

TILLMAN'S SPEECH

DELIVERED IN UNITED STATES SENATE MONDAY

SEES NATIONS DECAY

Senior Senator Scores Woman Suffrage—Says Country Needs Good Mothers More Than Purifiers of Politics—Touches on Divorce Evil and Caminetti-Diggs Case.

For the first time since the illness which almost caused his death, Senator Tillman Monday delivered a real speech in the Senate in open session. There was a good attendance on the floor and in the galleries. The subject of the speech and vigorous manner in its delivery (although the Senator read from the manuscript which he had previously dictated) interested the audience greatly and constituted a welcome diversion from the tedium of the tariff debate. Comment in Washington was that the speech sounded exactly like the Tillman of old.

While Senator Tillman was explaining South Carolina's attitude towards divorce in contrast with that of her neighbors, Senator Overman, of North Carolina, interrupted to explain that the previous looseness of the divorce law in his State has been corrected. Senator Bacon undertook to make a statement with reference to Georgia, whereupon Senator Tillman down, remarking that he would let Mr. Bacon make the speech. This sarcasm had its effect in checking interruption and Senator Tillman resumed the thread of his fiery discourse, which was in full as follows:

Mr. President: A few days ago I asked permission of the Senate to insert in the Record and to have printed as a public document an article entitled "The Mission of Woman," by Dr. Alfred Bledsoe. When the Record appeared the next morning it was found that the article in question contained what many Senators thought was an unkind and unjust reference to Northern women. I had not read the entire article before submitting it to the Senate. I had read only the first part, and was struck by the force of the historical references quoted in it as to the cause of the decay and fall of Rome. I felt that the article was very opportunistic just at this time, and that was why I wanted it given circulation in the Record and printed as a public document. On discovering the attitude of my brother Senators toward it, which I can readily see was natural, if not justifiable, I promptly joined them in requesting that it be expunged from the Record. I wished to avoid even the appearance of harboring mean thought or uncharitable sentiments toward the women of the North. Some of the very finest women I have ever known were Northern women and good women, thank God, are not confined to any section of our great country. They are to be found everywhere in the United States, and they will be the greatest factors in saving our civilization from degeneration and destruction.

The expunging of the article from the Record did not prevent its reaching every part of the United States, for the copies containing it had been mailed before the action of the Senate ordering it to be expunged and countermanding the order for it to be printed as a public document had been taken.

Comments more or less vitriolic, and some of them wholly unjust and unfair, have come to me through the mail. I have been astounded to see how much ignorance has been shown. Some of the most scholarly Northern magazines and periodicals, like the Independent, whose editors ought to be ashamed of their ignorance, discuss "The Mission of Woman" as though it had just appeared, instead of having been published forty odd years ago. I have received a number of requests for copies of "The Mission of Woman"; and I am sorry that the Senate refused to have it printed as a public document, because the action of the Senate expunging it from the permanent Record only attracted attention to it more and caused people to be curious to see what had stirred up all the row in Washington.

Further Explanation.

I have investigated the matter fully, and feel that in justice both to Dr. Bledsoe and to myself I ought to make a further statement. He was a profound scholar, a courteous gentleman and a Godly man; and I feel that it is due his memory to explain fully how the article came to be written, and under what circumstances it was given publicity. Dr. Bledsoe died in 1877. So nothing that has been, or will be, said about "The Mission of Woman" here or elsewhere, will affect him in the slightest. He has gone, "somewhere past the sunset and the night," to a land where worldly praises can not please nor worldly censures wound or crush. But I want to clear his memory and his name from any suspicion of sectional narrowness of any kind, and above all of narrowness and bigotry towards the women of any part of our common country. A chief tenet of the school in which he was reared was chivalrous respect and reverence for women; and to him a good woman, wherever and under whatever circumstances she might live, was a superior being, a sort of divinity whose high and holy purpose was to earth was to bear, to rear and to mould man into the image of his Maker. In sadness, not in anger, he saw, or thought he saw, Northern women surrendering their divinity and high privileges for mere human rights, and as an honest man, true

DYNAMITE AT WINDOW

MAYOR GAYNOR OF NEW YORK, WAS IN DANGER.

Explosion at City Hall Prevented by Strip of Wool Wound Tightly Around Base of Fuse.

