

## KING IS SHOT DOWN

### GEORGE OF GREECE SLAIN BY ONE OF HIS MEN

## KILLED ON THE STREET

### The Assassin Is Apparently Demented, Being a Man of Low Mentality and Hardly Responsible for His Action in Shooting the King or Anything Else He Does.

King George of Greece was assassinated while walking in the streets of Salonika Tuesday afternoon. The assassin was a Greek of low mentality who gave his name as Aleko Schinas. He shot the king through the heart.

The king was accompanied only by an aide-de-camp, Lieut.-Col. Francoudis. The assassin came suddenly at the king and fired one shot from a seven-chambered revolver. The tragedy caused intense excitement. Schinas was seized immediately and overpowered.

The wounded king was lifted into a carriage and taken to the Papafon hospital. He was still breathing when placed in the carriage.

Prince Nicholas, the king's third son, and other officers hurried to the hospital. Arriving first, Prince Nicholas summoned the officers and, speaking in a voice choked with sobs, said:

"It is my deep grief to have to announce to you the death of our beloved king and invite you to swear fidelity to your new sovereign, King Constantine."

Crown Prince Constantine, who succeeds King George, is at present at Janina. He is expected to arrive with all possible speed.

The assassin of the king is an evil looking fellow about 40 years old. On being arrested he refused to explain his motive for the crime. He declared his name was Aleko Schinas, and in reply to an officer who asked him whether he had no pity for his country, announced that he was against governments.

Schinas maintained a perfectly impassive demeanor, which was suggestive of being irresponsible for his actions.

Notwithstanding the rapidity with which the king received attention he was dead on arrival at the hospital.

Precautions at once were taken throughout the city and perfect order is being maintained.

The king fell into the arms of his aide when shot. Two soldiers ran up on hearing the firing and helped to support him. He was placed in a carriage and efforts were made to stop the blood, but he breathed his last on the way to the hospital nearby.

When Prince Nicholas rode the officers swear fealty to Constantine they shouted: "Long live the king!" Prince Nicholas is the only member of the royal family in Salonika. Morning emblems are displayed everywhere.

The Greek governor has issued a proclamation announcing that the oath of fealty to King Constantine has been taken.

### REVOKED HIS COMMISSION.

### Did Not Like Editorial in the Spartanburg Journal.

Because of an editorial in the Spartanburg Journal criticizing Governor Bleasde's veto of a local measure, Charles P. Calvert, editor of the paper has lost his commission as a notary public. Not long since the notarial commission of Capt. Chas. Petty, associate editor of the Journal and grandfather of Mr. Calvert, was revoked. This caused inconvenience to the newspaper in the transaction of business requiring the attesting of papers. Mr. Calvert enlisted the aid of Representative C. C. Wyche, a political supporter of the Governor and applied for appointment as a notary. He was notified of his appointment and directed to take the oath of office and send the fee of \$2 to the Secretary of State. He did so, but almost immediately afterward was informed in a letter from John K. Aull, the Governor's private secretary to Mr. Wyche, transmitted by the latter to Mr. Calvert that his commission had been revoked because of the editorial.

### Arson Crimes to Amaze Public.

The remarkable extent of the arson frauds by means of which the insured companies have been swindled out of millions were disclosed at Chicago Tuesday when Judge Waco issued seventy warrants for persons implicated by evidence in the hands of Assistant States' Attorney Johnson. The latter said at least an equal number of warrants would be taken out later. He declared the public would be amazed when the full story of the arson ring is known.

### Kindness Brings Fortune.

Mrs. Albert Munkers, wife of a farmer of Warrensburg, Mo., has fallen heir to \$40,000 through her kindness to John Rohan, an aged Irishman, who two years ago went to the Munkers home seeking shelter. The pair cared for Rohan until he died, two weeks ago. On top of a pile of valuable papers found among his effects was a note directing that everything be given Mrs. Munkers. Rohan had no known relatives.

### Caught Girl in His Arms.

Patrick J. Moriarty, a stone-mason, saw a little girl about to fall from a third-story window of a building in Chicago Wednesday and rushing across the street, caught her in his arms before she struck the sidewalk. The girl, who was Helen J. Hutchinson, aged five, was unhurt.

