

## HE GAVE UP.

Allen Emerson, Murderer of Mr. Drake, Voluntarily Surrenders

## ENTERS ON LIFE TERM.

A Reward of \$1,100 Was Offered for His Capture.—He Says He Is Not Worried About the Crime He Committed, But Was Remorseful Because It Was Suspected That He Had Been Aided in Escape.

Allen Emerson, convicted, murderer, refugee from justice, with a standing reward of \$1,100 for his capture dead or alive, gave himself up to the authorities of Anderson county and donned the garb of a convict at the South Carolina Penitentiary. He was in hiding for five months and up to the very minute that he walked out into the middle of the lone public road in the southern part of Anderson county last Saturday night, and revealed himself to an officer of the law his whereabouts were a mystery to the authorities.

Emerson was delivered to the penitentiary authorities Monday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock by Sheriff Green of Anderson county. Emerson was shaved and got the regulation hair cut and a brand new suit of stripes and was registered on the entry book as No. 17,629. After being weighed and measured and a general inventory registered Emerson sat down and told the following story of his escape and wanderings:

"I did Sheriff Green a dirty trick by breaking out of jail and going off leaving him to be criticised," said Emerson. "I never had a better friend in all the world than that man, and I haven't got a better friend than him today. I was a long ways from home—I don't care to say exactly where—when my conscience told me that I must come back and give up. I had figured on going farther, God knows where—just farther away. But that thought that I had done Sheriff Green a low down trick stayed with me. I saw in the newspapers where he was suspected of aiding me. Finally I made up my mind to come back and from the day I turned my tracks in this direction I never for a minute thought of turning back. The nearer I got to my old home the better I felt.

"Saturday I reached the Savannah river and rowed across in a batteau. I had two good pistols with me, loaded all around, and no one looking for the big reward should have taken me. I had made up my mind to come back and surrender and I did not want anybody to get any of the reward. I didn't want Sheriff Green of the State or the relatives of the man that I killed to have anything to pay. I just wanted to give up.

"I made up my mind to go to the house of Will Adams, a magistrate's constable, who lives about 13 miles from Anderson. I was on my way to his house when I met him in the road. He was in a buggy. I don't believe he would have recognized me but I called out and asked if that was Will Adams and he said it was. I told him who I was and what my purpose was. He said he would be glad to take me to Sheriff Green's and turned his buggy around right there in the road and carried me straight to the sheriff's house. He told the sheriff that I surrendered to him on the terms that no reward was to be paid.

"I was sure glad to get back and put myself in Sheriff Green's hands again. It's an awful thing to be in this place, but I feel better than I did any day I was away because the thought that I had done my best friend an injustice left me—I just made me miserable and if I hadn't come back I never would have seen any peace. I wouldn't be in this trouble now if I had listened to that man, but that's done and there ain't no use to talk about that now.

"It wasn't the crime that worried me. I killed Drake and the Judge sentenced me here for life and I am here to serve my sentence. I don't believe I should have been found guilty of murder in the first place, but I am here and I've got nothing to say against the court's decision now. It wasn't the crime, but it was the thought that I had done Sheriff Green a mean trick, that brought me back—and the jailer—I want to clear them both."

Emerson was asked to tell about his escape, and this is his story about that feature of the affair:

"I was in the upstairs part of the jail and nobody else was up there. One day, about a week, I guess, before I got out some plumbers were up there fixing something about the sewer and they had to go back to the court house for some tools or something. They left their things in the jail and while they were gone I hid a piece of the solder. They never missed it, anyway I never heard anything about it if they did.

"I knew the shape of the key that unlocked the door which led up the upstairs cells for I had been deputy sheriff under Sheriff Green two years and had handled the key hundreds of times. I went to work on that piece of solder to make a key.

## THE RACE ISSUE

Discussed Before the Members of the General Assembly.

## MORE WHITE PEOPLE

Needed in this State.—Sees in This the Only Solution of the Race Question.—Constitution of 1895 Was But a Temporary Subterfuge Which Must Loose Efficiency.—Favors Immigration.

