

JUDGE IRA B. JONES

HE HAS ALWAYS BEEN A GOOD AND USEFUL CITIZEN

IS A MAN OF THE PEOPLE

The Candidate for Governor Worked His Way to the Top, and Has Served the State in Positions of Honor and Trust With Fidelity and Ability.

It is right that the people of South Carolina should know the fact about the candidates in the race for Governor before the 27th of August because no one can vote properly unless he votes intelligently and to vote intelligently one must know the record of the candidates. This article is written to let the people know about Judge Jones.

Few people know that Judge Jones is a man of the people. He is proud of the fact that in Newberry county, where he was born, there was still a poor living who remember that his father was a respected carpenter and his mother assisted her husband in the support of the family by sewing for the neighbors.

Almost from childhood Ira B. Jones looked at life seriously. His schoolmates remember that often in the afternoon when they were at play he would go in early to study for his classes the next day, and they testify to the fact that he gave early promise of becoming an upright man and a useful citizen.

By careful study and by taking advantage of every meager opportunity as was offered, he obtained a fair education. Schools were not then what they are now and that is probably the reason why Judge Jones remembering his own difficulties and wishing to smooth the road for other poor boys declared that he would develop of the Common Schools shall have no vain interest and hearty support.

It would be easy to tell and might be interesting to learn how young Jones having gotten an education moved to Lancaster county and began the practice of law. He was slow at first and how later having inspired the confidence of the people in his home town he acquired a large and paying practice. What we are chiefly interested in, however, is his political career.

In 1889 Judge Jones was elected to the Legislature from Lancaster County and it is evident that he was widely known and that his ability had been recognized, for he was at once made chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House and was later elected its Speaker. Those were stirring times, for the great reform movement had just swept over South Carolina and party spirit ran high. Senator Tillman, then Governor, was instituting many needed reforms and Judge Jones, as Speaker of the House, did efficient service. He it said to his credit, however, that although the State was aroused by political animosities, Judge Jones so conducted himself as to receive the hearty applause of his friends and at the same time, by his fairness, he won the respect and confidence of those who had been his political opponents.

It may be recalled that in 1896 he was elected Associate Justice of the highest Court in the State. It may be mentioned in passing that his present opponent in the race for Governor seconded his nomination and voted for him by a majority of one vote. He served twelve years as Associate Justice, in 1909, upon the retirement of Chief Justice Pope, Judge Jones was elevated to the position of Chief Justice, which is the highest judicial position in the gift of the State.

It may be recalled that no Judge in South Carolina in many years has enjoyed greater reputation both for ability and honesty than Ira B. Jones. The same industry and conscientious performance of duty which was noticeable in him as a young man had characterized his work as a Judge.

He has been the recipient of honors from his fellow men and the emoluments of office, but the satisfaction of a hard day's work well done has ever been his best reward.

Among the charges hurled at Judge Jones by his political opponents is that he has leaned toward corporations. Suffice it to say that as attorney he never represented a corporation and as a Judge he repeatedly upheld large verdicts against corporations. In the case of Rhodes vs. the Granite Cotton Mills at Columbia, he upheld a verdict of \$8,000 for the Rhodes against the mills. The verdicts which he sustained against the railroads would run up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, there being one verdict against the Southern Railway Company for \$25,000 and many others for large amounts.

He has never leaned either toward or against corporations, but his decisions and rulings have been what those of every Judge should be—just and fair to all.

As a Citizen, Lawyer, Legislator, Judge and Chief Justice, Ira B. Jones has "made good." He has lived an upright moral life; is a conscientious member of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church, is temperate in his habits, and has measured up to all the requirements of the people and useful man. It should be remembered that this man who is now before the people in the race for Governor has never in his life been charged with anything unbecoming the highest and best citizen until his appointment to the office of Chief Justice. The absurdity of these charges can best be shown by the fact that Judge B. Blessie himself voted for Judge Jones for United States Senator in 1909 with such men as Frank B. Gary, Leonard Walker, J. R. Coker and other high ranking members of the South Carolinians believe that this man who has been their Judge believes in social equality between the races as to need no exposure.

