

SHARP ON STAND BECOMES CONFUSED UNDER GRILLING OF STATE'S ATTORNEYS

Robin Cooper Undergoes Cross Examination With Little Damage.

CONSPIRACY IS STOUTLY DENIED

Governor Patterson's Name is Again Connected With Preceding Events.

(By Associated Press.)

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 22.—When court adjourned tonight in the midst of the cross-examination of John D. Sharp, the honors were easy between the state and the defense in the Cooper-Sharp trial for the slaying of Senator Carmack. Young Robin Cooper, under a bitter cross-examination of nearly four hours held his own with ease. He was always cool, careful, and displayed an inclination to be absolutely fair. The next witness and the only other one of the day was John D. Sharp, another of the defendants.

Sharp told his story well under direct examination and made a good impression. But he was turned over to Attorney-General Garner of Maury county for cross-examination. His cross-examination is of the rapid fire order.

Sharp is Confused John Sharp is a man of high temper and Garner soon had him beside himself. He contradicted himself on many minor details, but never on the more important particulars. Once he got on dangerous grounds. On direct examination Sharp swore that he saw the killing and that "Carmack fell after Robin Cooper had fired three times."

One of the bullet wounds, a necessarily fatal one pierced the senator's neck within one-sixteenth of an inch of the spinal cord and came out under his tongue. As Sharp swore that Carmack was facing young Cooper, aiming a revolver at him this would have been impossible to reconcile with the statement.

On cross-examination Sharp said, however, that Carmack turned his head far enough to permit the ball to enter the median line of the neck on a straight line.

Sharp left the stand with a sigh of relief. His faithful little wife, who has never missed a minute at his side in court, sprang up to meet him and cheered with smiles and words of encouragement.

Cooper's Cross Examination Before cross-examination began Robin Cooper testified to his relations with Carmack, which he said were limited to a speaking acquaintance.

The cross-examination by Attorney-General Garner then began. Revolvers Exhibited.

Several revolvers were brought in and Robin was asked which one his father had carried on the day of the shooting.

"I do not know," he said. "The nickel plated one looks like it. I only glanced at it."

The state's contention is that the gun said to have been found near Carmack's body was in reality Colonel Cooper's, substitute for the one Carmack carried. Young Cooper said the automatic revolver he shot Carmack with was the first one of its kind he ever held in his hands. It developed too that looking for his father the day of the tragedy Robin met Governor Patterson and walked through the arcade with him at the governor's request. This was not testified to on direct examination. He was armed at that time and talked with the governor about the trouble.

"How often had you talked to Governor Patterson that day?"

Twice. Once in front of the Tullane.

"And were you armed then?"

"No, sir. I got the revolver after I saw the governor the first time."

"You suggested your uncle, James Bradford, to arrange the difficulty and you knew Bradford hated Carmack?"

"I knew he did not admire him."

"Do you know whether there is any reason why Mrs. Eastman or Charles Warwick or Carey Poik should perjure themselves to deprive you of your life or liberty?"

"I do not."

"The lawyers for the defense were fighting each of these questions desperately, but the court ruled against them."

Relates Shooting Again. Coming to the point where the Coopers were approaching Carmack just before the shooting, the state asked:

"Will you say what Senator Car-

mack was doing with that pistol from the time you saw him draw it until you got in his line of fire?"

"He was holding it behind Mrs. Eastman ready to shoot."

"But he did not shoot until you got around the pole did he?"

"No sir."

He said the stone from his scarf pin was blown out by the concussion from Senator Carmack's revolver.

"What was Senator Carmack doing when you began to fire?"

"He was aiming his revolver directly at me."

"There had been no unpleasantness and you did not draw your revolver until you were shot?"

"I did not. I was shot before I opened fire."

"Was he standing erect at the last shot?"

"I can't say, he may have been falling."

Robin showed the jury the scar from the wound in his shoulder.

"Is not the wound or course of the bullet distinctly upward?" asked General McCann. He admitted it was.

"Did you, in the spring of 1908, to Attorney Peoples, denounce Senator Carmack with profane oaths and bitter language?"

"I may have criticized the senator's political course."

"Did you use such language about Senator Carmack in his senatorial contest with Governor Taylor?"

"No sir for I was a warm supporter of Senator Carmack in that race."

The counsel for the state consulted a moment and then to the surprise of every one the attorney-general said:

"That is all, your honor."

Judge Anderson re-examined the witness briefly.

Sharp Called. He was then excused and John D. Sharp was called to the stand. He was questioned by General Meeks. Sharp is a tall, athletic, dark man of middle age, hair sprinkled with gray, and piercing black eyes. He said he had been constable three terms, sheriff two terms and representative one term. Sharp said that he did not see the Coopers the morning preceding the shooting nor the night before, and had not communicated with either of them the night before or that morning.

