

The Watchman and Southron.

University of S. C.

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1885.

"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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RECALL—"COME BACK."

RYAN AND VON OHSEN AGAIN CHOICE OF ORANGEBURG VOTERS.

Mayor and Councilman Vindicated and Commission Government Upheld by Large Majority of Voters—Insulting Charges Connected with Election.

Orangeburg, Dec. 30.—Mayor E. F. Ryan and Councilman H. Von Ohsen Sr., were vindicated in the recall election held here today and overwhelmingly defeated their opponents. The vote was as follows: For mayor—R. E. Bryant, 218 votes; S. H. Crum, 129 votes. For councilman—W. G. Smith, 128 votes; H. Von Ohsen, 237 votes. The victory was a great one and the commission form of government has come out victor in the first onslaught brought against its existence. Great interest has been manifested in the Orangeburg recall election, not only in this city and State, but in other sections of the country as well. The recalling of municipal officers under commission form of government is a novel procedure in this State and the Orangeburg recall has gained note as the first effort of the kind in South Carolina.

The question of whether or not the present officials would be sustained was brought to issue this morning at 8 o'clock when the polls were opened and the decision was rendered early tonight, shortly after 8 o'clock, when the polls closed.

The managers of the election were: A. Fisher, F. A. Schiffley, W. L. Izlar and John F. Blanche, clerk. The rule of secret balloting was strictly carried out.

A peculiar feature of the count was the casting of 13 more ballots than were accounted for on the roll. Under the rules of the election each ballot must be written down as having been cast. The total number of ballots exceeded the total number of voters by 13. In one instance a ballot was counted that the one who cast it had not cast.

There was no disorder nor any demonstration of friends working hard for candidates. It was noticeable, however, that the advocates and supporters of the commission form of government in Orangeburg thronged to the voting places early in the morning, thereby demonstrating that they were loyal to the administration and were present early to cast their vote in its vindication.

The recall election in Orangeburg has created much interest in commission form of government cities. The effect of this recall election and the manner in which it was defeated in Orangeburg will serve as a victory for the commission plan. The order for the recall election was received here only as a surprise. Little attention was given the event and the recall was practically laughed at. A large portion of the people here believe that the whole affair was the result of revenge and not of a desire to recall the officials because they were unworthy, incompetent or unfaithful. As Orangeburgers were in complete possession of the facts they were unconcerned, but when so much publicity was given the Orangeburg recall, the citizenship generally became determined stronger than ever to stand by the recalled officials and reelect them by handsome majorities.

Just what brought about the recall petition is not positively known and various reasons have been advanced. The charges brought against the recalled officers were that the mayor and councilman were "temperamentally unfit." This and the allegation about the policemen seem to be unfounded and were not taken seriously, as was proved by the result of today's election.

August 19, last, the election was held for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices under commission form of government and the platform upon which Mayor Bryant and Councilman H. Von Ohsen, Sr., were nominated was that they should do their utmost to rid Orangeburg of blind tigers, gambling dens and all forms of lawlessness. In order to accomplish this end the new council decided to discharge the entire police force and elect a new one. This was done and some talk of a recall was heard as a result.

The new police force has been fearless in carrying out the instructions of the authorities and have investigated places of the rich as well as of the poor. This police force has watched up some people and their removal has been desired by these elements. A recall petition was carried around to secure signatures sufficient to order an election in which to supplant the recalled officials with new ones. The

STATE CHARTERS UNCHANGED.

BANKS IN FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM MAY RETAIN SAME STATE CHARTERS.

Entirely Within Directors Authority to Enter New System—Can Consult Stockholders in Becoming Reserve Members.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Banks that enter the federal reserve system do not need to take out new charters, both State and national banks become members by making proper application and by becoming stockholders in federal reserve banks, according to a regulation issued tonight by the reserve bank organization committee.

In its announcement the committee also declared that action by a board of directors is sufficient to bring a bank into the new system, but advised that banks that wish to be on the safe side sound out their stockholders.