Ira B. Jones is no political experiment and as a Governor, he may be counted on to give the people the same honest, faithful and intelligent service which has always characterized his work in their behalf.

Eleven-Year-Old Mother. The youngest mother recorded in Iowa medical history is an eleven-year-old girl from near Davenport, who gave birth to a healthy 12-pound child at the University hospital Monday. The hospital authorities did not make public the girl's name.

Vote as Paolote Mills. The vote at Paolote Mills in Sparanburg County has been polled as follows, as possible, and from present indications will be as follows: Jones, 90; Blessie, 81. The same precinct two years ago gave Featherstone, 77; Blessie, 121.

TERRIBLE BUTCHERY

MANY SHOT TO DEATH ON MEXICAN RAILWAY TRAIN.

Fingers and Ears of Women Hacked Off as Quickest Way to Get Their Jewels.

A dispatch from Mexico City says thirty-six soldiers and more than twenty passengers were slaughtered by Zapatistas Monday afternoon in a canyon, one kilometer north of Tlucman, 110 miles southwest of Mexico City, when a passenger train, south-bound from Mexico City, was attacked by the ambushers.

Meager details, which did not reach the city until Tuesday afternoon, indicate that the savagery displayed was not less, and perhaps greater, than that which characterized the massacre of troops and passengers on a train between Cuernavaca and Mexico City on July 29. So far as known Tuesday night only a part of the train crew escaped.

The first story of the assault was sent to Mexico City by Conductor Marin and Collector Dominguez, who although wounded, had managed to make their way to Yauatepe, twelve miles away. They were forced to steal through the Zapatista lines and arrived at the telegraph station until Tuesday afternoon.

After the firing ceased the rebels swarmed down the hillside and set fire to the three cars composing the train. A few of the wounded had crawled out onto the right-of-way, thus escaping the fate of those who clung to the cars. They were burned, according to reports received.

The leader of the rebels made absolutely no effort to restrain his men from acts of brutality greater than any that has yet marked the campaign in the south.

The wounded, pleading for their lives, were struck down without pity, and even looting was held in abeyance until the slaughter was complete.

Not satisfied with robbing their victims in ordinary manner, the leaders of the rebels made every effort to strip the men of ornaments and jewelry. They were not satisfied with robbing their victims in ordinary manner, the leaders of the rebels made every effort to strip the men of ornaments and jewelry.

Among the passengers were two newspaper men, who were among the killed. They were on their way to interview Emiliano Zapata, the chief of the rebels. One of these, H. L. Strauss, a native of Uruguay, and consular agent of his country in this city, was employed at one time on the steamship company which he now represents in the Zapata territory as representative of El Imparcial. The other correspondent was Ignacio Heraras of El Pais.

SENATOR B. R. TILLMAN.

New Light on the Character of a Man Am Honor.

The Washington Post says no finer tribute could be paid to a statesman than the one paid by C. Leslie Reynolds, the new superintendent of the National Botanic Garden, when he said that Senator Benjamin R. Tillman of South Carolina is the best posted man in national life on the subject of plants and shrubs.

If more statesmen could study nature as Ben Tillman has the world would be a better place in which to live. It was because he tried to get closer to nature that Senator Tillman got closer to humanity. He came to his office with a spirit of vigor, speech and a fighting spirit. At first his attacks were none too kind, but in time he learned from nature the great truth that all men are brothers and that the strong must lend a helping hand to the weak.

Recounting the other day Senator Tillman spoke of the miracle of his rescue from death by paralysis. It was his own fine spirit that wrought the miracle. His study of plants and shrubs and flowers has brought him to a calmer, saner view of life.

