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NO. 44.

ROWESVILLE NEGRO MAKES CONFESSION

Rowesville, March 24.—The second act in the Bonaparte jail delivery was worked out in Rowesville yesterday and the third act will follow in the courts in Orangeburg.

It will be remembered that The State a few weeks ago had a story of one Jake Bonaparte who resisted arrest in Rowesville and was subsequently arrested and then released from the guard house by friends who broke the lock on the door. Friday Edward Lesesne was arrested in Rowesville and taken to Orangeburg. On the way to that city he confessed that he was one of five who broke into the guard house and released Bonaparte and implicated four others.

Lesesne was employed by the J. H. Blake Lumber company at the time of the jail delivery and together with Scott Dwight left at midnight when it was probable that Bonaparte would be arrested in Fort Motte. Before leaving they admitted to other negroes that they broke the lock on the guard house door and at that time said they alone were responsible. Lesesne came back to the vicinity of Rowesville last week as a workman on a construction train on the Southern, and a negro who knew him told the town officials and the arrest was made. He then implicated Jerry Somers and Rufus Odum, two negroes employed by the lumber company, and Wesley Martin, a negro about the town. Officers Smith and Boone placed the three men under arrest Saturday night and they were taken to Orangeburg, where it was expected they would be held for the higher court.

"ON TO RICHMOND"

Gen. Thomas W. Carwile, commanding the Confederate Veterans of South Carolina, has issued the following general order, No. 18, which will be of interest to the public:

March 20, 1907.

"Dear Comrades: The United Confederate Veterans' Reunion will be held in Richmond, Va., May 30th to June 3rd, inclusive. Richmond has extended an invitation to every Confederate in this land to attend. To how many will this be their last Reunion on this side of the river; how fast are the dear old boys of the 60's passing away? Only a few more Reunions and they will be a thing of the past. At each annual meeting of the camps, when the roll is called, there are some who fail to answer; some comrade will answer instead—dead. Let me urge every camp to meet and elect delegates both to the state and general reunions. No camp will be allowed representation unless dues are paid up. The dues are very small—only 10c. per capita to the general headquarters, which should be sent direct to Gen. Wm. E. Mickle, Adj. Gen., P. O. Box No. 1197, New Orleans La.; and 5c. per capita to J. M. Jordan, adjutant general, Greenville, S. C. These dues should be paid at once. The state reunion will be held in Columbia in May, the date will be announced later through the daily papers. The general commanding takes pleasure in announcing that he has appointed two of South Carolina's love-lorn daughters as sponsor and maid of honor, Miss E. Louise Ehrlich, sponsor, and Miss Sarah H. Lyles, maid of honor, both of Columbia, S. C.

"The commanding general also takes pleasure in announcing the following additions to his staff:

Lieut. Col. Thos. W. Brice, assistant adjutant general, Woodwards, S. C.
Maj. P. D. Gilreath, assistant commissary general, Greenville S. C.
Maj. J. O. C. Fleming, assistant quartermaster general, Laurens, S. C.
Maj. D. F. Bradley, assistant inspector general, Easley, S. C.
Maj. Chas. T. Lipscomb, aid-de-camp Columbia, S. C.
Maj. T. J. Mauldin, aid-de-camp, Pickens, S. C.

By order
"Thos. W. Carwile,
"Maj. Genl. S. C., Division U. C. V."
"J. M. Jordan,
Adj. Genl. and Chief of Staff

At 2 o'clock Friday afternoon at Macon Ga., the thermometer registered 91 in the shade.

SHE DIVIDED POISONED PEACH WITH CHILD

Carmel, N. Y., March 25.—A peculiar psychological problem was presented in the opening of the trial in the supreme court today in the case of Jennie Burch, age 15 years, whose grand-mother, is a full blooded Mohawk Indian, is charged with murdering the three year old son of Herbert Winship six months ago.

The girl, it is alleged, confessed to putting some poison on a peach and then giving the peach to the baby because she loved it so and could not be happy."

