

## SOME HOT TALK

Governor Blease and Col. Hub Evans  
Scores the Felder Letter

## SAYS ITS A PACK OF LIES

The Governor Neither Admits Nor  
Denies the Letters With His  
Name to Them Published by Felder,  
Who, Evans Says, Is a Grafter  
and a Scoundrel.

Governor Blease has neither denied or admitted that he wrote the letters published by T. B. Felder over the Governor's signature. This has caused some comment, but the friends of Governor Blease say the matter will all be cleared up as soon as Felder is hauled up, which he hopes will be soon.

Col. H. H. Evans was asked while what have you to say about it. He in Columbia if he had seen Felder's article about Governor Blease and would have you to say about it. He made the following statement in writing to the Greenville News for respondent:

"Yes, I read Felder's article in the Atlanta Constitution. I do not know who the alleged letter was written to by Blease as the addressee's name is not given by Felder. As far as the 'Hub' is concerned in the said letter I presume that it applies to Hub H. Evans, as was the only man of the name of Hub that was ever on the board of directors. Felder and the addressee are both infamous liars as I have never turned over to Cole L. Blease \$500 or any other moneys. And there is not a man living in the world that knows better than Tom Felder that I did not do it. If I had done so every man who knows Blease knows he would have too much sense to have acknowledged it in writing; for whatever else may have been or may be said of him, not even his bitterest political enemies have accused him of being a fool.

Not only that, what inducement could have possibly been bought upon me to deliver over to Cole L. Blease \$500 or any other moneys? All of my friends and enemies know that Hub Evans did not give Cole L. Blease or any other man \$500 and another thing I know that the language published in the letters as to my not being reliable in money matters was not used by Blease for he knows that I am reliable in all of my financial dealings.

"Felder is known far and wide as a grafter and a scoundrel and unworthy of belief and I do not care to take further notice of his filth, but am ready and prepared to meet him and his associates on any charge that he may make, as I have been endeavoring to do by clamoring for a hearing before the winding-up commission and a trial in the courts, both of which have been denied me notwithstanding the fact that the constitution of both the United States and my state guarantees me the right to a fair, public and speedy trial. All of this has been repeatedly refused me by the commission and by the circuit judges who have held the courts in the eighth circuit.

"I have been lied upon, insulted by insinuations and lying charges by Felder and his crowd of liars and thieves and I now call a show down. The limit is reached. If Felder or the addressee of said alleged letters published in the Atlanta Constitution feels aggrieved at my language I am ready to give them personal satisfaction at any time and place they or either of them may desire."

## PROBABLY DIED FROM FRIGHT

Wife of Florence Postoffice Clerk  
Found Dead.

Mrs. Rosa McWhirter, wife of Jas. McWhirter, a clerk in the money order department at the Florence postoffice, was found dead in her home on Gilliard street, Monday afternoon shortly after the thunder storm, and it was first thought that she had been killed by lightning, but the coroner and physicians investigated her death and it was determined that she died from fright, coupled with some little heart affection. The woman and her two little babies were the only persons in the house at the time the thunder storm reached Florence. She was found dead by neighbors, who heard the scream of the two little children after the storm.

## Will Begin at Once.

By a unanimous vote the senate Wednesday approved the action of the committee on privileges and elections in naming a sub-committee of eight to conduct the new Lorimer investigation. The sub-committee which under the resolution adopted, really becomes a separate committee, is clothed with wide authority, and will begin its work immediately.

## Accidentally Electrocuted.

At West Point, Ga., while at work painting in the Manett Cotton Mills Tuesday afternoon, John Thomas, a negro, came in contact with an electric wire. Eleven thousand volts passed through his body, killing him immediately.

## THE COTTON PICKER

WILL IT BE A BENEFIT TO THE  
COTTON GROWERS.

Mr. Lewis W. Parker Thinks it Will  
Put Many of Them Out of the  
Business.