## VETERANS DISMISSED

### THREE OLD SOLDIERS DISCHARGED FROM HOME.

## GOES FOR MARTIN HARD

### The Senator Yields His Point for the Sake of Party Harmony, But Leaves Unmistakable Footprints of His Feelings in His Straight-From-the-Shoulder Blows.

The State says members of the commission charged with the administration of the affairs of the Confederate home were Wednesday temporarily restrained from dismissing three Confederate veterans who have been inmates of the home for several years.

The temporarily restraining order was issued by Judge Ernest Gary upon a petition filed, charging, among other things, that the three veterans had been dismissed because they gave testimony before the legislative committee making an investigation relative to the conduct of the affairs of the home.

The veterans dismissed were: W. C. Cameron, Darlington, 67 years of age; J. W. James, Richland, 65 years of age; N. W. Jones, Kershaw, 68 years of age.

The veterans were served with a letter of dismissal Tuesday by A. M. Black, adjutant of the home. The letter was approved by H. W. Richardson, general manager and treasurer. The letter was issued upon the order of J. G. Long Sr., chairman; J. T. Crews, secretary; A. W. Todd and M. C. Welch, members of the commission.

According to the letter the veterans were dismissed because of a lack of accommodations and because there were more veterans from the respective counties than allowed by law. The veterans were requested to withdraw from the home immediately.

In the petition for the temporary restraining order it is stated that all of the veterans have been at the home for more than two years, that they are seniors in occupancy to others from their counties. It is charged that the veterans were dismissed because they gave testimony before the legislative committee relative to conditions at the home.

The petition charges a "policy of unfairness, intimidation and oppression."

The order by Judge Gary was served on the officials of the home Wednesday. The case will be tried in the court of common pleas in Richland county.

## LIVED IN THIS COUNTRY.

### Versed in Law and Science—Ran Store in Illinois.

Aleko Schinas, slayer of King George of Greece, is believed by his countrymen at Chicago to have left that place at about the time of the beginning of the Balkan war, with a number of volunteers who went from Chicago. He is said to have been in business in Davenport, Iowa.

C. Damascus, a newspaper man, Wednesday night told of meeting Schinas in Davenport and said that the descriptions of the slayer of the king and the man known to him as Schinas were identical.

"When I first met the man I concluded that he was unbalanced, although he was highly educated," said Damascus.

"I interested him in starting a news stand in Rock Island, and he remained at this until about six months ago, when he disappeared. The man was versed in law and science and told me that he had been a judge in the minor courts of several cities. His brother-in-law told me that Schinas had been accused of grafting in public office and that he became a fugitive on this account."

## TILLMAN'S REQUEST GRANTED.

### Statement to Caucus Will Go in Congressional Record.

When Senator Tillman arose in the Senate Monday to request unanimous consent for the printing of his statement to the Democratic caucus last Saturday in the Congressional Record, Senator James, of Kentucky, asked if it was intended to include the letters that were read with the statement.

Senator Tillman explained that it was not intended to do so unless the author of one of the letters gave his consent, whereupon the Kentucky expressed his satisfaction and the request was granted. It is understood that the letter under consideration was from President Wilson, and that the South Carolina Senator is waiting to hear from him on the subject.

### Carrizistas Has Disappeared.

All traces of the Carrizistas who Monday dashed into Nuevo Laredo with a woman leader, disappeared Tuesday. The name of the woman, who perished while leading the charge, was not learned. Federal defenders announced Tuesday that 500 reinforcements were 40 miles south of Laredo and repairing the railroad, reached the city Wednesday.

### Thousands of Counterfeits.

Atlanta is being flooded with thousands of bogus nickels of the new "Buffalo" type. The United States authorities are inclined to suspect that other Georgia counterfeiters are engaged in making imitations of money. A very close inspection shows that the counterfeit of the new nickel is slightly blurred around the Indian head.

### Gas Well Shoots \$3,000 a Day.

With a roar that could be heard for six miles, a monster gas well was shot successfully on the farm of Albert Porter, within a few miles of Butler, Pa. It will yield 30,000,000 feet a day, valued at \$3,600. The well is said to be the biggest ever struck in Pennsylvania.