A deadly charge of dynamite, three whole ten-inch sticks and two halves, with a fuse and detonator, was discovered Thursday afternoon near Mayor Gaynor's office window in the City Hall at New York. The bureau of combustibles found that the explosive was 40 per cent dynamite, the regulation blasting proportion, and the amount found would, if exploded, have wrecked the City Hall.

The Mayor was in his office when the dynamite was discovered by a citizen passing through City Hall Park. Mr. Gaynor evinced little interest when told of the explosives and remained apparently undisturbed at his desk while police officers hurriedly drew a cordon around the dynamite to keep the crowd back.

Mr. Gaynor frequently receives threatening letters, but he would make no statement regarding the possible connection between any previous threat by mail and the dynamite found. It is just three months ago last year that he was shot in the back by a crank and so badly wounded that for several days it was feared he would die.

Close to the explosive was a piece of Chinese punk and several partly burned matches. The dynamite and fuse were wrapped in a piece of heavy cambric. The cloth resembled the fillets worn by Italian women of the working class.

Experts of the bureau of combustibles said the only thing that prevented a disastrous explosion was the presence of a strip of wool wound so tightly about the base of the fuse that a spark could not reach the detonator. An edge of one dynamite stick was scorched.

Police authorities say laborers sometimes carelessly drop dynamite sticks near their blasting operations. There is an excavation shaft on the Broadway side of City Hall Park leading to the new subway construction. Detectives are making a close investigation of this location, although contractors declare they do not use 40 per cent dynamite in their operations.

to the training he had received from his own mother and to the ideals which that training had engendered, he kindly, but firmly, spoke his sentiments.

The article first appeared in print in 1871, in the October number of the Southern Review, one of the broadest and most scholarly periodicals of its day. It was the lineal descendant of the once famous DeBow's Review. From 1846 until the close of the civil war this later magazine was a leading exponent of the hopes and aspirations of the South; and when it, mortally wounded, as it were, by the collapse and fall of the Southern Confederacy, suspended publication shortly after the end of the war, the Southern Review was founded to take its place. Dr. Bledsoe was chosen editor of the new periodical, and it was his review of the then new published "History of Morals," by Lecky, which led him to write "The Mission of Woman." The last chapter of Lecky's history is a very brilliant and profound exposition of the condition, social rights and political privileges of women in all ages. The criticism as it appeared in the Southern Review had been reprinted in pamphlet form by some admirer of Dr. Bledsoe; and Senator Johnson, of Alabama, (now, alas! gone from us to his long resting place,) and had come into possession of a copy. He showed it to me and asked me to have it printed as a public document. I glanced through it hurriedly and was so forcibly impressed by the author's apt application of Lecky's facts to the question of woman suffrage, divorce, and materialism, now so apparent everywhere, that I asked to have it printed in the Record as well as a public document; for I thought it could not be given too wide publicity because the country needs educating along these lines more than any other just at this time.

Day of the Carpetbagger.

But Lecky's History was only the occasion of "The Mission of Woman." The real reason for its being written was undoubtedly the deplorable condition of Southern politics at that time. As Senators will remember, the reconstruction of the South was completed in 1868. Universal suffrage had been decreed by Congress, and men with Federal uniforms on their backs and rifles in their hands marshalled the newly freed blacks to the polls, and directed how they should cast their ballots. Thus, under "the leadership of Thad Stevens and others, the Northern fanatics sowed the seed, and by 1871 the harvest of evils began to ripen. The South, prostrate and bleeding at every pore, her past a hopeless memory of better times, her present a slough of despond, and her future a hideous nightmare—the South, I say, was literally wallowing in violence, corruption, honesty and political debauchery. It was pitiful. The great South, "than which no fairer land hath fired a poet's lay," was become a loathsome region, full of hideous sights and sounds and things unholly. Negroes, very few of whom could read or write, and some of them not three generations removed from the jungles of Africa, controlled our Legislatures, while white scoundrels and thieves from the North ruled the negroes and robbed our people through them. Many of the magistrates and judges were

(Continued on last page.)

MEXICO STILL FIRM

LIND IS WELL RECEIVED BUT CAN MAKE NO PROGRESS

MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Is Being Prepared by President Wilson Who Intends to Answer Huerta's Intimation That His Attitude is a Partisan One, Not Backed by the People.