The regulation reads: "The federal reserve act provides for membership of banks operating under State charters as well as membership of national banks. No new charter is contemplated in either case. Eligible banks become members by becoming stockholders in federal reserve banks, when their applications have been properly approved and stock has been allotted to them. Such subscription to the capital stock of the federal reserve bank appears to be a matter within the province of the board of directors of the subscribing bank. The organization committee therefore deems it unnecessary to require as a condition precedent to membership that the stockholders should take any formal action."

"Inasmuch, however, as stockholders of a bank have a legal right, by necessary vote, to force a solvent bank to liquidate, and if dissatisfied with the action of the board in becoming members might exercise this prerogative, banks desiring to take the precautionary measures of canvassing the sentiment of the stockholders may, by resolution of their boards, submit the question to stockholders either at the next regular meeting or at a specially called meeting. This course, however, is not insisted on by the organization committee."

"Those national banks passing resolutions of nonacceptance on or before February 22, 1914, should, as soon thereafter as convenient and before the expiration of the 12 months prescribed in the federal reserve act, submit their action to the stockholders for confirmation, since nonacceptance of the provisions of the federal reserve act ultimately will involve the liquidation of such national bank."

COL. THOMPSON PAYS FINE.

Was Indicted in Famous Cotton Corner Case.

New York, Dec. 30.—Col. Robert M. Thompson, who was indicted with Jas. E. Patten and others under the Sherman anti-trust law for cornering the cotton market, in 1909, entered a plea of nolo contendere in the Federal court today, and was fined \$4,000. The other defendants were similarly fined.

required number—20 per cent of the qualified electors—was secured and the petition forwarded to the governor. The election was duly ordered. It was thought the recall petition was being carried around and talked of as a mere joke, and that it would not materialize. After the election was ordered the recall advocates found themselves in a dilemma as to whom they could prevail upon to run against Mayor Bryant and Councilman Von Ohsen. The friends of Col. W. G. Smith announced his candidacy for mayor, but shortly afterward Col. Smith came out with a statement that he would not run for mayor or councilman at this time. On the last day for candidates to announce, Samuel H. Crum, a champion of the recall petition, announced and Col. W. G. Smith's name was put forward for councilman on the same day. Col. Smith was out of the city then and has since been out of the city. Just what he will say when he returns is not known.

As a result of this recall election Orangeburg has been given a good deal of advertising, but this is not the greatest value received from it. It is assured that Orangeburg will forge ahead under commission form of government with business-like administration, good government and good citizenship to add her on to victory.

Great things are now expected of Orangeburg and her municipal officials, because they have the backing of their constituents for a greater and better Orangeburg.

LYNCHINGS ARE FEWER.

MOBS EXECUTED ONLY FORTY-FOUR VICTIMS IN 1913.

One White Man in List of Victims—Two Lynchings in Northern States, Others in South—Spartanburg Incident Noted.

"Only 44 lynchings known to be such beyond doubt have occurred in the United States this year," according to a dispatch from Chicago to the Philadelphia North American, "and this is the lowest number for many years, more than 50 being recorded last year and as many as 250 in some previous years."

"The decrease in lynching in Southern States is attributed largely to efforts made by governors, sheriffs and prominent citizens to prevent mob violence."

"A notable example was set on August 18 by the sheriff at Spartanburg, S. C. In spite of the fact that dynamite was used, he prevented a mob from lynching a negro who was accused of assaulting a white woman. Later the negro was tried before a white jury and found not guilty."

"The record shows decided improvement in other respects than in numbers."

"So far as the newspaper accounts show none of the victims was burned at the stake. Nor were any of the lynchings accompanied by the so-called race riots, which always added to the number of victims and intensified antagonism of the white and black races."

"Harriston, Miss., furnished the nearest approach to a reign of murder," when two drug-crab mulatto boys, on September 23, ran amuck and started a riot, in the course of which three white men, four negro men and one negro woman met death.

"As the two boys met death while resisting capture the case can not strictly be classed as lynching."

"In the 44 lynchings the victims of all but one were negroes, and all but two occurred in Southern States."

