

The Lancaster News.

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A GERMAN TEACHER'S TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER

Wagner Slays His Family and Terrifies Town.

TAKEN BY A POLICEMAN.

Heavily Armed Maniac Finally Subdued by Gendarme With a Sabre.

Muehlhausen, Germany, Sept. 6.—Fifteen persons were killed here when a school teacher named Wagner ran amuck last night with several revolvers and a plentiful supply of ammunition. Eight persons died shortly after Wagner opened up his fusillade and seven others of 20 wounded succumbed today. Four more persons are in a precarious condition.

Wagner previously had killed his wife and four children in the nearby town of Degerloch, and then came to Muehlhausen to continue his deadly work.

When Wagner finally was overpowered by infuriated townspeople with clubs and pitchforks it was believed he was insane. A commission of examining judges after a hearing, when Wagner rationally answered their questions, declared the murderer normal, mentally.

Although Wagner's arm had to be amputated because of wounds, his condition is said not to be dangerous. He had 300 cartridges when he opened fire upon the townspeople and of these he fired 80.

The maniac took refuge in a stable, where he killed all the cattle. He was finally overpowered, after he had exhausted all the 250 cartridges with which he had provided himself. The enraged villagers wreaked their vengeance upon him by clubbing him and stabbing him with pitchforks. He will probably die.

When he entered Muehlhausen it was not known that he was a fugitive murderer. It was only after the wild scenes which had been enacted here that the police went to his apartment in Degerloch, where he has been teaching, and found the bodies of his wife and children.

FIRE THE VILLAGE.

After he had set fire to the first building in the village Wagner opened fire with his revolvers on every one he met or who appeared at the windows of the houses.

The villagers believed the place had been attacked by a band of robbers. Some of them rushed to the church and furiously rang the bells, while others dashed off to the nearest barracks and asked for assistance from the troops.

In the meantime a village policeman, backed up by some of the more courageous citizens, rushed on Wagner, who stood in the middle of the main street with a mask over his face and an army revolver in each hand and another pair in reserve in his belt.

The policeman was twice wounded by bullets, but continued to run toward Wagner, although armed only with a sabre. He finally reached and felled the maniac while he was reloading his revolver. Wagner continued the fight while on the ground and wounded the policeman a third time.

USED HIM ROUGHLY.

Some peasants armed with rustic weapons then reached the scene and fractured his skull, as well as severing one of his hands.

Wagner was known to be a heavy drinker, but his acquaintances in the neighborhood had no suspicion of his madness. He appeared to have contemplated his deed for a long time.

Before leaving Degerloch, where he had killed his wife and four children, he forwarded a rambling letter to a Stuttgart newspaper in which he wrote:

"I believe there is no God. I am the devil's ally. I wish I could torture every one within reach of my pistol, but I know I can't get all. I have slept for years with a dagger and a revolver beneath my pillow."

Japanese Cabinet is Guarded by Detectives.

Tokio, Sept. 8.—Anarchistic expression in connection with the agitation over the killing of the Japanese at Nanking led to the expression today of the Niroku Shimibun, an independent newspaper.

The journal asserted that the punishment of the spies of Yuan Shi Kai, the Chinese President, had just commenced, that the murder of Director Abe of the Japanese foreign office was a "heavenly judgment" and that other assassinations would follow.

The members of the Japanese cabinet are being constantly protected by deputies.

More Than 25,000 Youngsters at School.

Atlanta Special to Columbia Record, Sept. 8.—More than 25,000 youngsters hunted up last year's books and satchels today and started once more on the route to school. The attendance this year increased by about 1,500 pupils, and the schools are filled to capacity in spite of the completion of several new buildings within the past few years.

STILL WARM IN THE SOUTH.

No Change This Week, According to Weather Bureau.

Washington, Sept. 7.—Cooler weather during the coming week is promised to the central part of the country by the weather bureau, but no prospect is held out for relief in the East and South. Even higher temperatures are indicated for the Northwest.

"The eastward movement of a northwestern high pressure area," the weekly bulletin, issued tonight, says, "will be attended by lower temperatures early in the week over the Central Plains states, the Missouri and upper Mississippi Valleys and the upper Lake region and probably by some moderation in the Ohio Valley and the lower Lake region. In the East and South temperature changes during the week will not be decided, while in the Northwest it will be warmer Monday and by the middle of the week temperatures will be rising generally over the central and western portions of the country.