President Wilson was at work Thursday night on a special message which he probably will read to both houses of Congress Monday, relating in detail to negotiations conducted through his personal representative, John Lind, with the Huerta government in Mexico. The decision to make a comprehensive statement on the situation after the President had about concluded that negotiations between Mr. Lind and Provisional President Huerta, since the exchange of notes, had developed no new basis for discussion.

With his message the President will present the two notes, setting forth the American suggestions to the Huerta government and its reply. Should he read the document himself, which he is being urged to do by members of his Cabinet and to which idea he is strongly inclined, it will be the first time since the days of George Washington that a President has communicated a matter of foreign policy in person to the legislative branch of the government.

There was a well defined belief in official circles that President Wilson thinks the reading of an address which will lay the American viewpoint and the Huerta contentions before the Congress and the people of this country, and which also will be made public to the world generally, can not but have an important effect on the situation in Mexico.

Intimations are contained in Provisional President Huerta's reply to the American note presented by John Lind that President Wilson is not backed up by Congress or the American people in his stand against recognition of the Huerta government.

Referring to attacks on the Washington administration by members of Congress and pointing to the official recommendations of Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson, Huerta declares he is entitled to be recognized. He holds that the Democrat party's power is temporary, and argues that recognition of his government is a partisan question in the United States. He intimates that he reaches his conclusion on private advices from Washington.

The President's message is expected to be a partial answer to the intimations of Provisional President Huerta in his note that President Wilson stands out alone in his Mexican policy and unsupported generally in Congress.

The first refutation of this Huerta supposition came in the Senate Thursday when prominent Republicans vigorously upheld the hands of the President. The expressions of confidence in the wisdom and good faith of President Wilson were made by several Republican leaders in succession after Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, Republican, had introduced a resolution to require the President to place United States troops in Mexico to protect Americans. No action was taken on the resolution. The view at the White House and State department was that such a move in effect would be an act of war.

Though negotiations between John Lind and Provisional President Huerta are continuing on a cordial personal basis neither side is receding from its position. Alternative means are already under consideration. No definite course has been formulated, but the policy which at present is under consideration and is most likely to be adopted is one of absolute non-interference.

The American government under such a policy would continue to deny arms to both sides, would withdraw Americans from trouble zones, insist on proper protection to property and lives, and, in effect, let the Mexicans continue their controversy on the battlefield.

The administration is determined against intervention or war, and the other alternative, friendly mediation, apparently has failed. Officials at Washington believe the United States through the mission of Mr. Lind will have satisfied foreign governments generally of its desire to bring about peace and they do not conceive that there will be any pressure to bring about intervention.

Carried Off by an Eagle.

An enormous eagle carried off the four-year-old child of a woodcutter while it was playing near him in the forest in the vicinity of Andover, Switzerland. A large hole of humper, accompanied by dogs searched the roads fixed caused the unfavorable trace of the eagle or its prey.

Death Kept Secret.

The will of Mrs. Jocelyn-Claggett, of St. Louis, contained the clause that none of the relatives should be notified of her death until after the funeral. Then their shares of the \$12,000 estate was to be sent them. Mrs. Claggett did not want a big funeral.

White Man Killed.

John F. Hall, a prominent turpentine operator living near Hazelhurst, Ga., was shot in the leg Wednesday night by a negro woman dressed in men's clothing. After shooting Mr. Hall the woman took poison, ending her life.

Diggs Found Guilty.

In eloping with Marsha Warrington from Sacramento, Cal., to Reno, Nevada, Maury I. Diggs, who was guilty of violating the Mann act, according to the verdict of the jury that tried him.

BLEASE AND PARDONS

WHAT A FRIENDLY NEWSPAPER SAYS ABOUT IT.

Interesting Story Printed About the Governor in a Paper That Has Always Supported Him.

Under the caption "Will Governor Blease Be a Candidate for Any Office in Campaign Next Summer?" and with headlines four columns wide and extending nearly half way down the front page, the Anderson Intelligencer, which has been one of the few newspapers in the State to support the Governor through thick and thin, printed on Tuesday a story that will, no doubt, be read with interest by the people of South Carolina, particularly in view of the oft-repeated declaration of the Governor that he will be in the race for the United States Senate. The article seems to have been based on several paroles recently issued to Anderson County prisoners, and is as follows:

That Governor Cole L. Blease will not be a candidate for office next summer is the opinion of many leading Anderson County Blease supporters. Recent actions of the Governor in extending executive clemency, affecting Anderson County, is the cause of this belief, and it is shared by many of the most prominent Blease men of the county.