"I saw Colonel Cooper in the Maxwell House about 3 p. m. that day," Sharp testified. "I spoke and passed on. About 4 o'clock I met Representative Matthews, while there talking, the Coopers came up."

"Was there any agreement to meet?"

"There was not."

"What happened?"

"He said Colonel Cooper asked him to go to the governor's mansion. Carmack's name was not mentioned on the walk until Robin saw Carmack and then Robin tried to get his father away. Sharp said that he then turned and walked toward his own house. When about half way across the street he said he turned and looked down the street.

"Why did you look down the street?"

Saw the Shooting. "Well, many things came to my mind. I knew there was an unpleasant feeling between Colonel Cooper and Senator Carmack. His son Robin had betrayed anxiety to get his father away. I turned to see what might be the result of the meeting. I saw five people. Robin was in the street. I saw the senator step out towards the curbing, his hand thrown back to his hip pocket. When he got in my line of vision again outside the pole I saw he had a pistol in his hand. As Robin got near the pole Senator Carmack fired. Carmack shot twice. Robin jumped inside and swung around the pole and then shot three times. Carmack fell after the third shot."

"Did you meet a young lady?"

"I met Miss Skeffington a few minutes after the shooting. She said 'what is that?' I said 'shooting.' She said 'who is shooting.' I said 'between Colonel Cooper and Carmack.' A minute later she said: 'Mr. Sharp you are jesting.' I said 'no I am not and I fear Mr. Carmack has been killed.'"

"Did you hear Senator Carmack any malice?"

"None sir, but I opposed him very strongly in his campaigns. He called me John when we met and often consulted me about train schedules on political trips."

Cross Examination. General Garner's first questions elicited that sharp and the Coopers were close friends. The witness declared he never saw the revolver Robin Cooper used until the boy was



ROBS OFFICERS AND REGAINS FREEDOM

They Brought Prisoner Three Thousand Miles Only to Lose Him.

BRISTOL, Tenn., Feb. 22.—After being brought across the continent from Oregon, D. H. Meade, wanted in Scott county Virginia for murder, made a daring escape at an early hour this morning from two officers at Appalachia, Va., after robbing them their money, gun and watches.

Meade was captured in Oregon several weeks ago, having been a fugitive from justice for several months. He had been brought safely, 3,000 miles by officers to Virginia. When the officers reached Appalachia with their prisoner they repaired to a hotel to rest and await a train that would take them to Gate City, their destination. The prisoner was handcuffed to one of the officers. When they were asleep Meade released the handcuffs, overpowered the officers, robbed them and made his escape.

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SEVEN PERISH IN WRECKED EXPRESS TRAIN

Passenger Train Collides Head-on With Engine on Delaware Division

FIRE PREVENTED RESCUE OF INJURED

Only Two of the Passengers Were Hurt. Educated Horse Trixie Lost.

(By Associated Press.)

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 22.—Seven men were killed or burned to death early today in a head-on collision between an express train and two locomotives on the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania railroad at Delmar, 60 miles south of this city. Two passengers were injured. The dead are: Oliver Perry, express messenger, Philadelphia; J. D. McCready, baggage master, Wilmington, Del.; W. T. Corkran, mail clerk, Philadelphia; J. W. Wood, mail clerk, Wilmington; R. M. Davis, mail clerk, Philadelphia; Wilhelm, mail weighman, Newcastle, Del.

The injured are: Miss Ashannopolis, Memphis, Tenn., left shoulder bruised, and Lewis Brockway, in charge of the pony of Princess Trixie company, internal injuries. Princess Trixie the educated horse, was burned to death.

Immediately behind the locomotive was the combined baggage and mail car and a N.Y. York, Philadelphia and Norfolk baggage car. All the men in them were either killed or injured.

The wreckage immediately took fire and it was impossible to rescue those under it. The fire gained such headway that nothing could be done for the unfortunate men under the burning cars. The flames burned until 9 o'clock this morning when the last body was taken from the ruins. The bodies were badly charred.

The two locomotives which figured in the wreck met on the main line. Ordinarily these locomotives come down the main track and wait on a siding for the express. This morning the engines started for the side-track but were stopped by a train which was on the main track ahead.

Superintendent A. G. Whitney of the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania railroad said tonight the wreck was caused by the neglect of the firemen on the rear engine.

BURGLARS WRECK BANK.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Feb. 22.—The First National bank building at Califton, N. J., near this place, was wrecked and the entire town aroused early today by an explosion of nitroglycerine set off by burglars, who got nothing for their pains, a crowd of citizens reaching the scene before they got the safe's inner door open. The burglars fled leaving their tools behind.

