

## GIVE HIS SIDE

### Major Caldwell Issues Statement Concerning His Position

## IN JUDGESHIP MATTER

### He Says His Course Will be Controlled by the Attitude of the Columbia Bar—Would Not Serve Unless Agreeable to the Members of It.

Major James F. J. Caldwell, of Newberry, who was appointed by Governor Blease to hold the approaching Common Pleas Court for Richland county, the appointment of Major Caldwell followed the recommendation of Ex-Army General Ray by the Supreme Court, calling forth a spirited letter from Governor Blease to the Court, gave out the following statement on Friday in reference to the matter. In a calm and dispassionate statement, pouring oil on the storm-tossed waters between the executive and the judicial departments. Major Caldwell says:

Governor Blease called me by telephone about noon on Wednesday, the 1st instant, and on my answering, inquired if I would consent to hold the term of the Court of Common Pleas for Richland county, to begin on Monday, the 6th instant. I replied that I was willing to hold that court, but added that I would not do so unless the appointment was acceptable to the local bar. To this he replied that it was all right—cr to that effect; and after saying some words by way of kindly thought of me, he ceased to speak. His manner indicated to my mind that he wished only to ask if it would suit me to hold the court. I was left to conjecture, whether the bar of Richland desired me, or whether they desired some other person. I had no means of knowing whether the bar had taken any action, or whether the Justices of Supreme Court had made a recommendation to appoint some one to hold the Court or whether if that Court had applied to him to make an appointment, it had recommended any particular person for the appointment.

I wrote Governor Blease, very soon a letter, saying that I was willing to hold the Court, provided, either that the Bar of Richland desired me, or that they had made no other choice. I was surprised to see in the papers that I had been appointed to hold that term of Court. And I have been more surprised to read, in the papers that I have been commissioned to preside in that Court. Governor Blease is inaccurate in saying that I have been commissioned. The Secretary of State sent me, by mail received yesterday morning, the 2nd, a communication to the effect that I had been appointed, and that on my sending to him (the Secretary of State) the oath on the back of his communication, made according to law and in proper form, I should receive my commission.

I have not made the oath required, and I have not received a commission. A few minutes after hearing Governor Blease over the telephone, I wrote a letter to R. W. Shand, Esq., and a letter to P. H. Nelson, Esq., both of the Columbia bar, in each of which letters I stated the terms on which I would accept the appointment. I had an answer from Mr. Shand last night. I have not heard from Mr. Nelson.

I wrote Chief Justice Jones a personal letter yesterday. He is at liberty to give it such circulation as he may see fit. I did not know until yesterday that Mr. Ray had been selected by the Bar of Richland to preside over the Court, or that his appointment had been recommended by the Supreme Court.

Personally, it does not matter to me whether I hold that Court or not. I do not need pecuniary profit from that source, or from any other source—and as a matter of fact, with my way of living, I should not expect to gain a dollar beyond my expenditure. And I have written Chief Justice Jones, "I have passed beyond that period of life when a man need care for glory."

I do not deem it proper for me to discuss the legal aspect of the case. I think it still less proper for me to say one word about the personal—or partly personal—controversy between the Chief Executive and the Supreme Court.

The crux of the case—the point on which the matter hinges—is, to me, the wish of the Richland Bar. Without their co-operation I could do nothing. They might continue every case. Or, if I should undertake to try a case, I or all other persons must feel uncertain what I could decide. The protest, "coram non iudice," might be raised at any moment from the beginning to the end of any trial in the Circuit Court, and in the Supreme Court. And I will never consent to hazard the rights of litigants by my doubtful claim to office.

Governor Blease may have been precipitate to act, and not entirely courteous towards the Supreme Court, but it is not for me to censure my friend who sought to do me honor, and who, I am sure, thinks that he is exercising authority given him by the Constitution and the statute law of the State. Nor have I anything to say against the Justices of the Supreme Court. I have no doubt that they have done just what they thought they ought to have done.

I conclude, that the matter really rests with the Columbia Bar. I am sanguine that their wishes, expressed today or tomorrow, will determine

## CHILD LABOR BILL

### PROVIDES FOR ELIMINATION OF ALL EXEMPTIONS.

### In the Present Laws on Child Labor and Makes Some Radical Changes in Them.

There was an unexpected and vigorous fight Wednesday in the House against the Osborne bill, which sought to amend the child labor law in two respects: first, by eliminating any and all exemptions and absolutely prohibiting the employment of children under twelve. There are now exemptions for children of widowed mothers, orphans, etc.; second, the bill provides against the employment of any child under 16 at night.

