

VILLA IS LOOTING

REFUGEES TELL STORY OF SACKING OF CHIHUAHUA

FOREIGNERS IN DANGER

American and German Consuls Are Disregarded by Rebel Commander in His Seizure—Spaniards Are the Worst Sufferers Although All Foreigners Have to Contribute.

Americans, Germans and Spaniards who arrived at El Paso, Texas, Sunday from Chihuahua, Mexico, report that Francisco Villa, the rebel leader, virtually has constituted himself dictator there and that he refused to heed the request of representatives of foreign governments.

The refugees asserted that the rebel leader had seized \$5,000,000 worth of property belonging to foreigners, had put to death about 20 Mexican civilians, including Sergeant Sanchez, a lawyer and former State official, and had commanded the American, German and British consuls to obey rebel orders. The happenings in Chihuahua since Villa occupied the city on its evacuation by the federal troops were told by the refugees who numbered 1,000.

Villa seized a large department store valued at \$1,500,000 and owned by French, German, English and Spanish interests, but chiefly by Spanish and placed in command of the store Gen. Chao, a rebel leader. He also seized a brewery, a clothing factory and all the grocery and other stores owned by Spaniards valued at \$3,500,000.

He called a meeting of merchants of all nationalities and told them they must pay him large sums of money, aggregating several millions dollars, to support the revolution. He gave orders that the so-called Constitutionalist money should be accepted as currency.

Marion Letcher, United States consul, was asked by the foreigners to protect them. Mr. Letcher attempted to send a cipher message to the state department but was informed by Villa that no cipher messages would be permitted on the rebel telegraph. Villa then informed the foreign consuls in a body that they would have to obey rebel orders.

Otto Kueck, the German consul protested to Villa against the exaction of tribute from Germans. Villa threatened Kueck, saying the latter would be escorted to the border if he persisted in his protest. A store in which Kueck was interested was required to pay \$30,000. All homes and property of the expelled Spaniards were appropriated to the personal use of the rebels.

The expulsion of Spanish nuns and priests were complete except that the bishop, a Spaniard, was allowed to remain. Villa's attitude toward the consuls was hostile. "The German colony went to Mr. Kueck for protection. Mr. Kueck went to Villa with a protest. Villa said: 'I can not shoot you, but I can escort you to the border.' Kueck replied he would remain in Chihuahua as long as there was a German citizen there."

The situation resulted in a conference of rebel leaders at Juarez, at which it was explained that Villa, being a military commander, rather than the head of a civil government, had acted without sufficient advice. It was decided that Gen. Carranza should be asked to immediately start for Chihuahua, where hereafter he might determine the future policies of the revolution, after personal conferences with Villa.

The meeting decided that Villa, by his acts toward foreigners, had precipitated a serious situation. From Gen. Benavides, rebel commander at Juarez, came the explanation that while the rebels regarded Spaniards as supporters of Huerta and, therefore, enemies of the revolution, all other foreigners would be given full protection. Gen. Villa's order, however, was explicit, that he would not guarantee protection to Spaniards, and that they would have to leave the country within ten days on pain of serious consequences.

As indicating their fear of Villa, 478 citizens of Spain, most of them wealthy merchants of Chihuahua, Sunday arrived on a special train at Juarez and immediately sought safety on the United States side of the river. They were accompanied by Federico More, who was civil governor under the Federal evacuation of Chihuahua.

Some of the refugees, reputed to be millionaires, were without money. They reported that technically they had left their property in the hands of Henry Scobell, British vice consul, but that really Villa had taken possession of it.

Forty-seven Federal soldiers, who had been left on police duty in Chihuahua after the evacuation and who were allowed to accompany the Spanish refugees, were arrested by Gen. Hugh L. Scott, of the United States army, as they crossed the border.

PARDON MILL STILL GRINDS.

Another Man-Killer Turned Loose by Governor Bleasde.

James G. Seigler, the well known white farmer of Aiken county, who shot and killed Officer Patterson on the streets of Aiken and was tried in June of last year, found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary, was Friday afternoon paroled by Governor Bleasde on condition of good behavior. Seigler was paroled during October to let him go home and try and save his property, which was being sold under foreclosure of mortgage. He is said to have been worth \$60,000 before his trouble, but it is stated that his trial cost him the larger portion of his wealth. He returned to the penitentiary on the 1st of December to resume his sentence.

