

HE'D LED MOB

Governor Blease Applauds the Action of Honea Path Lynching.

LECTURES PREACHERS

Rather Than Call Out Militia to Save Gubrit, Governor Declares to Thousand of "My Friends," He Would Have Resigned His Office and Become Lyncher-in-Chief.

In response to an invitation extended by several friends, Governor Blease made an address at Court House square Saturday afternoon before a thousand people.

He stated that on Friday he was requested by the president of the State Farmers' Union to issue a proclamation, calling upon the farmers of the State to hold their cotton, and also to ask the Governors of the other cotton States to issue similar proclamations.

He called attention to the fact that the lawyers, the doctors, etc., had all organized and agreed upon prices for their services and he thinks the farmers should do likewise.

Governor Blease made a plea to the mill people, and to all the people, to secure registration certificates before it is too late.

He stated that he would veto any bill passed by the Legislature making any special requirement, but the danger lies with the Democratic Convention next May, when he will not be in position to look out for the interests of the people.

Governor Blease reiterated his position with regard to lynching. He said again that when a negro puts his hands upon the person of a white girl, the sooner the negro is put six feet under the ground the better.

"In that telegram I told him to keep in touch with the affairs, and to make a report to me next morning of what was going on. The sheriff received my telegram and he understood it, for next morning I received a report from him, telling what had transpired."

The speaker stated that rather than use the office of Governor in ordering out troops to defend a negro brute and require these troops to fire on white citizens, he would have resigned from the office to which he had been elected and would have caught the train to Honea Path and led the mob.

The Governor then criticized the ministers of the local union, who had drafted resolutions condemning him, and everything and everybody connected with the lynching. He said that he knew some preachers in this State to have more negro blood in their veins than did the negro who was lynched, and that he did not propose to be dictated to by any preacher or set of preachers.

Governor Blease attacked the newspapers, giving especial attention to "the Columbia State and its editor." He charged that the newspapers are not telling why and under what circumstances he is extending executive clemency, and he asks that the public read the accounts of his actions and leave plenty of room in their minds to hear his side.

The Governor made it plain that he intends always to stand by his friends. He stated that a person coming to him for any consideration must be one of his friends or must be endorsed by one of his friends, and he cautioned the people hearing him against putting their names to petitions addressed to him if they did not want these things petitioned to occur.

TAFT IS A LOAD

REPUBLICANS FEAR TO GO INTO NEXT ELECTION.

President to Be Side-tracked and Hughes to Be Made Candidate is the Story From Washington.

A big potent silent influence within the Republican party are organizing a movement to displace President Taft as the party's presidential candidate, and to substitute for him no less person than Supreme Court Justice Charles E. Hughes, says Judson C. Welliver, in The Washington Times.

The Hughes proposal is not a boom and it is not intended to be a boom. It is being kept just as quiet as possible. More is talked and known about it in New York than anywhere else, yet it gets no publicity in New York. In New England it is recognized as a well developed propaganda, yet the public prints know it not.

In political circles in the Middle West it is talked, but quietly and under the rose. The time is not come to give it notoriety. That time may never come; but the people operate in the belief that before three months to turn the calcium suddenly on the center of the stage and reveal a new figure there.

Fearing that Mr. Taft cannot be elected if nominated, and that Mr. Wilson's nomination can not be prevented, the conservative interests in politics, which in general are non-partisan, are casting about for a means to secure control through the nomination of a different Republican.

A year ago the conservative plan was to let Mr. Taft be nominated, and then be defeated by Mr. Harmon. That plan has been spoiled by the rise of Mr. Wilson. Mr. Wilson is regarded by the old-time Republicans and the Parker sort of Democrats as no better than Mr. Bryan.

Justice Hughes, all things considered, has appealed as the man most likely to win at both convention and polls. It is calculated that Mr. Taft is now so far broken down under the assaults of the Progressive schism should develop in the East, he would soon be forced out of serious consideration. And Justice Hughes is the man now being tried out in the larger considerations of strategy and tactics.

