

MATERIALIZED

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THE CALL



THE CALL

THE WEATHER
YESTERDAY — Highest temperature, 66; lowest Thursday night, 48.
FORECAST FOR TODAY — Fair, continued warm; light north wind.

VOLUME CX.—NO. 178.

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1911.

PRICE—FIVE CENTS.

BEATTIE MEETS HIS DEATH WITH SNEER ON LIPS

Wife Murderer Wears Cynical Smile When Launched Into Eternity

Step Never Falters as He Enters Electric Chamber That Held His Doom

Aids Prison Attendants to Adjust Straps; First Admits Guilt Nov. 9

Beattie's Confession Held Until He Dies

Four hours after Henry Clay Beattie Jr. was electrocuted for slaying his wife, the following confession by him to his spiritual advisers, November 9, was made public:

I, Henry Clay Beattie Jr., desirous of standing right before God and man, do, on this, the 23d day of November, 1911, confess my guilt of the crime charged against me. Much that was published concerning the details was not true, but the awful fact, without the harrowing circumstances, remains. For this action I am truly sorry, and, believing that I am at peace with God and am soon to pass into his presence, this statement is made.

Beattie's confession was followed by the following statement of the attending ministers:

This statement was signed in the presence of the two attending ministers and is the only statement that can stand will be made public by them.

Beattie desired to thank the many friends for kind letters and the expression of interest, and the public for whatever sympathy was felt or expressed.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 24.—Henry Clay Beattie Jr. went to his death at dawn today, the confessed murderer of his young wife, although the confession was not made public until four hours after he had paid the toll exacted by the law.

He maintained to the end the remarkable nerve he had exhibited since first he was accused of killing his wife last July. His last expression was a sneer, when he observed the chair that was to launch him into eternity.

The confession was made public in the rotunda of a downtown hotel by Rev. Benjamin Dennis, one of the ministers who had labored with Beattie to repent.

Confessed Nov. 9

The minister admitted that Beattie first confessed his guilt November 9, the day after he entered the death room and before the fruitless appeal for a commutation of sentence was made to Governor Mann. It was not until yesterday that he would agree to its being put in writing for his signature. Then all hope that the governor would interfere was gone.

Beattie's attitude throughout the trial and the imprisonment was a study for a psychologist. He read the newspapers daily. Every reference to his iron nerve and to the fact that he was going to the chair without acknowledging his crime in the hope of saving his aged father further sorrow, according to those who were with him to the end, seemed to afford him supreme satisfaction. Apparently he gloated over the notoriety his crime had brought him. Even after his confession he maintained his air of bravado.

Enjoyed Notoriety

What had, since November 9, been considered stolidism now is recognized as cynicism. His remarkable nerve seems to have had its basis and support in the knowledge that he was being applauded as a man of Spartan courage and inflexible will.

The secret of his confession was held inviolate by the ministers until today. Not even the broken hearted father knew of its existence. Not until four hours after he had been pronounced dead in the death chamber in state's prison were the murderer's attorneys cognizant that he had made a clean breast of his guilt. With the same intrepidity that had marked his conduct from the beginning, Beattie went to the chair and brought the sordid story to a dramatic end.

The shock that killed Beattie was given at exactly 7:19 o'clock this morning. Three times the current was turned on, and at 7:23 it was shut off. Doctors W. T. and St. Julian Oppenheimer a minute later announced that death had been instantaneous. The 22 persons in the death chamber thereupon fled out, and the end of a long and costly battle for justice had ended.

In addition to the two physicians

Whose Running Me For President? T. R. Seeks the Answer

[Special Dispatch to The Call]

OYSTER BAY, Nov. 24.—Theodore Roosevelt, when asked today regarding the report that he may again be a candidate for president, told a Call correspondent that a statement could be made as follows:

Colonel Roosevelt finds it difficult to understand the comment in the World and other newspapers that has followed upon his article in the Outlook regarding national laws and business interests. He has said exactly the same thing many times before. He can not see why it should be assumed that this article indicates that he is ready to take any personal part in the coming campaign.

