

URNS HIM LOOSE

GOVERNOR BLEASE PAROLES "PORTLAND NED"

A NOTORIOUS YEGGMAN

Convicted of Robbing the Enoree Post Office, and is the Burglar Detective Reed Worked the Dictagraph on Sam J. Nichols About Last Year at Spartanburg.

James Johnson, alias Edward Murphy, alias Edward Howard, alias Edward Smith, alias George Howard, alias Portland Ned, the yegman whose pardon Detective Reed, of the W. J. Burns agency, posing as H. N. Porter, a Chicago lawyer, alleged that he tried to buy last summer and failed, was Friday afternoon paroled by Governor Bleese during good behavior.

Johnson, or "Portland Ned", as he is better known, is being held until a reply can be had from a telegram the Governor sent the Federal authorities asking him if they have further charges against him. If they have not he will be set free at once. Johnson was convicted, largely through the efforts of Post Office Inspector Gregory, of robbing the post office at Enoree, in Spartanburg County, and served a term of seven years in the Federal prison in Atlanta. When his term there expired he was tried in the State Courts and given ten years in the State Penitentiary in 1911.

This prisoner came into the limelight during the sessions of the dispensary investigating committee in Augusta last July. At that time Detective Reed, of the W. J. Burns agency, gave the dictagraph proofs of a conversation he held with Sam J. Nichols in Spartanburg, at which time it is alleged, Nichols agreed to enter an associate counsel in the case and undertake to get a pardon for Johnson. Reed said that he represented himself as Porter, a lawyer of Chicago, and that they were anxious to get Johnson paroled as he was the only associate in the case.

It was during this session of the committee that T. S. Fisher, the Atlanta attorney, was present and in conversation with Governor Bleese and the committee, he was telling of an attempt to secure a pardon for Johnson. He said that he had a pardon for Johnson, which was obtained, and how that investigation with its charges raised a storm in South Carolina, and is still fresh in the public mind.

The scene which the committee, Fisher and Burns received at the hands of the South Carolina Governor in public speeches, charging that the whole Augusta business was an attempt to blacken his reputation and injure an innocent man, and how those speeches and subsequent developments fanned the campaign into which he is recalled by the paroling of the prisoner who figured in the sensational dictagraph testimony at Augusta.

"Portland Ned", from his cell in the Penitentiary, has addressed several letters to the people of Spartanburg, which were published in the newspapers there, asking for one more chance and begging them to use their influence to get him his freedom and give him another chance. Several strong appeals were made to the Governor in behalf of the prisoner, begging him in the name of humanity to give him clemency. The Governor finally yielded and extended mercy.

STATE UNIVERSITY FIRST.

Wofford College Second and Furman University Third.

The University of South Carolina won first place in the annual inter-collegiate oratorical contest at Rock Hill Friday night, through her speaker, Mr. M. A. Wright.

Mr. J. C. Hyer, of Wofford, took second place, and Mr. W. L. Feaster, of Furman, third.

The Judges were Messrs. John Gary Evans of Spartanburg; J. M. Spears, of Darlington; P. A. Bonham, of Greenville; A. L. Geston, of Chester, and J. L. Douglass, of Davidson College.

Rock Hill was alive Friday with college boys, pretty girls and gay colors, and a great audience assembled Friday evening to hear the contest. Mr. W. H. Scott, chairman of the executive committee, presided, and the Rev. Dr. H. W. Bays made the opening prayer. Songs by the Winthrop College Chorus and Glee Club were a feature of the evening. Although it was after midnight when the speaking concluded, a brief reception was held in the College. A dance in honor of the visitors was given in Friedhelm's Hall.

To Carry Out Plan.

President Wilson and Secretary Houston have appointed Dr. T. N. Carver, professor of economics in Harvard university, to head a new bureau of service in the department of agriculture, which is to carry out the plan of co-operation in buying and selling.

LEAPED FROM TOWER

YOUNG LOVERS CARRY OUT SUICIDE PACT.

Jumped From Notre Dame Cathedral in Antwerp, Belgium, to Certain and Sure Death.

At Antwerp, Belgium, a youth 18 years old and a 19-year-old girl were the principal characters in a love tragedy enacted there Friday. Arm in arm they climbed to the clock gallery in the tower of the Notre Dame Cathedral and from a height of 180 feet leaped into space, falling at the feet of passers-by.

Every bone in the bodies of the boy and his companion were broken. As they hurtled the air several men and women who witnessed the sight fainted. According to the police the leap from the church tower was in accordance with a premeditated suicide pact.

The tragedy occurred at a time when the market, in front of the north tower of the Cathedral, was thronged with pedestrians, a large number of whom stood transfixed, helpless witnesses of every phase of the drama. The youth and the maiden had purchased from the porter at the entrance door, tickets of admission to visit the tower, from which a wide view is possible. The porter noticed nothing unusual in their demeanor.

The lovers placed five letters, one addressed to the police commissary and the others to relatives, where they could be seen by visitors to the tower. Entering the clock gallery the couple climbed up the stone balustrade. With hands clasped they poised themselves for a moment and then leaped downward into the market place, striking the flags close to the historic fountain.

Ambulances were summoned, but the surgeons declared both had died instantly. The letters found in the tower show that the youth was Elie Walkow and that his home was in that city. The girl has not been identified. The letters, it is declared, stated that the young couple had been driven to their death because of a love affair.

THE LAW AS TO FISH

When and When Not to Catch Fish in This Part of State.

For the purpose of classification the following fish shall be known as game fish, viz: Jack fish or pickerel, rock bass or pond trout, striped bass or rock fish, warmouth, redbelly, robbin beam, copper face or all faced beam, banded beam, redfin trout or yellow perch, rain bow trout, speckled trout, flyer, crappie, rock bass, goggle eye and white perch.

Hereafter no person or persons shall cast, draw, fasten or otherwise make use of any seine or drift net, line or any other description, or use any other appliances for the catching of game fish in the waters of this State other than privately owned ponds or lakes, except hook and line and ordinary fly or by hand from a net, or by artificial bait, between the first day of April and the first day of November of each year. That in the counties of Bamberg, Berkeley, Clarendon, Colleton, Dorchester and Williamsburg the close season shall be between the first day of April and the first day of August of each year. For violation of this section, the party so violating shall be fined twenty (\$20.00) dollars or imprisoned (30) thirty days for each offense.

Provided, that this section shall not apply to such person or persons as are catching game fish with a net or other appliances for the purpose of stocking a pond or other streams for commercial purposes. Provided that in the counties of Bamberg, Berkeley, Clarendon, Colleton, Dorchester and Williamsburg fish may be sold.

Provided, also that any or all persons engaged in the catching of fish for the purpose of stocking a pond or stream must notify the nearest game warden or magistrate of his or their purpose to so catch the fish. Provided, also that no game fish shall be sold during the months of April, May and June.

Provided, further, That this shall not prohibit the catching of any kind of fish in a private pond not erected on a navigable stream in any manner by the owner of such pond or by permission of owner at any season of the year.

Will Have a Park.

Reevesville will soon have an up-to-date park. On the site donated by the Southern Railway the ladies of Reevesville have planted a variety of flowers, which will give the spot a beautiful appearance. The park is located just below the depot, opposite the Reevesville Hotel. Orangeburg needs a park the worst kind.

Drowned in a Lake.

Henry Harris, a prominent young man of Voldosta, Ga., was drowned Wednesday at noon in a lake near that city while seining with friends. The body was recovered an hour later. Mr. Harris was 26 years old and the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Harris, formerly of Hawkinsville.

MAKES HIS ESCAPE

NOTED THIEF WALKS OUT OF BLEASE'S OFFICE

WHILE MARSHAL WAITS

The Governor Orders "Portland Ned" Whom He Had Just Paroled, to be Brought to His Office, From Where He Dodged an Officer Waiting to Arrest Him.

James Johnson, alias "Portland Ned", walked out of the private office of Governor Bleese Saturday, while a deputy with a warrant for robbing a post office in North Carolina waiting in the other office to arrest him. Although the Columbia police and the county officials are doing everything possible to capture "Portland Ned," who was convicted of housebreaking and larceny and sentenced to 10 years in the State Penitentiary. It was also announced that officers of the United States post office department expected to arrest Johnson immediately following his release from the penitentiary on the charge of robbing a post office at Plymouth, N. C. in June, 1898. The officials at the penitentiary had been notified of the intention of the post office inspectors and the warrants had been left with Sheriff McCain of Richland county. The inspectors did not arrest Johnson, the reason being given below.

The governor ordered James Johnson brought to his office this morning, dressed in citizen's clothes and under the care of a guard," said Capt. D. J. Griffith, superintendent of the penitentiary, Saturday. The prisoner was brought to the governor's office by Guard Robbins of the penitentiary, accompanied by two officers representing the postal officials. He was carried into the private office of the governor and delivered into the care of the post office inspectors. Griffith, who is in charge of the guards at the penitentiary, notified R. S. Hippi, United States commissioner at Columbia, that the governor had ordered Johnson brought to his office at the State house. Mr. Sloan immediately telephoned to the sheriff's office, and upon being informed that Sheriff McCain was out of the city, deputized R. S. Hippi, rural policeman, as a deputy marshal to serve a bench warrant on Johnson, charging him with robbing the post office at Plymouth.

I was sitting in the corridor outside the governor's office," said Mr. Hippi, "when the governor sent a negro out to tell me to come into his office. I went in and he asked what kind of papers I had for Johnson, who was seated by the governor's desk. I handed the governor the United States warrant. He looked at it and asked me if I wasn't a rural policeman. I told him that I was. The governor then asked me what right I had to serve United States papers and said I had better attend to my own business before I was out of a job. The governor warned me not to put my hands on Johnson, as he had a letter from Cochrane and told me to go on and attend to my business or I wouldn't have any job. All this took place in his private office, which I would not have entered except for the fact that he invited me in. I walked out of his office and met United States Deputy Marshal Senn, to whom I turned over the warrant for Johnson. I believe it was my duty to arrest Johnson when I had been deputized by United States Commissioner Sloan to do so and the warrants had been in the sheriff's office ever since Johnson was put in the penitentiary."

Later Commissioner Sloan went to the governor's office with a warrant sworn out by H. T. Gregory, post office inspector, for the arrest of Johnson. He was accompanied by Charles D. Senn, deputy marshal. Commissioner Sloan turned over the warrants to Deputy Senn and instructed him to wait until Johnson came out of the governor's private office and to make the arrest. Deputy Senn took a seat in the anteroom to the governor's private office to await Johnson. In a few moments the governor came out from his office, leaving Johnson. He talked for several minutes with some visitors and then returned to his office and found that Johnson had disappeared. It was said that Johnson made his escape through the door connecting the governor's office with the corridor.

R. Beverley Sloan, United States commissioner, made the following statement Saturday: "Capt. Sordley telephoned me to-day from the penitentiary that the governor had requested that James Johnson be sent to his office. I immediately communicated with the sheriff's office and deputized R. S. Hippi to serve a bench warrant as the sheriff was out of town. I instructed Mr. Hippi to go at once to the penitentiary and accompany the prisoner to the gov-

ernor's office. He took a Mr. Hellams along with him, to assist him. Mr. Hippi says that they went to the governor's office along with Mr. Robbins, from the penitentiary, who had the prisoner in charge. I was informed that upon arriving at the governor's office the governor forbade Mr. Hippi to serve the warrant and ordered him out of his office. As to the truth of this I can not say. The governor's private secretary telephoned to me and I at once went to the governor's office, taking with me a warrant sworn out by H. T. Gregory, post office inspector, and in company with Deputy Marshal Senn. I was informed and was shown telegrams the governor had from Judge H. A. M. Smith, United States Marshal J. Duncan Adams, and District Attorney Cochrane substantially to the effect that there were no other charges against James Johnson. In justice to Gov. Bleese I will say that these telegrams were in response to other telegrams he sent these parties before the parole was granted. When I arrived at the governor's office I immediately sent into him the warrant which Inspector Gregory had sworn out. At this time I understand that the governor was in conference with James Johnson in his office. I could not get access to him. Immediately I sent Mr. Cochrane the following telegram: 'Have warrant sworn out for James Johnson by Gregory on 26th February, 1913. Wire governor at once.' I then turned the two warrants over to Mr. Senn and instructed him to wait at the governor's office until Johnson came out. I came back to my office and called Mr. Cochrane up over the telephone. He informed me that he had wired the governor to please detain Johnson. But I am sure that the governor did not receive this telegram until after the prisoner escaped. My recollection is that at the time I was talking to Cochrane over the telephone Mr. Senn came to my office and told me the prisoner had escaped. He stated that he was in the governor's anteroom and the governor came out of his private office to speak to a lady. The governor then went back into his private office and immediately returned to the anteroom and stated that Johnson had walked out of the door in his private office leading into the hall of the State house and could not be found. I called up the governor's office and verified Mr. Senn's report as to the fact that Johnson had escaped. I at once communicated with the Columbia police department and requested them to use every endeavor to apprehend Johnson. In addition I deputized W. T. Marsh, a constable of this city, who knows Johnson personally to serve the warrant."

Governor Bleese makes the following statement: "I was sitting in my office, and Col. John K. Aull, my secretary, came in and stated that there was an officer outside who wanted to see James Johnson. I told him to come in. He walked in my office. When he came in I asked him to let me see his papers. He showed his warrant to me. I saw it was a warrant issued by the United States commissioner. I also saw that he was a rural policeman for Richland County. I said to him, 'Are you not a rural policeman for this county?' He said, 'yes, sir.' I said, 'haven't you enough to do to attend to your own duties as rural policeman without trying to run the business of the United States Government and of the Governor's office?' He said he supposed so. I then said, 'well, if you want to hold your job you had better try to attend to the business of Richland County, for which you are employed. I don't know of any business you have serving warrants for the United States Government, when you are in the employment of the people of Richland County, and don't you in your position put your hands on this man Johnson.'"

"With that he left the office, and the next I heard from the warrant I learned it was in the hands of the man who was sitting in the outer office of the Governor's offices when Johnson walked out of the other door. Rural Policeman Hippi was not ordered out of my office and was not treated impolitely either by my secretary, so far as I know, or by myself. I spoke positively to him, as I always speak positively on a matter of immediate business to everybody."

"Neither I nor my secretary or stenographer have any duty to perform either as detectives or as marshals or policemen, and if the marshal sent by the United States commissioner wanted to sit down in the outer office, to which I was called by my secretary on a matter of business, while James Johnson walked out the other door, it was none of my lookout and none of my business."

THEY BLAME TAFT

MOOSE CLAIMS THAT HE CAUSED THE TROUBLE BY

UNDOING TEDDY'S WORK

Progressive Republicans Declare They "Have the Goods" on President Taft in Signing the Recent Treaty With Japan and Which is Causing so Much Feeling.

Responsibility is placed directly upon the shoulders of William Howard Taft for embarrassment suffered by the federal government in the present situation in California relative to the Japanese question. The Bull Mooseers are the ones who fix the blame on Mr. Taft, and they say they "have the goods".

At the time of the difficulty over the admission of Japanese children to the public schools of San Francisco, it will be remembered that President Roosevelt fixed up the matter of restriction of Japanese immigration by means of a gentleman's agreement with the Japanese government. It devolved upon President Taft to negotiate a treaty to continue that agreement, and he did so thru Secretary Knox.

But, according to the claims of those closest to Mr. Roosevelt, Taft made a mess of it. This is explained by the fact that in the Roosevelt arrangement, while it was agreed that the United States would accept the word of the Japanese government to see to it that the tide of Japanese immigration to this country was stopped, there was a reservation of the right to restrict the Japanese by legislation. In the treaty negotiated by President Taft and Secretary Knox this was left out.

The self-spoken Japanese ambassador appears to have argued to the president that since the reservation of the right to apply harsher methods was not harmonious. He, therefore, suggested that it be left solely as a gentleman's agreement, and that the reservation of legislative authority be stricken out.

About this time Colonel Roosevelt heard of what was pending, and although his relations with the White House then were not of the best, he considered the emergency so urgent that he sent a special messenger to Washington from Oyster Bay to warn the president of the grave error he was making.

The messenger, however, reached Washington too late. While he was en route from New York to Washington the treaty was consummated with the smooth suggestion of the Japanese ambassador incorporated in it as one of the salient provisions. The colonel's messenger wired his chief "too late".

Ever since then Colonel Roosevelt has known that the treaty contained possibilities of indefinite trouble for the United States. As it stands it gives the Japanese government the undoubted right to protest against legislative acts in this country that in any way apply to the restriction of Japanese rights. If Colonel Roosevelt's reservation had been retained, the Japanese government would have no tangible ground upon which to stand while presuming to interfere with American legislation.

It is on this point of the existing treaty. It will do the Wilson administration of the Wilson administration comes in. Treaty was ratified and promulgated and is in full force. Japan is a friendly country. To legislate against the Japanese is a breach of the express terms of a solemn international covenant.

To legislate against them even under cover, California may prove a technical violation of the treaty, subject to revision by the courts. In any event the situation is quite as nasty and undesirable as one administration possibly could pass along to its successor.

That Roosevelt and Governor Johnson have been astute enough to use the loose work of the Taft administration to their own political advantage in California is only another of the injuries Mr. Taft bestowed upon Mr. Wilson.

If California legislates Japan will undoubtedly allege violation of the treaty. It will be the Wilson administration little good to claim lack of responsibility for the acts of a state, for a treaty in the supreme law of both Japan and the United States and Japan will hold the federal government to account.

It can do so either in an international court of arbitration or by force of arms. But that it will do so much be accepted as a certainty. It was this situation which was foreseen by Colonel Roosevelt when he made his ineffectual attempt to interfere in the negotiations between the Japanese government and the Taft administration.

Explodes With Fatal Results.

Fifteen or twenty men are estimated to have been killed or wounded by the premature explosion Saturday afternoon of twelve tons of dynamite between Pedro Miguel lock and the Miraflores locks of the Panama canal.

HONORED IN GERMANY

TRIBUTE TO THE GENIUS OF DR. J. MARION SIMS.

Who Was the First American Physician Ever Consulted by the Royalty of the Old World.

The New York Sun says it is gratifying to note that the day on which the pioneer of gynecology saw the light has been remembered in that severely scientific nation, Germany. The great regard in which men who have accomplished things for the world's betterment are held in that country has contributed materially to the renown and prosperity of its people. Our republican simplicity has at times revolted at what is euphemistically called hero worship.

It is a significant fact, nevertheless, that the achievements of its citizens are the most valuable assets of a country. Regarded even in this un sentimental light the courage and genius of our J. Marion Sims in originating an entirely new branch of surgery deserve to be commemorated and to be held up to the present generation as an example for emulation.

Dr. J. Marion Sims, a native of Lancaster, S. C., emigrated to Montgomery, Ala., in order to enlarge his field of practice. There he devised a method of surgical procedure for the repair of serious injuries which in that preantiseptic day was made possible only by the substitution of the silver suture for the silk suture. So fruitful was this and other work of Dr. Sims for the welfare of suffering women that his fame spread to Europe, and he was the first American physician consulted by royalty.

Those whose happy privilege it was to know this grand man personally were not surprised that he rapidly became the valued adviser of the nobility. In him were discerned all those elements of character which are the attribute of true nobility; simplicity almost childlike, sympathy almost feminine, courtesy without ostentation; the charming manner, the kindling eye, the cordial handgrasp bespoke a great soul, as did his deftness betoken the great surgeon.

The Muencher Medizinische Wochenschrift in a recent issue published an excellent portrait of Dr. Sims with an appreciative sketch of his life, concluding that "America is entitled to honor in the history of operative gynecology. The names of McDowell, Nott, Batty, Emmet, Bozeman, Edebois and Kelly will be known for all time, but none shines with such lustre as the name of J. Marion Sims."

CHESTER VETERAN MURDERED.

John G. Lewis Victim of Peal Deed on Thursday Night.

John G. Lewis, an old Confederate soldier, was murdered at his home, three miles west of Cornwell in Chester County Thursday night, the motive evidently being robbery, as a watch and pistol belonging to the deceased were missing. Friday morning the murder was discovered by James Dove, a farm hand, when he went to the house to perform morning chores, and the alarm was spread hurriedly through the neighborhood.

It was at first thought that it might have been a case of suicide, but the finding of two wounds, one in the side and the other in the back, discounted this theory and the coroner's jury brought in a verdict of death at the hands of some unknown party. However, it was necessary to continue the inquest on account of scarcity of testimony.

Mr. Lewis lived alone at some distance from the nearest neighbor, and as he was a man of some means it is the general opinion that he was murdered for money that he was supposed to have on the premises. Most of his money, however, was in the bank at Chester, and the sum of forty dollars, which was in the house, was not found by the murderers.

THINKS SOUTH SLIGHTED.

No Ambassador or Minister and Consul From This Section.

Senator Johnson, of Alabama, has asked the Senate to have the foreign relations committee investigate the geographic distribution of ambassadors, ministers and consuls. He declared that not an ambassador came from the South and only 80 consuls from 11 Southern States despite the competitive examination system. Senator Williams declared that the Senate should hold up nominations if the South were ignored. Upon his suggestion, Senator Johnson amended his resolution to inquire into the political faiths of the present consuls but, with objection by Senator Gallinger, the resolution went over.

Shot at "Peeping Tom".

Dr. S. D. Parson, president of the Bank of Woodruff, found a man up a tree peeping into his house Thursday night and fired a shot gun at him. The man dropped and fled. A posse searched vainly for several hours.

The new tariff law puts many things the farmers use in their business on the free list, which will make them cheaper.