Actions of the Governor in these instances were a complete surprise, as much so here as anywhere in the State, and his supporters are lined up now on both sides. Friends of the now paroled claim that his action in releasing them from the Penitentiary will strengthen him, while others are as thoroughly confident that it will lose for him in this county at least 2,000 votes. The whole matter has resolved itself into this:

Many of Governor Blease's most influential supporters are openly condemning him for his recent actions, and declaring they will fight him if he ever again offers for office; while on the other hand, large numbers who have heretofore been lukewarm towards him, because he had not taken favorable action in the cases of their imprisoned friends, now declare they will take off their coats and pull for Blease for the Senate.

It is being freely talked by many Blease and Anti-Blease men that the Governor sees the handwriting on the wall and has determined to clean out the Penitentiary. Some few in the ranks of his strongest supporters are of the opinion that he will throw wide the gates of the Penitentiary before he leaves the Governor's chair. But this extreme view is taken by only a few.

The Intelligencer does not care to express itself on the recent paroles, especially on the more noted one, since it has friends on both sides. Every citizen is familiar with the facts and will express himself in either favoring or condemning this particular act as well as the Governor's whole course during his administration, at the polls in the next election, in case the Governor offers for office. He has that right, and the Governor himself has declared that, God permitting him to live until that time and his health to be retained, he certainly will be a candidate for a seat in the Senate of the United States.

CHARLESTON BOYS DROWN.

Three Go Down When Sail Boat is Capsized by Wind.

When their frail sail bateau capsized Thursday morning about 10 o'clock, off the point of Folly Island, Toby Hernandez, of Coles Island; William Walker, of Charleston; and Burman Grimbail, of James Island, were drowned. The young men, who were about nineteen years of age, were out for a lark in the bateau. They had not long left Coles Island. The overturning of the bateau was witnessed by Mr. George W. Walter, father of one of the boys; Dr. J. Walter Burn and others, and immediate efforts were made to go to the rescue of the young men. Mr. Arthur Lynch's gasoline yacht, with a cruising party, was passing soon after and this was hailed by Capt. Hernandez. A rescue party hurried to the scene, but on arriving there could find no trace of the young men or of their bateau. It was thought that their bodies had been carried out to sea by the powerful tide.

Negro Kills Georgia Man.

J. C. Marchant, a farmer, was shot and killed at Greenville, Ga., Wednesday by Falter Brewster, a negro, whom Marchant was bringing to Greenville for trial on a trivial charge. Brewster jumped from Marchant's buggy, rushed into a negro's house by the roadside and procured a shotgun. He chased Marchant around the house for several minutes finally killing him.

After Mob Leaders.

Foreman Query, of the Spartanburg grand jury, said Thursday that he would do all in his power to bring the leaders of the mob which stormed the jail Monday night to justice.

Negro Kills Girl.

Goldie Winkfield, a negro, attacked and murdered Estill Potter, the 13-year old daughter of Newton Potter, his employer, on a farm near Lexington, Mo. The negro fled, pursued by armed citizens.

Seven Are Drowned.

Seven persons were killed when the government steamer Henry Bosse was overturned in a heavy wind storm in the middle of a narrow channel of the Mississippi River. Seven other persons escaped by clinging to parts of the boat until rescued.

Negro Kills Rival.

John Hemphill, a well known negro bricklayer of Greenwood, was shot and killed Tuesday night by Perry Williams, a negro. Williams, it is said, upon returning home unexpectedly and finding Hemphill in his house with his wife killed him.

WOMAN DESTROY WOMAN

SENATOR TILLMAN TALKS ON WOMAN VOTING.

He Says Ultimately Politics Will Destroy Woman, Which Means Doom of the Republic.

Senator Tillman, showing some of the former vigor that won for him the soubriquet of "Pitchfork Ben", attacked woman suffrage in a Senate speech Monday.

"It is a beautiful dream," said he, "that female suffrage will purify politics. The vital and important thing for us to consider is the effect on women themselves. We had better endure the evils of corruption in politics and debauchery in our government, rather than bring about a condition which will mar the beauty and dim the lustre of the glorious womanhood to which we have been accustomed all our lives.

