

BALLOON PARTY SAFE IN CAMP

Missing Aeronauts Reach Pasadena After Weary Tramp.

Los Angeles, March 24.—After one of the most harrowing experiences in the history of ballooning, Captain A. E. Mueller and his five companions who ascended in the big Ferris racing balloon "America" at Pasadena last Saturday afternoon and became lost in the Sierra Madre mountains, arrived on foot at Switzer's camp, on the slopes of Mount Wilson, unharmed.

The men passed through a series of hardships. At Switzer's camp they were provided with horses and made the descent to Pasadena over a slippery trail.

The balloon was in the air less than two hours. It was carried by the strong north wind over the mile high summit of Mount Lowe, and swept on across the intervening peaks and canyons to the lofty summit of Mount Gabriel. Here ballast was thrown out and the balloon soared away toward Strawberry peak, on the third range.

Crossing this at a low altitude, the balloon encountered a strong current of cold air, which brought it rapidly to earth. A successful landing was effected on the north side of Strawberry peak. The aeronauts wandered aimlessly over the mountains until Sunday afternoon, when they unexpectedly came to Colby's ranch, an isolated habitation.

In the meantime, a terrific blizzard had swept over the mountains and for hours the men suffered from the cold. The meager supply of provisions which they carried was sufficient to guarantee against hunger until their arrival at the ranch. At the ranch the party remained until Monday afternoon, when the storm ceased. They immediately took up the snow covered trails across the mountains toward Pasadena. The party traveled through Monday night until Tuesday afternoon, when they suddenly came upon Switzer's camp, nestled on the side of the mountain, about ten miles from Pasadena by direct route. A party of rescuers on horseback were at Switzer's, having just returned after a twenty-hour search for the missing men.

With Captain Mueller in the "America" were W. E. Gilliam, Richard Halstead, Sydney Gray, Harold Parker and Edward Dodschnits, all residents of Pasadena.

JIM CUMMINGS KILLS A VETERAN

Coroner's Jury Holds Former Member of James Gang Blameless.

Higginville, Mo., March 24.—J. R. McCormick, eighty-five years old, a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, died as the result of a fist blow here as the result of a fist blow by Jim Cummings. Cummings was a follower of the noted train and bank robbers, the James and Younger boys in the days of their maraudings. In a fight, Cummings struck the blow that caused McCormick's death. A coroner's jury returned a verdict that McCormick came to his death from a blow delivered by Cummings, but as McCormick was the aggressor, Cummings was held blameless.

Cleveland, March 24.—In the arrest here of a man and a woman having \$9,790 in their possession, the police believe they have captured the kidnapers of Willie Whittle. The woman who was somewhat confused, admitted that she had been responsible for the kidnaping. When placed in custody at the Central police station she said to Captain Shattuck:

"I am the one who planned the whole thing. There will be trouble for me and him in Sharon tomorrow."

Beneath the woman's skirt was found \$9,790. All of it but \$40 was bound in packages with the original slips around boxes 123456 123456 34 slips placed on the money when Whittle took it from the bank still around it. Captain Noonan Shattuck and Detective Wood made the arrests in the east end of the city. When near the police station the man broke away from Detective Wood and ran towards an alley. The policeman fired two shots from his revolver into the air and the man stopped. The woman made no attempt to escape.

The woman appears to be well educated and is refined in manners. She says she spent fifteen years of her life in a convent in Pennsylvania, but denies that she has ever been in trouble before. Both the man and the woman deny that they know the name of each other. According to the police, they were intoxicated when placed in custody. Both will be arraigned in police court this afternoon on the charge of abduction, according to Detective Wood. The man says that he has been a resident of Cleveland for seventeen years. Captain Shattuck is said to have secured his description of the kidnapers from Willie Whittle. Willie Whittle told Captain Shattuck that the woman who kept him a prisoner had smallpox scars on her face. The woman in custody has red spots on her cheeks and appears to have had smallpox.

WILLIE WHITTLE HOME AGAIN

Demonstration Is Held by Crowd of Five Thousand at Sharon.

