WHO SHOT COHEN?

CHARLESTON CORONER'S JURY **CONDUCTING INQUIRY**

MILITIA STANDS GUARD

Witnesses Tell Conflicting Stories as to Scene in Death Chamber-Mc-Donald Accused-Brown Accused But Accuser Fails to Identify Him -What Others Said.

Only the coroner, counsel for the state and the jurors are allowed to question witnesses, the coroner having at the outset announced he would follow the law, which regards an inquest as merely an ex parte proceeding by the state.

No spectators except three newspaper men and two members of the family of the deceased are present, only attorneys and witnesses being admitted besides these. Every per son entering the building, except soldiers in uniform, is searched from scalp to heel and any article that might be considered a weapon is taken from him by the sentries. All the witnesses are held in segregation under guard.

John P. Grace, mayor of Charleston, arrived at the court house in company with Mr. Logan and said he was present as an attorney. He was admitted after he had been searched. The mayor as he handed over a repocket turned to Col. Blythe, commanding the troops, and said: "I want you to bear witness that I gave this up before being searched."

As he left the building the mayor regained his revolver and replaced it in his pocket. James R. Cantwell, chief of police, appeared with a package of papers and other property which he said had been removed from the persons of Henry J. Brown and Edward R. McDonald at the time of their arrest last Friday.

The chief, after he had been disarmed, was escorted by Capt. Meyer to the court room, but when he had delivered his parcel and an oral message to Mayor Grace he was excluded on the ground that he was a witness Capt. Meyer took the package from him and examined it before he would permit it to pass into Mr. Grace's hands, in order to satisfy himself i did not contain a weapon.

Half a dozen pistols, mostly of the magazine type, with holsters were produced by the coroner as weapons recovered from the committee room where Friday's affray occurred. Another interesting exhibit was a col-lection of hats left behind by their owners in the hurried wholesale exit from the room when the shooting

Joseph A. Black, the county chairman, was the first witness. His tes timony was in substance the state ment from him already summarized except that he described as a "tall man with a little black hot" the person who he said aimed a pistol a him, saying, "I'll get the -Mr. Black averred that when he appealed to Police Sergt. Quinn the latter drew a gun on him.

"I am almost positive he snapped it." the witness declared. "I threw my hand over my face," he went on expecting to be killed instantly. Mr Cohen was at my side. I heard jus then the crack of a pistol from where the tall man with the little hat was standing and looking down saw Mr. Cohen on the floor at my feet. Previously a shot had rung out in the anteroom. Starting out I saw Chief Cantwell with his pistol drawn upon a man whom two other men were holding. Mr. Cohen grabbed my leg but I jerked free and went on, as threats were being made in the room against me. After the shot that killd Cohen there was a fusillade. Two more shots sounded as I went through a window. Mr. Cohen did not speak. I am positive he was killed by the large man with the small

The witness said he saw no other persons with revolvers out except Chief Cantwell and a man over in the corner whom he did not recognize Coroner Mansfield on Mr. Cobb's advice refused to let Mr. Grace crossexamine Chairman Black.

Lee Holmes, a member of the

Hyde majority in the committee,

heard, he said, a shout in the ante-room. "Put up that gun," followed by a shot. He heard Committeeman McDonald, inside the committee room, say to a man named Brouthers, "You can't intimidate us." Mcnald, as Brouthers advanced toward him, drew a pistol. About that time the witness started for a window. Just them a man standing in the centre of the room and within his view raised a pistol and fired three or four times in a northerly direction He believed he would recognize the man if he saw him again. He did not see Mr. Cohen and did not see Mc

N. B. Barnwell, a Hyde committeeman, heard in the antercom, he said a commotion in which Goldman's name was mentioned, then a shot followed by a rush into the commit tee room. William Wingate crowded in. He saw a pistol in Henry Brown's hand. Chief Cantwell, gun in hand entered and joined a group scuffling in a corner, from which presently shot sounded. He saw a pistol in Mc Donald's hand.

