

## BOTH GOT HELP.

McCall, of the New York Life,  
Says Parker Never

## LET ANYTHING PASS.

He Also Asserts That His Life Was Made  
Weary by Democrats Chasing Him  
For Money. He Says Parker  
Accepted Contributions when  
He Was Chairman.

Political contributions of the New York Life Insurance company and the connection of Andrew A. Hamilton of Albany with the alleged political activity of the company were the points around which the hearing before the legislative insurance investigation in New York turned on Wednesday.

President John A. McCall of the New York Life Insurance company was the chief witness and for several hours he was subjected to a fire of questions by Charles E. Hughes, counsel for the committee concerning the money presented for political purposes.

"The climax was reached when Mr. McCall declared that the soliciting of funds for campaign purposes was not confined to the Republican party in the campaign of 1904 and announced: 'My life was made weary by the Democratic candidates chasing me for money in that campaign. Some of the very men who today are being interviewed in the papers and denouncing men who contribute to campaigns were crossing my path every step I took looking for money. One day—the candidate himself, Parker—if he would show up his books when he was chairman of the Democratic State committee, it would give you a fit. He never rejected a dollar in the world. He would take every dollar that was presented to him.'

Judge Parker was chairman of the Democratic State executive committee in 1885.

Mr. McCall's statement was greeted with wild cheering, which continued until a threat was made to clear the room of listeners if the crowd did not restrain itself.

With great care the account of Andrew A. Hamilton with the company was analyzed by Mr. Hughes who asked Mr. McCall about every item and made it clear that a search was being made for political contributions.

Mr. McCall stoutly maintained that he had given Mr. Hamilton no money to be used in influencing legislation at Albany, but the admission was obtained from Mr. McCall that Hamilton's expenses at Albany were paid from the company's funds and that his accounts were not submitted to audit.

It was shown that \$235,000 has been paid to Hamilton with only a verbal accounting to President McCall and that at present Hamilton owes the company about \$60,000, but Mr. McCall said he felt sure that Hamilton, who is now in Europe, will repay this sum upon the company's demand.

The \$235,000 Mr. McCall said he was sure would be paid by Mr. Hamilton on demand of the New York Life Insurance company.

"If it is not," said Mr. McCall, "I'll be responsible and I'll pay it." Hamilton received for legal services, he said, about \$100,000 a year from the New York Life Insurance company. He was given charge of work all over the United States in the matter of legislation and taxes and represented the New York Life before legislative committees.

Taking up the campaign contributions, Mr. McCall said that in 1896 he contributed to the defeat of the silver platform, not to the defeat of the Democratic party. In other cases of campaign contributions Mr. McCall preferred to characterize them as contributions to the support of the gold platform rather than to the Republican national committee. He denied that any contributions had been made to either State or municipal campaigns at any time. He assumed the entire responsibility.

Of the campaign contributions made by Mr. McCall and George W. Perkins for the New York Life Insurance company in 1904. Mr. McCall said he did not care how many of his policy holders agreed with his action. He said he consulted no one but Mr. Perkins. "I did it on my own hook. I don't justify the use of campaign funds. I justify the use of the policy money for the benefit of the policy holders."

Replying to Mr. Hughes, he said: "I honestly believe in this instance it was justified. If you ask me if I approve of campaign contributions, I say no, a thousand times no."

"Did you really think that in 1904 the interests of the policyholders were so seriously endangered that the company ought to contribute?" asked Mr. Hughes.

"I did think so when the man who had twice voted for Bryan was a candidate on a platform framed by a committee that had by a majority of two to one rejected the gold standard."

Referring to the Democrats Mr.

McCall said: "Their shadows were across mine every move I made."

"I thank God that Bryan and free silver were beaten and that I had a share in their defeat."

Applause followed the statement but the demonstration was checked by the chairman, who said he would have the room cleared of spectators if order was not kept.

