

The Watchman and Southron.

University of S. C.

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.

Consolidated Aug. 3, 1881.

SUMTER, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1914.

Vol. XXXVIII. No. 39.

BLUE DIRECTS CLEAN-UP.

SURGEON GENERAL ASSUMES CONTROL OF SITUATION.

Every Effort Will be Made to Prevent Spread of Plague and to Avert Troubles.

New Orleans, July 2.—Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the United States public health and marine hospital service, today took charge of the bubonic plague situation in New Orleans. While no new cases developed today Surgeon General Blue declared at a meeting of business men and health officials that some time would be required to eradicate contagion. He said a thorough rat survey of the city must be made in order to determine the extent of infection and to guard against any outbreak of the disease in a new zone.

All vessels leaving here will be thoroughly inspected, fumigated and cleared of rats. After this inspection by government agents, it was announced, ships will be admitted to all ports which otherwise would enforce a rigid quarantine. It was explained that ships given pratique here under usual rules of maritime procedure would not be subjected to further inspection even at ports that had quarantined against New Orleans. Vessels arriving here from infected ports are admitted without inspection when they show proper certificates from health authorities.

Health officers from Alabama, Texas and many nearby coast cities approved plans adopted at the conference with Surgeon General Blue. They stated there would be no general quarantine against New Orleans so long as local conditions remain favorable.

Plague experts from Washington will be ordered here by Surgeon General Blue and probably a corps of expert rat catchers also will be brought from San Francisco. The source of infection has been traced to fleas, carried by rats in a lodging house where the two bubonic plague patients contracted the disease. With the destruction of all rats in the infected district it is believed by the health authorities that all danger of further spread will be removed.

W. W. Wilkinson, the sole sufferer from the disease at this time, is still reported as improving.

CAMDEN BRICK PLANT BURNS.

Loss of \$20,000 in Sustained—Is Property of G. A. Guignard of Columbia.

Camden, July 3.—The plant of the Camden Brick company was burned at 2 o'clock on Thursday, sustaining a loss of \$20,000. The fire was thought to have been started by a switch engine that had been there a few minutes before.

The plant is the property of G. A. Guignard of Columbia and is under the management of W. C. Hough. The plant had been closed for three weeks and although there were several laborers there at the time of the fire, it could not be checked, consuming the dry kilns, main building and buildings that housed the machinery. A million brick were on hand at the time of the fire. Very little insurance was carried on the buildings.

A new plant will be rebuilt not on the old site. The new site is near the negro cemetery and is above high water that often handicapped the old plant in time of freshets.

TO DELIVER VESSELS.

Arrangements Made for Transfer to Greece.

Washington, July 2.—Arrangements for the transfer of the battleship Idaho, now at Naples, to the Greek government were completed today and the battleship Maine was ordered to sail from Philadelphia Wednesday for the Italian port to receive the Idaho's crew and the naval academy midshipmen aboard her. The battleship Mississippi will be turned over to Greek sailors at Newport News, Va., next week.

A check for \$12,000,000, the purchase price of the two warships, probably will be delivered at the navy department tomorrow. The Greek government will be represented by the agent of an American shipbuilding company.

HOMICIDE IN MACON.

Prominent Lawyer Kills Carpenter in Front of Postoffice.

Macon, July 4.—Judge A. W. Stokes, a lawyer this morning shot and killed Virgil Thomas, a carpenter, on Mulberry street, in front of the postoffice. Stokes accused Thomas of ruining his home. Stokes surrendered to the sheriff immediately.

WHITE MAN KILLS NEGRO.

CHARLEY WELLS SHOOTS CHARLEY REMBERT ON LIBERTY STREET.

Negro Endeavors to Get Away After First Shot is Fired, but Wells Follows Him up Shooting Him Twice More—Sentiment Against Wells.

From The Daily Item, July 4.

A great deal of excitement was caused yesterday afternoon a few minutes before 6 o'clock by the shooting of Charley Rembert by Charley Wells. The shooting occurred on Liberty street in front of the Citizens' Meat Market and seems to have been entirely unprovoked. Sentiment has been stirred up against Wells because of the shooting and the testimony at the inquest this morning seems to warrant the feeling of condemnation.

