

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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DEMOCRATIC RULES REFORM.

ADOPT CODE BASED ON RULES OF PREVIOUS CONGRESSES.

Two Important Amendments Provide for Calendar Wednesday and Discharging Committees.

Washington, April 5.—Both houses of congress listened today to President Taft's brief message urging the adoption of the reciprocity agreement with Canada.

Then, with the senate adjourned, the Democratic house proceeded further with its organization by adopting a new set of rules. To a great extent the new rules are repetitions of those that have been handed down by many congresses in the past. The Democrats claim that their greatest reform is in taking away from the speaker his power to appoint committees and to designate the chairman of each committee. The new rules provided for the election of committees and their chairman.

The second reform is a return to the former Democratic practice of permitting legislation on appropriation bills when the legislation tends to reduce the expenditures of the government.

The Democratic rules continue "Calendar Wednesday" and the unanimous consent calendar and seek to perfect the rule for the discharge of committees.

This latter rule, the Democrats declare, effectively does away with the practice of stifling legislation in committees.

A special order passed by the Democrats, limiting debate on the bills to four hours, immediately brought out a cry of "gag" from the Republicans.

The speeches which followed were all more or less of a political nature and there was no serious fight on the rules themselves. The Republicans claimed they were debarr'd from making such a fight because of the further provision of the special order that only one substitute of rules could be offered by the minority. Not even a roll call was demanded by the Republicans on the adoption of the rule.

The political battle was but a foretaste of others to come during the session, which are expected to make the present congress notable. Representative Mann, the Republican leader, was ably seconded by Former Speaker Cannon and Representatives Dalzell and Olmstead, with one or two Republican insurgents thrown in for good measure.

The latter assisted their brothers of the minority by protesting against the action of the Democrats in adopting the "tyrannical method of former majority in cutting off debate and the opportunity for amendment."

Mr. Mann charged the Democrats with insincerity in much they said in praise of the rules, and declared that they had no purpose to take away themselves as majority the right to control legislation. He characterized the new rule for the discharge of committee as an "utter absurdity, not to say idiocy."

Mr. Henry, chairman of the new rules committee, retorted that the rules thus characterized had called out the most doleful speech from Mr. Mann that he had ever heard that gentleman make. Mr. Henry further said that the fault the American people had found in the past was not so much with the house rules as the bad administration of those rules.

Mr. Cannon's speech was easily the feature. He was greeted with applause from both parties when he arose to make his maiden address of the session.

"I want to say here and now," he declared, "that substantially the rules proposed are an endorsement of nearly all that is good in the rules that have evolved since the adoption of the constitution, and, therefore, I am not going to criticize the rules merely because the majority of the house proposes to adopt them. Sometimes majorities and minorities tear passion to tatters, and appeal from the standpoint of demagoguery and clap-trap to people that would not know a rule or a code of rules if they met in the middle of the street. Now it is said that we have a unanimous consent calendar. I admit that we have. Along with that is the saying, in the language of the distinguished gentleman from Kansas (Mr. Murdock) and the universal representation of the up-lift magazines, that it is no longer necessary to crawl upon your knees, hat in hand, to ask the speaker for recognition for unanimous consent.

No, no, the speaker is a member of the house. I am a member of the house and I never felt less like dying

DOVES OF PEACE PERTURBED.

TWO PRESS DISPATCHES WORRY PEACE ADVOCATES.

Madero Men Deny Reports of Meeting Between de la Barra and Rebel's Representative.

El Paso, Texas, April 5.—Two Associated Press dispatches, one from a staff correspondent in the field with Madero, and the other from Washington, perturbed the local peace camp today.

The publication of the Washington telegram in which the fact that Dr. Gomez, the revolutionary agent at Washington, and the ambassador, Francisco de la Barra, had started peace negotiations on their own accord 10 days or more ago, was the first jolt. It was called to the attention of Don Francisco Madero, father of the rebel leader.

