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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.

ARIZONA HAS ANTI-ALIEN LAW.

Adopts Stringent Measures Prohibiting Aliens From Holding Land—Law Not Discriminatory.

Phoenix, Ariz., May 16.—Gov. Hunt signed today Arizona's new alien bill. It prohibits any alien, whether of Caucasian or Mongolian descent, from owning land in Arizona if he has not declared his intention of becoming a citizen.

The law bars not only Asiatics who can not become citizens, but also many wealthy Mexicans who live on the American side of the line, but who have maintained their allegiance to Mexico.

A vigorous fight was made to have the bill apply to aliens ineligible to citizenship, that Mexican holders of property in Arizona would not be affected. There are few Japanese holding property in the State, but many Chinese hold titles, and these, like the non-citizens among the Mexican, will be required to dispose of the real estate within five years.

Representative Japanese conferred with the governor in an effort to induce him to veto the bill, but he declined on the ground that such a law was necessary in the interest of the white race. The governor added that the law was made to apply to all aliens in compliance with the wishes of the national administration as expressed to the California legislature.

CHANGES FOR CUSTOMS.

Revolutionary Measure May be Made with Adoption of New Tariff Bill.

Washington, May 16.—Administrative changes in the tariff law which would revolutionize the existing customs system will be considered by a subcommittee of the senate finance committee tomorrow when Assistant Attorney General Denison and Assistant Secretary Curtis of the treasury department will elaborate their recommendations that the secretary of the treasury be authorized to proclaim the dutiable value of imported merchandise and that customs attorneys be prohibited from accepting contingent fees in appealing from the decisions of collectors.

These officials also will urge that appeals for the reappraisements of values of merchandise be taken from the board of United States general appraisers and lodged with a board of examiners to be composed of six or seven members appointed under the civil service for life. This board, Messrs. Denison and Curtis today told Chairman Simmons of the senate finance committee and Chairman Underwood of the house ways and means committee, would be an investigating body and would constitute an aggressive safeguard against fraudulent undervaluations.

Another change to be recommended will be that in classification questions the board of general appraisers shall act by a single general appraiser instead of by a board of three as at present.

The subcommittee to consider these questions will be Senators Williams, Gore and Shively.

BIDS FOR ARMOR PLATE.

Resolution Asking for Information on Bids to Be Called.

Washington, May 16.—Senator Ashurst gave notice tonight that he would call up at the earliest possible moment his resolution asking the secretary of the Navy for information concerning bids for armor plate for the super-dreadnaught Pennsylvania, which was let by that department March 3.

Mr. Ashurst charged that the bids were let at \$454 a ton for Class A plate, \$34 more a ton than ever had been paid before by the Government. He said the Carnegie Steel Company, the Bethlehem Steel Company and the Midvale Steel Company, the three bidders, had held a conference prior to submitting their estimates and that their bids had varied less than \$1 per ton. He declared that experts had told him that the United States could make similar armor plate for \$254 per ton.

JAP SITUATION UNCHANGED.

PROTESTS AGAINST LAND LAW MAY BE DEFERRED UNTIL ITS ENFORCEMENT.

No Developments Occur and Tension Causes Anxiety in Diplomatic Circles—Governor Johnson Will Take His Time in Signing Bill—Japanese Dislike Treatment as Inferior Race.

Washington, May 18.—Tension over the Japanese situation continues to excite anxious attention in official and diplomatic quarters but there were no specific developments today at the White House, the state department or the Japanese embassy.

Nine of the 30 days which Gov. Johnson, under the California legislation, has in which to sign the alien land bill have now elapsed and the impression is beginning to gain ground here that the governor will avail himself of the full measure of time, even though he has declared his purpose to approve the Webb bill. Secretary Bryan has not communicated with the governor since the receipt of his telegraphic message setting out his reasons for upholding the action of the legislature, but is simply waiting for the final act of signature before making reply to the Japanese note protesting against the legislation.

Whether the Japanese embassy will await the expiration of the full 30-day period of grace before making fresh representations on this subject to the state department depends entirely upon the judgment of the foreign office in Tokyo, for from this point forward all of the proceedings in the negotiations will be "ad referendum."