Mr. Osborne bore the brunt of the fight and the House finally passed the bill, the large vote in its favor coming from counties without cotton mills or practically without these industries. The statement was repeatedly made that the manufacturers did not care what became of the bill and the fight against the bill was, by the speeches made, entirely in behalf of the operative classes and their rights.

Those who voted against the bill were Messrs. Ashley, Bailey, Beaumont, Bowers, Cary, Chandler, Courtney, John M. Daniel, Dixon, Dobson, E. C. Edwards, Isaac Edwards, Fraser, Graham, Harris, Hutto, Jackson, Jones, Kellehan, Ketchin, Leake, McCraw, McDow, McQueen, Maxill, Mauldin, Miller, Moore, Polk, Sallay, Saye, Scott, C. D. Shuler, R. L. Shuler, Singleton, C. D. Smith, K. P. Smith, Gason, Todd, Turnbull, Vincent, Watson, Whitson, Williams, Willis, Winlenick, McKee, Mansfield, and 47.

Those who voted for the bill were: Speaker M. L. Smith and Messrs. Arnold, Ayer, Baskin, Belsler, Bessa, Bode, Bowman, Boyd, E. H. Brown, T. P. Brown, Butler, Charles, Connor, W. L. Daniel, Davis, Dick, Joar, DuBose, Drummond, Erkman, Evans, Fritz, Gary, Gines, Hampton, Harrison, Hill, Hines, Hopkins, Horback, Linter, Irvy, James, Klinger, Kirkland, Kirby, Lee, Leland, Manuel, Meares, Mitchell, Motte, Power, Nicholson, Nunery, H. A. Odom, W. P. Odom, Osborne, Pauling, Peakes, Peoples, Reeves, Rembert, Richardson, Riley, Sanders, Sawyer, Seaton, D. L. Smith, Stanley, Tobias, Vander Horst, Wych, Youmans—69.

## PASSES THE SENATE.

### The Mileage Bill Gets a Very Large Majority Vote.

The mileage bill passes the State senate on Wednesday night after a hard fight by the decisive vote of 26 to 12. The direct vote on the passage of the bill was as follows: Yeas—Ackerman, Bates, Black, Carlisle, Dennis, Earle, Epps, Ginn, Green, Hough, Johnson, Johnston, Lane, Lawson, Lide, Mars, W. L. Mauldin, T. J. Mauldin, Muckentosh, Rainford, Sinker, Strait, Stucky, Sullivan, Summers, Wharton—26.

Nays—Appelt, Crosson, Forrest, Hall, Harlin, Montgomery, Spivey, Stewart, Walker, Waller, Weston, Young—12.

The bill is as follows: "That any railroad company selling mileage books for transportation is hereby required to receive coupons from mileage books sold by said railroad company on its trains for transportation within the State, and to check baggage for passengers upon presentation of said mileage."

## PROVE SHE IS ALIVE.

### Woman Ends Dispute Over Body by Appearing Alive at Morgue.

When a Worcester man accompanied by an undertaker, appeared at the Morgue in Boston to claim as that of his sister, Mrs. Lillian Hax, the body of a young woman found dead on the waterfront, he was met by the Misses Donohue, who also claimed the body that of their sister, Miss Mary Donohue. While the rival claimants were discussing the matter Mrs. Hastings walked into the morgue, finally settling the dispute, and the body was given to the Donohue sisters. The death of Miss Donohue was at first believed to be the result of foul play, but the medical examiner later declared it to be due to natural causes.

## CAME BACK TO LIFE.

### An Aged Woman Regains Consciousness in Coffin.

Stretching out her hands toward those who had assembled about her coffin, Mrs. Jane Pitcock, an octogenarian, caused a panic at her funeral at Gannett, Monroe county, N.Y., Wednesday afternoon. The funeral services had been preached and the lid of the coffin was removed to permit friends and relatives to take a last look at what they believed a corpse. It was then that Mrs. Pitcock regained consciousness. She remained alive for several hours, her death following Wednesday night. Several physicians examined the body and pronounced Mrs. Pitcock dead before the body was again placed in the coffin.