Before several hundred people Senator B. R. Tillman Thursday night delivered in the State capitol an address on immigration as it affects the race question. He spoke in response to an invitation from the general assembly. The address lasted not quite two hours and was closely followed by those present. His utterances on the immigration question are perhaps his first from a platform in this State and were therefore of particular interest to the members.

On the race problem the senator touched, arguing in the main for a repeal of the 15th amendment of the constitution of the United States, but his main argument was that South Carolina needs more settlers of the right sort, the kind authorized in the act creating the department of agriculture, commerce and immigration, and the only way to get these settlers is by advertising the advantages of South Carolina—a plan now being used in the West, where there are also many advantages, where wages are higher and where the negro is not met in competition.

Senator Tillman analyzed the result of his lectures in the North, told of the disappearance of sectional feeling and closed with a strong plea for more education of the whites, calling attention to the growing extent of the education of the negroes, pointing out the fact that the constitution of 1895 was only a temporary remedy and emphasizing the growing danger of the use of the educated negro for political purposes.

After being introduced by Lieut. Gov. McLeod he expressed his gratification on account of the invitation and declared that he would try to comply with its terms. He believes the discussion of immigration and the race question to be so closely interwoven that one can not be handled without the other.

There is still a wide divergence of opinion on the race question, but he is not disposed to quarrel with those who differed with him. He is willing to debate his views with any one, however, because he believes he is right.

He is now three score years of age and he had found that young men who were infants in the days of Hampton, Gary and 1876 are undertaking to lay down rules of conduct on the subject.

Sees a Crisis. He believes that the most dreadful crisis is ahead of us and claimed:

"A small knife which was left in the jail by a prisoner who had gone was the only thing I had to work with. I used this to cut the key out of the solder. Of course, the first time I tried it it didn't work, but by turning it in the lock I could see just how and where it needed to be trimmed and cut and I kept on working at it until I had it all made so it would do the work.

"About a quarter of one o'clock on the night of August 20, 1907, I unlocked the door and slipped down the stairway into the jailer's office, turned the thumb-latch on the outside door (which is not a steel door) and went out that and then climbed the wall and got down by resting my foot on a little house which stands just outside the jail yard.

"I won't say just where I went to, no where I have been since I have got out, but this I will say, I crossed several States and in one time figured on going a mighty long ways from home only that thought about the trick I played on Sheriff Green kept working on me until I made up my mind to come back, and I walked most of the way from where I was back to Anderson. I slept all right at night, but while I was awake the thing troubled me.

"There ain't a better man in the world than Sheriff Green and I am just as glad as can be that I came back. It was a dirty trick, a mean, low trick and I am sorry I ever did it. That man's been too good to me for me to treat him that way, but it is all right now, as much all right as I can make it."

Allen Emerson was convicted of having shot and killed Thomas F. Drake, August 12, 1906. Drake had a daughter to whom he hadn't spoken for thirteen years. The woman had married William Bailey, who was alleged to have been the author of her downfall. But Bailey disclaimed this and deserted the woman. She two years later became a mother and Allen Emerson was alleged to have been visiting her clandestinely. In consequence of her immoral conduct, her father became completely estranged from her.

that he could prove it to an intelligent audience. Some have said there is no race problem; that it was solved by the convention of 1895; that the negroes are now quiet, why stir it up? These very men were opposed to this convention and as "I was one of those who advocated the convention I have a right to speak and show that everything is not quiet."

It is true that the new constitution disqualified many negroes and that the government is now conducted by white men, but his analysis of conditions is that despite the educational and suffrage qualifications, the expedient is only temporary, not a remedy but the best that could be done at the time. Therefore he wanted to warn the people that the terms of the constitution requiring a man to read and write or pay taxes on \$300 of property before he could vote, might react. The report from every county showed that more negroes were going to school than white children. There are more of them.

He reviewed the work of the constitutional convention of 1868, which he said was attended by three-fourths negroes and nearly all the carpetbaggers. The people seemed to forget the negro rule of eight long years that followed. Of course this can not return, but something worse can. The school attendance by the negroes shows that, at our expense, they are now getting the ability to read and write and can comply with the requirements of the constitution. He was not one to object to their education, but how long would it be before enough of them can read and write to equal the white vote and then balance the power? He was not objecting to the negro schools; he wanted to emphasize this, but they are here.