It can be stated that Colonel Roosevelt has received many letters indicating the willingness of the writers to give him political support if such is desired. It can be stated that Colonel Roosevelt today received a letter from a certain United States senator offering the full political support of the senator in case Colonel Roosevelt should wish to be a candidate in the national campaign. To this letter Colonel Roosevelt has replied that he earnestly hopes that the senator will not only refrain from any action looking to the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt, but will also prevent his friends from taking any such steps.

No comment would be made by Colonel Roosevelt on this announcement, which he insisted should be made in the third person. He would not name the senator to whom he referred.

AXTELL IS FOUND GUILTY BY JURY

First Degree Verdict Rendered With Recommendation of Imprisonment for Life

STOCKTON, Nov. 24.—After four hours of deliberation tonight the jury in the case of S. B. Axtell, former Lodi editor, charged with the murder of Charles Sollars, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree and recommended that life imprisonment be the sentence imposed.

Judge Norton, upon request of Attorney A. H. Ashley of the defense that sentence be not passed for 10 days, stated that he feared the statutes would not permit such a delay and fixed Wednesday as the date for passing sentence.

On June 16 of this year Axtell, after lying in wait for Sollars at a Lodi garage for two hours, followed him into the machine shop.

While Sollars was bending over the front part of his automobile arranging a part of its mechanism, Axtell stole up to the rear left wheel of the machine and fired point blank at the autoist, wounding him in the back and causing his death nine hours later.

The attorneys for the defense pleaded insanity in behalf of Axtell and summoned many prominent residents of the community to testify as to his mental condition. During the trial it was revealed that Axtell and Sollars had been sworn enemies for years, and that the editor had written scathing articles about Sollars and that Sollars was believed to have gossiped about the editor, attacking his honor and integrity, and had for a period of years been the instigator of stories which, by reason of their widespread popularity, had greatly annoyed Axtell.

Automobile Incident

A few nights before the murder two young women school teachers, while riding in Axtell's automobile, met with an accident and sensational stories were soon broadcast throughout the community connecting Axtell with the incident.

As a result of the stories circulated, the board of education investigated the affair and exonerated the teachers. This proved the climax of what Axtell considered a long line of abuse at the hands of his old enemy, and seeking out Sollars he shot him in the back without a word of warning.

During the trial Dr. A. W. Holshott of the medical staff of the Stockton state asylum declared Axtell sane. Throughout the 23 days of the court trial Axtell's frail wife sat by his side, frequently clasping his hand and whispering a word of encouragement when unfavorable testimony was being given.

Just before the jury returned tonight to give their verdict Mrs. Axtell swooned and was taken from the courtroom by attendants.

During the trial more than 100 witnesses were examined, and before the jury was selected 200 veniremen had been examined.

ROGERS ADMITS ROBBERY; DENIES KILLING VICTIM

Prisoner, in Partial Confession, Blames Goodman's Death to Fellow Employes

Detectives Find Hatchet With Which Basement Crime Was Committed

FOR just one minute yesterday afternoon John S. Rogers, held on suspicion of being the murderer of Benjamin Goodman, the jewelry salesman, weakened under the strain and practically admitted complicity in the robbery. He insisted that Michael Frattini and John Palermo, two fellow employes of the San Francisco Produce company, are equally guilty and swore that, so far as he knows, the murder of Goodman was committed by either one or both of these two men, or by some one else unknown to him.

This lapse from Rogers' stolid denial that he had anything to do with the crime has strengthened the opinion of the police that he, and no one else, lured Goodman to the basement of the produce store and killed him with a crating hatchet. The detectives feel certain that neither Frattini nor Palermo had any part in the murder and robbery. Rogers, who, through his incarceration in the county jail in Oakland last June, July and August on a grand larceny charge, has become what is known in police parlance as "fall wise" is shrewdly fencing with the authorities and taking the position of forcing them to force each link of the chain against him.