Other persons had pistols out also but the witness does not remember who they were. A man whom he understood to be Brown and who had been in the room fired towards the north. He saw no shots toward where Cohen fell. All those who led the rush into the room were in citizens' clothes. He believes Wingate was among those who flourished pistols. He thinks all the weapons he saw were magazine pistols.

Dan S. Lesesne, another Hyde committeeman, said he sprang between Brouthers and McDonald to prevent trouble and as he did so a shot was fired over his shoulder by somebody toward McDonald. He did not at any time see a pistol and did not see Mr. Cohen after the latter had taken his seat prior to the opening of the meet-The witness departed through a window.

W. P. Poulnot, a Hyde committee man, saw Brouthers and McDonald in an altercation. As the crowd surged in he heard a shot. Two men in a corner were fighting with their fists. McDonald was at his left. James Alian grabbed McDonald and jerked a revolver out of McDonald's pocket The witness was seated just back of Cohen. He saw pistols in the hands of Cantwell, McDonald, Wingate and Sergt. Quinn. He saw a pistol flash in the northeast corner, but could not say who had it or where the bullet went. Brown was there, but witness did not see a pistol in his hand. He saw Sergt. Quinn throw his revolver

in Chairman Black's face. John P. Michel, a Grace committeeman, took the stand. He testified he saw Brown gain the centre of the committee room, he said, and start firing. He did not see Mr. Cohen.
J. W. Robson, Hyde committee man, saw a man whose forearm and hand only were visible to him fire rapidly several times at Wingate. He whom two others were struggling He didn't see him fire and saw him with at a window. He grasped the only momentarily. He did not fire chief's revolver with both hands and while the glance of the witness rested it went off, the bullet striking a wall upon him.

across the street. He turned and saw Cohen lying on the floor. He used a chair as a shield to prevent crowd from trampling on Cohen. ioes not know Brown.

Harry Hancock, Grace committeeman, said he saw Brown shooting but when Brown was produced admitted he couldn't say whether the man be fore him was the one he saw shoot ing. He said he intervened in a row between Brouthers and McDonald and grabbed the latter's pistol and it went off. He afterwards saw Mr. Cohen lying six feet away near a window. J. I. Cosgrove, another Grace com-

mitteeman, said he saw Brown shoot Wingate, then fire deliberately at him again after he had fallen. He yelled to Hancock to disarm McDonald and saw them grapple. He went himself to assist in overpowering Brown. He saw Cohen, with Black and another man, crowding through a window. Cohen suddenly fell backward into the room. He had put one foot on the window sill and the other on a Chief Cantwell ran up and grabbed Brown by the throat. witness caught the chief's hand and as he did so the chief's pistol was

discharged. "I presume he intended to shoot " said the witness. Cosgrove said he saw pistols in the hands only of Brown, McDonald and Cantwell. He-identified Brown upon the latter being produced before him. He said Cohen fell near the spot where Mc-Donald and Hancock were struggling. He doesn't know in what direction McDonald's gun was pointed.

On Tuesday several new lines of testimony were opened but these tended rather to incriminate in the affray persons not heretofore accused than to throw light on the main question as to whose hand fired the shot which brought down Mr. Cohen. One witness, Jerry W. Dunn, made

the first direct imputation of guilt volver which he took from his hip for that homicide. He said he saw one of the two men now in arrest, Edward R. McDonald, shoot Mr Cohen in the back, though he would not say the shot was deliberately aimed at the newspaper man. Some evidence was adduced tending to show that the police took special care to keep down trouble, whereas testimony from other quarters was that actively participated in the disorder.