"In the South, thunder showers are likely to continue the greater portion of the week.

"There are no present indications of a tropical disturbance."

ALMOST "THIRTY" FOR PANAMA CANAL

Work on Great Waterway is Almost Ended—Water to be Turned in on Atlantic Side October 5.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Completion of dry excavation on the Panama canal Saturday just 10 days ahead of scheduled time, advanced the work on the great waterway almost to the final stage. Much digging and cleaning out remains to be done in Culebra cut and along the route, but this will be accomplished by mammoth dredges floating on the surface of the canal.

An army of men will be busy for the next four weeks removing steam shovels and other equipment, and material, including 36 miles of railroad track, from the nine mile channel in Culebra cut between Gamboa dike and Pedro Miguel locks. This is preparatory to turning water into the channel from Gatun lake, on the Atlantic side October 5, five days in advance of the date set for dynamiting Gamboa dike.

While the cut is being cleared of railroad and equipment drilling and blasting will be going on at the bottom of the channel, loosening up rock and earth for the dredges that soon will be clawing away through water. On August 1, 998,000 cubic yards remained to be taken out of the "theoretical canal prism," and since that the steam shovels have reduced the amount to approximately 657,000 cubic yards, which is left for the dredges. Six of the shovels will be continued in removing material from the east and west banks near Culebra to lessen the danger from slides.

Dredges are now navigating the channel and on the Atlantic side a big suction dredge steamed on Gatun lake up to a point near the Gamboa dike 10 days ago.

Small vessels probably will be able to pass through the canal from end to end by October 10, and the waterway should be ready for shipping proper early in December.

Would Place Ban on Study of Sex Hygiene.

Atlanta Special to Columbia Record, Sept. 8.—Sex hygiene is not exactly the proper study for the boys and girls of public schools, according to William Slaton, superintendent, who gave out an interview on a subject which has attracted wide attention recently.

"I believe this is a subject to be handled by parents," said Superintendent Slaton. "The effect on a morbid minded pupil might be the reverse of that sought."

Found \$20 Bill Dated 1778.

Savannah Special to Columbia Record, Sept. 8.—A \$20 bill of the old "rattlesnake" form has been found in the home of Mrs. T. A. Pratt of Savannah. She found it between the leaves of an old book purchased at a second-hand store. The bill was one of the issue of 1778, was printed in Savannah, and takes its name from the engraving of a coiled rattlesnake in the corner. It was authorized by the Georgia legislature and may be still good for its face value.

Thomas A. Edison Sick on Auto Trip.

New York, Sept. 8.—Grave fears are expressed here over the reports from Maine to the effect that Thomas A. Edison, the wizard of electricity, has discontinued his motor trip through Maine and is now confined to his hotel in Portland as the result of a slight attack of illness. Friends say that the health of Mr. Edison, who is 66 years old has been failing for some time, and that it was this fact that caused him to take the vacation from his laboratory.

Public School For Deaf and Dumb.

Atlanta, Sept. 8.—The public schools include this year for the first time a department for deaf and dumb children. The Ashby street school has been selected as a beginning. About ten pupils will make up the class at the opening.

ZACHRY CASE TO BE OPENED ON SEPT. 13

Habeas Corpus Proceedings to be Renewed.

CASE SENT BACK TO JUDGE

The Children Will be Awarded to Parent Best Able to Care For Them.

Augusta Special to Columbia Record, Sept. 8.—On September 13 Mrs. Mary W. Zachry will appear before Judge Henry Hammond to recover the possession of her little girl, Frances, which was awarded to her husband, Julian J. Zachry, by Judge Ernest Gary in the South Carolina court for Richland county after habeas corpus proceedings had been instituted. In a previous decision Judge Hammond had awarded both of the children to their mother, which was followed by the sensational flight of Mrs. Zachry to Columbia, where she sought the protection of Governor Blease. In the hearing before Judge Gary, Mr. Zachry waived his legal right to the younger of the children and was awarded Frances, the elder.

Judge Gary, it will be remembered, held that he was bound to recognize the decree of the Georgia court and rendered his decision accordingly.

