

THE BARNWELL PEOPLE.

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NO. 22

A FOUL CRIME

Pretty Young Lady Governess Cruelly Murdered by a Fiend

COACHMAN ARRESTED

Charged With the Crime, After Having Attempted to Commit Suicide. Wrote Note to His Wife Denying His Guilt and to Police Blaming Japanese Butler.

Miss Sarah O. Breymer, aged 26 years, a pretty and cultured governess at the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Barnes Compton, at Millbrook, Dutchess county, N. Y., was found in her bed early Thursday morning strangled to death. Frank Schermerhorn, aged 26, employed as coachman on the Compton place, was taken to Millbrook, charged with the murder. Late Thursday afternoon he made an unsuccessful attempt at suicide, cutting his throat with a razor.

About 3 o'clock Thursday morning Mary Fennell, a maid in the Compton house, was awakened by a noise and says she saw a man's form disappear out of the corridor. She ran to awaken the governess, and not receiving any reply, entered Miss Breymer's room. The governess was found lying in bed, her face black and finger prints on her throat. Life was extinct.

On a cot in the room was little Polly Compton, aged three years, unharmed. The maid quickly summoned the coachman and when he arrived the sheriff and police of Millbrook were notified.

The officers question the maids and servants and the coachman, Frank Schermerhorn. They found that Miss Breymer's hands had been tied, the big chest containing the silverware had been forced and several of the rooms were in disorder, making it appear as though the tragedy had been part of a burglary.

Chief of Police Charles J. McCabe went to the coachman's house late Thursday afternoon to further question him, and not receiving any answer to his summons, went up into the coachman's bed room. The room was dark, and on throwing open the blinds, the chief's atten-

The litigation courts was but this whiskey glass.

WILL STRETCH HEMP

A FIEND TRIED AND CONVICTED OF ATTEMPTING A

CRIMINAL ASSAULT LAST NOVEMBER ON THE BEAUTIFUL YOUNG WIFE OF A PROMINENT LEXINGTON COUNTY MAN.

Coot Lever, the negro who attempted to commit criminal assault upon the beautiful young wife of a prominent Lexington county farmer last November, and who narrowly escaped being lynched, will pay the death penalty for his crime on the 25th of February, next.

At the trial, which was held at Lexington Wednesday, there were four witnesses sworn for the prosecution, the victim and her husband and Constable L. I. Roof and Mr. R. W. M. Elieser, who made the arrest, and to whom Lever first confessed his guilt. The pretty victim, who is a woman of intelligence, gentle and refined, told of the attack in a plain, straight forward manner. She was unable to say in positive terms that Lever was the man who attacked her, but stated that she believed that he was the one. Her husband swore to the fact that he had seen the negro pass along the road where he was at work a few minutes before the crime was attempted. Constable Roof told of the arrest, as did Mr. Elieser. The judge ruled that the latter could not tell of the confession made by the negro, since Lever was told that he would be properly protected if he would confess his guilt.

Lever was the only witness for the defence. He denied that he was connected with the affair in any manner, but was unable to explain why he was in the vicinity on the day in question. He told of his experience with the conjure doctor, whom he called Lem Judge, a negro. He admitted telling the officers soon after his arrest that he was guilty, and that the doctor was the cause of it all, but he said the reason for his telling this was the fact that he was scared. He said that he was 18 years old and married.

At the conclusion of the testimony Messrs. A. D. Martin and T. C. Sturkie, who had been appointed by Judge Watts to defend the negro, briefly addressed the jury. Each of them pleaded for mercy for the negro, stressing the point that the woman was not able to swear positively that the defendant was

SENATE POLLED

On the State Wide Prohibition Question and is Opposed to

FURTHER LEGISLATION

At This Time, Many of the Senators Taking the Ground That the Compromise Made Last Year on the Liquor Question, is Still Binding on Them.

The State says the possibility of a complete blocking of further dispensary legislation loomed up strongly in the senate when a careful poll of the senate showed at least 20 of the members present were either for local option or wished to stand by the compromise effected at the last session of the general assembly.

While none of the members considers the compromise legally binding, it is generally held by them that the compromise is of sufficient moral force to cause no liquor legislation in the senate this year. Of course, there is no telling what may later turn up but the present status is largely in favor of a complete standstill on the much-legislated topic.