In 1892 Mr. McCall said there was no campaign contribution by the New York Life Insurance company, because both parties had gold platforms. No contribution to any State or municipal campaign funds had been made by the New York Life Insurance company since his connection with the company, said Mr. McCall.

ABSOLUTELY FALSE SAYS PARKER. Judge Alton B. Parker, Democratic candidate for President in 1904, gave the Associated Press a statement concerning President McCall's testimony relative to the soliciting of funds from the New York Life Insurance company by Democrats in 1904. The statement follows:

"My attention has been called to certain testimony said to have been given by Mr. John A. McCall while a witness before the insurance investigation committee in reply to Mr. Hughes' question whether he thought that in 1904 the interests of the policyholders were so seriously endangered that the company ought to contribute."

It is evident that Mr. McCall was laboring under great excitement in making his reply, for it is very incoherent. But if his answer is intended to convey the impression that in the campaign of 1904, I either directly or indirectly, solicited from him or his corporation or any other corporation, any money or valuable thing, his statement is absolutely false. On the contrary, I repeat now what I said before the election, that I expressly notified and directed the chairman of the executive committee of the national committee that no money should be received from corporations."

MC CALL CRAWFISHES. John A. McCall, president of the New York Life Insurance company, referring to his testimony before the legislative committee in relations to contributions to the Democratic party said Wednesday:

"The meaning I intended to convey when I mentioned Judge Parker was this: Judge Parker when a candidate for the presidency last year, did not personally ask me for campaign funds, but friends of his did so repeatedly."

Judge Parker, as chairman of the States Democratic committee several years ago, did, however, accept proffered contributions to the campaign fund."

NAME HIM SAYS SHEEHAN. William F. Sheehan's attention was called to the testimony of Mr. McCall and he said:

"I was chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic national committee last year. There was not a single man connected with the Democratic national campaign that solicited a dollar from Mr. McCall. If any such person made any such solicitation Mr. McCall should name him."

## GETS TEN YEARS.

For Putting Snake's Heads and Rep-  
tiles in a Well.

A dispatch from Laurens to The State says Wednesday in the court of general sessions John Miller, a young negro farm hand, was convicted of administering poison with intent to kill and was given a sentence of ten years in the State prison. The indictment under which Miller was tried charged Wash Carwile and Miller with attempting to poison an entire family, consisting of Mr. E. W. Ferguson, who resides near Clinton, his wife, mother, and aunt and some of the colored servants and hands employed on the place, by placing in the well, from which every one on the premises used water, a bag containing a snake's head, a frog, a lizard and a quantity of stuff said to have been a composition of match heads and other things of a poisonous character.

The fact that Mr. Ferguson and other members of the family became very ill about the same time led to an investigation which revealed the presence of the horrible mixture in the drinking water. Carwile and Miller were suspected of the deed. Miller was promptly arrested but Carwile escaped and has not been apprehended yet. Both negroes and their families quit using the water on Sunday before the Ferguson's were made sick on Tuesday.

It was brought out in the trial Wednesday that the negroes were close friends and during the year had given Mr. Ferguson considerable trouble, complaining that they were not being treated right and that they would even up things when their time was out. On the 12th of July their contract being out, they were paid off. Three days later the case was found in the well. It was a bold deed and Judge Manning said in passing sentence on Miller that the ten year limit was too light. William R. Riekey, acting solicitor, conducted prosecution with signal tact and ability.

## The Right Spirit.

The Marion Star, which favors the dispensary system, deprecates any attempt to nullify the result of the election, and calls upon dispensaryites to aid in carrying out the new order of affairs. This is the proper spirit, for nothing can be gained by attempting to force any particular thing upon the people through technicalities of the law, or endeavoring to retard or hinder the majority in carrying out its wishes.

## CHARGE PROVED

By the Confessions of Geo. W.  
Perkins and J. A. McCall.

