

HIGHER PRICES

State Cotton Convention Takes Action Looking to That End.

WILL CANVASS THE STATE

Farmers, Bankers, Merchants and Other Business Men of State Attend Meeting, Discuss the Situation Generally and Formulate Plans to Aid Cotton Sellers.

The State cotton convention, called by E. J. Watson and E. W. Dabbs, president of the State Farmers' union, in response to the action of the Southern Cotton congress, recently held at Montgomery, Ala., was held in Columbia Thursday in the hall of the House of Representatives. It was one of the most largely attended conventions ever held in the hall, and the personnel was such as to cause many to remark that seldom had there been seen gathered together for conference a more representative body.

The convention was composed of Farmers' union men, farmers, merchants, bankers, and business and professional men from all parts of the State, and throughout the proceedings there was perfect harmony of thought and action and a unity of purpose was manifested with a degree of determination indicating the character of the fight that the people of this State propose to make throughout for a higher price for cotton.

The action of the convention in the end provided machinery extending into the vigorous prosecution of the holding, warehousing and financing movements, with the object in view of causing a substantial cessation of the rush of cotton to market.

Action was taken on almost every phase of the cotton situation and considerable work was cut out for this State's representatives in congress to undertake. Along this line the plain intimation was given by the convention that the time had come for some kind of national legislation to be insisted upon in regard to the marketing of the cotton crop, now representing nearly \$1,000,000,000.

In calling the convention to order Commissioner Watson, who is also the president of the Southern Cotton congress and a member of the national cotton campaign committee, along with President Barrett of the National Farmers' union and Congressman Heflin of Alabama, declared that he was glad the hour had come in South Carolina when the producer, the business interests and the banking interests of the State could meet to discuss a situation involving the welfare of every material interest in the State and indeed the very life-blood of every man, woman and child in South Carolina.

He said that the hour had arrived at last for intelligence to hold sway, for the thinking men of the South to realize the value of their cotton. He felt thankful to the bears that they had hammered cotton down to 10 cents in the face of this convention, for, perhaps 10 cents cotton would stiffen the backbone of some people who, if cotton were above 10 cents, were likely to rush it on the market.

The conference was convened in the hall of the house of representatives at 3:30 o'clock. The meeting was called to order by E. J. Watson, commissioner of agriculture. J. Whitner Reid was named as secretary. Following the roll call of the delegates present a permanent organization was perfected and Commissioner Watson was named as president.

Mr. Barrett had asked him to say to the convention that negotiations were under way but had not yet been concluded, that he hoped, however, they would be completed at an early day. A message from Mr. Barrett was also conveyed to the effect that there was every indication of a reaction in New York almost immediately in the rice of cotton, and he urged the convention to do everything in its power to hold every possible bale of cotton off the market.

Commissioner Watson further announced that the national committee members had about determined upon a whirlwind campaign through the cotton belt with a series of monster meetings and that United States Senator Smith of this State and United States Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi had been requested to take part in this campaign. This will give five men, posted on cotton, to conduct the meetings, the committee members being Messrs. Barrett, Heflin and Watson.

Mr. Heflin in his remarks at the opening of the night meeting presented a number of essential facts bearing upon the marketing and handling of the cotton crop.

Committees on resolutions, composed of one member from each congressional district, was appointed as follows: W. McL. Frompton, R. M. Nixon, Alan Johnstone, O. P. Goodwin, W. P. Pollock, Douglas McIntyre, E. W. Dabbs, chairman.

THE RED SHIRTS

Annual Reunion of Veterans of Reconstruction Held.

VERY GOOD ATTENDANCE

Col. John S. Mobley, Miss Grace Lumpkin, and Governor Blease Speak at Formal Opening of Reunion.—Senator John Sharp Williams Unable to Attend.

A Columbia dispatch says no more demonstrative gathering of men and women has probably been seen in Columbia in recent years than the assembly which crowded the lower floor and two galleries of the Columbia Theatre Wednesday night at the formal welcoming of the Red Shirt Veterans, who began their annual reunion.

