

The Lancaster News.

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LANCASTER, S. C. TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1915.

\$1.50 A YEAR.

THREE ARE DEAD AS RESULT OF RACE RIOT

One White Man and Two Negroes Shot in Georgia.

FEELING RUNNING HIGH.

White Man Near Macon Went to Negro's House to Collect Bill and Was Killed as Result of Plot.

Macon, Ga., July 5.—Two negroes are known to have been shot to death by a mob last night near Round Oak and Wayside, two villages about 30 miles from here, and authorities today began to search for others who are missing.

Telephone wires leading to the villages were cut last night and news of the killings did not become known here until early this morning when sheriff's deputies arrived with three negroes who were being held in connection with the killing of Silas Turner, a young farmer whose death precipitated the outbreak of race feeling.

Turner went yesterday to the home of W. H. King, a negro, near Round Oak, to collect a bill from one of several other negroes who were there. A dispute resulted during which the farmer was shot with a pistol. The negroes then fled.

Turner's body was found later by friends, who were searching for him. Plans were made to avenge his death and, according to the sheriff's deputies, fully 500 persons composed the mob. The three negroes brought here gave their names as Will Gordon, Squire Thomas and Scott Farrar. They were found by the officers before the mob learned their whereabouts.

An armed posse of about 100 farmers today continued their search of more than 24 hours for John Richey and Thomas Brooks, two negroes, believed responsible for the murder yesterday morning at Grays, in Jones county of Silas Turner, a prominent Jones county planter.

The two negroes killed last night are now believed to have had no connection with the shooting which resulted in Turner's death. The men were Will Green and his son.

Will Gordon, one of the negroes brought here for safe keeping is said to have confessed to the Jones county authorities that he saw the fatal shot fired. He accuses Thomas Brooks a negro yet at large, with being the murderer.

According to Gordon's confession, Turner went to the negro's home near Round Oak, seeking to collect a debt. The negro was not there. Brooks and two other negroes, according to Gordon, plotted to kill Mr. Turner when he returned. Mr. Turner returned again in a few moments and while he attempted to enter another room, Brooks, it is said, shot him in the back of the head, killing Turner instantly.

HOLT WOULD MAKE HOSTAGES OF FAMILY

Planned to Hold Morgan's Wife and Children in Room With Dynamite Under Threat of Death.

Glen Cove, N. Y., July 4.—Mrs. J. P. Morgan and the Morgan children were to be held as hostages in their own home and killed with dynamite if J. P. Morgan refused to use his influence to stop the exportation of war munitions. Frank Holt, who yesterday attempted to assassinate Mr. Morgan at his home near here, told the police commissioner, Arthur Woods, in his cell at Mineola today. Holt said his plan miscarried; that he planned to send Mr. Morgan out to stop the exportation of munitions while he held the other members of the family in an upstairs room.

Mr. Morgan, the victim of the bullets which Holt fired, continued to show improvement today. The only bulletin issued was reassuring. It said the bullet did not enter the abdomen and that an X-ray examination showed that no bones had been damaged. Late tonight it was said the financier was resting easily; that he had slept all the afternoon. No reference was made to another bullet which was said yesterday to have come out of the upper part of the leg.

FOR RELIEF OF MEXICANS.

Light Supplies for Suffering in Mexico City.

Washington, July 5.—With American Consul General Shanklin and Charles J. O'Connor in Mexico City in charge of relief measures undertaken by the Red Cross with the aid of the United States government, officials today expected that they would set in motion plans to assist the famine stricken population of that city.

In reporting the arrival of Shanklin and O'Connor in the Mexican capital, American Consul Silliman said that they took "light supplies" with them. The fact that the two men carried light supplies is believed to have been due to the roads being too soft for motor trucks because of heavy rains. It was expected here that they would immediately arrange for the transfer of heavier supplies, left behind at Pachuca, to Mexico City by automobile instead of by railroads which have been destroyed by military operations.

The fact that Mr. Silliman made no reference to disorders or of foreigners in Mexico City was taken here to indicate that the foreign element there had not been molested by the fighting between the Carranza and Zapata forces.

BECKER TO SHARE GUILT LIKE GOLD

To Make Clean Breast if He Must Die and Would Lessen Load.

New York, July 3.—On the authority of Charles Becker's counsel, Martin T. Manton, it was said today that if Becker fails in his appeal to the United States supreme court he will, before going to the electric chair for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, make a public disclosure of the names of the men with whom he is alleged to have divided \$100,000 in graft money collected from gamblers and keepers of illegal resorts during his career as head of the famous strong arm police squad. Six men, some of them police department officials, are understood to be named in the statement Becker has prepared. "Becker will make a clean breast of the grafting," said Mr. Manton. "He will issue a statement not for pay, but to divide the guilt of graft. He realizes his perilous position, and does not want to die, if die he must, and leave a set of men to use others as he has been used. He wishes to have the truth off his mind as soon as possible."