"We can better afford to have degraded and corrupt politics than to have both in ever increasing degree, as was the case in Rome, would make the world so unacceptably horrible, as well as so corrupt, that good men and women both would disappear from the face of the earth and civilization would be blotted out like it was in the dark ages, after the fall of Rome.

"I am so thoroughly a convert to the belief that you can not touch pitch without being defiled, that I shudder to think of the consequences to the womanhood of America, should suffrage become universal, taking in both sexes and all races. Yet, the experiment is going to be tried, I fear."

Senator Tillman said the demand of woman for suffrage was growing too fast to be stopped by "old fogies," like himself and that it was apparent the men of the country would give them what they demanded, "even though it be to their ultimate injury."

"I believe woman will improve politics," he said, "but ultimately politics will destroy her as we know her and love her; and when our good women are no longer to be found and we have lost the breed, the doom of the republic is near."

Senator Tillman included in his speech a vigorous attack upon the divorce law and referred to the Diggs-Caminetti white slave cases in California.

"We have had women in South Carolina and throughout the South," he said, "but the habits of our people and their customs, inherited from our forefathers, make it dangerous to 'monkey with men's workin'." "Some Northern people call us barbarians. If the California men had our customs, Diggs and Caminetti would not be alive now, because they would have been shot like dogs, and the fathers of the girls they have ruined would be acquitted almost without the jury leaving the box."

"The unwritten law is the best law to protect women's virtue," that I know of. The more I think about the Diggs-Caminetti case, the more outraged I grow at the state of morals and society, which not only permits such crimes, but encourages them."

BRUTE KILLS WIFE.

Who Was on Her Knees Pleading for Mercy.

While on her knees pleading pitifully for her life, Mrs. Ethel Denson, of Key West, was shot to death on the streets of Tampa, Fla., on Thursday by her husband, Bennie Denson. Two negroes, who claim to be eyewitnesses to the tragedy, were afraid to interfere.

Denson, who followed his wife from Key West several weeks ago, discovered her working in a restaurant on Franklin street. It is said that he threatened to kill her if she did not return with him. When Mrs. Denson was waiting just outside the door, and started after her. She outran him three blocks, but fell on her knees exhausted. Denson rushed up, and without a word, fired two shots, either of which would have been fatal, physicians say. Denson has not been captured.

STEAMER WRECKED.

Ship "State of California" Strikes Alaskan Rock.

The steamer "State of California", of the Pacific Coast Company, is a total loss in Gambier Bay, Stephen's Passage, Alexander Archipelago, Alaska. Mrs. E. C. Ward, wife of the assistant manager of the company, and her daughter perished. The vessel was bound from Seattle for Skagway.

Seven members of the crew also lost their lives. Miss Lillie B. Ward, daughter of the assistant general manager, was alive when picked up on a raft, but she died from exposure. The tragedy resulted from the vessel's striking an uncharted rock. Twenty-five passengers of the "State of California" are dead. It is reported in a message from Juneau.

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LIND DOING WELL

HE MAKES KNOWN HIS MESSAGE TO MEXICO

WAS KINDLY RECEIVED

Huerta Undergoes a Change, and According to Official Statement of the Mexican Foreign Minister the Proposal Will be Discussed and Replied to.

The Huerta government, through conferences in Mexico City between John Lind, President's Wilson's personal representative, and Foreign Minister Gamboa, now knows the viewpoint of the United States and its desires for only a peaceful and friendly solution of Mexico's trouble. The formal communication Mr. Lind bears was handed to Mexico Monday when it also will be transmitted to diplomatic representatives of foreign powers in Washington.

What the result of publishing these views will be, officials at Washington did not venture to predict. They have no assurances that the Huerta government will accept them, but they believe the spirit thus far shown by the Huerta officials justifies a hopeful feeling for the success of Mr. Lind's mission.

Observers of the situation generally look for a pronouncement of some kind from Huerta immediately following the presentation of President Wilson's message through Mr. Lind. It is expected in diplomatic circles that President Huerta will formally announce a call for an early election even setting the date.

Constitutionalists hitherto have claimed they would not engage in any election in which the Huerta government exercised control over the election machinery. The possibility of an agreement, however, for the non-partisan committee to conduct the election is being discussed and should the situation actually progress to that point it may be that informal efforts will be made by Mr. Lind to secure participation by the Constitutionalists in such a plan.