By far the large majority of the men in the gathering wore the red shirt, and aside from the picturesque quality of the view of blazing red mingled with the fashionable gowns of the fair sex, the spirit of good humor was abroad in all its vigor, and, after time, bubbled over in cheers, applause and shouts upon the slightest provocation.

Col. John G. Mobley, commander-in-chief, presided over the gathering and by his side on the stage sat the sponsor, Miss Elize Stribling, of Pendleton, and her two maids of honor, Misses Agnes Ravenel, of Spartanburg, and Zena Evans, of Cheraw, and Miss Grace Lumpkin, who delivered the welcome to the "Men of '76."

After the prayer and the Doxology, sung by the entire assembly, Col. Mobley in brief but well chosen words, introduced Senator Francis H. Weston to the audience, and he, after a stirring recital of some of the scenes and conditions of reconstruction days, introduced Miss Lumpkin.

At nearly every possible interval in the remarks of the speakers, applause broke spontaneously from those seated near the front of the house, most of whom wore the red shirts and cheers were not infrequently during the middle of Col. Mobley's talk, while he was mentioning some of the leaders who took part in the red shirt days of reconstruction.

A life sized portrait of Gen. Wade Hampton, which had been veiled until now, was suddenly placed in full view of the vast assemblage when the name of that political leader was mentioned; instantly there arose from every male voice in the house cheers upon cheers, and the ovation given the portrait of the old chief required several minutes to spend its force.

In a thrilling voice Miss Lumpkin welcomed the "Men of '76" to Columbia. She recited briefly some of the things that the Red Shirt Veterans had accomplished and assured them of the gratitude and love of everyone who enjoyed the great heritage they had left.

Governor Blease, who next arose to welcome the Red Shirts on behalf of the State, was welcomed by the veterans with prolonged applause. He was several times interrupted in his remarks by cheers. Governor Blease spoke of the return of the soldiers after the war, the Reconstruction times, conditions and had been accomplished by the wearers of the red shirts during the days of '76. He spoke also of the prosperous condition of the State at present due to a large extent to what the men of '76 had done.

It was a matter of general regret to all that it was impossible for Senator John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, to be present. Col. John G. Mobley, commander-in-chief, announced Wednesday night that he had just received a letter from Mr. Williams stating his inability to be present.

It would be a hard matter, indeed, to conceal from even the most casual observer, the fact that the Red Shirt veterans of the State are making an invasion of the Capital City. Clad very, very, distinctively in shirts of the reddest red rimmed by black trousers, and broad rimmed hats, even a single one standing out by the eye as a mark of special interest.

ELEVEN DROWNED IN SEINE.

Auto Plunges from Bridge into River With Direful Results.

Eleven persons were drowned and ten others hurt by the overturning of an automobile bus into the Seine Thursday afternoon, says a Paris dispatch. The automobile bus with twenty-five passengers, was coming from the Jardin Des Plantes in the direction of the opera. It was half-way over the Archeveche bridge leading from the left bank of the river to the island immediately behind the Cathedral of Notre Dame.

In trying to avoid a collision with another omnibus the chauffeur gave his steering wheel a sharp turn. The heavy vehicle skidded violently, shot onto the sidewalk, crashed through the heavy iron railing as if it were a pipe stem, and dropped into the river below. All the passengers were carried down with the exception of two or three who jumped just in time.

Bleese's Pardon Record.

Gov. Bleese granted a parole Friday to West Williams, who was convicted in Newberry county in 1908, and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary on the charge of manslaughter. Since assuming office of governor has extended clemency in 233 cases, as follows: Paroles, 124; pardons, 109.

POLICE QUELL RIOTS

FORCED TO CHARGE MOBS WITH DRAWN SABRES.

Mexican Indians Crucify Chiefos Citizens When They Sacked That Place.—Women and Children Murdered.

Within a few hours after the return of Francisco I. Madero, Jr., from his speaking tour through the south Thursday, Mexico City again became the scene of riots whose quelling by the mounted police resulted in two fatally wounded and 15 injured. To restore order the police were forced to charge the mobs with drawn sabres.