"North Dakota and Montana were the two Northern States in which lynchings occurred. At Ray, N. D., Cleve Culberson, a white man, accused of the murder of three persons, was taken from jail and hanged. At Mondak, Mont., in April, J. C. Collins, a negro, who shot and killed the sheriff and deputy sheriff of the county, was hanged by a mob."

"The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each were as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 1; Florida, 4; Georgia, 8; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 4; Mississippi, 8; Montana, 1; North Carolina, 1; North Dakota, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 6. There was at least one lynching for every month in the year, August, the hottest month, leading, with eight."

"Double lynchings occurred at Blanchard, La., Cornelia, Ga., and Pauls Valley, Okla. At Houston, Miss., two negroes were lynched a day apart, being accused of complicity in the same crime. At Drew, Miss., a negro was lynched by members of his own race after he had shot and killed two negro women and two negro men."

"As in previous years, murders of white persons and crimes or alleged crimes against white women caused most of the summary executions. The murders were in the big majority, and cases in which attacks on women were charged showed a decrease."

"Nineteen of the victims of the 44 lynchings were accused of the murder of white men. Four were charged with murdering white girls or women. Attempted criminal assault is on record as responsible for nine of the lynchings. Two negroes were lynched for frightening white women, one for insulting a white woman, and another for being found concealed under the bed in a woman's room. Two negroes were lynched for shooting or assaulting white men, one for robbery and shooting, one for assisting a negro murderer to escape, and another for horse stealing. In one case the crime charged was not stated."

FAVOR EUGENIC LAWS

Osteopaths Declare for Health Marriage Code.

Wichita, Kan., Dec. 30.—A resolution favoring eugenic laws, making rigid physical examinations compulsory previous to marriage, was adopted by the Southwestern Osteopathic association at its closing session here today.

In a discussion of the sex hygiene problem, many delegates declared themselves opposed to the teachings of the subject in the public schools on the ground that such instruction should be given by the mother in the home.

LIND TO RETURN TO U. S.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE TO COME FOR CONFERENCE WITH PRESIDENT WILSON.

If Nothing Untoward Delays His Journey He Will Arrive at Pass Christian by Tomorrow Morning.

Vera Cruz, Dec. 30.—By breakfast time New Year's day if no untoward incident occurs, John Lind, President Wilson's personal representative, and the president himself will be talking over, face to face, the international problems arising out of the Mexican revolution.

Mr. Lind left Vera Cruz at 6 o'clock tonight on board the Chester, the fastest cruiser of the American navy, bound for Pass Christian, Miss., where President Wilson is taking his vacation. The Chester's captain and Rear Admiral Frank A. Fletcher assured Mr. Lind that 26 hours will suffice to land him on the Louisiana coast whence he could proceed as quickly as possible to Pass Christian.

Few persons in Vera Cruz knew of the orders to Mr. Lind, and that small portion of the Mexican population which witnessed his departure regarded his suit case with expressions indicative of varied opinions.

It is no secret that Mr. Lind welcomed the summons to meet his chief for personal counsel.

Since his coming to Mexico almost five months ago, Mr. Lind has forwarded to Washington voluminous reports of the changing condition in this republic but it is known that he fretted over the restrictions of written communications and often expressed a desire to "have just a few minutes' conversation" with either the president or the secretary of state. During the time he has been here, President Wilson's envoy has given earnest study to the situation from an economic and political and even from a military point of view. He has conferred with representatives of both sides until he believes he has acquired a comprehensive grasp of affairs.

The financial isolation of the present administration has reduced President Huerta to dire straits, but not so desperate as to force him to yield. So long as there is money in the country, no matter to whom it belongs, Huerta has the means to obtain it, and this situation is realized by Mr. Lind. Nor has the advance of the constitutionalists been so rapid of late as was expected. Thus the time for a full accounting between the federalists and the constitutionalists seems, in the opinion of observers generally, to be some distance away.

Mr. Lind took with him the greater part of his belongings, but left some baggage here, assuring the American consul, W. W. Canada, that he would return in four or five days at the latest.

MAY IDENTIFY PANIC STARTER.

