

TAKES THE OATH

Gov. Ansel Is Inducted into Office Once Again.

MAKES NEW REPORT

His Inaugural Speech Was Very Short and Contains Two Important Recommendations: That Drainage Commission be Created and Good Roads Problem be Tackled.

In his second inaugural address delivered Wednesday afternoon, immediately after the oath of office had been administered to him, Governor Ansel said:

Gentlemen of the General Assembly and my fellow citizens: For the second time I am here to assume the duties and responsibilities of the highest State officer in the gift of the people. For a second time, by the votes of the people, I am exalted to the position of governor of this great commonwealth. I am truly grateful for this manifestation of confidence and esteem and I am fully sensible of my inability to discharge fully the duties incumbent upon me without your valuable and necessary assistance. I plead for a continuance of the sympathy and help that you have given me during the past two years.

I have endeavored to discharge the duties of my office with fidelity and an eye single to the best interests of all the people. That I have made mistakes goes without saying, but they have been of the head and not of the heart.

South Carolina has made much progress in moral, educational and material lines in the past few years and people are fully alive to the great possibilities of even greater progress in the years to come and we see the signs of prosperity on every hand. We should be paying more attention, however, to the conservation of our many natural resources—our land, forests and water-courses. Much thought is now being given to this subject in all the States of the union, and we should not lag behind.

There is now being utilized in this State one hundred and seventy-five thousand horse-power of water-power to generate electricity and for other purposes. There is still about one hundred and seventy-five thousand horse-power of water-power undeveloped. My belief is that before many years this power, now going to waste, will be harnessed and used to help supply the needs of our growing industries.

Our farmers are producing a reasonable income and profit, and as the farmer is the only producer of those things which go to sustain life, every inducement should be given to the boy to "stay on the farm."

In the manufacture of cotton, we are second, in number of spindles, to but one State in the union. Had I time, I could give the out-put of the mills, the value of the product and the number of employees.

The educational institutions of the State are sending out each year young men and women well equipped for the battle of life and there is work for all of them to do. The country is calling for educated young men and women.

I desire, at this time, to refer to two matters, which I regard as very important to the future progress of the State and which are not mentioned in my annual message:

The time has come in my judgment when we should give some attention to the question of the drainage of our swamps and wet lands. There are in this State over three million acres of these lands that can be reclaimed at a reasonable cost. The question naturally arises, what can we do? I suggest that you appoint a drainage commission whose duties it shall be to get up all the data as to where these lands are located; the probable cost of reclaiming and the best plan of paying for the drainage. Let this commission report to the general assembly and then intelligent action can be taken.

Another important matter that should engage our attention is the one of "good roads." Every good citizen of the State is interested in this vital question. Conventions and conferences are being held in many of the States to discuss it. The governors of most of the States are calling the attention of their legislatures to it. Some of the counties in this State have gone to work and are making good roads. That they are making good roads, that they are making them in all the counties every one will admit. The work that is done should be of permanent nature, and it seems to me that, in order that the necessary information may be obtained as to the best method of making good roads and the possible cost of such method, the department of agriculture should be charged with the duty of getting this data and reporting the same to you.

In North Carolina, the duties of road commissioners are placed upon the State geologists, in other States, road commissioners are appointed for this work.

I come to congratulate you, my fellow citizens, upon what has been done along all these lines, and to ask that each of you will do his full duty in helping forward all that makes for the betterment of our people.

And now, as I take upon myself for a second time, the responsibilities and duties of this office, I ask that you will uphold my hands in every good work, and, by your generous help and co-operation, give me that encouragement I have a right to expect at your hands. By

MILITARY INSPECTION

ADJUTANT GENERAL BOYD ISSUES ORDERS TUESDAY.

The United States War Department and State Itinerary Arranged for Various Companies.

Adjutant General Boyd has issued his orders for the inspection of the militia of the State, including all headquarters, armories and the companies. The inspections begin in March, Edgefield being the first place visited, and will end the latter part of April at Laurens.

The inspections will be made for the war department by Lieut. Chas. H. Cabanis, Jr., now stationed in Columbia, and for the State by Col. Wm. T. Brock, assistant adjutant general.

The list of places with dates for inspections is given as follows:

Edgefield, March, 8—Company F, Second Infantry.

Aiken, March 9—Unassigned company of infantry.

Bamberg, March 10—Company I, Third Infantry.

Barnwell, March 11—Company E, Third Infantry.