It was reported Becker's statement would attempt to explain the death of "Big Tim" Sullivan, who was believed to have been killed by a New Haven Railroad train.

Conflicting statements and denials by some of the "informers" against Becker, and by others, confused the situation today. One clear point was that the "informers" could not deny their testimony against Becker without violating the contract under which they were granted immunity by the state's representatives. Under this agreement they were to enjoy immunity unless shown to be guilty of perjury.

Morgan Better; Assailant Ill

Glen Cove, L. I., July 5.—J. P. Morgan, shot twice by Frank Holt, last Saturday, is out of all danger, his physician announced this morning. Mr. Morgan's pulse and temperature are normal, they said, and he passed a restful night.

Mr. Morgan's assailant was so weak today that when his keepers went to his cell to arouse him he could not sit up on his couch. Unless his condition improves rapidly—and physicians say there seemed no reason to expect so radical a change—it will be impossible for him to be taken into court for examination next Wednesday.

All plans to submit Holt to a further questioning today were abandoned because of his serious condition.

To Guard the President.

Cornish, N. H., July 4.—With the arrival here today of additional secret service men, extra precautions were taken to guard President Wilson from cranks who might be stirred up by the assault on J. P. Morgan and the explosion in the capitol at Washington.

All strangers in Cornish and Windsor are being carefully scrutinized.

DIAZ, FORMER PRESIDENT OF MEXICO, DEAD

Former President of Mexico Passed Away Friday Night.

SICK FOR SOME TIME.

Had Been Seriously Ill for Three Weeks—Wife and Son With Him. Daughters in Mexico.

Paris, July 2.—Gen. Porfirio Diaz, former President of Mexico, died here early tonight.

General Diaz's wife, Senora Carmine Homero Rubias and their son, Porfirio Diaz, Jr., and the latter's wife were by his side when the end came.

General Diaz began to fail rapidly about three weeks ago and while his death was not unexpected, owing to his advanced age and recent failing health, the crisis came suddenly this afternoon. Porfirio Diaz, Jr., and his wife were hastily summoned and arrived at the bedside only a few minutes before the end, which came at 7 o'clock tonight.

Colonel Diaz, in announcing the death of his father, said that he was unable to state the nature of the malady, but expressed the opinion that a complication of diseases due to advanced age was the cause.

Two tragic circumstances marked the death of the exiled ruler. Owing to the troubled state in Mexico it has been judged impossible to send the body home with all the ceremony which would have befitted one of the figures of Mexican history, and further, Col. Porfirio Diaz, Jr., has tried in vain to inform his sisters, Senora Ignacio de La Torre and Senora Rincon Gallardo, now in Mexico, of their father's death.

No less tragic, perhaps, is the fact that not one of those whom General Diaz raised up as his assistants in governing Mexico and who prospered and grew rich in the shadow of his greatness were with him when he died. Jose Yves de La Mentour, former minister of finance, is in London; Francisco de la Barra, former provisional president of Mexico and holder of other important positions, and Guillermo de Landa, former governor of the federal district in Mexico, are in Biarritz, France. Scarcely any one outside the family knew of the seriousness of General Diaz's illness or that he was in Paris.

The end seems to have been due to failure of the heart, weakened by an attack of gripe last year.

This illness left the aged exile blind. Nevertheless he walked daily last spring in the Bois de Boulogne, which he loved because it resembled the Chapultepec in Mexico City. He had been hoping to go to Biarritz shortly but illness prevented.

General Diaz lived here in simplicity, occupying a modest apartment in striking contrast to the great houses maintained by friends who left Mexico with him.

No decision has been made concerning disposition of the body or the date of the funeral.

Huerta Deeply Affected.

El Paso, Texas, July 2.—Gen. Victoriano Huerta, selected by Porfirio Diaz to command the guard that escorted him from his capital to Vera Cruz when he left Mexico, sent this message of condolence tonight to Mrs. Diaz:

"My family, those sons of Mexico who are about me and I lament the news published in the papers today. The death of President Diaz has removed one of the greatest men the republic has produced."

Twelve Killed by Shell Fire of Submarine.

London, July 5.—The British steamship Anglo-Californian of 7,333 tons gross, bound from Montreal, arrived at Queenstown today with a number of dead on board as the result of being shelled by a German submarine.

Twelve men were killed on the Anglo-Californian, including the captain. Eight injured men were landed at Queenstown.

Schooner Sent Down.