When arraigned, she pleaded not guilty stubbornly declaring her innocence. It is said that Jennie ate one half of the peach herself and has been very ill. Some say the girl believed she was suspected of setting fire to the Winship barn and that she tried to kill herself and "take baby with her."

It is thought the case will turn on the decision of the experts.

FLAMES AT JESUP

CAUSE \$3,000 LOSS
Jesup Ga., March 22.—Fire this morning at 7 o'clock destroyed the stock of J. F. Black, the Jesup pressing club, meat market of H. B. Moody and a vacant store belonging to Captain Miliken.

The fire originated in the pressing room, which is located in the second story of the building occupied by the store of J. F. Black, which is a two story frame building on the corner of East Broad and Cherry streets.

The total loss is about \$3,000 partly covered by insurance.

ARMY OF NICARAGUA NOW NUMBERS 20,000

Washington, March 22.—The state department received the following dispatch today from Jose d'Olivares, the American consul at Managua, Nicaragua:

"This government reports that on March 18 an army of 5,000 Salvadoreans and 1,000 Hondurans, commanded by General Pensa, a Salvadorean, attacked the Nicaraguan vanguard near Namasique, Honduras.

"The battle lasted three days, resulting in the complete rout of the Salvadoreans, who lost 1,000 killed. Nicaragua has 20,000 troops at the front and will commence an immediate attack on Choluteca and Tegucigalpa."

SHIP HITS HARD ON ROCKS

Seattle Wash., Mar 22.—The steamship Northwestern, formerly the Orizaba, of the Ward line on the Atlantic, lies a wreck on the South end of La Touche Island on the Southwestern coast of Alaska.

The vessel will no doubt be a total loss, as she lies in an exposed condition. She was wrecked yesterday afternoon.

FLOOD ROLLS DOWN TOWNS

Sacramento, Cal., Mar. 22.—Reports from the downriver districts are to the effect that the levees have broken in four places between Courtland and Walnut Grove.

Livar, Staten, New Hope and Brannan Island are flooded.

ALBAMA NEGRO LYNCHED FOR ATTEMPTED CRIMINAL ASSAULT

HUSBAND FIRES FIRST SHOT?

Florence, Ala., March 24.—Cleveland Harding, the negro who attempted to assault Mrs. Ben F. Rice near here Friday and who was driven off by Mrs. Rice's sheppard dog, was summarily executed today by a mob of 200 or 300 persons. Tied to a tree with his arms up, the negro was riddled with bullets, the first shot, it is said, being fired by Rice, following which every man in the crowd emptied his revolver at the prisoner. Over 1,000 shots were fired. The negro was captured today half a mile below town and was taken before Mrs. Rice who fainted at sight of him. Upon recovering she fully identified her assailant and on being asked what

should be done with him, told the negro's captors to do as they thought best. Harding was taken a short distance from the Rice home where a conference of the mob leaders was held. Some said burn him, but shooting was decided on.

Beyond confessing his guilt the negro had nothing to say and was stolidly indifferent, it seemed, to his fate. The body was left tied to the tree by the mob, members of which made no attempt to shield their identity. The sheriff overtook the crowd before the lynching but his appeals were unheeded

IMMIGRATION LAW FURTHER CONSTRUED

Washington March 22.—Answering the questions propounded by Governor Ansel of South Carolina. Attorney General Bonaparte has submitted a letter to the President, saying in effect that the states may advertise their advantages, rates of wages and other inducements and pay the passage of immigrants, without violating the present law, but that soliciting or contracting is illegal.

Contributors to the state fund for foreign advertising and the payment of the passage of immigrants, even if free from any reciprocal agreement, may be liable to penalties, but the immigrants could not be excluded under the new law effective July 1, next, provided, where the passage is paid by another it must be shown not to be by any society, corporation, municipality or foreign government, but the use of the public funds of the state is not prohibited.

MRS. KELLY KILLED HER SISTER BECAUSE OF THE FORMER'S HUSBAND

—A SENSATIONAL CASE.

Baltimore, Md., March 25.—A trial probably having the unwritten law as its ultimate appeal, but with women as principals, began today in the criminal court when Mrs. Josephine Kelly, a pretty young woman, appeared to answer the charge of killing her sister, Miss Ida Caff, aged nineteen, last November. In a statement following the shooting Mrs. Kelly explained that she found her sister with her husband in his restaurant. Mrs. Kelly had warned her sister to keep away from her husband, Frank P. Kelly, but Miss Caff declared she loved him and would get Kelly away from her. United States Senator William Pinkney White and Congressman Harry B. Wolf are defending Mrs. Kelly.

SENATOR BURTON

IS A FREE MAN

Former United States Senator Burton was released from jail Friday morning after receiving six months imprisonment. In a signed statement he said that it was a mistake that he proposed to live for revenge.

"I return to my home in Abilene full of life and hope, only my body has been in jail." He says that his fight will be against measures and not men and that he will have charge of a newspaper which will reflect his views unless the fraud order is issued again, he proposes giving the history of his case in serial form, but says that it will not be sensational.

Abilene, Kansas, March 22.—Former Senator Burton of Kansas was released today from the Ironton, Mo., jail where he has been serving a six month sentence for practicing as an attorney before the postoffice department. The President would not relieve the ex-senator from his non-citizenship, and he cannot therefore hold office any more, nor exercise the rights of a citizen in any way.

THE TARIFF DID IT

Baltimore Sun.
President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton university hits the nail on its head when he calls attention to the absurdity of the present outcry of some persons against excessive wealth the direct effect of the Dingley tariff seeing that they favor the high tariff itself. The present high tariff has no other object but to make certain industries exceptionally profitable. By its very nature a protective tariff fosters monopolies, and monopolies may be

expected to produce multimillionaires. The tariff is an artificial and statutory means of accumulating money in certain hands. When it has been found to work badly and produce glaring inequalities of wealth, the obvious remedy, as Mr. Wilson shows, is to reform the tariff, not to keep up the cases of evil and seek roundabout methods of counteracting it. The way to reform is to reform. The unwillingness of the president and his party to face tariff reform must ultimately compel the people to turn elsewhere for relief. It is not wise statesmanship to resort to unconstitutional methods of reducing existing tendencies to excessive accumulation of wealth in certain hands when it is plainly only necessary to lower the tariff rates to an equitable average. If the friends of protection will not do this, they are losing sight of patriotism as well as justice.

FOR THE WORLD'S PEACE.

The news that partial disarmament may be discussed at the Hague will bring gratifying surprise to most Americans. Deeply as many thousands of persons are interested for the spread and insurance of the world's peace, the feeling generally has been sceptical in this country that any substantial advance towards it, would be had for generations, but the fact that the ambassadors of Germany and Austria in St Petersburg have discussed with the Czar the form in which the matter of reduction of armaments should be proposed at the Hague Peace Conference, though it commits none of the Powers to policy, is a distinct gain. Great Britain, it is understood, is eager that the discussion be entered upon.

The gain is that the discussion will tend to array the nations as favoring peace positively and affirmatively, whereas the historic attitude of even the most pacific has been purely negative. Many nations have been for periods of time opposed to war to the point that they would not adopt an offensive policy unless they could persuade themselves that they were driven to it. Our own country has not, or thinks it has not engaged in any war that it could honorably avoid, but this is very different from a joint undertaking upon the part of a number of nations distinctly and mutually emphasizing the peace of the world as a thing to be sought for its own sake. The Hague Conference is itself a formal expression of that character but so far its energies have been in the main directed to the elimination of causes of friction between the powers, but to discuss a scheme for partial disarmament is to take hold of the war problem and directly begin stripping it of its difficulties.

To diminish armies and navies is to encumber and discourage the business of fighting.

Charleston News and Courier.

WE GROW FOOD CROPS TO EAT AND FEED TO STOCK.