Wednesday, in his address before the graduating class of the South Carolina University, Mr. Lewis W. Parker summed up in masterful manner the industrial situation of today in the South in general and South Carolina in particular, looking conditions squarely in the face and recognizing opportunities of the future. Speaking of the cotton picker he said:

"There has recently been perfected another agricultural implement which bids fair to have upon the industrial history of the South an effect equally as great as that of the cotton gin, with this difference: The cotton gin facilitated the production of cotton growing states, whereas there is good reason to believe that the other invention that of the cotton picker, may so accelerate the production of cotton in communities in which the picker can be used to the greatest advantage as to make much less profitable, and possibly later to prohibit altogether, the production of cotton in those communities and under those conditions in which the picker can not be used to greater advantage. It is a correct statement of fact to say that the acreage in cotton and the growth thereof has been limited heretofore by the picking capacity of the South generally, for the limit of what the individual planter can cultivate is that which he can pick; no man can safely plant more than he can pick; but if provision be made by which the picking is tremendously accelerated, then there can be correspondingly an increase in acreage if that be necessary—or certainly such increase in improved methods of culture through the use of machinery as to cause a great increase in the number of bales grown.

Heretofore, there has been little inducement to use the most improved methods of culture and agricultural implements for the reason that this decreased during the period of culture the amount of labor required and left the planter without necessary labor to pick, upon the maturity of the crop. If, however, relief is given through the cotton picker towards the reaping of the harvest, there will certainly be applied those agricultural implements that will decrease the amount of labor in the growth of the crop.

These agricultural implements, as also the picker itself, can unquestionably be used to much greater advantage in the bottoms of the Mississippi and other rivers, and upon the plains of Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, in the fertile fields of the Pee Dee and Savannah, than they can be in the hilly section of the Carolinas and Georgia and Alabama. It is not an unnatural expectation that, with the development of the cotton picker and its successful use, cotton culture will be gradually restricted to those communities where the picker, the steam plow and similar implements can be used most advantageously.

This is not necessarily to be regarded as an unmitigated evil, in our state, for even in an agricultural view it may become a blessing as tending to force upon our people a diversification of crops, which has not heretofore existed. But as the effect of this action will be to lessen the number required upon the farm, and, correspondingly, to increase the movement to the towns, it is well to consider what is to become of this urban population and how it is to be employed."

## KILLED TWO PEOPLE.

Sent to the Penitentiary for Life for  
Double Crime.

"Guilty with recommendation to mercy." This was the verdict reached by the twelve men selected to decide the fate of Ernest E. Grimsley, who shot and killed Mrs. Rosa Bessinger and her nephew, Walter Sandifer, one month and one day ago on last Wednesday. The tragedy occurred in the Acme lunch room on Taylor street, Columbia.

Grimsley was tried on the specific charge of murdering Mrs. Bessinger. It will be remembered that the double murder was the result of some words about a roll, which Grimsley contended he was entitled to with a bowl of soup.

## Teddy Denies Report.

A dispatch from Springfield, Mass., there on Wednesday SHRDHRDRD says Ex-President Roosevelt said here on Wednesday with reference to a published story that he would support Taft in the next presidential campaign: "The story is no truth in the report that I have agreed to support any man for president in 1912. I have not made any such statement nor even discussed the matter. The story is made out of whole cloth."

## Shot Over Crap Game.

At Florence Duddy Jordan, a negro is under arrest for the shooting of Frank Crawford, also colored. The trouble arose Sunday over a crap game. Crawford's wounds are not necessarily fatal.

## DEBATE WAS BITTER

TRUSTS ASSAILED IN SPEECHES  
ON THE WOOL TAX.

Underwood, Democratic Leader,  
Charges American Woolen Com-  
pany with Forcing Adoption of  
Schedule K.

Bitterness of political debate such as has not characterized any of the opening tariff skirmishes of the present session of congress, cropped out in the beginning of the wool tariff discussion in the house Wednesday.

O. W. Underwood, chairman of the ways and means committee, devoted the afternoon to an explanation of the proposed revision of the wool tariff and to an attack upon the Payne tariff law and the Republican party.

He was met at almost every stage of his argument by replies from Senator Payne, ranking Republican member on the ways and means committee, and by other Republicans who questioned his statements and his arguments.

Mr. Payne denied vigorously the Democratic charge that the Payne law had not fulfilled Republican promises of tariff revision; and he criticized in detail Mr. Underwood's statements that the country's revenue was declining and the treasury approaching a deficit.

Mr. Payne will lead the opposition of the Democratic bill and probably will make the opening speech. No limit has been set to the debate, and while it is Mr. Underwood's hope that it will be concluded with in week, it is expected to last well into the second week.

Mr. Underwood declared that the American Woolen company had dictated to the Republican congress on the wool tariff.