London, July 6.—The schooner Sunbeam of Kirkwall, Scotland, has been sunk by a German submarine. The crew was saved.

TERRIFIC HAVOC WAS WROUGHT BY EXPLOSION

Reception Room of United States Senate Wrecked.

MUCH DAMAGE WAS DONE.

Letter of "R. Pearce" Led Detectives to Connect Morgan's Assailant With Deed.

Washington, July 3.—Investigation of the explosion late last night which wrecked the senate reception room of the national capitol, was interrupted tonight by the confession in New York of Frank Holt, the man who shot J. P. Morgan at his home in Glen Cove, L. I., this morning, that he also had been responsible for the Washington crime.

Early in the day Washington newspapers received a letter signed "R. Pearce," in which the writer stated he had planned the capitol explosion as "the exclamation point to my appeal for peace."

White experts were at work satisfying themselves that an infernal machine had wrecked the senate room, the police were searching for clues. They could find no trace of the mysterious "R. Pearce," but tonight they sought to trace the movements of Holt who confessed that he came to Washington yesterday noon and waited last night at the union station until he heard the bomb explode.

MORGAN'S ASSAILANT SUSPECTED.

Hours before Holt's confession, however, suspicion was aroused here that the assailant of Morgan and the man who sought to wreck the capitol were identical. Holt had given utterance in New York following his arrest to statements strikingly similar to expressions in the "R. Pearce" letter.

"If Germany should be able to buy munitions here, we would, of course, positively refuse to sell to her," Holt said after his arrest.

"We would, of course, not sell to the Germans if they could buy here," is a statement in the "Pearce" letter.

Other portions of Holt's interview and the Washington writer's letter also were similar, and officials here regarded this as more than a coincidence. An investigation to establish a possible connection between the two crimes was started.

CREAT HAVOC WROUGHT.

The havoc wrought by the bomb was terrific. In the reception room telephone booths lined the wall near the window where the bomb was placed behind the telephone switchboard. The framework around this window was of iron and was shattered by the concussion. The telephone booths were blown into splinters and bits of metal were imbedded in the splinters gathered up by the investigators.

Directly in front of the switchboard no vestige of which could be found save a few pieces of the metal, was a mantel on which stood a large gilt-framed mirror, admired by capitol visitors for years. It was shattered into thousands of pieces and souvenir hunters, seeking these fragments had to be restrained by the police while the inquiry into the explosion progressed.

An onyx clock a fixture of the reception room for twenty years, was ground almost into powder.

Experts declared that the destruction would have been more complete had the recreation room been entirely closed, but a window was open and at the opposite end of the room is an arch leading to the senate hallway. Notwithstanding this outlet for the force of the explosion, it wrecked a portion of the arched ceiling. The doors leading to the office of the sergeant-at-arms of the senate were wrecked and doors to the office of the Vice President were sprung from their hinges. The floor of the room was sprinkled with bits of the great chandeliers. The damage to these will be difficult to repair.

PUT BLAME ON BOMB.

Early in the day Elliott Woods, superintendent of the capitol, was convinced that the wreck was the result of a bomb explosion. He summoned Professor Munroe, who is connected with the bureau of mines and geological survey. Professor Munroe looked into the debris and soon satisfied himself that the room had

HUERTA REMAINS IN JAIL.

No Effort Made to Provide Bond for Release.

El Paso, Texas, July 4.—Gen. Victoriano Huerta, three former Mexican generals and two members of his personal staff, arrested here yesterday on charges of conspiracy to violate American neutrality laws, remained in jail here tonight. Apparently no effort was made today to provide bond for their release. Huerta's attorneys conferred with him at the jail but no one else was permitted to see him. It is understood an effort will be made to get bonds for the men Tuesday.

Whether last week's developments mean the abandonment of a new revolutionary movement has created a division of opinion even among Huerta's adherents. Certain persons close to Huerta say his arrest merely has delayed action, but others say that any organized movement has been indefinitely postponed.

That Pascual Orozco, who escaped from his guards Saturday, has reached Mexico is conceded. Orozco is reported to have joined a small party of his followers east of Juarez and from his camp across the river to have summoned his partisans to join him in an attempt to wrest Juarez from Villa.

BID GODSPEED TO LIBERTY BELL

Elaborate Precautions Taken to Guard Relic From Injury on Trip to Exposition.

Philadelphia, July 4.—Thousands went to Independence hall today to bid godspeed to the Liberty bell which will be started tomorrow across the continent to the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The journey will be the longest ever made by the bell and elaborate arrangements have been made to guard it from injury. Along the route preparations have been made for patriotic demonstrations that promise to surpass any that have marked the progress of the bell on previous pilgrimages.