## WHAT PARKER SAYS.

All the Big Corporations Contributed  
Money to the Republican Campaign  
Fund Last Year, and the Men  
Who did It Should be  
Punished.

Former Chief Judge Alton B. Parker, last year the Democratic candidate for President of the United States, in an interview at Esopus, N. Y., recently, referred to the charges made by him in the Presidential campaign last fall, that corporation funds were being used in aid of the Republican campaign. To a correspondent of the Associated Press who called at Rosemount, Judge Parker's home, and asked him if he had anything to say in relation to the statement made by Vice-President George W. Perkins, of the New York Life Insurance Company, before the Legislature committee investigating the insurance business, to the effect that President John A. McCall, of that company, had caused a contribution of about \$50,000 to be made last year to the Republican national campaign fund, Judge Parker said:

"Yes, I believe I ought to say, now that there is no political excitement to distract the public attention, that the president of the New York Life was not the only such contributor. The officers of other great life insurance companies, such as the Equitable and the Mutual, also contributed from the policy holders' fund for the campaign purposes last year. The underlying principles which divide the great mass of the people into parties have no effect upon such men. Their one inquiry is, will the party organization in its hour of triumph remember our generosity and respond to our demands? Of course, the organization does remember, for it expects a similar contribution next time. And the expectation is not in vain. Last year was not the first time. Such contributions had been made before in national, State and municipal elections."

"The officers responsible for these raids upon the treasuries of corporations have received their reward in unfettered management of different insurance corporations; in unembarrassed raids upon the public through trusts—condemned by both common and statute law; in refusal to punish criminally the officers of railroad and other corporations violating the laws; and in statutory permission to manufacture corporations and to levy tribute on the people."

"There can be no hope of checking the unlawful aggressions of officers of great corporations so long as they may thus form a quasi-partisanship with the organization of the dominant political party. For in the hour when the administrative official seeks to punish the offender, he is reminded by the head of the organization of the magnitude of the contributions of the corporation."

"There is, however, something worse, if possible, than the escape of such offenders from justice. It is the gradual demoralization of voters and the dulling of the public conscience by the efforts to make these vast sums of money procure the ballot they were intended to procure, corruptly and otherwise."

"What has been proved in the case of the New York Life will undoubtedly be proved in the other cases. The facts exist and honest and able counsel backed by an honest committee will undoubtedly bring them out for the public good."

"Were there an investigation of railroad, manufacturing and other corporations it would be found that these corporation officers who put their hands into the treasury and took out moneys belonging to widows and orphans to help secure a partisan triumph."

"That their acts were unlawful and their purposes corrupt goes without saying. They intended to have the money used, as it was, in corrupting the electorate. Mr. Perkins makes the point that Mr. John A. McCall, the president of the New York Life, is a Democrat. Apparently he would have the public assume that when Mr. McCall unlawfully and wrongfully contributed these funds—the company's share probably as a member of the underwriting syndicate—it was evidence of political virtue, rather than misconduct."

"The truth about it is, and I say it without feeling, but emphatically, that men like McCall have no political convictions that stand in the way of their personal advantage. Such men desire the triumph of that party which will better serve their personal financial interests and will—through contributions, past, present and future—continue to protect these interests by lenient legislation and by pretense at execution of law which shall be tenderly blind to all their offenses. That party they espouse in the court room, and contribute to it of the moneys they hold in trust, and occasionally a little of their own."

"It is not my purpose to claim that the Democratic party, subjected to

the temptations which have overcome the other party during the last four years, would have acted differently. Mere party advantage should not be sought from the disclosures made in this investigation. But the facts should be diligently sought, that the people may become so aroused that they will insist upon legislation making it a criminal offense for officers to contribute corporate funds for political purposes and depriving the apparently successful candidates of their offices."

"Efforts in that direction have been making in different States since November last, and particularly in this State. But the Republican organization would not consent to it, so the Legislature defeated the bills. And the organization never will consent until an arduous public sentiment shall threaten legislators with political oblivion who fail to enact effective laws upon the subject."