RAINEY MAKES NEW CHARGES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—A second speech by Mr. Rainey, of Illinois, reiterating his former statements concerning the Panama canal, and a bill for arrangement of Mr. Rainey by Mr. Burton of Ohio, furnished the principal incidents in the house of representatives today. After the Illinois member had spoken for an hour in further denunciation of William Nelson Cromwell Mr. Burton took the floor to make reply. He vigorously defended Mr. Cromwell, C. P. Taft, President-elect Taft and others whom Mr. Rainey on a former occasion had made objects of his attack. Mr. Rainey, he said, had furnished no proofs of wrong-doing in connection with the purchase of the Panama canal franchise, but instead had conjured up wrongs and buttressed them with slander and falsehood, thereby placing himself on a level with the scurvy politician. He challenged Mr. Rainey to get from behind the protection afforded him by the constitution of the United States and rules of the house and make his charges in the open.

Mr. Lovering, of Massachusetts, joined in the discussion and insisted that Mr. Rainey had proven nothing. The incident was closed by a declaration by Mr. Cockeran, of New York, that persons whose reputations were attacked in the house should have an opportunity to defend themselves in the same place.

Evidence From Panama. Mr. Rainey stated that the evidence he produced in support of his charge of graft in connection with the buying of the canal, nearly all was obtained from Panama.

HOME COMING BATTLESHIPS CHEERED BY THOUSANDS AS THEY ENTER HAMPTON ROADS

TWELVE MORE DAYS TO PASS BIG MEASURES

Legislators Have More to Do Than They Have So Far Accomplished

IMPERATIVE BILLS ARE STILL SLEEPING

Among the Most Important Are Those Providing for Bond Issues.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 22.—The bill to create the Asheville police commission came to the senate today from the house and was referred by the president to the judiciary. However, Senator Britt, who says he will oppose the passage of the bill took the matter in hand and brought about its withdrawal from this committee and its reference to the committee on counties, cities and towns. Judge Jones is here in opposition to the bill and a hearing will be arranged later.

Two new bills were introduced by Mr. Gaston, one for better roads in Beavercamp, Buncombe county, and the other to amend the revision to prosecution and defense bonds in cities and towns. A bill by Weaver would amend the charter of Graham railroad company.

Both branches of the general assembly adjourned today in honor of Washington's birthday after long and important sessions. A bill introduced by Senator Ormen to amend article eight of the constitution relative to corporations other than municipal is designed to relieve the legislature of the consideration of innumerable local bills that cumber the calendars and consume the greater part of the sessions. This to be accomplished by delegating to the secretary of state, the county commissioners and other local authorities the control of various matters that cumber legislative calendars.

The house passed the senate bill for \$3,500,000 bonds to refund bonds falling due in June, 1910.

Much Work Ahead. The general assembly has not twelve more working days ahead and as much more work than has been accomplished in all the forty days that there have been business sessions thus far. The sixty days session to which the constitution limits the legislature includes Sundays, hence under the constitutional limitation there can only be fifty-two days of actual work this time, unless the lawmakers stay over the limit without pay to round up the work. In saying that there remains as much or more work for the assembly than has already been accomplished, the time that should be devoted to highly important and far-reaching measures in their careful consideration is considered. Several of the most prominent members of the legislature, in discussing the matter today, agreed that if there was to be the careful investigation and discussion of measures yet to be disposed of that their importance really requires, it would take less than six weeks.

First and foremost is the question of bond issues. Bonds for the completion of the plans launched by the 1907 legislature for adequate hospitals and equipment of the insane asylums for the insane this calling for \$5,000,000. Then there is the million dollar bonds declared to be absolutely necessary to attain anything like proper capacity and equipment for the state educational institutions—the University of North Carolina, the A. & M. college, the State Normal and Industrial college, and the Eastern Carolina Teacher's Training school, these being embraced along with the state hospital needs in the \$5,000,000 Manning bond issue bill. The \$500,000 for the hospitals is regarded by the leaders as absolutely imperative, and separated from the others.

Enormous Crowd. Old Point Comfort never held such a throng as today and a strong detail of artillerymen from Fort Monroe was required to keep the crowds from pushing those in the front ranks of the lines of spectators overboard into the sea. Cheer-laden throngs swept from the shores out to the incoming vessels. The Old Point dock was black with a restless crush of people as the long columns of ships drew near. Tonight the fleet once more at home, rests in two long lines. The vessels were brilliantly illuminated during the evening, the outlines of their hulls, their masts and their towering funnels being painted in the brilliant fire of electric bulbs.

When they pointed their bows at daylight for the gateway of the roads, the Mayflower with the president and his party on board was steaming down Chesapeake Bay to the anchorage ground.

