

# THE RALEIGH EVENING TIMES.

VOLUME 27.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1906.

PRICE 5c.

## WALKER ADMITS THAT HE SHOT COL. HOLT AND IMPLICATES TWO WOMEN

Makes Voluntary Confession, Afraid to Meet God With Lie on His Lips

CALLS HIS LAWYER AND OTHERS TO CELL

At Graham Jail Negro Under Sentence of Death Says That He Fired the Revolver With Murderous Intent and Declares That Fanny McCain and Annie Turner Assisted Him—Ready to Mount the Gallows on December 6.

In the county jail at Graham, at noon today, Henry Walker, the negro under sentence of death, made a full confession, in which he admitted that he had shot Col. L. Banks Holt with murderous intent on the night of November 6, and announced that he was ready to die on the gallows.

Walker also made the statement that Fanny McCain, the cook, and Annie Turner, the maid, employed in the Holt residence, were implicated, and declared that they had assisted him in his efforts to kill Colonel Holt. These women will be tried and will doubtless spend a good portion of their life in the penitentiary.

Mr. E. S. Parker, Jr., who was appointed by the court to defend Walker, was present when the prisoner made his confession. Others in the jail at the time were Mr. R. F. Mebane, Mr. Jenkins, the jailer, and Mrs. Jenkins. Walker did not hesitate about talking. He said that he was preparing to meet his God, that he wanted to say voluntarily that he did the shooting, and that he did not want to face his Maker with a lie on his lips. He has asked that no effort be made to stay the sentence, as he is anxious to be executed on the morning of December 6.

There was no possibility of delay, but this confession will relieve the minds of those who had entertained doubt as to the guilt of the negro. Much surprise was expressed in Graham when it became known that Walker had sent for Mr. Mebane and Mr. Parker, and that he had admitted his crime, when no attempt had ever been made to force him to speak.

Walker will die just thirty days from the time Colonel Holt was shot. Preparations are being made for the execution, and the orders of the court will be carried out quietly and without display of any kind.

### NEW YORK POLICE ARE IMPLICATED.

(By the Associated Press.)  
New York, Nov. 28.—The investigation of gambling houses in this city, which has been in progress for some time, was given added interest today when "The" Allen, one of the most widely known pool room operators in this city, Albert H. Falk, his confidential agent, and two employees visited the district attorney's office. Falk and the two employees went to the district attorney's office in response to subpoenas, but it is said that Allen went there voluntarily. All four of the men were represented by counsel. They were immediately carried into the office of Assistant District Attorney Murphy, who has had charge of the gambling investigation.

This procedure was the result of the search of "The" Allen's house in Eighth street yesterday and the seizure of correspondence, which it is said implicated various police officials of varying degrees, in the taking of graft for the protection of Allen's pool room in Sixth Avenue. "The" Allen and his employees remained in the district attorney's office more than an hour. Mr. Jerome joined Assistant District Attorney Murphy and remained during the inquiry.

### DIFFERENCES WITH EMPLOYEES ADJUSTED.

(By the Associated Press.)  
Reading, Pa., Nov. 28.—The differences between the management of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company and its employees in the coal, freight and yard service were settled today, all the trainmen receiving an advance of 10 per cent in wages, in addition to the adjustment of unequal rates. A number of other concessions have also been granted the men with a view of improving the service.

## GILLETTE SAYS 'T WAS SUICIDE

His Story of the Big Moose Lake Tragedy

SOUGHT TO SAVE HER

He Says She Sprang Overboard and That When He Attempted to Reach Her the Boat Was Upset and He Himself Was Thrown Into the Water.

(By the Associated Press.)  
Herkimer, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Chester Gillette testified this afternoon that Grace Brown jumped overboard. He was sitting in the stern of the boat and when he tried to reach Miss Brown the boat upset.

(By the Associated Press.)  
Herkimer, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Chester Gillette, charged with murdering his supposed fiancée, Grace Brown, of South Otselee, today took the witness stand in his own behalf. With face somewhat drawn, but affluant as care-free as the most unimportant witness in the entire case, Gillette crossed his legs, gazed at the jury and began to tell the story of the ill-fated trip that he and Grace Brown took on Big Moose Lake. He said:

"I left Portland on Sunday, July 31st," he began. "Yes, I had been acquainted with Grace Brown for some time. I went to De Ruyter from Cortland and remained there one night. I met Grace Brown. The next day we went to Utica, staying at the Hotel Martin that night."