## WHAT TILLMAN SAID

### THE FULL TEXT OF HIS NOW FAMOUS SPEECH

## GOES FOR MARTIN HARD

### The Senator Yields His Point for the Sake of Party Harmony, But Leaves Unmistakable Footprints of His Feelings in His Straight-From-the-Shoulder Blows.

On the report of the steering committee of the Democratic caucus, Saturday, March 15, denying him the chairmanship of the committee on appropriations and giving it to Senator Martin, of Virginia, Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, speaking to the resolution I have just offered, I want to say this: Nothing that this caucus can do will affect my personal or political status, except that it may affect my health. A Chinese philosopher once said, "A duck's legs are short; a stork's legs are long; you cannot make a duck's legs long or a stork's legs short. Why worry?" It is an easy thing to ask a man this question, but we all know that men cannot control their brains, and they will worry in spite of themselves.

The reasons assigned for the action of the steering committee, that it is solely because they are solicitous of my health and do not believe I am physically able to perform the arduous labors of the committee on appropriations are sincere I hope, and rest on that motive alone. If I did not believe that this motive governed them I would have to believe that ambition and not the best interests of the Democratic party caused their verdict.

Tillman, as chairman of the committee on appropriations, was the keystone of an arch, and it was necessary to remove this keystone and get Tillman out of the way in order to let some chairmanships very much desired by some men fall where the steering committee wanted them. This is the natural human view to take of it, and I prefer to believe their own version of the affair. I recognize that they are all honorable gentlemen, and I believe not one of them has any reason other than his own judgment as to what is right and proper to actuate him in this matter. I know all human beings are naturally selfish and inevitably so, and when spurred by ambition they sometimes become unscrupulous and cruel. Dealing with motives is very dangerous anyway, and I will not pursue that train of thought further.

I am not contenting myself so much for myself as for my State and the principle of seniority. By all the rights that have obtained heretofore in the Senate since the foundation of the Government appointment on committees has been governed by the rule of seniority. It is an unwritten law, almost a constitutional provision, that should not be lightly brushed aside. It has been observed by the steering committee in making up its assignments in the case of every man, except myself. Why this discrimination? South Carolina has seen fit to send me here for eighteen years, and I have just entered on my fourth term and have six more years yet to serve. Last August I was rejected against two strong men by a large majority without spending a dollar and without making a speech. The people have thus shown their continued love for and trust in me. My long service, and, if I may be permitted to say, my more or less distinguished service entitles me to this chairmanship. Four years longer than Jacob served for his two wives, I have striven here in the interest of true democracy. When the Senate had divided thirty Democrats I was still valiantly battling at the front for the principles and policies outlined in the Chicago platform of 1896. I was on the committee which drafted that platform. Bryan was not a member of it because he was a contesting delegate and only came into the Convention with a right to speak after the committee on credentials had declared his delegation the lawful one. It was late in the proceedings when the delegation was seated, and his speech, as well as one I made at the same time, was in defense of the platform. The gobs in the galleries on purpose howled me down, and they did it until I told them with all the emphasis which I was capable of that there were only three things which could hiss—a goose, a snake and a man. That seemed to quiet them and they allowed me to go on without interruption afterwards. I had predated my advocacy of those principles, for I made my first speech in the Senate, which has been designated the "Pitchfork speech," in January of that year, while Bryan's "Cross of Gold" speech was not delivered until July.

I was a member of the committee on resolutions at the Kansas City Convention four years later and read the platform, as some of you may remember, for no one who heard it can ever forget the demonstration which followed my declaration of that platform.

Four years later at St. Louis, when Parker's gold telegram threw the Democratic cohorts into confusion, and it seemed that the party was about to disband in disorder and become a mob, I again stepped into the breach and made the speech which pacified the delegates. In 1896, 1900 and 1904 I campaigned for the Presidential nominees, although I had no faith whatever in Parker's election and knew he would be defeated, as he ought to have been.

I was not at the Denver Convention. (Continued on last page.)