Rebels Repulsed.

After four days of fighting the Mexican federal garrison at the seaport of Tampico reinforced by the arrival of gunboats with troops, ammunition and dynamite Sunday drove the attacking Constitutionalist out of their guns.

ERROR GAVE HIM CHANCE

CLERK'S ERROR FOUND WHICH KEPT MAN FREE.

Meanwhile Convicted Man Has "Made Good" and the Question of Punishment Worries Chicago.

The error of a filing clerk in the office of Judge Brentano in Chicago seven years ago, kept Joshua Tedford, a former policeman, from the penitentiary and gave him a chance to begin life anew. To-day he is superintendent and manager of one of the largest men's furnishing stores in Chicago. But now the error which kept him from prison has been discovered and the prison doors are yawning for the man who had apparently "made good" his crime. The case is one of the most unusual on record, involving the old problem of "social vs. legal justice."

The error which kept Tedford from prison was very simple. When the man made from the Supreme court was returned to Chicago, a new clerk slipped the papers into a pigeonhole instead of handing them to the trial judge. In this pigeonhole of fate the papers rested until a few days ago when a vindictive lawyer accused Judge Brentano of partiality towards Tedford. An investigation revealed the paper and the case will now be handled according to legal precedent. Joshua Tedford was a policeman. In 1904 he was convicted on a charge of conspiracy to defraud Justice by sending away Mabel Lewis, a witness for the State in a case against William Hickey, charged with burglary. He was sentenced by Judge Brentano to serve from one to five years in the penitentiary.

Counsel for Tedford appealed the verdict and the convicted man was allowed to remain at liberty under bonds while the case dragged its way through the Appellate and Supreme courts in February, 1906. The Supreme Court affirmed the verdict and, but for the error in filing Tedford would have been sent to prison.

After his trial and admission to bail Tedford went to the clothing store and sought a position as floor detective. He told of his conviction and appeal, and was hired. The managers of the store felt that he had been "railroaded by the police gang." He applied himself to business and advanced faster than his employers could advance his wages until he finally became manager and superintendent and was entrusted with all the affairs of the business.

His employers declare no bad check ever gets by Tedford as he knows the books and cannot be duped. His friends declare he has accomplished for himself a more complete reform than comes from the usual long term of imprisonment and they are circulating a petition for his pardon.

NEGRO KILLS WHITE MAN.

Kills Mill Operative to Death With Knife.

At Anderson on Friday Ollie Kinard, a white man, employed in the frame room of the Orr Cotton Mills, was stabbed to death by Will White, a negro, employed in the picker room of the same mills. Death was instantaneous. Testimony adduced at the inquest is to the effect that Kinard had been drinking and that he, in company with two friends, met White and asked him to accompany them to the woods. Kinard is said to have teased the negro until the negro became angry, and without warning drew his knife and stabbed Kinard to the heart. White ran off, but was captured, and is in the county jail.

About half past 8 o'clock Friday night between fifty and sixty-five men gathered on Church street, near the county jail, while three of them, according to report, went to the jail door and made demand on Sheriff Ashley for Will White, the negro who is charged with having stabbed to death Ollie Kinard at Orr Mill village Friday afternoon. The men, who, it is claimed, were recognized by the sheriff when he answered the alarm at the door, told the officer, it is said, that they had come for White; that he (Sheriff Ashley) could make a big bluff to convince the public that he tried to save the negro from them, and that the crowd could then take the negro.

Sheriff Ashley replied forcibly. It is said, saying that there is no bluff in him, that he has sworn to protect the prisoners and that he intended doing so with all his might. He told them further that they wouldn't get the negro unless they did so over his dead body. The three men withdrew, one of them remarking that they would be back later that night, it is said. The crowd dispersed soon after. It was rumored there at 10 o'clock that a crowd had gathered just south of the city, but the sheriff and his deputies did not give the story any credence. The sheriff has the jail well barricaded, having called in four of his deputies and two of the city policemen. They are well fortified.

NEGRO STRUNG UP.

Man Found Under Woman's Bed in State of Florida.

Henry White, a young negro, was lynched at Campville, Fla., at a late hour Friday night after he had been discovered under the bed in a young white woman's room. Several young men were calling on the young woman when they heard a noise in the bed room. Upon investigation the negro was found. A rope was secured and he was strung up near the house the rope being broken by the fall to the ground, but he was promptly killed with bullets, his body being found early this morning.