## GREAT SHOCK

### Cargo of Dynamite Explodes With Awful Results Wednesday.

## MANY PEOPLE KILLED

### Many More Are Injured by the Shock Which is Felt Forty-Five Miles Away—New York Shaken From Street Level to Top of the Highest Building.

A cargo of dynamite in transit from a freight car to the hold of a lighter moored at pier No. 7, Communipaw, N. J., let go shortly after noon Tuesday, 120 yards south of the Jersey City terminal of the Central Railroad of New Jersey and in the widespread ruin that followed seven men are known to have been killed, seven more are missing, hundreds were wounded and varying reports leave from 15 to 20 more unaccounted for.

Thirty seems to be a conservative estimate of the dead and property damage will hardly fall below \$750,000. The cause of the explosion is variously attributed to the dropping of a case of dynamite and to a boiler explosion on a boat.

The direct cause probably never will be known. Terminal Wrecked. The Jersey Central terminal was wrecked; three ferry boats in the slips were torn and splintered; lower Manhattan, across the river, was shaken from the street level to the top of the Singer tower; severe damage was done in Brooklyn and Staten Island, and to the Immigration detention station on Ellis Island; the shock was felt at Amityville, Long Island, 35 miles distant, and in New Jersey at Long Branch, 45 miles away. The damage is so widely scattered that it is impossible as yet to estimate more than roughly, but in Manhattan alone it is placed at \$1,000,000, on Ellis Island at from \$100,000 to \$250,000 and in all three municipalities a million appears to be a fair estimate.

Lighter Vanished. The lighter receiving the dynamite, the Katherine W., owned by James Healing of Jersey City, vanished utterly with her crew of seven men, including the master, Edward Teaver. Alongside was the lighter Whistler, which was so badly shattered that she sank with her crew of two, while the Swedish steel barkentine Ingrid was stripped of her rigging and the lives of two deck hands aboard were snuffed out. Fragments of one man's head were found swinging high on a tangled piece of rope.

Were Loading Dynamite. The Katherine W. was tied to the outer end of the pier, and a crew of dock hands was unloading a consignment of 50-pound boxes from two freight cars to the lighter when the crash came. One report was to the effect that the explosive was compressed by contractors up the river for blasting along the Palisades, another that it was bound for Havana, Cuba. With the explosion the Katherine W. simply disappeared; not a splinter of her has been found. Only the Whistler's sloop has been found. The freight car went up in a puff of dust. On the rear deck of the barkentine Ingrid were found a pair of iron trucks that were also torn to bits.

Another Car Shaken. Fifty yards back stood another car of dynamite. The explosion ripped the roof off it and broke in the doors, but the dynamite itself did not explode. On board the Ingrid the steel mizenmast snapped off above the lower yard, and the tangled wreckage came tumbling about the decks. Everything aloft on the mizenmast was leveling about the mizenmast and leveling about the mizenmast and leveling about the mizenmast.

Glass Roof Collapses. In the train shed of the terminal, nearly the whole southern exposure of the glass roof collapsed, showering the passengers with broken glass. One man was struck by a 20-pound fragment and so severely hurt that he died. An engineer in a shifting locomotive was blown from his cab and died of a fractured skull. A tugboat captain was hurled from his wheelhouse and fished out of the water 15 minutes later.

Inside the passenger station there was damage visible everywhere. The floors were littered with broken glass. Windows fronting on the lower court had been sucked from the frames, sashes and all. Clock Hands Torn Off. Sashes were torn from the roof and the hands of the ferry house clock were torn off.

James Mayow, cashier in the station restaurant, was eating luncheon when the explosion came. "There was everywhere the crash of falling glass," he said, "and the rush of frightened folk. Children alighted and women shrieked. The sensation of terror was acute. It seemed as if the earth was being torn to bits."

Showered With Glass. Two ferry boats of the Central Railroad of New Jersey lay in the terminal slips and a third was just edging into the river. All of them were showered with their own glass. Many of the wounded passengers in these boats came to New York for treatment at the hospitals.

