to make additions from time to time and to arrange for the conduct of reading in the library building as well as the circulation of the books among those who may wish to take them home to read.

LEVER ELECTED LIFE TRUSTEE.

Action of Clemson Board of Recent Meeting Announced.

The Hon. Richard I. Manning announced Friday night that at a recent meeting of the trustees of Clemson College Congressman A. F. Lever had been elected a life trustee and that Mr. Lever had now accepted. Mr. Lever succeeds the late R. A. Simpson. The other life trustees are Alan Johnson, of Newberry; M. J. Donaldson, of Greenville; Senator B. R. Tillman, J. E. Wannamaker, of St. Matthews; W. W. Bradley, of Abbeville, and R. I. Manning.

Mr. Lever's election was influenced not only by his executive ability, but by the great interest he has shown during his public career in agricultural development.

AMERICA'S CUP RACE.

Reported That Sir Thomas Will Again Call for Race.

London, April 3.—Sir Thomas Lipton, undaunted by the refusal of the New York Yacht club to accept the conditions he proposed in his recent challenge for the America's cup, has decided, according to the Evening News, to issue an unconditional challenge.

Means a Match.

New York April 3.—An unconditional challenge for the America's cup from Sir Thomas Lipton means a match in the opinion of members of the New York Yacht club today.

They point out that the club has no alternative under the deed of gift but to accept. The opinion prevails that the defenders will meet Sir Thomas with a boat the size of the Challenger.

The only bar to acceptance of Sir Thomas' challenge it is said is eliminated by his removal of the condition fixing the limit of size of the Defender, which was constrained on his challenge recently rejected.

not be ready to introduce the bill Monday. Chairman Underwood assured the president he could have all the time necessary to bring about an agreement with the senate leaders.

The ways and means committee chairman declared every member of the committee was cooperating with the president to bring about harmony. All agreed that the points of serious difference should be settled by compromise if necessary before the bill is sent in the legislative mill, rather than afterwards when stubborn obstacles might arise to prolong debate and drag the session along for months.

A provision of the measure is that it shall become effective on midnight of the day on which it is signed by the president. This provision and the fact that the measure will be a blanket bill, including the income tax, when it comes from the committee, strengthens the probability that it will be considered in congress as one measure instead of being taken up schedule by schedule. This method, it is said, will almost certainly follow if there is an agreement between the president and the senate and house leaders as to the income tax rate.

President Wilson gave his cabinet today an outline of the negotiations through which he hoped to secure a common agreement on the tariff bill. Later members of the cabinet expressed themselves as in hearty accord with the president's views on the tariff, declaring that the president was determined to have the people of the United States get free sugar in three years.

The president was hopeful tonight he would have the support of the Louisiana senators on the one-cent sugar proposal and that when the bill was introduced next week it would go through both houses of congress smoothly, thereby giving an opportunity for other important legislation.