

The Watchman and Southron.
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—BY—
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The Sumter Watchman was founded in 1850 and the True Southron in 1866. The Watchman and Southron now has the combined circulation and influence of both of the old papers, and is manifestly the best advertising medium in Sumter.

It has been many a long day since Sumter has had so great a shock as it did this morning when the news was received that Mr. W. H. Ingram had lost his life when the steamer Monroe, of the Old Dominion line, was wrecked off the coast of Virginia early this morning. The news was so terrible that it was discredited at first and throughout the day his friends and relatives hoped against hope that later information would be received that he was among those rescued. There was no good news, however, and as telegram after telegram was received, in reply to those seeking definite information, hope faded and at this hour there seems to be no hope that he escaped. For every message was to the effect that he was not among the survivors. There remains, of course, the bare possibility that he was picked up by some boat that has not yet reported, or that he may have drifted ashore on the Virginia coast and has been unable to get into communication with a telegraph station to send the news of his escape from death. Mr. Ingram left here Wednesday afternoon for New York on a business trip, expecting to be absent only a week. His tragic and untimely end has cast a gloom over the town and all unite in sympathy for his wife and other near relatives.

A despatch to the News and Courier states that women prominent in Spartanburg society have organized a Woman's Suffrage Society. The object of the society is to fight for votes for women. There were enough ballots cast in the last primary to give the women a ballot apiece and still leave some over for hard working reporters, and it may be that the enrollment of the women in the clubs will help to swell the voting strength of the State without overworking the patriotic citizens who have heretofore done more than their duty on election days.

Prof. W. H. Hand, who has filled the position of State Superintendent of High Schools for several years with credit to himself and lasting benefit to the school system of South Carolina, has accepted the presidency of Anderson College and will take charge July 1st. Prof. Hand's place will be difficult to fill, and the friends of education in South Carolina will hear of his resignation with regret.

Why not amend the Blease-Fortner school teachers' bill so as to make it a misdemeanor for a white person to employ a negro chauffeur?

Gov. Blease says that the applications of the counties for convicts to work on the public roads will soon deplete the penitentiary and so deplete the convict force on the State farms that there will be need for neither penitentiary nor farms. The governor is entirely too modest in assigning all the credit to the counties, the executive pardon mill has had a little to do with the depopulating the penitentiary.

The members of the legislature who advocate the sale of the State farms should count the cost before they take this step. The State farms have made the penitentiary not only self-supporting but profitable. The matter of net profit need not be given undue weight in the consideration of the arguments for and against the sale of the farms, but the fact that the sale of the farms will necessitate an appropriation for the support of the penitentiary and a consequent increase in the tax levy should not be overlooked.

San Francisco and several other western cities are struggling with the problem of caring for the unemployed. There are thousands of men and women in San Francisco, Seattle and Los Angeles who claim to be unable to obtain work and have become public charges, but they have proved to be difficult to handle and most ungrateful objects of charity. Not five per cent of them will go to work when jobs paying from \$1.50 a day upwards are found for them and some of them have created a disturbance because

SENATE FAVORS PEACE PACT.

VOTES TO REPORT FAVORABLY TREATIES DESIGNED TO PREVENT WAR.

Decision to Support Agreements and Wilson's Earnest Exhortations Likely to Have Effect on Senate and Secure Advance of Peace.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Responding promptly to President Wilson's appeal, made at the White House conference last Monday night, the senate committee on foreign relations today ordered favorable reports on a large number of arbitration treaties between the United States and the leading countries of the world. These were laid before the senate later in executive session and will come up for ratification in the near future. This action will rehabilitate the extensive structure of arbitration which gradually had been falling to pieces by the expiration of the time limit of one treaty after another until all either had expired or were about to expire. While the treaties are yet to be ratified favorable action of the committee and the strong incentive given by the president's appeal promise to lead to early and favorable action.

