

The Watchman and Southern.

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"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the ends Thou Aims't at be thy Country's, Thy God's and Truth's."

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CUMMINS HITS EXCHANGES.

SCORES THEIR PRACTICES IN SPEECH ON TARIFF.

Senator Declares "Short Selling" One of Day's "Greatest Vices" and "Menace" to Country's Industrial and Financial Strength—Urges Amendment for Ten Per Cent Tax on All Trades Where Property Sold Not Owned by Seller—Calls it "Gambling."

Washington, Sept. 1.—"Short selling," on the New York Stock Exchange, the Chicago board of trade and on cotton, produce and stock exchanges generally, was attacked by Senator Cummins in the senate today, as one of the "greatest vices" of the day, and as "a menace that threatens the industrial and financial strength of the country."

Supporting an amendment he had offered to the tariff bill, proposing a 10 per cent tax on all trades where the seller did not actually own the property sold, Mr. Cummins, backed by several other Republican senators, delivered a vigorous criticism of stock and produce exchange operations and urged that congress do its utmost to discourage or prohibit fictitious trading, which he characterized as "gambling."

The Cummins amendment was offered as a substitute for the cotton futures tax proposed by Senator Clarke, of Arkansas, which would impose a tax of one-tenth of 1 per cent per pound on all trades in cotton for future delivery.

Senator Cummins insisted that it was more important to restrict and prohibit fictitious trading in futures and general produce than to simply regulate cotton trading.

The entire question of "futures" really was referred back to the senate finance committee for further consideration.

Transactions on the New York Exchange for 1913 were cited by the senator as evidence of the extent of the "short selling," he declared, "the moral fibre of the nation and saddling immense burdens upon the public in the way of fictitious values in stocks. The sales of stocks of some railroads and industrial corporations, he declared, had been from 10 to as high as 25 times the entire stock issue of the road, while but a small portion of stock actually had changed hands."

"Most of the sales on the New York Stock Exchange are fictitious," he said. "Thousands of men have been wrecked in fortune and their moral fibre broken down by the methods employed. It has been the chief factor in imposing on the people a great volume of watered stock upon which they must pay dividends for years to come."

"One-half of the railroad stock of the country represents water, at least it did at the time it was issued. More than one-half of the stock of all the larger industrial corporations has no foundation in value. It represents the immoral disposition and the marvellous audacity of the men instrumental in putting it out."

"These stocks with the burden they impose on the public could never have been foisted on the public but for this method of short sales."

Senator Cummins declared the Stock Exchange should be restricted to actual sales.

"As it is now, it is not a place for the transfer of actual commodities," he added. "It is a place where experienced and reckless and unscrupulous men balance their witnesses. It is a place where men of great mental capacity and audacity as well fight a battle of supremacy, employing not the means which ought to influence the price of commodities, but every means which may tend to affect the price of things in which they are dealing."

He declared the old Louisiana lottery was a "pink tea compared with this orgy of vice," represented in the Stock Exchange.

Progress on the tariff bill today was limited to the consideration of many items in the chemical, earthenware and other schedules of the bill which had been passed over into the first reading of the measure.

Senator LaFollette insisted that two items in the chemical schedule carried excessive duties. One of these, dextrine, made from potato starch, the senator's suggestion was accepted and an amendment was incorporated into the bill reducing the duty from one and one-half cents a pound to one and one-fourth cent.

The one cent a pound duty on chlorate of potash, Senator LaFollette said, should be reduced to one-fourth cent. He added that an agreement had been made with the powder "trust" not to sell the article to the

SMITH'S COTTON PLAN.

SENATE UPHOLDS HIS SCHEME TO PREVENT SPECULATION.

Believed That South Carolinian's Anti-Future Proposal May Be Substituted for Other.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Senator E. D. Smith of South Carolina and Senator Clarke of Arkansas had a spirited colloquy in the senate today over their respective cotton bills. Senator Smith proposes to require all contracts for future delivery to specify the grades proposed to be delivered, while Senator Clarke, proposes to levy a tax of 50 cents per bale on all cotton sold for future delivery.