Attorney for Federation of Labor Says He Will Put up Men to Disclose Truth.

Calumet, Mich., Dec. 30.—Possible identification of the man who started the Christmas catastrophe by calling "fire" in a crowded hall here was forecast tonight by O. N. Hilton, chief of counsel of the Western Federation of Miners. Mr. Hilton asked that the coroner's inquest into the tragedy of 72 deaths be adjourned until tomorrow, saying that he desired to produce witnesses who claimed they could identify the man.

I shall present these witnesses only after I make sure they can do what they say," he said. "It would be horrible to implicate an innocent person in such a deed."

TO BE REPRESENTED.

Australia and New Zealand Favor Panama Show.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Unaffected by the declination of their parent government to participate officially in the Panama Pacific exposition the commonwealth of Australia and the government of New Zealand will be represented.

The commission demonstrated that failure to show their primary products would deprive the Australians of a large immediate revenue from the United States in view of the opening of the Panama canal, which would shorten by 4,000 miles their line of communication with the Atlantic seaboard.

Maj. Cloman was assured that Australia would send artillery, cavalry and infantry to the great military show. The navy also will be represented by a new superdreadnought.

BUILDING AT BISHOPVILLE.

MANY THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS INVESTED IN HOUSES DURING 1913.

New Stores, Dwellings and Homes Show Town's Prosperity—Several Business Changes are Scheduled for First of the New Year.

Bishopville, Dec. 29.—As the year 1913 draws to a close there are noted the many improvements made in Bishopville during the year. About \$150,000 has been put in new buildings alone during the year.

The Baptists have remodeled their church at a cost of \$15,000. The Methodists are erecting a handsome brick edifice at a cost of \$45,000. It will be one of the finest church buildings in this part of the State.

An ice factory has been erected at a cost of \$15,000. Mr. L. Moore has erected a handsome residence at a cost of \$9,000. Mr. Parrott and his mother, Mrs. L. Parrott, have both built handsome residences at a cost of \$5,000 each. Mr. Charles Dixon is building a beautiful home at a cost of \$5,000. Heath, Massey, Morrow Company, who bought the investment building at a cost of \$18,000, have spent about \$5,000 on remodeling it.

Many business changes will take place here in the next few days. Heath, Massey, Morrow Company have asked their goods in the back of the building until they can have the front remodeled. Mr. J. M. Hearon, who has been occupying the investment building, will move into the store made vacant by Heath, Massey, Morrow Company. Mr. J. B. Kelly, who has been occupying two stores, will move into the handsome department store that has just been erected by Mr. H. W. Woodward at a cost of \$25,000. The Parker drug store will move into one of the stores made vacant by J. B. Kelly. Mr. Walter Stafford, who has been clerk in Mrs. Shaw's Dry Goods Store, will be at the head of the Stafford, Shaw Dry Goods Company, which will open up for business here January 1.

SHOOTING AT MALLORY.

Mail Carrier Bounded Wounded by His Substitute, Parham.

Mallory, Dec. 29.—A serious shooting affray occurred here late Christmas Eve night. Marion H. Bounds, rural carrier on Route 1, was shot by Vernon Parham, substitute carrier on the same route. Both men were drinking, it is said, and it is alleged that Bounds began the shooting, but hit no one. Parham, it seems, fired three shots, two taking effect in the hip and one penetrating the abdomen, making a serious and perhaps fatal wound. Dr. F. L. Carpenter, of Latta, was called and dressed the wounds, and on Christmas morning the wounded man was taken to his home, near here, still suffering very much. The physician says there is no great cause for alarm, but that the wounds are necessarily painful and serious.

This is the second man shot by Parham in the last few weeks, the other one being a negro, who is still suffering with a wound, though able to be out.

Rural Policeman Paysinger placed Parham under arrest, but allowed him to carry the mail as substitute, afterwards going to Latta to remain in custody of an officer to await developments. The prominence of all concerned adds considerable interest to the affair.

APPEAL FOR SUFFERERS.

Wolters Asks Aid for Texas Farmers in Flood District.