"I think it is not so," he remarked hopefully and waited for corroboration.

"It is the truest thing that has come out of either camp in a long time, and its publication was authorized by both Gomez and de la Barra. Now, are you working in harmony with Gomez?" was asked.

"Oh, yes, certainly. I think it is not so."

Later Rafael Hernandez, a sort of unofficial go-between, trying to forward the peace meeting, was referred to the Washington story. He, too, remarked: "I think it is not so."

As he made the comment his brow was uplifted in eloquent appeal for corroboration. He was assured, like Don Francisco, that the story was true. Then he excused himself.

The dispatch from Madero's camp, west of Chihuahua, stating, among other vital facts, that the rebel leader would consider no negotiations which do not have the resignation of Diaz as a basis, spread more gloom. Yesterday all plans were made for the so-called peace envoys to visit Madero in camp. Tonight Hernandez said they did not know whether the trip would be made.

BILL FOR POPULAR SENATE.

Direct Election Provided For in Measure Introduced in House—Sulzer Thinks It May Pass.

Washington, April 5.—Direct election of senators by the people is provided for in a resolution which has been introduced in the house by Representative Sulzer of New York. It is identical with Senator Borah's resolution at the last session. Mr. Sulzer having consulted with the Idaho senator. Mr. Sulzer thinks this will give it a much better chance of passing the senate provided it goes through the house.

Inasmuch as the Democratic caucus of the house declared in favor of such a bill, it is believed to stand more than an even chance of passage.

WOULD LET MEXICO ALONE.

Socialist Congressman Introduces a Resolution Calling for Withdrawal of Troops From Border.

Washington, April 5.—A resolution asking for the withdrawal of the United States army from the border of Mexico and for the submission to congress by the president of all papers bearing on the Mexican situation was introduced in the house today by Victor Berger, the Socialist congressman from Milwaukee.

He referred to "the despotism and brutality of the Mexican governing class," which, he says, have goaded the people of that country to revolution. No attempt has been made, says the resolution, to invade the United States, but the presence of the American army on the border line is being used by the Mexican ruling interests to intimidate revolutionists.

than I do now. When the unanimous consent calendar is called, if my judgment prompts me to object to the consideration of a bill, no doubt the man in charge of that bill will figuratively come on his hands and knees, with hat in hand, even the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. Murdock) trying to convince his co-member on the floor that the consideration of the bill ought to be objected to."

Mr. Cannon sharply criticized the rules for not permitting the discharge of the rules committee itself and declared that "Czar Henry" would be no more or less of a "czar" than was the former speaker.

Mr. Cannon also complained that no method was provided for the "Socialist minority from Wisconsin," or "any other gentleman with a wild eye or a sensible proposition" to obtain the discharge of a committee.

ANTI-TRUST LAW EFFECTIVE.

SUPREME COURT REVIVES POWER OF COMMODITIES CLAUSE.

Justice White Shows Reason and Right of Divorcing Railroad and Mining Business.

Washington, April 3.—The "commodities clause" of the Hepburn rate law, interpreted two years ago by the supreme court of the United States into what was commonly supposed to be an impotent group of words was given new life today by that same tribunal in a second interpretation. So effective was the reconsideration of the subject that government officials tonight predict that the evils sought to be corrected by the legislation will now be remedied and railroad business henceforth divorced from coal business.

The case arose in the United States circuit court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania and involved the government's action against the so-called "anthracite roads."

The circuit court primarily held the clause unconstitutional; the supreme court of the United States reversed the lower court, but, in remanding the case, drew a distinction between ownership and transportation of coal. The government then sought to amend its original petition against the Lehigh Valley railroad to meet the supreme court's views. This the lower court refused to permit and dismissed the suits against all the roads. Chief Justice White today announced the unanimous decision of the court and took the position that the lower court had erred in refusing to allow the refusal as "an absolute abuse of discretion."

He said, however, that the abuse was "obviously occasioned by a misconception of the character of the action of this court and the scope of the mandate."

