

# 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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## FOURTEEN KILLED.

### PACIFIC ELECTRIC TRAINS CRASH TOGETHER.

Number of 150 People Hurt at Vineyard Section May Die From the Wounds.

Los Angeles, July 14.—Fourteen persons are dead at the result of the wreck at Vineyard Station last night, when two Pacific electric trains collided. The number of injured was said tonight to exceed 150, several of whom are in a precarious condition. Two bodies, those of a man and a woman, have not been identified.

Officials of the Pacific electric road assert that the blame for the disaster lies between Conductor Emil Bartholomay of the standing train and Motorman Jos. Forrester of the ore that crashed into it. The conductor insists he waved a red lantern in front of Forrester's train in plenty of time for the latter to have stopped. Forrester, found today at his home only slightly injured, declared he did not see the lantern until within 500 feet of the standing train. This distance, he asserts, was too short and his brakes failed to stop the train. Before the State railway commission today, officials of the road stopped a train of cars of the same type within 500 feet.

A coroner's inquest will begin tomorrow.

## FIGHTING THE BOLL WEEVIL.

### Farmers in Mississippi and Alabama Making Determined Fight Against Destroying Insect.

Atlanta, Ga., July 14.—Farmers in Western Alabama and Mississippi are making a determined and winning fight against the boll weevil and are being given loyal support by business men, declares Mr. T. O. Plunkett, manager of the Department of Farm Improvement Work of the Southern Railway and affiliated lines, who in company with Mr. J. C. Williams, Assistant to President Finley, last night completed an inspection of farm conditions along the Southern Railway, the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and the Alabama Great Southern Railroad in this territory.

"No did not find a community," says Mr. Plunkett, "where there is any excitement or the slightest sign of panic but every one is in line determined to produce cotton under boll weevil conditions. Thousands of adult weevils were destroyed while the cotton was small and where they escaped farmers are now destroying infected squares. On every hand we found appreciation of the efficient services of the agents of our department and farmers are generally heeding their advice in fighting the weevil. I have been in close touch with the boll weevil since 1909 and I believe that farmers in this territory have heeded the warning given them and will not suffer as did farmers further west."

"Farmers who have adopted the methods advocated by our agents are expecting increased yields in spite of the weevil, and with the determined fight now being waged, I see no reason why the general yield in this great section should not be normal, though individual farmers who have refused to take the advice of experts are sure to lose heavily."

## HOSPITAL, NOT PRISON.

### Richard M. Reighley is Not Guilty of Murder by Reason of Insanity.

Chester, July 14.—Special Judge C. J. Ramage Saturday night ordered Richard M. Reighley, who was charged with the murder of Freeman A. Wright at Great Falls this spring, and for whom the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty by reason of insanity, to be discharged from custody of this court as a person charged with a crime and that he be ordered committed to the State hospital for the insane for treatment, care and custody and there to remain until he be therefrom discharged in accordance with the laws of the State of South Carolina and the rules and regulations of the institution.

The final case heard Saturday night was that of Charles Sims, a negro, for damaging the jail and escaping thereby. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to four months to the county roads.

The hose wagons were called out Monday afternoon to extinguish a fire at the residence of Geo. Alder Brown. The fire caught on the roof and did little damage before it was extinguished.

## CAN SAVE MILLION A YEAR.

### GOVERNMENT ARMOR PLATE FACTORY SUGGESTED.

Daniels, Replying to Tillman Resolution, Points Out Way to Prevent Extortion by Companies.

Washington, July 14.—Naval experts' figures showing that a government armor plant factory, costing \$8,466,000 would save \$140 a ton on armor, or more than a million dollars net a year, were submitted to congress today by Secretary Daniels. The secretary's report was sent in response to a senate resolution, and supplemented previous statements issued by him advocating a government owned armor plant.

Millions can be saved either by operating a government plant or by compelling competition among the private manufacturers, Mr. Daniels declared. Therefore he asked congress to make a full, thorough and early investigation of the cost of an armor plate factory and the cost of manufacturing armor plate in factories owned by concerns dependent upon government patronage.

