

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1880.

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

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1880.

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NEW WAY OF GRADING COTTON.

Novel Exhibit in Front of Speaker

Cannon's Desk.

Washington, January 31.—Just in

front of Speaker Cannon's desk in

the House of Representatives is an

object lesson exhibit that is not only

of interest, but also of extreme

value to many lines of industry

throughout the country. This exhibit

shows how the work of establishing

standard grades of cotton authorized

by the Burleson amendment to the

Act of 1908 has been completed. By

the terms of this Act the Secretary

of Agriculture was directed to fix

standards for the nine grades of cot-

ton, as follows: Middling fair, strict

good middling, good middling, strict

middling, middling, strict low mid-

dling, low middling, strict good ordi-

nary, and good ordinary. After care-

ful study on the subject, the Secre-

tary decided to call to his assistance

a committee of gentlemen represent-

ing all the elements of the cotton

trade—the growers, the ginners, the

commission merchants, and the spin-

ners, and this committee of finely

constituted was composed as follows:

Joseph A. Airey, New Orleans; James

Akers, Atlanta, Ga.; F. W. Crump,

Memphis, Tenn.; C. P. Baker,

Boston; Lewis W. Parker, South

Carolina; John Martin, Paris, Texas;

George W. Sawyer, Boston; George W.

Yardley, Charleston, S. C.; Dr. E. A. Cobb

and N. L. Bennett, of the depart-

ment of agriculture. The committee

was assisted by the following expert

cotton classifiers: W. P. Barbot, New

York; Jules Mazerat, New Orleans;

J. R. Taylor, of Dallas, Texas.

As the result of their deliberations

a number of sets of samples were

made up and these are now on exhibi-

tion before Congress. The small box

just in front of the Speaker's table

illustrates the size of the commercial

samples which have heretofore been

and are at the present time being

used in the cotton business. The

samples in the large boxes are those

that have been prepared by the de-

partment and by the committee of ex-

perts. In the full set there is one box

showing a sample for each of the

nine grades provided in the law. The

samples which appear in the boxes

on the table represent the highest

grade, the lowest grade, and the

middling cotton. There are photo-

graphs of the packages on the lids of

the boxes. These photographs are

made so that in case the cotton

should discolor or there should be

trash accidentally thrown over it in

the course of use the change would

be detected by comparison with the

photograph. The law provides that

these sets of samples may be supplied

by the department at actual cost to

any one who desires to purchase

them. Secretary Wilson thinks that

the demands upon him at the present

time indicate not less than 1,000 sets

will be called for during the year,

and it is to enable him to procure

these sets that the committee on

agriculture in the House asked for

an increase of \$25,000 in the appro-

priation. The law provides that those

purchasing the samples shall pay the

actual cost. As nearly as the experts

in the department can figure out a

set costs \$35. It is believed that if 1,

000 sets are made up the cost will

be reduced to \$25 a set.

The expectation is that these sets

of samples will be purchased and

used chiefly by commission mer-

chants and the exchanges, and by

agricultural colleges, farmer's asso-

ciations, and other organizations, so

that the individual farmer will not

find it necessary to buy them, but

will be enabled to use them as he

uses the scales now to weigh his cot-

ton after it has been classed.

There is little doubt that because

of the ease in classing cotton this

way this method will be adopted

shortly not only in the United States,

but in foreign countries also. There

is no obligation, however, on the part

of any one to use the sample boxes

unless it is desired to do so.

NOSTILE TO COLLEGES.

Many Members of Legislature Dis-

play Decided Enmity.

Statement Made That Legislature

Would Abolish All Scholarships in

State Colleges If Opportunity Of-

fered—Senator Tillman is Not Popu-

lar.

Columbia, Feb. 3.—"If a bill were

introduced in this house abolishing

every free scholarship in every state

institution of the state, it would go

through like a flash," was the remark

of a prominent and influential member

of the house upon the refusal of the

house to increase the scholarships in

the University. This is another ex-

pression of the hostility commented

upon frequently in this correspond-

ent by the representatives of the

masses of the people towards the ex-

tension of aid for higher education.