Information, however, of only the vaguest character has been forthcoming from officials as to the eventualities that would follow a possible objection of President Wilson's ideas by the Huerta government. There is no intention at present of lifting the embargo on arms; in fact, the President is said to have taken a strong position against it, at least until all peaceful means of settlement have been exhausted.

There is a confident and conspicuous feeling of optimism, however, among administration officials that a peaceful settlement is in sight, though they admit the delicacy of the situation forbids any detailed discussions at this time of the circumstances on which their hopes are based.

Federico Gamboa, the Mexican minister of foreign affairs, Saturday gave out the first statement made by any Mexican official regarding the message sent to Provisional President Huerta to President Wilson, through his personal representative, John Lind.

Minister Gamboa said the Mexican government would give consideration to the communication presented by Mr. Lind and after fully discussing it would make a reply.

This procedure is contrary to the opinion held generally the past week regarding the Mexican government's attitude, it being assumed in view of Gen. Huerta's note of August 6, in which he characterized Mr. Lind as being persona non grata unless he brought proper credentials and recognition of the Huerta administration, that any message the ex-governor brought would be ignored.

At Mexico City on Monday it was officially stated that the United States government has been given until midnight by President Huerta to recognize Mexico.

The government is not specific in the public announcement as to what course then will be pursued but it is understood that it means the severing of all relations between the two countries.

Provisional President Huerta replying to President Wilson note which was recently delivered to the Mexican government through Ex-Governor John Lind, reverses mediation in the Mexican situation or any similar suggestion made by a foreign government. Mr. Lind has forwarded General Huerta's answer to Washington and is awaiting a reply.

President Huerta, in his reply, told the United States that he would tolerate no interference, even though that interference might be characterized as friendly mediation. The character of the reply of Washington to President Huerta's note will determine the next action in the international drama.

All those connected with the American embassy Monday refused to admit the receipt of the note and that it had been sent was not admitted officially by the Mexican government. At the embassy there was an evident desire to appear optimistic and one was led to believe that Mr. Lind still hoped for a continuation of the negotiations. Those familiar with the workings of the Mexican administration expressed doubt as to the government again opening the subject for discussion.

Senator Urrutia, minister of the interior, who on previous occasions has been the spokesman for the administration, was the person chosen to make the announcement that President Huerta demanded recognition by the United States by midnight.

Senator Urrutia refused to give out the text of the correspondence between Mr. Lind and the Mexican

SEVEN WET, FOUR DRY

RESULTS OF ELECTIONS ON DISPENSARY QUESTION.

Vote in Most Counties Was Very Close Showing Sentiment Evenly Divided Among Voters.

The dispensary elections are over, in at least eleven counties of the State, as a result of Tuesday's voting and seven of this number gain the legalized state or county dispensary system.

In two cases the vote was so close that official tabulation will be necessary to establish the result. In nearly all others the margin was small. Florence and Jasper have retained the dispensary system while Bamberg, Barnwell, Dorchester, Calhoun and Orangeburg have voted to return to the sale of liquor by the county. Abbeville, Lexington, Williamsburg and Sumter voted to remain dry, though Sumter may win out on appeal and recount.

Of the counties which went dry Abbeville was the only one giving a decided majority, the anti-dispensary forces in that county piling up a majority of 558 against the sale of liquor. In the other counties which went dry the vote was very close. Lexington leading in this respect with a majority of four against the sale of liquor, but which may be an error, as a mistake is claimed at one box; Williamsburg with fourteen and Sumter with twelve also seemed almost evenly divided, but the closeness of the vote in Sumter makes the result still doubtful.

Of the wet counties Barnwell, with 604 majority, and Dorchester, with 237, were the most decided, and Orangeburg with a majority of three for the dispensary was the most evenly divided. The majorities for the dispensary in other counties were: Bamberg 180, Calhoun 23, Florence 81, and Jasper 38.

Should the official returns bear out the unofficial figures, South Carolina will have eleven dispensary counties, as follows: Charleston, Richland, Florence, Georgetown, Beaufort, Aiken, Dorchester, Calhoun, Jasper, Barnwell and Orangeburg.

