

GARRETT DIES IN ELECTRIC CHAIR

"Kill Me Quick, and Don't Hurt Me Any More Than You Can Help." His Last Request.

Columbia, July 14.—For the murder on May 18 of Aaron Campbell, his son-in-law, and J. H. Campbell, the father of Aaron, in Lee county, M. L. Garrett, who had served terms on the chain gang in his county and in the State penitentiary, was this morning electrocuted at the State prison in the presence of some thirty-five witnesses. In the crowd were several citizens of the neighborhood where the crimes were committed. A brother Aaron Campbell was present to witness the legal atonement for the deed prompted by jealous rage, which resulted in death of his brother and father.

Garrett, who, during the period of his confinement at the penitentiary, has apparently faced death with the greatest fear, this morning walked into the death chamber and sat in the chair with splendid composure, though it was evident in the low tones that he used that he felt deeply the awful seriousness of the moment. His last request was: "Kill me quick and don't hurt me any more than you can help."

The Straps Adjusted.
At 11:30 the witnesses to the electrocution gathered in the death house and two minutes later the doomed man was led into the room. He was neatly dressed and limped painfully on one leg, the result of an old injury. The death warrant had earlier been read. His trousers were ripped to the knee to allow the clamp to be placed around his leg, and all that remained to be done was to adjust the straps and throw the switch which sends the powerful current through the body of the condemned.

The straps were quickly placed and Col. D. J. Griffith, superintendent of the penitentiary, gave Garrett opportunity to make a final statement. "Don't hurt me any more than possible," he began, and told of having talked with the preachers. "I've prayed all I could," he said, but expressed no belief that he would be saved. He asked that his body be sent to Sumter for burial and ended his brief farewell by repeating his request that he be quickly killed.

State Electrician T. Q. Boozer adjusted the helmet of copper and at 11:37 o'clock gave the signal to Guard J. C. Robbins to throw the switch that sent 1,900 volts of electricity through Garrett's body. At the end of a minute the current was turned off and an examination of the body by physicians followed. Death was pronounced by Dr. J. T. Jennings at 11:41.

Garrett's deed was prompted by a fierce jealousy. Hatred for the man who married his daughter caused him to go to her home and the double killing resulted. Garrett then forced his daughter to accompany him to the woods nearby, where he stayed in hiding for several days. Blood-hounds from the penitentiary trailed the man and finally led to his place of hiding, where he was captured without bloodshed.

Seemed to Have no Friends.
Hendersonville, S. C., July 14.—"It seems that M. L. Garrett, who was electrocuted in Columbia today, had not a friend in the world," said Governor Bleasde. The governor said that no living soul had spoken a word in behalf of Garrett. The only letter Governor Bleasde received in reference to Garrett was one asking permission to witness the electrocution.

FEDERAL ARMOR PLATE FACTORY

Daniels Says Government Can Save \$140 on Every Ton.

Washington, July 14.—Naval experts figures showing that a government armor plate factory, costing \$8,466,000 would save \$140 a ton on armor, or more than a million dollars net a year, were submitted to congress today by Secretary Daniels. The secretary's report was sent in response to a senate resolution, and supplemented previous statements issued by him advocating a government owned armor plant.

Millions can be saved either by operating a government plant, or by compelling competition among the private manufacturers, Mr. Daniels declared. Therefore, he asked congress to make a full, thorough, and early investigation of the cost of an armor plate factory, and the cost of manufacturing armor plate in factories owned by concerns dependent upon government patronage.

Present Plan Contracts.
Reviewing the situation in his report, the secretary said the accepted plan had been that the Bethlehem, Carnegie and Midvale plants should be given the armor work at practically their own prices. "This step having been taken," he said, "it clearly follows that the manufacturers them-

selves, convinced that one-third of the work is coming to them without much reference to the price they may bid, have not overlooked the advantage of putting bids practically of the same figure and at the same rate. They have argued that should one of them put in a bid much lower than the others, the only result would be that the other two firms would have to come down in their price to that of the lowest bidder in the eventual distribution of the work."

ECHO LEXINGTON BANK CRASH. Judge Shipp Renders Opinion in Interesting Case.—In Favor of Defendant.