The case goes before Judge Hammond for a second hearing, having been remanded by the supreme court of this state. Judge Hammond's ruling was based on a certain principle of law by which he felt bound to act, but which the supreme court says in an opinion did not govern in the case. Acting under the order of the higher court, he will hear the case this time on its merits and award the child to which ever parent he thinks is best able to rear it properly.

The case is interesting further from the fact that after announcing his decision in the former hearing, Judge Hammond stated that he would not have given the father possession of the children if he had been at liberty to hear the case on its merits, and that he considered the law under which he felt forced to act a disgrace to the statute books of Georgia.

In the light of that statement, friends of the mother are very optimistic over the outcome of the case.

FIR I REPORT OF SEASON'S GINNING

Greatest Quantity of Cotton Ever Ginned in Country for a Like Period—794,006 Bales so Far.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The greatest quantity of cotton ever ginned in the period prior to September 1 was reported by the census bureau today when it was announced 794,006 bales of the growth of 1913 had been put out from the ginneries throughout the South since the beginning of the ginning season.

The heavy ginnings for the period of the season are the result of an early maturing of the crop and of an effort of the farmers to beat the boll weevil, in the opinion of census bureau officials.

All States reported an increased ginning for the period over last year's totals for that time with the exception of Texas and North Carolina. Last year to September 1 there had been ginned 5.4 per cent of the entire crop; in 1911 the quantity was 5 per cent.

Cotton from the growth of 1913 ginned prior to September 1 amounted to 794,006 bales counting round as half-bales the census bureau announced today in its first ginning report of the season.

This compared with 730,935 last year to September 1, 771,297 bales in 1911 and 353,011 bales in 1910.

Round bales included in this report numbered 7,584, compared with 7,434 for last year.

Sea island bales included 439, compared with 232 for last year.

CROPS ARE SUPERB.

Two South Carolina Editors Talk Hopefully.

Columbia State.

"This year's crops are as good as the best we've ever had in my section." Such was the statement made yesterday by two editors, one from the Piedmont, the other from the Pee Dee, who were in Columbia yesterday.

G. Pierce Brown, proprietor of The Daily Mail, Anderson, passed through Columbia in the course of a week-end trip to Charleston. "Anderson county farmers are in 'fine shape,'" he said. "Some of them say it will take them until March, to get their cotton picked."

Hartwell M. Ayer, editor of The Times, Florence, spent Sunday in Columbia. "Our crops are superb," he said.

Last week W. H. Wallace, editor of The Observer, Newberry, took a long and circuitous drive through his county and returning asserted through his newspaper that crops in that section had never been better.

NEW LEVER BILL ON FARM EXTENSION WORK

Calls For Federal Appropriation of \$3,485,000 Annually.

STATES MUST GIVE SAME.

We Must Encourage Youths to Cultivate the Soil Says Congressman Lever.

The following was taken from Monday's Columbia Record:

Representative Lever has introduced a modified form of his agricultural extension bill which it will be remembered passed the house unanimously during the last session of the 62nd congress and failed in conference.

The modified bill provides for cooperative agricultural extension work between agricultural colleges and the federal department of agriculture along the lines set forth in the original bill. This modification has been made after numerous conferences between Secretary Houston, the executive committees of the agricultural colleges and experiment stations, Mr. Lever and Senator Hoke Smith. The original Lever bill has been followed as closely as practicable and the only fundamental change is that which brings the extension work of the federal government and state governments into closer relationship.

The department of agriculture is now spending eight or nine hundred thousand dollars annually in extension work and the pressure for this character of work is becoming each day so urgent that it is the opinion of those who have collaborated in farming the new Lever bill that a condition of chaso may eventually develop unless the relationship between the federal department of agriculture and the state colleges is specifically defined by law as is done in the new bill.

Under the modified form of the Lever bill the actual work is to be done by the agricultural colleges although there is reserved to the federal department of agriculture the right to agree, in advance upon the plans of the work. This makes it certain that the fund will be used in accordance with the intention of congress. The colleges will name the state and local agents and conduct the work along the lines mutually agreed upon by them. This plan has been thought necessary in order to unify the various lines of work in the different states and at the same time to bring about more efficiency and economy in the administration of the funds.

The bill provides a direct and unconditional appropriation of ten thousand dollars of each state for field demonstration and some economic work and an additional sum of three thousand dollars a year and an increasing sum of three hundred thousand a year over the previous year for ten years, until the total appropriation shall amount to three million four hundred and eighty thousand dollars annually, this additional appropriation however being conditioned upon the state receiving the benefits of the act, appropriating an amount equal to that from the distribution fixed in the bill which is to be distributed upon the basis of rural population in each state to the total rural population of the United States.