Senator T. Y. Williams of Lancaster said that he considered the compromise binding and added: "The why should we have passed the bill providing for an election to be held in the wet counties. Suppose we had passed a State-wide bill and we local optionists had come back this year and wanted to pass some local option or other whiskey measure, what would the prohibitionists say about us? I look at the present situation in the same light and believe that we should stand by the compromise."

Senator Laney, who is from a stronghold of prohibition, stated that he does not consider the compromise binding, but said he: "Prohibition, that is State-wide prohibition, is a big question. Chesterfield people are very strong on this question and I have been approached several times in the matter."

Senator Hough of Kershaw, his county having recently gone dry, is with those who believe that the compromise should hold. "It's a settled question with me," was his forceful and laconic reply to the question asked him.

Senator Smith of Hampton was the Senator who made the compromise and

GLENN SPRINGS WATER

ADOPTED OFFICIALLY BY THE HOUSE FOR DRINKING.

Turned Down the Excellent Drinking Water of Columbia at Considerable Expense to the State.

A large majority of the house representatives must have dyspepsia if we judge by the way they vote on the water question. Despite the efforts of the Richland delegation, the house passed on Wednesday the resolution offered by Representative Sawyer that Glenn Springs water be used this year. It will be recalled that at the last session the delegation put up a convincing argument for the use of Columbia water and defeated the proposition.

This year, however, the house reversed itself and by a vote of 71 to 26 refused to adopt Mr. McMahon's motion to strike out the enacting words and passed it afterwards putting on the clincher. Here is the vote on the proposition to buy Glenn Springs water: Instead of using the water from the \$400,000 plant owned by the city of Columbia and guaranteed by the State board of health to be pure.

Those who voted for the Columbia water were Amick, Ayer, Bowers, Bunch, Carter, Coker, Daniel, Dixon, Duvall, Graham, Griffin, Harmon, McBackers, McMahan, Mann, Mobley, Nicholson, Robertson, Sanders, Seibels, Simkins Chas. A. Smith, Spears, Snydam, Vander Horst, Williams—28.

Those who voted for Glenn Springs water were Speaker Whaley and Joshua W. Ashley, Melvin J. Ashley, Berg, Bosie, Bowman, Boyd, Brice, T. P. Brown, Browning, F. M. Bryson, W. D. Bryan, Cantrell, Carv, Carville, Coley, Clary, Osgrove, Dick, Dingle, Doar, E. C. Edwards, Isaac Edwards, Foster, Fraser, Fuitts, Garris, Gasque, W. J. Giffon, Glasscock, Green, Hall, Harris, J. R. Harrison, Wade C. Harrison, Hines, Horger, Hughes, Jackson, Kipler, Lane, Lawson, League, Leland, Lengnick, McKewen, Mars, Mauldin, Moseley, Nesbit, Niver, Nunnery, Patterson, Pauling, Richards, Ridge, G. M. Riley, W. L. Riley, Roessler, Rucker, Sawyer, Scarborough, B. A. Shuler, Singleton, D. L. Smith, K. P. Smith, M. L. Smith, Stanley, Stubbs, Jared D. Sullivan, P. P. Sullivan, Tobias, Todd, Utsey, Wells, Whaley, Wiggins, O. D. A. Wilson, W. B. Wilson, Jr., Wingo, Wright—71.

READS THEM OUT

"Insurgents" Are to Be Treated as no Longer Republicans.

TAFT SIDES WITH GANG

A CRITICAL SITUATION BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE PINCHOT INCIDENT, WHICH IS LIKELY TO HAVE AN IMPORTANT BEARING IN THE WEST ON CONGRESSMEN AT ELECTIONS.

Zack McGee, in his Washington letter to the State, says this "insurgent" situation grows interesting, and, from the standpoint of Mr. Taft at least, apparently critical. The announcement a day or two ago that the Republican "whip" in the house had struck the names of the "insurgent" Republicans off the list of Republicans to be notified when a full Republican vote is wanted in the house has created something of a sensation. The meaning of it was that not only are those who have opposed Speaker Cannon in the house to be deprived of the privilege of dispensing federal offices in their districts but that in no respect are they to be longer considered Republicans. As some of the old line Republicans express it they are to be considered as no better than Democrats.