The 14th and 15th amendments are staring us in the face and the Southern people are manacled to them. With the millions of dollars being poured into the South for negro education it can not be denied that in the future there will be a strong struggle for mastery—no doubt urged by unprincipled white men who wish power. And yet it is charged that "Tillman is running up and down the country making money on a lectures on the race question. Those who believe this were characterized as either ostiches, who hid from danger by sticking their heads in the sand, or fools.

Nothing has saved the South from the negro being the balance of power but the Democratic primary. He referred to North Carolina and "the capture of that State by Pritchard." Such a thing would not happen in South Carolina in his day.

Immigration the Remedy. Coming to a question of remedy he wanted to say first that the problem had not yet been safely solved but he believed there was only one answer to the question—the white race must be reinforced. We have no race suicide or divorce and we have the purest blooded citizenship in America with the most glorious history. All this should nerve us to get at once more white men and women in South Carolina. In his travels across the continent he had noticed that other States want more settlers and a great many of these States have far more advantages and it could be easily understood why the people are not breaking their necks to get here.

"It's a good State, but a great many coldblooded people will see the gulches and the swamps and may go elsewhere."

However there are things in this State we have to offer and these advantages can be displayed. He has found people who do not want newcomers. He would like to adopt that theory, but conditions are such that settlers are needed and are necessary. As to what kind of best, he declared that he had a fellow feeling for the English, German and Irish, having that blood in his veins. He, however, in going through this State was struck with the good stock, the pure blood and the fact that every citizen was proud of the State. More of this kind are needed.

The general assembly a few years ago passed a bill for a department of immigration. Now what is wanted are homeseekers. Those of us who have thousands of acres of land and are facing labor trouble with the negroes, realizing that the negroes are more and more independent, know that something must be done. The difficulties grow day by day and what would be the result of an influx of 200,000 people who seek to become South Carolinians?

Can we expect them to come here, however, when the advantages of the West, with its high wages, are being constantly advocated everywhere and the government spending millions of dollars on the desert land? He had served notice, however, that if this government was going to put water on the desert lands of the West he expected the government to take the water out of the lands of the coast of South Carolina. But suppose this is done. The settler will find the negro there, five and 10 to one. He believes firmly that immigration is the solution. True, he did not believe in the certain classes now pouring into the country, but the other kind make good citizens and they are needed.

Fifteenth Amendment. When Lee surrendered at Appomattox we knew that the Union was one and that slavery existed no longer. But we did not know that sectional hatred would make the North forget all the long past and declare the negro as good as the white. While Radcliffe has been thrown off temporarily there is only one de-

## LOCKER CLUBS

Over in Georgia Will Be Put Out of Business.

United States Judge Speer Rules That Each Member of Them Must Pay Twenty-Five Dollars License.

A dispatch from Savannah, Ga., to the Augusta Chronicle says "trouble of a deep nature is looming ahead for the locker clubs of Georgia—those oases in the desert into which the prohibition have converted the State, and unto which those who are sore at first are wont to wend their way.

"This trouble is not that which is lurking in the approaching session of the legislature, but it awaits the clubs in the term of the United States court for the Southern district of Georgia, which is to convene in Savannah on February 20. Judge Emory Speer sounded the docket for the term. He will return to hold court beginning February 20.

"Asked about the status of the locker clubs in Georgia, Judge Speer caused surprise when he said that he would charge the United States grand jury that the clubs are conducted in opposition to the statute requiring that each place where liquor is sold or dealt in in any way shall pay a license of \$25 to the federal government. Each and every member of the clubs, said Judge Speer is, under the law, liable for such a license. He is required to take out such a license and to post in a conspicuous place.

"Thus far the members in no case have complied with the law, and the judge says he will charge the jury to investigate this omission. This, of course, means the death of locker clubs.

"Judge Speer said the impression prevails up the State that no Savannah jury would take cognizance of failures to observe the prohibition law. This, he is not inclined to believe, he said, for he had found Savannah citizens ever ready to do their duty as jurors.

