

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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McLaurin Answers Tillman

Marlboro Man Discusses Tillman and Tillmanism.

HE IS NOW READY TO FIGHT FOR PEACE.

LAUDS PITCHFORK BEN AND PRAISES HIMSELF—DECLARES HE HAS BEEN MISUNDERSTOOD AND HAS PAID THE PENALTY OF BEING AHEAD OF HIS TIME—INDICATES THAT HE MAY EMERGE FROM RECENT RETIREMENT.

Bennettsville, Nov. 4.—Senator Tillman's letter is so "Tillmanesque" that when I read it yesterday, I hardly knew whether to laugh or cry; cuss or pray. I expect a little of all is in order.

He hits Blease with a meat axe, pitchforks me, ignores Smith and spits in Simm's face.

I am not going to let myself loose (if I can help it.) The situation is too serious, for from the way I feel and he feels, we'd be fighting in a pair of minutes and let South Carolina go to the devil as we did before. I will honestly acknowledge that I have never been able to get entirely over an early affection for Senator Tillman. I have said hard things myself, but I don't like to hear other people say one word against him. If I had conquered and had him down, I would never have rubbed sand in his eyes. His letter is distinctly offensive: "Johnny is smart, but he is a bad little boy, he sassed papa. Papa is sorry, but come here Johnny, hand me the brush, now get across my knee, papa is going to spank you, but if Johnny is good the balance of the week, he can go to the 'movies' Saturday." I feel like saying "damn," but I'll say "Bless the Lord."

That letter discloses why I couldn't get on with Tillman, why Latimer couldn't and why he and Smith can't agree. An imperious will that brooks no opposition. I could get on with him if he would let me. I used to take him and myself too seriously. I will say, however, that God never made a man big enough to talk down to me. My record in the senate needs no defence. I have done the "penance" of the "very nearly great man," who was too far ahead of his time. I have suffered the bitter fate that comes to all advanced thinkers. After "pitchforks" are forgotten and "dung heaps" plowed under, the State warehouse idea with agricultural products as a bankable asset will give me a place in history, where foul slanders and my own weaknesses are forgotten. God has been good. I do not need an office for my name to live. When Cole L. Blease stood up before 8,000 people and said he is a "good man, he would make a good governor, he has been badly treated by the scurrilous politicians of South Carolina," he made a personal friend that will last him after the miserable boot-licks and sycophants have turned on him, like those who used to lick Tillman's hand and at his bidding drove the steel into my heart and are now ready to drive it into Tillman's for the favor of another. Senator Tillman has served a great purpose, he does not need an office to perpetuate his fame, but he is a man, poor weak clay, same as I. In us both is that unperishable spark, that after death has washed the dross away, will shine clear and bright. Why should he still seek to dim the luster of my star? I envy him not the faintest ray of his own. I rejoice in all true greatness, and sorrow in what is little, for are we not all MEN.

God must judge between us and the balance he strikes shall be for all eternity. I long ago forgave him, his letter shows he has never been able to do that.

God does not expect repentance except from the "near" great. Life is a pose to 99 per cent. The world is a stage. My sense of humor saves me. It made me laugh to see how utterly the public misconstrues the true character of both myself and Tillman. It is the joke of the century.

Tillman's pose from the beginning has been bluff, brutal honesty, "Pitchfork Ben." "Give 'em hell and rub it in." He overplayed his hand a little. Down underneath lives the most astute player of the political game that ever dealt a card. The only man without college training that I ever knew with a classical education. Under that roughness, exquisite literary tastes. A giant mind that has read, digested and assimilated the wisdom of all the ages, and applied it to practical politics. Beneath bluster is the subtle genius of a Tallyrand, he has made every man in South Carolina

vote for him one time or another. I laughed with him when the Gonzales solemnly voted for him last summer.

I am no politician, I haven't fooled anybody and Tillman has fooled everybody except himself. I was the seeker for abstract truth, careless of personal fortunes. Tillman was the adroit political acrobat that could change from a radical to a conservative. I tried to reason it out and was crucified for the reasons, not the result. Woodrow Wilson and Underwood are just where I stood 15 years ago.