Two witnesses said they saw policeman stand in the doorway and deliberately fire into the committee room. Allen Legare said he heard Plain Clothes Officer Hogan, after conversing in low tones with Chief be held when I get to them," whereupon Hogan entered committee headquarters and a commotion cul-minating in pistol shots immediately

broke out there. E. A. Cobia said he heard Hogan ay, "I am going to get what I came for or they will have to carry me off n a wagon

W. B. Hearon, who admitted he had been tried for murder and acjuitted, Mayor Grace being his attor-ney in that case, testified that he saw Hogan fire into the committee room and this, he said, was the first shot he heard. Further evidence directly charging the prisoner, Henry J. Brown, with shooting William E. Wingate was introduced.

Mendel L. Smith, judge of the Fifth circuit, has the distinction of being the first person not in military uniform allowed so far to enter the nquest without undergoing a scarch of his person. Judge Smith had business Tuesday at his chambers, opening off the court room. When he appeared at the court house door sentries stationed there halted him and were about to insist on searching him for arms, when somebody said: Why, that's the presiding judge of the sessions court." judge was bowed past the inner cor-

don of sentries. A., M. Deal of Columbia was sworn n as official stenographer of the in-During the afternoon session having need of spare notebooks, he sent downstairs for his bag. A sen-try brought it and he was about to open it when Capt. Meyer, ranking military officer present, said with a smile, "Beg pardon, but I'll have to examine that first for firearms." lethal weapons being found to lurk beneath its clasps, the grip was hand-

Mr. Littlejohn of The News and Courier staff saw, he testified, the beginning of a quarrel between Brouthers and McDonald, but being in line between them he dodged and at that nstant heard a shot from the northeast corner. He made his way to the south wall and men passing in front prevented him from seeing middle of

the room and sides. He heard men pressing in through the doorway. The only weapon he saw was a pistol held by a man in the centre of the room, whose hand only was visible to him. The muzzle was directed toward the doorway. Some shots were fired within six feet of where the witness stood. He escaped through southeast window.

Committeeman Momeir said that on hearing a row at the door he moved to the southwest corner to get out of the line of fire. He heard several shots. Several policemen had pistols out. McDonald had a gun in his hand, hanging down. Replying o a question, propounded through Solicitor Cobb, by Mayor Grace, the witness said he heard exclamations in coom after Cohen fell-"Brown did Brown did the shooting." The

itness was not armed. Mr. Sams of The News and Courier staff said he heard from his seat within the committee room the noise of Rentiers' arrest in the antercom. Hancock told McDonald that Reniers was flashing a gun. Chairman Black passed him going to the telephone, but several men cried, "Not yet, not yet!"

Hearing a shot in the northeast the south wall, Black being then at Brown standing in the northeast of the centre of the room and firing left and right, apparently at random. Officer Hogan (alias "Rumpty Rattles," a plain clothes man), as the witness passed him going out, threw his hand to his hip pocket, but let him pass. He saw Brown fire three times in northwesterly direction. He saw somebody present a pistol at W. Tur-

ner Logan. He knew Brown well by sight as a former policeman. Brown being produced, the witness identified He did not see McDonald with him. R: C. Richardson, secretary of the

executive committee, said a shot in tance. the antercom or near the door stampeded the crowd. There was a second shot, then a fusillade, then a lull. The witness had so far kept his seat, lowering his head, but at this stage climbed upon the window sill.

Finding the balcony space crowded, however, he stepped back into the room. Then he saw Sidney Cohen on the floor. He put his hand on his forehead and said, "Sidney, old boy, are you badly hurt?" He realized then Mr. Cohen was dying. He gathered his papers and went out to get He met N. B. Barnwell and asked him to phone for a physician. When he reached King street the

witness was arrested and was detainupward, but held by several hands. He saw-a man whom he did not know standing in the centre of the room with a pistol held towards the

north. Brown being brought in the

TO GET MATERIAL AT COST

TO FORTIFY COASTS

Secretary Will Recommend Legislation to Enable the Government to Work Its Own Plants-Coast Defences on Atlantic and Pacific are to be Modernized.