In New York the terror was intensified by uncertainty. For half an hour nobody knew what had happened or where it had happened. Liberally acres of glass were broken. In Trinity church a valuable stained

## KILLED IN SENATE

### BILL DESIGNED TO PREVENT CORPORATION LAWYERS.

### From Representing Public Service Corporations While Serving in the Legislature.

A spirited fight on Senator Summers' bill to prohibit remuneration to State senators and representatives by public service corporations during their term of office and to fix the punishment resulted in the death of the bill in the senate Wednesday afternoon. The bill was killed by a vote of 31 to 10.

Senator Weston of Richland spoke earnestly against the bill. The senator from Richland charged that the bill was directed against one class of attorneys and was, therefore, an unjust measure. He considers the bill a reflection on the senators and he paid a compliment to the members of the body in a tribute to the integrity and honesty of the senators.

Senator Summers, in defending the bill, dwelt on the precaution that should be taken. He assured the senate the bill carried no hint of refection upon any one. He told of telegrams he has received from those either connected with or having former connection with public service corporations asking that these be let alone. He has also been asked to hold up his rate bills.

Senator Clifton, opposing the bill, said that he did not believe in his legislative experience a single corrupt vote had been cast in the general assembly. Senators Crosson, Black and Sullivan opposed the bill while Senator Johnson spoke in favor of the bill.

Senator Black recalled that on the vote to disburse the appeal in the "mercer" suit Senator Weston did not vote as he was interested in the trial of the case and the senator from Bamberg commended the senator from Richland in this course. The vote on a motion to table was 51 to 10. Senator Montgomery of Marion being excused from voting. The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Ackerman, Appelt, Black, Carlisle, Clifton, Croft, Crosson, Ginn, Ginn, Green, Hall, Hardin, Johnston, Laney, Lawson, Lide, Mars, W. L. Mauldin, T. J. Mauldin, Muckentosh, Rainford, Sinker, Spivy, Sullivan, Stewart, Stucky, Walker, Waller, Weston, Wharton—31.

Nays—Bates, Dennis, Earle, Forrest, Hough, Johnson, Manning, Strait, Summers, Young—10.

No Difference in Force. Strange to say, office buildings on the water front streets in New York were no more jarred than those on the further side of Broadway, in Wall street, Nassau street, on the curb market row, or the stock exchange itself. A plate glass window in the rear of the stock exchange was smashed and in the aquarium at the southernmost tip of the island, 12 windows and 25 skylights were broken. Nearly every structure from Fulton street, south, suffered in some manner.

Saw Puff of Dust. New York business men who stood at their office windows looking out over the North river at noon saw a puff of yellow dust shoot into the air just below the Jersey Central terminal and then drift down the wind until it covered the terminal train shed. The next thing they noticed was that every tug boat in the river seemed to be heading to Communipaw. Turning to the street below they saw them black with swirling thousands. There were incipient panics here and there throughout the city in business buildings and factories as far north as the Bronx.

Wires Mired Up. The gas crossed many telephone and fire alarm wires down town and all sorts of complications ensued. The engines were dashing hither and thither in quest of non-existent fires. Terrified tenants made matters worse by turning in alarms that had not sounded of their own accord.

Rhinelanders Waldo, fire commissioner for New York, and Fire Chief Croker, accompanied by a picked band of police, were among the first to reach Communipaw. They rendered aid to the injured. Ambulances could not come fast enough and express wagons were commandeered for duty in their places. How many were injured never will be known in full, but the count of those treated in the New York hospitals was two and in those of Jersey City, Hoboken, Union Hill and surrounding towns, more than double that number.

The estimated number of dead is 52. Five bodies have been recovered. Lets Him Off Light. President Taft has commuted the sentence of Fred R. Warren, the socialist editor, who was recently sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment and \$1,500 fine by striking out the imprisonment and reducing the fine to \$100, to be collected by civil process.

Steamer Lost. The steamer Inaba, from, arriving from the Orient, brought news of less than the Japanese steamer, trawler Hondo Maru with a crew of twenty-five men. The steamer was found in a storm off Ibaraki Prefecture.