Sharon, Pa., March 24.—A big demonstration was held here last night over the home-coming of eight-year-old Willie Whittle, who was rescued from kidnapers after his father had paid \$10,000 ransom. A big parade was headed by the Buhl Independent Rifles, a National Guard company, and the Buhl Rifles band, both named for Willie's uncle, and thousands of persons marched behind them through the principal streets to the Whittle home, where 5,000 persons assembled on the lawn and in front of the house. The band took a position on the front porch of the Whittle home and played several selections, while the crowd cheered. In a front room, visible through a window, were the Whittle family. Willie beside Detective Ward, his father and mother behind the boy. When calls were made for a speech, Mr. Whittle addressed the throng. He extended his thanks to all the officials and individuals who had assisted in the search for the boy and he suggested that children be taught by their parents to fear strangers and to make an outcry whenever any stranger should attempt to induce children to accompany him. With the singing of the "Doxology" by several thousand voices, the demonstration was ended.

Washington, March 23.—The tariff bill holds full sway in the house today. Chairman Payne resumed his speech in explanation of the bill immediately after the body convened. He was again subjected to a cross-fire of questions, all of which he endeavored to answer. In speaking of the maximum and minimum features of the bill he predicted that France, Germany and other European countries would hasten to equalize their duties on American products that they would derive the benefit of the minimum rates offered.

That the Payne tariff bill will increase the cost of living; that it is crude, indefinite, sectional and prohibitive, and that it is an open challenge to a trade war with every other nation on earth, are some of the criticisms of that measure made by the Democratic members of the ways and means committee in the minority report submitted to the house by Champ Clark. The report is a severe arraignment of the revision which the Payne bill proposes. The countervailing duty for coffee and petroleum, the maximum and minimum features, the Cuban reciprocity clause, the woolen, agricultural and sugar schedules are bitterly attacked.

Washington, March 23.—The tariff bill holds full sway in the house today. Chairman Payne resumed his speech in explanation of the bill immediately after the body convened. He was again subjected to a cross-fire of questions, all of which he endeavored to answer. In speaking of the maximum and minimum features of the bill he predicted that France, Germany and other European countries would hasten to equalize their duties on American products that they would derive the benefit of the minimum rates offered.

That the Payne tariff bill will increase the cost of living; that it is crude, indefinite, sectional and prohibitive, and that it is an open challenge to a trade war with every other nation on earth, are some of the criticisms of that measure made by the Democratic members of the ways and means committee in the minority report submitted to the house by Champ Clark. The report is a severe arraignment of the revision which the Payne bill proposes. The countervailing duty for coffee and petroleum, the maximum and minimum features, the Cuban reciprocity clause, the woolen, agricultural and sugar schedules are bitterly attacked.

PARISIAN STRIKE STILL ON

Radicals Succeed in Postponing Final Action for a Day.

Paris, March 23.—Although the chamber of deputies, by a vote of 345 to 188, again sustained the government's position with reference to the strike of the postal employees and several of the members of the strike committee consider the government's terms amply satisfactory, the hotheads at a big meeting succeeded in postponing final action for a day. Not content with winning all the substantial points for which they contended, including the elimination of Under Secretary Simyan, whose retirement, it is understood, is only a question of hours, the militant strike leaders want to force the government to a public confession of defeat by the dismissal of M. Simyan, who is obnoxious to the state employees.

Miners Not Likely to Strike. Scranton, Pa., March 24.—With the delegates to the tri-district convention of the anthracite mine workers ready to take up the question of a new agreement with their employers, the impression grows that the mine workers will not call a strike unless something new comes out of the surface developments.

Missoula Opening in July. Missoula, Mont., March 24.—United States Senator Dixon of Montana, in an interview here, declared positively that the Flathead reservation would be opened for settlement the latter part of July or the first of August, this year.

No Choice at Springfield. Springfield, Ill., March 24.—On the forty-eighth joint ballot the vote of the joint session was: Hopkins, 67; Voss, 18; Shurtzef, 18; Stringer, 60.

CLARK CRITICISES TARIFF MEASURE

Minority Leader Resumes Speech in the House.

PAYNE OPPOSES INCOME TAX.

Says Inheritance Tax Would Not Give Rise to Perjury or Frauds—Senate Plans to Cut Down Appropriations and Revise Upward.

Washington, March 24.—The minority leader, Champ Clark (Mo.), resumed his speech in the house this morning in criticism of many points in the Payne tariff bill.