Reviewing the situation in his report, the secretary said the accepted plan had been that the Bethlehem, Carnegie and Midvale plants should be given the armor work at practically their own prices.

"This step having been taken," he said, "it clearly follows that the manufacturers themselves, convinced that one-third of the work is coming to them without much reference to the price they may bid, have not overlooked the advantage of putting in bids practically of the same figure and at the same rate. They have argued that should one of them put in a bid much lower than the others, the only result would be that the other two firms would have to come down on their price to that of the lowest bidder in the eventual distribution of the work."

He explained that three European countries, France, Italy and Russia, have sought relief from the high cost of armor plate by the operation of government owned plants, while Japan has built two government factories. He found the same subject agitated in England, where many charges of monopolistic agreements and extortionate prices have been made. "The foreign manufacturers appear to have been able to keep up a higher price for armor than those in the United States," he added.

Although money for an armor plant was provided in an appropriation bill passed at the beginning of the second Roosevelt administration, after an investigation the plant was never constructed. In consequence, according to Secretary Daniels, "the armor plate manufacturers were allowed to jump their prices from \$346 a ton in 1906 to \$430 a ton in 1907 and to keep at that figure till last year when they were advanced, under the excuse of increased expenses caused by the eight hour law, to \$454 a ton."

As to the expense of a government plant and the saving to be thus accomplished, Mr. Daniels said: "The cost of a plant capable of turning out 10,000 tons a year, which is about half of the armor needed on a two-battleship programme, is estimated by the chief of the bureau of ordinance at \$8,466,000 and the cost of the armor at \$314 a ton.

"The estimate of this officer is considerably in excess of the figures given the government by the last board which investigated the subject. But even at this estimated cost of the plant and the cost of \$314 a ton of armor plate there would be effected a saving of \$140 a ton over the price now paid, that is, \$454 a ton.

"On 19,000 tons the government would save \$1,400,000 per annum. Deducting 4 per cent, as the interest on the money used in building the plant there still remains a net saving to the government of \$1,361,360. In the case of the 20,000 ton plant, which it is estimated can produce armor plate at \$279 a ton the net saving is \$3,918,162. Surely this is, on the face of it, an economy well worth the serious consideration of congress. If a committee, with expert assistance, is given the authority to get at the exact cost of constructing a factory and of making armor plate, it is believed the estimates for both will be reduced. Experience has demonstrated the wisdom and economy of manufacturing guns and powder in government factories."

Today's report will be followed by a further presentation of the results of Secretary Daniels' inquiries.

The County Summer School for Teachers will open Monday, August 19th, and will continue four weeks.

## COTTON REPORT FOR JUNE.

### CONSUMPTION DURING MONTH WAS 466,914 Bales.

Cotton June 30 Amounted to 1,296,657 in Mills and 611,519 in Independent Warehouses.

Wasington, July 14.—Cotton consumed in the United States during June amounted to 466,914 running bales, compared with 610,516 bales in May and 503,677 bales in April, the census bureau announced today in its monthly report.

Cotton on hand June 30 was: In manufacturing establishments, 1,296,657 bales, and in independent warehouses, 611,519 bales, compared with 1,505,257 bales in manufacturing establishments on May 31 and 1,746,614 bales on April 30; 938,809 bales in independent warehouses on May 31 and 1,355,785 bales on April 30.

Imports were 8,022 bales, compared with 13,820 bales in May and 20,732 in April. Exports were 223,521 bales, compared with 467,929 bales during May and 534,581 bales during April.

Statistics for cotton growing States show. Cotton consumed during June, 243,263 bales; cotton on hand June 30 in manufacturing establishments, 502,367 bales; independent warehouses, 491,250 bales. Active spinnings, 11,988,265.

Statistics for all other States show: manufacturing establishments, 794, Cotton consumed during June, 223,351 bales; cotton on hand June 30 in 230 bales, and in independent warehouses, 120,259 bales; active spinnings, 18,069,645.