The far-reaching character of this group of treaties is shown by the long list of first rate powers with which they are made, including most of the great powers of Europe, South America and the Orient. On the list are Great Britain, Japan, Italy, Spain, Norway, Sweden, Portugal, Switzerland and France. Similar treaties which will expire within a year or two exist with the Netherlands, Denmark, China, Austria-Hungary, Peru, Salvador, Costa Rica, Paraguay, Haiti, Ecuador, Brazil and Uruguay. Another treaty of the same kind with Mexico expired last June and was not renewed.

The senate committee today considered those of the treaties soon to expire and agreed, inasmuch as they are identical with the eight recommended for extension, that they should be approved for extension as rapidly as they expire.

Aside from the importance of these treaties in the cause of arbitration some have a large significance in affecting political and international relations between the United States and other countries. It is understood to have been the purpose of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan in urging prompt ratification, to establish a pacific bulwark further to lessen the possibility of complications on any of the existing foreign problems.

All the treaties acted on today are virtually identical and provide for a limited arbitration of questions which can not be adjusted by diplomacy. This group of limited arbitration treaties is entirely distinct from the other arbitration plan proposed by Secretary Bryan. The limited treaties are the first realization of arbitration plans begun at The Hague conferences. They are recognized as only the first step towards averting war, as they are limited in scope to questions not involving nationality or sovereignty.

The Taft administration went a step further by framing arbitration treaties and by enlarging the scope of all questions of dispute between nations, but these conventions remained unratified.

Mr. Bryan has gone a step still further in the march of arbitration, in the proposal of April 24, last, that all questions of whatever character and nature, "shall, when diplomatic efforts fail, be submitted to an international committee, the contracting nations agreeing 'not to declare war or begin hostilities until such investigation is made and report submitted.'"

Mr. Bryan's plan has been accepted in principle by 29 nations, and seven treaties actually have been signed. The senate has not yet acted on them, and the action taken today related entirely to the original group providing broadly for limited arbitration.

the food provided for them does not measure up to the standard of living. They demand three square meals a day and refuse to consider any job that does not pay \$3 for an eight hour day. They are very particular about the kind of work they will do and will not work at all unless a job exactly to their liking is provided. In Los Angeles, for instance, there are several thousand women on the pauper list, yet there are thousands of places open to them as domestic servants, these places offering them good wages in addition to food and lodging. The men are even more unreasonable than the women, since they refuse to leave the cities to accept employment on the truck and fruit farms and ranches at remunerative wages. They prefer to lie up in the pauper lodging houses and eat the bread of charity. These people are vagrants, not honest workmen without jobs, and they should be made to work on the public roads to earn the bread they eat.

NEWS FROM CAPITAL CITY.

HOUSE PASSES LARGE NUMBER OF BILLS DURING FIRST HALF OF SESSION.

Senate Slower to Get Down to Work—Fortner Bill and Compulsory Education Bill Most Important to Pass House—Candidates Announced—Militia Appropriation.

Columbia, Jan. 30.—The General Assembly has finished what may be one-half of the session, if a longer time than forty days is not taken to complete the business before the legislature. During the past week several measures of State-wide interest went through the house, but the senate has taken up for final consideration only a few bills, except local and uncontested matters. All agree that the legislature has this year passed more bills in the first three weeks than ever before, and that the detail work has been greater than in any previous year.

The two most important bills passed by the house during the week were the Fortner bill, prohibiting white teachers from teaching in negro schools and negroes in white schools. This bill is now on the senate side but has not been reported from the education committee. It is expected that there will be an unusual fight made on this measure when it comes before the senate, and its chances of passage are by no means assured. The education committee considered this bill at its meeting Thursday afternoon but decided not to report it to the senate until next week. It is known that the bill will meet serious opposition.

The house has expressed itself again this year on the question of compulsory education. A local option bill, introduced by Representatives McCravy and Harper and a companion bill of Senator Lawson's being linked with it, passed the house by a vote of 65 to 32. The bill was slightly amended from its original shape and in a general way provides that any school district or county may vote for compulsory attendance of children between the ages of 8 and 12 years upon the schools of the county. The bill also provides that a written petition of one-third of the qualified electors shall be filed before the election is ordered.