Senator Tillman, according to Supt. Reynolds, spends hundreds of dollars yearly in experimenting with new plants for his home in South Carolina. Every dollar that he spends in this way brings big returns. There are plants and shrubs and flowers and animals know much more of the art of living than human being know. It is profitable to study the tranquillity of the garden.

To many persons the Tillman of the "pitchfork" may have seemed a thrilling figure; but to those who have held a cord to his view of life is broader, his spirit finer, and his character nobler. The garden which Senator Tillman gives his leisure time has aided him in giving better service to his state and has undoubtedly renewed his grip on life.

Recounting a horticultural success he came a greater statesman. And it is to be hoped, and expected, that many years of usefulness are before him.

Makes Himself a Voter.

The Governor has granted a pardon for the purpose of restoring citizenship to J. William Holman, convicted at Orangeburg in May, 1903, of breach of trust and sentenced to three years imprisonment. Since assuming office the Governor has exercised clemency in 376 cases.

Heilstones Kill Child.

Caught out in a fearful hallom which swept over Sheridan county, Wyo., and Southern asseobud county, Mont., the three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Walsh, ranchers on Hat creek, was so severely pelted by hail while playing in the yard that death resulted.

Swallowed Eighty Dollars.

Robert Arney, a marine from the Fort Millin Barracks near Philadelphia, has four \$20 bills some place in his system, but he is unable to get them. Arney saved the \$80 from a hold-up man by swallowing the bills. The footpad was captured later and held in jail for court.

Opposed Roosevelt and Died.

Dr. J. A. Hatch, a prominent citizen of Victoria, Tex., and former congressman of Ohio, dropped dead while attending the Republican convention. Dr. Hatch had just concluded an address against a resolution endorsing Roosevelt for president.

Fireman Taken for Burglar.

Thomas Devlin, a member of the fire department in Springfield, Ill., is in the hospital with a bullet in his back fired by C. B. Watts, who took Devlin for a robber. The firemen entered the wrong house while coming home early in the morning.

Hair Turned White in a Jiffy.

John Lentz of Seven Points, Pa., was struck by a passenger train near his home in Lancaster, Pa., while carrying his twenty-month-old child. His full weight landed on the infant's head and crushed its skull. It died in a short time.

OLD VETS HOME ROW

OLD SOLDIERS CLAIM THE RIGHT TO VOTE FOR THE

MAM OF THEIR CHOICE

One of the Old Veterans Charges That He Was Told That If He Failed to Vote for Governor Blessie He Would Be Discharged From the Institution.

Old soldiers quartered there and the officials of the Confederate Home are busy writing to the papers explaining the pros and cons of the recent difficulty resulting in the whole State being aroused over the situation; fierce resentment being expressed at what is said to have been a "hint" to one of the old soldiers that, unless he voted for Blessie, he would be discharged, the suspect of the Home from Lancaster County, the home of Judge Jones, for thirty days, and the charge by Mr. John J. McMahon, the chairman of the board, Major Richardson, in allowing himself salary is violating the law.

The controversy begun over the publication of a statement coming from an old soldier to the effect that an employee of the Home, Edward Jones, a supporter of Judge Ira B. Jones, for Governor, had been given a "hint" by Major H. W. Richardson, the chairman of the board, that unless he voted for Governor Blessie he would be "fired." The matter was aired in the press and Major Richardson denied any attempt at coercing the old soldiers or attempting to influence them to vote for Blessie. It seems that Major Richardson made a speech to this effect at the Home and denied Veteran Massey the right to reply, at least that is the charge.

Major Richardson was suspended from the Home for thirty days on the charge of being drunk, and in a card Major Richardson stated that he had a petition signed by a number of the Veterans asking that he be barred from the old Soldiers Home.

It should have been stated that Major Richardson is an ardent supporter of Governor Blessie. Former Representative J. J. McMahon, who is running for the Legislature in this county, wrote a letter to the press in which he stated that a recording showed that Major Richardson was drawing a salary and pointed out that the Act creating the Home allowed the members of the board no salary. He called for light. In his reply Major Richardson stated that he drew the salary as treasurer of the Home, saying, "As chairman I draw no salary. The money I earn is for my services as treasurer, bookkeeper and general manager."