His letter is so full of Tillmanism, his arrogance and dominant power over men, that I almost love him for being just what he is. It brings back gentle, brave Hugh Farley, the polished Tindal, dear old "Wash Shell," and "Curly headed Johnny," gathered around the fierce old "Lion," that dominated us all.

I am not going to be swayed one way or the other by self. I am going to act for the best good of the State as I see it, not as directed by anybody. Before Tillman's letter came out or I saw Blease's statement, I sat down and wrote a paper to my friends in various sections of this State explaining my course and they are free to give it to the press. If it is necessary to fight for peace, then I am ready to fight. I will not be a "dog in the manger" nor be a servile tool to gratify any man's spleen toward Governor Blease or to in any manner curtail the rights gained by the people in 1890.

Good citizenship is not measured by loyalty to a man but to a principle. Tillmanism split on that rock. It is tearing ragged holes in the ship that carries the high hopes of the many good people who are Bleaseites. I will always defend Tillmanism as distinct from Tillman. I place both, Tillmanism and Bleasism as higher and greater than the personality of any man.

I have regretted the evil dispensary graft, that prevented Tillman from leading the movement to its full fruition, and I would like to see Bleasism accomplish that in which Tillmanism failed, and when it does the State will be saved.

Our people must get together. I have canvassed this entire State, and they will get together. Self seeking pretenders cannot juggle Almighty God, out of the progress he has decreed for the human race.

"In the days of Armageddon:
In the last great fight of all;
May our houses stand together
That the pillars do not fall."
Jno. Lowndes McLaurin.

HERBERT ANDERSON DIES.

Poison Taken by Mistake Proves Fatal to President Southern Audit Company.

Columbia, Nov. 5.—Herbert G. Anderson, formerly of St. Louis, president and treasurer of the Southeastern Audit company, 1300 Washington street, died yesterday afternoon in a Columbia hospital, from the effects of poison he swallowed by mistake in his room at a Columbia hotel Sunday night. He was an expert accountant and widely known all over South Carolina and Georgia. He leaves two daughters, Misses Lucile and Adelaide Anderson of Columbia, and one brother of Toledo, Ohio, president of the National Milling company.

TO FIGHT HOME RULE.

Ulster Business Men Pledge Their Opposition.

Belfast, Ireland, Nov. 4.—A resolution to pay no taxes under an Irish home rule parliament and to make government under its rule impossible by unflinching and continuous obstruction of the law was passed here today at a demonstration of 6,000 business men of Ulster. Those present included representatives of firms with an aggregate capital of over \$650,000,000.

DICTATOR RULES CHINA.

YUAN EXPELS OPPONENTS FROM PARLIAMENT.

President Issues Proclamation Expelling Three Hundred Members—Martial Law Enforced in Peking.

Peking, Nov. 5.—The struggle between the Chinese parliament and President Yuan Shi Kai has brought about drastic action by the president, which in the opinion of many, will have a serious effect on parliamentary government. Lengthy presidential proclamations were issued at midnight expelling the Kwo Ming Tang party, numbering more than 300 members, from parliament.

The proclamations recount the differences with which the government has been struggling since the Manchu regime and describes disasters which are certain to follow if parties such as the Kwo Ming Tang are permitted to exist.

A crisis in the situation last week was reached when the draft of the proposed constitution was made by the president absolutely dependent upon the parliament.

Martial law is in operation in Peking. The authorities are engaged in making arrests; and summary executions which have been numerous since the rebellion began, it is understood will continue. Preparations are under way for the elder statesmen who served under the Manchus to resume their positions in the cabinet.

At various legations the opinion is held that only strong action could prevent the disruption of China by her own people. Very little has been accomplished by parliament, which has devoted its time to opposing the president since it convened, while disorders are spreading.

SULZER GOES TO ASSEMBLY.

BEGINS OVER AGAIN UPWARD JOURNEY IN POLITICS.

Makes Fight on Tammany and People of East Side District Rally to Support of Former Idol and Send Him to Legislature.