"Did you have any talk with Grace Brown at the hotel?" asked Mr. Mills, of counsel for the defense. Gillette made an affirmative reply, but on objection of the district attorney the conversation that was alleged to have passed between the Brown girl and Gillette was not allowed to enter upon the minutes.

Then Gillette continued with the narrative of his trip into the Adirondacks. He testified that he went to a Utica laundry before starting northward.

"We reached Tupper Lake at 5 o'clock Monday evening," Gillette said. "When we got to the hotel we started out for a walk. Returning we told the proprietor that we did not care much for the place and he told us of a morning train we could get out on. We took that train."

The witness and his counsel. In his opening Mr. Thomas said he would show that Grace Brown was the one who suggested that they get off and spend the day at Big Moose, but when the witness reached that point in his story he made no allusion to what inspired them to get off at Big Moose, after the girl's trunk had been shipped through to Old Forge.

"We went to the Glenmore Hotel in a bus," said Gillette. "Grace sat down on the verandah. I went in and talked with the younger Mr. Morrison. He told me there were some beautiful sights on the lake and when I inquired about a steam-ride he told me to go and find the engineer that I wanted to go with him. This I did."

"What did the engineer say?" asked Mr. Mills.

"He said he would blow the whistle for us when he was ready to start," said Gillette.

"Then," he continued, "I went back to the hotel, and Mr. Morrison told me if I wanted to see all the sights on the lake I'd better take a row boat. I asked Grace which she would rather do and she said—"

"There was objection to conversations with the girl now dead, and it was sustained.

"We went down to the dock and hired a row boat," Gillette went on. "Before leaving the hotel I went in and got my things and hung up Grace's hat."

The earlier proceedings. Herkimer, N. Y., Nov. 28.—With the expectation of reaching the close of the state's case in the Gillette murder trial before tonight's adjournment, District Attorney Ward today continued the examination of Dr. S. S. Richards, the last of the five medical experts employed by the state. Dr. Richards had been cross-examined by Mr. Mills, of the defense, to some extent when court adjourned last evening but in this case, as with all the other medical experts, there was an abundance of re-direct and re-cross questioning awaiting him today.

Dr. Crumb, who has acted as med-

## HABEAS CORPUS FOR R. B. PARISH

His Counsel May Invoke it in Few Days

THE BOND NOT REDUCED

Young Man Who Killed Dempsey Still in Jail, Unable to Give Bond in Sum of \$1,000, or Any Large Amount—Col. Harris May Try Habeas Corpus Route.

Police Justice Badger declined this morning to reduce the bond of \$1,000 in which he decided yesterday afternoon to hold R. B. Parish for superior court to answer the charge of manslaughter that will be preferred against him on account of the killing of J. E. Dempsey last week in the office of the Seaboard Air Line at Johnson street.

It is not unlikely that Col. J. C. L. Harris, counsel for Parish, will institute habeas corpus proceedings on behalf of the young man, on the ground that the killing was entirely accidental, in the hope of reducing the bond, as it is impossible for the prisoner to give the bond required, or to find any large bond.

The hearing took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock before Justice Badger. The pistol had not been found, and it was decided to go on without it. The warrant had been drawn for murder, but while City Attorney Shaw held that there was evidence of murder in the second degree, he waived the murder count and asked that the defendant be sent on to court on the charge of manslaughter. Col. Harris contended that the evidence made out a case of accident pure and simple.

Dr. J. R. Rogers testified as to the cause of death from the pistol wound. Yardmaster Yates of the Seaboard told how he had known Dempsey formerly and how he had come to him the night he was shot and asked for transportation to Hamlet. Witness had promised to try to get it from him the next morning.

Richard Riddle, the yard clerk, testified that he heard Parish say he believed he'd shot and see if he could scare the fellow asleep in the corner. E. G. Brown was sworn and said he had seen the pistol, but could not tell where it was now.

## PAYN ACCUSED OF BLACKMAIL

Demanded \$100,000 of Mutual Reserve Life

I'LL SHOW INSOLVENCY

Burnham Says He Paid State Superintendent of Insurance Payn \$40,000, Declares Assistant District Attorney Nott Today in the Trial of George H. Burnham, Junior.

(By the Associated Press.)  
New York, Nov. 28.—Charges that Louis F. Payn, when state superintendent of insurance demanded \$100,000 from the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company under threat of showing that the company was insolvent, and that President Frederick A. Burnham had said that he paid Mr. Payn \$40,000 were made by Assistant District Attorney Nott today in the trial of George H. Burnham, Jr.