Orangeburg, March 12—Company L, Third Infantry.

Florence, March 15—Company G, Third Infantry.

Sumter, March 16—Company L, Second Infantry.

Timmonsville, March 17—Company I, Second Infantry.

Conway, March 18—Company H, Third Infantry.

Georgetown, March 19—Headquarters, Third Infantry, Company F, Third Infantry.

Waterboro, March 22—Company K, Third Infantry.

Charleston, March 23, 24, 25, 26—Companies A, B, C, and D, Third Infantry; Third detachment hospital corps.

New Brookland, March 27—Company M, Second Infantry.

Columbia, March 29, 30, 31, April 1—General headquarters; headquarters First brigade; headquarters Second Infantry; Companies B, C, and D, Second Infantry.

Florence, April 2—Company H, Second Infantry.

Darlington, April 5—Company K, Second Infantry.

Hartsville, April 6—Company G, Second Infantry.

Bennettsville, April 7—Company E, Second Infantry.

Cheraw, April 8—Company F, First Infantry.

Camden, April 9—Company A, Second Infantry; Second detachment hospital corps.

Lancaster, April 12—Unassigned company of infantry.

Liberty Hill, April 13—Company B, First Infantry.

Rock Hill, April 14—Company H, First Infantry.

Fort Mill, April 15—Company K, First Infantry.

Winnabow, April 16—Company M, Third Infantry.

Cornwell, April 17—Company G, First Infantry.

Yorkville, April 19—Headquarters, First Infantry; Company L, First Infantry.

Spartanburg, April 20—Company I, First Infantry, band, First Infantry.

Union, April 21—Company M, First Infantry.

Clifton, April 22—Company C, First Infantry.

Greenville, April 23—Company A, First Infantry.

Anderson, April 26—Company E, First Infantry.

Laurens, April 27—Company D, First Infantry.

TILLMAN WON'T BE MUZZLED.

Says Senate Can't Stop Him From Roasting Roosevelt.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Prompted probably by the case with which Representative Willett, of New York, was suppressed in the house Monday in his denunciation of the president, Republican leaders friendly to Mr. Roosevelt have under consideration a move to muzzle Senator Tillman when he undertakes to make good his promise to attack the occupant of the white house.

It is stated that they will try to invoke a rule that will put an entire quietus on the "pitchfork senator," or compel him to stick strictly to parliamentary language in dealing with the president.

"They can't do it," was Senator Tillman's declaration when asked concerning the movement. "I am going to criticize Theodore Roosevelt officially. I have no doubt that his friends in the senate would like to muzzle me, but the speech will be made. I am at work on it now, but I won't be ready to deliver it for two or three weeks. I am in no hurry."

BELIEVES IN MARRIAGE.

Two People Over Seventy Years of Age Marry.

Valdosta, Ga., Jan. 20.—Former Legislator John W. Hagan, present chairman of the county commission of Lowndes county, and Mrs. Thomas B. Hodges, a widow, were married today. Both are septuagenarians, and the marriage is the bride's fourth venture, and the bridegroom's third. Mr. Hagan was the Populist party leader a number of years ago here. Both husband and wife are wealthy, the wife owning property here valued at \$75,000.

thus working together, we shall make South Carolina second to none in this union of indestructible States.

BRUTAL MURDER

SO AS A YOUNG WIFE COULD BE STOLEN.

One Italian Dead and Another Dying as a Result of a Kidnapping Scrape.

Middletown, N. Y., Jan. 21.—A brutal murder, which had as its object the kidnapping of the young bride of one of the victims, was committed just outside of this city two nights ago by three Italians.

The victim was Finizio Gaetano, who was instantly killed, and Scanton Carmino, his friend, who is dying in a local hospital from wounds inflicted by shots from a revolver.

The bodies of both men were found stretched across the railroad tracks near the scene of the tragedy, where they had been placed with the evident intent of hiding the crime.

Mrs. Gaetano was found tonight by the authorities in an Italian shack on the outskirts of the city. She was in a serious condition, as a result of nervous shock, exposure and ill treatment, to which she had been subjected.

She told the authorities she had been taken to the shack immediately after the shooting and held there, two of the men remaining until shortly before noon.

Gaetano was recently married in Italy and reached New York with his young bride only last Monday. The couple came direct to Middletown and Tuesday night, in company with Carmino, a mutual friend, were walking along a road about two miles from this city. Suddenly they were set upon by three Italians armed with revolvers, and Gaetano and Carmino were shot down.

GOVERNOR'S SALARY RAISED

And the Salaries of Other State Officers Fixed.

Columbia, Jan. 21.—The State Senate passed a bill today fixing the Governor's salary at \$4,000 and the other State officers at \$2,250, except Adjutant and Inspection General, who will get only \$2,000. The bill also fixes the salary of the Superintendent of the Penitentiary at \$2,250 per annum. The vote on the bill was as follows:

Yeas—Appel, Bass, Bates, Carpenter, Christensen, Clifton, Croft, Graydon, Hardin, Hough, Johnston, Kelley, Lide, Mauldin, McKelthan, Montgomery, Otts, Sinkler, Smith, Spivey, Stewart, Sullivan, Summers, Walker, Waller, Weston, Williams, Total, 27.

Nays—Black, Carlisle, Crosson, Earle, Forrest, Griffin, Harvey, Johnson, Laney, Muckenfuss, Rainford, Rogers, Wharton. Total 13.

ARRANGES FOR HIS FUNERAL.

Seeks Brother Masons and Kills Himself at Their Door.

New York, Jan. 20.—After arranging with an undertaker to have his body cremated, paying for an urn in which to place his ashes, Thomas Hutchings, said to be a Harlem real estate dealer, walked into West Twentieth street police station yesterday and asked to talk with some one who was a Mason, that he might tell him his troubles. He was referred to the stationhouse at Sixth avenue and West Twenty-third street, where he was told he would find a number of Masons.

Hutchings started, but paused just outside the door, drew a revolver and shot himself through the head, dying instantly. Hutchings had been in a particularly jovial mood, while talking with the undertaker, and neither the latter nor the policemen at the Twentieth street station had any suspicion as to his sanity or intentions.

WIFE WAS TOO MEEK.

Brutal Crime by Pennsylvania Farmer for Queer Cause.

Seranton, Pa., Jan. 19.—Griffith VanEleet, a farmer with his wife, near Suquehanna, shot and killed his wife for the simple reason that she was entirely too docile to live with him.

When she smooch her on one cheek, she turned the other, and it angered him to such an extent that he chased her on the main road for almost half a mile and then put a bullet through her. Later, when the posse that was quickly organized, went after VanEleet, he faced the angry citizens and turned the gun upon himself, putting a bullet through his heart.

SHOCKS IN TURKEY.

Smyrna, Turkey, Jan. 19.—Sharp earthquake shocks were experienced here this morning. No local damage was done. Reports received here from Phocaea, twenty-five miles to the northwest, say that a number of houses fell, and that three persons were killed. Buildings were damaged in other towns.

DEATH PENALTY

Provided for Attempts at Criminal Assault on women.

A MUCH NEEDED LAW

The Proposed Law Leaves to the Discretion of Trial Judge Commutation of Sentence to Life Imprisonment—The Bill Passes Senate by Good Majority After Discussion.

Columbia, Jan. 22.—Senator Wharton's bill to prescribe the punishment for attempt to ravish was passed to third reading today, with amendments. As the bill now stands the provisions are:

1. Attempts to ravish are placed upon the same plane as actual commission of the crime, in so far as the death penalty is provided.

2. It is left to the discretion of the trial judge to commute sentence to life imprisonment.

3. The victim shall be allowed to testify before the court stenographer and attorneys, the same to be read to the jury in open court.

Senator Kelley was opposed to the bill, because, as he argued, the mere mention of such a crime was sufficient generally in the courts to convict a negro. He thought the change to make the attempt a capital crime was too radical.

Senator Carlisle was of the opinion that something ought to be done to do away with lynching law, and thought that the passage of this bill would to a large extent accomplish this result.

Senator Graydon opposed the measure on the ground that it was a dangerous bill, in that if a mistake were made it was irrevocable. In some cases, he said, there might be convictions upon testimony of women of no character, and that in this way very often men might be sent to their death who were entirely innocent.

Senator Wharton, the author of the bill, made an eloquent plea for its passage. To protect the motherhood of the State was its first and main object, and also to reduce the number of lynchings in South Carolina. The jurors are intelligent and would see to it that no injustice is done under the provisions of the bill. Col. Wharton argued that the mere fact that the brute does not accomplish his purpose when surprised by someone is nothing to his credit, and the law should not favor him because of this circumstance.

Senator Carlisle stated the law would protect the innocent persons. But he cited the case where a lady might, in order to be rid of the embarrassment of testifying before the whole court room, say that there was an attempt. If the actual crime had been committed under the law today, the man would be sentenced to death, yet under the testimony as offered he would get at the most thirty years in the penitentiary.

"We'll never stop lynching until we have such a law as this," said Mr. Carlisle.

On the motion to strike out the enacting words, which motion was offered by the Senator from Lee, Mr. Kelley, the vote resulted as follows:

Yeas—Bass, Bates, Clifton, Earle, Graydon, Griffin, Kelley, Laney, Montgomery, Sinkler, Summers—Total, 11.

Nays—Appel, Carlisle, Carpenter, Christensen, Croft, Crosson, Hardin, Harvey, Hough, Johnston, Kelley, Lide, Mauldin, McKelthan, Muckenfuss, Otts, Rainford, Spivey, Stewart, Sullivan, Wallace, Watson, Wharton—Total, 24.

So the motion to strike out the enacting words of the bill failed to pass.

Senator Appel, in offering an amendment to leave it with the circuit judge as to the commuting of sentence to life imprisonment, explained that circumstances sometimes causes the judge to be in doubt as to the guilt of the men on trial whom very probably the jury might have convicted without recommendation to the mercy of the court. Senator Wharton's original bill provided that when the jury recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the court the term of service might be ten years or more.

Senator Appel's amendment makes it in the power of the trial judge to commute the sentence to life imprisonment in case there should arise some doubt in his mind.

Senator Weston thought that in such a case this provision of Mr. Appel's would be necessary as the judges now have the power of setting aside verdicts which they believe are inconsistent with the facts in a case. Senator Appel explained that the jury might at times act upon feeling, but the judge in his calm deliberation might see something which the jurors have overlooked, and that the provision is, therefore, a good one.

Senator Mauldin agreed with Mr. Appel and said that we owed it to civilization to protect the women, however there was a danger line, and the provision proposed would throw around the necessary safeguards. He lamented the fact that now the negroes are doing such crimes which before the war were not known. There was considerable discussion upon Senator Appel's amendment. It being pointed out that this would probably do away with new trials in such cases to a large extent. The amendment was passed.

The bill was passed to third reading with the amendment as hereinafter explained.

AWFUL SCENES

Described by Some Americans Who Were in the

GREAT EARTHQUAKE

That Destroyed Several Italian Cities and Killed Nearly Three Hundred Thousand People—They Say Naples Is a Veritable Hospital and Grave—A Graphic Picture.

New York, Jan. 18.—The first Americans to tell of having been in the Italian earthquake and witnessed its scene of death and destruction, amid which they said they were practically imprisoned for two days, reached New York recently. They tell heartrending stories of the sick and dying refugees, who had been brought to Naples. "The entire city," one of them said, "was both a hospital and a grave."

"Persons in all walks of life," said Dr. Marsh, "took part in relief work. The publicans of street peddlers and the automobiles of the rich were alike used to transport the dead and wounded. When a relief ship from Messina whistled in the bay hundreds of people crowded down to the quays to help out. Mentally as well as physically the refugees showed the awful effect of the calamity. Many had gone insane and had to be locked up."

"We left Naples for Reggio, opposite Messina, Sicily, on the evening of December 27," says Mr. Alvin Hurford. "There was no sleeper on the train, so Mr. Moeller and myself bunked on the seats of our compartment. About 5:15 Mr. Moeller said he heard a heavy detonation like that of nearby thunder. I must have been asleep at the time, for I do not remember hearing such a sound."

"We had no idea that there had been an earthquake, and that we were even then invading the devastated region until we began to see in the gray sunrise shattered buildings. Even then we were not sure what had happened. We were the only English speaking passengers on the train. I thought at first the ruined buildings were the relics of the former Calabrian earthquake."

"Meanwhile, our fears were aroused more and more by the sight of soldiers, who seemed to pour down upon us at every station until the train was jammed almost solid with them. At one station a large quantity of provisions was loaded on the train. The rain then began to pelt down, a rain that seemed a veritable waterfall, the torrential kind that so often follows an earthquake."

"A little further on we were horrified to see people crouching near the ground, and many of them bleeding, as if just extricated from a railroad wreck. Some were almost naked. We guessed that there had been an earthquake, but still we were not positive. When we tried to learn by means of gestures what had happened, the inhabitants would flee in terror."

At last I heard the English language, and though spoken brokenly by an Italian Red Cross Officer, who had for a time lived in America and returned to his native land to serve in the army, so that he might make his home in Italy in his old age without being arrested as a deserter, his words were like music. He told us what had happened, and said that Palmi, just over the hill, was almost entirely destroyed. Beyond the tracks had been torn apart by the shock, so that it was impossible to proceed further.

"Around us the scenes of suffering were indescribable. We saw men and women with broken arms and ribs, moaning and groaning or writhing in silent agony up and down the roadways. I saw several old women, naked to the waist, with a bunch of rags tied with strings that did not reach by six inches to their knee caps. Children from four to fifteen, bleeding and hurt and crying, kept coming continually toward us from over the hills."

"We walked over the hill and saw the ruins of Palmi before. Five hours before 14,000 people had peacefully slept where now we heard one vast mausoleum in which the head were buried beneath heaps of broken rock, mortar, twisted iron columns, skeleton walls just ready to topple and a forest of splintered timbers. It made me think of Pliny's description of the destruction of Pompeii."

"Now began the task of loading the wounded on ships. The dead were left in the ruins."

"Those that died on the road were laid in trenches on the roadside. Many frightful scenes were being enacted on every side. On reaching Naples we found that Palermo was packed with refugees and that ships were bringing them in by the thousands to the hospitals at Naples. Most of them, as they were carried past us, moaned in agony."

"Others died while being carried from the ship. Most of those who had died on the voyage were left on the ship. The scenes here in Naples were worse than in the earthquake-stricken district. The streets were constantly filled with wagons carrying the dead, dying and wounded."

"All kinds of buildings had been turned into hospitals and in them all manner of heart-rending scenes were enacted—wives crying for their husbands, children for their mothers and mothers for their babes."

"Soldiers shot men down on the slightest suspicion. On one occasion seventeen looters were killed."

TEDDY WAS RIGHT

SENATOR FRAZIER DEFENDS ROOSEVELT'S CAUSE

And Says the South Will Never Submit to Negro Domination or Allow the Social Bars Lowered.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Senator Frazier, of Tennessee today spoke on the Brownsville affair, and opposed the passage of any one of the pending bills for the re-enlistment of the negro soldiers of the 25th regiment, who were discharged without honor by the President.

"Whenever," declared Mr. Frazier, "any question arises affecting the negro there are certain people, including the negro himself, who seem to think that he should be dealt with in an exceptional and unusual way; that he is to be treated as the ward of the nation, and must be the constant object of its care and solicitude."

"If those people in every section of the country who are especially solicitous of the negro's welfare would, by act and word, teach the negro that he is to be shown no exceptional consideration, but must stand or fall on his conduct and merit alone, they would render him incalculable benefit, and the country a lasting service."

Analyzing the testimony taken in various investigations, Mr. Frazier said there was no question as to the guilt of any soldiers of the 25th regiment. He justified the President in his discharge of the entire body of troops, because of the impossibility of fixing the guilt upon particular soldiers. Speaking of the treatment of the negro by the people of the South, Mr. Frazier said:

"I would not be entirely frank if I did not say that upon certain phases of the race question, I, in common with the rest of the South, have stood, and I believe will ever stand, firm and unalterably. First, never against will the negro race be allowed to politically dominate and control a sovereign State of this Union. To do so would be to enthrone ignorance and give it dominion over intelligence, and to bring back the rapid and utter reckless debauchery of the Reconstruction era. Second, the social barrier, which separates the races will never be allowed to be lowered. To do so would destroy the purity and integrity of the white race and shock the sensibilities and outrage the moral sense of the Caucasian race the world over."

"For forty years, in patience and kindness the people of the South have wrestled with this problem," he said in conclusion. "It is still un solved. What the end will be only God in His infinite wisdom can see. Shall it be that the black race will be deported? If feasible, it would remove the last remaining barrier to complete the unity of the American people. Shall it be a race war, bloody, fierce, exterminating—a war for the survival of the fittest—God forbid. Shall it be an amalgamation and the unpeppable horror of a corrupted and inferior race? To allow it would be to destroy that civilization which is at once our strength and pride. Shall it be that the two races will dwell together, and yet apart, in peace and harmony. To do so, without one race dominating and ruling the other would be to belie the universal verities of racial history. I do not know. But on this I do know that the solution of this problem rests primarily in the hands of the Southern white man and the Southern black man, and calls for the wisest counsel and broadest conservatism of both. I know that it can never be solved by men far removed from its fatal touch, and use minds are not filled with an appalling sense of the deep racial difficulties with which it is hedged about."

CITIZEN JOSHUA ASHLEY

Is Accused of Peonage by His Farm Hands.

Columbia, Jan. 22.—The Federal grand jury here has indicted "Citizen Joshua" W. Ashley, a wealthy Anderson county farmer and member of the legislature now in session, of peonage in holding four negro farm hands in involuntary servitude on his farm in Anderson county. The indictment, carrying twenty counts, alleges various phases of peonage, charging that Ashley claimed he held the negroes to work out indebtedness due him and due John McGaha, deceased, and Louise McGaha, his kinsmen. The four negroes, claimed to be held as peons, are: Will Davis, John Davis, George Johnson and Sam Poole.

EXPLOSION OF DYNAMITE

Kills Four Men and Injures Some Ten Others.

Newark, N. J., Jan. 20.—Four men were killed and ten others injured, one fatally, when several tons of dynamite in one of the buildings of the Forcite power works, at Lake Hopatcong, blew up late today. The detonation of the huge mass of explosive shook the country for miles around and blew the building containing it to atoms. Of the fourteen men working in it, not one escaped death or injury.

PROZEN TO DEATH.

New York Covered by Snow, Sleet and Rain.

New York, Jan. 18.—The storm of sleet, snow and rain, which covered the city and country with ice, was the worst experienced here in years and caused great suffering among the poor. Many persons were injured by falling on the slippery pavements. Five thousand men are at work today clearing the streets.

The one victim of the storm was an unidentified woman, about 45 years old, who was found badly frozen in the cellar of a tenement house at 493 Second avenue. She died at Bellevue hospital. A work house tag in her pocket showed that she had been discharged from that institution last Friday.

REPLIES TO TAFT

REPUBLICANS TRYING TO DEBAUCH THE SOUTH.

He Shows Why He Is Opposed to Compulsory School Attendance in South Carolina.

Washington, Jan. 20.—When Senator Tillman heard today that President-elect Taft had made a speech in Augusta, in which he referred to public men who were lacking in sympathy for the negroes in their efforts to secure an education, he became thoroughly aroused, and did not hesitate to express his opinion, saying "This is directly traceable to the misstatements and malicious editorials emanating from the two leading newspapers in South Carolina, in which my attitude was not correctly stated."

"In the first place, I am not opposed to negro education at all, provided it is of the right kind, knowing that education increases the intelligence and usefulness of the citizen. What I said and meant, and by which I stick, is this: That the Republican policy of the last forty years has been to compel the South to recognize the political equality of the negro. That in its essence would mean the domination of the negro in South Carolina and Mississippi, and many parts of other Southern States."

"We have disfranchised every negro we could under the fifteenth amendment and the only instrumentally available was to require an educational qualification. There is now an agitation in South Carolina for compulsory education. That would mean a heavy burden to provide more schools, which the white taxpayers would have to bear, and there could be no discrimination against the negro on account of race or color. Hence we would present the spectacle of educating the negro at a very heavy expense to hurry forward the contest for supremacy between the two races as soon as we should have given them the necessary qualifications to vote, and be undoing what we found absolutely necessary to preserve our civilization."

"We never intend to be governed by negroes, whether educated or uneducated. The Republican party is now seeking to debauch the South through Mr. Taft, who offers us two offices in every thousand of our population, and a pretended advancement of our material interests to join that party. If the Republican will throw down and abandon once for all their efforts to compel the South to recognize the equality of the Caucasian and the African by repealing the fifteenth amendment we can then have the control of our State affairs and can then train them to make better citizens and aid in the uplift which Mr. Taft is so anxious to be brought about. But we never expect to 'lift' them high enough ourselves or allow anybody else to lift them high enough to put their heels on our necks, or govern us again, and the conflict of the races which seems to me inevitable will only be hastened by such talk as Mr. Taft indulges in."

KILLS HIMSELF IN CHURCH.

Philadelphian Commits Suicide in St. Patrick's at Savannah.

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 22.—In a posture of prayer in St. Patrick's church here, and with a bullet through the temple, the dead body of Otto Schueitzer, of Philadelphia was found today, several hours after the fatal shot was fired.

Two notes were found, one bequeathing \$1 for "St. Anthony's bread," and another expressing regret vaguely that he "had permitted himself to have any ill feeling." Schueitzer had been here but a day reaching the city aboard a steamer from Philadelphia early this morning.