Can Justice Hughes be induced to permit the use of his name? That is the big question at this moment. The people who are engineering the deal for him don't care, they would not ask him; they would go ahead and put over their plan and feel secure in the conviction that no man is going to refuse his party's nomination for president.

There is, however, a disturbing report that when Mr. Justice Hughes was named for the supreme bench, he is in substance pledged himself not to interfere with the future of Mr. Taft. The story—and it is related on such high authority that it will not be denied with a show of confirmatory documents—that when Mr. Hughes was tendered the judicial post he now holds, it was through a letter which in substance said:

"Having heard that you intend to withdraw entirely from political activities, the president would be pleased to know whether a tender of a position on the supreme bench," etc., etc.

That, it is declared by people who assume to have learned the substantial contents of the letter, amounted to a commitment of Mr. Hughes to keep out of politics. Accepting the proffer on that condition, Mr. Hughes, it is maintained, is now estopped, in honor, from violating the implied pledge to "withdraw entirely from political activities."

He said that the supervisor of Anderson County had just stated to him that he had two prisoners on the chain gang who were burdens to the county and were not earning their bread. He promised to send paroles for these men at once and thereby save the people the expense of keeping up two persons.

Governor Blease stated that he intends coming before the people next summer to give an account of what he has done as their Governor, and ask them to elect him to that high office; that it was true he worked at a livery stable when a boy and was proud of the fact, all the criticisms of newspapers and enemies to the contrary. He had lived a clean life, he said; had worked up to the office and gratified his ambition; his life had been spent so that he can look any man in the face and say he is good as any man. His ambition now is to serve his friends, and he intends to serve them "by the help of the Almighty."

Before the Governor left the hotel for the Court House he was serenaded by the 1st Regiment Band; a great crowd had gathered in front of the hotel and when the Governor made his appearance he was greeted with cheers. The band played before the speech was begun and afterwards. The speech was interspersed with loud cheering and yells for "Cole" and "Our Governor," and it could be easily seen that he was addressing an audience composed of friends and followers.

SHOWS NO MERCY

Merciless Slaughter of Chinese by the Manchus at Nanking

A HORRIBLE PICTURE

Great Portion of the City Was Burned and Looted, and Many Women and Children, as Well as Men, Were Massacred by the Blood Thirsty Manchus.

A cablegram from Nanking, China, under date of last Friday, said that city was desolate. The cablegram went on to say that fully a thousand of its inhabitants lie massacred and numerous business houses and dwellings have been looted and burned. Seventy thousand persons have already fled the city and still others are joining in the exodus. Along the railway leading from the city a great line of humanity is struggling.

It was the hand of the Manchus that brought the devastation. While the Manchus were in camp three miles away, awaiting ammunition and reinforcements, the Manchus began the work of carnage. Men, women and children were slaughtered. Neither youth nor age was taken into account, while, the emblem of the revolution marked its wearers for instant death.

Chinamen with white shoes, a sign of mourning among them, or ever a white handkerchief, were ruthlessly slain. At historic Nanking, Friday afternoon, the sun set upon a scene of rapine, desolation and butchery unrecorded in modern history.

Friday night 12,000 Manchu and Imperial old-style soldiers held Purple Hill, where they are entrenched, while from beneath their stronghold they are driving before them hordes of Chinese out of the city. Innocent Chinese, destitute, are fleeing terror-stricken to the shelter at the rear of the reform forces. The latter, numbering between 20,000 and 30,000, are impotent to check the slaughter or avenge the slain, because of their lack of ammunition.

Friday night the revolutionists made a demonstration, but did little shooting and there were few fatalities. The main body of the reformers remained in camp three miles distant from the city, awaiting the arrival of ammunition. Reform reinforcements are coming from every direction. They are raw and ragged recruits, but are determined. Foreigners are receiving utmost consideration. When the city gates were opened Friday morning the people thronged toward the country, driven by the imperialists. Soon afterwards the carnage began.

Since the night of November 8, when the first attack was made by the rebels, the Tartar general has tried to terrorize the inhabitants by wholesale executions. Those whose queue had been cut off were beheaded, but Friday when the order for a general slaughter was given the whole native city was invaded by the Manchu soldiers, who massacred men, women and children. Even the aged and babes in arms were shown no mercy.