Senator Clarke made a long speech in behalf of his bill. Senator Smith took the position that such a law would not stop speculation, but would amount to a tax on cotton. He also read into the record over a hundred letters from farmers of South Carolina protesting against the Clarke bill. Several Southern State Farmers' unions have sent resolutions opposing the Clarke bill and favoring the Smith bill. The Clarke bill has been endorsed by the Democratic caucus as an amendment to the tariff bill, but the feeling is growing that this was a mistake. A caucus of Democratic senators has been called for tomorrow night and the outlook is that the Smith bill will be substituted for the Clarke amendment, perhaps with modifications. The discussion today was the most spirited that has been had on any subject since the tariff bill was taken up, but Senator Smith was at all times more than master of the situation.

CHINESE TROOPS TAKE NANKING

Sailor on U. S. S. Cincinnati Wounded During Fighting.

Shanghai, Sep. 1.—The city of Nanking was captured today by the Chinese government troops. The rebel forces fled into the country through the southern gate.

Several of the foreign warships at Nanking were struck during the fighting yesterday. A sailor on the United States cruiser Cincinnati was wounded.

Little Effect on Situation.

Peking, Sept. 1.—The fall of Nanking will result in little change in the situation, the rebels there having been cut off and doomed to defeat for several weeks. The government contemplates going slowly in the work of suppressing the remaining rebels in the various provinces.

Mr. J. M. Kolb, of Privateer, sold ten bales of new cotton Tuesday to O'Donnell & Co., at 12.05. The ten bales weighed 5,977 and the net amount received for the lot was \$611.78.

United States government.

"If that is so I think it should go to the free list," declared Senator O'Gorman.

The committee took the paragraph under consideration.

A suggestion by the Wisconsin senator that the duty on peanut oil should be reduced from six cents a gallon to one cent, as the former rate was prohibitive, was not acted upon.

After three hours of sharp debate tonight the Democrats of the senate finance committee decided to submit to the party caucus the most important amendments to the tariff bill which have not been acted upon. The question of higher rates than originally proposed upon big incomes and of a tax on Stock Exchange deals in "futures," will be left to the entire party in the senate.

The committee refused to make a further compromise upon the income tax feature of the bill and will face the "insurgents" of the party tomorrow night, determined to fight for a rate of 4 per cent on incomes of \$100,000 and over, 5 per cent on \$250,000 and over, 6 per cent on \$500,000 and over, and 7 per cent on incomes over \$1,000,000. The committee members realize that the insurgents are strong enough to put up a stiff argument but hope that an appeal to party loyalty will prove the winning card.

It was decided to submit proposed amendments regulating railroad rates on articles affected by the bill to the interstate commerce commission.

The committee will fight to keep the bill purely a tariff measure, and will go to all possible lengths to defeat amendments aimed at trust regulation or subjects foreign to revenue-raising legislation.

TOMATO CLUBS' EXHIBIT.

ARRANGE FOR DISPLAY AT STATE FAIR.

Executive Committee Appropriates \$100 for Prizes—J. L. Carbery in Charge of Display.

Columbia, Sept. 2.—Plans for the exhibit at the State fair by the girls' tomato clubs from 17 counties in South Carolina were discussed at a conference here yesterday. Those attending the conference were: Miss Edith Parrott, State agent for the tomato clubs; W. W. Long, in charge of the United States farm demonstration work and Clemson extension work, and J. L. Carbery of Winthrop college, in charge of the industrial department of the demonstration work.

Following the conference it was announced that Mr. Carbery had been placed in charge of the exhibits to be made by the members of the girls' tomato clubs. The officials made an inspection of the buildings at the fair grounds and space has been allotted in the large steel building which was used for the National Corn exposition.

At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the State fair, \$400 was appropriated for the exhibits of the tomato clubs. These displays will in no way conflict with the displays of the canned and bottled products.

Following the conference yesterday, Mr. Long and Mr. Carbery left for Clemson college, where they will attend a meeting of the county demonstration agents this week.