Groups of manifestants were still parading the streets and shouting "Vivas" for the returning candidate when police were compelled to disperse rioters who had gathered in the zocalo in front of the city hall. The work of the authorities accomplished here was repeated half an hour later in a factory district ten blocks away, where the same drastic measures were employed to suppress another outbreak.

Neither of these riots had any great political significance and their origin on the day of Madero's return was either merely a coincidence or due to the fact that the thousands of manifestants on the streets made it easy for troublemakers to get in their work.

Instigated by those who profess to believe that Antonio Rivero, the governor's secretary, was responsible for the political confusion in the state of Chiapas, the mob marched to the zocalo. Its numbers steadily increasing and the cries became so insistent and insulting that the authorities called out the mounted police.

Twice the police called on the people to disperse, but without result. Sabres then were drawn and the squadron charged into the midst of the mob, which gave way, but not until a few scattering shots from rioters had been fired by the rioters, one of which fatally wounded a member of the mob.

Ten minutes later the zocalo was deserted, but the nucleus of the mob remained intact and gathering fresh recruits the hoodlums marched to La Carolina, a textile mill in the northern part of the city. A labor dispute was pending there and the rioters' efforts were directed toward precipitating a strike. Another squadron of mounted police charged the rioters. This time the mob did not reform.

DEATH AMONG MERRY-MAKERS.

Rockets Explode in Mexican Church.—Madero Festival.

A terrific explosion of rockets and bombs in a crowded church at Guadalajara, Mexico, Wednesday, resulted in four dead and fifteen seriously injured, cast a shadow of gloom over the merry-makers attending the coming of Madero Wednesday. Of the wounded many were seriously burned or trampled in the panic which followed that they are believed to have been fatally injured.

Fifty rockets and six hundred bombs had been stored in the Chapel of Jesus for use in celebrating the arrival of the sacred image of the Virgin of Zapopan, which at this season is carried from church to church and believed to have power to effect miraculous cures on the faithful.

The explosives, piled at the foot of the stairs leading to the tower, is thought to have been ignited by the careless dropping of a lighted cigarette. Those nearest were hurled in all directions by the force of the detonation.

The building was quickly filled with suffocating smoke, which blinded the struggling and frantic occupants who fought one another in their efforts to reach the exits. When the smoke cleared away one man was found dead partially disemboweled, and three boys, one eight and two ten years old, so frightfully burned and mangled that they died soon after being carried from the building.

BLUE AND GREY LINK ARMS.

Climax of Union and Confederate Gathering at Memphis.

To the strains of the fife and drums 500 veterans of the Blue and Grey marched with arms linked through the streets of Memphis Wednesday night bunting bedecked and early illuminated in their honor. It was the culminating feature of the reunion of soldiers who fought in the opposing armies during the civil war of the '60's.

The Sons of Veterans and other auxiliary organizations, State troops, fraternal associations and mounted police paraded with the gray-haired men. Former slaves, body servants during the war, marched in the wake of the veterans and spectators crowded the streets to cheer the old soldiers.

The most important action taken at the Reunion was an endorsement of a proposed peace jubilee and a general reunion in Washington in 1913. Other than this the Reunion was principally a happy intermingling of those who were foes fifty years ago. They participated in a barbecue arranged by the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Negro Crushed by Train.

Sam Drayton, a negro, had his life crushed out of him by Charleston & Western Carolina train No. 42 between Allendale and Fairfax. It is thought that liquor was the cause of his being on the track since a number of bottles with their contents partly gone were in evidence.

CHINESE CRUISER HERE

HET HAI CHI ANCHORS IN THE CHARLESTON HARBOR.

Only Chinese Warship That Ever Visited American Waters.—Officers Extended Courtesies of Port.

The imperial Chinese cruiser Hai Chi, flying the yellow and green dragon flag of the Celestial empire, steamed into Charleston harbor Wednesday and anchored in the stream, where she may remain for several days.

