

BLEASE'S CHARGES

AGAINST LYON AND OTHERS BEING INVESTIGATED.

SEVERAL MEN TESTIFY

Messrs. James Stackhouse and James V. Wallace, Members of the Blease Winding Up Commission, Tell What They Know, and Admitted Their Board Did Not Do So.

The Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the charges made by Governor Blease against the Attorney-General and the Ansel Winding Up Commission, resumed its work on Wednesday. The first witness called at the morning session was James Stackhouse, the chairman of the Blease winding-up commission. He is a resident of Mullins. He was asked by the committee as to efforts to wind up the affairs of the dispensary. He said that the report would show the work. He was asked as to the contract with B. L. Abney to wind up the affairs of the dispensary. He said that the commission was unable to secure any other attorney to do the work. He told of employing Attorney Holman of Charleston and the payment of \$500 retainer fee.

What Stackhouse said. The witness said that the commission was forced to give the contract for the work to B. L. Abney by Attorney General Lyon. The witness admitted that he had not attended many meetings. He thought that the contract with Abney was similar to the Felder contract. A resolution by the Blease commission authorizing Attorney General Lyon to proceed with the settlement of the Richland Distilling company and to employ assistant counsel was read. The reply of Attorney General Lyon to the commission was read in which it was pointed out that the commission had ample power to ascertain the facts in the case of the Richland Distilling company and that when the proper testimony had been gathered that he would give his cooperation in the settlement of the case.

"We had no alternative," said the witness with reference to the employment of B. L. Abney. Mr. Stackhouse was questioned with reference to the contract with the American Audit company being paid by the State and not by the Anderson, Felder, Rountree, and Wilson law firm of Atlanta. He thought that the firm should pay the audit company if they benefited by it. He was asked if the contract had not been made before the contract with Felder. Mr. Stackhouse was asked many questions as to the relative merits between the Felder and Abney contracts. He was asked why it was not just to charge the expense of auditing to the Abney contract if it was just to charge the same expense to the Felder contract. The witness said that he did not consider them to be parallel cases.

"Did the attorney general offer his services in assisting in winding up the affairs of the dispensary?" "In a general way," replied the witness. "We felt that the attorney general was not with us," continued the witness. "In what particular?" "By his general demeanor he did not appear to be in sympathy with us," said the witness. "Did you consult personally with the attorney general concerning the employment of Abney?" The witness said he did not know. He said that Attorney General Lyon had appeared by invitation before the commission and discussed all phases of the Richland Distilling case.

Demeanor of Lyon. Mr. Stackhouse said that the "demeanor of Lyon" had led him to certain conclusions. He thought that Lyon had "not been the same." It was shown by the questions asked by the committee that Attorney General Lyon had never refused to give assistance when called upon by the Blease commission. Mr. Stackhouse was questioned closely by the committee with reference to the employment of Attorneys Holman and Abney. The witness admitted that the act required that counsel for the commission be approved by the attorney general. He also said that Attorney Holman was employed without the consent of Lyon. Holman received \$500 from the commission. The witness referred periodically in his testimony to the strained relations with Attorney General Lyon. He thought that the commission had received a letter stating that counsel could not be employed without his consent.

"Do you know the members of the Ansel commission?" "I know John McSwain and would be glad to pay him a tribute for his honesty and integrity," replied the witness. He said that he had known Mr. McSwain from boyhood. He thought J. Steele Brice to be "erratic." He did not know the other members. "They had mighty little to do in winding up the dispensary. It was the lawyers," said the witness with reference to the work of the Ansel commission. He, however, thought they might be capable business men. "I don't feel that the old commission did us any harm," said the witness, with reference to the work of the Blease board. He reiterated that Attorney General Lyon had not given cooperation.

"So the only thing you tried to secure from the old commission was evidence to convict T. B. Felder?" "Yes, sir," replied the witness. A letter by Attorney General Lyon to the members of the Blease commission written last year, was read by (Continued on last page.)

CALLED DOWN PROMPT

STATEMENT OF A WITNESS PROVEN TO BE TRUE.

Attorney General Lyon Produces Record to Repute the Testimony of Mr. James W. Wallace.