Sentenced to Walk 70 Miles.

Edward Leo and John Nolan, 17-year-old boys of New York city, who ran away from home, were arrested at Middletown, N. Y., on a charge of illegal train riding. They were released on their promise to walk the 70 miles back to their home.

Helpless Man Fell into Fire.

Falling into an open fire when struck by a runaway, Bernard F. DuBois, a farmer of Hockessin, Del., was burned to death. The man was found lying on the hearth, his face burned to a char.

TALKS ON CURRENCY

SENATOR E. D. SMITH STRESSES NEEDS OF FARMERS

SHOULD BE CONSIDERED

In Speaking Before the United States Senate the Junior Senator Approves Democratic Measure as First One That Has Given Real Estate Proper Place.

Senator E. D. Smith of South Carolina, discussing the question of the farmers' needs and financial necessities, said Monday in the course of the debate on the administration currency bill:

"The president recognizes the need of legislation to enable the farmer to finance his business. He says: 'We must add the means by which the farmer may make his credit commands and easily available and command when he will the capital by which to support and expand his business.' No stronger terms than these can be used; in this expression he covers completely the exact objection which all financial legislation, up to the present and including this bill, has striven to do for what is known technically as 'commercial' business.

"The conditions under which the farmer produces his commercial commodities, by the laws of nature, are different from those of any other commercial productivity. By the very nature of things he is forced to a longer period of credit without any intervening marketable return. As the president says, he is dependent upon the seasons which can not be forced during the period necessary for the growth, maturity and harvesting of his crops. A constant outlay is absolutely necessary. This time for the production of staple farm products, averages from six to eight months.

"He, therefore, is forced, by the unchangeable nature of his business, to obtain his loans for this length of time. A 90-day loan either would have to be renewed under the present system or the farmer be forced to obtain it elsewhere than under the present proposed banking act. Under the conditions set forth, it means all accumulations of indebtedness, representing the cost of the production of his entire crop and the cost of harvesting. This indebtedness, extending over a period of six or eight months, naturally becomes due and payable when his crop is ready for the market. Under present conditions he has to pay the highest rate of interest when he secures a loan for making his crop, and these loans becoming due when his crop is gathered and ready for the market, he is forced to sell practically his entire production within a period of 20 to 30 days in order to meet his obligations.

"Hence, he is handicapped both in the production and sale of his crop. His paper not being recognized as ordinary prime commercial paper is discounted at the highest possible legal rate, if he is able to obtain a loan at all, and then his crop when ready for market necessarily must be sold, regardless of the law of supply and demand, in order to meet these obligations. In other words, the farmers of this country, in order to meet the obligations incurred in producing their crop, have to put upon the market a 12-month's supply of farm products within 30 to 90 days. It is inevitable under such conditions that the purchasers or the buyers of these products, having to carry them for the next 12 months for distribution, discount the price and all expenses incident to the risk incurred in carrying them, and then charge whatever profit they think sufficient to remunerate them. Therefore, as I have just said, the farmer is handicapped, both in the production and sale of his crops. It is to remedy this condition that the government should address itself.

An Important Part.

"The farm is an intimate and vital part, in fact, the essential part, of every nation's life and prosperity. This is a trite saying, but none the less true because so often repeated. And whatever tends to improve the conditions surrounding the farm, facilitate production, aid in supporting and expanding the business and assisting in wise and profitable marketing, tends to the upbuilding and enrichment of the nation. In view of the relation that the farm bears to every department of our life every effort should be used to promote every facility for obtaining loans for the farmer sufficient for the production of his crop and the marketing of it to the best advantage.

"As said before, the farm differs from every other business. A day's production from a mine is ready for the market to meet the expense incurred in that day's production; the output of a lumber mill is ready at the end of the day for shipment and liquidation of the debt incurred in producing that day's output.

"The same is true of the factory and mercantile business; in fact, every other form of commercial activity. And all of these have to wait upon the farm for their sustenance and comfort, and the farmer has to wait upon all of these to be served first in financial and commercial life. He has a right to demand recognition, prominent recognition, in the national legislation of America. We do not belong to those nations of Europe which by hereditary influence or present conditions have unchangeable class conditions. But we are Americans, under that form of government where every condition surrounding each and every vocation and occupation is of equal concern to the legislator and should be given the proper recognition in the laws pertaining to the general welfare.