Hatchet Is Found

So far they have succeeded in finding plenty of evidence to connect their prisoner directly with the crime. In a further search of the store yesterday they discovered the hatchet with which they believe Goodman's life was taken. Apparently it recently had been washed, yet there remained the faintest red stains on the handle in the rim under the iron head. The stains will be submitted to an analytical test.

An old black hat and a worn pair of shoes, covered with some caked substance that might be clotted grape juice, were also found by the detectives. On the two white strings that were used as laces there are unmistakable signs of blood. These also will be sent to the city chemist.

Rogers admits that the shoes, hat and hatchet are his. The hatchet was found hidden beneath a portable desk in the commission house. It is the tool that Rogers so highly prized and the one which, although previously he had refused to permit any one to use it, he offered to Frattini Monday following Goodman's murder.

Detectives Mackey, Conlon, McLaughlin and McGowan are of the opinion that Rogers will admit anything that will leave him just outside the pale of the possibility of conviction of murder in the first degree. They think that he has implicated Frattini and Palermo simply to cloud the question of his guilt.

New Development

One of the most important developments of the day yesterday followed the comparison of the surface of the head of the crating hammer with the photographic specimen of the impression left by the crating hammer on the right side of Goodman's head. The square of the head of the hammer is divided into 10 lines with a like number of spaces. The photograph in the death mask shows the sixth space from the top side and the fifth from the left side to be broken diagonally across. The hammer which Rogers acknowledges to be his is marked in identically the same manner.

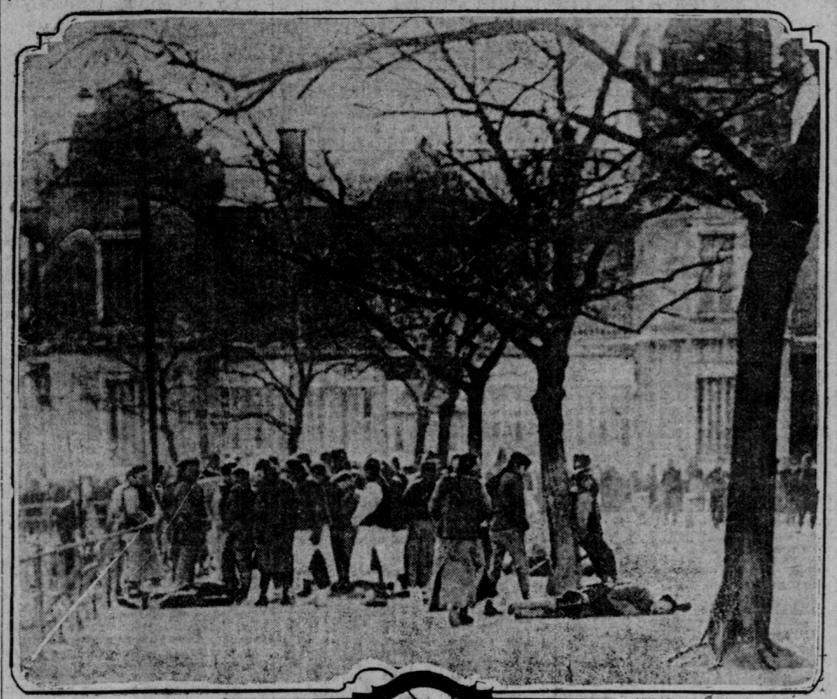
The original story told by Rogers has fallen in one essential detail that shatters his alibi. He said at first that the last time he saw Goodman was between 3 and 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, when he drank with him in Maler's cafe, in Front street, not many feet from where the body was found Tuesday morning. In order to implicate Palermo he has changed his story and says that Goodman was talking to Palermo in the banana room in the basement of the produce house shortly after 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon. In an unguarded moment he said that he passed through the room and saw them there, although he had said previously that he was not in the basement late that afternoon.

It is known that at about this time of the day Rogers was absent from the store and that he did not return until nearly 6 o'clock. During his absence the employes were given their weekly wages and the cashier left Rogers' with Manager J. A. Correlia. Rogers came in a little before 6, entering the store through the wire wicket door from Front street. He took his money and changed his clothes. Then he went to his room in the Edison hotel, where he met his associate, Hazel Smith. He gave her one of the rings, which has been identified as one that Goodman had in his possession when he was murdered. He put the others in the safe deposit box in the Stockton saloon at 419 Kearny street.