It has been suggested that although there may be some preliminary exchanges before the event the Japanese government can find no technical reason for demanding relief before the commission of some action, under the terms of the Webb law, to the detriment of a Japanese subject. In that case a further considerable delay is probable as the act will not go into operation for a period of 90 days after it receives the approval of the governor. It is generally accepted that one of the primary points of protest by Japan is that the California law is in contravention of the treaty of 1911, but exactly wherein has not thus far been discussed.

Gov. Johnson's last communication to the federal authorities analyzed the treaty and the law to the end of showing that the latest enactment is in no way a contravention of the treaty. The first and most formal issue, therefore, appears to be over this question of whether the law is or is not contrary to the treaty.

While the Japanese viewpoint has not been made known from any official source, it is believed here that they consider the first clause of the new law as the one contravening the spirit if not the letter of the treaty.

This first clause allows aliens "eligible to citizenship" to hold lands. As the Japanese under the present naturalization laws are not eligible to citizenship, this clause specifically debars them from land ownership.

Aside from the issue on the technical construction of the treaty, it is believed here that the Japanese are chiefly concerned in the general effect of the legislation in placing them in the position of an inferior race.

Some of the diplomatic observers express surprise that larger advantage has not been taken of those informal amenities which frequently have a powerful influence in supplementing formal legislation. Thus far the meetings have been rather brief and confined strictly to the business in hand. This has afforded little or no opportunity for informal exchanges of courtesies and expressions of mutual good will. It has frequently occurred in the past during delicate diplomatic negotiations, notably at the time of the British-American fisheries controversy, that the informal and social side of the exchanges contributed more than the formal exchanges towards bringing about satisfactory solution.

In diplomatic quarters the rank of Viscount Chinda as an ambassador gives him an exceptional status. As such he is the representative of his sovereign and the usage gives to an ambassador the privilege of carrying on his business with the head of the nation, instead of through departmental channels. The ambassador apparently has not sought to be technical as to the privileges of his rank and most of his dealings have been with the state department and not directly with the president.

TRUSTS THIS COUNTRY.

Faith in America's Justice Dominant Note in Japan.

Tokyo, May 18.—Faith in the American people to see that justice is done the Japanese is the dominating note in the discussion of the California alien land ownership legislation.

War talk is denounced as ridiculous and only calculated to embarrass

the two governments which are laboring for a peaceful settlement by diplomatic means.

It is conceded, however, that failure on the part of the Americans to respond to the Japanese appeal for a discontinuance of the alleged discrimination would be liable to lead to some estrangement of the peoples. The Japanese public generally is convinced that the land bill is a racial and not an economic measure, and hence a blow to national pride, and the people feel that the world must be taught the necessity of equal treatment for the whites and non-whites.

The Tokyo newspapers are earnest in their praise of President Wilson's zeal in his efforts to preserve the traditional friendship and they recognize the difficulties which confront the president in the conflict between State and federal rights.

The Nichi Nichi is of the opinion that the question as to whether the Washington government can procure for the Japanese equal rights depends upon the strength of Japanese diplomacy and urges the government to take a firm attitude.

A joint celebration of the Japanese and American peace societies today was attended by 1,000 Japanese. Speeches were made by Count Okuma for the minister of foreign affairs; Baron Yoshito Sakatani, mayor of Tokyo, and Tsunejiro Miyaoka, who was councillor of the Japanese embassy at Washington in 1906. All the speakers endeavored to clarify the situation and decried jingoism.

Count Okuma was loudly applauded when he compared the attitude of the California legislators with the anti-foreign movement in Japan half a century ago, which he looked upon as an abased race prejudice.

"We despised the foreigners," he said, "because they looked different; we did not consider them human beings. Japan finally saw the falsity of its position and became an admirer of everything Western. The same causes underlie the California question but, like the Japanese, the Californians will see the folly of their position, and truth and justice will triumph."

"At some future day Californians will laugh at their fathers and grandfathers for driving off the Japanese, just as we laugh now at the anti-foreign absurdities of the samurai."

NOT SERENE ENOUGH.

Asiatic Exclusion League Wants Stronger Bill.

San Francisco, May 18.—The Asiatic exclusion league of California instructed its legislative committee to draft a petition for a referendum vote on the alien land bill to be circulated immediately after the measure is signed by Gov. Johnson.

The objections of the league are based on the clause in the Webb act which permits three year leases. It is the purpose of the organization to circulate at the same time an initiative petition for a law which will exclude Japanese and Chinese from both ownership and leaseholds under any conditions.