Payne (N. Y.), chairman of the committee on ways and means, concluded his speech in explanation of the bill. His arguments covered a wide field. He took the position that the bill would not injure the tin plate or steel industries of the United States and that free hides would not be a menace to the farmers. He discussed the inheritance tax and said it was preferable to an income tax, because it would not give rise to perjury or frauds. He held the view, also, that an income tax was unconstitutional.

Senate Plans to Cut Down Expenses. That a determined effort will be made to reduce public expenditures to such an extent that governmental needs may be met by revenues from duties on imports and without resorting to any of the special taxations that have been suggested in connection with tariff revision is indicated by a remark made by Senator Aldrich, chairman of the senate committee on finance. Aldrich was asked to give his opinion of the plan erroneously credited to President Taft to place a tax on dividends declared by corporations. Aldrich replied that he had not given thought to it and added that he would not concern himself with any of the various plans to raise revenues by special taxes until it could be ascertained how much revenue could be produced by levying duties on imports and whether the running operations of the government would not be decreased so as to make special taxes unnecessary. Great significance is attached to the remark made by Aldrich. It is asserted that a majority of the members of the finance committee regard with disfavor the proposed inheritance tax, levies upon dividends of corporations, tax upon coffee and practically all forms of stamp taxes. It is recognized that in the form in which the Payne bill was reported to the house from the ways and means committee sufficient revenues to pay the running expenses of the government, at least upon the present basis of annual appropriations, cannot be collected from duties on imports alone. The inference drawn from Mr. Aldrich's expression, therefore, is that the revision of the tariff must be of an upward trend and that the congress must curtail the tendency to expand annual appropriations at each succeeding session.

Washington, March 23.—The tariff bill holds full sway in the house today. Chairman Payne resumed his speech in explanation of the bill immediately after the body convened. He was again subjected to a cross-fire of questions, all of which he endeavored to answer. In speaking of the maximum and minimum features of the bill he predicted that France, Germany and other European countries would hasten to equalize their duties on American products that they would derive the benefit of the minimum rates offered.

That the Payne tariff bill will increase the cost of living; that it is crude, indefinite, sectional and prohibitive, and that it is an open challenge to a trade war with every other nation on earth, are some of the criticisms of that measure made by the Democratic members of the ways and means committee in the minority report submitted to the house by Champ Clark. The report is a severe arraignment of the revision which the Payne bill proposes. The countervailing duty for coffee and petroleum, the maximum and minimum features, the Cuban reciprocity clause, the woolen, agricultural and sugar schedules are bitterly attacked.

TREAT TALKS TO BARKERS

Says That There Never Will Again Be Danger of Currency Shortage.

Pittsburg, March 24.—That there never will again be any danger of a currency shortage in the United States was declared by Charles H. Treat, treasurer of the United States, before the Pittsburg chapter of the American Institute of Banking. President Taft and his advisers, he said, are fully conversant with the banking and financial conditions in this country and abroad, through long experience, to be able and successfully handle any situation that may confront us. He sees nothing ahead but the brightest financial prospects and insists that there will be no financial crisis in this country again.

Ice Gorge Menaces Sioux City.

Sioux City, March 24.—An ice gorge in the Missouri river near McCook lake threatens to cause much damage to property in this city unless it is soon released. The gorge is now nearly two miles long.

No Choice at Springfield.

Springfield, Ill., March 24.—On the forty-eighth joint ballot the vote of the joint session was: Hopkins, 67; Voss, 18; Shurtzef, 18; Stringer, 60.

TELL CONFLICTING STORIES

Two Boys Under Arrest at Alma for Dillon Murder Differ.

Alma, Neb., March 23.—The preliminary hearing of George Critzer and Ben Heddendorf, the two boys under arrest charged with the murder of William Dillon of Stamford, will not be held until Friday.

The boys tell conflicting stories of the crime and it will remain for the preliminary to determine the truth of their statements. Dillon was buried today at Stamford.

A feature of the affair was that while Heddendorf was on the trail of the murderers both boys were with the crowd following the dogs. Later the sheriff believed there was reason to suspect the boys and caused their arrest. He kept them apart after their arrest and secured from each an entirely different story. It has been learned that Critzer purchased a revolver at a local hardware store. Both boys have been staying at the home of Heddendorf during the absence of the latter's parents in Iowa.

Germany to Build Thirteen Warships.

Berlin, March 22.—In view of the assertions made in the British house of commons that Germany in the spring of 1912 would have seventeen warships, all of them of the big gun type, the navy department authorizes the statement that in the autumn of 1912 Germany will have thirteen such vessels.