Mr. James W. Wallace, a member of the Blease dispensary winding up commission, appearing before the Legislative Dispensary Investigating Committee on Wednesday, insinuated that Attorney General Lyon and T. B. Felder had deposited some money in a bank in Cincinnati which they had collected from Dennis Weiskopf who had overcharged the State of South Carolina for labels and intimated that it was the intention of Lyon and Felder to cover up the money as it had not been reported to the Blease commission. Mr. Wallace stated that the first time the Blease commission knew that this money was on deposit in Cincinnati was when P. H. Nelson brought out the fact on cross-examination of one of Mr. Lyon's witnesses in the trial of the famous "label case."

At this point Attorney General Lyon called the committee's attention to the fact that Mr. Wallace was "giving his opinion as evidence and that the opinion were false." Mr. Lyon also said that he had in his possession a copy of the written contract entered into by Mr. Felder with Weiskopf by which it was agreed to pay to the State \$7,500 when Weiskopf was relieved from further prosecution in this State and that the money was on deposit in a Cincinnati bank to the credit of T. S. Felder, Howard Ferris and J. S. Graydon as trustees to be paid to the State dispensary commission when no proceedings should be entered upon the remaining indictments against Weiskopf.

This contract was handed to the investigating committee by Attorney General Lyon. He also stated that the testimony of Mr. Wallace to the effect that Mr. Nelson on cross-examination had brought out the fact that the money on deposit in Cincinnati had his own witness to testify in regard thereto and that Mr. Nelson had objected to a part of the State's testimony as the record will show. The testimony referred to by Mr. Lyon is reported verbatim in The State of September 20, 1911, as follows:

Questioned by Attorney General Lyon, Mr. Weiskopf, state whether or not you have returned to the State of South Carolina \$7,500 on account of the overcharges on these labels? A. I have returned \$7,500 to my attorney. I think he has made some arrangement for the return of the money paid. I gave it to him under his advice.

Q. For what purpose? A. To close up the affair. Q. Was it not for returning part of the overcharges on those labels for which you felt responsible? Mr. Nelson: We object. Mr. Lyon: Mr. Weiskopf, did you turn over any money for the purpose of having it get to the State of South Carolina? A. I gave my attorney a check for \$7,500.

Q. What did you instruct your attorney to do with that money? A. I did not instruct my attorney to do anything. Q. Did you make any agreement as to what he should do with it? A. I believed he made an agreement, and I believe I did. Q. Don't you know that you did make an agreement about it in person? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mr. Weiskopf, state whether or not you directed your attorney to turn over this money to the State of South Carolina? Mr. Nelson: We object. The writing being the best evidence. The Court: After hearing arguments, I think so.

ACREAGE REDUCED LARGELY. Returns Are Received by Commissioner E. J. Watson.

Commissioners of agriculture of seven of the principal cotton States making reports to Col. E. J. Watson, president of the Southern Cotton congress, placed the estimate of reduction of acreage at from 15 to 25 per cent. This reduction in the opinion of Col. Watson has been brought about by the workings of the Rock Hill plan, and the wet season. The information was furnished as a result of a letter sent out a week ago by Mr. Watson to all the cotton states. Replies were received from Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Texas and Tennessee. A similar condition exists in South Carolina. Mr. Watson said that although no official report had been made from Louisiana that the rains had been heavy in that state, and that a reduction of acreage would be shown. There has been little preparation for the crop in any of the States.

Three People Dine in Fire. Mrs. Amanda Dunn, aged fifty-five, Cleveland Dunn, her son, aged twenty-three, and Mildred Dunn, aged two, daughter of Cleveland Dunn, lost their lives shortly after midnight Thursday night in a fire which destroyed the home of Milton M. Dunn, treasurer of Lee County, a few miles south of Opelika. Cleveland Dunn lost his own life and that of his baby in an heroic effort to save his mother.

Merchant Faked Hobnob. At New York Robert H. Cooper, the Brooklyn produce merchant, who was found bound and gagged on a railroad truck Monday night, confessed to the police today that he was not robbed but told the story to gain the sympathy of creditors.

Hampton Murderer Paroled. Morgan Smith, who was convicted at Hampton in 1906 of murder with recommendation to mercy and sentenced to life imprisonment in the Penitentiary, was Tuesday paroled by Governor Blease.

Took Bath Too Soon. At New York Joseph Orlando, a crack quarter-mile bicyclist, was found dead in a bath tub Wednesday. Orlando became overheated and took a cold bath and died of heart shock. He was thirty years old.