While the leading ships were still a mile or more distant from the Mayflower, a puff of white smoke from the forward bridge of the Connecticut, followed by a muffled boom served as a signal to all the fleet that the flagship had "made out" the president's flag on the Mayflower.

That first gun of the Connecticut's national salute to the president found every ship in the line with saluting cannon ready and the second powder puff from the flagship had not sounded when the guns of all the other ships had begun to speak in unison.

The president made his way to the bridge of the Mayflower while the saluting was in progress. On either side of the incoming fleet were scores of excursion steamers which constantly were keeping up a continuous roar of salutes from their vartioned whistles and the crowds aboard as well as the throngs ashore were cheering in a chorus.

Magnificent and Inspiring Spectacle Marks End of Epochal Voyage.

PRESIDENT REVIEWS SHIPS FROM YACHT

Roads Alive With Crafts, Tooting Whistles and Playing Bands.

BRISTOL, Tenn., Feb. 22.—"Not until some American fleet returns victorious from a great sea battle will there be another such home-coming, another such sight as this. I drink to the American navy."

This was the toast of President Roosevelt today as he stood radiantly luster in the cabin of the graceful little cruiser yacht Mayflower at the conclusion of the review and the ceremonies attending the welcome home of the American battleship fleet. He was surrounded by the admirals and captains of the sixteen world-encircling vessels brilliantly attired in all the gold lace and paraphernalia of special full dress uniform, and every glass was raised in response to the president's suggestion.

Briefly the commander-in-chief of the returning ships made his response to the commander-in-chief of the army and the navy.

Thanks Men. To the men and junior officers the president expressed his appreciation and the thanks of the country for the prestige which the cruise of the fleet has given to the American navy by making visits to the four divisional flagships.

Previously on the Mayflower he had paid a personal word of congratulation to all of the flag and commanding officers. Among them were many warm personal friends of the president, and these he fairly embraced after the formalities of their first salute had ended.

On the Connecticut the president climbed upon the barbetta, or steel foundation of the after turret, with its protruding twenty-four rifles, and in the shadow of those great guns he briefly addressed the crew.

When the president had concluded and was about to be "piped over the side" to continue his round of the flagships, a member of the crew proposed three cheers and a "tiger." They were given with a vigor that fairly sent the chief executive off his feet.

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REPORTED THAT THREE WHITE MEN WERE LYNCHED NEAR MURPHY N. C.

(By Associated Press.)

MINERAL BLUFF, Ga., Feb. 22.—It is reported here that three white men have been lynched near here as the result of outrages committed upon the stepdaughter of Robert Robertson, of Culbertson, N. C.

The son of D. Londermilk, charged with being the main perpetrator in the alleged diabolical crimes upon the young woman, has been placed in jail at Murphy, N. C.

All of the persons implicated are white, although it has been impossible to learn the names of the others

or to get a confirmation of the reported lynching of three of the young men.

It is said that young Londermilk deceived the young woman by procuring a fake marriage certificate, inducing her to leave home with him and then abducting her. It is alleged that he forced her to submit to further outrages at the hands of several companions. She returned home yesterday almost prostrated as a result of the awful experience and reluctantly told the story to her uncle and aunt.

ROOSEVELT ORDERS DAVIS NAME RESTORED TO CABIN JOHN BRIDGE

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Official amends for the sensational diminution of Jefferson Davis' name from the stone tablet on Cabin John bridge six miles west of this city, during President Lincoln's administration is given in directions the president issued today through the secretary of war to the chief of engineers of the army to restore the name. The tablet is on the bridge that arches Cabin John on the Maryland side of the Potomac river, a structure famous for years as the longest single span stone bridge in the world. It was begun under Davis as secretary of war and

when he joined the Confederacy and became its president, his name under government orders was chiseled from the tablet. Repeated efforts to restore it have been made. At the 1897 convention of the Daughters of the Confederacy at Richmond, a resolution was adopted asking for the Davis restoration, and Representative Meyer, of Louisiana, sought unsuccessfully to have the name made by direction of Caleb Smith, Lincoln's secretary of the interior, after a suggestion by Galusha K. Grow, of Pennsylvania, then speaker of the house.

NEGRO MURDERER JACKSON CAPTURED

(Special to the Citizen.)

SALISBURY, Feb. 22.—John Jackson, colored wanted here for killing of Policeman W. A. Monroe in Salisbury on February 13, was arrested in Clinton, Tenn., today by the police of that place. He will be brought to Salisbury Wednesday by Patrolman Frank Caudle, of Salisbury, who went to Tennessee tonight for the prisoner. Jackson shot the officer with a Winchester rifle and fled at night. There is considerable excitement here over his capture.

RAIN



WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Forecast for North Carolina: Rain Tuesday and Wednesday, colder Wednesday in west portion increasing south to southwest winds.