

VOL. XXVIII

SHAVE THEM DOWN

SOUTHERN STATES LOSE POWER WITH REPUBLICANS

DELEGATES CUT DOWN

National Committee of the Republicans Resolves to Reduce South's Representation in the Councils of the Party—G. O. P. Is Reorganized on a Compromise Basis.

The Republican National committee, in meeting assembled at Washington Wednesday night concluded its labor of reform in party procedure and launched its campaign for a re-union of warring elements by adopting a resolution providing for a radical change in the basis of representation in national nominating conventions, which would reduce the quota of Southern States from 33 to 16 per cent of the Convention's total.

The action of the committee, made unanimous before adjournment, must be endorsed by States entitled to cast a majority of votes in the Electoral College before it becomes party law. In order that such action shall be taken as promptly as possible the committee appointed a sub-committee of three, consisting of Charles B. Warren, of Michigan; Senator Borah, of Idaho, and Governor Hatfield, of West Virginia, to prepare an address to the States urging their immediate ratification of the proposal.

Approval by the States will insure a call from the national committee for the National convention of 1916 along the lines laid down at the meeting Wednesday. The re-organization plan adopted came a compromise, which reflected the views of many committeemen that Southern representation should be reduced, but not brought to the vanishing point. The resolution provided:

"That this committee shall issue a call for the National Convention to be held in 1916 to nominate candidate for President and Vice-President in accordance with the following basis of representation:

"Each state shall be entitled to four delegates at large; one delegate at large for each Representative in Congress at large from any State; one delegate from each Congressional district; an additional delegate from each congressional district in which the vote either for Republican Presidential electors or for the Republican candidate for Congress in 1914, shall have been not less than 7,500 and that for each delegate chosen an alternate delegate shall be chosen in the same manner and at the same time to act in the absence of the delegate."

"Provided, however, that the above shall not be made the basis of the call for the National convention to be held in the year 1916, unless prior to January 1, 1915, Republican State Conventions held under the laws of the States, or called by the Republican State committees of the States in such number of States as are entitled to cast a majority of the votes in the present Electoral College, shall ratify the action of this committee in respect to determining this basis of representation."

According to figures submitted by the sub-committee the new plan would reduce the total number of delegates from 1,075 to 993. The District of Columbia and Alaska were provided with two delegates each by separate action, and the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico and Hawaii also were given two each without the right to vote. The Southern States would have 164 delegates in all.

R. B. Howell, of Nebraska, led the fight against the resolution. He said Republican voters would not be satisfied with a reduction of the sort proposed and pointed out the comparative strength of the delegations from several northern and Southern states under it, giving also the percentage of votes cast in these States to show the Republican weakness below Mason and Dixon's line, and the strength above it. Mr. Howell was opposed by Senator Borah, former Governor Hadley, holding the Louisiana proxy; Committeemen Rammel, of Arkansas, and McGregor, of Texas, and H. L. Johnson, a District of Columbia negro, who held a proxy from Georgia.

POST OFFICE ROBBERIES.

Liberation of Yeggmen Believed to Have Caused the Increase.

Many post office robberies are being reported in this section of the South, and the opinion expressed in Columbia is that the safes as being blown by the yeggmen liberated by the governor. It is a strange coincidence that immediately following the release of "Portland Ned" and William McKinley the blowing of post office safes would begin. Then John Fisher escaped from the penitentiary. Many post office inspectors are working around this section of the country.

Hurt in Runaway.

James Caughman, former commissioner of Lexington county, was run over by a heavy two-horse wagon loaded with corn on his plantation, about five miles north of Lexington, Tuesday and dangerously injured.

Man and Child Shot.

J. W. Barnes, of Columbus, Ga., and his little child were shot at the home of Barnes' wife during a quarrel between Barnes and a boarder, Dock Christie on Saturday.

Two Killed.

H. Lanchford and Charles Farthing of Edgewood, Texas, were killed in a shooting affray Saturday night.

GIRL KILLED BY A BOMB

EXPLOSIVE SENT TO EMPLOYER CAUSES HER DEATH.

New York Detectives Trying to Discover Who Sent Dynamite That Blew Her to Pieces.

Ida Anusewitz, 18 years old, employed as confidential bookkeeper of the O. K. Bottling company of New York, was killed Friday by a bomb sent to her employer. Thomas McCabe, managing salesman, was cut in the head by flying metal, and Michael Ryan, an employee standing outside the office, was injured by shattered glass. The desk on which the bomb was placed as Miss Anusewitz opened it was demolished and the office was wrecked.

The bomb was delivered by express. Apparently it contained dynamite, as the force of the explosion was downward. Who sent the bomb and why were questions that sent half a hundred or more detectives at work on every possible clue. On the wrapper they found a written address—23 State street, New York city. The building at this address is a large office building, occupied chiefly by exporting firms who employ a number of foreigners.

The bureau of combustibles, working on the mystery with the few bits of metal found in the floor and walls, announced that the missile was of similar construction to the bomb sent to Judge Rosalsky about two years ago. The package containing the bomb was addressed to the bottling company in stencil. It was received by McCabe, who placed it on the girl's desk.

The force of the explosion wrecked the room, shattering plate glass windows and tearing a jagged hole in the floor. Inasmuch as the force seemed to be downward the police believed dynamite had been used. Employees of the company connected with the explosion with the alleged discharge recently of thirty workmen by William H. Callahan, the proprietor.

Callahan, however, denied having discharged the workmen and told the police that they were working with him still. "To the best of my knowledge, I have no enemies," Callahan said. "The affair is a mystery to me."

Within an hour several squads of detectives were working on the case. The remnants of the package were sent to the bureau of combustibles for investigation. Upon the corner of the package was stenciled the return address, ostensibly, of the sender. It was 23 State street, New York.

LEAVES IT TO U. S.

Spain Entrusts Care of Its Mexican Citizens to This Country.

Senor Don Juan Riano, Spanish ambassador at Washington, Tuesday advised Secretary Bryan of Spain's heartfelt thanks for the attitude of the United States towards Spanish refugees from Chihuahua, Mexico. Similar action was taken by the Spanish minister to Mexico, who requested that Charge O'Shaughnessy convey to the various authorities in El Paso, Texas, thanks on his behalf for their kindness to the refugees.

The announcement from the Spanish premier that the Madrid government had decided to leave the safeguarding of her interests in Mexico to the United States Tuesday was spoken of by Secretary Bryan as in line with the action of Great Britain, France, Japan and other nations, which did not happen to have consular officers at places where their subjects were in difficulty.

The Spanish consul at Chihuahua said that he had received a cablegram from the minister of foreign affairs at Madrid, which said the Washington government had promised it would exact from all factions in Mexico the same respect for Spaniards as was demanded for Americans.

AUTO KILLS BOY.

Newberry Lad Run Over by Slow Moving Machine.

Zeddie Berry, the 9-year-old son of Ed Berry of Newberry, was run over and fatally injured Wednesday evening by an automobile driven by Chalmer Brown, son of Dr. W. C. Brown, who lives in that county. Young Brown was arrested but was exonerated by the coroner's jury and then set free. The little victim was in a drug store and dashed out into the street just as young Brown drove up in the automobile.

Though the machine was going very slowly and young Brown seemed to be driving very carefully, he was unable to stop in time and the car struck the little boy, inflicting injuries from which he died about an hour later. Young Brown was arrested and the coroner made an investigation, the jury bringing in a verdict that the tragedy was purely an accident.

Victim of Odd Accidents.

William, six-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. William Lohre, of Lakeland, Fla., while playing about the yard at home Tuesday, accidentally struck the side of his head again a sharp nail that stuck out from the wall of the dwelling. The little fellow died within a few hours.

Both Duellists Killed.

D. A. Rogers, town marshal of Arcadia, La., and Thomas Cathey, shot and killed each other in a revolver duel in a drug store there late Saturday night.

Children Burned to Death.

Two negro children of Alex McCorkle were burned to death Thursday near Edgewood, Chester county. They were left alone in the house and played in the fire. The house caught fire and they were burned in it.

CRIME MOST AWFUL

BLACK FIENDS MURDER AND ASSAULT A LADY

ABE RUN DOWN BY DOGS

Three Young Negro Brutes Visit the Home of a Young Georgia Farmer During His Absence and Assaulted and Murdered His Wife in Presence of Children.

A dispatch to the Augusta Chronicle from Wren, Ga., says the most horrible, brutal murder in the annals of Jefferson County, Ga., was the killing Sunday afternoon some time between 4 o'clock and dark of Mrs. Jefferson Irby by three negroes, William and George Hart and Robert Paschall. Mrs. Irby was only 26 years old, and had been married about six years. She was soon to become a mother for the third time when the fiendish brutes assaulted and murdered her.

The story of the murder was told by her little five-year-old daughter to Mr. Irby when he returned to his home about dark from a visit to the home of his brother. Sunday morning Mr. Irby left to go to the home of his brother to take Sunday dinner and spend the afternoon. Mrs. Irby, who has not been leaving the house lately, was at home alone, save for the two little children, one five years old and the other about three. Upon his return about dark Mr. Irby noticed that the fire had burned out, only a few live coals remaining in the fireplace.

Calling into the dark bedroom for his wife he got no response, and on investigation he found the two little tots covered up in one bed with their clothing on. Lifting the little girl to the floor he asked, "Where's mamma?" "The Hart negroes have been here and killed her—papa, she's out in the yard dead," was the little five-year-old girl's reply. Mr. Irby found a trace of blood on the back step, traced it to the wood pile and there found his wife's mutilated body. Her throat had been cut in two places and the top of her head almost entirely battered off with an axe.

From the description given by the little child it must have been about 4 o'clock in the afternoon when William and George Hart and Robert Paschall came to the house. George Hart, according to the little child, then grabbed Mrs. Irby and dragged her into the yard. During her struggles on the door step the negro slashed Mrs. Irby's throat twice. Her hair had become loosened and, holding her by one arm and her hair, the negroes dragged her to the wood pile, at the rear of the house and beat her brains out with an axe. The little girl told her father the negroes went across a field and out through the woods.

Mr. Irby gave the alarm to neighbors, and about 11 o'clock Sunday night Sheriff Smith with bloodhounds arrived on the scene and the dogs immediately took up the trail, leading directly to where the three negroes were located. When they were captured Sheriff Smith succeeded in overcoming a determination to lynch them immediately by the argument that identification must be positive, and if he took the negroes to Louisville he would assure the people an immediate trial. The three black fiends were then taken to Augusta to escape a large angry crowd that was rapidly gathering.

After reaching Augusta George Hart, one of the fiends, made a confession, which revealed one of the most horrible and dastardly crimes, so shockingly heinous in contemplation and execution that the details could not be published in the newspapers. According to the confession of George Hart, he and his brother, William, and Robert Paschall, after becoming partially intoxicated from drinking the skimming from a sugar cane boiling, went by the Irby farm home. They knew that Mr. Irby was not at home, and knew that Mrs. Irby and two little children were the only ones at home.

According to the confession as made by George Hart, Robert Paschall went into the house, while he and his brother, William, stayed on the front piazza and watched. George Hart says they next saw Robert Paschall and Mrs. Irby come out of the door. Paschall having hold of the lady and trying to overpower her, while she was fighting him as hard as she could. Finally Paschall reached for his pocket and secured his knife, with which he cut Mrs. Irby's throat, while her two little girls, who were awfully frightened and crying, were looking on.

Paschall then dragged the body of Mrs. Irby to the woodpile and knifed her in the head with the axe he found there. George Hart then goes on to say that he and his brother William also knifed Mrs. Irby in the head with the axe he says, all three of the black fiends assault Mrs. Irby, who was then barely alive. The three black fiends then left the body at the woodpile. The two little girls had run off and hid, or they would have been murdered by the black fiends to hide their crime. They were found later in bed by their father as described above.

William Hart and Robert Paschall deny that they had any connection with the crime, but it is stated that Mrs. Irby's little five-year-old girl recognized the Hart fiends at the time her mother was killed. Then, too, the dogs traced the Hart fiends readily to a house where they were found in bed and just as readily traced Paschall. The three fiends are young negroes, all apparently under 20 years of age. George says that he is only 16 and that his brother is but his year senior. All three are dark

EXTENDS FARMERS' TIME

SMITH GETS AMENDMENT TO CURRENCY BILL

Caucus Approves South Carolinian's Provision to Meet Planters' Need for Long Time Loans.

Following the line of thought developed in his recent speech upon the floor of the Senate on the pending currency bill, Senator Smith of South Carolina Wednesday night in the Democratic caucus insisted that the farmers should have a six months' note upon which federal reserve notes might be issued. He continued the fight Thursday, and succeeded in securing a majority of the Democratic senators to back him up in his fight in behalf of an amendment to the currency bill which he has prepared and which is as follows:

"Provided, That notes, drafts and bills drawn or issued for agricultural purposes having a maturity not exceeding six months may be discounted in an amount to be limited to a percentage of the capital of the federal reserve bank to be ascertained and fixed by the federal reserve board."

This amendment, which was adopted by the caucus Thursday night, will be offered upon the floor of the Senate and will be incorporated in the new banking law. Senator Smith, of course, is very much gratified at the outcome of his labors. Thursday night he said:

"This amendment puts the farmers where their business is recognized as of equal importance in the financial system of the country with the prime commercial papers of other business, such as the notes, drafts and bills of merchants, miners and those of the so-called business world. Under the terms of this provision, farmers' notes, bills and drafts, issued for agricultural purposes, are available at the reserve bank for a note issue on the same footing as provided for a 90-day paper."

"In other words, in a case of money stringency or panic threatened, this paper can be used for deposit with the regional bank and upon it federal reserve notes may be issued for the purpose of meeting the emergency. Thus you will see, it puts the farmers' notes, bills and drafts upon exactly the same footing, as an asset of the bank, as the prime commercial paper of the other branches of business in the financial world, and for a period of six months."

After the caucus adjourned, Senator Owen, in charge of the bill, said that in accordance with the resolution submitted by Senator Smith and the committee he has now reconsidered section 12 and will accept the amendment quoted above.

Not one of them appears to be very much worried over his situation and as soon as carried in to the Richmond county jail each went to sleep and was hard to awaken for breakfast.

The Augusta Herald says the story of the crime for which the three negroes are held and the thrilling race which the officers had across three counties to get them out of the reach of mobs of outraged citizens is one of the most horrible and thrilling stories ever heard in Augusta. The awful crime was committed on a quiet Sunday afternoon while the husband was away and Mrs. Irby was at her home with her two little children. The neighborhood had always been a quiet and orderly one and the father left his children and the husband his wife without any thought of impending danger. But the fiends were lurking near.

It was about 4 o'clock when the black fiends made their dastardly and inexpressibly brutal attack on a defenseless woman who was in a delicate condition and in no manner prepared for a shock of any kind. In the horrible confession of George Hart he mentions nothing about Mr. Irby owing them 50c. Indeed, they went to the house for an entirely different purpose. They murdered Mrs. Irby and the shades of her left and when the assault of evening had fallen and the husband and father came home he found that instead of the usual cheerful fire there were only a few live coals left and the house was dark. The necks of such fiends should be cracked as soon as possible.

All Three Confess.

The Augusta Chronicle of Wednesday said martial law was declared off in Waynesboro Tuesday morning about 4 o'clock; the militia, by its prompt action, kept the forming mob away from the Burke county jail even after the three negro prisoners had been split away; one of the most intensely exciting nights in the history of Burke county had passed, and entire quietude followed. Tuesday the town was normal.

William and George Hart and Robert Paschall, the three murderers of Mrs. Irby, near Wrens, are in the Richmond county jail; have confessed the crime, and are beyond the possible reach of an intensely impassioned public covering more than the territory of two counties.

In most unthinkable details the negroes have told a story of bestiality and blood-thirst; twice during their confessions and later going into the minute particulars of the tragedy in the presence of witnesses.

Essentially, the details of the story as told Tuesday morning conform to the confessions of the negroes, except that the latter word picture added horror to it all. Mrs. Irby's brains were battered off by the three negroes, each taking his turn with the ax, after which she was abused and finally her throat was slashed with a butcher knife by one of the Hart negroes.

DENOUNCES ELIHU ROOT

CARTER GLASS CRITICIZES NEW YORK REPUBLICAN

Replies to Charges, Declaring That Currency Bill Now in Congress is Far From Hodgepodge of Errors.

Representative Carter Glass, chairman of the house committee on banking and currency in an address delivered at Richmond, Va., Tuesday night warmly defended the administration currency bill against the "greenbackism" and "fat money" charge launched by Senator Root in the senate on Saturday and retaliated with a sharp attack on Senator Root.

"On the floor of the United States senate last Saturday," said Mr. Glass, "Senator Root of New York characterized the measure as 'greenbackism run mad,' and unacquainted with the subject which he undertook to discuss, he described it as proposing a return to the reserve issues of 1891."

"I take it that the duty of a senator to preserve the public from an international harm is more than overbalanced by his moral obligation never to sound a false alarm and never to permit himself to be deflected from the path of strict truth to gain a point of vantage. And yet he did sound a false alarm and sounded it upon information which he himself admits he secured second hand from another senator."

"When to one's reputation is added his renown as a great lawyer and his fame as an international statesman, and the subject involved relates to the tender fabric of national credit, when such a man trifles with a subject of this moment he is guilty not only of grave indiscretion, but of downright treason to his country."

"All that I have said of Frank A. Vanderlip," said Mr. Glass, summing up a sharp reply to the statements made by the New York banker, "may be accentuated and applied to Mr. Root. God alone knows how men who understand the currency bill so little as to charge it with greenbackism have ever gained control of banks with a capital of \$25,000,000 or have ever attained to a seat in the United States senate."

THIRTY-EIGHT KILLED.

Bodies Mangled and Burned by Colorado Mine Explosion.

Thirty-eight men were killed Tuesday by an explosion of coal dust in the Vulcan mine of the Rocky Mountain Fuel company. Two miners were rescued after the underground workings had caught fire. All the victims were married, and all but six or eight were Americans. Men in charge of the rescue work asserted that it probably would be a day or two before the bodies could be recovered. Before sundown the mine had been cleared of gas and a thorough exploration of the wrecked workings was made. Many of the bodies were mangled and burned.

The Vulcan mine was only about a year old and was equipped with modern safety devices. It is believed the explosion was caused by an accumulation of dust in the west portion of the mine, where work practically had been abandoned. Most of the dead were found in the east workings, to which the explosion was communicated. This fall the employees were called out on strike by the United Mine Workers of America, but some of them had gone back to work. The other victims of the disaster were strike-breakers.

PRESIDENT WITHDRAWS.

Wilson Shows Resentment at Caraboa Society Jests.

President Wilson Monday night formally withdrew his recent acceptance of honorary membership in the Military Order of the Caraboa, composed of regular and volunteer officers of the army and navy who served in the Philippine Islands during the four years succeeding the Spanish-American war. Earlier in the day the president had ordered an investigation of various satires and travesties on the administration's policy toward the Philippines as portrayed at a banquet of the order last Thursday night.

It was made plain at the White House that while general burlesque of the administration's peace policy and thrusts at Secretary Bryan and others were deeply resented because they came from army and navy officers, the chief objection was to the spirit of hostility shown to Philippine independence as the problem is being worked out by the present administration.

Negro Kills Another Negro.

Hathaway Cox, a young negro, shot and killed another negro, in lower Brownsville, Marlboro county, Thursday night. It is said that the two negroes got in a dispute over a card game and some liquor. Jackson was at the home of Cox when the shooting occurred.

Robbery in Chester.

The store of J. W. Bankhead & Son, at Stover, Chester county, was broken into and robbed Sunday evening. It is generally understood that the thief got off with considerable booty.

Killed Aged Mother.

Because his aged mother did not respond promptly to his request for a cup of coffee, Paul Falcon, of Donaldsonville, Fla., Saturday shot her.

Shot by Mistake.

Alfred Widemar Jr., aged 26, of Elko, who was mistaken for a robber by a night watchman several weeks ago and shot, died in Augusta Monday.

GRACE GETS ANGRY

WHILE BEFORE COMMITTEE ON WHALEY CONTEST

OFFERS TO FIGHT POST

Grace's Methods Displeases Democrats on the Committee, and He is Warned by Members—Grace Says Many Votes Had Been Bought for Blease in His Fight for Re-election.

The Washington correspondent of The News and Courier says: Repeated clashes between Mayor John P. Grace, of Charleston, and Chairman Post, of the House elections committee, which is considering the protest filed with Speaker Clark against the seating of Representative R. S. Whaley, characterized the hearing held Monday by the committee to rebut the evidence submitted by the congressman in reply to the evidence previously put on record by the mayor.

Chairman Post often stopped Mr. Grace's line of questioning or discussion, or told him not to argue, or objected to the prompting of witnesses. At one time the statements of the chairman with regard to a conversation which Mr. Grace had with him about the conduct of the case were directly contradicted by the mayor, who beligerently suggested that the question of whose word was best could very easily be settled outside of the committee room.

Mayor Grace appeared before the committee with two witnesses, John I. Cosgrove, who took nearly all of the original Grace affidavits, and C. J. Bresnihan, who had assisted in securing some of them. He put these witnesses on the stand in rebuttal of the Whaley affidavits charging that the Grace affidavits were improperly procured and unworthy of credence. Cosgrove made a better witness than Bresnihan, but on the whole their testimony, subjected to the cross-examination of the chairman, did not seem to impress the majority of the committee. Cosgrove said at first that he had not been influenced by any consideration of employment in taking the affidavits, and later admitted that he was regularly employed in the office of Logan & Grace at \$100 a month. He admitted that he was personally acquainted with a number of the men whose affidavits he took.

Bresnihan was several times called down for answers which impressed the committee as impertinent. Once he was admonished for prompting Cosgrove. He admitted that he was a city employee. Cosgrove said that the blind tiger situation in Charleston was a violation of the statutes, but declared that it was inherited by Mayor Grace from Congressman Whaley's brother-in-law, Mr. Rhett. The questions of the chairman of the committee and of Representatives Crisp, of Georgia, and Stephens, of Mississippi, who did most of the questioning for the majority of the committee, indicated a decided failure to approve of the Grace policy of dealing with the liquor problem.

The two Republican members of the committee plainly showed sympathy with the Grace side of the case, and did all they could to encourage its sponsors. Several times it appeared probable that the committee would direct Mayor Grace to leave, because of the objections of Democratic committeemen to his method of statement as a lawyer and as a witness, but the stormy session was brought to a close without the threatened objection.

Mayor Grace took the stand after Cosgrove and Bresnihan had testified. He made a bitter attack on Mr. Whaley and some of Whaley's rebuttal witnesses; defended his own course and likened himself in his situation before the committee to Christ before Pilate. He did not deny that he had himself bought votes, and said that no jury could be made to convict on the charge of vote-buying in his State. He said that Hughes had spent more than \$40,000 in his fight with Whaley for the nomination and admitted that he would not have submitted a protest to Congress if Hughes had won. When pressed as to his reasons for this distinction, the mayor acknowledged that he regarded Whaley as a perjurer and a hypocrite.

It was brought out while Mr. Grace was on the stand that he had endeavored in vain to induce Senator Tillman and various members of the South Carolina delegation in the House to take the initiative in moving for an investigation of Mr. Whaley's right to his seat. Members of the committee laid stress in their evidence on the character of the witnesses from whom the Grace affidavits were obtained, expressing surprise that there were not among them any professional men or merchants, farmers or manufacturers.

Mr. Grace admitted that he had spent large sums of money in his own local campaigns, and declared that many votes had been bought for Blease in the latter's fight for re-election. The mayor said that the people of Charleston and South Carolina had become accustomed to corruption in primary campaigns and that an appeal to the local courts in such a case as this would have been useless. He declared at one point of the hearing that "the most terrific conditions that ever existed on the face of the earth exist in Charleston today."

The mayor complained several times that the committee had not treated him fairly. Mr. Bryan, counsel for Congressman Whaley, made no reply in behalf of his client to the impassioned speeches of Mayor Grace, saying at the close of the session that nothing had been adduced against the

HAD NO STATE LICENSE

WEALTHY HUNTERS SPORT IN GEORGETOWN COUNTRY.

State Game Warden Gets in Behind Them, but They Take Special Train Out of the State.

Isaac E. Emerson, the "Bromo Seltzer King," who owns a hunting preserve in Georgetown county, took his party of wealthy northerners out of the State on a special train Sunday afternoon when Chief Game Warden A. A. Richardson got in behind them for hunting without licenses, according to information given out Tuesday by Mr. Richardson, who had just returned to Columbia from Georgetown, where he said one of the party, George W. Ewing, of Baltimore, Md., was dismissed on a technicality at a hearing before a magistrate for hunting in the State without a license.

According to a statement from Chief Game Warden Richardson, he sent his assistant, Mr. Funderburk, to Georgetown county to look over the situation when he felt that there were not as many non-resident hunting licenses being reported from that county as he was certain there should be. Deputy Funderburk reached Georgetown on Thursday and found he was entertaining a party of wealthy tourists, none of whom had licenses as far as he could ascertain.

Deputy Funderburk went out to "Arcadia," the magnificent country estate of Millionaire Emerson, which is located on Waccamaw Neck five miles from Georgetown. When he reached there he found Mr. Emerson and his guests just returning from a hunt and he ascertained that the following made up the party:

George W. Ewing, M. Henry, Mrs. Bettie W. Ewing, Mrs. Annie Emerson and Mrs. Margaret Vanderlip, all of Baltimore, Md., and Mrs. Ethel McCormick, of New York, all wealthy and well known tourists, and Isaac E. Emerson, the owner of the place. Deputy Funderburk says he ascertained from the clerk of the court that only Mr. Emerson had a license when he demanded to see their licenses. He then telephoned Chief Game Warden A. A. Richardson, at Columbia, who instructed him to take out warrants for the men; the party and to tell the ladies the law required them to have licenses.

Deputy Funderburk had talked with Mr. George W. Ewing when he met the party at "Arcadia," as they were returning from the hunt and being certain only of his name, swore out a warrant charging him with hunting without a license in South Carolina. In company with the sheriff of Georgetown they went to the country estate of Mr. Emerson on Saturday and arrested Mr. Ewing on Saturday morning. Mr. Emerson accompanying them back to Georgetown.

The sheriff and Deputy Funderburk had made the trip to the country estate of Mr. Emerson in the fish commissioner's boat, the "Nancy," and when they were starting back Mr. Emerson asked how fast the "Nancy" could travel. On being told ten miles per hour, he ordered his men to bring out his racing boat, the "Arcadia," capable of running nineteen miles an hour, and the party were soon in Georgetown, where Mr. Ewing was put under sufficient bond to await the arrival of Chief Game Warden Richardson.

Owing to the train schedules, Mr. Richardson did not reach Georgetown until Monday morning and when he arrived he found only Mr. George W. Ewing, and said that he discovered that Mr. Emerson had ordered a special train on Sunday evening and had returned north with his other guests that night.

NEGRO DIFFICULTY.

Whiskey and Concealed Pistols Cause Tragedy in Chesterfield.

Three Lancaster county negroes, Bob Robinson, Ellison Threatt and Ernest White, while returning Sunday night from a church in Chesterfield county, became engaged in a difficulty on the Chesterfield side of the river, near the Lancaster line, with the result that Ernest White was shot to death by Ellison Threatt. Sheriff Hunter of Lancaster, who happened to be in the neighborhood, captured Threatt and turned him over to a magistrate's constable in Chesterfield county. Sheriff Hunter states that the trouble was over whiskey and pistols, the dead negro having two on his person and the other two, one each.

Congressman except hearsay, and that the committee needed no argument as to the value of that sort of evidence.

Elections Committee No. 1, of the House of Representatives, Tuesday voted, 7 to 2, to dismiss the charges filed with the Speaker by Mayor John P. Grace, of Charleston, against Congressman R. S. Whaley. One Democrat and a Republican voted for the investigation, while two Progressives voted with the majority Democrats.

Battleships Home Again.

The United States battleships Wyoming, Arkansas, Utah and Florida returning from visits of courtesy to various European ports reached New York Monday.

Two Children Perish.

Two small negro children were burned to death in a fire which destroyed their house near Sumter early Monday morning.

Unfinished Pier Burns.

Clyde Line pier No. 2, which was undergoing construction at Charleston was Monday destroyed by fire, entailing a \$20,000 loss.

HAS ENOUGH VOTES

STRENGTH SHOWN BY CURRENCY BILL ON FIRST TEST

CENTRAL BANK KILLED

Administration Measure Meets Severe Test in Senate, But Democrats Table Hitchcock's Amendment to Put One Institution in Control of Monetary System.

Victory for the administration forces in the first test of strength on the currency reform bill marked Monday's session of the Senate. The vote, 40 to 35, tabled a substitute offered by Senator Hitchcock for Section 2 of the administration bill, proposing a system of four regional banks, with a possible increase to eight, the regional banks' stock to be owned by the public.

The defeat of the amendment practically assured the adoption of the Owen plan, which provides for from 8 to 12 regional banks, with the stock owned by the national banks that become members of the respective regional banks. The Democratic leaders claimed that the result of the test vote, involving one of the most important features of the fight, indicated the complete success of the administration measure.

Efforts to get an agreement for a time to begin final vote on the bill were not successful, but leaders on both sides of the chamber looked forward to an early termination of the debate and for final action before the end of the week. When the Hitchcock substitute had been tabled, Senator Reed made a speech vigorously defending the Owen bill and replying to Senator Root, who on Saturday attacked the measure and called Secretary Bryan "the dominating influence" behind the proposed new currency system.

Replying directly to Senator Root's predictions that undue inflation and a financial panic might ensue if the currency bill were passed in its present form, Senator Reed declared no inflation of the currency could occur unless the "sound money men who run the banks" brought it about.

"This is workable bill," he declared. "It is not surcharged with destruction to business. If added checks ought to be put in, I, for one, am willing to put them in. But the senator from New York spent his time telling of the dire things that would happen to business and spent but little time explaining his own proposed amendments."

"No one has the right to undertake to alarm the business interests where there is no just cause for it. I doubt the high patriotism of the man who will stand here and cry 'Wolfe, Wolfe' where there is no wolf."

Senator Reed said a "typewritten document" proposing Senator Root for the presidency had been prepared and given to the press before he made his speech. "It is not difficult then to understand why the secretary of state was brought in," he added. "When the voice of ambition is calling to higher honors, it is not difficult to understand that men will sometimes let their interests overcome their spirit of fairness and candor."

"If we ever have inflation of the currency bill, it will be caused by the bankers of the country and by no one else. This proposed federal reserve board can not put out \$1 of additional currency until there has been a call made upon it by the regions whose boards will be controlled by the 'sound money men' who run the national banks."

Senator Hitchcock made a sharp attack on the proposed control of the regional reserve banks by the banking interests of the country. He declared this feature of the bill would turn the country reserve to the use of these bankers and would legalize the methods and the combination of control, against which the country has long protested.

KILLING ON BEECH ISLAND.

Negro Kills White Man by Crushing in His Skull.

Early Sunday morning Rural Policeman Holley brought to Aiken Daniel Berry, colored, charged with the killing of a white man by the name of Mimus McElmurray. The killing occurred on Beech Island Saturday night. It seems that a wagon load of people were returning from Augusta, all said to be in a drunken condition. McElmurray was along, and got into a fuss with Berry. The negro struck the white man over the head twice with an iron pipe, crushing his skull. McElmurray lay down in the wagon then and was put out at Dobson's store where he soon died.

Feared Mob Violence.

Poses Monday night searched the surrounding country about Stanville, Ga., in the hope of finding the negro who attacked a white woman in her home. When found she had been choked into insensibility. Violence was expected if the criminal was apprehended.

Told Them to Move Out.

Fifteen feudal enemies of the Collins family of Old North, Mo., rode into the village Sunday and burned four houses, severely beating the inmates. The Collins were warned to leave on pain of death.

Spaniards at El Paso.

The Spanish colony in El Paso, augmented by the 320 refugee expelled from Chihuahua, now aggregates more than 400, and many more are expected from remote ranches and mines.