"While that decision expressly held," said the chief justice in referring to the finding of the supreme court two years ago, "that stock ownership by a railroad company in a bona fide corporation, irrespective of the extent of such ownership did not preclude a railroad company from transporting the commodity manufactured, mined, produced or owned by such corporation, nothing in that conclusion forfeited the right of the government to question the power of the railroad company to transport in interstate commerce a commodity manufactured, mined, owned or produced by a corporation in which the road holds stock and where the power of the railroad company as a stockholder was used to obliterate all distinctions between the two corporations. That is to say, where the power was exerted in such a manner as to commingle the affairs of both as by necessary effect to make such affairs practically undistinguishable, and therefore to cause both corporations to be one for all purposes."

The decision was summed by the chief justice in these words:

"It must be held that while the right of a railroad company as a stockholder to use its stock ownership for the purpose of a bona fide separate administration of the affairs of a corporation in which it was a stock interest may not be denied, the use of such stock ownership in substance for the purpose of destroying the entity of a producing corporation and of commingling its affairs in administration with the affairs of the railroad company so as to make the two corporations virtually one, brings the railroad company so voluntarily acting as to such producing corporations within the prohibition of the commodities clause. In other words, that by operation and effect of the commodities clause, there is a duty cast upon a railroad company purposing to carry in interstate commerce a product of the producing corporation in which it has a stock interest, not to abuse such power so as virtually to do by indirection that which the commodities clause prohibits, a duty which plainly would be violated by the unnecessary commingling of the affairs of the producing company with its own so far as to cause them to be one and inseparable."

"This decision reopens the fundamental questions involved in the original commodities clause," said Wade H. Ellis, special counsel for the government, in discussing the court's action.

"The court now holds that a railroad company can not lawfully transport in interstate commerce coal of the subsidiary company which belongs to the railroad and which is managed so as to make it not in good faith an independent corporation. This will correct the real evil at which the

DARK HORSE WINS TOGA.

JUSTICE O'GORMAN, DEMOCRAT, IS ELECTED TO SENATE.

Dix and Murphy Unite in Paying High Tribute to Successful Jurist.

Albany, N. Y., March 31.—Supreme Court Justice James Aloysius O'Gorman, Democrat, of New York city was elected United States senator by the legislature after the most protracted struggle over this position ever held in the Empire State.

On the final ballot—the 64th—he received 112 votes to 80 cast for Chauncey M. Depew, whose term expired March 4.

The result was in doubt almost to the minute of recording the votes, owing to the uncertainty as to how many of the Democratic insurgents, who for over two months had prevented an election because of their opposition to William H. Sheehan, would enter the second caucus which had been adjourned from day to day since Monday.

At the close of a day of almost continuous negotiations the insurgents capitulated and Justice O'Gorman was elected. A few minutes before the ballot was cast Justice O'Gorman's resignation from the bench was filed at the office of the secretary of State, as a constitutional provisional would have prevented his election while holding the office of justice of the supreme court.

Wild applause marked the end of the long contest and the legislature, driven from the State capitol by Wednesday's fire, quickly adopted a resolution adjourning until April 17.

Gov. Dix tonight expressed gratification at the result. "The State of New York," he said, "has elected for its representative in the federal senate an eminent jurist, a man of pronounced ability, of great attainments and of the highest character."

Last night it was understood that a senator would be elected today from a list of 11 submitted by the insurgents. Early this morning Mr. Murphy came to Albany, and coincidentally reports were spread that Justice O'Gorman had been selected as the choice of the Democratic organization.

The insurgents balked at O'Gorman's name, but finally 14 of them came over to the regulars, and the caucus was held.

The ballot showed a total of 101 present and voting, apportioned in this way: James A. O'Gorman, 63; William Sheehan, 23; Isador Straus, 5; D. Cady Herrick, 4; John K. Kernan, 3; Alton B. Parker, 1; William Selzer, 1. The vote for O'Gorman was then made unanimous.

