

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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MILITIA WILL GET AID.

WAR DEPARTMENT ACCEPTS GOVERNOR'S PROMISE OF COMPLIANCE WITH LAW.

Executive's Assurance That Troops Will be Efficient Brings End to Conflict—Encampment will be Held in the Near Future.

Washington, July 10.—Upon receipt of a telegram at the war department today by Secretary Garrison from the governor of South Carolina in which the former was assured that full compliance with federal regulations would be forthcoming and that South Carolina was ready to do her duty in the matter of having her troops continue to receive government aid, it was stated that this was all the department has been asking. The federal government is now ready to resume the practice of giving assistance just as the case has been for many years past.

All that is apparently needed now to clear the situation and permit the troops which have passed muster to continue to receive aid is for the necessary governmental red tape to be straightened out, and this, after today's telegram was received here, will be done immediately. The details which will be arranged between Adj. Gen. Moore and Gen. Mills, will be those usually incident to the handling of government funds for State purposes, and other incidental matters. The governor's assurance that the desire of the war department to have the troops meet the required standards of efficiency passes the situation back to Gen. Mills and Adj. Gen. Moore, and, as stated, future details will be carried out by them.

Gen. Mills is the official charged with the duty of attending to the requirements of the various State militia organizations, and the situation, which, up to the present time, has been most embarrassing, would not have left his hands except for the fact that when it became acute the matter was passed up to the secretary of war. His action in the matter is now well known to the people of South Carolina. All that he has asked has been that the governor pledge his assurance that the latter would cooperate with the federal government to have the troops meet the regulations, and since this has been agreed to, nothing remains except for the red tape incidental to the matter to be arranged. The secretary of war himself is not interested in these details; but, as stated, they are left to Gen. Mills and the State officers to be worked out.

It is entirely probable that within the next 24 hours such headway will be made toward sending the troops now entitled to go to the encampments soon to be held that few details will thereafter remain to be settled.

So far as the war department is concerned, the situation is said to be satisfactory. Proper relations with the department having been resumed by the governor of South Carolina, and the department having thus obtained what it desired, federal assistance, under the conditions which have heretofore been mentioned, will now be continued, according to the best information obtainable here tonight.

Governor Blease Complies.

"Columbia, S. C., July 10, 1913.
"Hon. L. M. Garrison, Secretary of War: Your letter of July 8 received in which you state: 'By this, of course, I meant that I must have your assurance that I can count upon your co-operation and assistance in bringing about a compliance on the part of the organized militia of your State with the provisions of the military law as enacted by congress.' All South Carolinians endeavor to do their duty. If these boys are allowed the chance they will do theirs, and you can count upon my co-operation and assistance in bringing about a compliance on the part of the National Guard of this State with the provisions of the militia law as enacted by congress under conditions of your former letter and my reply thereto. Wire orders for encampments beginning July 17."
(Signed) "Cole L. Blease, Governor."

Garrison's Telegram.

The following is the telegram sent by the Secretary of War to Governor Blease:
"Washington, D. C., July 10, 1913.
"Governor Cole L. Blease, Columbia, S. C.: Replying to your telegram of the 10th I am pleased to receive and accept your Excellency's assurance that the war department can count upon the co-operation and assistance of yourself and of the organ-

CROP BELOW AVERAGE.

BLIGHT AND EARLY FROST MARK PROSPECTS.

Corn Shows the Most Flourishing Condition, Being Generally Above the Normal.

Washington, July 10.—Blight and early frost in certain parts of the country brought the average condition of the crops in the United States in July down to nearly 1 per cent. lower than on the same date last year and to 1.7 lower than the average crop condition on July 1 for some years past, ten years in most cases.

Conditions are below the average, the department of agriculture announced today in the Atlantic coast and north central States, except Virginia, Florida, Ohio, Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska. They are about the average in South Carolina and Far Western States, except Kentucky, Alabama, Montana, Utah and California.

The lowest conditions are found in California, where July 1 found the crops 15.7 per cent. below the average.