Charged With Poisoning Stock.

Ogallala, Neb., March 23.—Ducello and Charles Henry, neighbors in the North Platte valley, had a lawsuit, in which Ducello was beaten. The latter now has caused the arrest of Henry on a charge of poisoning his stock. Two horses, two cows and a number of hogs have died from poisoning and other losses were made since the lawsuit and Henry caused his arrest. Henry charges that he caught Ducello putting salt and Paris green in alfalfa hay belonging to Henry. Ducello is in jail.

New York, March 23.—Out on the "bosom of the ocean," as the writers have it, is Theodore Roosevelt with his party of lion hunters. They are aboard the Hamburg-American line steamer Hamburg, which cast off her lines from her Hoboken pier this morning and to the music of the whistles of numerous ferries, tugs and other vessels sailed down the bay with her distinguished passenger.

Accompanying Mr. Roosevelt—or Colonel Roosevelt, as some wise reporters addressed him on the pier this morning, winning thereby a smile—were his son, Kermit Roosevelt; Major Edgar A. Mearns, medical corps, U. S. A., retired; Edmund Heller and J. Allen Loring. The last named three men accompany Mr. Roosevelt as representatives of the Smithsonian institution, while the younger Roosevelt is official photographer of the expedition.

Crowd on the Pier.

The long pier to which the Hamburg was moored was jammed this morning with persons gathered to see the Roosevelt party sail. They made the pier ring with their cheers for the voyager from the time of his arrival from New York city until the Hamburg sailed. He was mightily pleased with the reception and showed his gratification by his smiles and the frequency with which he lifted his hat in response to greetings. To a request for a formal statement of his plans Mr. Roosevelt returned a smiling denial. "It has all been printed over and over again," he said, "and I have nothing to say."

Among the most enthusiastic of the cheering crowd when the Hamburg moved slowly away from her pier was a small boy, who had crowded to the very limit permitted by the authorities of the steamship line. His last cry, "Goodby, Teddy, take care of your self!" brought a smile even to the face of the ex-president, who seemed then a little tired of smiling.

About seventy-five friends and admirers of Mr. Roosevelt escorted him out to sea on board the big ocean going tug John J. Timmins, as guests of James S. Clarkson, surveyor of the port. An official character was given to the tug's trip by the presence on board of Captain Archibald Butt, military aide to President Taft, who went along as the representative of the president.

Two Fine Ships Carry Party.

The Hamburg is due at Naples on April 3. Mr. Roosevelt and his party will remain in the Italian city two days, sailing thence on the Admiral of the German East African line on April 5. The Hamburg is one of the finest vessels of the Hamburg-American line and is the favorite ship of the German emperor. The Admiral is her equal in all the comforts and conveniences needed for the hot trip through the Suez canal, down the Red sea and along the moist and sticky coast of East Africa. The Admiral is due at Mombasa, where the Roosevelt party will disembark, on April 22.

On his arrival at Mombasa Mr. Roosevelt and his party will go direct to the estate of Sir Alfred Pease, a member of the well known English Quaker family, which is situated at Killina Theki, Kapiti plains, British East African protectorate, and remain there for three months during the heavy rains.

Will Visit American in Africa.

Afterward the Roosevelt party will go to Nairobi and pay a visit to the estate of Philip MacMillan, who is head of an American company that has a concession of 100 square miles in the district. They will cross Lake Victoria early in December to enter Uganda when the dry season commences in order to do the thirty-seven days' march to Gondokoro in fine weather.

It is expected that the Roosevelt expedition will complete its trip through the dark continent in the spring of next year, reaching Cairo about April 1, 1910.

GETS WITHIN III MILES OF SOUTH POLE

Shackleton Antarctic Expedition Makes Important Discoveries.

London, March 24.—The polar regions are gradually yielding up their secrets to human perseverance and determination. Lieutenant Ernest H. Shackleton of the British navy, who left his permanent quarters last autumn for a dash to the pole, having succeeded, after an arduous sledge journey of 1,708 miles, which occupied 126 days, in reaching within 111 miles of the South pole, or 354 miles nearer than the point attained by the "Discovery expedition," of which he was an officer.