The bitterness is growing more

marked and decided in proportion as

the people are accepting the idea

that education should be carried to

the masses in the doses that they need

for the conduct of every day affairs.

There is no use to argue that without

the institutions of higher learning

there would be no way for the equip-

ment of teachers. The popular de-

mand is to take all the money that

can be raised by the state for educa-

tion and give it to the common schools.

The feeling that rich men's sons and

daughters secure the scholarships in

the state institutions is the very gall

of bitterness to the masses. They re-

sent it, and it is useless to point out

to those very members who make the

greatest objection on that ground

that they perjure themselves every

time that they sign a paper making

it possible for children of rich parents

to get the scholarships, and that they

could not get them without the per-

jury of the delegation and the county

officers, they insist that they need

more law, law which they themselves

cannot get around. This leaves things

in a rather hopeless muddle, and

emphasizes the necessity for a recast

of the entire educational laws, and

the creation of a general education

system in the state which shall

provide for every community the

school that it ought to have and the

harmonizing of the interests of the

common school system with the

system of higher education. If this

is not done the higher education

institutions are going to be wiped

away.

It was very gratifying to the

friends of education that the bill to

provide for a commission to revise

the laws went through so easily

yesterday, but it is by no means safe

yet.

The committee on education has

had several long conferences on the

high school law, and the sentiment of

that committee is that the intention

of the law to restrict these high

schools to rural communities has

been defeated by the state board, and

they will endeavor this year to fence

the proposition in with stronger de-

fenses which cannot be so easily got-

ten around. The purpose is the de-

velopment of the rural communities

for the good of the state, not for

supplying a bonus for the towns and

cities of the state.

There are two educational laws

close together on the calendar, and

about to come up if that everlasting

liquor question does not take up all

of the time of the house, one is the

much talked of and widely demanded

compulsory education law and the

other relates to the systematizing of

the examinations for teachers. With

an hour's more time in the house

yesterday morning compulsory edu-

cation would have been right in the

forefront, everything is side tracked,

however, for the liquor question.

Some men who are advocating the

prohibition bill this year openly as-

sert that it will be the only way in

which they can secure the high

license law for the state and they

will therefore do all that they can

to continue the process of upsetting

the law until they get what they

want.

While the case in court has not

affected the sentiments of the mem-

bers of the general assembly towards

Senator Tillman, it was really pitiable

to note the difference of feeling to-

wards him in the house. When he

came in yesterday he was less noticed

than many an ordinary visitor would

have been, and the indisposition of

the members to invite him to address

them was manifest. He was invited

to address the house and he showed

excellent taste in doing no more than

to thank the members for their

courtesy. The author of the concur-

rent resolution even protested that

the resolution was not his, but he

did not want to see the house insult

STATE'S RIGHTS INVOLVED.

STATE AND FEDERAL COURTS

CLASH IN GEORGIA.

State Prohibition Law and Federal

Revenue Regulations in Conflict

and Interesting Situation Results—

Judge Fite Criticizes Federal Judge

Newman.

Trenton, Ga., Feb. 2.—Deciding to

personally look after the State's inter-

ests in his fight to close the Cureton

distillery at Rising Fawn, which has

resulted in clashes with the federal

authorities and the arrest of two

government officials, Judge A. W.

Fite of the superior court arrived here

today. Accompanied by Solicitor

T. C. Milner, he convened the court

for the preliminary hearing of United

States Storekeeper and Gauger Ben

C. Thompson, arrested yesterday at

the distillery on the charge of resist-

ing State officers. Thompson was

bound over in the sum of \$500 for his

appearance at the next term of Da-

de county court.

The court took the stand that from

the evidence Thompson pleaded guilty

of violating the prohibition laws of

the State, which prohibit the manu-

facture of whiskey and that Collector

of Internal Revenue Rucker and

every other person aiding in the

manufacture of whiskey in Georgia

is guilty of the same offense.

"I can not anticipate what action

the federal court will take in this

case," said Judge Fite, "but I intend

to see that my court is protected to

the last stand."

Commenting on United States

Judge Newman's attitude in the dis-

pute over State and federal jurisdic-

tion in the Cureton distillery case,

Judge Fite said:

"I do not wish to criticize Judge

Newman harshly, but I will say that</