Thousands of Chinese poured from the gates. At noon it was estimated fully 70,000 persons had fled. Before nightfall 20,000 more, representing every class, had escaped. Meanwhile the Manchus scoured the narrow city streets. Houses of wealthy merchants were sacked. Any queeneless victim was beheaded immediately.

The correspondent of the Associated Press saw several women executed and their children stabbed and trampled under foot. The order appeared to be that any one wearing white, which suggested the white badge worn by the reformers, must be killed forthwith. A white pocket handkerchief, worn by the Chinese as a sign of mourning, was the signal for the execution of the wearer.

An attempt to estimate the number of innocents and combatants slain would be futile. The Chinaman found wearing foreign clothing immediately fell a victim to his advance taste, but foreigners were not molested. Their protest against the massacres, however, were laughed at.

Correspondents for the Associated Press worked uninterruptedly within the outer walls of the city. Fires sprang up everywhere. A large section of the native city was burned. Friday night the Manchu, driven to bay and glutted with blood, watches the flaming city from the height of Purple Mountain and awaits the morning.

DISAPPOINTED FIANCEE

Young Aiken Woman Elopes on Eve of Appointed Wedding.

Tuesday morning Miss Elizabeth Holley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Spann Holley, was married to Chas. S. Garrett, who resides at Hitchcock experiment station, near Aiken, Rev. M. W. Hitt performing the ceremony at his residence at Montmorenci. This marriage came as a complete surprise to the friends of the young couple. Invitations had been issued to the marriage of Miss Holley and a young man at White Pond, and this marriage was to have occurred Wednesday afternoon, but Tuesday morning Miss Holley was married quietly to Mr. Garrett.

PAID LICENSE FEES

AMOUNT COLLECTED FROM THE CORPORATIONS.

The Report of Comptroller General Jones Shows That They Paid Over One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

The domestic foreign corporation license fees collected by A. W. Jones, comptroller general, during the year amounted to \$107,724.40. This is an increase of over \$50,000 in license fees, which goes to show that the new capital has been invested in South Carolina during that period.

The following is a schedule of moneys received during the year by the comptroller general from corporations for fees imposed in pursuance of the act of 1904:

Table with 2 columns: Description of corporation type and Amount collected. Includes categories like 'From banking corporations', 'From cotton mill corporations', 'From building and loan corporations', etc.

DESCRIBES MOB'S BRUTALITY.

Revolting Story by Witness at Trial of Boy's Lynchers.

Revolting scenes attending the lynching of Fernando Gomez, a Mexican lad, at Thordale, Texas, last June, were described in Court Friday by Alfred Wilson, first witness called in the trial of Z. T. Gore, Jr., charged with participation in the murder.

Wilson testified that he was guarding the boy, Gomez, after the Mexican had been arrested on the charge of having stabbed to death Charles Zietung, a garage keeper. Gore and three other men, the witness said, took the lad from him by force.

One of the four men, according to the witness, dragged away Gomez after a trace chain had been fastened about the neck of the young Mexican. The man who dragged the boy away, Wilson testified, was on horseback, and took a half hitch about the pommel of his saddle with the chain.

Some distance away, according to Wilson, the horseman stopped amidst a crowd. Numbers of men in this mob, Wilson said, kicked the prone and half-conscious form of the youth, inflicting bruises about the trunk, head and face; then Gomez was hanged to a telephone pole.

HIS MEMORY COMES BACK.

Florida Hotel Owner Finds Himself in New Orleans.

"I am Charles G. Rybolt and I was one time manager of the Lackawanna Springs and Hotel company, Clearwater, Fla. I discovered it after thinking a long, long time." This discovery appeared to ease the mind of the man who said he was Rybolt, as he lay on a bed in a lodging house in the French quarter at New Orleans Thursday, convalescing from a blow on the forehead, which he said he remembered he sustained while in a sleeping car which he boarded at Clearwater several days ago. Rybolt says he remembered nothing until he regained consciousness in a New Orleans hotel.