Representative Lever, who has given years of close thought to this legislation, expresses the opinion that the bill as introduced meets the approval of all parties in interest and that it will be passed speedily at the regular session of congress next December. This bill will place in each agricultural county in the United States from one to a half dozen trained agricultural demonstrators who will take out to the farmer the information which has been accumulating for many years in the department of agriculture and the agricultural colleges and make this information available to the farmer in a practical way upon his own farm.

It proposes an additional method of teaching in that it will teach through the eye rather than through the ear, and will reach a class of people who cannot have an opportunity to take advantage of our agricultural colleges and high schools. The necessity is so urgent in view of increasing population and relatively decreasing production, that it becomes the duty of the government to reach the adult farmer at this time with demonstrations of the best methods of agriculture, but in my judgment this reaching of the adult farmer, while it may for the time being constitute the principal benefit to come from the bill, ultimately I expect to see the itinerant teachers provided by it devoting a great part of their time in carrying to the farm boy and girl the best worked out "do-it-yourself" agriculture and home economics will be taught to the country boy and girl.

The criticism that our present system of education tends rather to drive the boy and girl from country into the towns than causing them to desire to remain on the farm by stimulating the thought that only the professional man can become eminent and attain to leadership in my judgment, is somewhat justified by the facts. Any system of rural teaching, to succeed, must cause the boy and girl to put a proper valuation upon the profession or agriculture. It must teach them in the terms of their own lives and environments and I believe that this bill carries the seed out of which will grow, in time such a system of teaching, and if I am correct in the prediction, then I do not hesitate to say since the civil war which carries greater possibilities for good, which means more for the future of the country, than does this proposition."

DEMOCRATS PLAN YEAR'S WORK FOR CONGRESS

Program For Regular Session About Completed.

TO BRING ABOUT REFORMS.

Anti-Trust and Railroad Legislation to Have Right of Way—Tariff Bill May Pass This Week.

Washington, Sept. 7.—The program of anti-trust, railroad and currency legislation that faces Congress for the ensuing 12 months has become fairly well outlined. President Wilson and Democratic leaders apparently have agreed on an ambitious plan of legislative work, which will bring all of the most important reforms contemplated by the Wilson administration within the period that ensues between now and the end of the next regular session offerings.

The tariff bill will be out of the senate and in the hands of a conference committee of the house and senate before the end of this week. Currency legislation already has forged to the front and promises to dominate congressional activity within a few days. The prospects for immediate currency legislation in the senate have not improved the last week, but supporters of the administration bill hold to the hope that by the time the measure has passed the house the senate committee on banking and currency will be ready to act.

MILITIA PATROLLING HOT SPRINGS STREETS

All Trains Entering Fire-Swept City Bring Crowds to See the Burned District.

Hot Springs, Ark., Sept. 7.—With two companies of militia patrolling the burned district citizens committees devoted themselves today to systematizing relief measures and planning for the rehabilitation of the fire-swept eastern section of Hot Springs. Tonight's checking up shows that all of those made homeless by the fire of Friday night have been housed temporarily and their immediate needs provided for. Supplies of bread and other necessities have arrived from Little Rock and offers of financial aid have been received from a number of cities.

Of the monetary loss, estimated at \$6,000,000, it is authoritatively stated that approximately \$2,000,000 in insurance was carried.

At the request of the citizen's committee the railroads entering Hot Springs, refused to run special trains but all of the regular trains were crowded to their capacity with sight-seers. The crowd, however, was orderly and there was no disorder.

The Iron Mountain Railroad took the initiative in rebuilding when a force of 200 men were set to work this morning constructing a temporary wooden building near the site of their station which was destroyed.

NEGOTIATIONS AT STANDSTILL.

No Further Dealings Between Lind and Huerta.

Vera Cruz, Sept. 7.—There have been no negotiations recently between Mr. Lind, President Wilson's representative, and General Huerta or any of Huerta's cabinet, and there appears to be no probability that a reply will be made to Foreign Minister Gamboa's last note.

The information Mr. Lind has collected is calculated to convince him General Huerta is making little progress towards the general restoration of peace and that there is a growing unrest in the capital itself.