BLEASE IN DEMAND

THE GOVERNOR SPEAKS TWICE AT GEORGETOWN.

CHEERED BY HIS FRIENDS

People Who Don't Like the Way He Runs Governor's Office Have no Way to Help Themselves, Says South Carolina's Governor to Hilarious Crowd About Banquet.

The dedication of the splendid new Firemen's Hall at Georgetown set for Wednesday night, April 3, was made the occasion for a grand celebration with Governor Cole L. Blease as guest of honor. Congressman Ellerbe, of the sixth district, was also present. The programme for the day was begun with a big picnic at Brown's Ferry, on Black River, where about 500 country people from Georgetown and Williamsburg counties congregated to see and hear the Governor and others of the announced speakers of the day, and to partake of the abundant tables.

The visiting party were taken up the river on the tug Wm. P. Congdon, leaving Georgetown at eight o'clock. Dr. Olin Sawyer was master of ceremonies and introduced Congressman Ellerbe, whose recitation of his work in Washington for Winyah Bay and Georgetown County and the sixth district heartily applauded. County Superintendent of Education J. W. Doar spoke along educational lines.

Governor Blease followed with a characteristically vigorous speech along lines heretofore reported. He dwelt long and with apparent effect upon his pardoning record and related pathetic instances of where the pardoning power had been invoked. He reiterated his determination to dispense favors to friends alone. "None others need apply," Governor Blease let it be known to the newspapers and his enemies, mixed with frequent jests and apt anecdote to the evident amusement and delight of his audience.

Shortly after eight o'clock in the evening the large Firemen's Hall was thronged with their guests. Among the speakers were Chief Sanders, of the Greenwood fire department, who set the theoretical on a political plane with a red hot talk for re-election of Governor Blease. Mr. Ellerbe spoke and was warmly received. He predicted that Champ Clark would oppose President Taft and defeat him. J. W. Doar, Esq., spoke briefly.

Mayor W. H. Andrews, who acted as toastmaster in introducing Governor Blease, spoke with pride of the splendid fire department of Georgetown, in recognition of whose work the really magnificent building was authorized by the City Council, with the unanimous consent of the citizens and which was this night dedicated to their use for the public good. He spoke of Governor Blease as a man who had the courage of his convictions, and the ability to carry out his policies without dictation from any man, or set of men.

It was late when Governor Blease began speaking and he spoke for more than an hour. There were in the neighborhood of five hundred men present, standing room being at a premium. The crowd was hilarious, and he entertained it perfectly. "There will be only one Governor while I am in office, and those who don't like it have a mighty poor way to help it," said the Governor. Again he dwelt upon his pardoning record and bitterly attacked the newspapers for their unfairness to him. He recounted the Belton incident. The Governor was loudly cheered at the conclusion of his speech.

April 4 was a great day at Andrews fifteen miles from Georgetown, on the G. and W. R. R., where an educational rally and picnic for the farmers was held in the town. The graded school was closed, and the teachers and children attended the speaking. A crowd, estimated to be 600 people, attended the exercises.

Governor Blease and Congressman Ellerbe were the principal speakers. The former seemed among warm admirers and friends and was enthusiastically cheered. He made no new statement, but attacked the present system of educating the negro, who were only made for servants to the white man. "We are educating them not to do the very things we want them to do." The party of visitors, including the Governor, left for Columbia, on the afternoon train.

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THOUSANDS HOMELESS

DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES BY THE GREAT FLOOD.

Levees Standing the Pressure of Water, But They May Go Down If Rise Continues.

With a mighty volume of water moving southward at a rapid rate, the man-raised banks of the Mississippi river are subjected to a heavy strain. So far they have held their own. The crest of the rise is not yet in sight, but the speed of the flood must bring the highest point before long. Fully 7,000 people are homeless, having been driven from their houses by the encroachment of the waters on the inhabited portion of the banks of the great river. It is predicted that the water at Memphis will reach forty-five feet above the flood stage. If the water rises much higher, it is predicted, the levees must give way under the terrific strain in which they have been subjected during the past few days.