Lexington, July 14.—One of the most important decisions rendered in the courts of this county in many years has just been handed down by Judge S. W. G. Shipp, of Florence, in favor of the defendant in the case of Sarah C. Eleazer and her husband, H. H. Eleazer, plaintiffs, against Frank W. Shealy, clerk of the court of common pleas and general sessions for Lexington county, and special referee, defendant. This was an action brought by Mr. and Mrs. Eleazer arising out of the sale of certain lands belonging to the estate of John P. Bouknight, deceased, in which the clerk of court sold the property under an order of court for a division among several heirs. The land was bid off by Walter Looney for the price of \$440, and thereafter Looney transferred his bid to Sarah C. Eleazer for \$500 and authorized the clerk of court to make title to Mrs. Eleazer. The sale was made on the first Monday in February, 1912. On February the 21st, following, H. H. Eleazer, husband of Sarah C. Eleazer, acting for her, came to Lexington and presented to the clerk of court a check on the Lexington Savings bank for \$600 drawn by one Riddle, with the request that the clerk then and there make title to the property in favor of his wife, Mrs. Sarah C. Eleazer, and at the same time requesting the clerk to accept the \$600 check and give to him (Eleazer) a check for \$100, the difference between the bid and the amount of the Riddle check. This the clerk refused to do, stating to Mr. Eleazer at the time, according to the evidence, that he (the clerk) knew his own check was good, while he was not sure about the other man's.

Wanted Cash Only.
The clerk requested Mr. Eleazer to step across the street to the Lexington Savings bank, a short distance from the court house, get the \$600 check cashed and bring back to him (the clerk) the \$500 in money. Mr. Eleazer went out of the clerk's office, so the testimony goes, and returned a short while afterwards with a cashier's check drawn by the Lexington Savings bank for the amount of \$500 and presented the same to the clerk of court. The clerk still refused to recognize the check for the reason, he stated, that the Lexington Savings bank was then in bad circumstances and that nothing but the money would go at his office. Mr. Eleazer went out of the clerk's office, carrying a check with him. Returning a second time he again presented the cashier's check to the clerk of court in payment of the bid on the land. The clerk again refused to comply with Mr. Eleazer's request and did not execute the deed of the property in question. Finally an agreement was reached between Mr. Eleazer and the clerk of court to the effect that the clerk of court would keep the check and use every effort he could to collect it at the bank.

Clerk Shealy testified at the hearing that he carried the check to the Lexington Savings bank and presented it for collection on the same afternoon, the 21st of February. He was unable, however, to get the check cashed, the teller requesting Mr. Shealy to hold the check for a day or two; that sufficient funds would then be on hand to pay it. A few days later, the clerk testified, he carried the check to the bank a second time for collection and was unable to get the amount.

Bank Fails.
In the meantime, the clerk said, he addressed several letters to H. H. Eleazer at Chapin, South Carolina, but he declared that he was unable to receive an answer. In addition to addressing the letters to Mr. Eleazer, the clerk testified that he communicated with the telephone operator in an effort to get in connection with Mr. Eleazer in reference to the check. On the 23rd day of March, 1912, about a month after Mr. Eleazer tendered the check to the clerk of court, the Lexington Savings bank closed its doors and went into the hands of a receiver.

The petitioners set out in their complaint that the clerk of court accepted the \$500 check in full payment for the bid of the property and gave them a receipt for said sum. They alleged that no letter was received from the

clerk of court until the 27th of March, four days after the bank had failed. It was set out also that the clerk had a reasonable time in which to have collected the check; and that his failure to do so was due to his own negligence.

The clerk admitted at the hearing that the land in question was sold on a sales day in February, and that the same was bid off by Walter Looney, whose bid was transferred to Sarah C. Eleazer and that he was authorized to make title therefor Sarah C. Eleazer. The clerk of court admitted having given H. M. Eleazer a receipt for the \$500, and he stated that at the time the receipt was given, he told Mr. Eleazer that the receipt was subject to explanation and that as an accommodation to him and for the reason that he bought on the ground, he would possibly be in a better position to collect the check than Mr. Eleazer, who lived many miles from the court house. It was shown by the defendant through a number of witnesses who happened to be in the office when Mr. Eleazer offered the cashier's check, that the clerk would not agree to execute the deed to the property until he realized upon the check. In his opinion, which is in favor of Clerk of Court Shealy, Judge Shipp says in part:

Judge Shipp's Opinion.
"If the clerk was negligent in his dealings with the check, and if he failed to collect it on account of his want of diligence in presenting the check for payment, or if in the first instance he received the check in payment, then the loss would fall on the clerk. If, however, the clerk received the check not in payment, or if he used due diligence in collecting the check or in presenting the check, then the loss must fall on the Eleazers." Concluding, Judge Shipp says: "I know personally most of the witnesses on behalf of the defendant, while I am unacquainted with most of the witnesses for the petitioners. After considering all of the testimony I am satisfied that Mr. Shealy received the check not on payment of the money, but received it for the purpose of collecting the check for petitioners, and if collected, to apply it to the purchase price of the land. I am, therefore, satisfied from the testimony, that the bank was in bad condition at the time and that Mr. Shealy made reasonable efforts to collect the check and failed. He wrote several letters to petitioner, H. H. Eleazer, informing him of his inability to collect the check, notifying him of his efforts to collect same. It is true that the letters were not sent to the correct post-office address of Mr. Eleazer and it may be on that account that Mr. Eleazer had no notice. Still, Mr. Shealy acted in good faith and the fact that he wrote the letters and endeavored to notify Mr. Eleazer, bear forcefully upon the question of his diligence in reference to the check. If the check was refused payment by the bank in the hands of Mr. Shealy, on account of this embarrassed condition, I cannot see that Mr. Eleazer would have met with greater success had he himself been in the situation and had attempted to collect the check himself. I think that the check was not paid because of the condition of the bank and that the loss should not fall upon the clerk of court."

This decision is all the more important because of the fact that a number of suits are likely to be brought along similar lines in connection with this famous bank failure. The petitioners were represented by D. W. Robinson, of Columbia, while Clerk of Court Shealy was represented by Messrs. Efrid & Dreher, and Thurmond, Timmerman & Callison, of Lexington.

SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE.

Famous Adventurers Who Have Served Under Flags of Alien Countries.

Many famous soldiers and adventurers served under flags not their own who sailed under the Dutch standard; Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, who discovered a continent in the name of Spain; Kosciusko and Pulaski, polish patriots, who fought for American independence, and Gordon, who gained distinction in the service of China—are conspicuous examples.

Disregarding the obscure periods of the middle ages, when adventurers scurried to and fro over all Europe, one has only to study the bureaucracy of Russia to find a potent example of the highest type of soldier of fortune. Russia, at her regeneration, needed leaders of every kind—soldiers, statesmen, bankers, organizers; and all were brought in from the outside. At the helm of state their descendants remain to-day.

In somewhat similar manner, when

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STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
County of Newberry.
By C. C. Schumpert, Esquire, Probate Judge.
Whereas, P. B. Banks, Jr., and G. N. Long hath made suit to me to grant them Letters of Administration of the estate and effects of P. B. Banks
These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said P. B. Banks, and creditors of the said H. H. Folk, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Newberry, S. C., on July 12th, 1913, next after publication thereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted.
Given under my hand, this 28th day of June, Anno Domini, 1913.
C. C. Schumpert,
J. P. N. C.

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America was fighting for her independence there were needed many foreigners to aid in military organization. Baron Steuben, the Prussian; Pulaski and Kosciusko, the Poles, and Lafayette, the Frenchman, were the most notable figures. Of all these it can be said that they were fighting for the cause of freedom, which was also their own; but they were soldiers of fortune, nevertheless.
There were many adventurers in the Italian war for freedom, and Garibaldi had been one himself, serving in the French navy and in the army of the "Republic of Rio Grande," the present Uruguay. Even when he had attained the height of his fame he, with his sons, served in the French army during the Franco-Prussian war.

In the wars of Serbia and Bulgaria there were Austrians, Russians and many other foreigners, while in Spain one has but to consider the names of certain statesmen of recent years to see how many adventurers have served to make the history of that country.

A warrior named O'Higgins played a chief part in the wars of Chili. In China the leaders have time and again been men of western race, and it would be interesting to learn how many graduates of Annapolis have served in the Chinese navy. In Morocco, but a short while ago, it was Kaid McLean who was the moving agent in affairs.

There are many new things that combine to render the trade of the soldier of fortune less picturesque than it formerly was. War today is a much more highly organized affair than it was years ago. Before they fight, nations are apt to sum up carefully the forces with which they have to contend, and every step that is taken in organization means one less face for the soldier of fortune.—Harper's Weekly.

Notice to Farmers.

I have been advertising Indiana Silos for some time, which is one of the best investments that any farmer can make. I now make very best suggestion to our farmers. Sow every available foot of land in peas or soy beans, buy a Koger pea and bean thresher, which separates the seed from the vines, saving the cost of picking, cleans the grit and dirt from your hay, making it more sanitary and wholesome for feeding. The Koger will not choke or clog with vines, and is guaranteed not to break two per cent of seed. See or write me for farther particulars regarding this wonderful machine.

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Scholarship and Entrance Examinations will be held by the County Superintendent of Education on July 11th, at 9 a. m.

NEXT SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 10, 1913.

Write at once to W. M. RIGGS, President
Clemson College, S. C., for Catalog, Scholarship Blanks, etc. If you delay, you may be crowded out.