## SLIGHT DETERIORATION.

Cotton Condition Not as Good as a  
Week Ago.

Section Director Bauer weekly crop report says the mean temperature for the week ending Monday, September 18th, was slightly below normal, due to very cool weather early in the week and warm at its close. The extremes of temperature were a maximum of 96 degrees at Blackville on the 12th, and a minimum of 57 degrees at Cheraw on the 15th. There was slightly less than the normal amount of bright sunshine over the southern and eastern counties and about normal amount in the central and western counties.

There were numerous showers over the eastern and southern counties, and very little rain, in many places none—over the western ones. Excessive rainfall occurred in Florence and Darlington counties, in the latter there were 8 inches recorded in 24 hours. Lands were washed, streams flooded and bridges carried away, and crops were seriously damaged on uplands as well as low lands. Generally the week's precipitation was needed and proved beneficial. Over the western and northern counties the ground is very dry and late crops are suffering for moisture. Streams and wells are becoming low, and it is too dry for fall plowing and for seeding oats. Frequent showers interrupted farm work along the coast and to a lesser degree in a few interior southern counties, while the weather was favorable for continuous work over the greater portion of the state.

There was a slight deterioration in the condition of cotton due, mainly, to premature opening caused by rust and drought. On sandy lands the crop is nearly all open and most of it picked while over the state generally it is opening fast. Growth and fruiting have stopped, but this is immaterial, as what fruitage would be taken on after this time would not mature. Caterpillars have appeared in Berkeley county on cotton, which is the only report of damage of insects this week. Late corn is in need of rain. There is a slight deterioration of minor crops due to want of moisture, over the western parts and a slight improvement in the eastern portions. Fall truck has improved, and recently planted seeds are germinating well. Rice harvest made good progress. Much hay and other forage was saved in prime condition.

## LONG LOST COMMISSION

Returned to the Gallant Soldier Who  
Lost It in Battle.

A dispatch from Patterson, N. J., says a commission as captain of the Twenty-fifth New Jersey volunteers which was lost by Capt. Archibald Graham on the battlefield of Fredericksburg, Va., was returned to Capt. Graham's widow Wednesday by Chief Justice Walter Clark of the supreme court of North Carolina. Judge Clark found the commission after the battle was over. He sent it to the State adjutant general's office in Trenton and asked that it be forwarded to the owner. He accompanied it with a letter saying that he had intended to return it many years ago but had mislaid and forgotten it. He wrote:

"This commission was found where only a brave man could have carried it—beneath the plunging fire of the Washington artillery on Mare's Heights, just behind us and the even more wasting fire of our infantry line behind the stone wall at the foot of the heights. We broke seven successive lines of battle to pieces at that point, for nature had made the position impregnable. I was then but 14 years of age, but I remember well that my astonishment at the recklessness of sending brave men on such a hopeless mission was only exceeded by my admiration of the steadiness and gallantry of the men who endeavored to execute it."

"I do not know to what bridge the Twenty-fifth New Jersey belonged and hence do not know in which of these charges Capt. Graham shared, but I was particularly struck with that made by Thomas Meagher's Irish brigade, whose line came up almost to the muzzles of our guns. We recognized that line by the green flag with the sunburst on it as well as by its reckless daring. My most respectable compliments to Mrs. Graham and to her son, who, as I see is a member of the profession to which I have the honor to belong."

## Found Dead.

A negro, Rachael Burkett, was found dead near her home at Johnston. Coroner's inquest rendered a verdict that death resulted from a broken neck, caused by unknown persons.

## THE TRUTH AT LAST.

The Big Corporations Put Up the  
Boodle For the  
Republican Party to Buy Up the  
Last Election. What the Pres-  
dent Ought to Do.