## GIVEN WARM WELCOME

### BRYAN GREETED ENTHUSIASTICALLY AT HOME.

## HE IS THE CENTER OF ATTRACTION TO THE HOME FOLKS AT LINCOLN THROUGHOUT THE DAY.

Back to his Lincoln home for the first time since the day after the election in November of Woodrow Wilson to the presidency and which paved the way for him to become a part of the national administration, William J. Bryan Wednesday received the enthusiastic greetings of the people of Nebraska. From the time of his arrival at Lincoln Wednesday morning until late Wednesday night he was a busy man and a center of attraction.

An impromptu reception at his office shortly after his arrival, during which he held short conferences with close political and personal friends, was followed later by a reception at a hotel when several hundred men and women welcomed and extended congratulations.

In the afternoon Mr. Bryan made a short address at a joint session of the Nebraska legislature, repeating in part his speech made to the Illinois legislature, the day before and making a brief reference to dollar diplomacy and the attitude of the government on the Chinese loan.

Wednesday night at the Lincoln auditorium Secretary Bryan was the guest of honor at a banquet on his fifty-third birthday anniversary. Sharing the honors with Mr. Bryan at the function was Gov. Dunne of Illinois, who accompanied him from Springfield; Gov. Hodges of Kansas; Gov. Morehead of Nebraska and Jerry B. Sullivan of Iowa.

Mr. Bryan, who had announced his address would be of no political significance was the last speaker on the list, but he gave careful attention to the speeches of the other gentlemen and joined heartily in the applause which greeted them.

The "dollar dinner" brought together a crowd of nearly 1,500 diners. It was essentially a "home folks" crowd, but there was a good attendance from other states, particularly Kansas.

Telegrams of congratulation from President Wilson, members of the cabinet and others were read by the toastmaster, Edgar Howard.

## LEVER'S SERVICES IN DEMAND.

### Seventh District Representative is Besieged by Applicants.

A Lexington dispatch says Congressman Lever, who came home from Washington several days ago to take a little rest preparatory to the convening of the extra session of Congress, finds but little time for rest. In fact, he is the busiest man in Lexington. He is daily in receipt of hundreds of letters from people, not only residing in his district, but from every section of South Carolina, and from many outside of the State, who are seeking the South Carolinian's aid to secure jobs at the National Capital. Mr. Lever did not bring his private secretary home with him, leaving him at Washington to look after the correspondence, etc., at that end of the line, and Mr. Lever has found it necessary to break in some extra help, there in order to keep up with his mail.

There seems to be a general opinion among the people that every postmaster in the State will sooner or later be ousted by the new administration, and there seems to be a dozen or more applicants for every post office within the district. There are those, too, who believe that a Congressman will have full power in making the new selections, when, as a matter of fact, in a great many instances the Congressman has absolutely no say as to who shall fill these positions.

For instance, all of the fourth class postmasters are now appointed only after standing a civil service examination, and unless the new administration changes its policy along this line, there will be absolutely nothing that the Congressman can do in the way of selecting postmasters. There are many post offices in this State where the salary is less than \$1,000, and these come under the civil service.

## AMAZING COST OF WAR.

### Some Idea of the Cost of Keeping Up Vast Armies.

An estimate was recently made of the cost of a great European war which should involve the important countries of Europe, says a London special. The figures in the estimates were most impressive. There would be under arms something like 22,000,000 men. At a conservative estimate the cost of keeping these men would be between two and three dollars a day per man. All this would be quite aside from the damage which would be done by such tremendous forces coming into conflict and the work which would be left undone, when these many millions of men became parasites instead of workers.

### Marries Sweetheart's Mother.

### Irving Volkes, 19 years old, of Dover Plains, N. Y., after courting the young daughter of Mrs. Amapda Colby, aged 69 years, changed his mind and decided to ask the widow for her hand. He was accepted. The woman owns a fine country home and is said to be very wealthy. Volkes is a caretaker.

### Sixteen Killed by Snow.

### At Christiania, Norway, sixteen persons were killed by an avalanche which overwhelmed three armies in the Gudbrands valley in Southern Norway Thursday.