Need Lower Loans.

"If the farmers of this country could secure six to nine months' loans, at reasonable rates of interest, to produce their crops, the cost of production would be reduced materially, and when their crops are ready for the market, he able to borrow upon these products for a sufficient length of time to permit the marketing of them to the best advantage, the greatest problem confronting the development and success of the agricultural interests of this

COTTON BEING GINNED

ORANGEBURG LEADS ANDENSON OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Federal Figures Place Anderson and Spartanburg in Next Places for Ginnings Up to December 1.

Cotton ginned in South Carolina during the present season, prior to December 1, amounted to 1,160,815 bales, or 119,126 bales more than for the same period last year, according to figures given out by the United States census bureau in announcing the ginning by counties up to December 1. Orangeburg county again leads, with 67,336 bales, Anderson coming next with 60,807 bales, and Spartanburg third with 58,474. The three counties ginning the smallest number of bales to December 1 are: Georgetown, 3,080; Jasper, 5,599; and Beaufort, 6,218.

Ginning by counties, counting round as half bales, and not including linters, follows:

County.	1913.	1912.
Abbeville	27,103	24,756
Aiken	42,032	32,268
Anderson	60,807	46,588
Bamberg	24,092	17,051
Barnwell	49,811	38,029
Beaufort	6,218	4,470
Berkeley	11,682	9,384
Calhoun	23,044	17,989
Charleston	11,217	6,628
Cherokee	15,145	12,169
Chester	26,965	27,787
Chesterfield	24,826	27,223
Clarendon	35,009	30,619
Colleton	16,335	12,503
Darlington	31,072	35,920
Dillon	29,975	34,269
Dorchester	14,772	11,244
Edgefield	27,972	24,104
Fairfield	20,741	22,484
Florence	37,427	32,352
Georgetown	3,080	6,218
Greenville	34,600	27,228
Greenwood	25,630	26,468
Hampton	16,337	12,555
Horry	7,788	7,956
Jasper	5,599	4,322
Kershaw	22,932	23,484
Lancaster	18,571	22,461
Laurens	35,842	21,611
Lee	22,216	20,501
Lexington	16,172	13,044
Marion	15,673	16,508
Marlboro	44,029	57,948
Newberry	32,299	29,194
Oconee	16,269	11,446
Orangeburg	67,336	50,807
Pickens	14,626	9,730
Richland	19,458	18,361
Saluda	21,566	21,129
Spartanburg	58,474	49,166
Sumter	35,240	31,114
Union	16,819	15,327
Williamsburg	21,484	19,938
York	33,482	34,662
Total	1,160,815	1,041,689

WAS STILL IN THE JAIL.

When Governor Bleasde Turned Him Loose.

A dispatch from Sumter says the release of T. Birnie Caughman by Governor Bleasde has been much discussed there on the street and there seems to be general dissatisfaction among the people that a parole should have been granted, especially so soon after the killing took place and before Caughman commenced to serve his sentence. Since his conviction in October, Caughman has been kept in the county jail awaiting the result of an appeal to the State Supreme Court for a new trial.

Thursday night, when notified of his parole, Caughman requested permission to remain in jail over night, as he was without funds and had no place in town to which he could go. Friday morning he came up street, where he met and spoke to a number of friends and acquaintances, visited the barber shop and then returned to the jail; until time for his train to leave for his home at Smithville, Lee county, about fifteen miles north of Sumter.

Caughman has never seemed to realize the seriousness of the offense of which he was convicted and his demeanor changed little when he was told that he had been granted his freedom. Bateman, who was killed by Caughman, was a stanch bleasdean, and many of his friends, it is understood, who are also bleasdean partisans, deem the governor's action as unwarranted. In fact, one of them stated Friday that he and several more he knew of who had always voted for Bleasde in the past, would never do so again.

Chief of Police John R. Sumter stated Friday morning, when asked if he had signed the petition for leniency for Caughman, that he had signed the petition out of friendship for a "son-in-law of Caughman's," but that it stated that Caughman was to be given his freedom after he had served a reasonable time.

ferred to the great centres of speculation and gambling. I, for myself, would be willing to pay a higher rate of interest and suffer a temporary lack of capital, in order to see these eight reserve banks established; being, as I do, that they will ultimately result in the development of the undeveloped resources of the nation.