"There is nobody in this country who does not know that the American Woolen company fixes the price," said Mr. Underwood; "that it is a monopoly, that it is a trust, and that that industry and that company dictated to a Republican house, when they prohibited you from reducing the exorbitant rates under schedule K in the last congress."

Criticizing the present tariff board, Mr. Underwood said that if that body "went on for 10 years as it is going at present, we would not get enough information on the wool schedule to write a tariff bill."

While not questioning "the sincerity of honesty of purpose of President Taft," Mr. Underwood said he was convinced that "either the board was convinced that 'either the board refused to give up facts we called for, even with the president's sanction, or else the board has wasted a quarter of a million dollars in its work."

## MONKEYS TO PICK COTTON.

Trial Was Suggested by Antics of  
Pet Chimpanzee.

An attempt is to be made, in Fulton County, Ga., by French cotton experts to teach monkeys to pick cotton. If the experiment succeeds a colony of monkeys will be imported and put to work.

The idea was suggested by the antics of a pet chimpanzee carried by a farmer boy into the fields. The little animal, after frisking around for a time and watching the negroes at work, began of its own accord to pick the cotton with almost incredible rapidity.

Animal trainers find it very easy to teach monkeys to perform any manual trick or labor. By utilizing monkey labor the cost of harvesting cotton would be infinitely less than with human labor.

## Return State's Records.

An Albany, N. Y., dispatch says Gov. Dix has signed the bill requiring the state board of regents to deliver to the state of South Carolina the records of the commissioners of the navy board of that state and certain other records now in possession of the New York authorities. Some of the records which South Carolina desired returned were destroyed in the capitol fire.

## After Seven Weeks Sleep.

After seven weeks slumber from which physicians have been unable to arouse her, Miss Hazel Schmidt, of Vandalia, Ill., awakened twice Wednesday, each time for about an hour, asked for something to eat and then against dropped off into sleep. Her case has puzzled scientists who have written local physicians asking about her condition.

## Speech Pleases Sims.

Representative Sims, of Tennessee, a Democrat, was so pleased with President Taft's reciprocity speech at Chicago that he announced at the White House Tuesday his intention to ask Congress to make it a public document. Mr. Sims said he preferred that a republican offer the resolution but if none rose to the occasion he would.

## Aged Bean-eater Weds.

At Muldrow, Okla., A. D. Dutton, 92 years old, who attributes his longevity to his habit of eating beans, was married to Miss Rebecca Jane Galloway, 24 years old, Wednesday.

## SHOCK KILLS

Many Killed and Injured by Severe  
Earthquake in Mexico City.

## TWELVE WOMEN KILLED

Many of the Dead Were Soldiers  
Who Were Crushed While  
Asleep in Their Barracks, Which  
Were Demolished by Shocks Be-  
fore they Could Make Their Es-  
cape.

Sixty-three killed and seventy-five wounded and fifty thousand dollars worth of property destroyed is the net result of an earthquake, which visited Mexico City, the capital of Mexico, Wednesday morning, and jected a not of tragedy into what was expected to be a day of pure rejoicing.

When the work of searching the ruins is completed it is possible that the list of the dead will be somewhat higher and there are doubtless many wounded, who, with traditional fear of the authorities and government hospitals are anxious to evade discovery. The property loss is but an estimate and is based upon estimates made by owners and contractors. Little of the loss is covered by insurance.

It was 6:23 o'clock when the first shock was felt. According to the meteorological observatory the greatest intensity was reached at the end of the minute, but the instruments continued to record the shocks for fourteen minutes more. It was of a vacillating, twisting character, but almost free from trepidatory motion.

More than half of the dead accounted for were soldiers. They were caught beneath the falling walls of the artillery barracks in San Cosme, a locality near the Mexican Central station. Another place where the earthquake took its toll of death in considerable numbers was at the city power plant of the street car company. Here six were killed and six wounded. Two others were found in the debris consisting partly of steel rails, which had been stacked in the iron and wood departments and which collapsed. The victims were inhabitants of little shacks built along the side of the structure.

With these two exceptions the death list was made up of single cases or in some instances of two or three caught beneath a falling wall in the poorer buildings of the district most seriously affected. Although the shock was plainly felt in all parts of the city few realized the magnitude of the catastrophe until late in the forenoon, due to the fact that the casualties were confined to a comparatively small area.