New York, Nov. 4.—William Sulzer, ousted from the governorship of New York last month by a verdict of a high court of impeachment, was elected to the State assembly today from the Sixth district. The vote was unexpectedly close, but party leaders tonight admitted his election at 10.30. Sulzer ran on the Progressive ticket and apparently polled more votes than his Republican and Democratic opponents combined. His old neighbors on the East Side rallied strongly to his support, and it was early apparent that he had overcome the opposition. There was jubilation unbounded in the former governor's headquarters as the count began to record his victory. Sulzer himself was all smiles. He regarded his triumph as a personal vindication, he said, and issued a statement thanking his supporters and scoring Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, who, he declared, was condemned by the vote the district gave to William Sulzer as its representative at Albany.

"The people of the Sixth assembly district," said Sulzer in his statement, "think better of me than of Mr. Murphy. They know why Mr. Murphy removed me from the governorship. They knew when Mr. Murphy asked me to do wrong I refused to do wrong. They knew when Mr. Murphy tried to bribe me I refused to be bribed; they knew when Mr. Murphy threatened me I defied his threats. The voters have now condemned Mr. Murphy, reversed the judgment of his high court of infamy and vindicated me by the verdict of the polls, which, in the last analysis, is the opinion of mankind.

"From Mr. Murphy's high court of infamy I appealed to the higher court of public opinion. Mr. Murphy says there was no appeal from high court, but Mr. Murphy was mistaken; and, he knows now that the judgment of the people can reverse the judgment of any court."

Sulzer made his fight for election to the assembly on the lines of the statement he issued tonight. His canvass was a whirlwind affair, demonstrative crowds greeting him wherever he spoke. He rarely went outside of his district, but his speeches within that territory were directed as much at the Tammany organization in its city-wide and State-wide bearings as to an appeal to his immediate constituency.

Miss Carolyn Cromer has returned to her home in Newberry after a stay of two weeks with her sister, Mrs. L. C. Moise.

HALF MILLION FOR PEABODY.

TRUSTEES DECIDE TO GIVE THE TEACHERS' COLLEGE MONEY.

Ansel Understood to Have Urged That South Carolina University Be Remembered.

New York, Nov. 5.—At a meeting of the trustees of the Peabody Institute held here today the report of the committee of five pledging \$500,000 to the George Peabody College for Teachers was adopted. This sum was ordered placed with the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., with instructions to turn it over to the institution as soon as the pledges, amounting to \$1,000,000, had been converted into cash, which will be within the next eight or ten weeks. Trustees were satisfied that President Bruce R. Payne had made good his campaign to raise \$1,000,000 and that there was no doubt about converting the pledges he had received into cash within a very short time. The \$500,000 pledged by the trustees will be turned over as soon as the last penny pledged has been redeemed.

The committee which met here consisted of Joseph H. Choate, Richard Olney, the Rt. Rev. Bishop William Lawrence, Former Gov. Ansel of South Carolina, and Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia. It is understood that Mr. Ansel argued with the Peabody trustees for the endowment for the University of South Carolina. Inasmuch as the meeting was executive and no statement was given out on this point none of the committeemen will confirm or deny the report.

Mr. Alfred Scarborough was recently elected one of the sub-masters of the Eumenean Literary society at Davidson College.

COUNTY BOARD MEETS.

JAIL PROPERTY TO BE SOLD FOR \$10,000.

Complaints from J. M. Kolb and Others of Methods of Cotton Weighers in Handling Cotton—New Convict Cage to Be Constructed.

The County Board of Commissioners held its regular meeting Tuesday and a number of matters of importance came up for action. It was decided to sell the jail property for \$10,000; a complaint from J. M. Kolb and others of the methods used by the cotton weighers in handling cotton was received; and the authorization of the construction of a new convict cage were the principal matters which were acted upon.

The matter of disposing of the jail property, the jail at the corner of Canal and Sumter Streets and the other property owned by the county, which had been turned over to Mr. P. M. Pitts and Mr. D. R. McCallum at a former meeting, came up and was discussed at length. It was decided to turn the disposal of the property over to Mr. McCallum at \$10,000.

A petition from A. J. Goodman and others of the Shiloh section asking for a new road between Pudding Swamp and the Lynch River road was received. Action on this petition was postponed as a previous petition had been filed for a new road in the same section and it was deemed advisable to investigate before taking action.

A petition from Mr. J. M. Kolb and others was received in which a complaint was made of the methods used by the cotton weighers in handling cotton. They alleged that it was not done expeditiously and that therefore the farmers who had cotton to weigh suffered a loss of much time and were greatly inconvenienced. The matter was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. W. B. Cooper, W. S. Burkett and Jno. I. Brogdon, who are to look into the matter and report the result of their investigation at the board's next meeting.

Mr. Pitts was authorized to take the necessary preparatory steps towards the construction of a new convict cage. The new cage was needed, Mr. Pitts stated, because of the fact that the chain gang had greatly increased in numbers of late, and the convicts could be dealt with more conveniently and better sanitary measures enforced.

There was some excitement at Bloomville last Saturday caused by what was suspected to be a mad dog. The dog approached Mr. Elwell White, who pulled his pistol and shot the animal in the mouth; then the dog ran over to Mr. Henry Bell's and bit three dogs. Mr. Bell killed him. There is every evidence the dog was mad and no telling the damage he may have done before he reached his end.

FARM IMPLEMENT MONOPOLY.

GROSVENOR SAYS HARVESTER TRUST POINTS TO THIS.

Attorney General's Assistant Declares That Unless Combination Is Disintegrated Cyrus McCormick and James Deering Will Control Situation—Says Defendants Demand Permission to Break Laws to Expand Foreign Business.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 3.—Edward P. Grosvenor, concluding the first portion of his final argument for the government in the suit to dissolve the International Harvester Company, this afternoon declared to Judges of the United States District Court that unless the "Harvester Trust" is disintegrated two families within a few years will own a monopoly of every implement made in this country for the American farmer. The special assistant to Attorney General McReynolds specified Cyrus McCormick and James Deering, of Chicago, as the heads of these families, a monopoly characterized them as "willing to use their great power to fix prices and intimidate local dealers by means of crushing competition."

Then with dotted lines of the agricultural States of the country Mr. Grosvenor showed the location of 40,000 local agents, dealers, which he declared were but a part of the vast selling machine operated by the International Harvester Company. Through the medium of general sales commission, said Mr. Grosvenor, acting directly through a district manager, the local dealer was forced to accept the dictates of the "trust" or be crushed. Also, the Federal lawyer said, the local dealer was used to keep the corporation informed of competition.

The Federal prosecutor, touching on the answer of the defendants as filed with the court in the Harvester Company brief, said:

"The answer of these defendants is solely the naming of an intent to expand their foreign business. Or in other words, they demand to be permitted to break the laws of this country so that their business may expand. That, I insist, is the sum and substance of their answer, and as the court well knows, this is no justification."

Mr. Grosvenor quoted precedents in the Union Pacific case, the Trans-Missouri freight case, the Northern Securities case, the bath tub case, the cotton case and the anthracite case as substantiating his contention for all lack of justification.

Going into that portion of the defendant's answer labelled "growing competition," Mr. Grosvenor directed the court's attention to the evidence of Matt Sprule, of Sparta, Ill., called as a witness to substantiate claims of competition made by counsel for the Harvester Company.

"That case of Matt Sprule, if it please the court," said Mr. Grosvenor, "is fairly typical of the sort of competition that this powerful monopoly has met since its organization."

"Let us read the testimony of Mr. Sprule. It shows that in the year of 1907 Mr. Sprule's concern manufactured one machine, in 1908, two machines, in 1909 three machines, in 1910 three machines, in 1911 three machines and in 1912 two machines. These figures, compared with the more than one hundred thousand machines that the International Harvester Company sold annually, will give an idea as to the sort of competition the 'trust' was forced to meet."