The vote:

	For	Against
Abbeville	440	958
Barnwell	901	287
Dorchester	673	612
Florence	651	324
Lexington	929	543
Calhoun	363	281
Orangeburg	1,152	1,135
Williamsburg	192	266
Jasper	87	49
Sumter	473	485
Bamberg	400	220

government, but confirmed the fact that an exchange of notes had taken place. Two notes from Mexico have been sent to Washington. The first was a reply to that delivered by Mr. Lind, this note including the demand for recognition of Mexico.

The second note was sent direct to Washington and demanded that a reply to the previous note be made before midnight. This is regarded here as an ultimatum. One official in discussing this latter note said that Mexico had reached the point where she either must bow her head in humiliation before the United States or adopt an attitude of defiance. The first contingency, he added, was regarded as impossible.

Senator Lodge and Stone, Monday morning were shown the following cablegram to Secretary Bryan from Charge O'Shaughnessy, dated Monday night, and received at four a. m. Tuesday:

"The correspondents have called that the Mexican government has stated that its note to Lind demands that the United States recognize the Huerta government before twelve o'clock midnight to-day or a statement practically to that effect."

"I brought the matter to the urgent attention of the minister of foreign affairs at 10 p. m. He immediately saw the president and Minister Gamboa. Senator Urrutia, who is supposed to have given out the statement, and he authorized me to deny this statement to my government, as having no foundation in fact."

Charge O'Shaughnessy cabled Secretary Bryan from Mexico City early Tuesday that President Huerta, thru Foreign Minister Gamboa, emphatically denied there was any "foundation whatever" for the statement that Huerta has issued an ultimatum to the United States demanding recognition with the alternative of handing Mr. O'Shaughnessy his passports.

A dispatch from John Lind informed President Wilson and Secretary Bryan that he had been in conference with Provisional President Huerta at an early hour Tuesday. He characterized his reception and conference with Huerta as "cordial."

Monday night's dispatches attributing the announcement of an ultimatum by Huerta, to Minister Urrutia, of the department of the interior, stirred official circles at Washington deeply.

Meets Double Death.

Charles McGoogan, a naval stores operator, age twenty-five, was shot and killed by Will Bowman, colored, said to be an ex-convict, Sunday at Redlight, Fla., the negro dying from a bullet from McGoogan's revolver. The negro's body was covered with rosin and burned by the white man's incensed friends. McGoogan was to have been married in three weeks.

Pours Hot Oil on Victims.

Amelia Dicheer, a cook, rendered temporarily insane by the intense heat of the kitchen in which she was working Wednesday, poured boiling fat over three women and a baby of the Staten Island, N. Y., household where she was employed, frightfully burning all four victims.

Escape From Prison.

Using a ladder they had made in the carpenter shop of the institution, two prisoners, cellmates, scaled the high wall of the eastern Pennsylvania state penitentiary at Philadelphia Wednesday, dropped 85 feet to a grass plot and made their escape.

TO PUNISH SAILORS

MUST ANSWER FOR PART TAKEN IN SEATTLE RIOT

THE POLICE ARE BLAMED

Secretary of Navy, While Ordering Punishment of Men of Fleet Who Participated in Destruction of Property, Severely Scores Citizens Who Abused Sailors and Flag.

Secretary Daniels has directed the punishment of the sailors of the Pacific reserve fleet, who participated in the destruction of the Industrial Workers of the World and Socialists' property in Seattle July 17-18, if they can be identified, though he severely condemned the civilians who abused the sailors and the American flag.

The Secretary's action was based on a report by a board of investigation headed by Commander Thomas Washington. The board found that for some time before the rioting at Seattle there had been attacks on the flag, the government and particularly upon the army and navy in the Pacific seaport cities calling themselves members of the Industrial Workers of the World and to some extent by so-called Socialists. The civil authorities, the report said, allowed spectators to harangue crowds and engender ill feeling resulting in the attack upon the soldiers and two sailors July 17. This led to the burning and destruction of property on the following night.

The board placed direct blame for the action of the crowd, led by civilians and including only a small proportion of enlisted men, on the failure of the police force to prevent the destruction of property because of their sympathy with the purpose of the crowd. Furthermore, the board expressed the opinion that the rioting was attributable to general sentiment against the Industrial Workers of the World and the criticism of the press and that the presence of the enlisted men was made to serve the purpose of accomplishing an end which the better element of people desired and the press encouraged.

In passing on this report, transmitted by Rear Admiral Reynolds, Secretary Daniels declared that while the conduct of those who denounced