Corn shows the most flourishing condition, standing at 103.5, or 3.5 per cent. above its ten-year average. Other crops show the following average:

Hemp 103.3; hops 103.1; winter wheat 102.1; cotton 102; alfalfa 101.6; cantaloupes 101.5; kaffir corn 101.1; apples 100.5; beans (dry) 100.5; sugar beets 100.8; rice 99.9; peanuts 99.9; watermelons 99.9; lima beans 99.8; cabbage 99.4; rye 99.9; sweet potatoes 98.6; broom corn 98.5; millet 98.4; sorghum 98.4; sugar cane 98.2; onions 98.1; blackberries 98.1; hay (all cultivated) 97.4; raspberries 97.6; tobacco 97.6; potatoes 97; clover 95.9; tomatoes 95.6; flax 94; grapes 93.9; peaches 93.7; pasture 91.4; strawberries 91.4; oats 90.3; barley 89.7; pears 98.7; oranges 88.4; spring wheat 86.6; timothy 86.3; lemons 63.3.

FIRE EXTINGUISHED.

Flames in Forest Finally Conquered After Four Days of Fighting.

Mount Tamalpais Summit, Cal., July 10.—The forest fires on Mount Tamalpais are out. Here and there linger a few smouldering embers but after four days and three nights of fighting, Mill Valley, Larkspur, Corte Madera and Muir Woods are out of danger. Outside the destruction of timber the property loss has been slight. There was no loss of life.

Marriage License Record.

A license to marry has been issued to Mr. H. W. Flake and Miss Rita James of Sumter. A license has also been issued to a colored couple, Ephriam Hunter and Carita White, Sumter.

ized militia of your State in bringing about a full and complete compliance on the part of all State officials and troops concerned, with the provisions of the militia law as enacted by congress, and I assume also with the rules and regulations established in accordance therewith for attaining the end we both have in view—the efficiency of the militia of your State. I have, therefore, directed that Lieut. Cabanis and Capt. Greig, relieve as per special orders No. 147, June 25, 1913, resume their former duties; that requisition for funds be drawn today and made special, and letter to Adjutant General explanatory. Disbursement of these funds follow. Requisitions for funds and supplies filed with the division militia affairs will be filed at once. An inspector of infantry in place of Lieut. Boswell will be detailed on receipt of request from you.
(Signed) "Lindley M. aGrison, Secretary of War."

PREPARE FOR CAMPS.

Adjutant General to Make Necessary Arrangements.

Adj. Gen. Moore said last night that he had not received an order from the war department relative to the South Carolina National Guard. He said that he was prepared to go ahead and make arrangements for the encampments in the event the war department accepted the letter of the governor. According to the present plans the encampment will begin July 17 when the Third regiment goes to Aiken for eight days. The Second regiment will encamp at "Camp Willie Jones," eight miles from Columbia, in Lexington county. The first regiment goes to Anderson.

The adjutant general estimates that about \$26,000 will be available for the encampments.

"I expect an order from the war department tomorrow," said Gen. Moore.

BULGARIA BEGS FOR PEACE.

HAVING FAILED IN HER CAMPAIGN BALKAN STATE DESIRES CESSATION OF WAR.

Probable That Settlement of Conflict Among Former Allies Will be Long and Delicate Task. Russia Already Taking Steps for Peace.

London, July 11.—Having failed in her hazardous coup, Bulgaria is now showing herself anxious for peace. No formal armistice has yet been arranged, but it is believed hostilities are virtually ended. It is feared, however, that the settlement of peace conditions will prove a long task, many new elements having entered to complicate matters. Bulgaria's decision not to oppose Roumania's occupation of Silistria and the strip of territory she desires removes one difficulty. But other developments such as the Greek occupation of Kavala, to which Bulgaria is expected to offer bitter resistance, are calculated to lead to troublesome negotiations especially as both Servia and Greece, on the outcome of their campaign, will be certain to demand possession of the territory they occupied previous to the war.

Russia is already taking steps in the Balkan capitals to arrange for a cessation of hostilities.