What the navy expects to do toward preventing private manufacturers from reaping excessive profits involved in the administration's naational defense program was outlined at Raleigh, N. C., Wednesday by Secretary Daniels in a speech at the North Carolina state fair. Mr. Dan-iels said his annual report to congress would recommend legislation to enable the government to equip itself to build more naval craft, make its own armor plate and greatly extend its manufacture of munitions,

"The government has invested many millions of dollars in navy yards," said the secretary, "and unless this investment is utilized for new construction much of it is wasted. If the government is prepared to construct naval craft private ship building companies desiring contracts must compete with government yards. This tends to secure competitive prices and prevent combinations between private corporations to

charge higher prices than conditions justify. "Not only must the yards be able to build ships, but naval establishments should be equipped to manufacture a porton of all munitions of

In this connection Mr. Daniels pointed out that the government paid 80 cents a pound to a private manu facturer a few years ago for making powder, but the navy now was mak-ing it at a cost of about 25c a pound Torpedoes and mines, he said, also were being manufactured by the navy at a great saving of money.

"These cases could be multiplied, he added. "Do not understand me to Cantwell, say "All right, there will advocate any monopoly by the government in the manufacture of munitions. There are many things we can buy from private manufacturers at a reasonable price. The navy, however, should be feee to make a large part of its munitions if private con cerns charge excessive prices, as has sometimes been the case when the government is shut up to buy from only two or three manufacturers.

"It has been ascertained by a spe cial commission that the navy, with a modern plant, can manufacture armor plate for from \$230 to \$260, as against the non-competitive prices of \$425 to \$486 a ton charged in the last contract. Experience in Europe Serbia is in deadly danger of being representative of the de facto gov teaches that the navy should not overwhelmed by the armies of her ernment as soon as it shall please longer rely upon private manufacturers for projectiles. If congress aprian forces have crossed into Serbian proves we will erect a large factory territory. which will turn out a large product fourteen-inch armor-piercing shells,-as well as smaller projectiles This will insure better shells and bet-

ter competition. The secretary particularly directed merchant marine to carry their produce to those who need it and are willing to pay for it. "What the navy needs and, in case

either for commerce or defense. Before leaving Washington, Mr. Daniels discussed the plans of the navy department to effectively pro-tect the United States. According to plans, there will be by 1925 a first protege. line of dreadnoughts and battle cruisers numbering forty-three; a fleet of coast defense submarines that would fringe the Atlantic and Pacific coasts defense; a fleet of nearly 175 de-

stroyers and squadrons of huge sea-

going fleet submarines to operate with the battle squadrons at great distances from shore. General characteristics of the super-battle cruisers for the new navy building program, approved by the will be in the race for governor next general board, contemplated ships summer," was the answer made by nearly 800 feet long, between 90 and Hon. W. A. Stuckey of Bishopville to 100 feet in beam and with six tur- a query from newspaper men. bine driven propellers to make a minperiods a speed of twenty-five knots, endurance rather than excessive speed being the object sought. All

of the new destroyers will make over thirty knots an hour and one of the six for which contracts were let yesterday will make thirty-two knots. For the army there would be a the end of six years a trained force of 1,200,000 men, including a regular army of 140,000 and the proposed continental army and reserves a ring of fully manned coast de fenses, equipped with the largest and most powerful guns yet built, and a vast reserve of field guns, machine guns, howitzers and big gun ammuni tion. In addition, the enormously in creased capacity of private munition plants would give assurances of am-

gun ammunition. Neither war nor navy department estimates for the coming year have been made public as yet in detail. It corner, the witness backed against is learned, however, that of the seventy-two-million-dollar increase over his side. Several more shots rang last year's bill to be asked by the out. Men were falling. He saw war department \$46,000,000 would go toward reserve material and coast defense works, the remaining \$26, 000,000 to be used in building up the new armies, regular and continental. Part of the \$46,000,000 would go into building and arming the new forts which will guard the entrance

ple supplies of small arms and field

to Chesapeake bay. It is proposed to spend more of the money in building new forts to guard New York, San Francisco and other great harbors from attack. Gigantic sixteen-inch rifles will be mounted in all these defenses of the first class, where enemy craft with modern guns States in conjunction with France, would be dangerous from great dis-