At Memphis while all the main levees are holding, the flood is telling on the banks of the Mississippi river, and the situation is not so hopeful. Several weak spots have developed, especially at Mound City, Ark., and in their the Reelfoot levee, west of Hickman, Ky. Large forces of laborers and volunteers are at work bolstering up the sloughing embankments and piling sand bags where the water is lapping the crest.

At Memphis the water is within two-tenths of the 44-foot "dead line" set by S. C. Emery, government forecaster. Mr. Emery is of the opinion that the levees can not stand up under the strain of more than forty-four feet.

Unfounded reports are that the Reelfoot levee had gone out, and that the flood was pouring over populous farming lands.

Late reports are that the levee is still holding, although the situation is grave.

Refugees from the flooded territory are flooding into the cities and towns on the high lands by the thousands. At Hickman, Ky., where the flood is holding, the city is crowded with refugees, including the 2,000 made homeless when the factory district was submerged. Their distress was partially relieved when food and tents were portioned out Friday.

At Columbus, Ky., 800 to 1,200 people have been driven from homes and are encamped on hills overlooking town.

At New Madrid, Mo., 800 are homeless. The business and residence sections are flooded with three to five feet of water.

In the Dorena, Mo., community, 900 to 1,000, driven from their residences, have been rescued by Hickman, Ky., residents. Many head of live stock have been lost.

In Memphis, Tenn., 1,200 people have fled their homes in the low part of north section. The gas plant out of commission. The authorities are warning residents of the district to boil water before using.

At Craig's Landing, Mo., eleven employees of the Mengel Box company of Hickman, Mo., are endangered by remaining in camp when 39 others were rescued.

Hundreds of steamboat landings between Hickman, Ky., and Arkansas City are submerged.

RUN DOWN AT LAST.

Thirty-Six Year Old Crime May Be Avenged at Last.

The Atlanta Constitution says a crime of thirty-six years ago, long since regarded as one to go down on the record of the unavenged, was brought to light Tuesday when Governor Joseph Brown received a request for requisition papers for the return of Cleo C. Doggins, charged with the murder of Sheriff Tallaferra, of Haralson county, in 1876. Doggins was located a few days ago in a small Texas town, where he had built up a good reputation and was regarded as a valuable citizen. Sheriff Tallaferra was shot and killed in the courthouse and accusations were immediately turned against Doggins. He fled the town it is alleged and until the time of his arrest had never been heard from. Governor Brown has signed the necessary papers and a deputy sheriff is now on his way for the prisoner.

One Negro Shoots Another. Sunday night, while attending a negro prayer meeting about five miles from Prosperity, Wash. Haltiwanger and Henry Dawkins engaged in a pistol duel. Dawkins was killed. Haltiwanger gave himself up to Magistrate B. B. Hair Monday morning. Haltiwanger says he had a narrow escape from the hands of the Dawkins, who wanted to lynch him.

Tiger Killed by a Bulldog. A tiger has taken refuge in a cave on a farm at the foot of Winterhook mountain, in Cape Colony. A bulldog was fetched and it at once rushed into the cave. A desperate struggle ensued. The dog was badly wounded by the tiger's claws, but it caught the tiger by the throat and did not let go until the tiger rolled over dead.

Double Tragedy at Waycross. After shooting and fatally injuring a woman named Mrs. Bunting, with whom he was driving, J. N. Mills, a merchant of Waycross, Ga., turned the pistol on himself, committing suicide. Mills leaves a wife and family, living there. Mrs. Bunting's husband is said to be a railroad engineer in North Carolina.

CLARK BADLY BEATEN

WILSON CLEANS HIM UP IN WISCONSIN PRIMARY.

The New Jersey Governor Gets Nearly All the Democratic Votes and Wins All the Delegates.

Woodrow Wilson defeated Champ Clark on the Democratic ticket, and Senator LaFollette defeated President Taft on the Republican ticket, in Wisconsin Presidential preference primary Tuesday, according to incomplete returns received. Col. Roosevelt's name did not figure to any extent in the Presidential preference primary, as his supporters did not have his name printed on the ballots. Although Roosevelt's name was written on the ballots by some voters, returns from a majority of counties show no considerable vote for him. No Presidential candidate other than those printed on the ballots received any support.

Although available returns were scattered, E. Phillips, manager of President Taft's primary campaign in this State, conceded to LaFollette twenty-three out of twenty-six delegates to the Republican National Convention.