We grow cotton not for the fun of it, but for the profits in it for us.

Now, we have over one million farmers in our farmers organization, and have come together for the express purpose of saving this profit in cotton growing for the grower. How are you going to do it? There is but one way and that is to stick to your selling agents, "The Farmers' Cotton Union." You can never save your profits by calling a million farmers together to do nothing but howl the calamity howl.

You now have a fine start in the way of linking the states together for selling your cotton, and we are feeling good over the fact that we have some of the pluckiest men you ever saw in the Farmers Union. They are fighting the thing out to the finish, and are saving money for the growers right along. We have the positive evidence in our possession to prove the facts that some farmers have saved by this move from \$2 per bale up to \$5 in short cotton and as much as \$26 per bale on long cotton.

IT PAYS TO STICK TO YOUR

OWN MEN.

The Farmers Union can't make a smart man out of a natural born fool. But they come as near doing it as any

other organization, if they will only round him up among the crowd, corral him in, and move him along he will count one of his size.

Every farmer makes his own rating. The adult farmer is rated not by what he says he is going to do, but by that which he has already done. The young farmer and the novice in farming may receive respectful hearing as to what he intends to do without criticism.

But, young men, remember this: Don't be nervous about people knowing who is doing well and who is not.

Every mother's son of you farmers are at it every day writing out upon the ground your own reputation and character, and if you are doing creditable work others will see it and do your blowing for you without your help

NO CORN BEARS EVER COME SOUTH.

Produce as much corn as you may in the South and one is never uneasy or need lose any sleep over fears about corn bears ruining your prospect. You cannot eat, feed or wear cotton, but corn in the South is always legal tender, and can be utilized on the farm in many ways or sold to your neighbors.

We made an average of seventy bushels and nearly one-half corn per acre last year without using the hand hoe at any time, neither did we thin the corn. It was left in the row just as the planter dropped it. Our plans for this year's corn crop on upland is rows six feet, and land bedded out in the fall and January.

Will plant in water furrow from middle to last of March, if weather permits. Our low bottom lands were bedded out with two-horse plows in January and February in beds ten feet wide, harrowing top of beds as fast as plowing goes on. Two rows will be planted on top of this bed in March four feet apart, hill two feet. This will leave six feet between water furrow side and four feet apart on top of bed.

Cultivation will be as near this plan as weather will admit. About the time corn begins to peep out of the ground the weeder will be run over lengthwise and in from five to seven days run crossways on bottom lands, but may have to run over twice on upland with the rows before crossing on account of covering corn down in the furrow. If the weeder pulls down too much dirt in water furrow in the bottom lands we will run out water furrows with large middle buster or double jack to keep drains open.

About time crops are half done cultivating then apply standard complete fertilizers in every other middle on upland, and nitrate of soda at last cultivation in the other middles, either sow or drill cow peas or soya-beans in all middles at last ploughing.

For fear of missing our seed peas and beans we will drill one row of these between the six foot corn rows about the time we are half through with the cultivating. We never go more than twice in a row and smooth lands but once.

FERTILIZERS FOR CORN.

We have referred to fertilizers as though we could not grow corn without it, but this is not the case, as many have good lands that grow paying crops without the use of any fertilizer. If we had to confine our choice to only one side application we would apply nitrate of soda at last cultivation.

Our observation and experience with the Williamson method is that planting the crop early and down in the water furrow and the late side application of soluble fertilizers contributes more to the success of the Williamson method than the "stunting" of the plants.

SELECTING THE SEED

We prefer a hard white grain and not less than two ears to the stalk. We used to want one big ear on account of hand shucking and gathering, but now we do all the stunt of harvesting, shucking, fodder-pulling and shredding by machinery, and the number of ears to the stalk has no consideration in the matter. In about 100 tests of seed corn taken from planting machines in Iowa the Ames Experiment Station test showed a difference of 20 bushels to nearly 100 bushels in the seed, to the acre. That is a good seed, gave sometimes 50 bushels increase to the acre.