Another expenditure contemplated is for fitting the present twelve and fourteen-inch rifles with carriages that will give them greater range. Much already has been accomplished in that way, and the work will be carried on until every fort is modern-No sixteen-inch rifles will be ized. installed in place of smaller guns, however, it is said, because to make all the changes in magazines, hoists, machinery and the like would be more expensive and less satisfactory than to build new emplacements for

The navy department has still to award contracts for the major portion of the building program authored at police headquarters about an ized by the last congress. Contracts hour. While he was under arrest a will be awarded next month for four plain clothes man came up, collared him and shook him. He saw McDonald's hand with a gun in it pointing craft ever designed. The Schley, now craft ever designed. The Schley, now The new boats will displace 1,200 tons and make twenty-five knots. Next month also contracts will be let now built.

The submarines will have surface building, will displace 1.000 tons and submerged speeds of fourteen make twenty knots on the surface.

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these huge weapors.

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MEXICANS WRECK TRAIN; LAY IN WAIT FOR LOOTING

national Border and Cause

Inspired by race hatred as well as desire for loot, twenty Mexicans supposed to be followers of Luis de la Rosa, leader of the so-called Texas revolution, held up and robbed a train near Olmito, seven miles north of Brownsville, Texas, late Monday night. As a result two men are dead another is probably fatally wounded, and four others are seriously hurt.

The bandits are believed to have escaped into Mexico. The scene of the robbery was three miles from the Rio Grande. The Mexicans as they fired at the train crew and passengers shouted: "Viva Pizano!" "Viva Car-Pizano was a co-leader with ranza!

de la Rosa.

The train on the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico railrotd was whecked before being attacked. United States soldiers took part in the battle with the bandits and detachments of troops pursued them when they

. The dead: Corporal McBee, third Onited States cavalry, shot; Engineer H. P. Kendall, pinned beneath en-gine; Dr. T. S. McCain, deputy state health officer at Brownsville, was shot in abdomen and probably injured fatally. Others injured were: Harry J. Wallis, Brownsville, shot in arm; R. Woodhall, fireman, scalded and bruised; Caude J. Brishear, troop A, Sixth cavary, shot in jaw; C. H. Lay non, troop D, Third cavalry, shot in neck and leg.

The bandits removed the spikes from a rail and lying concealed in the nearby brush jerked the rail away with a long heavy wire just as the locomotive approached it. The engine, baggage and mail and express cars left the tracks. The day coach rails. There were few passengers

The robber band was led by five or six Mexicans clad in khaki uniforms and with cheap straw hats while outside the train about fifteen more Mexicans kept up a constant fire After the robbery the Mexicans burned a trestle north of them which prevented prompt arrival of United States soldiers sent from San Benito These troops had to leave their special train and march a mile to reach the wrecked train.

SERBIA IN DEADLY DANGER OF BEING OVERWHELMED

Bulgarians Rush Over Border-Teutons Advance Slowly-Little

News of Anglo-French. London, Wednesday: Latest re-ports from the near-east indicate that neighbor. No less than eight Bulga-

The Austro-German forces are advancing slowly but steadily, their lat- facto government a diplomatic repreest claim being that a junction has been effected to the west of Semendria. The railroad between Nish and Saloniki has been cut by the Bulga- it if you could find it possible to the attention of southern farmers to rians, sweeping over the frontier in communicate this information to Gen. the lack of ships in the American superior numbers. No news has been received of the movements of the ence. Anglo-French army, although it is known to have been in action as the "What the navy needs and, in case arrival of French wounded at Salonof trouble, would need sorely," he iki has been reported. added, "are auxiliaries properly built

Italy's declaration of war against campaign, but what form her assist ance will take has not been indicated declaration of war against her former

MAY RUN FOR GOVERNOR

with an almost solid line of interior Bishopville Man is Not Positive About fairs in general. Mr. Arredondo defense; a fleet of nearly 175 de-It. However.