Charley Rembert was one of the drivers of the city carts and has been driving "Old Billy" the ex-fire horse, for some time. He is reported to be of a peaceable disposition and an industrious negro. Wells is of a family who have lived here many years and has his home on Broad street. He is well known in town, where he sells poultry, eggs, and fruits and vegetables. He was arrested immediately after the shooting, even while he was endeavoring to fire his pistol at the body of the prostrate negro, by Policeman A. D. Owens, who was on that beat and who heard the shots fired. He is reported to be half crazy.

From the testimony at the inquest this morning it seems that Wells had his wagon at the side of the street in front of the fountain at which animals drink. The wagon was so placed that other animals coming from Main street could not drink at the fountain. The negro drove up and asked Wells to move on, if his horse had finished drinking, so that his, the negro's horse could drink. Wells at first did not pay any attention to the negro, but later told him to let his horse drink out of the trough. The negro drove around Wells' wagon and got out of his cart, taking the rein of Wells' horse so as to hold its head aside while the other horse drank. Wells said something about the "negro would be sorry for it" and upon the negro replying, "I don't want to have no fuss with you," he reached around and secured his pistol, either from his pocket or under the seat of the wagon, the witnesses did not know which, and fired at the negro from his wagon. The negro was standing between the two horses and did not attempt to move until after Wells had snapped his pistol and fired at the third attempt, when he started across the street. Wells jumped out of his wagon and fired at the negro as he ran around behind his horse. Both shots took effect, the first on one side of the breast and the second on the other side of the breast. The negro then started up towards Main street, when Wells followed and shot him a third time in the side. The negro fell and Wells snapped his pistol once or twice more before Policeman Owens reached the scene and arrested him.

Mr. Claude M. Melton of Spartanburg, a drummer, was standing on the sidewalk and overheard the conversation between the negro and Wells and saw the whole of the affair. When Wells pulled his pistol Mr. Melton called to him not to shoot, but Wells did not pay any attention to him. When the horses jumped at the first shot, Mr. Melton caught Wells' horse just as Wells jumped out of the wagon. Wells' brother ran out the market then and started toward his brother, telling Melton to hold the horse. He ran up behind Charley, but did not attempt to take the pistol away from him.

Wells claimed that the negro had cursed him, when he first came up and that he had pulled him from his wagon and struck him with the butt of his whip, but witnesses denied this statement and an examination of Wells by officers revealed no signs of any violence save a small scratch on his cheek which Wells said the negro had done with his finger nail.

The jury after hearing several witnesses returned a verdict that Rembert had come to his death from gunshot wounds received at the hands of Charley Wells on Friday afternoon on Liberty street.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN DEAD.

Distinguished English Statesman Passed Away Thursday Night.

London, July 3.—Joseph Chamberlain, the famous British statesman, died late last night, aged 78. The news of his death was kept secret until today.

DISORDER AT GAFFNEY.

ABORTIVE ATTEMPT TO HOWL POLLOCK DOWN.

Acrid Exchanges Between Speakers and Members of Audience Feature of Session.

Gaffney, July 3.—For the first time since the campaign opened there was a concerted and well-directed effort to howl down a senatorial candidate at the Cherokee county meeting today. The speaker was W. P. Pollock, the candidate from Cheraw, Chesterfield county.

It was placing the non-enforcement of the laws in Charleston directly at the door of the governor that precipitated the first confusion, and asking of the members of the audience if they wished to be lined up with the "king of blind tigers of Market Street" on the governor's staff.

When the first whiff of the gathering storm had blown over, another gust swept down on the speaker when he began to flay the governor for the part he had taken in the trial of Dr. Eleanor B. Saunders. It was only by skilful tacking, stinging replies and the assistance of the remainder of the crowd that the speaker was able to resist these onslaughts and fairly beat his antagonists at the game.

The governor, too, was showered with derisive questions and was subjected to numerous rebuking utterances. One of the hecklers he called a "liar" and a "darned fool," and told him that if he had justice he would in all probability be in the penitentiary for stealing.