Mr. Grosvenor completed the first portion of his argument and yielded to Judge McHugh, of counsel for the defence, shortly before the close of the afternoon session of court. Judge McHugh had just begun his argument when court adjourned for the day.

SUCCEEDS MADMAN TO THRONE.

Ludwig, Prince Regent, Assumes Crown in Place of Otto of Bavaria.

Munich, Nov. 5.—The insane King Otto of Bavaria was deposed today from the throne of the kingdom of Bavaria, which he has occupied for 27 years without being aware of his position. Prince Regent Ludwig proclaimed himself king this morning in pursuance of the provisions of a law just enacted by the two houses of the Bavarian diet. The new monarch is to be known as Ludwig III. He will take the constitutional oath probably on November 8.

A royal proclamation which was posted throughout the kingdom today declares incurable the insanity which has kept Otto from ruling and states that in consequence of this Prince Regent Ludwig has brought his regency to an end, has ascended the throne and nominated himself king.

REDUCED RATES BY EXPRESS.

NEW SCHEDULES ARE EFFECTIVE THE 1ST OF DECEMBER.

Inter-State Commerce Commission Allowed the Companies 45 Days Extension of Time.

New rates by express, ordered by the Inter-State commerce commission, become effective throughout the United States on December 1st. The reductions were first scheduled to apply after October 15th, but more time was asked and this was granted on petition from the express companies.

The action of the commission in ordering sweeping reductions in rates followed complaints filed with it by a number of leading commercial organizations. New rules have been promulgated by the commission in a recent decision on the subject of express rates and practices.

The adoption of the block system of stating rates.

The establishment of a uniform classification of simple character.

The publication of a joint directory of express stations, fixing the location of every such station by block number.

The publication jointly of the pickup and delivery limits of every station.

The adoption of a new form of express receipt, the terms of which are clear, specific and reasonable.

The adoption of a rule fixing second class rates to apply on articles of food or drink (except where otherwise specified in the classification and ruled) at 75 per cent of the first-class rate with certain additional provisions not possible of extended mention.

The adoption of a rule for aggregating weights on two or more packages forwarded by one shipper at the same time, upon one receipt to one consignee at one local address, fixing the application of the rate upon the actual weight of each such article when about 20 pounds. This is in reality a rate reduction in weight, on which the reduced rates in the table supply, and two constituting a double reduction.

The adoption of rules providing for valuation charges, C. O. D., shipments, returning shipments, prompt settlement of claim and prompt disposition of undelivered and refused shipments.

It will be seen that on packages of 100 pounds for short distances the commission has made a few reductions; in fact, in a few instances rates on packages ranging from 50 to 100 pounds have been slightly advanced. The material reductions have been made on packages of 50 pounds and under, and by the rule governing aggregated weights mentioned above which constitutes the preponderance of express traffic, and is where the relief was most needed.

The commission has so simplified the express traffic that any person of ordinary intelligence can understand it, and can ascertain the rate between his office and other places, a fact heretofore absolutely impossible.

As a result of this order of the interstate commerce commission the number of separate rates published by the express companies throughout the United States will be reduced to about 650,000.

ONE DEAD, ANOTHER MAY DIE.

Five Men Said to Be Involved in Shooting Scrape at Piedmont.

Anderson, Nov. 3.—Span Aiken is dead, Street Allison in a critical condition from gunshot wounds, and T. G. Gilbert, Ford Springfield and John Allison are under arrest as the result of a shooting at Piedmont Sunday night.

They are said to have been drinking together, when Springfield and Street Allison had an altercation in front of Gilbert's home. Gilbert, following this, with a view to ending the trouble, took Springfield toward the yard and house. The others are said to have followed and breaking the door, entered behind them, when the shooting occurred.

Gilbert and Springfield used a shotgun and pistol, inflicting terrible wounds upon the men shot. It is said that there was shooting on both sides, but none of the men arrested had arms when they were taken.

Aiken died today about noon and Allison may not live through the night.

Coroner Hardin and Sheriff Ashley are investigating. Aiken is a brother of Policeman M. S. Aiken of this city. All of the men involved in the trouble were well known.