WANT ONLY THE BEST.

Americans Resent Offer of Second Class or Steerage Passage.

Mexico City, Sept. 1.—Many of the Americans who are heeding President Wilson's warning to leave Mexico are indignant over the class of transportation offered. Telegrams from Vera Cruz and Tampico indicate that the only passage the consuls are authorized to provide is "steerage or the lowest price ticket available." Some of the Americans who proceeded to seaports to avail themselves of the proffered transportation home have refused to accept, saying they prefer to take their chances in Mexico "to being herded in the steerage."

The embassy does not expect that Mr. Lind will return to the capital, at least not at an early date, as there seems to be little present hope for reopening the negotiations.

The embassy was able to reassure Senor Gamboa, minister of foreign affairs, relative to the reported presence at Vera Cruz of a fleet of war vessels. Such reports were published two days ago in a local newspaper and caused inquiry by the foreign minister. He was assured that the story was not founded on fact. There are three battleships at Vera Cruz, and these have been stationed there since early in February.

THAW HEARING MAY BE PRIVATE.

Court Will not Permit Even Jerome to Attend.

Sherbrooke, Que. Sept. 1.—Unless Superior Judge Matthew Hutchinson changes his mind overnight, the habeas corpus proceedings tomorrow in the case of Harry K. Thaw will be held in private. Not even William Travers Jerome, chief of the New York State interests seeking Thaw's return to Matteawan, will be allowed in chambers. Judge Hutchinson announced this decision tonight.

He had weighed the matter carefully all day, noting meantime the ever-swelling crowd pouring into Sherbrooke for the Fair. On the lips of nearly every one was a sympathetic word for Thaw. Taking cognizance of this and of the outbreak of last Wednesday, when Thaw was cheered in court as a hero, the judge decided that the wisest course would be to exclude spectators.

Reporters also are to be barred, according to tonight's arrangements, and while the Thaw lawyers may be present in a body, if they desire, only two representing New York are to take part in the proceedings. They are Samuel Jacobs, of Montreal, chief Canadian counsel for the State, and Hector Verrel, appearing for the Matteawan Asylum, from which Thaw escaped.

Our idea of a man who really wanted to die is that Atlanta man who not having any other means of suiciding, cut his throat with a safety razor.—Greenville Piedmont.

QUIET IN MEXICO.

NO IMPORTANT TIDINGS RECEIVED FROM MEXICO.

Officials Conversant with Affairs Below the Border Say Waiting Game Sure to Bear Good Fruit.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Secretary Bryan remained at the state department today for news from Mexico until a few minutes before his train left for the Maryland shore, where he lectured tonight. As he hastened to the train he declared nothing had been received except messages relating to the movements of American citizens in the southern republic.

Earlier in the day the secretary had conferred with Senator Bacon, chairman of the foreign relations committee, and both stated that no further suggestions had been made by John Lind, special envoy to the Huerta government, and that no overtures from the Mexican side had been made.

Reports from Torreon that six Americans had been killed received no verification in state department advices but a bulletin was forwarded to the department from the American consul general at Monterey stating that five Americans who left Torreon last Monday had been accounted for, three of them reaching Monterey Saturday night and two remaining at Beata to dispose of their horses.

According to state department advices the Americans who reached Monterey reported that they were well treated by all Mexicans with whom they came in contact. They said the federalists still held Torreon while the revolutionists controlled Gomez, Palacio and Lerdo.

The care of American refugees from Mexico was the subject of routine messages between the department and American officials in Mexico and along the border. Red Cross authorities at New Orleans were notified during the day that Americans from Mexico arriving at that port in need of assistance should be helped to reach their homes in this country. Owing to several misunderstandings with regard to the disposition of needy cases after Americans had reached the United States, the department sent further advices to officials at coast and border towns to see to it that all who needed aid were sent to their homes.

Secretary Bryan had been in communication before his departure with President Wilson at Cornish, N. H., but said he did not know whether the president would return to Washington tomorrow. It was the general impression that President Wilson would not hasten back unless there were indications of some immediate development in the present deadlock in the negotiations between this government and the Huerta regime.

An official conversant with Mexican affairs stated tonight that the waiting attitude of the United States was a correct one and that it would be sure to force important developments before many days, despite intimations in the last note of Senor Gamboa that the next move would be expected from Washington.

It was said tonight that John Lind, the American special envoy in Mexico, would remain in Vera Cruz indefinitely and that he was not contemplating any immediate move and that he was only waiting for a change in the situation which it was calculated would not be instigated by him or by any move from Washington. As far as the United States is concerned, it was stated, the negotiations stand just where they did when President Wilson addressed congress and advised American citizens to leave Mexico. Senator Bacon said today that this advice was not given with any intimation that it might mean ultimate intervention.

COTTON CROP SMALLER.

Statement for 1913 Shows Decrease of 1,971,311 Bales.

New Orleans, Sept. 1.—Secretary Hester announced this morning the commercial crop for the year ending with the close of August, 1913, which amounted to 14,167,115 bales, a decrease under last year of 1,971,311, an increase over the year before last of 2,947,920, and an increase over 1909-1910 of 3,557,447.

Southern consumption, which he states is 2,969,559 bales, Mr. Hester says is the largest amount ever used by the Southern mills in any one year, exceeding last year's total by 225,492 bales, and that of the year before by 605,943 bales.

Secretary Hester is now engaged in details of the statement including port movements, exports and the world's consumption of American cotton and other interesting items, which will be promulgated in a few days.

WILSON TO HAVE REPORT.

HALE TO TELL PRESIDENT OF MEXICAN SITUATION.

Nation's Chief Executive Will Be in Washington Today After Short Vacation.

Washington, Sept. 2.—President Wilson, who will arrive in Washington tomorrow morning from Cornish, N. H., is expected to meet William Bayard Hale, en route here from a special mission to Mexico for the administration. Mr. Hale's report on conditions in Mexico since the arrival of John Lind with the peace proposals of the American government will be made direct to the president.

Unofficial reports reached tonight that Mr. Lind will return to the United States in a few days. No confirmation of this could be procured at the department. Secretary Bryan had just before leaving for a brief engagement tonight at York, Pa., that he knew nothing of the attention by Mr. Lind.

"I had a message from Mr. Lind today," said the secretary, "but it did not concern his movements. As to the Mexican situation, it can be said that matters look encouraging."

Since the departure of the president from Washington the daily characterization of the Mexican situation at the state department "has been unchanged." The renewal of the word "encouraging" just as the president is returning to the capital was regarded in official circles as significant of possible developments. Mr. Bryan had no explanation for his statement, except a smile, the first he has worn in discussing the tense diplomatic affair with Mexico for many days.

One source of encouragement to Mr. Bryan today was the action of the house appropriations committee in recommending in the deficiency bill the \$100,000 asked by the secretary to meet the expense of bringing American citizens from Mexico.

Mr. Bryan today discussed protection of American property in Mexico with Senator Swanson of Virginia, who called to submit a complaint of a sugar company near Vera Cruz which did not wish to leave its property unguarded by Americans. Several requests for further information as to the purpose of this government with regard to protection of American property in Mexico had been received here, and it is probable that President Wilson and Secretary Bryan will confer on this matter tomorrow.

Consul Les Pinasse, at Tenosique, Mexico, reported to the state department today that the seizure of a steamer by revolutionists had held up eight Americans, who were ready to leave for the United States. The consul said he had made strong representations in behalf of his countrymen and believed they would not be mistreated.

Consul Letchner reported that many Americans in the vicinity of Chihuahua were disposed to postpone following the advice of President Wilson in regard to leaving the country, insisting they would rather face hardships and the relatively small danger of present conditions than abandon their property.

Consul General Shanklin reported having provided transportation for 21 refugees by the west coast, sending all to Manzanillo.

At Acapulco there are about 25 Americans who wish to leave the country, and there are a few others near the port of Minizo.

Deputy Consul General Allen is at Torreon arranging for such Americans as desire to leave the country.