Wild scenes of enthusiasm followed the nomination of Justice O'Gorman, the speaker pounding vainly for order before the formal vote was taken in the joint assembly.

DEMOCRATS CARRY CHICAGO.

For Fifth Time Harrison Will Serve as Mayor.

Chicago, April 4.—Charter H. Harrison, mayor of Chicago, from 1897 until 1905, and son of Carter H. Harrison, Sr., who occupied the mayor's office from 1879 to 1887, and was assassinated during the World's Fair, was elected mayor for the fifth time today. He defeated Charles E. Merriman, his Republican opponent, by 17,082 votes, gaining a total of 117,358 votes.

In spite of the opposition of a majority of the local press, the election was almost a complete Democratic victory. The election of Fred Conner, for city clerk, and Henry Stuckart, for city treasurer, early was conceded, although a count of their total vote has not been completed. The Democratic majority of the city council has been increased by a dozen members.

Mule Sold by Pound.

Lancaster, Ky., April 2.—A rather unique procedure in the way of selling mule flesh was pursued by Johnson Speaks, of the Marksburg section of Garard county. The hustling trader conceived the plan of selling one of his long-eared quadrupeds by the pound. He was offered thirteen cents a pound, and the animal tipped the beam at 1,999 pounds, the mule consequently brought Mr. Speaks \$139.

commodities clause was aimed. It will divorce the railroad business from the coal business and compel interstate carriers to attend strictly to functions for which they were organized."

READY FOR SESSION.

CROWDS WILL SEE OPENING OF THE SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

South Carolina Members Seem Well Satisfied With Their Assignments.—Work For All.

Washington, April 3.—Everything is in readiness for the opening of the Sixty-second congress here tomorrow at noon. In anticipation of the large crowds that will gather at the capitol to see Champ Clark take the oath of office as speaker of the house, ropes have already been stretched in front of all the doors leading to the house chamber and only those who are entitled to pass or hold special admission will be permitted to enter the galleries.

Thousands of cards have already been distributed by house members to their friends entitling them to sit in the galleries while the new speaker is taking the oath of office and while the members from the various States are being sworn in. In fact, some of the members said today that they would not issue any additional cards was much as it would be impossible for one-tenth of those to whom these permits have already been granted to enter the galleries.

There is little doubt that tomorrow's attendance will eclipse anything of the kind in size seen here within the last 15 years—to be exact, since the house was Democratic for the last time about 16 years ago.

Hundreds of Democrats have been arriving in Washington during the last day or two in order to be on hand when Champ Clark steps up on the speaker's stand. They have crowded all available hotel space and are in evidence in all public places. Many have been unable to secure gallery tickets, the available supply of seats having been exhausted many days ago.

Among those who are in Washington to see Champ Clark put "Uncle Joe" Cannon on the backward trail are many well known South Carolinians. They began arriving here about the time the congressmen got in and have been increasing each day.

Inquiry made of the members of the South Carolina delegation in congress today shows that they are well satisfied with their committee assignments. In comparison with other States, South Carolina did as well as any.

Taking the members by districts and analyzing the situation, it will be seen that there will be little need for the members to claim that there is nothing for them to do during the Sixty-second congress. The committees are all of the working kind.

As a member of foreign affairs Representative Legare will be in a position to take care of Charleston's interests, and the State also, so far as that is concerned, when the Panama canal is completed.

Mr. Brynes, on banking, will be able to study the financial situation and needs of the country in connection with the work of the monetary commission, just now preparing to do some of its best work. South Carolina has several hundred thousand dollars tied up in war claims which Mr. Brynes may be instrumental in having paid as a member of the war claims committee.

Mr. Aiken will look after pensions and District matters and otherwise make himself useful to South Carolinians living in the District, and Mr. Johnson after appropriations.