Lincoln, March 24.—Senator Donohue of Holt county secured the passage through the upper house of the public service corporation bill, following a struggle, and it will now go to the house. The measure provides that the railway commission shall have power for the regulation of all street railway companies, interurbans, railroads, telephone companies, lighting companies and gas and water service corporations. The commission is also given power to regulate rates made by such corporations.

Senator Kansom of Douglas county was the principal objector and made a strong attempt to defeat the bill. He said the constitutional amendment creating the railway commission contemplated that it should have jurisdiction only over common carriers. He also thought it was wrong to tax the people of the entire state for the regulation of isolated corporations.

Senator Donohue, in a brief speech, full of satire, declared the corporation had never asked him to secure the passage of such a measure and intimated that it was possible they were even opposing it. A motion by Kansom to postpone was defeated by a vote of 12 to 17.

The Omaha charter bill was recommended for passage in the house, despite the efforts of some representatives to prevent action upon it. The Lincoln charter bill was recommended with a view to securing an amendment providing for the emergency clause.

Final Day is Not Fixed.

Although the joint committee on adjournment reported to both houses on March 30, the senate left the matter pending. The house, however, agreed to the report. The senate still has most of the big appropriation bills to consider.

Senator Miller of the finance committee told the upper house his committee could not report the bills in less than three days, and that the senate would require a week in which to consider them. He thus secured delay in final action on the report of the adjournment committee.

The senate has recommended for passage the bill providing that dispensation shall be treated in a hospital aside from the insane asylum when sent by counties to be cared for by the state. The bill, however, does not carry an appropriation.

Woman suffrage again sprung up in the house when the joint resolution of Representative Shoemaker, requiring foreign born residents to live in the country five years before they may vote, was up for action. Senator Brown, in committee of the whole, attempted to secure the adoption of an amendment striking out the word "male," and the result was the shelving of the bill.

The first bill to be introduced in the Nebraska legislature at the instance of Governor Shallenberger has just been presented to the house. It provides that all corporations for public service must submit their application to the railway commission for examination. The object of the bill, it is said, is to prevent the watering of stocks.

The house passed the Howell bill for a pension plan for the school teachers of Omaha. The senate passed Representative Connelly's bill pensioning firemen of Omaha.

Mrs. Banner Sues for Divorce.

Omaha, March 24.—Mrs. Atta Banner, who last week was acquitted of the charge of murdering Fred Banner, her brother-in-law, has applied for a divorce, coming into court with a cross-petition to the one already filed by her husband. She denies all the allegations of her husband and declares that much less being a true husband, he was entirely hostile to her in her recent trial for murder.

Man Lives Month With Broken Neck.

Omaha, March 24.—Jurgen C. Reimer, whose neck was broken at his home at Syracuse, Neb., about a month ago, died at the Presbyterian hospital, where he had been for exactly three weeks. He was taking a barrel of vinegar down in the cellar when he was hurt and fell, the barrel dropping on his neck and breaking it.

Bryan Speaks at Grave of Friend.

Teunisch, Neb., March 24.—William J. Bryan delivered a eulogy over the body of a friend here at the funeral of George Warren, a Democratic leader in Johnson county and an intimate friend of Mr. Bryan for many years.

Hotel Guest Cremated.

Cornwall, Ont., March 24.—The Windsor hotel here was destroyed by fire. One man was burned to death, three are missing and two so badly injured they were sent to the hospital. The damage amounts to \$25,000.

Engineer and Fireman Killed.

Buffalo, March 24.—Engineer Kabel and Fireman Geat of a Lehigh Valley freight were almost instantly killed near Corfu, when the boiler of the engine exploded.

Origin of the Word "Bogus."

The word "bogus" is said by Dr. Ogilvie to be derived from Boghose, the name of a notorious American swindler who about the year 1835 flooded the western and southwestern states with counterfeit bills, sham mortgages, etc. Others connect the word with "boggy," a scarsew or goblin, and so applied to anything fictitious or chimerical.

Lowell in the "Blow Papers" says: "I more than suspect the word to be a corruption of the French 'bognasse.'" This bogness was the sugar cane as delivered in its dry, crushed state from the mill, also called cane trash and fit only for burning, being synonymous with useless rubbish.

Again, according to Brewer, there is in French a word of 'bognasse' which signifies the rind of a green chestnut or the case of a watch, and this also brings us to the idea of an outward seeming without any solid or reputable foundation.—Kansas City Journal.