CITY MANAGER PLAN.

It Continues to Make Progress—Cities Considering Its Adoption.

Engineering News, New York, N. Y., Aug. 21.

The City Manager Plan continues to make progress. The commissioners of Little Falls, Minn., have decided for it as an adjunct of the commission plan. The commissioners themselves will receive salaries of \$100 a year. The charter commission of Youngstown, Ohio, is committed to the city manager plan; the like commission of Elyria, Ohio, has decided to submit the plan to the voters; and at Dayton, Ohio, the city manager ticket recently won in the charter commission election. In Dayton, John H. Patterson, of the National Cash Register Co., and leader during the recent floods, was the principal advocate of the city manager and commission plans and received 15,000 of the 18,000 votes cast at the charter commission election.

THE PEOPLE RULE.

LORD HALDANE PAYS TRIBUTE TO POWER OF PUBLIC OPINION.

The Meeting of American Bar Association Rendered Noteworthy by Epoch Making Speech of Viscount Haldane, Lord High Chancellor of England.

Montreal, Sept. 1.—The address delivered this afternoon by the high chancellor of England, Viscount Haldane, formed the principal feature of the opening meeting of the American Bar association. Viscount Haldane had an audience which included many of the great legal lights of the Western continent and several from Europe. His theme was "Higher Nationality—A Study in Law and Ethics."

It was in many ways an epoch-making speech, dealing as it did with the relationships of three great nationalities. The lord high chancellor told how British law in the early days was vested largely in the sovereign of the realm, who had associated with him the lord high chancellor as the executive of the king's justice. That ancient law was based upon experience rather than upon logic, he said, and this fact had influenced the law and the execution of the three great nations, England, France and America.

The speaker argued that the great force that actuated mankind in observing the law was not fear of the officers of justice, but fear of public opinion, and that therefore public opinion tended, more than the arbitrary execution of justice, to restrain men from lawbreaking. Developing this argument, Viscount Haldane proceeded to suggest that the same policy possibly might be adopted by nations and that the time had come when nations might be as much ashamed to follow the ancient methods of settling differences and disputes as individuals have become in late years.

Frank B. Kellogg, president of the American Bar association, briefly introduced the presiding officer of the afternoon, Chief Justice White of the United States supreme court, referring to him as a man who exemplifies the highest ideals of the American lawyer and who has added lustre to his profession "by the manner in which he has presided with great honor and dignity over the supreme court of our land."

Chief Justice White read a telegram from the Duke of Connaught, governor general of Canada, and the Duchess of Connaught, expressing regret at not being able to attend the sessions of the bar association.

Justice White, in introducing Viscount Haldane, said that the members of the American Bar association entertained the highest respect for the lord high chancellor and all that high office implied.

The stage was decorated with the Union Jack as a centerpiece, the Stars and Stripes on the right and the tricolor of France on the left, in honor of the eminent French advocate, Maitre Labori. When the lord high chancellor arrived the applause was long sustained. Frank B. Kellogg, Former President Taft, Premier Borden and Chief Justice White also came in for ovations.

At the conclusion of the afternoon session McGill university conferred degrees on the lord high chancellor and a number of distinguished members of the legal profession.

Robert L. Borden, the Canadian premier, in welcoming the bar association to Canada, said:

"We Canadians are bound to the great empire of which our country forms no inconsiderable part and we rejoice that those ties were never stronger than they are today. By like ties of kinship, by the bonds of commercial intercourse, by the enjoyment of like institutions, by the possession of a common literature, by the inheritance of common liberties, by the duties and responsibilities of a citizenship confronted with common problems, by the ties of comradeship and neighborliness, we are also united to you."

MAY ADOPT CLARK AMENDMENT.

But With Some Exceptions, Thinks Senator Smith.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Senator E. D. Smith thinks it likely that the senate will incorporate in the tariff bill the Clarke amendment, taxing transactions in cotton futures where no actual delivery takes place, excepting the contracts covered by Senator Smith's own amendment requiring the grade to be specified and delivered on demand.