Mr. Finley should be able to save the people a large amount of money on government printing hereafter, as he will practically become the real boss of all the printing done by and for the government.

Mr. Elerbe, by remaining on rivers and harbors, will look out for the waterways of the State and will probably see that South Carolina gets a liberal slice of the next annual bill.

South Carolina farmers will doubtless follow the work of Congressman Lever as a member of the committee on agriculture with considerable interest, as those who are interested in education will also follow his work as chairman of the committee on education of the house.

HARTSVILLE HAS TROUBLE.

Darlington County Town is Now More Than Three Times Its Size in 1900.

Washington, April 4.—According to census returns made public here today, Hartsville has increased its population from 764 in 1860 to 2,563 in 1910. It will thus be seen that the Darlington county town is more than three times its size ten years ago.

CONGRESS IN SESSION.

CHAMP CLARK ELECTED SPEAKER OF HOUSE, DEFEATING MANN AND COOPER.

Insurgent Members Vote for Wisconsin Man, Ignoring Republican Caucus Nomination.—Unusual Interest Marks Opening of Extra Session—Message Today.

Washington, April 4.—The Sixty-second congress met in extraordinary session today. What the session will bring in the way of legislation or how long it will adjourn were matters which no one in Washington could venture an opinion.

The Democrats took full possession of the house and put Champ Clark of Missouri in the speaker's chair. In his speech accepting the honor Mr. Clark warned the Democratic members that the eyes of the country were upon them; that the party was on trial, and that it had an opportunity for the first time in 16 years to prove its worthiness for a still higher expression of confidence on the part of the American people.

Throughout the day shadows of the coming presidential fight hovered about the capitol and there is no question that manoeuvres for political advantage will play an important part in the affairs of the house and the senate during the next few months.

William J. Bryan of Nebraska and Gov. Harmon of Ohio were prominent figures on the floor during the opening ceremonies, and both shared in the Democratic demonstrations that marked the day. Had Gov. Woodrow Wilson been present, the list of generally accepted Democratic presidential possibilities would have been complete.

The senate's opening was sedate as usual. While the leadership of the upper branch of the new congress remains in Republican hands, the change in the personnel of those assuming command was almost as marked as in the house itself. Aldrich, Hale, Beveridge and a dozen others of both the regular and progressive factions of the majority were missed.

President Taft's message, dealing with Canadian reciprocity, will be read in the two houses of congress tomorrow. It was with the idea of securing action on this agreement that the extraordinary session was called.

The Democrats of the house have formulated an ambitious programme, which includes the revision of a number of the schedules of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law.

Republican leaders of the senate have announced that there shall be no tariff legislation at the extra session. They declare they are not alarmed at the threat of the Democrats to hold back the reciprocity agreement until action is secured on several tariff bills.

This difference of opinion promises how long the Democratic house will continue to bombard the Republican senate with general legislation bills.

From a political standpoint it is likely that one of the most important things the Democratic house will do will be to order a thorough investigation of the various departments and branches of the government service.

The Democrats claim that there have been no such investigations for 20 years, and much good campaign material as well as much saving to the people will result from them.

The Republican insurgents in the house indicated their purpose of continuing their independent fight by refusing to vote for Mr. Mann for speaker and by giving their support to Representative Cooper of Wisconsin.

The insurgents gained a member when Representative Theron Aiken of New York, elected as an "Independent Democrat," and heretofore carried on the Democratic rolls, cast his lot with them and chose a seat on the Republican side.

Representative Berke (Wis.), the sole Socialist in the house, voted "present" during the speakership balloting. He also chose a seat on the Republican side. "If cause," he afterwards explained, "I belong to the opposition."

PINK EYE AT YALE.

New Haven, Conn., April 3.—While Harvard is wrestling with an epidemic of measles, Yale is being swept by the pink eye. More than 100 cases were reported during the last 24 hours, and a large proportion of the students seen in chapel and recitation halls are wearing smoked glasses. None of the cases thus far have shown any serious complications.