Houston, Texas, Dec. 29.—J. E. Wolters, chairman of the general relief committee, issued an appeal today for financial assistance for the farmers whose lands were overflowed during the recent floods of the Colorado and Brazos rivers in Texas. Unless the farmers can obtain supplies and seed for the next year's planting many of them now destitute will be forced to quit their lands, Mr. Wolters declares. When congress reconvenes a request will be made for a federal appropriation.

SHOWED A FAKE PORTRAIT.

So Moving Picture Concern Must Pay Jack Binns \$12,500.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 30.—"Jack" Binns, the wireless operator hero of the steamer Republic disaster in 1909, will receive \$12,500 because a moving picture concern exploited a fake portrait of him. The court of appeals today upheld a judgment for that amount.

WILSON'S POLICY PLEAS.

QUEZON REPORTS JOY IN PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Harrison Attaining to Unprecedented Popularity Among Natives. Business Improving.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Manuel L. Quezon, resident commissioner from the Philippines in congress, returned today from Manila with the declaration that since the announcement of President Wilson's Philippine policy the Filipinos are more friendly to the Americans than they ever were and that they now look to the United States government as well as its representatives in the Philippines as their real benefactors. Mr. Quezon went to the Philippines with Governor General Harrison.

"Gov. Harrison had been in the Philippines fully two months before I left the islands," said Mr. Quezon, "and during that time his popularity has increased and the affairs of the country, both political and economic, have been growing better."

"The policy of President Wilson as outlined in his message delivered to the Filipino people by Gov. Harrison has met with the enthusiastic approval of the people, especially the step giving the natives control of both branches of the Philippine legislature. No wholesale removal nor any political appointment of American officials has been made. The few changes among the chiefs of bureaus have been made in furtherance of the policy of the present administration in the islands. The 'Filipinization' of the service has been promised to the Filipinos by the former administration and Gov. Harrison is just redeeming that pledge. The civil service regulations enacted by the former administration are being strictly adhered to."

"The effect of the new policy on business has been good. One immediate benefit had been the improvement of the relations between Filipinos and Americans so that now there is cooperation among them not only in governmental affairs, but in business also. Gov. Harrison has already gained the love of the Filipino people and he is received in every place with enthusiasm such as no other human being ever enjoyed before. Acting upon his recommendations the Philippine legislature has introduced administrative changes which have resulted in the saving of several million pesos (a peso is half a dollar) in the government expenses, as well as increased efficiency."

MURDER PUZZLES POLICE.

Still Warm Corpse Taken From Box Unloaded by Two Men With a Pushcart.

New York, Dec. 29.—A murder mystery which promises to rival the famous "barrel murder" of a dozen years ago, was brought to the attention of the police today, when a boy notified them that for half an hour he had watched a trunk which two men had unloaded from a pushcart and left in the gutter in Pitt street on the East Side.

When the trunk was opened at a police station the still warm body of a man about 40 years old, shabbily dressed and emaciated, was found in it. The body was identified tonight by Joseph Molloy, a former roommate, as that of John Kramense, a Russian Pole, formerly employed in a coal mine at Charleston, W. Va.

According to the coroner death had been caused by strangulation, though in forcing the body into the trunk the man's neck had been broken. Stout ropes held the head and neck to the knees and feet. A large bandana handkerchief had been used as a gag and a woman's petticoat, wrapped about the head, had been used as an additional precaution to prevent a return to life.

About 10 o'clock this morning Joseph Cooper, an employe of a "pushcart stable" on Sheriff street, near by, rented a cart to two men answering the description given by the boy who called the police to Pitt street. One of the men had asked the boy to take care of the trunk after it had been dumped into the gutter.

AMBUSHED AND KILLED.

Rebels Slay 125 Rurales—Federals Killed in Fights.

Mexico City, Dec. 31.—A hundred and twenty-five rurales were ambushed and killed by Rebels near Volcano, Popocatepetl, today. Rebels killed thirty-two Federals in an attack on Tampico last night. Seventy Federals were killed by Rebels in a battle near Culicán in the State of Sinaloa.