Trains Meet in a Fog.

At Dalton, Ga., Engineer P. V. Rhodes of Atlanta was killed and Engineer T. L. Hamby of Smyrna, and Fireman Barney Bridges of Rocky Face, were injured when two freight trains collided head-on near that place Thursday morning on the Western & Atlantic railroad.

WIND AND SNOW

Storms and Blizzards Cause Wide-spread Disaster Over Country

SOME FROZEN TO DEATH

Deaths Nearly a Score, While Loss to Property is Estimated at Millions—Due to Sudden and Violent Temperature Changes in Central and Southern Portions of Country.

Nearly a score of deaths, several million dollars property loss and much suffering and inconvenience resulted from the violent change of temperature, the preceding storms and the succeeding cold and snow, that beset the central and southern portions of the country Saturday and Sunday.

A cold wave almost immediately rolled over the wreckage of the storms and extended in a few hours to the Gulf coast and the Atlantic seaboard. Rain turned to sleet, snapping telegraph and telephone wires, and snow followed. The temperature dropped in several places more than sixty degrees in eighteen hours.

Several persons were frozen to death by the sudden cold, shipping on the Great Lakes was damaged, and several boats were cast adrift. In some places, gas almost failed. The poor in large cities and the homeless in storm-swept regions suffered severely.

Reports received at Chicago Sunday night by the Associated Press indicate that cyclonic storms, coming between the abnormally warm period and the following cold wave, have caused death and widespread destruction in Southern Wisconsin, Eastern Iowa and Illinois Saturday.

Fourteen dead, several dying and scores of injured are reported to be lying in the wake of the storms and suffering because of their terror.

Southern Wisconsin was hardest hit, according to early reports. Near Oxfordville, Rock County, five persons are known to be dead and it is reported the list may reach twelve.

In the village of Virginia, Ill., several were found seriously, perhaps fatally, and fifty others slightly injured. In Iowa, a 50-degree drop in temperature, accompanied by a driving storm of sleet, tied up traffic many hours.

Property loss mounted up rapidly in the path of the cyclonic blizzard. Nearly every public building in Virginia, Ill., was demolished, farmers' homes were wiped out in Wisconsin and the damage was increased by the heavy downpour of rain, sleet and snow.

Severe weather conditions are reported all the way from the Rocky Mountains. In Chicago the wind blew 44 miles an hour, and in Yellowstone Park and at Helena, Mont., thermometers registered 8 degrees below zero.

At least seven lives were lost and scores of persons injured, some fatally, in a tornado which swept Rock County, Wis., at dusk Saturday night. Hundreds of thousands of dollars damage was done. Saturday night dozens of families found themselves without a roof and because the flooded roads made travel impossible, were forced to pass the night in the open fields. A cold wave followed the storm and snow and sleet added to the misery.

At Orfordville Mrs. John Clowder, 70 years old, was killed, as were also a father and two daughters of a family whose surname is Smith, and a Mrs. Breed. At Milton one person, as yet unidentified, is reported dead. Amy Korban, eight years of age, was killed when her home, just north of Janesville, was demolished. Footville, Magnolia, Pewaukee and other villages also are reported to have suffered severely.

Cotton Belt Hit Hard.

A New Orleans dispatch says the southwest cotton belt is in the grip of the coldest weather experienced at this season in many years. The cold nor'wester, which was forecast Saturday, ploughed its way across Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana last night, bolting temperatures in record-breaking fashion and giving an unmistakable touch of the real blizzard. Meagre reports show that the wind blew at the rate of 40 to 70 miles an hour and brought sudden drops of from 20 to 60 degrees in temperature.

Pensacola and West Florida were visited by a cold nor'wester between 7 and 8 o'clock Saturday morning and it is believed there has been considerable property damage on the islands and along the lower coast. The wind blew at the rate of approximately 70 miles an hour and a drop of 20 degrees in temperature was recorded within a few minutes. Frost is predicted throughout the section.