Just such a bill as this has passed the house and senate last year and was vetoed by the governor, falling of passage over the governor's veto.

The house also expressed itself on the two cent rate bill by passing it by a safe majority. The house, however, had already passed the two cent rate bill last year and that bill is now pending in the senate. On the senate side the bill has remained on the calendar during the present session.

On the question of primary reform neither the house nor the senate has yet taken any final stand. A belief that is quite general among members of the general assembly is that nothing will be done at this session of the legislature with regard to reforming the primary. Senator Nicholson, the author of the primary bill, is working with a committee of four other senators to reach some compromise on his bill and to present this to the senate for action. This committee has met but has not yet passed its proposed amendments to the primary bill. If this is to be done, some of the senators believe that the matter will be left over for the State Democratic Convention to tackle.

It is stated here that another candidate may enter the race for governor. Dr. Olin Sawyer of Georgetown, a former member of the general assembly, who is regarded an administration man, will probably enter the race. Dr. Sawyer was a conspicuous figure in the general assembly a few years ago, and is a strong political and personal friend of Governor Blease. Charles Carroll Simms of Barnwell is looked upon generally as the administration candidate, although Governor Blease has declared that he will keep his hands off in the fight during the first primary.

Capt. James H. Claffy, of Orangeburg, is an announced candidate for the position of adjutant general. Adjutant General Moore will also stand for re-election, and report has it that Col. Oscar W. Babbs, the present Assistant Adjutant General, will also make the race.

There is great interest in South Carolina at this time in militia affairs, and last night the National Guard Association held an interesting meeting here. The association is advocating an appropriation of \$25,000, for maintaining the militia, and also is desiring a change in the constitution removing the adjutant general from the primary election. It is asked by this association that the selection be made by the governor on the recommendation of the association. Governor Blease attended last night's session and spoke on military matters. He reviewed briefly the militia muddle of the past few months in this State and gave his views on the mustering out of the South Carolina companies. Adjutant General

AIRMEN RACE AROUND WORLD

FROM PANAMA PACIFIC EXPOSITION AND BACK.

Winner of Flight to Be Completed in 90 Days Will Receive \$100,000—Other Attractive Prizes.

New York, Feb. 1.—The Aero Club of America today announced that it had given its sanction to an aeroplane race around the world to be started from the Panama-Pacific exposition grounds, San Francisco, in May, 1915, and to be completed at the same place in 90 days. The first prize will be \$100,000.

The sanction was given on the receipt of the telegrams stating that the Panama-Pacific exposition and the Pacific Aero club of San Francisco were organizing such a race and that application for sanction had been mailed.

The telegrams state that the exposition offers \$150,000 in money prizes and expects to obtain at least \$150,000 more, which will be divided among the contestants, the first prize to be \$100,000. The race is to be run under the rule of the International Aeronautical federation. The Aero Club of America will officiate.

The plan is to have the race open for any type of motor-driven aircraft. Guy T. Slaughter, president of the Pacific Aero club, in his telegram recommends that sanction be granted and advises that full particulars and the application for sanction have been mailed and will be received at the Aero Club of America by February 4.

Alan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club of America, wired the club's congratulations, assuring both the officials of the Panama-Pacific exposition and Pacific Aero club that they have the Aero Club of America's full co-operation.

ROUTE OUTLINED.

Three Hundred Thousand Dollars Goes to Men Who Fly Around the World.

San Francisco, Feb. 1.—Three hundred thousand dollars, and perhaps more, will be offered in prizes to aeronauts who race around the world in any type of motor driven air craft under the auspices of the Panama-Pacific international exposition company. The race is to start early in May, 1915. The course lies east from San Francisco through Reno, Nev., and Cheyenne, Wyo., and thence to Kansas City, St. Louis or Chicago, and on to New York. The Atlantic ocean will be essayed from Belle Island, N. F., Cape Farewell, Greenland, the next stop, barring a drop into the water, is 160 miles away and from Cape Farewell to Reykjavik, Iceland, is 670 miles farther. One jump to the Hebrides is 570 miles. From the Hebrides to Edinburgh, London, Paris, Berlin, Warsaw, St. Petersburg, Moscow and along the trans-Siberian railway down into Manchuria and Korea, and across into Japan, runs the line of flight. From Northern Japan to Kamashatka and across the little gap which separates Asia from North America the route leads. Vancouver, Seattle and Tacoma, Portland, Ore., and San Francisco again will end the race. The exposition's \$150,000 will be cut into three prizes, one of \$100,000, a second of \$30,000 and third of \$20,000. Distribution of the \$150,000 to be subscribed will be announced later.