A dispatch from Columbia to the News and Courier says: "I will not at this time make a positive statement. but there is every probability that I

Interest attaches to the probable imum speed of thirty-five knots an candidacy of Mr. Stuckey for gover-hour. Even the new fleet of scout nor because of his hold on the socruisers will not equal the battle called Blease faction. He was a pocruisers in speed. The former will litical supporter of the former gov-be designed to maintain for long ernor and wielded a big influence, especially in the Pee Dee section of the state among that faction.

Against Montenegro. London, Wednesday: It is reported from Frankfort that the Central pow-tional amity. Foreign capital will be ers have decided to undertake a cam-welcomed, and very soon a decree of paign against Montenegro. According to this report, forwaded from paring will be issued, that will per-Amsterdam by a correspondent of the Central News, twenty thousand Austrian and German infantrymen with artillery have arrived from Galacia at Sarayevo, in Bosnia, about sixty miles nor of the Montenegrin border.

Women Lose in N. J. Indications based on unofficial re turns are that woman suffrage is defeated in New Jersey by from fifty thousand to sixty thousand. A majority of 23,671 was recorded on unofficial returns from 804 of the state's 1,891 districts, the vote being 56,766 for and 80,347 against the

amendment. Italian Squadron Sails.

Paris, Wednesday: An Italian squadron has left for the Near East under sealed orders, supposedly to participate in the blockade of the Bulgarian coast, according to a Brindisi dispatch received here this evening but which had been delayed in transmission.

Parliament Confirms Loan. A bill to conform the action of the government in raising a five hundred million doilar loan in the United

passed through all stages of the

which is being closely guarded. Construction was ready to begin early this week on the largest number of ships ever awarded by the navy department at one time. The contracts which have just been let by Secretary Daniels call for the construction of sixteen submarines and six destroyers.

private yards, and one each at the Norfolk and Mare Island yards, respectively. Fourteen submarines are to be built at private establishments and two at navy yards. The contract calls for delivery of the vessels in from eighteen to twen-

Four destroyers are to be built at

ty months. All of the destroyers will have a minimum speed of thirty knots an hour and a displacement of 1,125 tons each. They will have a battery of four four-inch rapid-five rifles, two anti-aircraft guns, and four triple torpedo tubes to discharge the heaviest and largest torpedoes

and ten knots, respectively, with a displacement of 580 tons. Each will and will have new protection against tubes, with a three-inch disappearing submarine attack, the nature of rifle for surface shooting.

it. Another Convention was held in often in co-operation with the Villa trality of the United States in the war and Bulgaria from six a. m. October between Serbia and Bulgaria.

it. Another Convention was held in often in co-operation with the Villa between Serbia and Bulgaria.

16. submarine attack, the nature of rifle for surface shooting.

RECOGNIZE MEXICO

ACCREDITED AMBASSADOR

CARRANZA WINS OUT

Official Recognition is to be Given Government of the First Constitutionalist Leader-Other American Countries Join the United States in

Venustiano Carranza was recognized formally Tuesday as the chief executive of the republic of Mexico by the governments of the United States, Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Guatemala, Bolivia, Uruguay, Colombia and Nicaragua. Diplomatic representatives of the six first named Latin-American coun-

tries, selected in the order of their rank at Washington, were parties to the Pan-American conference on Mexican affairs, but the action of Colombia and Nicaragua indicate that all other republics of the western hemisphere will follow the lead of their sister nations in extending recogni-Each of the governments sent