The British chancellor of the exchequer, David Lloyd George, addressing the bankers at a dinner at the Mansion House tonight referred to Balkan affairs. He said the first trouble was over, and he was hopeful that the powers, which had started so well together, would be able to effect a lasting settlement among the provinces.

As long as the Balkan states did nothing to upset the decisions already agreed to among the powers, continued the chancellor, it was to be hoped that no power would find it necessary to take any action likely to give rise to difficulty among the great powers themselves.

The Roumanian declaration of war on Bulgaria was expected here to assist in bringing to an end the carnage in the Balkans by forcing speedy action on the part of the powers who have been invited to intervene. The object of King Charles of Roumania in assuming the part of a belligerent is to strengthen Roumania's claim to participate in the ultimate sharing out of territory in the Balkan peninsula. For the present Roumania, it is thought, will probably content herself with occupying the strip of Bulgarian territory from Turtukai on the Danube to Balchik on the Black sea, including the city of Silistria. She has covered this for a long time and it is believed she will accomplish her object under the prevailing condition without Bulgarian resistance.

WANT RELIGION IN SCHOOLS.

Ministers Urge That It Be Given Place and That Sex Hygiene Be Made Special Study.

Los Angeles, July 11.—The question "Should religion be taught in the school?" was answered affirmatively today by the conference of ministers attending the 26th convention of Christian Endeavor Societies. So also was that as to the teaching of sex hygiene, though the clergymen registered it as their opinion that sex knowledge should not be taught school pupils by the regular teachers, but by physicians especially appointed for the purpose. To strengthen the influence of Protestantism, it was recommended that the churches join a federation and work in unison.

Dr. Chas. M. Sheldon of Topeka, Kan., recommended the compilation of a Bible text book for use in the schools. He spoke against college and high school fraternities as a menace to democracy.

Dr. Sheldon, who once undertook to edit a daily newspaper "as Christ would do it" declared the press would be greatly improved if it eliminated stories of crime, gave more church and religious news and published editions every other day so that it would not have to pad and "play up" sensational matter.

With regard to theatre and the drama the clergymen in the conference acquiesced in the opinion that the love element in plays was permissible.

Ten Stand Examination.

There were ten boys present Friday morning to stand the Clemson College examination, eight trying for the scholarship and two for entrance to the college. There were no applicants at all for the University of South Carolina or the College of Charleston.

PLANS TO MERGE INSTITUTIONS

COLLEGE FOR WOMEN AND STATE UNIVERSITY MAY UNITE.

Member of Board of Trustees of University of South Carolina Issues Statement Giving Reasons for Merging—By this Plan, Says Official, University Training for Women of South Carolina and Adjoining States Could be Offered Under Conditions not Given by Any Other State Institution.

Columbia, July 10.—The merging of the College for Women, located in Columbia, with the University of South Carolina is the plan of the University trustees, according to a statement issued today. The College for Women, of which Miss Euphemia McClintock is president, is one of the best known schools for young women in the South. Plans for merging the two institutions have been under consideration for several months.

The following announcement was issued today by a member of the board of trustees of the University:

"The University of South Carolina, through its board of trustees, is planning with the board of trustees of the College for Women to establish a University School for Women. Up to this time it has been possible for very few women to avail themselves of the training given by the University of South Carolina. There seems to exist in the State a definite prejudice against coeducation. There are, however, twenty-five young women at the University who are trying to avail themselves of securing University training. For these the State will have to provide quarters. At the same time the College for Women is about to enlarge in order to care for its three hundred young women. It is therefore, in line with the present educational movements that these two boards of trustees should see that the same money could be made to serve a larger number of women students by combination.

"By this plan the University of South Carolina would be able to offer University training to the women of South Carolina and adjoining States under conditions not given by any one of the State universities. All classes would be taught by members of the University faculty but would be separate from the classes of the men. It is the plan which is pursued by Harvard University in the establishment of Radcliffe College for Women. Columbia University has found it wise to give instruction to its women in a separate institution, Barnard College, though the members of faculty are those who have the classes at Columbia University for the men.