## OIL COMPANY IS INDICTED

(By the Associated Press.)  
St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 28.—The federal grand jury today returned two indictments, with a total of 72 counts, against the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, charging the company with having accepted rebates, and discriminated in legal freight rates on shipments of oil in violation of the Interstate Commerce law and the Elkins act.

## RULING IN LAW LICENSE CASES

Both Travis and Baggett Win Out

COURT MUCH DIVIDED

Leading Opinion by Justice Hoke Holds That Court Has No Right to Go Behind Certificates of Character Filed by Applicants for License. Justices Brown and Walker Dissent.

The supreme court has at last made a ruling in the matter of the sensational objections made by certain members of the legal profession in their respective towns to the granting by the court of license to practice law to B. C. Travis of Winston-Salem and Hiram Baggett of Clinton, Sampson county.

These men filed certificates of good character, signed by most reputable lawyers in their respective communities, and stood the law examination before the supreme court last August. Then other lawyers filed objections to the granting of licenses on the ground that their characters were not good, practices very unbecoming members of the profession were charged, and the cases argued in open court.

The court is divided in the matter of the right of the supreme court to go behind the certificates of good character filed in due form by the applicants. The ruling opinion, holding that the licenses must be granted despite charges made, is by Associate Justice Hoke and is concurred in by Chief Justice Clark and Justice Connor. Justices Brown and Walker dissent on the ground that the statute relative to certificates of character is unconstitutional, in that the legislature has no right to interfere with judicial proceedings of the court in licensing applicants for law licenses.

In writing the leading opinion of the court Justice Hoke holds that it is a matter exclusively within the control of the legislature. The chief justice concurs in the opinion of the court and files a separate concurring opinion, in which he points out that the matter is not a judicial one, but solely in the discretion of the general assembly. He directs attention to the fact that in nine states only in the union are applicants licensed by a supreme court, and in others they are licensed by bar associations, committees, circuit judges and the like. In Indiana it seems that legal learning is not required, but only a good moral character.

Justice Brown, in a dissenting opinion, concedes the right of the general assembly to regulate admission to the bar, but contends that they have plainly committed to the supreme court as a court the right to grant license, and that a court can only act judicially, and that it is plain from the statute that a good moral character is a prerequisite and that filing a certificate is only a preliminary requisite to standing examination upon the law, and that the court has the same power to pass on the moral character of the applicants as it has to pass on their legal attainments. He holds that it would be dangerous to the morals of the legal profession to hold otherwise, and points out how easy it is to get certificates of a good moral character from good-natured attorneys, as illustrated by this very case, where men of excellent character have vouched for the applicant's good character, while men of acknowledged high standing in the profession have preferred serious charges and backed them up with evidence.

Judge Brown takes the position that it is extraordinary to suppose that the general assembly intended to require only certificates of good moral character and not a good moral character itself.

Justice Walker concurs with Justice Brown, and argues that granting license is plainly a judicial act and committed to the supreme court; that the requisites are: twenty-one years of age, a good moral character, and requisite legal learning; and that this court has the judicial right to pass on and determine each. He says, in substance, that the construction placed on the statute is a dangerous one. He says: "Such a construction defeats the manifest intention of the legislature, that no person shall be admitted to the bar who is not of good repute."

## SALVATION ARMY HOME FOR THE HOMELESS A FLAMING TRAP OF DEATH

JOHN D., COUGH UP A MILLION

Else I Kill You and Burn Your Offices

WOMAN WITH REVOLVER

Says Husband Was Ruined By Oil, Declares Herself Saint of the Sun, Moon and Water, and Goes to Bellevue for Examination of Mental Health.

(By the Associated Press.)  
New York, Nov. 28.—Charged with threatening to kill John D. Rockefeller unless he paid her a million dollars, Mrs. Rosa Delina Beauvois Handfield, 49 years old, was arrested today in front of the offices of the Guardian Trust Company, in lower Broadway. The arrest was made on a warrant issued by a police magistrate.

At the district attorney's office Mrs. Handfield said that her husband had been in the oil business but that he had been ruined by the Standard Oil Company. Mrs. Handfield is charged with having forced herself into the office of Mr. Rockefeller's secretary last Friday and declared she wanted a million dollars and that if she did not get it forthwith she would kill Mr. Rockefeller and burn down the building where the company's offices are located. It is charged she displayed a revolver.