## OFFICE SEEKERS LEAVE

### IT DOES NO GOOD TO REMAIN AT THE CAPITOL.

## SOUTHBOUND TRAINS BRING MANY DISAPPOINTED ONES WHO HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO LAND BERTHS.

The Washington correspondent of The State says every train leaving Washington, going in a southerly direction, carries on its lists of passengers many disgruntled and much disappointed office seekers. Some of these came to Washington just after Christmas, when congress assembled, and others came to the inauguration, and still other have arrived since. They are going home because they have become thoroughly convinced that the national capital is a very expensive place in which to live while waiting for the plum tree to shake.

The home-goers are not from any one state, or from any one section of the country, for that matter, although it is true that, for obvious reasons, more of them are from the South than elsewhere.

But there is something else the job hunters have recently discovered. They have become convinced that it will do them no good to remain in Washington. One having placed their interests in the hands of their respective congressmen there is little else that can now be done. Secretary Bryan will not return to his office for some time from his Western trip and several of the other cabinet members expect to be away more or less during the early spring months. Added to this is the friendly advice handed out to the weary waiters by the congressmen that longer tarrying here would be of no avail.

There is much dissatisfaction among some of those who have been disappointed, but this was to be expected. It was never contemplated by those well informed that the new administration would summarily turn out former employees and office holders to make room for others, but this fact apparently does not suit many of these now turning their faces homeward.

Many of them will go back to their places with alluring stories of what they did in the national capital while waiting for something to "turn up," glad, no doubt, that after all they are at home again. Many appointments are going to be made but not just now. In time the plum tree will shake for keeps but that will come with the extra session of congress.

## RUNAWAY MUTE WOUNDED.

### His Silence Caused Suspicion and He Was Shot.

Suspected of sinister intention because of his silence, Louis Duncan, 14 years old, a runaway deaf mute from the State Institute at Cedar Springs, was shot by T. M. Ross, aged 62 years, when the boy called at Mr. Ross' home on the outskirts of Spartanburg Sunday night to beg a drink of water.

Miss Elizabeth Ross was aroused from slumber by a knock on the door. When she opened it she saw a dim figure in the dark, which made no sound, but waved his arms. Miss Ross recoiled, screaming with fright. Her father jumped from bed, snatched a shot gun and stepped out of the house to repel the supposed intruder, who backed off.

The old man called to him to halt, but there was no answer. The figure commenced to run and the old man fired. They found the boy lying in a little crumpled heap, conscious but mute. He was taken to the Spartanburg Hospital, where it was said that he would soon recover. He is a son of Walter Duncan, of near Greenville.

## HEROINE BRANDED AS THIEF.

### Charged With Theft of \$600 Worth of Jewelry From Employers.

Mae Benlein, sixteen years of age, acclaimed as a heroine after carrying two children from a burning house on March 10, is under arrest at New York now on suspicion that she took valuable things that were in a closet touched by the flames. The girl is a nurse in the employ of George H. Murray, a broker residing at Queens. Two of the Murray children were apparently rescued by the girl during the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Murray. The grateful parents told the girl her salary would be increased as soon as the family was established in a new home. Investigation to learn the origin of the fire disclosed that \$600 worth of jewelry was missing.

### Marriage Creates Sensation.

A runaway marriage in Washington created a sensation Saturday, and as a result Mrs. Anna Middleton, wealthy and prominent in society is prostrated while her daughter now, Mrs. William P. Story, says that she defiantly "does not care what the people say." The couple were married December 17 last. The marriage only leaked out Saturday.

### Taxicab Bandits Rounded Up.

Joseph Taylor, a dapper cane-twirling young man, who coolly confessed to the police of New York Monday night that he is the leader of a band of taxicab bandits, is expected by the police to make revelations which will lead to further arrests. Besides Taylor, ten men are held as the result of the detectives' work.

### Set on Fire by Pipe.

At Elmore, Ind., Mrs. Wm. Snee, 80 years old, while smoking a pipe Wednesday night allowed some of the burning tobacco to drop on her dress. Before other members of the family could reach her she had been so severely burned that she died a few hours later.

## SOME PLAIN TALK

### BY THE COMMANDANT OF CONFEDERATE HOME

## REFORM BADLY NEEDED

J. P. Caldwell Tells of the Discipline and Administration of Affairs at the Institution and Submits Some Letters and Testimony Bearing on the Same.