No personal property of Americans was damaged and with the exception of one Chinaman, no foreigner was killed. In the barracks where the soldiers were killed, 12 women lost their lives. They were the wives of the artillerymen. The women have the privilege of spending the night within the walls of the barracks. The barracks was an old structure built a generation ago. Seventy-two soldiers were sleeping in the house.

Approximately half were quartered on the first floor, the remainder on the second. The outer wall fell away and then the roof crashed down upon the sleeping men and hurled them down through the floor onto their comrades below. The bodies of thirty soldiers have been recovered. Three are missing and sixteen are wounded, a few dangerously. Instantly those who escaped began the work of rescue.

Three blocks from the barracks the wards of the Mexican Central, where Madero had been scheduled to enter, presented another spectacle of the shock. A long wall separated these yards from those of the Mexican railway was thrown down. A Mexican locomotive engineer who was lying by its side was crushed to death. A warehouse of the Mexican Central is almost a wreck, one wall and a portion of the building having collapsed. About one-third of the round house was torn down. No casualties were reported here.

In none of the advices received at police headquarters is there mention of the death of any person of prominence. The fury of the shock was shown in the northwestern and western part of the city. The most damage done was in that quarter of the city known as the Santa Maria, although cracks in the pavement and walls toppled over serve to mark its course as far to the south as Colonia Roma, a district inhabited largely by Americans. In this district however, little real damage was done and no deaths have been reported.

Cracks show here and there in the pavement throughout the district affected. Walls, made usually of a soft stone or even of adobe bricks, have fallen in scores of places, giving to some localities a greatly damaged aspect. The water mains of the city were practically uninjured and the light and power company suffered little inconvenience in operations. Some slight damage was done to the street car track but not enough to interfere with traffic.

Two of the capital's old churches and the national palace are buildings

## CAN'T BE FOUND

SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN  
CAUGHT AND LYNCHED.

Slayer of J. P. Bouknight, Who Es-  
caped in Night Clothes, Has Not  
Been Seen Since.

The body of J. Pink Bouknight, the farmer of the Shady Grove section of the Dutch Fork of Lexington county, who was shot and killed at an early hour Wednesday morning while heading a posse of "white caps," by Will Collins, a negro, was laid to rest at Shady Grove church Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the presence of a large congregation of friends and relatives. Will Collins, who did the shooting, has either been killed and his body thrown in the river, or he has succeeded in making good his escape, according to the most reliable information obtainable from that section.

The first news of the death of Mr. Bouknight reached Lexington Wednesday morning, when Coroner Clark received a telephone message stating, in effect that J. P. Bouknight was dead and requesting the officer to come over and hold an inquest. No particulars were given, and, attaching but little importance to the message on account of its meagerness, the coroner instructed Magistrate Lorick of Irmo, who lives not far from the scene, to hold the inquest.

Nothing of the real seriousness of the situation was learned until the return of Deputy Sheriff Miller, who was early on the grounds Wednesday. After making an investigation, Mr. Miller was not able to give any of the particulars of the tragedy, further than that Bouknight had been shot in the stomach with a shotgun while making an effort to enter the home of Will Collins through a window.

Opinion is divided as to the whereabouts of the negro who escaped after shooting Mr. Bouknight, but the majority believe that he was killed and his body thrown into the river. Others declare that the groans of the dying man so frustrated the party that their attention was diverted from the negro and that he made his escape. One of Collins' children was shot in the back, it is said. Collins' wife it is said, makes the statement that she told him to shoot, believing that she, together with her two children, would all be killed. She gathered her children in her arms and managed to make her escape in the darkness.

The verdict of the jury of inquest was in effect, that the deceased came to his death by a gunshot wound in the hands of parties unknown to the jury. The wounded man was carried to the home of his brother-in-law, Mr. Fulmer, where a conveyance was secured to carry him home, but he died on the way. The deceased was a brother-in-law to Joe. Fulmer, whose barn was burned a few weeks ago, the burning of which was laid to the negro.

The killing occurred on the plantation of Rhett Youngner, for whom Collins worked. The tragedy has cast a gloom over the entire section. J. P. Bouknight was 52 years of age and leaves a wife and several children. He was prominent in the community and numbered his friends by the score. Deputy Sheriff Miller returned to the scene to make further investigation, but no trace of the negro could be found.

## FATAL EARTHQUAKE

Earthquake at Mexico City Kills at  
Least 150 Persons.