Severe winter weather, with a temperature of 20 degrees lower, prevailed throughout Kentucky Sunday night, following the heavy storm of the early morning. A heavy wind storm began shortly after midnight Saturday, unroofing barns and smaller houses and wreaking destruction to trees. A widely extended thunder storm, with heavy rain, was succeeded by hail and sleet and snow fell lightly through the rest of the day. There was a drop of 50 degrees in the temperature in the last 24 hours.

Sixteen men clinging to beacons in

THEY REFUSED FOOD

ENTIRE FAMILY STARVES TO PURGE THEIR SOULS.

A FATHER AND MOTHER, FOLLOWERS OF SELF PROMULGATED CREED, DIES WITH THEIR SON.

Details of a ghastly suicide compact involving a whole family were brought out by the Chicago police following the discovery of the emaciated forms of Herman Letsch, his wife Anna and their 12-year-old son. All had been dead several days.

Followers of a religious creed, self-promulgated, the parents had forced themselves and their son to do without food to "purge their sinful souls of lust," until starvation wiped out the whole family. From physicians' examinations, it was evident the boy had been the first to die.

On a bed was a black shroud, bearing a note reading: "This gown is for our son Herman when he is dressed for his coffin."

Apparently the parents had been too weak to put the gown on the starved form of the boy when death came, but weakened by hunger, had lain on the floor near each other, waiting for the death which came several days later for the mother, and a week later, apparently for the father.

A long and rambling letter in German criticized churches and church people, and named a Chicago church and pastor. This pastor told the police that until about four months ago the family attended church each Sunday, always contributing \$1. They ceased coming, and when the pastor asked Letsch about it, Letsch, he said, shouted, "All right, I'll get out of the church, but a new appearance of God will blast you for it."

The rambling letter said no minister was to appear at their funerals, the determination to die, is said, ran back for three years and last March 17 was the day first selected for their taking off.

An illness of the boy, neighbors said, must have delayed the suicide. The last of the three to die, the father died three days before discovery, physicians said.

FOUND DEAD IN RIVER.

Could Not Tell Whether Man Was White or Black.

A badly decomposed body was found floating down Pee-Dee river Friday morning, opposite Society Hill. The negro ferryman saw it as he started across the river and it being near the Marlboro side, he brought it out to the bank in this county. Coroner T. F. McRae held an inquest Friday afternoon and the jury returned a verdict that the deceased, unknown to the jury, came to his death in a manner unknown to the jury. It was the opinion that the body was that of a young negro man. It was clothed in a suit of blue overalls and a pair of fairly good lace shoes. The hair had disappeared and the skin had slipped from the body. There were some indications that death had been caused by drowning.

Mobile Bay, after being forced to desert the frail boats in which they were hunting or fishing, were rescued by a tug after hours exposure in the storm Sunday. Several others were seen in perilous situations, but were too distant, in shallow water to make assistance possible. They may be dead by now. One apparently disabled launch, with several women on board, drifted past one of the beacons, where several men were marooned and no report has been made of its fate.

Several boating parties, caught in the sudden gale, managed to get to the beacons marking the ship channel, their boats either swamping or going adrift. Others tried to make the shore, but with what success it will be impossible to determine until reports come in from points along both shores of the bay.

Death and destruction followed in the wake of the storm that swept Peoria, Ill., and vicinity Saturday night. Benjamin M. Welch, a motorman on the city street railway lines, was attempting to clear the tracks of a broken trolley wire when he was electrocuted. The Illinois Traction company suffered loss which will amount to thousands. Miles of poles were blown to the ground. The thermometer registered seven degrees above zero, a drop since 2 p. m. Saturday of 70 degrees.

Two persons were killed and seven seriously injured in a storm which struck Easton, Ill., Saturday night, tearing away telegraph and telephone wires, and leaving the city isolated and the tragedy of the storm untold to the world until Sunday night. Mrs. Alice Henneger, 75 years old, died of fright when her home collapsed.

Heavy damages are reported from all over Indiana, as the result of the blizzard which swept over the State Saturday night and early Sunday. Sleet and snow cover the State, and since Saturday the temperature dropped 50 to 60 degrees, and Sunday night was hovering around the ten above zero mark.