Consumption during the month included 15,843 bales of foreign cotton and 25,396 bales of lint. Of the cotton on hand June 30, there were 90,922 bales of foreign cotton and 81,353 bales of lint in manufacturing establishments and 2,329 bales of foreign cotton and 40,877 bales of lint in independent warehouses. Active spinnings in the United States during June numbered 30,057,910, compared with 30,559,943 operated during May.

Of the imports those from Egypt were 6,622; Peru, 527 bales; China, 517 bales, and from all other countries 216 bales.

Cotton exported to the United Kingdom during June was 88,906 bales; to Germany, 60,804 bales; to France, 7,335 bales; to Italy, 27,977 bales, and to all other countries 30,199 bales.

## KILLED TWO NEGROES.

### Joseph Hane Forced Two to Stand Before Barn and Then He Shot.

Fort Motte, July 14.—Joseph Hane, a negro about 25 years of age, shot his brother, Andrew Hane, and a negro woman, Bertha Caldwell today about noon at his home about two miles from Fort Motte. Joseph Hane came to Fort Motte and passing Sheriff Hill on the street went to the office of Maj. Jas. R. Crouch, attorney, and told what he had done. Sheriff Hill was immediately called in and placed Hane under arrest.

The negro related the story to Sheriff Hill, saying that he had killed his brother and the woman because they had plotted to poison him. They were in the house at dinner, when he with his magazine pistol marched the two out to the yard to the barn and lined them up, shooting both a number of times, killing them instantly.

## TO ELECT SENATOR.

### Georgia First to Act Under New Law.

Atlanta, July 14.—The first election of a U. S. senator by direct vote of the people will be held in Georgia tomorrow, when a successor to senator Augustus O. Bacon will be chosen under the provisions of the newly ratified 17th amendment to the federal constitution. Senator Bacon, who was nominated to succeed himself at a recent Democratic primary, is unopposed for reelection.

## Brown Case Continues.

All of the morning was spent in examining witnesses for the railroad in the case of S. M. Brown against the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. There were more than a dozen witnesses put on the stand who went over the same ground which was covered at the former trial, the testimony being substantially the same as in the former trial. Most of Wednesday was taken up in the examination of expert medical witnesses, doctors who had examined Brown. A number of the nurses from the hospital being called in to testify in the case along the same line.

## NEW FERTILIZER PROCESS.

### SULPHURIC ACID NOT NEEDED FOR MANUFACTURING.

Interstate Chemical Corporation Claims Process That Will Revolutionize the Industry—Higher Grade of Fertilizers at Lower Cost, According to Statement.

News and Courier.

According to a statement printed in the current number of the Manufacturers' Record, of Baltimore, the Interstate Chemical Corporation, with headquarters in Charleston, has control of a process by which fertilizer will be made without the use of sulphuric acid, thus explaining the order for the closing down of sulphuric acid plants of this concern, which is capitalized at \$7,250,000. William B. Chisolm, of Charleston, is president of the company; he is absent from Charleston. No statement was available last night from any of the officers now here. For some time it has been understood that the Interstate intended to close its factories but no official statement was given out for publication.

The manufacturing of fertilizer without sulphuric acid will revolutionize the industry, it is stated, since a product of higher grade can be made at lower cost. As Charleston is the biggest point in the world for the manufacture of fertilizer, the claims made by the Interstate are of peculiar interest here and the development of the plans for changing the factories in order to meet the requirements of the new process will be closely followed. The Interstate has been doing business since October 1911. Its gross sales are reported to reach very large figures. Its offices are located at 21 Broad street. Its officers are: President, William B. Chisolm, of Charleston; vice-president, F. B. Tilghman, of New York; secretary, John D. Muller, of Charleston; treasurer, Charles B. Bryan, of New York; general manager of the sales department, William H. Tucker, of Charleston.