COSTA RICA SIGNS PACT.

Bryan Negotiates Eleventh of Treaties in Interest of Universal Peace.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Secretary Bryan and Joaquin B. Calvo, Costa Rican minister, today agreed upon the terms of a new treaty by which the United States and Costa Rica agreed to investigate for at least one year all questions arising between the two countries which can not be adjusted through diplomacy. This is the 11th of the peace treaties agreed to by Mr. Bryan and the diplomatic representatives of foreign powers and seven already have been signed.

Marriage License Record.

License to marry has been granted Mr. J. N. Hill and Miss Bertha King of Sumter. A license has also been granted to Rembert Colclough and Nettie Thompson of Wedgefield.

Moore presented his reasons for holding up the pay of certain of the companies, and with regard to his position to this Governor Blease also explained his stand.

Many of the members of the general assembly and the attaches are today in Florence inspecting the Industrial School operated there. The citizens of Florence are entertaining the general assembly and pointing out the needs of the school. Both the house and the senate have taken recesses until Tuesday, when they will reconvene for the fourth week of the present session.

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O'GORMAN TO FACE GRAND JURY.

John Doe Inquiry Will Attract Men From Up-State to Testify Before Whitman.

New York, Feb. 1.—When the John Doe inquiry into alleged graft in connection with the State highway and barge canal contracts is resumed tomorrow, it is expected that among the witnesses will be several up-State contractors whom District Attorney Whitman desires to question in relation to the alleged operations of "bagmen" in Onondaga and Warren counties.

The grand jury will take up its inquiry again Tuesday, and United States Senator James A. O'Gorman, it is understood, will be a witness. Another witness will be James C. Stewart who declared a man named "Gaffney" tried to assess him for \$150,000 for campaign contributions, the refusal of which, according to Stewart, caused his failure to get a large canal contract.

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HIS LEG AMPUTATED.

Summerton Citizen Was Victim of Blood Poisoning.

Summerton, Jan. 28.—Mr. J. J. B. Holladay returned yesterday from the Toumey Hospital, in Sumter, where he has been for the past six weeks. While there Mr. Holladay underwent an operation for blood poisoning, it having been necessary to amputate his right leg just below the knee.

COULD SCARCELY WALK ABOUT

And For Three Summers Mrs. Vincent Was Unable to Attend to Any of Her Housework.

Pleasant Hill, N. C.—"I suffered for three summers," writes Mrs. Walter Vincent, of this town, "and the third and last time, was my worst. I had dreadful nervous headaches and prostration, and was scarcely able to walk about. Could not do any of my housework. I also had dreadful pains in my back and sides and when one of those weak, sinking spells would come on me, I would have to give up and lie down, until it wore off. I was certainly in a dreadful state of health, when I finally decided to try Cardui, the woman's tonic, and I firmly believe I would have died if I hadn't taken it. After I began taking Cardui, I was greatly helped, and all three bottles relieved me entirely. I fattened up, and grew so much stronger in three months, I felt like another person altogether." Cardui is purely vegetable and gentle-acting. Its ingredients have a mild, tonic effect, on the womanly constitution. Cardui makes for increased strength, improves the appetite, tones up the nervous system, and helps to make pale, sallow cheeks, fresh and rosy. Cardui has helped more than a million weak women, during the past 50 years. It will surely do for you, what it has done for them. Try Cardui today.

Write to: Chattanooga Medicine Co., Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions on your case and 64-page book, "Best Treatment for Women," sent in plain wrapper. J-68

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