She is the first Chinese warship ever seen in American waters, and Charleston is the only port other than New York she has entered. The Hai Chi is bound for Havana. She came to the United States from England, where she was sent to represent the Chinese government at the coronation of King George V.

The Hai Chi is commanded by Capt. Ting Tong, and she also flies the flag of Rear Admiral Ching Pih Kwong. She carries a crew of several hundred men.

Very trim and business-like appeared the Hai Chi as she came up to the harbor shortly before noon Wednesday. She is painted in dull grey, the conventional battleship color, and her name appears in Chinese ideographs on the stern. She is handled in first class sailor fashion and bears all the appearance of a warship of the most modern type, which, as a matter of fact, she is, having been only lately completed and taken over by the Chinese government.

The courtesies of the port was extended to the Chinese admiral and the naval and army officials at the navy yard and at the island forts exchanged calls with him. Admiral Ching is a highly educated Chinese who has traveled extensively, and is thoroughly familiar with the Western world. He speaks English perfectly and has visited this country before. He has seen much service in the Chinese navy and served in the Sino-Japanese war. Some of his officers also served in that war.

THE HOLSTEIN-SPRADLEY FEUD.

Sensational Affair Out of Which Grew Charge of Murder.

The Holstein homicide case is expected to come up for trial in Aiken this week. An Aiken dispatch says the case has created more interest than any that has been tried in that county in many years. In this case death of Mrs. Spradley, aunt of Columbus Spradley, with severely whipped members of the Holstein family, one of the most prominent in the county, are charged with causing the death of Mrs. Spradley's husband, Ben Spradley, and of whipping young Columbus Spradley and compelling him to leave the community.

The Holsteins and a neighbor, Doc Cocker, are alleged to have visited the home of Ben and Mrs. Nettie Spradley about six weeks ago giving Columbus and Ben Spradley a sound thrashing. The excitement is said to have caused the death of Mrs. Spradley, though this is denied by the Holsteins, who state they will have no difficulty in showing that she was well and hearty after the affair of that Wednesday night. Ben Spradley received but one severe blow, but he hovered between life and death for several days, finally recovering. Columbus Spradley disappeared and was not located for several days, but when found it was ascertained that he had not been seriously injured.

This unfortunate affair hinged about the attentions of Columbus Spradley to Miss Gussie Holstein, a pretty and intelligent girl. When the young man visited a school entertainment in that neighborhood some weeks before he lost his heart to the winsome girl, but met with the violent opposition of her relatives. On the day of the whipping young Spradley had gone to the home of his uncle, Ben Spradley, near the Holsteins from his home in Augusta.

FOUR DIE IN FIRE.

They Were Smothered Before Help Could Reach Them.

At Chicago four persons were smothered early Monday morning in a fire said to be incendiary that partly destroyed two small flat buildings at 1335 South Sangamon street. The dead are: Harry Egalovitch, his wife, their baby and L. Alport, a boarder. They lived in the third flat of a three-story rear building. A two-story building fronting on the street was also partly destroyed. All other occupants of the buildings escaped in their night clothes and it was thought that no one had been hurt until the firemen found the four persons dead. Their bodies were scarcely scorched and it is thought they were asphyxiated by smoke before the alarm of fire aroused them. Two babies were dropped from second floor windows unhurt.

Three Men Were Killed.

At Louisville, Ky., an avalanche of bricks from upper walls of a burning six-story building, in the Main street wholesale district, crashed through three floors of an adjoining building, killing three firemen and injuring two others.

They Ran Him Down.

Bill Suber, who killed James Bawknigh, was run down by bloodhounds and captured at his mother's house Monday night. He is said to be a bad negro.

Became Insane.

At San Jose, Calif., Rev. Thomas Sherman, son of General Wm. T. Sherman, has been placed in the insane asylum. He is a Catholic priest.

LABEL CASES

The Shadow of the Old State Dispensary Frauds Loom Up Again.

SAYS THEY WERE PAID

A Witness in the Trial of Boykin, Towill and Tatum, Former Officials of the Old State Dispensary, Testified That They Were All Bribed in the Label Matter.