Has Nothing to Say. Senator Tillman has refrained from discussing any phase of the situation concerning the denial by James H. Tillman, his nephew of certain statements as to the latter's physical condition, attributed to the senator by northern newspapers

## WHERE THE MONEY GOES

### LEGISLATURE APPROPRIATES QUITE A LARGE SUM.

### Takes Nearly Two Million Dollars to Run the State for Only One Year.

The appended table shows the appropriations for 1911. While the total for the year is in excess of last year, the house of representatives has made few increases of moment. The item for public buildings is not a building being erected or to be erected, but merely paying for buildings already erected. The health department's appropriation for this year is based on last year's deficit. The asylum's increased demands are not questioned. The following facts will be of interest:

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| Governor's office                                   | 17,085.00      |
| Secretary of state's office                         | 7,120.00       |
| Comptroller general's office                        | 15,650.00      |
| Insurance commissioner's office                     | 10,000.00      |
| State treasurer's office                            | 7,600.00       |
| State superintendent of education's office          | 7,800.00       |
| Adjutant general's office                           | 17,070.00      |
| Attorney general's office                           | 7,845.00       |
| Railroad commissioner's office                      | 11,570.00      |
| Chief game warden's office                          | 4,050.00       |
| State librarian's office                            | 1,800.00       |
| Public buildings                                    | 1,800.00       |
| Department of agriculture, commerce and industries  | 92,755.82      |
| Judicial department                                 | 22,920.00      |
| Public department                                   | 95,820.00      |
| Board of medical examiners                          | 28,205.25      |
| Board of medical examiners                          | 2,500.00       |
| University of South Carolina                        | 1,833.14       |
| Winthrop Normal and Industrial College              | 93,376.10      |
| The Citadel, The Military College of South Carolina | 125,662.44     |
| Institute for Education of Deaf, Dumb and Blind     | 55,000.00      |
| State colored industrial and mechanical college     | 33,046.98      |
| Other educational purposes                          | 29,560.00      |
| State hospital for incurable                        | 148,420.00     |
| South Carolina industrial school                    | 304,526.00     |
| State penitentiary                                  | 29,272.00      |
| Other charitable and penal purposes                 | 6,550.00       |
| Festivals   | 805.00         |
| Historical commission                               | 264,000.00     |
| Interest on bonded debt                             | 2,800.00       |
| Elections   | 295,886.22     |
| Miscellaneous                                       | 13,050.00      |
| The senate  | 76,752.43      |
| The house of representatives                        | 14,711.40      |
| Printing  | 32,672.20      |
| Ingressing department                               | 5,808.00       |
| Expenses of both houses                             | 320.00         |
| Total   | \$1,965,339.11 |

Increases. Governor's office, \$765 for furniture. Secretary of state, \$300, increase of salary of two clerks. Comptroller general's office, book-keeper's salary raised \$100 and \$4,000 added for inspection of county auditors and treasurers' books. Insurance commissioner's office, \$200 for clerical work; \$200 for stationary and printing; \$500 for rent; \$500 for printing; \$500 for rent; \$150; printing; \$500; rent; \$150.

Adjutant general's office; assistant's salary raised, \$150; stationary, \$100. Chief game warden, no appropriation last year. It was expected to pay this out of run tax. State librarian, \$100 for stationary.

Public buildings: \$1,500 additional for water; payment on state house improvements of 1909, \$2,022 more than last year; payments on state house improvements of 1904, \$15,000 more than last year; an entire improvement contract for last year's \$1,500 reduction on state house and grounds; and \$2,001 paid last year on the 1907 state house roof; making a net increase on public buildings of \$45,677.15.

State department of agriculture: \$9,000 additional for farm demonstration; \$200 additional for expenses of inspectors (less \$1,500 for corn breeding); making a net increase of \$2,700.

Health department: Total \$122,002.27, as follows: increase in fund for protection against contagious diseases, \$5,000; salary of clerk to State health officer raised \$120; deficit for 1910, \$5,085.27; State board medical examinations raised \$1,100.

Educational institutions: \$500 additional for State board of equalization. Hospital for Insane, Maitlandville, increase \$27,000; improvements, reduced from \$20,000 to \$25,000; deficit, \$20,225 for 1910 against \$13,602 for 1909; insurance \$6,000; janitor, pathologist, dietician, etc., \$2,600, total net increase, \$29,800.