"Under our present system, all sections of the country have been but tributary feeders to the few financial centres, making possible the building up of the colossal fortunes of the few; rendering easy means for the shameful speculations which have disgraced our market places, and making possible the floating of colossal schemes that have destroyed the essential to the healthy growth of our industries. They have drained from every quarter of the country the capital so sorely needed for the development of its vast resources.

"This bill provides further that in times of emergency the assets of the country, the real wealth of the country, may be used as a basis of circulation, making the possibility of the recurrence of disastrous panics, remote, if not wholly impossible. Should it establish confidence in the ability of co-operation between the banks and the government in making safe the commerce of the nation, it will furnish a solution of the most vexing problems that now confront the American people."

CURRENCY DEBATE

SENATOR SMITH PUTS INTO IT SOME NEW FEATURES

FIGURES BACK REPORT

Senator Holds Attention of the Senate on Credits and Needs of Commercial Life in America—Increase of Production Overshadows Increase of Circulating Medium.

Severely criticizing the inadequacy of the present currency law, Senator Smith, in a speech in the Senate Thursday, held that gold and government bonds were at present the only basis of issue; that prime commercial paper in addition to the gold and the government bonds, was absolutely necessary in view of the increase of farm productions which amounted to 78 per cent. for the past decade, while that of the circulating medium was only 11 per cent. for the past decade.

The Senator strongly criticized the Republicans for not having enacted in their regime an adequate law by which the credits and the needs of commercial life in America would be met by an adequate circulating medium. With a table piled high with statistics, Senator Smith held the attention of the Senate, while he injected new features into the currency debate.

The Senator first called attention to the cotton increase by citing that in 1909 the value of the increase was more than double the value in ten years. The South Carolina Senator then read to the Senate a mass of figures whereby he effectually and clearly pointed out that in addition to cotton all farm products, mining products, manufacturing products and commercial products had increased in varying amounts during the past 10 years, while the amount of increase of the circulating medium was hardly worth consideration.

Senator Smith then cited figures to show the increased population and the actual increase of money during the past census period. From the data, he drew skilful comparisons to demonstrate on what "thin ice the American people were traveling."

Comparing the amount of money in circulation in 1865 to the amount now in circulation and the value of the crops of that year to those of the present year, Senator Smith said that unless the amount of money was increased to a sufficient amount that the commercial and farming interests might conduct their business without inconvenience, ruin would confront the nation.

The large amounts of money stored in the reserved centers, particularly in New York, Chicago and St. Louis, which are used for speculative purposes, was declared unnecessary to the classes and of harm to the masses. The value of the increment of railroads and their earnings was discussed in detail.

"The acute products of America in wealth is outstripping beyond the available circulating medium, even where the money is equitably distributed, that is, if each branch or division of our industries were to get a pro rata share according to the law of supply and demand of the circulating medium, on account of the inflexibility of the present banking and currency system, there is not a sufficient amount of money to guarantee faith and confidence to meet the expanding trade; therefore, I want to state that it is the duty of the government to provide a safe and adequate law by which the credits and the needs of agricultural and commercial life can be met at all times and under all circumstances by an ample circulating medium.

Senator Smith then commented on the safety of the proposed increase by stating: "Thirty-five per cent. of the loan secured by gold or by government bonds in addition to the 100 per cent. secured by prime commercial paper is certainly enough for any reasonable man. It is necessary, for the prosperity of the nation, that this bill be passed."

In concluding his speech, Senator Smith cited the trials the farmer experiences in the financing of his crop, with the following: "As nature can not be forced—it takes nine months to produce a staple crop in America. This means that the cost incident to production must wait nine months for liquidation. The value of the produce depends largely on a force beyond the control of man—it can never be calculated, discounted or foretold—this force consists of the seasons, and the uncertainty of the labor supply. The supply, if it be kept up to the demand, must be properly financed, so there will be an increment for its increment."

KILLED AT HIS DOOR.

Left Dead With Twenty Wounds in His Body.

Mike Laporta was killed at his door in the South Side of the Italian quarter of Chicago, Sunday by cries of "Hurry, your brother is dying." A moment later he was struggling with three men who left him dead with 20 stab wounds in his body. Antonio Laporta, the brother came home soon after the police arrived.

He said he knew who had killed Mike, but when questioned about the identity of the assassins he replied: "It is my affair, I will find them." Laporta said the murder was the result of a Sicilian feud of 20 years duration. "My brother was not the first; he will not be the last," Laporta added.

Plan to Head Off Boll Weevil.

Government entomologists have warned farmers in South Carolina that the boll weevil may reach the State in two years. They are warning to take all precautions against the pest as its ravages, with normal conditions, will cause a loss of from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000.

Had Concealed Weapons.

At a hearing of a strike case at Calumet, Mich., the witnesses demanded that those in the crowded Court room be searched for weapons. When the justice told the bailiff to seek for weapons twelve men rushed from the room.

WILL EFFECT REFORMS

IS USEFUL AT LAST

ONCE USELESS EIFFEL TOWER IS WIRELESS CENTER.

VAST NETWORK OF WIRES

Several Years Ago About to be Torn Down Eiffel Tower Has Now a Splendid Plant Where a Maze of Machines Makes it the World's Wireless Center.

The famous Eiffel Tower, of Paris, the highest steel structure of its kind in the world, was about to be torn down several years ago on account of its uselessness. To-day it is regarded as one of France's most valuable possessions. The French capital, because of the Eiffel Tower, has become the wireless center of the world.

Underneath the Champ de Mars, in which the tower stands, a vast subterranean wireless plant has been constructed. Its presence is scarcely suspected by the passer-by, for its only entrance is little more than a trapdoor in the ground, partly concealed by a clump of trees. But should he attempt to approach too near the little iron staircase leading underground, he will find his way barred by soldiers.

Below ground, amid a maze of passages, gigantic machines and a continual crackling and flashing of the wireless, a corps of military engineers and electrical experts are working day and night to perfect instruments on the accuracy of whose messages in wartime may depend France's victory or defeat, and on which also will depend the adequate co-operation of the allied army of Russia. It was in his laboratory there that Prof. Henry Abraham, of the Sarbonne, talked to-day of what his work as a member of the French Wireless Mission sent by the government to Washington, will be. Professor Abraham will not join his colleagues until late in October.

"During our work at Arlington last spring," said he, "we succeeded in co-operation with our American associates in establishing the relative time of Washington and Paris within the tenth of a second. Since then we have been able to improve greatly the receiving and recording of wireless messages. We expect now to establish the time of Washington to within the hundredth of a second, and as a part of this result the longitude of Washington as related to Paris. France will later send missions to the other principal nations with the object of establishing a similar accuracy in the relative times. Once this work is accomplished, the world will receive time signals from the Eiffel Tower and will be able to register them to within the hundredth of a second.

"This effort for accuracy to within the hundredth of a second has required a tremendous improvement in the wireless apparatus and a great advance in clock-making. Two of the most important pieces of the equipment which we shall take to America will be chronometers of such extreme precision that after being set before leaving France they are relied upon not to vary appreciably in America.

"We shall use photography in registering Eiffel Tower signals for fixing the exact longitude of Washington. We are able to do this on an accuracy of a hundredth part of a second by means of a film revolving at a fixed rate of speed and a luminous spot illuminated by the wireless messages. In registering the speed of radio waves, I have succeeded in dividing the second into 4,000 parts. Experience so far on the speed of wireless waves tend to show that they travel at the same speed as light, from which we make the important deduction that they are the same thing."

SMALLPOX IN SCHOOLS.

Florence Commissioners Close School and Vaccinate Pupils.

A case of smallpox was diagnosed on one of the pupils of the Florence graded schools Sunday. A meeting of the board of commissioners after consultation with the president of the local board of health, it was ordered that the schools be closed until Monday, January 5, 1914. In the meantime all pupils of the schools, white and colored, will be vaccinated. None will be permitted to re-enter school in January unless they have been successfully vaccinated. The school buildings are being fumigated by the board of health. The school board took this action to prevent any outbreak.

Sponge Fisherman's Dive Fatal.

Diving to a depth of 100 feet for sponge at Tarpon Springs, Fla., Geo. Kermatos, a Greek sponge fisherman, was so badly injured from water pressure that he died within 24 hours. Kermatos was considered one of the best sponge fishermen on the Florida coast.

Pardons Another Negro.

Friday Governor Bleasde turned loose Henry Richardson, colored, who was convicted of statutory burglary at Greenville in September, 1913, and sentenced to five years on the gang.