Twelve of the 15 governors through whose states the bell will pass have replied to invitations of council's Liberty bell committee to travel on the special train within their respective borders.

The train that will carry the bell will consist of five cars in addition to the bell car. To avoid shocks and eliminate vibration the all steel gondola car on which the bell will ride has been equipped with specially designed springs. The car has been tested on trial runs at all speeds up to 55 miles and even at the highest speed vibration was barely perceptible.

The bell will be suspended in the center of the car from a huge frame of seasoned ash, weighing about a ton. In order that people near whose home the relic will pass at night may see it, a special lighting system has been designed for the car. A large reflector has been arranged so that the light will be sufficient to give an excellent view of the bell from a distance of at least a mile.

Johndee Takes Warning.

Tarrytown, N. Y., July 5.—John D. Rockefeller has ordered his Pocantico Hills estate closed to visitors and has had the guard doubled, it was said here tonight. Only employees are permitted with the grounds.

been wrecked by a dynamite bomb and could not have been an accident.

The letter sent to the newspaper was a rambling argument against exports of war munitions to Europe. DON'T BLAME GERMANS OR BRYAN.

"By the way," said the writer at the outset of his argument, "don't blame this on the Germans or on Bryan. I am an old-fashioned American with a conscience, if it is not a sin to have a conscience. * * * Let each nation make her own man-killing machines. Sorry I had to use explosives. (For the last time, I trust.) It is the export kind and ought to make enough noise to be heard above the voices that clamor for war and blood money. This explosion is the exclamation point to my appeal for peace."

He closed his letter with a proposal for a referendum on the question of war exports, which he characterized "a colossal American crime."

Part of his letter was typewritten and part was written with a pen.

MORGAN COMPANY'S MUNITION ORDERS

Has Handled Over \$500,000,000 Worth of Munition Contracts.

MOST OF IT FOR ENGLAND.

Only Small Amount of Stuff Ordered Has Been Forwarded to Purchasers.

New York, July 4.—In explaining the part J. P. Morgan had taken in the furnishing of war munitions and supplies for the European nations at war, it was stated authoritatively here tonight that the firm had handled more than \$500,000,000 worth of contracts for the account of foreign governments since the war began.

Of this amount about \$400,000,000 worth has been purchased for the British since the Morgan firm was appointed agents for Great Britain in this country, and \$50,000,000 worth for the French contracted for within the last month, the Morgan firm having been appointed by the French government to act in the same capacity as it does for the British government.

About one-half of the total amount contracted for in this country represents contracts for ammunition, shells, powder and the like, but of the whole amount of ammunition contracted for only a small part, it was stated, had been forwarded to the purchasers. The remainder is being manufactured.

The Morgan firm's commissions for placing the contracts was said to be on a sliding scale, which began at 2 per cent and decreased in proportion to the magnitude of the contracts.

It was claimed that of the total of \$450,000,000 worth of war supplies contracted for by the Morgan firm only a small proportion had been paid, although advances have been made to some firms.

This explanation was given to correct the impression that the large purchases of war supplies had been responsible for the fall of foreign exchange. The low quotations were due, it was stated, to enormous purchases in this country of grain and foodstuffs.

COST OF LIVING SOARS YET HIGHER

Workingmen Paid Two Per Cent More for Food in 1914 Than in 1913, Say Statistics.

Washington, July 3.—The cost of living in the United States is higher now than it ever has been before. This fact is shown in statistics which the United States department of labor has just published in regard to retail prices in the United States.

These statistics show that for fifteen articles which are served on the table of workingmen in the United States the average price for the year 1914 was 2 per cent higher than in 1913, and about 5½ per cent higher than in 1912. In other words, the American workingman is now paying an average price of 192 per cent for what he got in 1913 for 100 per cent, and in 1912 for 97.4 per cent. The statistics show that the cost of living has increased steadily for these fifteen articles since 1907, when the average price was only \$1.9. In 1908 it jumped to \$4.2; in 1909 to \$8.6; in 1910 to \$2.9; in 1911 to \$1.9, and so on up to 1912, the average price which the American workingman paid in 1914.

The figures show that the highest prices in 1914 were reached in September when the price of all foods was 7.1 per cent higher than the average price for 1913. The lowest point was reached in April, when the price was 3.5 per cent lower than the average price in 1913.

Toll of Death on the Fourth.

Chicago, July 5.—Eight persons were killed and 177 injured as a result of Fourth of July celebrations throughout the nation yesterday, according to figures compiled today by The Chicago Tribune. In 1914 the total number of victims was 9 killed and 601 injured.

The fire loss, due to accidents combined with the use of explosives yesterday was \$66,559, compared to the loss of \$78,925 last year.