Coopers Convicted.

Nashville, Tenn., March 20.—The jury this morning returned a verdict of murder in the second degree, imposing imprisonment for twenty years, in the cases of Duncan B. Cooper and his son, Robin Cooper, for the murder of former United States Senator Carmack.

Judge Hart fixed the appeal bond at \$25,000, which will be given.

The jury yesterday acquitted John D. Sharpe on the same charge, and reported that it was "hopelessly tied up" regarding the Coopers.

Judge Hart then ordered the jury to return for further deliberation.

The trial has been in progress for two months and the jury had been out since Thursday.

The Cooper-Sharpe trial, just completed, has been one of the most remarkable murder cases in the history of the south, not only because of the prominence of the principals in the tragedy, but because of the reasons that led to the killing.

Colonel Duncan B. Cooper, a former officer in the confederate army under Forrest and a man very prominent in Democratic state politics once lived at Columbia, Tenn. In that town also resided Edward Ward Carmack, a young lawyer who also did some newspaper work. Cooper bought the Nashville candidacy for re-election, Carmack, to come to Nashville as its editor. Whether the men ever were in thorough accord, is a disputed point. Carmack's friends say not. Colonel Cooper swore on the stand that they were close friends until Governor Taylor opposed Carmack for re-election to the senate. This fight was long and bitter. A feature of it was a series of joint debates, and Carmack lost. Cooper supported Taylor, but Robin, the boy who killed the senator, supported the latter.

Malcolm R. Patterson was governor of the state at the time of the Carmack-Taylor fight, and he announced his candidacy for re-election, Carmack, just beaten for the senate, was urged into the race for governor against Patterson. This was last June and the fight between the men for the Democratic nomination was the most spectacular ever seen in Tennessee. Again joint debates were arranged and again the feeling between the factions grew very bitter. In these debates, Cooper charged that Carmack assailed the colonel's good name. Cooper was an ardent Patterson man—the governor on the stand described him as "my closest personal and political adviser." Again, Carmack lost, and a month before the election, became editor of the Nashville Tennessean. He had made the race on the prohibition platform, and while he did not get the nomination, he did secure enough representatives to assure the passage of the so-called state wide liquor bill.

In the meantime, Governor Patterson and former Governor Cox, once deadly enemies, were reconciled. The Tennessean charged that Colonel Cooper brought this reconciliation about, and referred to it in a humorous and sarcastic vein in its editorial columns. Carmack also intimated that, to save Governor Patterson, the Democratic leaders were preparing to trade Bryan for the governorship. Colonel Cooper was chafing under the comment, and becoming more incensed every day. On Sunday, November 8, the day before the killing, the following editorial appeared in the Tennessean:

"Across the Muddy Chasm."

"We trust there will be no unseemly rivalry on the part of the base vulgar concerning the happy reunion of long sundered hearts which was accomplished in the joyous reconciliation of his excellency, Hon. M. R. Patterson and his ex-excellency, Hon. John Isaac Cox. All honor to that noble spirit, Major Duncan Brown Cooper, who wrought this happy reunion of congenial and comradable spirits separated by evil fates although born for each other. All honor to Major Duncan and may the blessing of the peacemaker be upon him. May he be heir to all the beatitudes, and especially to the blessing reserved for those who hunger and thirst after righteousness. And there goes also a blessing to his excellency—for as he has been merciful to Cox, so shall he obtain mercy."

"The Diplomat of the Swellbund."

"To Major Duncan Brown Cooper who wrought the great coalition, who achieved the harmonious confluence of incompatible elements; who welded the pewter handle to the wooden spoon; who grafted the dead hough to the living tree and made it to bloom and burgeon and bend with golden fruit; who made playmates of the lamb and the leopard and boom companions of the spider and the fly; who made soda and vinegar to dwell placidly in the same bottle and who taught oil and water how they might agree—to Major Duncan Brown Cooper, the great diplomat of the political Swellbund be all honor and glory forever."

What happened next is history. The states witnessed say that Carmack was shot down from behind, while he was in the act of raising his hat to a lady—Mrs. Eastman. The Coopers swear that they walked across the street to reason with Carmack and that he opened fire at once, wounding Robin who, thereupon and in self defense fired the shots which killed the editor.