There were approximately 800 voters at the meeting today. The speaking was held in the court house, which did not accommodate all who wished to hear. In the audience were Sam J. Nicholls and Solicitor Albert E. Hill, both Blease leaders in Spartanburg county. R. A. Dobson, the county chairman, presided, and the Rev. H. A. Knox offered the prayer at the opening.

Mr. Pollock was the first speaker. He discussed his legislative record, saying that he was the first to labor for State aid for weak country schools and also wrote a Jim Crow car bill practically as the present law now stands.

The man from Cheraw then took up the records of two of his opponents and said that Senator Smith's record was too small to stand upon and the governor's too bad to hold up any good man.

When the speaker charged that the governor was responsible for the non-enforcement of the laws in Charleston and that he was trying to line the good people of the State up with Vincent Chicco and James Sottile, the Blease forces became incensed and piled the speaker with questions.

"Why weren't you at church?" one asked, when Mr. Pollock referred to the bar in a Charleston hotel, which he saw in full operation the Sunday the senatorial party spent in Charleston.

Another retorted: "I'd just as soon be lined up with them as with 'niggers.'" However, it was not until the trial of Dr. Saunders was under discussion that the disturbers got in full sway and persistently whooped and harassed the speaker.

When the asylum investigation was taken up, N. W. Hardin, who was a member of the investigating committee, arose and asked if the governor throughout the report did not say that Dr. Saunders was innocent.

The speaker answered in the affirmative, but proceeded to read from the record what the governor had said about the decent women leaving the asylum if they knew the talk that was going on, and also cited the findings of the committee that Dr. Saunders was exonerated from all insinuations and innuendoes and all allegations, which report was signed by Mr. Hardin. It was at this stage that the howling was most intense and the speaker had most difficulty in warding off the hecklers.

When Senator Smith was introduced he reminded the Cherokee audience that he received the greatest majority six years ago ever given by the State to any one for the office. "You'll not get it this year," some one called out. The senator evidently recognized his accuser as not being from the farm.

"Just wait," the speaker said, shaking his forefinger at him, "just wait until you hear from the people who make the food you eat and the clothes you wear. They'll stand by Ed Smith and he's going back to the senate by the grace of God."

The speaker emphasized the last word with a slap on his chest and this was followed by tumultuous shouting. On different stumps in the campaign

CANDIDATES CHEERED AT HOME

M. L. SMITH AND RICHARDS AROUSE ENTHUSIASM.

Speaker Declares That He Canceled Business Engagement to Attend Convention and Vote Against Blease.

Camden, July 3.—Citizens of Kershaw county gave Mendel L. Smith of Camden an ovation today after he declared that he canceled a business engagement in Richmond to go to the State Democratic convention of 1912 to vote against Blease for delegate to the national Democratic convention at Baltimore. A small group of men in the audience at Camden showed a marked disposition to interrupt various candidates and to seize every opportunity to yell for Blease. The vociferators were in the minority, and though the Camden meeting was marked by many interruptions and some heckling the men responsible for it could be counted on the fingers of one hand. As a whole the Kershaw audience was as well behaved and as respectful as any in the 13 counties previously visited by the candidates for State offices.

John G. Richards and Mendel L. Smith, Kershaw's two candidates for governor, were both vigorously applauded when they announced their candidacies in one minute speeches today. The ovation for Mendel L. Smith came later in the meeting when W. C. Irby Jr., gave him time to answer a part of his speech. The watermelon and flowers presented to Mendel L. Smith and the flowers and peaches given to John G. Richards by admirers today added a decidedly vegetative touch to the Camden meeting.

A very palpable error occurred in the report sent by this correspondent of the Chesterfield meeting which appeared in The State of July 3. A sentence in the report read: "Mr. Manning declares compulsory education impracticable." This sentence should have read: "Mr. Manning declares Statewide compulsory education impracticable." The sentence in the report as printed was an evident contradiction to Mr. Manning's advocacy of the passage of a law to permit the citizens of each county to vote on the question of adopting a local system of compulsory school attendance.

Senator Smith has been accused of being derelict in his duty as regards immigration. This accusation was answered today when the senator said that he wanted to nail up the wide open doors to European riffraff and put the thumb screws on people "who work cheaper than you do, live on rotten oranges and black bananas, and then sting you to death on election day."

The speaker further said that it takes 21 years to raise a native born citizen, but the shipping companies could raise one in a year. Senator Smith also quoted figures to show that there were more immigrants within the last 12 months than male babies born in the United States.

Senator Smith fully discussed his amendment to the new banking and currency law, whereby farm produce and real estate were made collateral and the time limit for farmers' notes extended from 90 days to six months until a crop had been produced. He also explained his work in getting cotton grades standardized and the testing of the tensile strength of different grades, which work was done at Clemson College.

"Yet they say I haven't done anything," the speaker said. "If I haven't," he continued, "I tried like the dickens."

In concluding, the speaker challenged every man, woman and child in the audience to search his record. "If you find a single instance," he said, "whether by vote or failure to raise my voice, that I've failed to fight your battles, point to the time, and I'll resign."

Gov. Blease followed Senator Smith and at no time since the campaign opened has the governor so furiously ridden his "nigger" hobbyhorse or so freely lashed with whip and spur.

Senator Smith was accused of being a member of the Haskell convention. He was also taken to task for approving the appointment of James L. Sims as United States marshal. "A man who once set type on a negro Republican newspaper, when you were fighting to throw off the rule of the negro." The senator was also taxed with supporting a resolution to pay a negro family \$2,000 in the event a member was lynched. Senator Smith was also charged with failure to support a resolution offered at the Baltimore convention in 1912 to

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

PRESIDENT WILSON ATTENDS GREAT CELEBRATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

Delivers Address This Afternoon and in the Forenoon Reviewed Great Parade from Independence Hall.

Philadelphia, July 4.—The biggest celebration of the fourth of July in the United States was held today in the home of the declaration of independence. The city is gay with flags and independence hall, and other historic buildings are buried in bunting. President Wilson came from Washington and will deliver an address this afternoon.

President Wilson occupied the same chair in which John Hancock sat when he signed the declaration of independence and in front of him was placed the table upon which the declaration was signed. School children by the thousands sang patriotic songs and soldiers and sailors in large numbers were present.

Sane and Safe Fourth.

Chicago, July 4.—The country generally is today experiencing the "safest and sanest" Fourth of July in history. Many places have prohibited the sale of fireworks and few accidents have been reported this morning.

JOY RIDERS KILLED.

Automobile Plunges Down Seventy Foot Embankment.

Birmingham, July 3.—William Nettzell master mechanic of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company was killed and O. M. Biddle, civil engineer, and A. E. Meehl a liquor dealer badly injured late last night when their automobile plunged over a seventy-five foot embankment near Lake Purdy. The steering gear went wrong.

DARLINGTON HORSE SHOW.

Big Crowd Gather for Event.

Darlington, July 3.—Under good weather conditions, and in the presence of a large crowd gathered here from the county and surrounding towns the annual horse show was pulled off here this morning on the public square. The fine horse flesh, which as heretofore characterized these exhibitions, and that has made Darlington and Darlington county a reputation in this line, could be seen here this morning in its usual high standard. The show was judged by Mr. Wray of Asheville and Mr. Little of Camden. Mr. Wray had been chosen for this work, but because of a misconnection on the road was delayed in reaching here and until 11 o'clock Mr. Little kindly offered his services. The decisions of both met with general approval.

In the afternoon at the race track a good crowd gathered to see the trotting and running races and motorcycle races.

The governor promised that if he was sent to the senate and didn't have the negro civil service appointees removed within the next four years he would not again ask for the office.

Today the chief executive was more inclined to believe the newspapers than on former occasions. To substantiate some claim against Senator Smith about a committee appointment, he read a dispatch from The State. He also quoted an editorial from the Charleston News and Courier stating that in the former senatorial race some men voted for Senator Smith under compulsion.

A good number of voters left the court house today when the governor had finished. This opportunity was seized by Mr. Jennings to hurl defiance at the dispersing Bleasites, and to urge that they couldn't afford to stay and hear the truth, lest they be converted.