J. P. Caldwell, former commandant of the Confederate home, sent the following report to the board of commissioners at the meeting Tuesday afternoon.

Gentlemen: Having discharged the duties of commandant of the Confederate home from December 8, 1911, to March 5, 1912, and not knowing my present relation to the said infirmary, I beg to submit to you this communication, which is also my official report.

I have seen in the papers the statement that I tendered my resignation at the meeting of the board March 4 and also the statement that Maj. Richardson, when asked why I was "ousted," said that when I appeared before the legislative investigating committee I admitted that I could not "hold the job." Also, I have read that Maj. Richardson and Dr. Butler, who have been active members of the board and at the same time salaried officers of the institution, have resigned from the board, on account of the "new law." Also, in the newspaper report of the meeting of the board I read that the board has resolved on a "reduction of expenses as much as possible."

It is not true that I have ever tendered my resignation. I surrendered the duties of the office pending the further meeting and the action of the board, because of two communications placed in my hands on March 5, signed, the one by Dr. Butler, still acting as a member of the board, and the other by Maj. Richardson, who also was still acting, apparently, as a member of the board, although both said to me that they had resigned from the board and they wanted me to resign too.

These communications are as follows:

"Columbia, S. C., March 4, 1913.

"Mr. J. P. Caldwell, Confederate Home, Columbia, S. C.

"Dear Sir: The board of commissioners of the Confederate infirmary at their regular session in Columbia to-day decided that they would install a new administrative policy as to their minds the present administrative policy is too expensive and is not bringing the most satisfactory results. It has instructed me to inform you that the new administrative policy of the board of commissioners would not require a commandant.

"I therefore, at the instance of the board of commissioners of the Confederate infirmary, request your immediate resignation.

"Yours very truly,

F. W. P. Butler,

"Secretary."

"Columbia S. C., March 5, 1913.

"Mr. J. P. Caldwell:

"Please turn over to Mr. Black all books, papers and any other matter pertaining to the home.

"H. W. Richardson,

"Chairman and Treasurer."

I understand from Mr. Black and the communication of Maj. Richardson and from the newspapers that Mr. Black took my place as commandant, temporarily, although he is an inmate of the infirmary. But from Dr. Butler I understood that there would be no commandant after my resignation. I do not know my present status. However, I hereby tender to the new board my resignation, to do with as they see fit. I do not mean to indicate that I wish to retire from the position or from the work, and my application is placed before the board of commissioners for the chief executive office of the infirmary under their new management. I am glad to see the prospect of a new management, free from the dictation and control of interested parties.

I have kept a record of the daily attendance of the inmates of the home, and the average is 56 and a fraction, which I will say is 57. As \$17,000 was appropriated for maintenance, this would make the cost per inmate on the average nearly \$300—not counting the repairs and upkeep of the buildings, for which the appropriation under the recent management was for the year 1912, \$3,000. This is in contrast with the testimony of Maj. Richardson (page 28 of house journal), as follows:

"Q. Well, now, what is the actual cost for the feeding and clothing and caring for an old veteran over there for 12 months? A. Well, the diet is about—I think I have got it down here—about 25 cents per day for board, and the clothing and so forth—I think I have it all down there."

The maintenance has been too expensive—but it has been too much going to salaries. It would seem that my testimony along that line is the real cause of the attempt to cut off my head. I testified the truth, as follows (p. 77):

"Q. This one question, captain: If you have discharged your duties and Mrs. Nixon has discharged her duties, is there anything left for Maj. Richardson to do, except perhaps, to come over there and look a little and sign checks? A. No, there ain't; that is \$100 a month throw away."

The legislative committee took this view and unanimously reported that it was useless to employ Maj. Richardson in addition to a commandant, and that "two men are being employed to do what one could do."