Seven men are reported missing as a result of last night's storm on Lake Michigan. They left Chicago Saturday morning for a fishing trip in a gasoline launch, and are believed to have lost their lives.

WANT THE TOGA

Will Four More Men Oppose Senator B. R. Tillman for the Senate

OR IS IT ONLY GOSSIP?

The Names of Rhett and Heyward Are Again Being Used, to Say Nothing of Lever, Carlisle, Parker and Others in Connection With the Senatorial Race.

The Columbia correspondent of the Augusta Chronicle says politics are certain in South Carolina and yet politics are uncertain to the politicians. The present political situation is one of suspense. The politicians are waiting for something to turn up; and the thing that is going to turn up may be the general assembly and its result early in January; and it may be a common announcement from some man that he will enter the field for an office.

The gubernatorial situation seems to be clearly defined with the present governor and Ira B. Jones, the only candidates in view. But wait—until after the Legislature has convened and adjourned, maybe sooner; there are several others who want to enter that race. They just naturally cannot resist. They want to try their hand again. They are "going to try, and come back."

So far all of the "big interest" has been centered around the race for governor, although there will be a race for a bigger and much more desirable office—that of the United States Senate. The question arises: Will those who have been infected by senatorial bee stand idly by and see the race between B. R. Tillman and Jasper Talbert? There are several South Carolinians more or less known for various characteristics who are keen to enter the race for the Senate, and it is a safe prediction that there will be at least six candidates in the campaign next year.

This important feature arises: What is the physical condition of Senator Tillman? Is he able physically to make a strenuous campaign? Has he political strength enough "to sit on his back porch and let the wool hat boys elect him?" These questions are vital and are being considered by all of the buzzing bee diseased individuals who have fond hopes for the senatorial toga.

Here is the situation: Jones, Tillman, Blease and Talbert are each and every man a product of the reform movement that swept the state several years ago—that is about 20 years ago. In those days they were closely allied, and then or later all played important parts—with the exception of the present governor—in administering the affairs of this State. Senator Tillman was the leader of the movement; Colonel Talbert was his chief lieutenant, and Ira B. Jones was the first speaker of the Tillman House. The present governor was a young legislator in the ranks of the reform party.

Now, here are some names that must be considered before the curtain has been rung up on that senatorial fight. A. F. Lever, of Lexington, congressman from the Seventh congressional district; Martin F. Ansel, two times governor of the State and well known attorney of Greenville; R. G. Rhett, former mayor of Charleston, and once candidate for the Senate; Howard B. Carlisle, well known attorney of Spartanburg; Lewis W. Parker, well known cotton manufacturer; John Gary Evans, former governor and defeated candidate for the Senate, and maybe D. C. Heyward, former governor.

All of these candidates or near-candidates, are well known in South Carolina and have one claim or another on the public for some kind of service rendered. At least four of them will be in the race with Senator Tillman and Colonel Talbert—that is almost certain. The curtain will be pulled up next summer and the stage will be the county seats in the State of South Carolina; the audience will be the 110,000 voters.

MEETS DEATH ON RAILS.

Whiskey Bottle Near Body Probably Tells Tale.

Sir Gilliam, a negro 25 years old, was run over and killed by an engine on the Southern Railway, near Kiblers Bridge, Newberry county, Thursday night. Body was found by the crew of the westbound passenger train Friday morning, the head being crushed in and the right arm cut off. An empty whiskey bottle was found near the body. It is supposed that Gilliam, having inebriated too freely, went to sleep on the track and thus met his death. Coroner Chapman went to the scene and held the inquest the same afternoon, the verdict being in accordance with the above facts.

A Fatal Pistol Duel.

At Monroe, La., in a pistol duel in a drug store Chas. B. Wolfson of Monroe, solicitor for a Cincinnati life insurance company, was shot and killed by Noah Gladden, a physician of that city. A dispute about the business dealings of another representative of the insurance company resulted in ill feeling between the two men.