The following is the article published in the Manufacturer's Record:

"That sulphuric acid is no longer needed in the manufacture of fertilizers is the remarkable statement issued by the Interstate Chemical Corporation, of Charleston, S. C., and New York. The company was organized in October 1911, with a capitalization of \$7,250,000 and financed by John Skelton Williams, of John L. Williams & Son, Richmond; Redmond & Co. and J. & W. Seligman & Co., of New York, and Middendorf, Williams & Co., of Baltimore, and others. The directors include members of these firms and other prominent bankers and financiers, with Mr. W. B. Chisolm, for many years a leading phosphate and fertilizer operator, as president. Mr. F. B. Tilghman as vice president and Mr. Charles S. Bryan, of New York, as treasurer. The company has issued a statement explaining why it had closed down all of its sulphuric acid plants, and in this connection makes the following announcement: "The company's new process for making fertilizers without the use of sulphuric acid has proven so conclusively successful as to render the future making of sulphuric acid unnecessary."

"For the past year this company has been making exhaustive experiments on their process for making fertilizers without the use of sulphuric acid, and are now doing so on an entirely satisfactory commercial scale.

"Their product is very much lower in cost of production than the old form of fertilizers, is greatly increased in grade, is in a perfect mechanical condition, and is of the highest solubility, analyzing 45 per cent. of ammonia and 5 to 6 per cent. potash."

"Coming from a company of such standing as this the statement will attract far more attention than would be given to it if made by people of less business and financial responsibility, for it is a revolutionizing proposition. If sulphuric acid is no longer needed under the system which this company has developed in the manufacture of fertilizers, and if under this system a higher grade of fertilizers can be produced at a lower cost than through the use of sulphuric acid, then indeed a change of tremendous importance has been brought about calculated to be very far-reaching in its effect. The standing of the directors in the financial world would indicate that unless they felt absolutely sure of their ground they would never have issued such a statement to their stockholders."

## SEES DANGERS OF FRAUD.

### TILLMAN ISSUES WARNING AND PLEDGES FIGHT ON TAINTED TITLE.

Senior Senator From This State Urges Extreme Care in Administering Registration Laws and Promises to Use His Influence Against Seating of Representatives Whose Elections May Be Tainted.

Washington, D. C. July 16.—A general warning against illegality representatives from South Carolina, and a personal pledge to fight the seating of any man sent to Washington "with a tainted title" were contained in a statement given in Washington newspaper columns today by B. R. Tillman, United States senator from Carolina. The senator takes to call on all supervisors of election to be very careful in administration of their offices to the letter of the election law. "Here come a time when the title of senator or representative, in an election tainted with fraud, is refused admittance to the halls of congress. "We cannot afford to take any chances," is the way the senator puts it.

"I notice," said Senator Tillman, "that Governor Blease has broken out again." He makes a misstatement, to speak mildly, and I feel compelled to correct him. He went to Hendersonville the other day and in a telegram to the Columbia Record he is made to say:

"Senator Tillman ruined himself with the people of South Carolina in just the same manner when he went about lecturing instead of remaining in Washington and attending to the business in the Senate."

"I have lectured very extensively throughout the country, but I never neglected any Senatorial work to do it, as the record will show. I do not recall ever having left Washington while the Senate was in session exceeding half a dozen times to deliver lectures. Then I went to nearby points which I could reach after the Senate adjourned for the day, deliver the lecture that night and return to Washington the next morning. I have received offers time and again to lecture while Congress was in session. But I always declined. I could have made tens of thousands of dollars had I believed it right to do so.

"Governor Blease has recently done two things about which I want to say something. I have been amused at the subtleness and cunning he has shown in getting out of the militia muddle. He double-crossed me instantly, and was so anxious to comply with the requirements of the war department that he telegraphed his acquiescence to the Secretary's demands. The mail was too slow for him.

"Another thing the Governor has done recently is the letter he wrote to the supervisors of registration ordering them peremptorily to register all white men. His exact words are: 'Let no white man be refused.'