The committee unanimously added

## SAYS MADERO WAS SHOT

### WHILE SAUREZ WAS STRANGLING IN NATIONAL PALACE.

## COLONEL MANUEL ALCAIDE MAKES STRANGING REVELATIONS—"REPORTED ASSAULT ONLY FARUCIAL RUSE."

Colonel Manuel Blanche Alcaide, publisher of The New Era, a City of Mexico newspaper generally regarded as the mouthpiece of the late President Madero's administration, arrived at San Francisco Thursday with the assertion that he is "in a position to prove" that Madero was shot to death and that Vice-President Saurez was strangled in the national palace on the night of February 22, and their bodies taken to the prison in an automobile.

"The reported assault by the guard," said Alcaide, "was merely a farcical ruse and a part of the plot. When the automobile was fired upon guards were only pouring lead into the dead bodies of the president and vice-president, who were murdered in the palace, hours before."

Colonel Alcaide described himself as an intimate friend of Madero. His mission in this country, he said, would be to expose the plot which brought about the Diaz uprising and the deaths of Madero and Saurez.

Colonel Alcaide asserted the news of Madero's fate was known in Washington before the hour named in the official version as the time of the alleged attempt to rescue him.

"As a matter of fact," said he, "President Madero and Vice-President Saurez were killed between 8 and 9:30 o'clock City of Mexico time, on the night of February 22. The president was shot from behind and the powder burned his neck. Saurez was choked to death. His secretary, Fernandez de la Reguera, saw the body two days later and there were finger marks on the throat. One eye had been forced from its socket and the tongue protruded."

Colonel Alcaide was positive in his assertion that Madame Madero had told him there was no hope for her husband, basing their fear on an interview she had with American Ambassador Wilson, on the forenoon of February 22.

(p. 14):

"And in this connection we wish to put the stamp of our disapproval upon the practice of members of the commission electing themselves to or holding salaried positions."

If money is to be saved, as it should be, the positions to be abolished are not that of commandant, but the position specially created for the chairman at a salary of \$100 a month, if he and Dr. Butler admit that the "present administrative policy is too expensive, and is not bringing the most satisfactory results," as stated in the communication handed to me, they have resigned from the office. The responsibility for the failure must rest not with me but with Maj. Richardson, who in his testimony said (p. 39): "I run the whole concern. I am in charge of the whole business; everything comes under my supervision."

The legislative committee found that "there does not seem to be any head to the institution" (p. 14). This is because the chairman, Maj. Richardson, took authority that did not belong to him and interfered with the commandant in the latter's duties without performing any systematic duties himself. Maj. Richardson in his testimony claims to have done everything, and he thus ignores the plain rules laid down by the board March 11, 1912, which define the commandant's duties as follows:

"Second Commandant, who will act as caretaker, control the inmates, attend to the policing of the grounds and premises, look after and care for the property and stock, attend to planting and trucking, report to and act in conjunction with the chairman and any other duties which the chairman may see proper to assign."

He also ignores the duties of the matron, laid down in the said rules, to wit:

"Third Matron, who will do the purchasing for the home, employ the servants, supervise the kitchen, dining room and all other domestic duties the chairman may see proper to define and at all times have the right to call upon the commandant to cooperate with her in the discharge of her duties."

I may be permitted to call to the attention of the board that before Maj. Richardson had known that I would tell the legislative committee—in reply to its questions—that his salary was a useless expense to the State, he spoke very highly of me in his testimony before the legislative committee (p. 39):

"Q. . . . He is commandant . . . don't you think he is rather lax in discipline?"

"A. Well, senator, I would say he errs at all it is in that line. He is too kind-hearted. Not that he is not a very determined brave man and as just a man as I ever saw in my life."

In conclusion, I agree with the board that the expenses of the home ought to be cut by cutting out useless salaries, and I hereby offer to take charge of the infirmary at a salary of \$100 a month and do the work now done by treasurer, commandant and matron, costing now \$220 a month, and I will give bond. But I must have full control of all subordinates, responsible only to the board.

Respectfully submitted,

J. Pat Caldwell,

Columbia, March 18.

### Evidence of Sea Tragedy.

Fragments of wreckage picked up Monday on the coast of Norway gave conclusive evidence that the German steamer Peruvia, with its crew of 28 officers and men, was lost in a storm there some time ago.