Industrial school at Florence: Maintenance, \$2,500; building with heating plant, \$15,000; cooking range, cows, sewerage, toilet shop, plumbing, etc., \$1,972. Senate, for new carpet and screens, \$1,500. House, for pay of one extra clerk, \$120; extra pay of the clerk in buying furniture, \$37; extra pay of sergeant at arms purchasing furniture and disposing of furniture, \$125.50; extra pay, E. M. Rucker, buying furniture \$35.

## POISON SCORES

### Sensational Murder Trial Starts Russia

## HAUNTED BY HORRORS

### Dr. Pantchenko and Count de Lacy Charged With "Killing" the Count's Brother-in-Law—The Doctor Confesses and Declares He Was Merely the Counts Toll.

At St. Petersburg, Russia, the Count Patrick O'Brien de Lacy and Dr. Pantchenko were placed on trial Thursday for the murder of Baron Vassili Buturlin by poison. An alleged confession by Dr. Pantchenko which was read in court created a tremendous sensation.

It is declared that he had been appointed by Count de Lacy and had murdered Baron Buturlin by inoculating him with the germs of diphtheria. At first he had intended, he said, to use cholera germs, but, fearing detection, substituted diphtheria germs.

Before the trial is finished, it is asserted, names of persons in high circles will be dragged in. A woman high in Russian society, who is said to be an intimate friend of the doctor, and a male cousin of the Count, who would be benefited financially by the death of the Baron, have already been mentioned.

The murdered man was the second son of Count Buturlin, and the Countess de Lacy was his sister. The eldest son of the General incurred public displeasure by marrying a couple half Russian, and it was known that Baron Buturlin would inherit the bulk of his father's fortune, estimated at \$4,000,000. In the event of the Baron's death it would go to Countess de Lacy.

When Baron Buturlin was taken ill Count de Lacy called in Dr. Pantchenko. A few days later the Baron died, and Dr. Pantchenko filed a certificate that death was due to heart failure. The widow was suspicious, however, and persuaded Gen. Buturlin to have an autopsy. This revealed that the Baron had met his death through some subtle poison.

Chief of Secret Police Filippoff was notified and after investigation arrested Dr. Pantchenko and Count de Lacy. The doctor, under rigid examination broke down and confessed that he had "killed" Baron Buturlin at the instigation of Count de Lacy, who promised him \$200,000, and also agreed to furnish money so that the doctor's woman friend could marry another cousin of the murdered man. He also confessed that he had killed scores of persons by means of poison.

"Baron Buturlin's murder was only a drop in the bucket," he told Chief Filippoff. "Horror has haunted me from early morning until late at night. I have killed scores, men, high standing as well as others. I have been the blind instrument of a demon. Why? I don't know. I am not a very rich man. I live as a very professional of my class life. I have not squandered great sums. So you see there was no reason for me to poison the people. Yet I have poisoned them as a butcher's wife poisons flies. I will tell you the name of my master who made me make the lives."

"Who is your master?" he was asked. "Count Patrick O'Brien de Lacy," was the reply. According to Chief Filippoff, the confession of Dr. Pantchenko will lead to the unveiling of many mysterious murders which have puzzled the St. Petersburg police. Count de Lacy maintains that he is innocent; that the confession is a tissue of lies.

The Count has been a high place in the cabinet and has been the personal friend of the Cabinet Ministers. Chief of Secret Police Filippoff, a diplomatic agent of the Government and a man of good reputation. He comes of a good Irish family, which settled in Russia at the beginning of the last century. The Countess Tarnowski is a cousin of Count de Lacy.

## SENDS BOY TO DEATH.

### Scared by Rubber Snake He Dashes in Front of Train.

Frightened by a rubber snake in the hands of a companion, J. P. Holder, Jr., a young boy of Hornsby, Miss., Wednesday, dashed in front of a swiftly moving passenger train and was instantly killed. Jeff Holder, 18 years old, and young Tom Holder were standing near the railroad tracks when suddenly Tom Holder drew the imitation snake from his pocket and showed it towards Holder, who dashed in front of the train and was ground to pieces. Tom Holder was arrested, but no criminality can attach to his act. He is very sorry of the death of his young friend.

## Death List Great.

A wireless message from Fort Morgan, Ala., states that the officers of the steamer Herald, which arrived there Wednesday morning from Cuba, Honduras, report 22 persons killed in the recent gale at the death list.