In the trial of W. O. Tatum, L. W. Boykin and John Bell Towill, charged with defrauding the State in the purchase of a lot of labels for the use of the old State Dispensary when it was in operation, John T. Earley, a liquor house representative, Thursday testified that in the Spring of 1905 he talked with L. W. Boykin and J. B. Towill, dispensary directors, about the purchase of labels, suggesting that if they gave the order to Mr. Weiskopf in Cincinnati it would mean money in Earley's pocket.

That subsequently Commissioners Tatum and Boykin went to Cincinnati in company with M. A. Goodman and Earley met them at the Grand Central depot; that together they subsequently went to the office of Nivison, Weiskopf & Co. to discuss the matter of labels with them, that the agreement to give the big job of lithographing to the firm was made; that subsequently Earley received as one-third of the net profit of the deal a check for \$6,534; that Goodman told him that he had paid Boykin \$3,000, Tatum \$300, something to Towill, and something to W. J. McCartha, another dispensary employe.

Here is the substance of Earley's testimony: Q. What business are you engaged in, Mr. Earley? A. At present in the wholesale liquor business. Q. Salesman for a wholesale liquor business? A. Yes, sir. Q. What liquor house do you sell for? A. The Fleishman company. Q. Did you ever have occasion to sell any liquor to the State dispensary? A. Yes, sir. Q. While you were offering these liquors for sale, did you ever come to Columbia to see about it? A. Yes, sir. Q. Mr. Earley, state whether or not you were in the city of Columbia during the year 1905? A. Yes, sir. Q. Who was on the board of directors of the dispensary at that time, do you recall? A. I think it was John Bell Towill and Whit Boykin and Hub Evans. Q. John Bell Towill, L. W. Boykin and H. H. Evans? A. Yes, sir. Q. Mr. Earley, while you were visiting Columbia during the year 1905, did you have any conversation with Mr. Towill or Mr. Boykin, or Mr. Goodman, any of them, in reference to purchasing labels? A. Yes, sir; I spoke to him about it. Q. Mr. Earley, while you were in the city of Columbia, did you have any conversation with Mr. Goodman? A. Yes, sir. Q. What did Mr. Goodman tell you on that occasion? A. He told me a short while afterwards he paid Mr. Boykin \$3,000. Q. Mr. Boykin: I object to that, on this ground, that it was not in furtherance of this conspiracy. He said it was several months afterwards, he paid money out. Q. Mr. Earley: I will ask the question a little bit differently. Mr. Earley with reference to this conversation with Mr. Goodman and yourself, when was this check of \$6,500 and odd dollars paid you? A. It was after the labels had been shipped and paid for. Q. After the labels had been shipped and paid for that you got the check? A. Yes, sir. Q. When was this conversation had between you and Mr. Goodman; was it before you received the check? A. Which conversation do you refer to? Q. When he told you he had paid Mr. Boykin \$3,000. A. It was previous to the check. Q. About how many months after that were in Cincinnati? A. Well, I do not know positively. I will say a week. Q. Within a week after they left Cincinnati? A. Yes, sir. Q. Now, Mr. Earley, you state that Mr. Goodman told you that he had paid Mr. Boykin \$3,000? A. Yes, sir. Q. Or an amount in that neighborhood? A. Yes, sir. Q. Did he say whether or not he paid Mr. Tatum anything? A. He said he paid Mr. Tatum \$300. Q. Mr. Earley: We object to that. Mr. Earley: Did he say whether he paid Mr. Towill anything? A. Yes, sir; he said he paid him some amount; I do not know the exact amount. Q. Timmerman: We object. Mr. Earley: Did he tell you whether he paid anybody else anything or not? A. He told me he paid another party some money, a Mr. Mack. Q. Was it McCartha? A. I think so. Q. What relation was McCartha to Towill? Q. Timmerman: We object to that, your honor. Mr. McCartha is not indicted. Mr. Earley: The indictment, your honor, stated that he paid various sums to Towill, Boykin, and other persons to the jurors unknown. Q. Mr. Earley, state whether or not Mr. Goodman, at this conversation to which we referred, stated that he had paid Mr. McCartha some money? A. Yes, sir. Q. Do you know who Mr. McCartha is or was? A. He was at one time connected with the dispensary, but I do not know exactly what year it was. Mr. Earley, state whether or not the amount of money paid Mr. Boykin and Towill and others was for the purpose of securing the business or was it a part of the profits of which you received one-third? A. It was not from the profits that I received the third. Q. State whether or not it was expenses for securing the business? Mr. Nelson: We object, that has no reference to this. Mr. Earley: State whether or not this amount was stated to be the expenses of securing the business down here? A. Goodman says it was the business. Mr. Earley, how long did Mr. Tatum and Mr. Boykin receive expenses. Q. Mr. Earley, state whether or not, subsequent to your conversation you had in Columbia, if Mr. Boykin and Mr. Tatum went to Cincinnati? A. Yes, sir. Q. Mr. Earley, state whether or not, subsequent to your conversation you had in Columbia, if Mr. Boykin and Mr. Tatum went to Cincinnati? A. Yes, sir.