Rolling from coast to coast through Mexico Wednesday's earthquake brought death to at least 150 persons, according to latest accounts received at Mexico City Thursday night. The area of the quake was rectangular in form, the lower part being along the state of Guerrero. The death toll grows as belated reports come in. Fifty-nine corpses have been taken from the ruins in Ocelana, Jalisco. It will never be known how many perished in villages in remote parts of the quake zone. It is estimated, however that at least 150 persons have met death, but the deaths cannot be accurately numbered. Not many persons were killed in the city of Colima, but a considerable amount of damage was done.

## Boilermakers on Strike.

Between a thousand and twelve hundred boiler makers in the Baldwin Locomotive works at Philadelphia, went on a strike Thursday without the sanction, it is said of the national officers of the Boiler Makers Union. No wage question was involved. The trouble is due to the laying off of twelve hundred men recently. The union men assert that the men were forced out because they joined labor organizations.

which show the effect of the shocks. Long cracks appeared in all of them and in the palace a keystone in one of the arches was loosened and thrown entirely out of its place. The two churches are Santa Domingo and La Profesa. The latter church has shown cracks of a serious character as a result of other earthquakes and this morning they were of such a serious kind that the building was ordered closed.

## LAND SELLS HIGH

WONDERFUL INCREASE IN VAL-  
UE OF GEORGIA DIRT.

Little Over Three Hundred Acres In-  
creased Over Two Hundred Thou-  
sand Dollars in Forty Years.

The Atlanta Constitution says the sale of the almshouse property by the county last Saturday brings up a very interesting bit of history which shows the wonderful increase of real estate values near Atlanta.

Fulton county bought the property, in three different lots and at three different times.

In 1869 the county bought from the Mechanics Building and Loan Company two hundred and two and a half acres for \$1,000.

In 1877, the county needing more land for an almshouse, bought forty-three acres from J. L. Mathewson for \$705.

More land being needed the county bought, in 1881, seventy-seven acres from Henry Iry for \$770.

This made a total of three hundred and twenty-two and a half acres, and the total amount paid by the county for the entire tract of land was only \$2,475.

It will be seen that the first purchase was made forty-two years ago, the second purchase thirty-four years ago, and the third and last purchase thirty years ago.

Now, after a lapse of forty-two, thirty-four and thirty years, the same tract of land that cost only \$2,475, has been sold for \$209,232.53. These figures show that the land was bought for about \$7.50 an acre, and sold for about \$6500 an acre.

There were two sales of the property. On June 26, 1909, more than one-third of the land, including the valuable Peachtree road frontage, was sold at auction, and from the sale was realized \$69,690.76.

Last week the remainder or nearly two-thirds of the property, was sold at auction for \$130,541.77. It was thought two years ago that the property brought an exceedingly high price, and yet that price was small as compared with the sales made last week.

## MURDERED BY BURGLARS.

A Lady Suffocated in Her Room With  
Her Stocking.

With a stocking tied closely about her neck, another crammed into her throat and her hands tied behind her, Mrs. Ida Hill was found dead at the home of her mother, Mrs. J. H. Ragsdale, at Jamestown, N. C., early Thursday morning. The deed is supposed to be the work of burglars who entered the house between midnight and day. Indications of burglary led to the theory. Mrs. Hill is the widow of the late Dr. Joel Hill, who was a prominent physician of Lexington, N. C. Dr. Hill died about four months ago. Mrs. Hill was returning from Philadelphia, where she was treated in a sanitarium following a nervous breakdown after her husband's death.

She was accompanied from Philadelphia by her sister, Miss Jennie Ragsdale, who is a member of the faculty of Bryn Mawr college. Miss Ragsdale was in the house when the murder was committed. No clue has been found as yet to the perpetrators of the deed.

## HIDDEN GOLD FOUND.

Estimated to be Between Fifteen to  
Sixty-five Million.

A message received at San Diego, Cal., from treasure seekers aboard the steamer Eureka says their expedition to recover an immense cache of gold hidden by the crew of a Chilean cruiser off the Honduras coast more than 20 years ago, has been successful. The treasure has been variously estimated at from \$15,000,000 to \$65,000,000, according to reports. The expedition was financed by aHry Krelling, a well known clubman, of San Francisco. The map showing the location of the buried treasure was in possession of a former resident of Honduras, who succeeded in interesting Krelling in his story of the buried gold.