Congress will convene September 15 and the opinion most commonly expressed to the envoy is that General Huerta will recommend in his presidential message a postponement of the elections, under a clause in the constitution providing that no elections shall be held in case of a too disturbed state of the country.

The opening of the main line of the National Railway between Mexico City and Laredo by the government has been only partially successful.

BOYS FOUND DEAD TOGETHER.

Theory Advanced That Both Were Murdered in a Pasture.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 8.—The discovery of bullet wounds last night in the bodies of John Rys, 16 years old, and George Dimer, 9 years old, who were found dead Saturday night near Havelock, leads to the theory that the boys were murdered. Coroner V. A. Matthews prepared to hold an inquest today.

The bodies were found in a state of decomposition. The boys were locked in each other's arms as though they had sought to protect themselves from some attacking force.

That they had been gored by an infuriated bull was the first theory, but Edward Hoffman, a farmer maintains there were no cattle in the field where the bodies were found for the past week.

The boys had been missing since Thursday following their departure on a day's hunting trip. A few feet away from the bodies were the boys' guns. A shotgun was loaded, but a 22-calibre rifle contained one empty cartridge was found.

Atlanta Girl Quits Society for the Stage.

Atlanta Special to Columbia Record, Sept. 8.—Miss Kate Kirby Denig, until recently a student in an Atlanta seminary, begins her theatrical career this week under the stage name of Katherine Kirby, playing in "The Awakening of Helena Richie," in the Far West.

Miss Denig is the second girl from the same school to enter upon a stage career. The first was Miss Gladys Hanson Snook, who also found her stage name by lopping off that of her family. Miss Hanson is now starring in the East.

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MATTERS FOR REGULAR SESSION.

In the meantime, senate leaders are announcing that anti-trust legislation and further important amendments to the railroad laws are to be among the first and most important subjects taken up at the regular session of Congress in December. Twice last week Senator Simmons, in charge of the tariff bill in the senate, headed off attempts to put trust or railroad rate amendments on the bill, by the announcement that these subjects would receive prompt and effective consideration when the winter session began.

President Wilson's ideas of anti-trust legislation have been well known since his effective work in New Jersey, during the closing days of his administration as governor. He has a general outline of what he desires in the way of trust control legislation, most of it embraced in a series of seven laws enacted in New Jersey. This plan undoubtedly will undergo elaboration in Congress; and the influence of Republicans as well as Democrats who have been long active in the fight for more adequate regulation of the trusts, will be felt in the making of these reforms.

CUMMINS TO TRY AGAIN.

Senator Cummins failed in his attempt to have the tariff bill changed so railroads would be forbidden to give special rates to importers. This will be pressed at the next session, as part of a railroad law program. Senator Cummins announced yesterday that he believed important changes would be made in railroad laws at the next Congress.

The currency hearings, begun early last week before the senate committee on banking and currency, have developed radical expressions of opinion from many members of the senate committee. This indicates that long debates and discussions within the committee will be necessary before any general agreement can be reached as to the merits of the administration bill. That measure is to come formally before the house tomorrow and it is believed that with the weight of party endorsement behind it, it will be passed almost without a change.

While little marked antagonism has developed at the senate hearings, among Democratic committee members, toward vital features of the administration bill, individual expressions have shown a wide variety of opinions as to the economic strength of certain features of the measure.

HAVE OWN CURRENCY VIEWS.

Senators Hitchcock, O'Gorman, Shafroth and Reed were particularly active in their questions addressed to the representatives of the American Bankers' Association who held the stand last week, and have advanced many tentative suggestions as to their own views of necessary currency legislation.

Senator Weeks, Republican, will attempt this week to force the committee to act on his resolution, putting off action on the currency bill until December 2. Administration forces are lining up to meet this issue, and Democratic leaders in the senate have made it plain that President Wilson's influence will be strongly exerted against such a course.

The tariff bill as it passes the senate this week will represent an average reduction of nearly 5 per cent from the rates of duty fixed in the bill as it originally passed the house. With an increased representation on the joint conference committee, the senate leaders hope to hold most of their reductions in the bill.

The final fights in the senate over free wool and free sugar duties will occur tomorrow or Tuesday, when the bill goes to its final passage, but the Democratic forces are believed to be intact and no modifications in the measure are expected.