MODERN BORGIA

New Orleans Police Suspect Young Woman of Several Crimes.

SAID TO BE DRUG FIEND

Annie Crawford, Arrested for Murder of Young Sister by Use of Morphine.—Three Other Members of Her Family Died Mysteriously in Last Fifteen Months.

A young woman of French-American extraction, under arrest for the murder of a younger sister, whose life was insured in her favor, Thursday night admitted to the district attorney that she had administered morphine to the girl but had done so by mistake.

Three other members of the Crawford family have died under mysterious circumstances within the past fifteen months, and Annie Crawford was the beneficiary named in the insurance policies on the life of each. The policies she held on all four amounted to only \$1,750, however. The police say she spent nearly all the money on clothes.

Elise Crawford died suddenly last Saturday, and under circumstances so suspicious that the coroner had the contents of the stomach analyzed by an expert chemist. The finding of traces of morphine was followed by the arrest of the sister. The authorities indicated that the bodies of the three other members of the family would be exhumed for a similar examination.

District Attorney Adams declined to state whether he contemplated charging Annie Crawford with the murder of all four members of the family but he dictated the following statement to the Associated Press: "It was established Thursday that Annie Crawford is a drug fiend and probably is addicted to morphine. It is also established that Annie Crawford had access during the past three weeks to morphine and was in a position to obtain it in practically any quantity during that period. During her indisposition Elise Crawford complained that her food and drink were doped. I have charged Annie Crawford with the murder of her sister Elise."

For five hours Thursday the Crawford woman was under examination by the police. She stoutly maintained innocence and appeared cool and unconcerned throughout. She is alleged to have made numerous contradictory statements and when confronted with evidence tending to incriminate her she would declare again and again, "tisn't so."

Annie Crawford also holds an insurance policy on the life of her younger sister Gertrude, who told the district attorney Thursday that she was afraid of her sister.

In one fifth of a cupful of the contents of Elise Crawford's stomach Dr. A. L. Metz, the city chemist, sufficient to kill two persons.

The first of the Crawford household to die was Mary Agnes Crawford, sister of the prisoner. Her death occurred June 25, 1910, suddenly, supposedly of acute meningitis. Three weeks later, July 15, 1910, her father died, uremic poisoning being given as the cause. After an interval of two weeks, or, on July 29, 1910, her mother died. In her case uremic poisoning was also given as the cause.

Annie Crawford held insurance policies on the lives of the deceased in the following sums: Walter C. Crawford, father \$300; Mrs. Crawford, mother, \$400; Mary Agnes Crawford, sister, \$300; Elise Crawford, sister, \$250. She collected the insurance in each case except that of her sister Elise, payment of which was withheld pending receipt of the certificate of death. On Monday morning following her sister's death, Annie made demand on the insurance company for the money. On that day she also went to the railroad office where her sister had been employed as stenographer and collected \$45 due the deceased.

with them one night. Q. After the label transaction had been completed? A. Yes, sir. Q. Did Mr. Weiskopf make a statement to you as to his having to turn over expense money to Goodman to get this money or not? Mr. Nelson: We object again, your honor. Mr. Weiskopf is here, present in court. We object on the ground already stated; your honor an rule as you see fit. The Court: Go ahead. Mr. Earley: State whether or not Mr. Weiskopf told you that? A. He told me he advanced Mr. Goodman some money. Q. Do you have any recollection of the neighborhood of the amount? A. He told me after he gave me my check that it was 75— Q. We do not want to know anything about that—after he gave you the check. Mr. Earley, state whether or not, during the times that you were visiting Columbia here to look after the sale of liquor by the Fleishman company to the dispensary, and while Mr. Boykin was a member of the board of directors, whether you occasionally loaned him money or gave it to him, or anything of that sort, when he was buying whiskey from your house? Mr. Nelson: We object, your honor. This is entirely outside of this indictment. Mr. Earley here made an argument to show that witness could show that defendant had received bribes previous to that time, as was done in the St. Louis case. Mr. Nelson said it was the object of the prosecution to show that the dispensary officials tried to get money out of other transactions.

THE SHADOW OF THE OLD STATE DISPENSARY

Frauds Loom Up Again.

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In the trial of W. O. Tatum, L. W. Boykin and John Bell Towill, charged with defrauding the State in the purchase of a lot of labels for the use of the old State Dispensary when it was in operation, John T. Earley, a liquor house representative, Thursday testified that in the Spring of 1905 he talked with L. W. Boykin and J. B. Towill, dispensary directors, about the purchase of labels, suggesting that if they gave the order to Mr. Weiskopf in Cincinnati it would mean money in Earley's pocket.

That subsequently Commissioners Tatum and Boykin went to Cincinnati in company with M. A. Goodman and Earley met them at the Grand Central depot; that together they subsequently went to the office of Nivison, Weiskopf & Co. to discuss the matter of labels with them, that the agreement to give the big job of lithographing to the firm was made; that subsequently Earley received as one-third of the net profit of the deal a check for \$6,534; that Goodman told him that he had paid Boykin \$3,000, Tatum \$300, something to Towill, and something to W. J. McCartha, another dispensary employe.

Here is the substance of Earley's testimony: Q. What business are you engaged in, Mr. Earley? A. At present in the wholesale liquor business. Q. Salesman for a wholesale liquor business? A. Yes, sir. Q. What liquor house do you sell for? A. The Fleishman company. Q. Did you ever have occasion to sell any liquor to the State dispensary? A. Yes, sir. Q. While you were offering these liquors for sale, did you ever come to Columbia to see about it? A. Yes, sir. Q. Mr. Earley, state whether or not you were in the city of Columbia during the year 1905? A. Yes, sir. Q. Who was on the board of directors of the dispensary at that time, do you recall? A. I think it was John Bell Towill and Whit Boykin and Hub Evans. Q. John Bell Towill, L. W. Boykin and H. H. Evans? A. Yes, sir. Q. Mr. Earley, while you were visiting Columbia during the year 1905, did you have any conversation with Mr. Towill or Mr. Boykin, or Mr. Goodman, any of them, in reference to purchasing labels? A. Yes, sir; I spoke to him about it. Q. Mr. Earley, while you were in the city of Columbia, did you have any conversation with Mr. Goodman? A. Yes, sir. Q. What did Mr. Goodman tell you on that occasion? A. He told me a short while afterwards he paid Mr. Boykin \$3,000. Q. Mr. Boykin: I object to that, on this ground, that it was not in furtherance of this conspiracy. He said it was several months afterwards, he paid money out. Q. Mr. Earley: I will ask the question a little bit differently. Mr. Earley with reference to this conversation with Mr. Goodman and yourself, when was this check of \$6,500 and odd dollars paid you? A. It was after the labels had been shipped and paid for. Q. After the labels had been shipped and paid for that you got the check? A. Yes, sir. Q. When was this conversation had between you and Mr. Goodman; was it before you received the check? A. Which conversation do you refer to? Q. When he told you he had paid Mr. Boykin \$3,000. A. It was previous to the check. Q. About how many months after that were in Cincinnati? A. Well, I do not know positively. I will say a week. Q. Within a week after they left Cincinnati? A. Yes, sir. Q. Now, Mr. Earley, you state that Mr. Goodman told you that he had paid Mr. Boykin \$3,000? A. Yes, sir. Q. Or an amount in that neighborhood? A. Yes, sir. Q. Did he say whether or not he paid Mr. Tatum anything? A. He said he paid Mr. Tatum \$300. Q. Mr. Earley: We object to that. Mr. Earley: Did he say whether he paid Mr. Towill anything? A. Yes, sir; he said he paid him some amount; I do not know the exact amount. Q. Timmerman: We object. Mr. Earley: Did he tell you whether he paid anybody else anything or not? A. He told me he paid another party some money, a Mr. Mack. Q. Was it McCartha? A. I think so. Q. What relation was McCartha to Towill? Q. Timmerman: We object to that, your honor. Mr. McCartha is not indicted. Mr. Earley: The indictment, your honor, stated that he paid various sums to Towill, Boykin, and other persons to the jurors unknown. Q. Mr. Earley, state whether or not Mr. Goodman, at this conversation to which we referred, stated that he had paid Mr. McCartha some money? A. Yes, sir. Q. Do you know who Mr. McCartha is or was? A. He was at one time connected with the dispensary, but I do not know exactly what year it was. Mr. Earley, state whether or not the amount of money paid Mr. Boykin and Towill and others was for the purpose of securing the business or was it a part of the profits of which you received one-third? A. It was not from the profits that I received the third. Q. State whether or not it was expenses for securing the business? Mr. Nelson: We object, that has no reference to this. Mr. Earley: State whether or not this amount was stated to be the expenses of securing the business down here? A. Goodman says it was the business. Mr. Earley, how long did Mr. Tatum and Mr. Boykin receive expenses. Q. Mr. Earley, state whether or not, subsequent to your conversation you had in Columbia, if Mr. Boykin and Mr. Tatum went to Cincinnati? A. Yes, sir.

MODERN BORGIA

New Orleans Police Suspect Young Woman of Several Crimes.

SAID TO BE DRUG FIEND

Annie Crawford, Arrested for Murder of Young Sister by Use of Morphine.—Three Other Members of Her Family Died Mysteriously in Last Fifteen Months.

A young woman of French-American extraction, under arrest for the murder of a younger sister, whose life was insured in her favor, Thursday night admitted to the district attorney that she had administered morphine to the girl but had done so by mistake.

Three other members of the Crawford family have died under mysterious circumstances within the past fifteen months, and Annie Crawford was the beneficiary named in the insurance policies on the life of each. The policies she held on all four amounted to only \$1,750, however. The police say she spent nearly all the money on clothes.

Elise Crawford died suddenly last Saturday, and under circumstances so suspicious that the coroner had the contents of the stomach analyzed by an expert chemist. The finding of traces of morphine was followed by the arrest of the sister. The authorities indicated that the bodies of the three other members of the family would be exhumed for a similar examination.

District Attorney Adams declined to state whether he contemplated charging Annie Crawford with the murder of all four members of the family but he dictated the following statement to the Associated Press: "It was established Thursday that Annie Crawford is a drug fiend and probably is addicted to morphine. It is also established that Annie Crawford had access during the past three weeks to morphine and was in a position to obtain it in practically any quantity during that period. During her indisposition Elise Crawford complained that her food and drink were doped. I have charged Annie Crawford with the murder of her sister Elise."

For five hours Thursday the Crawford woman was under examination by the police. She stoutly maintained innocence and appeared cool and unconcerned throughout. She is alleged to have made numerous contradictory statements and when confronted with evidence tending to incriminate her she would declare again and again, "tisn't so."

Annie Crawford also holds an insurance policy on the life of her younger sister Gertrude, who told the district attorney Thursday that she was afraid of her sister.