## Flight Was Fatal.

At Galton, Mich., Hugh McNair, 18 years old, who was started on a flight Wednesday, was killed by the fall of a public school, died Wednesday, the trouble being an alleged attack by McNair on two examinations on Edwards and his return from a visit to a cousin woman, for whose affections all participants were rivals.

## DISASTERS WERE GREAT

### SEVEN HUNDRED PEOPLE DIED IN FAAL ERUPTION.

## Homeless and Itined by the Volcano's Activity.

Five thousand families were made homeless and itined by the volcano's activity. The eruption of Taal volcano and the accompanying disturbances in the Philippines killed 700 people in the town of Talaya, according to a report called to the war department Thursday by Gov. Gen. Forbes of the Philippine Islands. The earthquake shocks continue, the governor general added.

Among the estimates of casualties transmitted to the war department was a report which placed the total dead at 700. The report added that 8,000 families had been ruined by the disaster.

Recent earthquake shocks have been slightly perceptible in Manila, but have caused no damage. Since the first disturbance, the seismograph apparatus of the Manila observatory has recorded the unprecedented number of 714 shocks up to 3:45 p. m. Thursday.

## FOUND AFTER MANY WEEKS.

### Body of A. Cromatric of Soparton, Ga., Discovered.

The body of James A. Cromatric, editor of a paper at Soparton, Ga., who disappeared from the hotel at Hamlet, N. C., November 6, last, was found Wednesday afternoon in a swamp three miles from Hamlet by hunters. His personal possessions, including a considerable sum of money, were intact and there was no evidence of foul play, but how he met death and how long he has been dead have not been ascertained. Cromatric was on his way to visit relatives in Biaden county and stopped over at Hamlet to change cars. He disappeared during the night and though his three sons scoured that section for a month, no trace of his movements could be found. Identification was fully established by a relative. Searches had passed within 10 feet of his body. The report several weeks ago that Cromatric had been found in the woods in a denuded condition near Ellenboro later developed to have been a case of mistaken identity.

## LAID IT TO REST.

### Election Order for Heyward County is Revoked.

Gov. Blease on Wednesday killed the Heyward County proposition when he issued an order revoking the election order of Governor Ansel. The election was to have been held on February 7.

"I am satisfied that the territory does not contain 400 square miles, the constitutional requirement, from testimony that has been presented to me, and that the limits of the town of Ellenton are one mile, which would equal a county. It is to pass through the limits of an incorporated town," said Governor Blease following arguments by attorneys for tax-payers of Heyward County and Aiken County.

The decision follows a hearing which lasted several days, and at which expert testimony was presented as to the area of the new county territory.

## LOYLESS TAKES CONTROL.

### Guys Controlling Interest in the Old Augusta Chronicle.

A dispatch from Augusta to the State says Thomas W. Loyless, Tuesday paid over to P. W. Scott and D. D. Dyer \$25,000 and exercised the option secured by him January 10 on the majority stock in the Augusta Chronicle. In the interim Mr. Loyless has sold all of the stock held by Messrs. Scott and Dyer, except so much as with his former holdings will give him control of the proposition of the city in small lots in this way gaining an enormous business connection and influence for his paper. The company has a paid-in capital now of \$150,000. Eight years ago Mr. Loyless bought The Chronicle for himself and certain associates.

Storm and Wreck. Thirty people were killed when a passenger train was derailed at Volcano, Spain, as a result of a wash-out of the roadbed. A wild storm swept the Spanish coast last night. A score of fishing crafts were dashed upon the rocks. Many crews were lost. This morning twenty-five sailors' bodies were picked up along the coast.

## Leaps to Her Death.

At New York Miss Nellie Ratay, aged twenty-six, went to a rear window of her home and leaped to the ground, six stories below. Her lifeless body was found on the stone landing two hours later. Relatives believed that she may have been walking in her sleep when she plunged.

## Life for a Life.

Robert Howe and son were killed in a pitched battle with county of Deers near Sierra Blanca, Texas, when an attempt was made to arrest Howe for alleged murder.

Killed by a Snow Slide. Three men reported killed and ten others injured as a result of a snow slide at the Fish Station mine in the Cottonwood canyon near Alta, Utah.

## REBUKE JUDGES

### Governor Cole Blase Lectures the State Supreme Court

## SMASHES ALL RECORDS