The Smith girl remained uncommu-

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Horrible Massacre of Manchus Missionaries Tell of the Slaughter



Bodies of Chinese rebels lying on the English quay at Hankow in the recent great battle. The next day the rebels attacked the imperial forces in the vicinity of Hankow, while the decisive battle of the revolution was in progress between Chikiang and Nanjing.

CHINA ATMOSPHERE FILLED WITH E. L. E.

Ship's Wireless Operators Can Neither Send Nor Receive Messages Because of It

Somewhere in China has been installed one of the most powerful wireless stations in the world and it is working day and night. It is not sending any messages; it is not receiving any. It is being operated apparently solely for the purpose of preventing the use of the air by any other wireless. R. R. Carlisle, wireless operator on the Korea, had its dots and dashes ringing in his ear during all the time the ship was on the Asiatic coast.

It sounded the letters E L E in steady reiteration. When the Korea was at Woosung, Carlisle was given a message to send to Shanghai, 14 miles away. It took him four hours to get it through. The noisy and mysterious interference put in its appearance with the revolution. It is being operated either by the revolutionists or the imperial government.

"It comes in stronger than anything I ever heard," said Carlisle yesterday. "It made it practically impossible for anybody either to send or receive by wireless anywhere along the coast. It was dining in my ears until two days before we arrived at Honolulu. I listened to it for hours at a time and never heard anything but E L E. I made inquiries at Hongkong and at Shanghai, but learned nothing except that it had put wireless in that part of the world out of business."

SUBMARINES COMPLETE GREAT ENDURANCE TEST

Grampus and Pike in Constant Motion 48 Hours

SAN DIEGO, Nov. 24.—The submarines Grampus and Pike have completed a remarkable endurance test. For 48 hours the two little vessels were in constant motion, submerged or on the surface.

Their scope of action extended from their station in the harbor to the Coronado islands, 15 miles out in the ocean. One feature of the test was practice with torpedoes while the vessels were submerged, a feat not previously performed on this coast.

During the 48 hours the officers allowed themselves only five hours' sleep and the men had only six each.

"FIGHTING HARRY" SAVES CHINESE FROM BLAZE

Pugilist Trips Oriental With His Clothes Afire

[Special Dispatch to The Call] SAN JOSE, Nov. 24.—Harry Hambleton, who has just resigned the position of instructor of the Bohemian club here and who is known among pugilists as "Fighting Harry" Davis, saved the life of Charley Lee, a Chinese merchant, today.

Lee started a fire with gasoline and was blown out of his store. His clothing afire, he picked himself up and started to run. Hambleton tripped him and smoothed the flames with a coat.

33 DEAD; 100 HURT IN MILL EXPLOSION

Mangled Bodies of Victims Are Thrown Into Street When Boiler Blows Up

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24.—Thirty-three workers are known to have been killed and upward of 100 others injured by a boiler explosion today at the Oil Cake mills of J. Bebbey & Sons.

The force of the explosion was so terrific that the roof of the mills was blown off, while the walls split and crumbled. An outburst of flame followed. Nearly 400 persons were working in the building. The bodies of those in or near the boiler room were mangled, some of them being blown into the streets, together with bricks and debris. Men could be seen at every window, with fire raging behind them, frantically appealing for rescue. Fire ladders were quickly at the scene and many of them were saved.

PACKERS GRANTED DELAY FOR CRIMINAL TRIAL

Appeal to Supreme Court to Be Heard December 6

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Judge George A. Carpenter, in the United States district court today granted the indicted Chicago packers a delay in their criminal trial until December 6, pending proceedings for the defendants before the United States supreme court.

Counsel for the packers will seek further delay when the federal supreme court reconvenes at Washington December 4, when a motion for a stay order will be presented.

Judge Carpenter suggested that the selection of jurors for the trial begin next Monday and that no witnesses be called until the supreme court had ruled on the packers' motion. This was objected to, however, by Attorney John S. Miller of counsel for the defense.