The last card was signed by thirty of the old soldiers at the Home and declared that they have no knowledge of the petition which Major Richardson says he holds from a number of them asking for the permanent discharge of Veteran Massey. The whole matter has caused intense interest throughout the State and the people are stirred up over it. It is a sad state of affairs that old soldiers who reside at the Home all favor Jones but about six.

What Richardson Says. In his statement Major Richardson says: "For nearly a year I have served the Confederate Home with one cent of remuneration. On December 1, 1911, I resigned as chairman of the board, my personal business requiring my time, but still holding the post of chief clerk at heart, went before the finance committee of the Senate, accompanied by Dr. Butler, the night before the Legislature adjourned, and showed by actual figures the needs of the Home.

In the finance committee of the Senate, hearty agreed with me that the appropriation should be increased, and it was increased from \$14,000 to \$20,000. Then on March 11, 1912, I was called back by the Governor to be treasurer, and I was named treasurer and voted a salary under bond. My time ever since has been given to the home. I audit all the accounts, keep the books, give out all contracts, and am responsible by order of the board for the expenditure of the funds and the Confederate infirmiry.

"As chairman, I draw no salary. The money I earn is for my services as treasurer, bookkeeper and general manager. As to the legality of my salary, Dr. Butler, who presumes to be comptroller-general, who has so ably conducted his office for years and disburses the funds for every paid official of the State, knows his business."

The signed statement from the old soldiers follows:

We, the undersigned, inmates of the Confederate Home, seeing in today's issue of the State newspapers a statement made by Major Richardson that he now holds a petition from some of the inmates of the Home declaring that Massey is not a fit inmate of the Home and asking for his permanent discharge. We, the undersigned, declare most positively that we have no knowledge of any such petition.

(Signed) Wm. H. Vogel, S. Dolan, E. B. Blinn, W. M. Wilson, W. H. Williamson, J. H. Williamson, W. W. Byrd, Isaac Gregory, J. E. Bush, Asa Turberville, W. W. Edwards, J. W. James, H. M. Forster, W. C. Perry, H. Boineau, S. D. Boland, C. R. Horton, Sr., J. T. Mays, F. M. Carter, W. E. Cameron, J. T. Gregson, Y. Morgan, Y. Bryer, J. Young, J. A. Lomax, L. B. Culler, J. Glendon, P. Collier.

Major Richardson draws \$1,200 per year and Dr. Butler \$600 per year. Both Richardson and Butler are holding a petition from the old soldiers against Blessie. The latter is a son of Gen. M. C. Butler, whom Senator Tillman defeated for the Senate.

All About a Kiss.

Some amusing things happen at the campaign meetings. At Gaffney a little girl carried up a bunch of flowers to Governor Blessie, he took her up and kissed her, and began to speak of the innocence of childhood and the kiss the little girl had given him, when some fellow in the audience yelled to the Governor to cut it out, as the little girl did not know any better. The Governor got mad and invited the intruder to meet him up town after the meeting and settle the matter. The fellow said there was no reason to wait to go up town, as he was ready to settle it there and then. The matter is still unsettled.

Father's Fall Kills Child.

Abraham Ansel fell down stairs in his home in Lancaster, Pa., while carrying his twenty-month-old child. His full weight landed on the infant's head and crushed its skull. It died in a short time.

SEVEN DIE IN CHAIR

ALL OF THE VICTIMS WERE EXECUTED FOR MURDER.

Six Were Italians and One a Negro, and They All Met Their Fate Quietly.