Some one in the Standard Oil offices made out a check for \$1,000,000 drawn to Mrs. Handfield's order and payable to the Guardian Trust Company. She accepted it, but was followed to the offices of the trust company, Alfred M. Barrett, the cashier of the trust company, had been notified not to cash the check, and when Mrs. Handfield presented it, said that the trust company did not have that amount of money handy at that time. He asked Mrs. Handfield to return Wednesday. Mrs. Handfield agreed to do so and departed. Officials of the Standard Oil Company notified the district attorney's office and a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Handfield was issued by a magistrate. When Mrs. Handfield appeared today she was taken to the district attorney's office and afterwards would not permit Mrs. Handfield to talk to any one.

When arraigned in police court Mrs. Handfield said she had gone to Mr. Rockefeller's office with the purpose of saving his soul, or if he refused to have his soul saved, to save it for him "by blood atonement." She had a revolver. She said she was a "saint of the sun, moon and water," and that she controlled them all.

Herman Handfield, foreman of a trunk factory, the woman's husband, said that his wife had been acting in a peculiar manner for some time. He declared that he had not been ruined by the Standard Oil Company nor had he ever had dealings with that company.

Mrs. Handfield was sent to Bellevue Hospital for observation as to her mental condition.

### A SUICIDE AT SOUTHERN PINES.

(Special to The Evening Times.)  
Southern Pines, N. C., Nov. 28.—Our community was saddened this morning by the announcement that Mr. P. H. Beck had taken his own life during a fit of temporary insanity. He had complained of pains in his head, and, failing to get relief from remedies applied, committed the terrible deed. Mr. Beck was one of our most prominent business men, recently of the firm of Junge & Beck, and had long been identified with the town and her people. He was 38 years of age, and leaves a wife and three children. The act was committed at 8 o'clock this morning.

In the Fire Glare-Frenzied Men Fight at Windows for Life Lines

DESPERATE LEAPS TO STONE-PAVED STREET

Four Are Roasted to Death in the Blazing Building, Two Others Have Died of Injuries Received in Leaping, and Still Others Are Expected to Succumb to Hurts Sustained at the Destruction of the Lighthouse Hotel.

(By the Associated Press.)  
St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 28.—The Lighthouse Hotel, a three-story structure on the northwest corner of Ninth and Market streets, utilized as a Salvation Army barracks, was damaged by fire early today when probably 500 homeless men were lodged within it.

Six lost their lives and probably 25 were injured, about half that number being seriously injured, some not being expected to live. Four were burned to death and two died from injuries received in jumping from the upper windows. Six others of those who jumped are lying unconscious at the City Hospital and are not expected to recover. Two of the dead men have been identified as follows:

Oscar F. Davis, old soldier of Quincy, Ill., jumped, died at hospital.

George D. Rose, jumped, died at hospital.

The most seriously injured are: John Brady, internal injuries.

Charles J. Ross, shoulder fractured and internally hurt.

John Shaw, 52 years old, one legged man; leg fractured.

James Clark, 39, burned all over body.

James Varley.

George M. Perry.

Thomas Walsh.

Thomas Fleming.

John Butler.

Charles Meier.

All of these men were burned and sustained injuries in jumping. None of them is expected to recover.

The building was a three-story structure. Watchman O'Connell who was stationed on the third floor discovered the fire. He said he had gone to the clothes closet to get some wearing apparel for several of the men who were practically without clothing, and upon opening the closet door a sheet of flames burst out, burning off all his hair and eyebrows. The watchman was unable to shut the door, and the whole room was quickly filled with flame and smoke.

O'Connell gave the alarm and hurried around, waking up the sleeping inmates. The closet had formerly been an old elevator shaft, and with the door open a draft resulted that quickly spread the fire through the building.

Men fought at the windows to secure the life lines, and slide to the street, but so great was the frenzy with which the ropes were seized and held that they were of little avail and those who could not escape by the stairway leaped from the windows. A large number of those who jumped were caught in nets, but many jumped before the nets were stretched and were injured. There was but one stairway and the panic-stricken men surged down this stairway to the street, only to find that door locked. A jam resulted, and probably a great loss of life would have occurred had not firemen promptly burst the door open, permitting the frenzied men to pour out into the street.

Terror took possession of the men, and many of them started to run through the streets as soon as they escaped from the building. They were pursued, and when caught, were taken in ambulances to places of warmth. Some of them, apparently not hurt at all, were crying like children and were not able to tell what was the matter with them.

About eighty-five men were asleep in the basement when the fire was discovered. They were unable to get out, as the door was apparently locked. Their cries attracted the attention of policemen, and the men were liberated, the policemen breaking open the door.

The fire swept through the second and third floors, and damaged the structure to the estimated extent of \$2,500. It was an old building. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained.