

## AIRSHIP EXPLODES

### ZEPPELINS, LATEST DIRIGIBLE MEETS DISASTER

## TWENTY EIGHT KILLED

Ship Was on Final Trial Pending Acceptance by German Government.—Explosion Caused by Ignition of Gas, Causing Airship to Drop 900 Feet.

Twenty-eight persons were killed Friday near Johannistal, Germany, in the explosion and fall of Count Zeppelin's latest dirigible balloon, the L-II. The twenty-eight men represented the entire personnel of the admiralty board, which was to conduct the final trial of the dirigible looking to its acceptance by the government as a new unit of the German aerial navy, the pilot and crew and invited guests. Every person that went aloft in the big airship is dead.

Twenty-seven of them were killed almost instantly by the explosion of gas in the balloon, or burned to death as the flaming wreck fell to the ground from a height of 900 feet and enveloped them. One man, Lieut. Baron von Biele, of the Queen Augusta Grenadier Guards, a guest of the admiralty board, was extricated alive from the mass of twisted wreckage. His eyes were burned out and he suffered other terrible hurts. Hearing his rescuers to kill him and end his sufferings he was taken to a hospital, where he died Friday night.

The L-II, had it proved successful, would have been attached to the aerial corps of the navy, which, after Friday's fatalities, now has only two men trained to command airships. The official report of the accident says the explosion was due to the ignition of gas in or above the forward gondola, but not within the body of the airship. The navy was not the only sufferer through aviation accidents, for three army officers were killed in aerobline flights, Capt. Haeseler, Lieut. Koch and Sergt. Mante.

Hundreds of people, who had been watching the flight from parks and house-tops, rushed to the scene. There was nothing to be done, except to take out the dead bodies of the victims of the disaster from the mass of twisted wreckage. Spectators who had been watching the impressive manoeuvres of the L-II from below suddenly saw the great gas bag burst into a glaring flame and then fall. A second or two later the reverberating sound of the terrific explosion reached them.

It was impossible for some time to approach the flaming dirigible, beneath which the members of the crew had been crushed and burned. A director of one of the aviation companies at the Johannistal Aerodrome was an eye-witness of the disaster. He described it as follows: "I was working in my office, about 500 yards from the scene of the accident, when I was startled by an explosion of extraordinary violence. My first thought was that an aeroplane had landed on the roof of my building and that the gasoline tank had exploded.

"I rushed to a window and saw the new dirigible in flames and plunging toward the earth. The outer covering of the aircraft had been already burned off and the inner balloons containing the gas had disappeared. The naked aluminum framework, with its long centerpieces, its interlaced ribs and its tapering ends, and the gondolas containing the motors beneath fell rapidly bow foremost.

"When the skeleton of the immense craft struck the earth the heavy gondolas buried themselves in the ground. I rushed immediately to the scene after ordering out the fire department from the aerodrome."

Coming shortly after the destruction of the "L-II" in a hurricane in the North Sea on September 9, when fifteen men were killed, this disaster gave rise to a feeling of consternation in Berlin, whose public had within a week been saddened by the loss of many German passengers on board the burned Volturno and by accounts of the terrible mining catastrophe in Wales.

Other possible causes of the fire and explosion were that old gasoline was carried on board or that a spark of atmospheric electricity was developed by the friction of the balloons rubbing together inside the outer frame work, as occurred in the case of the predecessors of the L-II. These theories are regarded as improbable owing to the improvements made in the design of the airship to meet such contingencies.

## He Will Soon Fall.

Recent events in Mexico have vindicated the wisdom of President Wilson in refusing recognition to the Huerta government. Huerta has now clearly exposed his determination to hold with the strong hand the government he wrested from the constitutional president by treachery, conspiracy and assassination. Huerta is nothing short of a murderous tyrant.

## Horses Are Burned.

Thirty-three horses were burned to death, a tobacco warehouse, several dwellings and a livery stable were destroyed by fire of unknown origin at Chatham, Va., Thursday. Several farmers sleeping in the tobacco warehouse narrowly escaped being burned to death. The loss is estimated at \$25,000.

## Officer Kills Negro.

Gus Glover, colored, was shot and killed at Lamar Saturday by Police-man Odom in self-defense.

## EXPLOSION KILLS THREE

### GASOLINE CARELESSNESS HAS FATAL RESULT.

Gas-Vapor Ignited in Anderson Garage When Driver Lights Cigarette and Building is Demolished.

Three men are dead, nine in the hospital, a concrete and stone building entirely demolished and there may be other victims in the wreckage, as the result of a gasoline explosion at Anderson about 1 o'clock Thursday morning, caused by an automobile driver lighting a cigarette while the tank of his car was being filled with gasoline.

The dead and injured men, so far identified, were victims of a falling wall of the garage building, when the large supply tank exploded.

The dead are: William E. Campbell, fireman, crushed to death. Robert Dodd, fireman, crushed to death.

An unidentified man whose remains are still under the wreckage, believed to be a citizen who was trying to aid the firemen. Members of the department and citizens are still trying to remove the wreckage to recover the body.

The injured, all of whom are in the hospital, are: H. C. Townsend, who owned the building; left leg practically crushed off below the knee and badly burned. Tom Davis, a fireman, who was pinned under the debris more than thirty minutes before being rescued; seriously burned and mangled.

Reed Fowler, fireman, crushed and burned. Marshall Smith, fireman, mangled and burned.

Isaac Seim, fireman, mangled and burned. Andrew Jones, citizen, who was aiding the firemen, mangled and burned.

H. L. Todd, owner of the garage, bruised about the body, face and hands badly burned.

Edward Lyton, an automobile man from Columbia, who went to Anderson to run an automobile for the circus people Thursday, drove into the garage of H. L. Todd after midnight to have his car supplied with gasoline. While the helpers in the garage were filling the tank of his car, Lyton, who was standing leaning against the car, struck a match to light a cigarette. The gas-vapor from the pouring fluid was ignited and the car was a sheet of flame in a second.

Quickly the fire alarm was rung in and the department responded. Those inside the garage ran to the street when the fire started. Just as the firemen were about to enter the front of the building to fight the flames there was a deafening crash, caused by the explosion of the big supply tank of gasoline. The walls of the building, which was made of concrete and rock, crumbled and caught a dozen or more of the firemen and citizens. At least that many have been accounted for at 2 o'clock, and it is feared there may be others in the wreckage, since a number of people were seen to rush into the building just before the explosion.

Mr. H. C. Townsend, who owned the building, had an office and builders' supply store in one end, the garage being in the other. He was in his office at work at the time of the explosion, and was caught by the wreckage, his left leg being so badly crushed that immediately upon his arrival at the hospital preparations were made to amputate it. The building was entirely destroyed, but the fire did not spread to any other property.

## BOLL ROT COSTS MILLIONS.

### South Suffers Annual Loss From Ravages of Fungus.

The cotton crop suffers an annual loss of about \$200,000,000 as a result of the disease known as cotton anthracnose or boll rot. In a report on the subject the department of agriculture says that since the fungus can live on dead cotton bolls in the field for at least a year and in the seed for two or three years, rotation should be of rotation of crops, cotton never should be planted on land where anthracnose was prevalent the year previous, while fully as important is the selection of healthy seed.

The department says the disease is reported at present in every county of South Carolina, in all parts of Mississippi, being worse in the delta and bottom lands. Its occurrence is more or less general throughout the entire cotton belt.

## Admits Several Robberies.

A man who gives his name as George Clark, who was arrested Wednesday by the Savannah police and who is held as a suspicious character, admits that he has committed robberies in several small post offices recently. The Government authorities are to take him in charge and try to get a more extended confession.

## Mangled by Gin Saw.

Thaylor McGuirt, while ginning cotton Tuesday morning at Waxhaw, near Chester, came in contact with the saws, which tore one of his arms up so that it had to be amputated and also severely cut his face and neck. He was brought to a hospital and is in a critical condition.

## Negro Baby Burns.

The home of Addie Belton, a negro woman living near Ridge-way, was completely destroyed by fire, and her eight-months-old baby, left in the house while the mother was in the field picking cotton, was burned to death.

## SHOULD RETALIATE

### UNFAIR LAWS EXIST AGAINST BONDS OF THIS STATE

## PASSED IN WAR TIME

State, County and Municipal Bonds of Southern States Are Legislated Against—McMaster's Annual Report Advises That We Retaliate by Legal Enactment.

"It is recommended that legislation be enacted forbidding license to any financial institution seeking the people's money which has on the statute books of its home state any law which prohibits its insurance companies from counting as security any state, county or municipal securities," says F. H. McMaster, insurance commissioner of South Carolina, in his annual report, discussing laws of certain states forbidding investments of the District of Columbia. The commissioner says that "it matters not from what angle the subject is viewed, self-protection, safety or public funds, or market for investment of home securities demand that South Carolina no longer rest quietly under such insulting statutes."

"Search has not been made to disprove them," says the commissioner, "but it is understood that several other states have statutes similar to that to be found in the insurance code of Connecticut, which forbids its savings from investing in the state, county or municipal bonds of any state south of the District of Columbia and which foreign insurance companies from using any of such securities for purposes of deposit in that state. Such statutes were passed about thirty or forty years ago."

"It is well enough to recall some of the facts of forty years ago. The South Carolina state debt in 1868, when the negro rule commenced, was \$5,407,000. R. K. Scott, of Ohio, was elected governor that year, with Miles C. Parker, of Massachusetts, as state treasurer and D. H. Chamberlain, of Massachusetts, as attorney general. These three constituted the financial board of the state. J. J. Paterson, of Pennsylvania, was ringmaster and partner of the side.

"After four years of control by these creatures, an investigating committee reported to the legislature in 1872 that South Carolina was facing a total of \$28,977,000 actual and contingent liabilities of the state. The next year the rag-tag and bob-tail legislature repudiated one-half of the actual debt because of inability to pay. But really, was this any worse than the action of the Federal government itself, which in 1866-68, had by act of congress, prohibited South Carolina from paying a debt of \$2,241,000, contracted in 1861, for the military defense of the state. The difference between the two debts was that the debt of 1861 represented dollar for dollar money loaned by the people of this state under definite and certain authority of the legislature; the debt of 1872 was represented by fraudulent issues of bonds brought by persons in the North at scandalous discounts.

"Not only was the state robbed directly, but by many indirect means, as the sale of stock in the Columbia & Greenville Railroad, which represented value to the state exceeding \$400,000 but sold to Patterson and his gang for less than \$60,000. Likewise with the municipalities. The \$850,000 debt, placed upon Columbia, the capital during those days, represents less than \$100,000 actual value. \$400,000 of it was for a city hall, contract price \$65,000 and when completed had no roof because the architect had not stipulated for one in the specifications. Columbia has never repudiated one dollar of this great debt. So with Charleston's \$4,150,000 debt, not a dollar of it. \$2,750,000 represents nothing on God's green earth nor in the waters beneath it."

"During the forty years that the credit of the old secession states have had this bar sinister written across it by the statutes of Northern and Eastern states, agents of the insurance companies form those states have been most assiduously seeking South Carolina money to be sent to trustees in the North. Out of the money collected here and all of the expenses incurred here and after taking out the toll for home office expenses in the home states of the companies, dollars have remained over millions of dollars, which for the most part have been invested elsewhere.

"And, sad to relate, many agents employed by these foreign corporations to gather South Carolina money rarely hesitate to disparage or throttle domestic companies which sought to keep part of this money at home. "So while South Carolina's credit has been damaged abroad, her own institutions have been stifled and the money of her people has been sent to make great and still greater institutions in unfriendly sections, and to enrich people there and elsewhere.

"If such statutes are an expression of the bitterness and hate of forty years ago, South Carolina's self-reproach demands that she hold no commerce with such states until such insults disappear from their statute books. If they are evidences of distrust in the integrity or capacity of the trustees of public funds in those states to invest properly and securely the funds which belong to the people of those states then South Carolina should not permit trustees in those states to have uncontrolled use of the funds of the people of this state. If such statutes under a plea of self-righteousness, are for the purpose of limiting the market for Southern securities, and thereby forcing a higher rate of interest on Southern securities the good business demands that South Carolina and all the other old secession states offset this by excluding from their border the agents of financial institutions of states having such statutes, and reserving Southern funds to be invested in Southern securities.

## Blood Poisoning Fatal.

Capt. Armitt Miller, assistant surgeon, attached to the Sixth United States Cavalry at Texas City, Texas, died Wednesday from blood poisoning caused by the fracture of a leg when he was thrown from his horse a week ago.

## HUERTA IS WARNED

### WILSON INTENDS TO BREAK WITH MEXICAN RULER.

Realizes Value of Show of Force, But is Unwilling to Use it Unless Ready to Back it Up.

President Wilson Thursday indicated to those who discussed the Mexican situation with him that he was irrevocably determined to deal no longer with the Huerta regime, but that further steps toward bringing peace to Mexico were being considered. No move is expected, however, until after October 26, the date set for the Mexican election. Just what the Washington government will do is a matter of speculation among high officials, but the trend of events, unmistakably is toward conducting negotiations in some form or another with the Constitutionalists.

The policy of the United States has been to make complete the record of having attempted to handle the problem by peaceful means. Up to the present parleys have been carried on with the Huerta authorities who have rejected the good offices of the United States. Strong pressure now is being brought to bear upon the President and Secretary Bryan to give the Constitutionalists an opportunity to suppose the situation through the support of this country.

Reports that the President was preparing to recognize the belligerency of the Constitutionalists chiefly are based upon the friendly disposition toward them that has arisen among Administration officials since Huerta's proclamation of dictatorship. The suggestion has been carried to President Wilson by those upon whose judgment he and Secretary Bryan have, in the past, been guided to some extent, and while the attitude is one of waiting until October 26 arrives, it appears that some move indicating support for the Constitutionalists was not at all improbable.

Such action might not be formal recognition, which would present a curious tangle in technicalities of international law, but it is pointed out that in reality Governor Carranza legally was elected Chief Executive of the State of Coahuila and that he and Governor Maytorena, of Sonora, justify their armed resistance of Huerta as a measure of defence against those who took possession of the Federal Government machinery in the Mexican Capital by arbitrarily overthrowing Madero.

That President Wilson believes the Mexico City administration is incapable of restoring constitutional authority is evident and there is a well-founded understanding that the Washington government immediately would adopt a very drastic policy but for the fear that it would interfere with the Democratic programme of currency and other important legislative reform.

Those who best know President Wilson's attitude say he realizes the value of a show of force, but is unwilling to consent to any demonstration except with the intention of backing it up with actual use of force if events call for it. Menas for dealing with the tangle through peaceful measures, however, by no means have been exhausted, and the likelihood is that before any military or naval demonstrations are serious consideration should be thrown toward the Constitutionalists with a view of sweeping the Huerta regime from power. The Washington Government would welcome the elimination of Huerta and if this can be accomplished by lifting the embargo on arms or giving the Constitutionalists the moral support of this country, many officials favor such a policy.

## RETURN BY AUTO.

### Congressmen Leave Washington for Short Stay at Home.

Congressman Lever, Ragsdale and Byrnes, with William D. Aiken, Mr. Lever's secretary, left Washington early Thursday morning for South Carolina, travelling in Mr. Ragsdale's large automobile. The party will travel via Staunton, Roanoke and Charlotte and expects to reach South Carolina territory Sunday. An agreement having been reached that the House would transact no business of importance until December, the South Carolinians will now go home for a brief rest before the busy days of next session begin.

## Establishes Himself Dictator.

Huerta, who murdered President Madero and usurped his place, has gone the limit and has fetched up logically in the role of dictator of Mexico. He has assumed all the functions of the government, having turned out the Congress and jelled the constitutional provisions for its independence.

## Drops Dead While Singing.

While singing a Welsh hymn, the translation of which is, "I'll Obey Thy Will This Moment," Mrs. Henry B. Evans, 26 years old of Scranton Pa., dropped dead during church service.

The funds which belong to the people of those states then South Carolina should not permit trustees in those states to have uncontrolled use of the funds of the people of this state. If such statutes under a plea of self-righteousness, are for the purpose of limiting the market for Southern securities, and thereby forcing a higher rate of interest on Southern securities the good business demands that South Carolina and all the other old secession states offset this by excluding from their border the agents of financial institutions of states having such statutes, and reserving Southern funds to be invested in Southern securities.

## YOUNG FARMER MISSING

### LExINGTON IS SCENE OF MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE

Sells His Cotton in Columbia but Does Not Return to His Home—Team is Found Nearby.

Lexington county has another mystery. Haskell L. Lucas, a highly respectable farmer of the Gaston section and a well-known farmer, has been missing since Monday night, and Wednesday night a party of citizens made a thorough search in an effort to solve the mystery.

Mr. Lucas left his home on Monday morning with a bale of cotton to market in Columbia. Failing to return Monday night his wife became very uneasy and a search was instituted, but not until late Tuesday was a clue found. Roaming about in the field grazing, was found the mule of Mr. Lucas, still hitched to the wagon; in which was a sack of flour, a shot-gun, the hat of the man and his overcoat. In the hat was found a bill for the sale of the cotton bearing the name of a well-known Columbia cotton buyer.

The place where the mule was found is at a point about a mile south of Congaree Creek, on the State road leading from Columbia to Gaston. Mr. Lucas was seen by a number of persons as he passed through New Brookland and Cayce, and was also seen standing beside his mule at a point near Congaree Creek, a little after dusk Monday evening. He was alone at that time.

J. A. Lucas, father of the missing young man was in Lexington Wednesday. The aged father is afraid that his son has met with foul play, and that he will never be heard of again. On the other hand, he stated that Haskell had left home about three years ago and his disappearance then was as mysterious as in the present case; that for three weeks he was not heard from, and when he returned to his home it was learned that he had been in Birmingham, Ala. Haskell Lucas, according to the statements of the father, was never known to dissipate, and this makes his disappearance all the more mysterious.

It was stated that the young man had made threats to the effect that he was going to leave home, it being also rumored that his domestic relations were anything but pleasant. He has been married five or six years and has no children. He is described as being about six feet tall, clean shaven, with a reddish mustache, heavy set, and will weigh about 185 or 190 pounds.

## STATE FAIR WILL BE GREAT.

### Will Be One of the Best Ever Held in the Entire South.

Reflecting the great prosperity which blessed South Carolina this year, and promising the greatest success of any previous undertaking, preparations have been completed for holding the forty-fifth Annual Fair of The State Agriculture and Mechanical Society in Columbia, October 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. Indications are that people from every nook and corner of the State will crowd the fair grounds by thousands and it is expected that attendance records will be set this year. The good harvest, the gratifying returns for the labor of their hands and the evidence of God's favor in the ideal harvest weather, have made the farmers of the State prosperous and happy, and they are looking forward to the annual gathering in Columbia, when everybody turns aside from business to have a regular good old time at the annual State Fair.

## Laying While Hatching.

Newberry has a progressive breed of hens as the following from the Herald and News will prove: "This scribe doesn't claim to know anything about poultry habits and the like, but thinks what is here to be recorded is somewhat unusual. Neither is he the best of grammarians, so will not argue the disputed point of a sitting or setting hen, but Mr. Henry Chapel says he has a hen that has just hatched a brood and that the hen laid an egg the day the chicks were hatched, after laying continuously during the time of her 'incubation'."

## Boys, Remember This.

The Fort Mill Times says: The boy who has the freedom of the streets after nightfall, without business or permission, is cultivating a very dangerous habit. Any place where a boy has no business, whether it is on the street, in the store or elsewhere. A boy that is all right likes his home, friends, books or newspaper in preference to the class found on the streets, without business. Business men of all kinds look upon the boy loafer as a dead beat of the future.

## Wilson Was Right.

The Huerta despotism can not last a great while in Mexico. President Wilson did the right thing when he refused to recognize the assassin and the other cut-throats who constitute his aiders and abettors. Events from now on are likely to move rapidly and perhaps more bloodily, and out of the growing welter of anarchy and murder which can not long be endured by any people the Mexicans must soon work their way into some form of established order and public safety.

## WERE NOT COWARDS

### CAPTAIN OF VOLTURNO DENIES SENSATIONAL STORY

## DID NOT DRAW PISTOL

Captain Inch, Who Commanded the ill-fated Volturno, Pays Tribute to Men of His Own Crew and to the Rescue Ships Which Answered His Distress Appeal.

Francis Inch, the boyish-looking Briton who commanded the burned steamer Volturno, Thursday night came to port at New York bringing with him 87 survivors, passengers and crew of his ill-fated vessel. His story of the disaster, in which 136 lives were lost, had preceded him by wireless, but in a cabin of the steamer Kroonland, which brought him to New York, Capt. Inch told his tale in simply phrased and modestly spoken detail that more vividly described the panorama of the Volturno's loss and the rescue of more than 500 of those she had on board.

There was no cowardice on the Volturno, either among officers or crew, Inch said. There was no rush of seamen which made it necessary for him to warn them back with his revolver. His revolver was in a drawer in his cabin and it burned with the ship. And no one on board drew a revolver. These statements he intended should refute the stories told by steeage passengers who arrived on the Grosser Kurfuerst.

The Volturno's master, besides defending his own officers and men, said he had no criticism to make of the tactics of any of the boats that stood by. "The Carmania did its best, the same as the others," he said. "There is nothing but praise for every one. I did not expect a boat could live in those seas when the Carmania and the other first few ships came up."

The Carmania did drop a boat, Inch declared, but it could not get near for the Volturno drifted farther than the crew could row. Later, the Carmania sent forth six rats, but they drifted across the Volturno's bow and disappeared. More than that, the Carmania could not do, said Inch. Eighteen cabin and two steeage passengers entered the first lifeboat that ventured to leave the Volturno. Only enough of the crew stepped into it to man it, said Inch; they did not rush to it and it was not overcrowded. It entangled itself in its after tackle and capsized. All in it were drowned, except Chief Officer Miller and a steward, who climbed into it after it had righted itself and were rescued. Into the next boat went 30 passengers and 10 sailors. This boat got away but has not been heard from. The third boat took off 40, 10 of them sailors. As she settled into the water 10 more jumped aboard from the Volturno's deck. A wave swept it under the Volturno's stern. "She just sat on it and crushed it out of sight," said Inch. "The boys' lives and was the only one to escape."

Inch denied reports of rotting tackle and fire hose and of unsafe lifeboats. He counted only three explosions, the last one wrecking wheel and compass so that a handgear had to be rigged. He also denied stories of steeage passengers that women were swept overboard and babies trampled in a rush to be rescued in the Grosser Kurfuerst's first boat. Officers urged men and women to jump overboard, for the lifeboat could not get near enough for them to be lowered into it. None dared to jump. "Show them how to jump," Inch told his crew.

Two at a time they leaped over the rail. When passengers saw them reach the lifeboat they followed them into the sea. With boat hooks and oars were rescued. Others went to their death. No women were removed in this way.

"Before I climbed down I went over the ship to see if any one remained," Inch said. "The fire had eaten its way beyond amidships under the decks. I found no one alive, though there were bodies in the fore-castles. I went to the rail with my dog, wrapped in a blanket. I leaned over. 'Here, I said, 'catch my baby.' I dropped the dog into the arms of a Kroonland officer in the lifeboat. He opened the blanket tenderly. 'Why, it's a dog,' he said, 'I thought it was your kid.'"

Inch's three "kids" and their mother are in London. One of his first acts upon arriving in New York was to send them a telegram. Their father went 36 hours without eating or drinking, refusing to leave the work of fire fighting. "I smoked, smoked cigarettes, anything I could get," Inch said. A blast of heat blinded his eyes with pain and the skin peeled from his face when he received his first medical attention after being rescued. They had to drop cocaine into his eyes before he could again see.

Very Queer Damage Suit.

The Charleston Evening Post says: "Judge Henry A. M. Smith in the United States district court Tuesday heard a motion to set aside the service of the complaint in the case of Daniel E. Johnson against the Ford Auto Company. The plaintiff alleges that he broke his arm in attempting to crank a Ford automobile and charges that some defect in the mechanism of the car was responsible for this. He is suing for \$10,000 damages. Judge Smith has the matter under consideration. The plaintiff is a resident of Bamberg and alleges that the machine was purchased from C. F. Rizer, a dealer of Olar."

## Train Kills Two.

W. E. Benjamin and his wife were killed and their four children and Mrs. Boscoe Williams were injured when a southbound Western and Atlantic train late Thursday struck the wagon in which the party was riding near Dalton, Ga. All the injured will recover.

## Robs Mail Car.

A masked bandit late Tuesday robbed the mail car of a Southern Pacific train near Burlington, Cal., fitted the registered mail pouch, and escaped when the train reached the terminal yards at San Francisco. Postal inspectors said the loss would be great.

## HAVE FOUND NO CLUE

### MYSTERY STILL VEILS HEART-LESS TEXAN MURDER.

Working Girl, Slain in Office, is Still Unavenged by Law Although Three Months Have Passed.

One hundred clues have been run down and all found worthless in the Florence Brown mystery, according to a statement Sunday by Chief of Detectives Henry Tanner of Dallas, Texas. Miss Brown, a choir singer and prominent Association worker, was found dead, with her throat cut, in her uncle's real estate office there at 9 a. m., July 28 last. The circumstances of her death have ever since remained well-nigh incredible.

Miss Brown, 26 years old, rather handsome, was stenographer and confidential agent for her uncle, Jeff D. Robinson. Her uncle was in Colorado. On the morning of her death Shadrack B. Cuthbertson, an employee, called as was customary, at her home in one of the firm's automobiles. Together they drove direct to the office, opening it about eight o'clock. Fifteen minutes later Cuthbertson drove away in the automobile on business, leaving Miss Brown alone. She stood in the street doorway and waved good-bye to him, several persons afterward testifying they saw her do this.