The portion of the senator's statement dealing with the election laws and the registration of voters follows:

"I have examined the law carefully to see just how far the supervisors ought to go and I take the liberty of advising them to obey the law, the strict letter of the law, and register only men qualified under the law who will take the oath required. That oath is as follows: 'I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am a male citizen of this State and of the United States, that I am 21 years of age or more, that I have resided in this State for two years and in this county for one year and in the polling precinct in which I apply to be registered and in which I will offer to vote if registered for four months, and that I have not been convicted of burglary, arson, obtaining goods or money under false pretenses, perjury, forgery, robbery, bribery, adultery, bigamy, wife beating, housebreaking, receiving stolen goods, breach of trust with fraudulent intent, fornication, sodomy, incest, assault with intent to ravish, miscegenation, larceny or crimes against the election laws.' I am very anxious to have all white men who can take the above oath register and thus be able to fulfill their duties as citizens. But it will be a fearful blunder and crime for anybody in South Carolina to lay the foundation or give excuse for the house of representatives or the senate of the United States to throw out a senator or congressman elected from South Carolina because of illegal registration. The Republicans are not now in power and the danger is not as great as it once was, but

## REPLY TO JAPAN.

### SECRETARY BRYAN DELIVERS AMERICA'S REPLY TO JAPAN'S PROTEST.

Another Stage in the California Anti-Alien Land Legislation Dispute, Has Been Reached in Diplomatic Negotiations—Japan Has Next Move.

Washington, July 16.—The American reply to the last two Japanese notes on the California anti-alien land law was delivered today by Secretary Bryan to Ambassador Chinda who at once cabled it to Tokio. As in the case of the preceding notes, the contents of the latest one were withheld from publication.

There is some expectation in official circles that the delivery of this note will conclude the negotiations on this subject between the two countries, for the present, at least, if not altogether. It is declared that the American reply to the various points of objection to the California legislation has been made so complete as to remove most of them from the field of discussion. Even in cases where the Japanese contentions have not been manifestly completely negated the expert diplomatists are said to have so framed their responses as to reduce the points to clear issues which probably can be adjusted only on the basis of judicial decisions.

The result has been reached through the exchange of five notes, the negotiations beginning May 8 last with the original protest by Japan against the projected alien land owning act by the California legislature. This elicited a reply from Secretary Bryan on May 19 as soon as he had been advised of the actual signature of the Webb act by Gov. Johnson. On June 4 the Japanese government filed its rejoinder and on July 3 this was supplemented by an elaborate expansion of the arguments.

Unless the Japanese foreign office concludes that there is something in the American note delivered today requiring immediate attention and reply, probably there will be no further diplomatic exchanges for at least another month. At the expiration of that time the Webb alien land owning act will become effective and the way will be opened for a judicial test of its constitutionality.

## Tennis Team Coming.

The tennis teams from Florence, who will play the two Sumter teams Saturday evening, will arrive in the city Saturday morning. The matches will commence at 4 o'clock and will probably continue until dark before the sets will be completed.

Everybody is cordially invited to attend the match.

## Marriage License Record.

A license to marry has been issued to Mr. W. F. Poplin of Charleston, and Miss Juanita Trimal, of Sumter.

even a Democratic senate and a Democratic house can not afford to tolerate anything smacking of illegality or fraud.

"The law as it stands now requires the people to elect senators by direct vote, and I do not want to see South Carolina jerked up for illegal voting. Until we get our primary law amended by the legislature so as to remove all possibility of the charges of fraud and bribery in the primary, we can not afford to take any chances.

"I want to emphasize this and I say it with all due solemnity; if money buys the next senatorship in South Carolina as it may do and as it is charged it has done in the recent congressional race in the First district, I will feel compelled to object to the seating of any man sent here with a tainted title."

The senator then goes on to urge the people to register. "While it may be straining a construction of the law in any other than a general election year for supervisors to go to places away from the court house in each county," he says, "I can see no harm in that they are permitted and can go to any places they see fit for the meagre salaries they receive. But every good citizen ought to see to it that no illegal registration is permitted because, as times are now in South Carolina, illegality, dishonesty or fraud, either in the primary or in the general election, will prove very dangerous. Every fair minded man wants honest and fair play and every patriot will abide the result, of an election so conducted whether his side loses or wins."