## MAKES TERRIFIC SPEED.

Attains Velocity of One Hundred and  
Fifty-five Miles.

The "L'Auto" estimates that Vedrine, the winner of the P aristo-Madrid race, whose proper name is Jules Vedrine, attained the prodigious speed of 155 miles an hour on Tuesday, covering the 77 5-10 miles separating Dion and St. Laurent-Les-Macron in 30 minutes. The paper quotes the aviator as saying that he was pushed by a wind so violent that at times he flew with the tail of his machine perpendicular. He also encountered wind pockets that caused his monoplane to make frightful drops, sometimes descending 800 feet in a few seconds. Vedrine suffered only through the strain on his eyes.

## Died From a Fall.

At Iron Rock, Ga., Ben Adnew, the fifteen year old son of G. M. Adnew, was killed by falling off a load of wheat as he drove in the barnyard Tuesday night. He was jammed between the wagon and a gate post. He lived about twelve hours.

## NEVER BETTER

That Is What Governor Wilson Says of  
the Democratic Prospects

## PEOPLE WANT CHANGE

Delighted With Tour Through the  
Far West and Indorses Progressive  
Tendency—Stops to Washington  
and Commends House Caucus for  
Refusing to Put Wool on Free List

On his way home from Columbia Gov. Wilson stopped off at Washington on his way home from a tour of the far Western States, and all through the day his suite in the Willard was crowded with senators and representatives who discussed with him the political outlook. He declared Democratic prospects were never brighter.

Gov. Wilson congratulated the members of congress on the work done my the Democratic minority thus far during the extra session, and heartily indorsed the action of the house in reducing the wool schedule 50 per cent. instead of putting wool on the free list at this time, as urged by Bryan.

The New Jersey Governor was delighted with his trip through the West. It was the first time he had crossed the Rocky mountains, and his traveling companions said they were greatly surprised at the warmth of the receptions he received. The statements made that Mr. Wilson was unknown in the West were proved false they said.

"I was delighted with the reception I received in the West. Party lines have been demolished completely in the West as far as the desires of the progressive people are concerned. I found that there was virtually no difference between a Democrat and a progressive Republican except on the tariff question."

Asked if he included in this class the insurgent senators who have been fighting reciprocity with Canada Gov. Wilson smiled and said: "They are not exactly the class of progressives to whom I referred. I am heartily in favor of reciprocity, and I think most real progressives are likewise.

"I was not able to find any difference between the progress for which the people of the West are fighting and the progress for which we are fighting in the East. The people of some of the Western states have actually put the progressive measures on the statute books. While we in the East have not had as much success we are fighting for virtually the same things.

"There is little difference in what the Eastern American wants and what the Western man has gotten. They have got their desires a little faster than we have, and they have used means which we may not use in the East. There is no doubt in my mind that we will continue fighting in the East until we get virtually all they have accomplished in the West.

"The initiative and referendum they have gotten in the West is the same that we want in the East and the same that we will eventually get. I am and always have been in favor of the initiative, referendum and recall—except in the cases of judges—simply as a safeguard, to be used only when it is necessary for the purpose of putting the will of the people above the will of the men who happen to be in office.

"I do not think the Western people expect to use any of these safeguards often. They merely want them to protect themselves when they feel that their desires are being trodden under foot. I believe that they will work the greatest benefits when applied, but I do not think they need in any way overturn the electorate except in segregated instances. Oregon used them often when they were first put into effect, but only to standardize their form of government.

"My trip through the West has convinced me that the prospects of the Democratic party for success were never brighter. The present house has redeemed its promises, and the people of the West realize it. They feel that they are not being hoodwinked, but that they are being given the legislation that they expected.

"The party is stronger than it was last November when it carried the election. It is advancing by leaps and bounds. The growth of Democratic sentiment is more than normal; it seems to be at high tide. No man can tell what the next year will bring, but I believe that a continuance of the present policies of the party will mean success in 1912."

## Refused to Grant Pardon.

A mother's pitiful plea was turned down by Governor Blease Thursday when he refused to pardon G. V. Bingham, the young Georgetown doctor, who, with W. B. Avant, his close friend, was convicted at the fall term of court in 1909 of the killing of young Mrs. Bingham, and each sentenced to a term of three years and a half in the state penitentiary. Both Bingham and Avant escaped from the officers of the law and are still at large.