The mayor of Sumter derided the governor's "nigger" programme.

"Yes, the governor has much to say about the negro," he began. "Is it worse," he asked, "to have here and there a negro delivering the mail than it is to have more than 900 criminal negroes turned loose in the community?"

Mr. Jennings prophesied the death of Bleasism on August 25.

"If I read the signs of the times right," he continued, "the epitaph of Bleasism will be written at the next election and there will be no resurrection in South Carolina."

The speaker said that he didn't approve of many of the men in the running for governor, but, he added, "from all that bunch you can't elect a man who'll ever make the record of Cole Blease."

MEDIATION MAY BRING PEACE

WASHINGTON OFFICIALS STILL THINK THERE IS CHANCE FOR SOLUTION OF MEXICAN PROBLEM.

Douglas Confers With Bryan After Long Consultation With Constitutional Agents in the National Capital—Commissioners Call on Wilson.

Washington, July 3.—With Mexican mediation in recess pending action by the constitutionalists, officials of the Washington government tonight refused to believe that all chances for peace were closed.

Administrative officials held to this optimistic view. They cite the fact that no definite word had come from Gen. Carranza, chief of the constitutionalists, indicating the conference with hisordinates over the invitation of the mediators for his age to participate in discussion with Huerta representatives. To Gen. Douglas, one of Carranza's officers, who has been chiefly interested in efforts to bring about the meeting between the Mexican antagonists, had a long conference with Secretary Bryan. Previous to this he had conferred for hours with Rafael Zubaran and Luis Cabrera, Carranza's chief agent in Washington. It was admitted that messages had been received from Gen. Carranza at Saltillo but it was learned these messages asked for further information about the proposed conference and also with relation to the attitude of the United States.

It was intimated that some assurances were wanted by the constitutionalists as to when the United States would retire from Vera Cruz in the event that the constitutionalists should agree to a provisional government pending a constitutional election. Mr. Bryan would not discuss the situation but the general indication in all sources was that nothing definite would be known concerning the constitutionalist's decision for several days.

That the Washington government still is exerting all possible influence upon the constitutionalists to yield to the proposed conference again was apparent, and John R. Silliman, vice consul at Saltillo left tonight to return to his post there, to do everything in his power to induce Gen. Carranza and his associates to agree to a provisional government. Mr. Silliman had a long talk with President Wilson before his departure.

Mr. Cabrera and Mr. Zubaran still expressed hope that a favorable reply would be received from Gen. Carranza, despite the fact that Fernando Iglesias, leader of the Liberal party in Mexico and personal friend of Gen. Carranza, authorized the statement that the constitutionalists never would treat with Huerta's delegates except upon terms of surrender. Mr. Cabrera and Mr. Zubaran would not comment upon this statement, but it was pointed out that the chief agent of Gen. Carranza in Washington, through whom all official statements were transmitted, was Mr. Zubaran. Mr. Zubaran insisted that there was no definite word from his chief regarding the proposed conference.

Justice Lamar and Mr. Lehmann, the American commissioners to the Niagara Falls conference, returned to Washington today. They talked briefly with President Wilson and Secretary Bryan. The president congratulated them upon their painstaking work. No formal conference was held, but the commissioners expect to see the president again, probably next Monday.

At the constitutionalist headquarters, it was apparent that the immediate source of anxiety was their own internal troubles, chiefly the differences between Gen. Villa and Gen. Carranza. The conference at Torreon, with a view to settling these differences, was reported still to be in progress and unofficial statements were made here tonight that all differences would be satisfactorily adjusted within a short time and that the military campaign against Mexico City would be renewed shortly with increased vigor.

The Man and His Policy.

The State asks: John G. Richards tolerant of evil merely because he does not vote for Smith? What could be more absurd and "unthinkable?" It is not Richard's refusal to vote for Smith that make many of us distrust him, but his declared intention to vote for Blease and Blease's support of Richards. If Richards is all the State claims him to be how does it account for the political company that he has chosen?—Orangeburg Times and Democrat.