The testimony of Mr. Perkins of the New York Life Insurance Company that \$50,000 of the policyholders' money was pledged and \$48,702.50 paid into the campaign fund of the Republican party last year, to be employed in promoting the election of Mr. Roosevelt, has stirred up many stories of campaign contributions by the great corporate interests. A dispatch to The Chicago Record-Herald from Washington says that it is very freely stated at the capital now that the meat packers of Chicago, members of the beef trust, which Commissioner Garfield has since declared to be a poor, suffering organization, unjustly accused by the public of extortion, paid \$100,000 to Mr. Roosevelt's campaign purse. According to the correspondent's statement the contribution of the packers was first put at \$50,000, the same as the amount asked of the New York Life, but it was afterwards raised to \$100,000. The correspondent continues with this interesting information:

After the packing companies had contributed, representations were made to the brewers and whiskey interests that it would be to their benefit to give large sums, and the money was forthcoming. During the campaign the agents of the department of commerce and labor were at work investigating the affairs of the packers. The original sum contributed by the packers was about what they normally give to a campaign fund, and the later contribution doubled it. It is stated that Secretary Cortelyou knew nothing of the source of the campaign contributions. "Cornelius N. Bliss, treasurer of the national committee, and his assistant, C. H. Duell, were the only men who knew absolutely where all campaign contributions came from," said a politician today. "In the West Charles G. Dawes collected the funds. He introduced many men whose contributions were wanted to Mr. Cortelyou at luncheons which were arranged for the purpose. Mr. Cortelyou solicited no contributions from these men, but merely talked over the campaign with them."

In commenting on the above the Charleston Evening Post says: "President Roosevelt denounced Judge Parker most fiercely because he dared to condemn these collections of money from the corporations and to draw the inevitable conclusion that they were made with expectation of favors from the administration and therefore, with implication of such by the agents of Mr. Roosevelt, who had not been repudiated by that virtuous gentleman. Now we know that the New York Life gave a large sum of money and also that it was given in just the way Judge Parker said last October that such contributions were made. Here are Judge Parker's words: 'Shall the creations of government—many of which pursue illegal methods—control our elections, control them by moneys belonging to their stockholders—moneys not given in the open and charged upon the books as money paid for political purposes, but hidden away by false bookkeeping?' The item of the New York Life's contribution was so entered on the books that even the treasurer of the company, who drew the check for the amount, did not know what its purpose was and it became necessary to call the highest executive officers of the company to explain it."

"But isn't Mr. Roosevelt to stir up his spirit at this juncture and denounce somebody? He can't denounce Judge Parker again because the truth of his charges is established. But he might denounce Mr. Bliss for not telling him of the embarrassing obligations he had contracted. Except that he may never have consulted Mr. Bliss about the matter during the campaign, it being agreed in advance that all assurances of clean campaigning should come to the President from Mr. Cortelyou, who, himself, should have nothing to do with anything that was not clean. But one thing Mr. Roosevelt might do, namely, to instruct Mr. Cortelyou to publish now the whole list of campaign contributions made to the Republican fund last year and specifically declare himself free of any obligation to those contributors, whatever engagements his agents may have made when they secured the money. Mr. Roosevelt likes to do sensational things. Here's a chance for him."

## A Ghostly Find.

At Boston, Mass., the police were called up to investigate the death of a woman whose dismembered body, wrapped in white oil cloth, was found in a green leather suit case in the wate, near the Winthrop Yacht Club house, early Thursday night. There were no marks by which the remains could be identified. It is thought the woman was the victim of a careless operation. The intestines had been removed. The body had evidently been dismembered by a sharp knife. The cuts were clean and no bones were broken.

## Comes High.

Claude A. Swanson, democratic nominee for governor of Virginia, has filed a statement showing that it cost him nearly \$10,000 or two years salary, to secure the nomination, all of which was for legitimate expenses \$1,500 of this was for the assessment.