"It is planned that by the use of the same faculty, the same library, etc. the University will be able to serve a larger number of students with a small increased cost. Further, that great class of women who go out of the State for university training may secure it at their own University. The number of those who take the master's degree will be increased, while teachers who want to take advantage of instruction in the department of secondary education should be able to do so at much less expense than when it was necessary to go out of the State. It is believed that the reputation of the University will soon attract women from the other States, and that South Carolina would take first rank in providing for women university training in a manner which would provide the possibility of instruction in separate class rooms.

"The boards of trustees in making a thorough study of the State's educational system had determined not to allow its educational efforts to overlap, but has had in mind an economical care of the girl from the time she enters the graded school by a system of correlated institutions until she has received her university degree. This duplicating and overlapping has retarded the State's educational work so that this step may be regarded as the longest advance which has been made in the perfect articulation of our educational system.

"It is well to note that the new institution then will not duplicate the effort of any existing institution, but will take the student on for advanced training.

"The plan of co-ordinating the educational system as is done at Columbia University at Barnard and at Harvard with Radcliffe annex, is being carefully studied.

"The two boards have had several conferences and the plans are in excellent shape and will, when the details are available, be appreciated as exceptionally favorable."

ROUMANIA DECLARES WAR.

ROUMANIAN TROOPS BEGIN CROSSING BULGARIAN FRONTIER.

At End of Two Weeks' Fierce Fighting, With Bulgars Suing for Peace, Neighboring Kingdom Jumps into Battle to Pile up Trouble.

London, July 11.—The king of Roumania has declared war on Bulgaria. The Roumanian minister at Sofia has been recalled. The Sofia correspondent of The Times sends this announcement early this morning.

Dispatches from Vienna announce that the Roumanian troops began to cross the Bulgarian border at 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The end of a fortnight's desperate fighting in the Balkans finds Bulgaria forced to appeal to the powers for range peace. The Bulgarian drive a wedge between the Greek and Serbian armies in the neighborhood of Guevgheli completely failed. The last reports of the fighting received from Athens show that the Servians and Greeks at this point are combining their forces, while the Roumanian army is beginning an invasion of Bulgaria. The latter fact doubtless was the deciding factor in the Bulgarian appeal to the powers.

How far Bulgaria's defeat is due to dissension in high military quarters, which resulted in the resignation of Gen. Savoff, and how far to the fact that the Bulgarian troops, which bore the brunt of the hard fighting in the last campaign, were more exhausted than the Greek and Serbian forces, will probably never be known.

Nothing can be predicted at the moment as to how events will shape themselves, the Roumanian invasion of Bulgaria having brought an entirely new factor into the problem. Russia and France are devoting their efforts to persuading the allies to adopt a moderate attitude in order to facilitate a peaceful settlement. The Serbian premier is quoted in the Vienna Neue Freie Presse as declaring that the war has completely set aside all treaties of alliance and that peace must now be negotiated on an entirely new basis.

SEEKS TURKS' FRIENDSHIP.

Constantinople, July 10.—The negotiations between Bulgaria, represented by M. Natchevitch and Turkey, are pursuing a friendly course. It is said that M. Natchevitch has proposed a frontier line more advantageous to Turkey than the Enos Midia line.

VICTORY FOR GREEKS.

Athens, July 10.—Official dispatches report the continued pursuit of the Bulgarians and a desperate battle in the passes of Mount Belissi and on the road from Doiran to Strumitza, which resulted in complete victory for the Greeks and the rout of the Bulgarians. The capture of these passes was a disaster for the Bulgarians because it enabled the Greeks to attack the rear of the Bulgarian fourth army corps, which had its front fortified against the Servians. The Bulgarians hastily abandoned their fortified position in front of Istip and fled headlong from the furious assault of the Greek infantry, which captured nine guns. The Greeks pursued the enemy as far as Strumitza.

On the extreme left the Greeks today attacked the Bulgarians near Demizhissir.

GREAT BATTLE RAGING.