In Superior, LaFollette defeated Taft by a vote of 1,487 to 278. At Oshkosh and through the Winnebago country, LaFollette defeated Taft 2 to 1. Similar returns were received from Eau Claire, Appleton, LaCrosse, Racine, Madison and a number of other large cities in the State.

Governor Wilson's lead on the Democratic ticket apparently equals that of Senator LaFollette on the Republican ticket. This will give Wilson all the delegates from Wisconsin to the Democratic National Convention, as the delegation is bound by the unit vote. Clark was very weak at all points.

NEGRO COMMITS SUICIDE.

After Killing His Baby and Shooting His Wife and Others.

A dispatch from Timmonsville says John Lockwood, a well known negro blacksmith employed at the Cooper blacksmith here went on a rampage Monday night and killed his seven months old baby, shot his wife's fingers off and seriously wounded two other negroes and ended by drinking carbolic acid and killing himself. What was the matter with Lockwood will probably never be known. He knocked off from work about 4 o'clock and went home and the row was soon started, he began on his wife and she tried to escape by jumping out of the window and was shot in the hand as she went. He then took up his seven-months-old infant and cut its throat. As some neighbors ran in to help he cut the throat of one, Allen Mack and also cut another named John Russell, both of these will survive.

The alarm becoming general he drank a lot of carbolic acid and was in a dying condition when taken.

DAYS OF BOSS RULE OVER.

The Times Puts Georgetown in the Jones Column.

The Times says it is commonly talked on our streets that the vote of Georgetown County has been promised to Blease. We are confident that the good people of this county will do their own thinking and voting when the time arrives, and will not be dictated to by the local bosses. The time was when certain bosses controlled the elections in the county, but things have changed, and when a few "ringsters" undertake to hand out the vote of our county to Blease or any other man, we think it time to call a halt. We predict that Georgetown County will give Mr. Jones a good majority this summer, and thus show to the rest of the state that one or two men cannot run up to Columbia and dispose of our votes before they are cast.

SHEDS LIGHT ON MYSTERY.

Young Negress Tells a Story of the Many Murders.

At Lafayette, La., Clemitea Barnabet, a "half-blood" negress, Tuesday told a story that the police authorities accept as clearing up the mystery veiling the killing of twenty negroes in southwest Louisiana. The negress' story gave clues, which it is said, will fix guilt for fifteen other night assassinations of blacks in Louisiana and Texas. From Clemitea's story it appears that she led a mysterious negro cult, members of which performed rites of "human sacrifice." The negress declared she killed 17 victims with her own hands.

He Killed Them All

Traced by bloodhounds, Peter Poddienski is in jail, charged with the murder of an entire family and their servants altogether numbering fifteen persons, near Foreschata, Russia. He confessed to have committed the wholesale murders.

Entered Corn Contest.

One hundred and twenty men and one woman have thus far entered the Spartanburg county corn contest, the ultimate purpose of which is to win first prize for this county in the National Corn show at Columbia next winter.

Another Murderer Paroled.

Gov. Blease has granted a parole to James Lindsay, who was convicted in York county in 1902 on the charge of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment upon a recommendation of mercy.

GIVES OTHER SIDE

TELLS OF WORK DONE BY THE BLEASE COMMISSION

F. H. DOMINICK TESTIFIES

Newberry Member of Board, Former Law Partner to the Governor, is Closely Questioned as to His Use of Railroad Pass and Charges on Expense Account.

Mr. F. H. Dominick, of Newberry, former law partner of Governor Blease and a member of the Blease winding-up commission, was the principal witness before the committee investigating into the acts and doing of everyone connected with the late State dispensary Thursday. Mr. Dominick detailed at length the work which the Blease commission did during its tenure of office and went into many matters minutely. He was questioned by Chairman Carlisle and almost every member of the committee and was on the stand almost three hours.

The only other witness was Mr. Thos. F. Brantley, of Orangeburg, likewise a member of the Blease commission, and he corroborated the testimony of Mr. Dominick. This completes the examination of the Blease commission with the exception of Mr. E. M. Thompson, the secretary, who is in a hospital in the North under treatment. He is expected to return next week, and will be examined at another meeting.