## AWFUL STORY

Of a Murderous Attack Made on  
J. D. Hawkins by

## OTHER WHITE MEN.

The Victim of the Murderous Attack.  
Who Was Left for Dead, Revives  
and Tells How He Was Laid  
on the Rail Road Track  
to be Run Over.

The Columbia State of last Wednesday says Sheriff Jennings of Pickens County arrived in Columbia on Tuesday of last week with a warrant for John Henderson and Tom Vaughn, who was in jail there charged with the murderous assault upon J. D. Hawkins near Calhoun more than two weeks ago. The Sheriff got the prisoners and returned to Pickens with them on Wednesday.

The State says Henderson and Vaughn are the two men who were arrested in the weave room of the Olympia cotton mill by Deputy Sheriff's Knox and Cabhart last Thursday afternoon, September 14 as the result of telephone communication from Sheriff Gilreath of Greenville.

It was not known at that time whether the crime was committed in Greenville or Pickens county and the delay in removing the men from the Reiland jail has been due to the fact that it was necessary to wait until Hawkins had sufficiently regained his sense to tell a coherent story of the effort to take his life.

He has now improved sufficiently to do this and reiterates what he stated at a former interval of consciousness, that Henderson and Vaughn are the men who attacked him and placed his almost helpless and senseless body on the track of the Southern railway to be crushed by an oncoming train, so as to conceal the crime that had been committed.

Sheriff Jennings stated that from the information now at hand it seems that Hawkins, who resides at the Brandon mill in Greenville, was on Saturday afternoon, September 2, about to take a train for Easley, where he intended to attend a meeting of the Old Fellows lodge, and he had on his person \$100 belonging to the order. This money he showed to several men with whom he was associating that afternoon and a plot to rob him was evidently determined upon by them. After attempting several ruses to get him to a point where the robbery could be committed without fear of discovery, finally one of them told Hawkins a scandalous story concerning his family and when Hawkins indignantly resented the falsehood he was told that if he would go with them the men could carry him to the man who had said it and would furnish proof of its truth.

It is supposed that that night they got in an empty freight car of a passing freight train and rode as far as Calhoun, where they got off and started on foot toward the Seneca river. When about half way to the river and near a saw mill, Hawkins' companions attacked him with heavy scantlings, striking several terrific blows on the head and one on his left arm, which broke it between the wrist and the elbow. He was also given a jab in his back with the splintered end of a broken scantling, which made a frightful wound. The blows on the wounded man's head had rendered him almost unconscious but not entirely so, as the assailants supposed. Hawkins, bleeding and unable to raise his hand to help himself, heard them discuss the best way to dispose of his body. It was agreed by them to throw his body in the Seneca river and gathering it up they started toward the river bank, but when about half way they saw the watchman of the bridge approaching with his lighted lantern. Although he soon disappeared this caused them to change their plan and it was then agreed to place the body on the railroad track to be mangled under the wheels of the next train. This was done and the would-be murderers quickly disappeared in the darkness. Hawkins, dimly realizing that certain death awaited him unless he could crawl from the track, made a supreme effort and managed to drag his body to the outside of the track and roll down the embankment. It will be remembered that his groans were heard by Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Chapman, who were passing on their way to church the next morning, and the half dead man was found and cared for at their home.

Henderson and Vaughn were seen at the jail Tuesday and asked for a statement but they vigorously denied any knowledge of or connection with the affair. They said that they were in the company of Hawkins in Greenville during the day but that they did not see him at night, as they were both at the Magnolia cafe and later at a lawn party at the residence of Mr. Whitesides. They claim to be able to produce proof of this alibi. Hawkins' statement is conclusive proof that the assault occurred in Pickens county and the entire matter is now in the hands of Sheriff Jennings.

## Will Hang.

Commander Johnson, a white man, has been convicted of the murder of Rev. H. D. Grainger in Horry County and sentenced to hang the second Friday in December. An appeal will probably be taken.