"However, the judge naively continued, that if he found it necessary he might call upon the 'sturdy yeomanry' of Bullock, Emanuel, Screven and other neighboring counties to come to his aid in enforcing the law.

"It was quite evident that Judge Speer was fully informed of the rapid mushroom growth of locker clubs in Savannah."

## YOUNG MAN MURDERED.

His Gun and Garments Found in a Negro's House.

The dead body of Thomas Furr, 18 years old, was found a short distance from his home in Union county, the other morning, with a gunshot wound in his heart.

Young Furr left home the day before in the early evening riding a mule. The animal returned at daylight, riderless, with blood on the saddle.

A search revealed the murdered body in a field and, later Furr's gun, together with blood-stained garments were found in the cabin of Sueie Watts, a negro, near the scene of the crime.

The woman, together with a negro man, Charles Stratford, were arrested, charged with the murder of the young man.

finite and permanent remedy—the repeal of the 15th amendment.

He was told that he was the only Southern representative who advocated this. He had talked to hundreds of Northern audiences and found that they had very little use for the negro, although they wanted his vote and are consequently very polite to the colored brother.

It was a question with him, he said, whether or not it was not time for the South to unite and call for the repeal of this amendment, if the South never asked for it they would never get it.

In roaming over the land he was able to bring the news back that sectional feeling was dead. There were a few old men who still cling to the old ideas. But there are many who have come South during the Spanish-American war, have invested their money here and have visited here and they have the same ideas we have. He claimed that he had aroused more enthusiasm in Wisconsin than here on the matter of white supremacy; he had followed his old style of hand primaries and usually secured a unanimous vote. It is now a question of nerve or courage to secure a repeal of this amendment and the South should demand it.

He wishes to have credit for foresight. He wanted, however, to press upon the people the fact that the time will come when the negro vote in the South will count. More white men are needed and we can not get them we must say to the North that this amendment must be repealed. The question must be pressed upon them because the North knows nothing about it.

Every day he sees evidence of more and more friction between the races. He had no purpose of creating more of it, but all that he wished to say was that South Carolina would never submit to negro domination.

## BRUTALLY ASSAULTED.

Hit in the Head With a Brick on the Street.

A Sumter dispatch says Mr. Lawrence DuBose of the Mechanicsville section was going down south Harvin street Tuesday night at 7 o'clock he was assaulted by a negro and his skull crushed by a brick. He was taken to the Sumter hospital and is in a very critical condition, his skull being so crushed that it rests upon the brain and a very delicate operation had to be performed.

From all that can be learned of the affair Mr. DuBose was in company with a Mr. Easterling and they were going to the Coast Line Passenger depot. It is said that the negro ran against Mr. DuBose on the street and then attacked Mr. DuBose. Mr. Easterling went to the residence of Alderman P. P. Finn, told him of the attack and asked that a physician be called, which was done immediately, Dr. Walter Cheyne responding.

Easterling is said to have mysteriously disappeared after the assault, and it is alleged he took the train. He is supposed to be from Datzell section. It was learned later by the officers that one Dan Robinson, a colored man, who runs on the North & Western train between Camden and Sumter, committed the assault. He did not return on the train as usual the next morning and the Camden officers have been asked to capture him. He is said to have told some negroes at the depot that he assaulted a white man.

## Narrowly Escapes Lynching.

On account of the accidental killing of some laborers by a railroad locomotive at a suburban station at Blaku, Trans-Caucasia, Tuesday, a mob of the comrades of the victims attempted to lynch the engineer. To escape the engineer opened the throttle and dashed through the crowd, killing six men and wounding many others.