The burden of the speeches at the Exclusion league's meeting today was that the leasing clause is a clause which will allow the Japanese ultimately to own the land, in effect at least. The speakers decried the wisdom of the argument that to withdraw the leasing right immediately from the Japanese would work too great a hardship upon land owners. A meeting will be held tomorrow at which the matter will be taken up more fully and possibly another draft of the proposed initiative law will be presented. The meeting today was presided over by the president of the organization, Olaf A. Tveitmo, one of the convicted labor leaders in the Los Angeles Times dynamiting case, who is now out of the federal prison at Leavenworth on bail. Tveitmo was reelected president of the league today.

IS WORLD QUESTION.

London, May 19.—The Times prints a three column article by Sir Valentine Chirol, former foreign editor of The Times, dealing with the dispute between the United States and Japan. The writer analyzes the grounds on which Japan claims equality of treatment with Western nations and expresses the belief that the situation created thereby is more critical than it was on any previous occasion.

The Times, commenting editorially, says: "The ultimate point in the dispute does not affect America alone, but is essentially a world question. Whatever may be the issue of the present dispute, it is a question of future. Until the situation becomes more strained we prefer to believe that some middle course of settlement will be found."

"While Japan is fully warranted in standing on her treaty rights, she will do well to remember that a claim to enter a neighbor's garden is not the kind of a claim that can be pressed with unrestricted indignation, however strong its documentary support may be."

C. T. BURNS IS REDUCED.

Changes Made in Weather Bureau as Result of Charges—Fassig Cleared.

Washington, May 16.—Charles T. Burns, an assistant foreman in the weather bureau, suspended at the time of the dismissal of Chief Willis L. Moore, today was reduced in rank and salary by Secretary Houston, who declared Burns "guilty of misconduct in the performance of his duties."

Prof. Oliver L. Fassig, against whom charges were preferred by Moore, was acquitted of all except one, that of making a false statement regarding an item of expense amounting to \$6.65. No action was taken in his case. Fassig contended Moore made the charges because he refused to support his candidacy for secretary of agriculture.

Secretary Houston's investigation of the case disclosed, an official statement says, that on December 27, 1912, Burns recommended that an inspection of weather bureau printing plants in various cities was necessary in the interest of economy and efficiency, "whereas the trip was planned by Moore for the primary purpose of promoting his candidacy for appointment as secretary of agriculture and not for the promotion of economical or efficient administration of the bureau."

Regarding the single item of \$6.65, Prof. Fassig was found guilty only of lack of accuracy and was wholly acquitted of having claimed or received any money not actually expended by him.

A BIG HAY YIELD.

Remarkable Field of W. M. Holman in Calhoun Attracts Attention.

St. Matthews, May 16.—With no view whatsoever other than providing amply for his stock, and without any idea of creating a mild wave of excitement in agricultural circles, but in sheer modesty, W. M. Holman of Creston, planted six acres of average land in vetch, oats and wheat mixture last fall, and now he finds his "patch" the wonder of the many who go there to see it. Observers say that the growth is so dense that it is practically impenetrable. It is the height of a man's head, and luxuriant in foliage and fruit. Mr. Holman is cutting now. He has cut three acres and from this area has hauled 47 full weight two-horseloads, and the remaining acres will yield accordingly. The most conservative estimates give him 20 tons of produce of the first quality. Mr. Holman states that it gave him no especial trouble to produce this crop. He did not choose his "pet" land, but took some of his average acres. His achievement has aroused the interests of farmers in this community, and many have expressed a determination to follow his example.

POLICY OF FREEDOM LEAGUE.

Mrs. Charlotte Despard Favors Law-breaking Without Violence.

London, May 16.—Mrs. Charlotte Despard, in a speech tonight, defined the policy of the Women's Freedom league as favoring lawbreaking without violence. She said the women of the league refused to pay taxes, and in various ways manifested contempt for man-made laws, but they differed from the militant suffragettes by scrupulously refraining from damaging property and committing personal assaults. The league recently was refused the use of its usual meeting hall because of incendiary speeches made by its leaders.

Dr. Anna Shaw, addressing a suffragette meeting in Westminster tonight, said the conduct of women in England had satisfied people of the United States that women with the ballot would be unsafe and consequently American women were being voted down.