"If we pause here briefly to review the unhappy differences that have armed these valiant souls against each other, it is for no purpose of renewing the strife, but rather of emphasizing by contrasting the felicity of the present situation. It will serve also, to bring out in bold relief the gracious spirit which enables Governor Patterson to 'condescend to men of low estate,' lift up where he has trampled down and lay a poultice of warm words upon the reputation he has so fearfully bruised. It will teach also those who most unjustly have regarded Governor Cox as a man of proud and haughty spirit, that he is in fact, a man of 'modest stillness and humility,' one who can forget injuries the most grievous, forgive insults the most flagrant, endure every assault upon his honor and good name without resentment, and, in general, humble himself that he may be exalted. It will also show no one can ever sin away his day of grace with the present all merciful machine; that no man can ever become so vile, so degraded, so corrupt in its estimation that it is not ready to raise him up and load him with dignity and honors if he only will give up everything and serve it with fidelity and singleness of heart.

"It will be remembered that Governor Patterson professed to have only one great motive in seeking the office of governor—the wholly patriotic and unselfish desire to purge the state of the shame and infamy brought upon it by Cox and the Cox machine. He openly declared that he would rather some other than he had the task and the honor, but his soul would not consent that such a man as Cox should be the governor of Tennessee. He charged that Cox had degraded and debauched the politics of the state; he represented him as the plant tool of the saloon and the corporations; he charged that he was Democratic only in name, a Republican in fact; he called him a 'traitor to the Democratic party.' Not only that, but he viciously assailed his personal honor, his pecuniary integrity, and from every stump in Tennessee, he pictured him in the bitterest words in his vocabulary as a common grafter. And the whole crew joined their voices in one universal chorus of damnation—'crook,' 'grafter,' 'corrupt politician,' 'cheap John demagogue'—such were the words that flew thick and fast from the mouths of Duncan B. Cooper and all the leaders in the great movement to reform and purge and purify the state, to destroy the power of the political machine and restore power to the people of Tennessee. The whole campaign was conducted with a view not only to defeat Governor Cox, but to load him with infamy and drive him out of the politics of Tennessee. So far was this carried, that after Governor Patterson had been nominated for governor and Cox had been nominated for the state senate, Major Cooper journeyed to Bristol for the purpose of getting out an independent candidate against him.

"These facts will serve to glorify the recent pact of peace. It shows how far Governor Patterson had to stoop, how much Governor Cox had to forgive and matches an infinite condescension with an infinite humility. Of course, there are other details. When Governor Cox was summoned to Nashville, some weeks ago, it was not simply for the purpose of falling on somebody's neck or of having somebody fall upon his. There are honors and dignities and offices and substantial rewards to be distributed—things that go to heal the hurt that honor feels—and these things were talked of and considered.

"But no doubt, the main thing was that Governor Cox agreed to join himself with Ban Murray, Dunc Cooper and Sparvel Hill and aid them in their battle for the holy cause of local self government.

By local self government Carmack meant the fight against prohibition. The liquor interests led by the governor, declared in favor of local option and of letting each community settle the saloon question for itself.

Colonel Cooper upon reading this editorial, sent the famous message to Carmack: "If my name appears in the Tennessean again, one of us must die." The warning was delivered to Senator Carmack by ex-State Treasurer Craig. Carmack said that Colonel Cooper's threat had made a cessation of the editorials impossible—that if the Tennessean never again used Cooper's name, the public would believe that the paper had been bluffed and it would lose caste. So on Monday, November 9, the day of the killing, there appeared in the Tennessean this editorial:

"The Diplomat of the Swellbund."

"To Major Duncan Brown Cooper who wrought the great coalition, who achieved the harmonious confluence of incompatible elements; who welded the pewter handle to the wooden spoon; who grafted the dead hough to the living tree and made it to bloom and burgeon and bend with golden fruit; who made playmates of the lamb and the leopard and boom companions of the spider and the fly; who made soda and vinegar to dwell placidly in the same bottle and who taught oil and water how they might agree—to Major Duncan Brown Cooper, the great diplomat of the political Swellbund be all honor and glory forever."

What happened next is history. The states witnessed say that Carmack was shot down from behind, while he was in the act of raising his hat to a lady—Mrs. Eastman. The Coopers swear that they walked across the street to reason with Carmack and that he opened fire at once, wounding Robin who, thereupon and in self defense fired the shots which killed the editor.