Cuthbertson returned just before 9 o'clock, finding the office apparently vacant. As the officials were not due until 9 this was not unusual. The office door on the ground floor was entirely visible from the sidewalk, except two small rooms, Robinson's private office and a hat room just behind it. The hat room had two entrances, one from the private office and one from the main office. Hundreds of persons had passed this office, at one of the city's busiest corners, during Cuthbertson's absence. He entered at his desk a moment, and then W. R. Styron, of the firm, and G. W. Swor, an employee, entered together. Swor went directly to the hat room and immediately cried out for Styron and Cuthbertson to come quickly "that something had happened to Miss Brown."

The three found her lying on her face, throat cut and arms and shoulders bearing marks said she had not been dead more than ten minutes. Miss Brown was a small woman, but whoever killed her had to fight hard. A deep bite on the outer side of one wrist showed where the slayer had held one arm with his teeth. Her face, arms and breast were scratched in a manner which led detectives to believe a woman had attacked her. A heavy blow had been struck on her forehead, and one on the bank of the head, these probably stunning her. Then apparently she lay face down the assassin had drawn back her head and cut her throat. Again there was the suggestion that the slayer was not muscular, because the knife had been drawn three times through the wound. A wash bowl in the hat room was half full of bloody water, the inside knob of the door opening into the main office was bloody, indicating the killer first looked out to see if the office was empty, and then washed his hands.

Detectives said the girl's position made it possible for the slayer to avoid blood except on his hands. There was no exit from the office, neither doors nor windows, except front street door. No knife was found, although sewers were searched and floors raised. The only thing approaching a weapon was a hammer, which belonged in the hat room. There was a tiny bloody spot on its handle, but the iron head was clean. These are all the material facts about the acutal death that eleven weeks' search has revealed.

Patrolman J. R. Brown, the girl's father, had the beat passing her office door, and was a short distance away when she was killed. Neither he nor other officers reached the place until after an over-zealous undertaker had removed the body. Of the hundreds that passed the office, some within 30 feet of the murder, only three were found to throw any light on it. A woman acquaintance of Miss Brown had looked in about 8:30, noting the office apparently empty. A man noted the same thing. Another man thought he heard a scream.

Cuthbertson's story was verified to the last detail. Styron and Swor have undergone literal third degree examinations, some of them by private detectives, but not the slightest ground for arresting them or any one else has been discovered. Even the wives of some of the men connected with the methods. Miss Brown's reputation so far has come through a long ordeal unscathed.

## Homicide Near Sumter.

A man named Pyle, was shot and instantly killed six miles east of Sumter Wednesday afternoon, and the slayer, whose name is as yet unknown, made his escape. The killing is alleged to have been caused by intimate relations between Pyle and a woman. The woman was arrested and lodged in jail but claims to know nothing of the killing. Sheriff Bradford and his deputies have gone to the scene with the coroner to hold the inquest and endeavor to arrest the slayer.

## Bingham and Fraser Freed.

The preliminary in the case of the State against J. B. Fraser Jr. and Bissel Bingham, of Chester, charged with robbing the paymaster of \$16,000, at Parr Shoals, was held Wednesday before Magistrate F. K. Mann, at Winnsboro, and resulted in the magistrate holding that there was a failure on the grant of the prosecution to make out a probable case against the defendants, who, therefore, were discharged.

## Four Die in Wreck.

Four persons were killed and more than 20 were injured when a freight car loaded with crossties which broke from a train on a down grade Tuesday night crashed into an interurban passenger car near Dallas, Texas. The collision occurred on a 50-foot trestle and practically demolished the entire front end of the passenger car but did not throw it from the bridge.

## SULZER IS GUILTY

### VERDICT RENDERED BY NEW YORK IMPEACHMENT COURT

## GLYNN GETS THE OFFICE

Governor is Found Guilty of Falsification of Campaign Statement; of Perjury and of Suppressing Evidence by Threats.—Not Disqualified From Holding Office.

Governor William Sulzer, of the State of New York, was Thursday found guilty by the high Court of Impeachment on three of the articles preferred against him. They were Articles Nos. 1, 2, and 4. He was declared innocent of the charges contained in Article 3. He will be removed from office, but not disqualified from holding office in the future, unless there is a substantial change in the informal vote reported to have been taken by the Court on these questions in secret session. For the same reason it was expected that he will be found not guilty on the other four