Belgrade, July 10.—Reports are current that a great battle is raging around Kustendil. It was known that the Servians had established themselves in the Ozogove mountains, whence they contemplated an advance into Bulgaria. Late dispatches announce that the Servians, who were pursuing the Bulgarians from Istip, have occupied Padovitch, where they came into contact with the Greek forces.

Bulgarians Cut Off.

London, July 10.—Saloniki dispatch to The Times confirms the Servian occupation of Radoviche. The Bulgarian retreat from Istip, therefore, is cut off.

GEN. IVANOFF TAKEN?

London, July 10.—Rumors were published in Berlin yesterday, and according to The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Athens were current there, that Gen. Ivanoff, with 50,000 Bulgarians, was forced to surrender near Demirishar, where fighting was proceeding for the possession of a railroad bridge over the Strumitza river.

A later Athens dispatch to The Telegraph says that no confirmation can be obtained.

MEET FOR ARBITRATION.

WILSON TO CONFER WITH RAILROAD MEN.

Employes and Operators Anxious for Increase in Size of Board Under Erdman Act.

Washington, July 11.—The meeting at the White House scheduled for Monday between President Wilson, railway officials and representatives of the employes' union, will take place as scheduled, according to announcement by Secretary Wilson of the department of labor. "Both the representatives of the railway management and the unions will be present at the conference," the secretary said. "I have notified me that they will be here, and I can not understand this talk at New York about nothing being known there regarding the meeting. Apparently the railway and union officials have a reason of their own for denying knowledge of the meeting but what it is I have not been able to find out."

"I prefer not to say at this time who asked for the conference with the president. I can say, however, that the request was not made on the initiative of this department."

The object of the conference, Secretary Wilson explained, was not altogether to aid in preventing the threatened strike of trainmen on Eastern roads but was to discuss and arrange a common ground upon which the government, the railways and the employes' unions could meet in the settlement of future wage trouble.

Neither the railways nor the unions have been satisfied with the provisions of the Erdman arbitration board because of the small arbitration board it provides. They desire a board of six members, while Secretary Wilson is in favor of a board of nine. This point, however, the secretary is willing to waive.

The only vital difference and the one which will form the main topic of discussion at the White House conference is whether the proposed new board of conciliation and mediation shall be an independent commission or a part of the department of labor. The railway managers and the unions desire the former, while Secretary Wilson insists that the board belongs to his department.

On account of the White House conference, the house will postpone consideration of the proposed amendments of the Erdman act, which were to have been taken up tomorrow. Indications are, however, that at the first session after the conference, the senate bill to provide for an arbitration board of six members will be passed.

The house judiciary committee, for want of a quorum, passed over the amendments until next Tuesday, when it will hear representatives of the railroad boiler-makers and other shopmen's organizations. A delegation of the shopmen asked Chairman Clayton today to include them within the scope of the proposed amended Erdman law.

It is expected that Roumania's first step will be the occupation of the 2,500 square miles of territory which she claims from Bulgaria as compensation for her neutrality in the late war. This strip extends from Turtukai to Balchik on the Black sea, and includes the city of Silistria.

TURKEY WILL REFORM.

Sultan Promises That His Country Will Behave.

Paris, July 10.—The sultan of Turkey, Mehmed V, is quoted in The Temps as follows:

"Turkey is resolved to carry out far-reaching reforms in which foreign specialists will actively collaborate and will assure large returns to foreign capital. Turkey respected investments during the critical economic situation during the late war and the capital which it is sought to interest will be used in the development of the country. Turkey is not planning for conquest, and will devote only indispensable sums to defense."

CLOSELY PURSUED.

Belgrade, Serbia, July 10.—The Bulgarian troops continue to retire, closely pursued by the Servians, according to official reports received here. The Bulgarians retreating from Istip had intended to occupy Radovitch, an important town some miles to the east, but the Servian cavalry drove them out of this strategic position yesterday. The Bulgarians fled precipitately, leaving their dead and wounded on the field and throwing away rifles, ammunition and food.