Seven murderers were electrocuted in New York Sing Sing prison Monday morning. This is the largest number of criminals to suffer the death penalty by electricity on any one day since the electric chair was adopted as a method of capital punishment. The Italians and one negro executed Monday morning went to their deaths quietly. The warden's work was accomplished within an hour and sixteen minutes. The condemned were put to death in the following order:

John W. Collins, Lorenzo Call, Salvatore Giustino, Filippo Demarco, Angelo Diusto, Vicenzo Cona, and Joseph Ferrone.

Prison guards expected that Ferrone might put up a fight on his way to the execution chamber, but he walked meekly to the chair.

Collins came in smilingly and seemingly happy. He did not deny his guilt. He prayed on his knees at the chair for a minute before he was executed.

Giusto, Cona, Call and the two Demarcos were convicted of the murder of Mrs. Mary Hall in a lonely farmhouse at Griffin's Corner, in Westchester county, on November 9, 1911. Zanza, the sixth member of the band of assassins, was electrocuted July 8, after he had confessed in a letter to Governor Dix that he had stabbed Mrs. Hall to death.

The others were convicted as participants in the crime. The men gained access to the house on the pretext of buying milk.

Collins, who was a young Florida negro, killed Michael Lynch, a New York city policeman, on the morning of July 1, 1911.

GASOLINE ENGINE TROUBLES

Some Remedies Suggested by Clemson College On The Subject.

There are many farmers over this country who have gasoline engines to use, either to furnish lights, pump water, or run some farm machinery. The Clemson College authorities have lately issued a Bulletin, entitled "Some Gasoline Engine Diseases and Their Remedies," which we produce for the benefit of those who have gasoline engines. The article follows.

When a gasoline engine that is known to have carried a load refuses to do so again we should not condemn the machine as a whole, but should understand that it needs a small thing is out of order, and we should search for and repair it. The whole matter has caused intense interest throughout the State and the people are stirred up over it. It is a sad state of affairs that old soldiers who reside at the Home all favor Jones but about six.

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DENIED THE CRIME

PROTESTED INNOCENCE IN THE FACE OF DEATH

HIS DYING STATEMENT

Alexander Weldon, Colored, Convicted of Brutally Murdering a White Man in Florence County, Was Electrocuted at Columbia Last Tuesday for His Crime.

Alex Weldon, the Florence county negro, was electrocuted at the State penitentiary Tuesday morning at 11:15 o'clock for the murder of Ellihu Moye. Before the current was turned on, and when he was seated in the electric chair, he talked freely and bitterly and pleadingly denied that he was guilty. He said that he was being sent to his death for a crime about which he knew nothing.

He was brought into the electrocution chamber 11:05 o'clock, and placed in the chair by two guards. The current was turned on by J. C. Robbins, one of the guards at the penitentiary, and the negro was pronounced dead at 11:17, after two coils of 1,950 volts had been sent through his body. The first current was turned on for one minute and ten seconds. His body was greatly contorted while the current was on.

The required number of witnesses were present, being admitted by cards and a number of citizens from Florence county were in the group, including T. A. Moye, brother of Ellihu Moye, who was present. The body of the negro will be buried in the State penitentiary cemetery.

The warrant of execution was read to Weldon Tuesday morning at 9:30 o'clock. During the morning, the service was held with Weldon by Richard Carroll. At the service the negro declared he was innocent, and that he knew nothing of his crime.

The negro almost broke down. He called for T. A. Moye, a brother of Ellihu Moye, who was murdered by Mr. Moye, I feel sorry for you, and I feel sorry for myself. I will soon see with Ellihu Moye, because I believe he is in heaven, and I am going there. I could not tell you a lie; your brother was the best friend that I ever had in the world. If I could tell you all about this murder, I would do it; but I can't. If I could give you ease from your troubled mind, because of your brother's death, I would do it. Mr. Moye, you know it is no need for me to lie now.

The first time that I knew that Mr. Moye was killed was the next morning. I was in my house that night with three or four people, and we heard the shot fired that killed Mr. Moye.