That Mr. Taft is countenancing this determination there is no manner of doubt. He has placed himself squarely with his party organization, and he recognizes that this party organization consists in the main of Nelson W. Aldrich and Joseph G. Cannon. These two men have evidently told the president that the salvation of the Republican party, and therefore of course that his own political salvation, depends upon his aligning himself with the regular organization and that he must assist them in putting down insurrection in the ranks of the party. And Mr. Taft, wholly without political experience, believes implicitly, it would seem, what these wily and potent schemers tell him.

The Pinchot incident is but a part of the game directed by Cannon and Aldrich. Only Pinchot seems to know something about play himself. An investigation of the land fraud was pending, frauds of which the

ONLY THREE SAVED

TWENTY-EIGHT PERSONS WENT DOWN IN SEA WITH SHIP.

The Southern Pacific Steamship Czarina Wrecked on Her Way to San Francisco Wednesday.

Cooe Bay's shores Thursday were patrolled by searchers for bodies from the Southern Pacific steamship Czarina. Twenty-eight lives were lost when the vessel was dashed by a heavy sea onto the north spit of the Cooe Bay on Wednesday. Only three of the 31 souls aboard were saved.

The Czarina was bound for San Francisco. She left port in the teeth of a gale, but before she had reached the open sea, was caught on the treacherous bar—one of the worst on the Pacific coast—and was rolling helplessly, broadside to the sea. The sailors took to the rigging and were swept to their death, one by one.

The first assistant engineer, K. H. Kentzell, was driven ashore when a mighty wave tore him from the rigging. As he was tossed toward the land, life savers pulled him to safety. Captain J. Dugan and one of his men swam ashore.

A long and futile fight was waged to aid the doomed passengers and crew. The life saving station attempted again and again to reach the vessel with lines shot from a gun, but the Czarina was just beyond range. So terrific was the sea that no small boat could have lived for a moment, and every instant the storm increased.

Marooned helplessly on the doomed vessel, those aboard took to the rigging. The decks were under water, only the masts offered refuge.

From shore it was difficult to see the specks of humanity clinging to the ropes. Gradually the number diminished. When dawn broke Thursday the vessel was fast breaking up. Pounding on the bar, and constantly buffeted by immense waves, it was clear that she could not last long if the weather did not speedily abate. Her stack had been torn away, and the rigging appeared to have been wrapped in a snarl, holding here and there a boom or a spar.

In the crowd that watched on shore was C. J. Mills, a prominent Southern Pacific official of San Francisco. His son, Harold Mills, was on the ship. The father could do nothing except watch the vessel dis-

CATAL LEAPS

Makes Strong Plea for

Over the States of

SCHOOLS FOR FARMERS

Dr. Knapp, of the S. C. Department of Agriculture, addressed the Country by the Extension and Such Institutions. In an address at Greenville on Wednesday Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, of the department of agriculture made a strong plea for the establishment of farm-training schools to supplement the State agricultural colleges. The resultant benefit to the community and the country at large would be immense, Dr. Knapp pointed out, because of the increased production of food supplies and the better condition of those who produced the nation's food.

"At the last census," said Dr. Knapp, "there were 2,000,000 rented farms and 10,500,000 laborers on all the farms of the United States. What per cent of the rented farms were well farmed and what per cent of the 10,500,000 farmers were really good farmers? Possibly 1 per cent and 5 per cent were fairly good; 94 per cent get from one-half to one-fourth of what they should obtain from the soil. This loss must not be regarded as individual; it is a loss to the State, to the community. What does this State propose to do about it?"

The speaker declared the masses must be divided into two classes, those who could afford to attend a school of some kind and those who could not leave home to obtain an education and who, therefore, must get their education in or near their homes. For such as were able to devote some time to study, Dr. Knapp advocated their attendance on a farm training school, such as he outlined.

"The farm training school must be both effective and economical," he said. "The training must be such as to do the work of the farm necessary for them to do and, inasmuch as for them to do and, inasmuch as their funds are limited, it must be economical, and even if their funds were not limited the farmer must learn economy."

Such a school, in Dr. Knapp's opinion, should be conducted with simple

538 Acres, Rich Land Township, Barnwell County. One half in cultivation balance

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