F. H. Dominick on Stand.

Mr. Dominick stated that he attended practically all of the meetings of the commission. He told of the Attorney General meeting with the commission on the evening of the day they organized; that the Attorney General told of the judgment which had been found against the Richland Distilling Company by the old commission and the scheme of settlement which had been in progress of settlement with that company. He said that at that time the Attorney General did not evade or refuse to give information.

Witness told of the Blease commission organizing in the Governor's office by the election of Mr. Stackhouse as chairman, and that the Governor turned over to them the Felder contract, a letter from W. D. Roy written to John Black regarding the amount of purchases made by the dispensary while Black was on the board; said that the Governor mentioned the Felder letters. Witness said there were some eight or ten claims still waiting settlement when their commission took charge, which were shown in correspondence with Felder, but the commission could gather no information, except that of the Richland Distilling Company. He said Dr. Murray was willing to cooperate except he wouldn't surrender their vouchers, which the commission considered public documents; that they were informed by Mr. W. F. Stevenson, one time when Dr. Murray was before them, that they had no right to investigate the acts and doings of the Murray commission, but Mr. Dominick said he stated a different opinion. He was that the Governor gave them a copy of "Message No. 4," but they didn't investigate the charges of Sunday work and the Ansel commission.

As to Farnum's Fine.

Witness said he had heard of the rumors about Farnum having paid some \$50,000 or \$60,000, and once he told Farnum he was thinking of having him summoned before the commission, but Farnum would not testify, and Farnum was never subpoenaed.

Witness said "Hub" Evans told him of his meetings with Felder on different occasions and of the one time when Attorney General Lyon was in Atlanta as testified to by Evans. He knew nothing of any conference between Evans and the Attorney General in Atlanta.

Mr. Dominick told of the efforts of the commission to settle the Richland Distilling Company's case; that the commission looked on the matter as a bare judgment and transmitted a request to the Attorney General; he told of his opinion that the judgment against the Richland Distilling Company was out of reason in amount; and that nothing approaching the amount of this judgment could be collected. The impression of the excessive amount of judgment was borne out by Attorney General Lyon; that the commission finally employed Mr. Abney to settle the Richland Distilling Company matter as told by the witness Wednesday. A copy of a letter from Mr. Abney and the resolution of the commission constituting the contract were read by witness; Mr. Abney got fifty per cent of the amount collected and paid the expenses out of his commission. Mr. Abney, in his letter, reserved the right to employ Mr. W. F. Stevenson or other such assistant counsel as he might wish.

"I consider it to have been a reasonable contract under the circumstances," said the witness in reply to a question by Mr. Carlisle. Witness told of the retaining of Mr. W. A. Holman in the Felder prosecution and other matters. "It was on the receipt of a letter from Thos. B. Felder styling himself the chairman of the Anti-Blease investigating committee that prosecution of Felder was begun," said the witness; he declared the matter had been discussed before. "For Felder was generally discussed before we took charge by the other commissions," said Mr. Dominick.

Mr. Dominick's Expense Account.

Mr. Dominick's testimony at this (Continued on last page.)

FALLS TO HIS DEATH

FAMOUS AVIATOR LOSES HIS LIFE BY AN ACCIDENT.

His Chief Note Rests on His Achievement of Crossing American Continent in Flying Machine.

Calbraith P. Rodgers, the first man to cross the American continent in an aeroplane, was killed at Long Beach, Cal., almost instantly late Wednesday, when his biplane, in which he had been soaring over the ocean, fell from a height of 200 feet and buried him in the wreck. His neck was broken and his body badly mangled by the engine of his machine. He lived but a few minutes.

For a week Rodgers has been making daily flights there and had taken up with him many passengers, both men and women. Wednesday he started up from his usual place and soared out over the ocean, crossing the pier, and then turned and dipped close to a roller coaster on a beach amusement park. Hearing a flock of gulls dispersing themselves among a great school of sardines, just over the breakers, Rodgers again turned and dived into them, scattering the sea fowls in all directions.

Highly elated with the outcome of his dive, Rodgers then flew farther out to sea, all the time gradually rising until he had reached a height of about 200 feet. Making a short turn, he started at full speed for the pier, then suddenly dipped his planes and his machine began a frightful descent.