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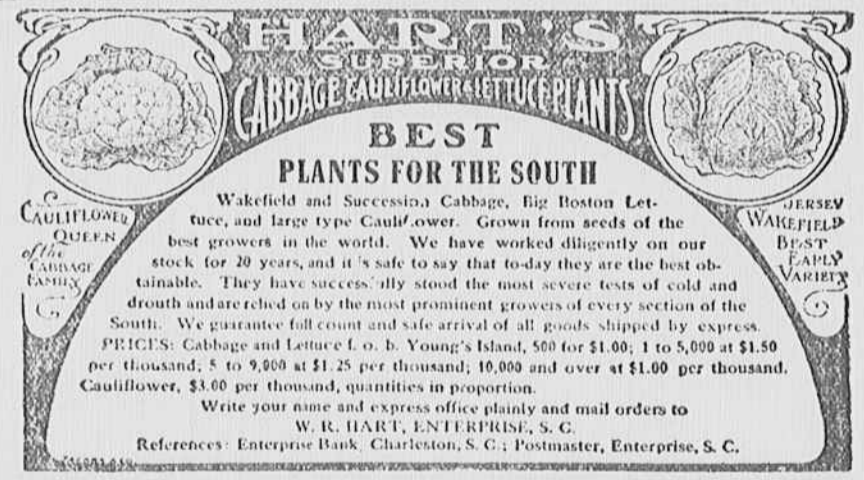
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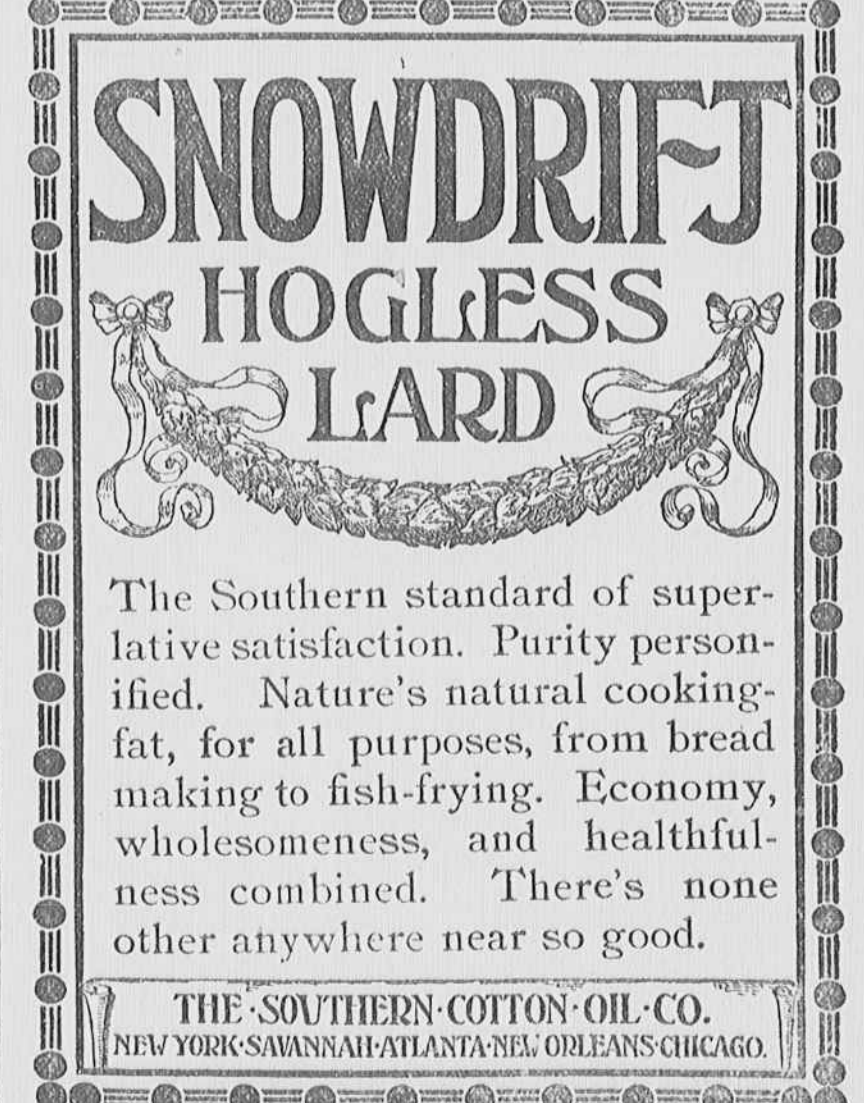
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