The negro then called for several negro ministers who were present, and asked that they see to it that his body be buried in the penitentiary, and then called for Corporal Wilson of the penitentiary, and thanked him for the kindness as shown while he was a prisoner there. The cap was then adjusted on his head, and at 11:15 o'clock the current was turned on. He died muttering a prayer.

Alex Weldon was convicted in Florence county on October 28, 1910, on the charge of killing Ellihu Moye, a well-to-do planter of that county. Clarence Ham and William Burris, two negroes were convicted at the same time and for the same crime. It was charged that Weldon and Burris conspired to kidnap and murder Moye. Ham was hanged in Florence county in November, 1910, and while on the scaffold confessed that he had watched the house while the other two negroes committed the crime. Burris was confined in the State penitentiary for several months pending an appeal to the Supreme Court. He died several weeks ago. Ellihu Moye was alone in his home when the act was committed, and the general belief was that robbery was the intent of the negroes.

There are three prisoners confined in the death cell at the State penitentiary. One of these was convicted in Charleston county was sentenced to death, was to have been electrocuted yesterday. He was granted a respite by the Governor until August 30, upon petition of the officials of the penitentiary. It is said that a petition is being circulated for his sentence to be commuted to life imprisonment.

Does Very Little Good. In event of the Steel Trust being dissolved it will not be wise to expect very much to accrue to the benefit of the public. As a matter of fact, sentiment and on general principles most people hope dissolution may be ordered. Also there is always the hope that something better may be accomplished next time. But, judging from the results following the dissolution of the Standard Oil and other trusts there is not much prospect, as the Sherman Act now stands, that dissolution will be of very great public advantage. With an ability and genius worthy of a better cause the officials of the very corporations already dissolved have seemed to flourish on dissolution. Still it is a long lane that has no turning and perhaps the turn is almost reached.

Fortune Awaits Missing Man. Application has been made by the relatives of William Fred, formerly of Philadelphia, to have him declared legally dead. He disappeared in 1867 and has not been heard from since. A fortune of several thousand dollars, left by his father, awaits the missing man.

TURNED THEM LOOSE

NO REQUISITION WAS ASKED BY GOVERNOR BLEASIE

Several South Carolina Murderers Were Set Free in Savannah on Technicalities.

The Savannah press runs a story saying several murderers wanted in South Carolina have been released from custody in Savannah on habeas corpus proceedings because Governor Blessie had not requested their extradition. The sheriff of Beaufort county was present at the Savannah hearing and declared the governor's office was asked a week ago to issue the requisition papers. At any rate according to the Savannah paper the murderers are now at liberty.

The following is from the Savannah Press: "It is known whether Governor Cole L. Blessie of South Carolina will issue requisition papers for men caught in Georgia and wanted in the Sister state caused Judge Walter G. Charlton, in the Superior court this morning to release two men who were charged with murder. A third prisoner will be held until Saturday.

The night of July 29 there was a general fight on the steamer Planter, which carried a crowd of negro excursionists down the river. While in Carolina waters John James was shot and killed. Returning to Savannah, four men were placed under arrest, in the case—John Gillstren and Charlie Robinson and Charles Ines.

Argument for their release of the men was made by Col. Golding and Mr. Leo A. Morrissy, representing the State made an eloquent plea that they be held, Sheriff McTeer of Beaufort county, was in court and stated that the solicitor of the Beaufort district requested Governor Blessie for papers over a week ago.

Judge Charlton said he had no right to hold the men. Over two weeks had elapsed, he said and no intimation had been made by the governor that he even intends sending the papers to the Beaufort district. He declared that he could not hold men indefinitely, just because Governor Blessie was busy campaigning and did not take the time to file out and send the papers even if it was his intention to send them.

The solicitor of Judge Charlton said he did not believe that Governor Blessie would honor any requisition papers sent to him by Georgia, nor did he think Governor Blessie would send papers into Georgia asking that prisoners be returned to Carolina. The local authorities, Sheriff McTeer being the solicitor of the Beaufort district, requested Governor Blessie for papers over a week ago.

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