Hundreds of persons on the pier saw Rodgers relax his hold on the levers, and then, seeming realizing that he was in danger, make strenuous efforts to pull the nose of his machine into a level position. Falling in this he managed to turn his craft further in shore, and an instant later the craft crashed into the edge of the surf, not 500 feet from the spot where on December 10, last, he had finished his ocean-to-ocean flight.

Ernest Scott and Jas. Goodwin, life guards, were first to reach Rodgers. They said Rodgers' head was hanging over one wing of the machine, the heavy engine was on his back and his feet were drawn up nearly double over his shoulders.

Rodgers was lifted from the wreck and hurried to the bath house hospital. He died on the way. His neck, jawbone and back had been broken.

A telegram was sent to the aviator's widow who lives in Pasadena, and a cablegram to his mother, Mrs. H. S. Schweitzer, who is now in London. The body was prepared for burial and sent to Pasadena.

BLEASE MUST PROVE CHARGE.

Will Demand that the Governor Gives Testimony.

The Legislative Committee appointed on the recommendation of Governor Blease to investigate charges he made against the dispensary winding up commission appointed by Governor Ansel and others seem to be determined to probe the whole business to the very bottom. It will be remembered that Governor Blease removed the Ansel commission for incompetency and other causes, and appointed a new board to wind up the dispensary.

The Legislative Investigating Committee says it will use every legal method to force Governor Blease to appear in person before the committee and make good his charges and insinuations preferred in special message No. 4 which was sent to the general assembly. The governor charged in the message wrong doing on the part of Attorney General Lyon and members of the Ansel commission.

More than a score of witnesses have been called by the committee and not one charge has been substantiated. The governor has been requested to appear on three occasions. The committee has met with a flat refusal each time. Members of the committee also stated that the court would very probably be asked for an order to force the governor to give up the letters alleged to have been written by T. B. Felder to H. H. Evans.

FOUGHT BATTLE WITH POLICE.

Bold Bandits Cause Big Panic in the Heart of Paris.

A gang of desperadoes attacked a messenger of the Bank of France in a crowded street in the heart of Paris Tuesday and tried to rob him of a package containing \$200,000. But they were thwarted by the police, who witnessed the attack and immediately seized the robbers. The thieves opened fire on the officers with revolvers and made a determined attempt to escape. The police used their pistols also, rushed the crooks into a corner and finally overpowered them. There was a panic in the street, and many people thronging it narrowly escaped being hit by the wildly flying bullets. Not only are the bandits in prison, but not a franc of the banks messenger carried was lost.

Dial Wants Tillman's Seat.

Col. Nathaniel B. Dial, president of the Enterprise Bank of Laurens, of the Reedy River Ferry business enterprise, has announced that he will be in the race for Senator Tillman's seat in the United States Senate in the campaign this fall.

A VERY QUEER CASE

HUMAN SACRIFICES OFFERED BY FANATICAL SECT.

MANY VICTIMS KILLED

In an Amazing Confession a Negro Woman Clears Up the Mysterious Axe Assassination of Families of Negroes in Louisiana and Texas Recently.

Modern criminal history hardly has a parallel to the confession of Clemetine Barnabet, of Lafayette, La., a frail "half blood" negress of twenty-two years, who admitted that she had with her own hands killed seventeen persons.

The police believe that this confession, telling with the nonchalance of a person giving an ordinary tale, opens the way for a final reckoning on the curse of roodism which for some time has cast a blur upon Louisiana. Thirty-five lives—on most occasions an entire family—have fallen victims to fensh night assassins believed to be fanatical devotees of the "Human Sacrifice" or the "cult of the sacred serpent."

From Clemetine's story it is apparent that there was the controlling hand in the region of horror which was based on a barbarous belief in some sort of blood atonement. The police declare that she has given clues that will fix the guilt for the eighteen mysterious crimes in that vicinity.

In January her father was convicted for the murder of five members of the family of Norbert Randall at Lafayette on Nov. 26, 1911. He obtained a new trial on the ground that he was drunk one day during the trial and consequently was unable to comprehend what was going on.

King Harrison and William Roberts, preachers of the "Sacrifice Church," and Eliza Richards have also been arrested in connection with the long list of crimes.

With the characteristic superstition of her race, and particularly of her sect, Clemetine armed herself with a "hoodoo" before starting out on any of her alleged errands of murder. She says she got the "hoodoo" from a preacher and thought that it would protect her from the law.