"If the jury was selected and it took two weeks to get this matter decided by the supreme court," said Miller, "there would be further delay, and if a stay order was entered, our time would be wasted. Then, too, I understand the jury will be ordered locked up. We wish to avoid any such thing."

BURLINGAME IN FIGHT FOR EL CAMINO REAL

[Special Dispatch to The Call]

BURLINGAME, Nov. 24.—Mayor Eric Lange today appointed a committee consisting of E. M. Moores, L. E. Aubury and W. H. Pearson to co-operate with representatives of the other municipalities in San Francisco, San Mateo and Santa Clara counties for the purpose of impressing the state highway commission with the importance of determining upon a route down El Camino real.

"BIG TIM" SULLIVAN IS HERE ON BUSINESS

Timothy D. Sullivan, known as "Big Tim," a leader of New York's Tammany hall, arrived from the north last evening in company with his associate in the amusement business, John W. Conside of Seattle, and Congressman W. J. O'Brien of Chicago. Sullivan is looking over his vaudeville houses in the west. The circuit is represented here by the Empress theater.

BANDITS ARE BEHEADED IN TURN

Revolutionists Restore Order at Tungchowfu After Attack by Outlaws

SCHOOL BURNED AND TWO OF TEACHERS ARE KILLED

Brigands Swarm Throughout Province and Attack Fugitives From Mission

WOMEN SPEARED AND OTHERS TAKEN CAPTIVE

BULLETIN [Special Cable to The Call] CHIN KIANG, Nov. 24.—The rebel army has attacked the Nanking outposts. The Wulung forts, 14 miles distant, were captured without firing. The Mafusau fort will be attacked tomorrow.

BULLETIN TOKYO, Nov. 24.—The newspaper Nichi Nichi declares that the powers are preparing to send troops to China.

PEKING, Nov. 24.—Missionaries arriving in Peking from Tungchowfu, 80 miles northeast of Sianfu, give accounts of the recent revolution in the province of Shensi, where the anti-foreign element declared its intention to exterminate foreigners, Christians and Manchus, but only partly succeeded.

The rebel general at Sianfu, they say, issued a proclamation to the people not to harm merchants, foreigners or noncombatant Chinese, but only to destroy Manchus. The Manchus thereupon prepared for defense within their own walled section of the city. They withstood one attack by a mob made up of students and soldiers, but in an attack the next day nearly all the Manchus were slain.

Massacre and Plundering According to the missionaries, the Chinese informed them that horrible barbarities accompanied the slaughter and that Manchus women were speared and carried off by Chinese officers or soldiers.

After the massacre the revolutionists neglected properly to police the city, and bandits plundered shops and demanded money of the inhabitants. They also burned the school of the Scandinavian China Alliance mission and killed Mme. Beckman and another teacher. A missionary was wounded, but succeeded in rescuing a number of school children.

Rebels Behead Outlaws When the rebels restored order they decapitated many of the outlaws. During the disorder the English Baptist mission was threatened, but not attacked.

When the missionaries left Tungchowfu the rebels continued to administer the city capably, but the brigands swarmed throughout the province. The country people near Tungchowfu organized and captured and killed several of the robbers.

Another party arriving in Peking from southern Shensi believe the Sianfu missionaries will be unable to get away, owing to the condition of the roads.

Attack by Highwaymen

This party was attacked while on the way here by 20 highwaymen, who badly beat Doctor Bloom, a Swedish missionary, who was in advance of the refugees, and twice slashed his wife on the head with sabers. They declare that 14 soldiers who were escorting the party did not once lift their rifles against the outlaws.

This party also gives an account of a massacre at Tungkwau. Brigands posing as revolutionists captured and looted the town, killing 2,000 of its inhabitants. Imperial troops then recaptured the place, killed 1,000 of the brigands and carried off down the river

Advertisement for Grand View Building Lots, located on the sunny slope of the hill, with a price list and contact information for Harrigan, Weidenmuller & Rosenstirn.