## HEAR OTHER SIDE

### OTHER BOARD MEMBERS SEND HOT REJOINER

## SAYS DICKERT WAS OFF

### The Reply to the Colonel's Reference to Grafting at the Confederate Home is a Warm Number and Will No Doubt Call for a Warm Reply From Him.

The Columbia Record says A. W. Todd, J. T. Crews, M. C. Welch and J. G. Long Sr., members of the board of commissioners of the Confederate Soldiers' Home, Wednesday issued a signed statement to the people of South Carolina, saying that when D. A. Dickert of Newberry, the fifth member of the board of commissioners, gave out a newspaper interview Tuesday, in which he intimated, among other things, that there was "grafting" going on at the Soldiers' home, he "was in such a condition that we hold him wholly irresponsible for his action or statement," to quote the statement.

"He was drunk, plain drunk," said A. W. Todd Wednesday morning, when he handed a Record reporter the statement. The statement follows:

To the People of South Carolina:

As members of the board of commissioners of the Confederate Infirmary of the State, we resent most positively the statement published this day in the Columbia State newspaper in reference to the meeting of the board the 18th instant.

We want to state that Col. Dickert was in such a condition that we hold him wholly irresponsible for his action or statement.

(Signed) J. G. Long, Chairman.

A. W. Todd, J. T. Crews, M. C. Welch.

A Record reporter was called to room 220 at the Imperial hotel Wednesday morning and given the above statement. Present in the room were J. G. Long Sr., A. W. Todd, Maj. H. W. Richardson, Dr. F. W. P. Butler, Charles H. Highley, an auditor; later M. C. Welch, a member of the board of commissioners, came in and affixed his signature to the statement printed above. J. T. Crews, another member of the board of commissioners, was telegraphed to in Laurens, and he authorized the signature of his name to the statement.

A. W. Todd said Wednesday morning: "The board met at the Confederate home for the purpose of reorganizing. Col. Dickert nominated Capt. Long for temporary chairman and J. T. Crews for secretary. I then moved that the management of the home stand as it is until the books could be audited and that the auditors report be made at the April meeting of the board. Col. Dickert charged that we had framed up to retain 'graters' in office and he objected to keeping the present officers; he said he wanted new officers."

"After the meeting had ended Mrs. Mixson, the matron, came in the room. Col. Dickert was mad and said: 'I'll whip the whole d— bunch.' He also said that Mrs. Mixson had put herself in a man's place and that he 'would beat her too'. Mrs. Mixson wanted to resign her position and we had to beg her to remain."

Several who were present at the hotel Wednesday morning said that Col. Dickert wanted the position of commandant to be given to a Dr. Wicker of Newberry, and that at the meeting of the board on March 4, Col. Dickert suggested Mr. Wicker for commandant at a salary of \$110 per month. The minutes of the meeting show that the motion was put and lost. It was stated that Mr. Wicker was in Columbia with Col. Dickert Wednesday.

Major H. W. Richardson, superintendent of the Confederate home, said Wednesday morning: "When Col. Dickert intimated that there was 'grafting' at the home I demanded a complete auditing of the books and we have employed Mr. Charles H. Highley to do this work."

Replying to the statement accredited to Col. Dickert that he was not present at the board meeting when Major Richardson and Dr. F. W. P. Butler "claimed they were elected," Major Richardson said that Col. Dickert has been on the board for two years and has never attended but three meetings.

Effort was made Wednesday to get into communication with Col. Dickert but he could not be found. He left the Jerome hotel early Thursday morning, presumably to go to his home in Newberry.

Col. Dickert said yesterday that he had resigned as a member of the board of commissioners and that the governor had refused to accept his resignation. The governor was out of the city Wednesday and his stenographer said he did not know whether or not Col. Dickert's resignation had been accepted.

### Five Bodies Recovered From Ruins.

Workmen Thursday continued their work to recover bodies believed to have been buried beneath wreckage of the Malcolm Canning Co.'s main building at Medicine Hat, Alberta, when it was destroyed by fire and a gas explosion late Wednesday. Only five bodies have been found, but there were persistent rumors that 30 employees were in the building when the walls fell. A small blaze started after a broken gas main filled the main building with fumes. Property loss has been estimated as high as \$100,000.