The men of America, Dr. Shaw declared, are using the agitation of the English women as a club over American women and trying to make them believe that women had shown themselves irresponsible and untrustworthy. But that was merely a cowardly excuse for cowardly men to cover their own cowardice and inconsistency, she added.

Women had 57 electoral votes in the United States, Dr. Shaw said, and Theodore Roosevelt had taken up the question because he knew those votes would decide the next presidential election.

MONSTER ALLIGATOR KILLED.

Near Wharf in Conway—Weighed 250 Pounds.

Conway, May 17.—One of the largest alligators ever seen in these parts was killed near the wharf of the Waccamaw Line of steamers yesterday afternoon by Beta Johnson, a negro, who operates the drawbridge across the river. The carcass of the crocodile weighed about 250 pounds and measured ten feet and five inches in length.

Comparative Digestibility of Food
Made with different Baking Powders

From a Series of Elaborate Chemical Tests:

An equal quantity of bread (biscuit) was made with each of three different kinds of baking powder—cream of tartar, phosphate, and alum—and submitted separately to the action of the digestive fluid, each for the same length of time.

The relative percentage of the food digested is shown as follows:

Bread made with Royal Cream of Tartar Powder: **100 Per Cent. Digested**

Bread made with phosphate powder: **68 1/4 Per Cent. Digested**

Bread made with alum powder: **67 3/4 Per Cent. Digested**

These tests, which are absolutely reliable and unprejudiced, make plain a fact of great importance to everyone: Food raised with Royal, a cream of tartar Baking Powder, is shown to be entirely digestible, while the alum and phosphate powders are found to largely retard the digestion of the food made from them.

Undigested food is not only wasted food, but it is the source of very many bodily ailments.

FIFTEEN DEAD IN MINE.
Rescuer Loses His Life in Effort to Save Imprisoned Men in Ohio Coal Pit.

Belle Valley, Ohio, May 18.—Burned and blackened, the bodies of 15 miners who lost their lives early last evening when an explosion of fire damp partially wrecked the Imperial mine, were brought to the surface today by rescuers working under the direction of Deputy State Mine Inspector Abel Ellwood.

Several attempts were made by rescue parties to enter the mine last night but the gas had not vanished sufficiently to allow the rescuers to reach the bodies until early this morning.

The bodies were found a mile and a quarter from the mouth of the mine, lying faces down and badly burned. An investigation into the cause of the explosion will be begun tomorrow by officials of the State mining department. The Imperial mine is owned by the O'Gara Mining company, composed principally of Cleveland stock holders.

Belle Valley, Ohio, May 18.—Up to a late hour this afternoon 13 bodies had been recovered from the Imperial mine where two explosions early last evening resulted in the death of 14 miners and one rescuer.

A State mine inspector superintended the rescue work. Early today a rescue party using paraphernalia of the

Cambridge Collieries company, descended into the mines and brought the dead to the surface.

FOR NEW GOVERNMENT.
Board of Civil Service Commissioners Organize at Florence.

Florence, May 17.—The board of civil service commissioners of the city organized this week with the election of C. H. Thomas, chairman, and M. D. Lucas, secretary. The board will gather information from Columbia and other commission form of government cities and then set the standards for office holding in Florence.

The new city council has had exhaustive reports sent in by all city officials who are heads of departmental work, with suggestions and criticism as may suggest itself to them. From these reports it appears that the car of progress in municipal affairs is something like a second-hand automobile, pretty badly run down, and no taxes to come in except those lamest of lame ducks, the executions that are as yet uncollected, and a determined fight made to oust the dispensary. It is not an encouraging start, but the commissioners have not lost confidence.

Why let your dog scratch himself to death when Osteen's Mange Cure will quickly effect a complete cure. Go to Sibert's Drug Store or Hearon's Pharmacy and get a bottle. Price 50 cents.—Adv't.

Every Time You Put Off Painting You Lose Something

The weather is working against you all the time, taking something from the value of your property, and admonishing you to do that painting you've been thinking of.

Don't wait any longer. DeVoe's Paint takes fewer gallons and wears longer—and looks better, too.

The cost isn't anything compared with the added value to your property, whether you want to sell or keep it.

We sell DeVoe's paint—we'll be glad to show you color cards, and give estimates.

DURANT HARDWARE CO.
WE SELL LIME, CEMENT AND PLASTER