letter to Eliseo Arredondo, personal representative in Washington of Mr. Carranza. All were couched in the That of the United same form. States added a formal expression of an intention soon to accredit an ambassador to Mexico. Henry Prather Fletcher, American

ambassador to Chile, already has been decided on as the next ambassador to Mexico. Although a Republiand smoking car remained on the can in politics, he was elevated from the rank of minister by President Wilson, after a long and successfu record in the diplomatic service. He was educated for the law and practiced in Chambersburg, Pa., for

many years. He enlisted with the Rough Riders and later served in the Phillipines. He began as secretary to the American legation in Cuba in 1902, and has been in the diplomatic service ever since, in China, Portugal and Chile. Secretary Lansing's letter of recognition referred only to the inten-

Its text was as follows: "October 19, 1915. "Eliseo Arredondo, Esq., Washington, D. C.—My Dear Mr. Arredondo: It is my pleasure to inform you that the president of the United States takes this opportunity of extending recognition to the do facto government of Mexico, of which Gen. Venus

tion to accredit an ambassador soon

tiano Carranza is the chief executive "The government of the United States will be pleased to receive formally in Washington a diplomatic Gen. Carranza to designate and appoint such representative, and, reciprocally the government of the United States will accredit to the de sentative as soon as the president has had opportunity to designate such representative. I should appreciate Carranza at your earliest conveni-

"Very sincerely yours, "Robert Lansing, "Secretary of State.

This document-the goal of Mexican revolutionary elements for nearly and equipped with trained Americans. A merchant marine with foreign crews is not an American need, allies that she will join in the Balkan ceremony by a state department mesthe Mexican embassy building. Shortdefinitely. Russia now finds herself ly afterwards, in response to a tele-alone in not having issued a formal phone invitation from Secretary Lansing, Mr. Arredondo called at the state department for a conference. He was escorted to the ante-room where ministers and ambassadors are

received. He spent half an hour with the secretary, discussing Mexican af liver in person to Gen. Carranza the letters of recognition. Several diplomats called at the Mexican embassy during the afternoon and many felicitations came by

telegram or messenger. Mr. Arredondo issued a statement, in which he said: "Recognition of the government of Mr. Carranza is a triumph of Pan-American policy, and without doubt will bring about very soon the re-

establishment of peace and norma

conditions in Mexico. For this," the statement said, "Mexico's sister republics deserve felicitation." "Foreigners," tho statement said, "have, and will continue to have, the protection to which they are entitled by international law and existing treaties in accordance with internaamnesty which Mr. Carranza is premit the Mexicans whose presence in Mexico will not constitute a vital menace to the peace and consolidation of the government to return from their exile, which has caused

them to suffer on account of the civil war. "Railroad and telegraph communication is being re-established as rap-

idly as possible.' Mr. Arredondo also gave out a dispatch from Gen. Carranza stating into Guatemala, as reported, and that strict orders had been given to avoid

that no Carranza troops had crossed any complications on the Guatemalan border. Gen. Carranza's career has been picturesque one in Mexican politics. He was born fifty-six years ago of a

prominent family, which supported

Benito Jaurez in the three years' war

and against the French invasion. He studied for a professional career at Saltillo, his home, and Mexico City, but was forced to abandon it because of poor eyesight. Later he took to farming. He entered politics early and always had been an advocate of local self-government. He was the first municipal president of Cuatro Cienegas, a deputy to the State Legislature of Coahuila and afterwards member of the Mexican Senate from that state. Carranza opposed the Diaz regime in Coahuila and ran for vice-president on the ticket with Gen. Reys against him. He supported Francisco Madero in his unsuccessful campaign in the election of 1910 campaign. He was a member of Madero's personal cabinet while in revolution against Diez and afterwards became provisional governor of Coahuila. Later, in the general election, he was chosen by a large majority governor of Coahuila and began a system of reforms in his home state on taxation and land laws, introducing also a new state constitution.

Carranza was first to rise in revolt against Huerta. He called a conferhe issued the famous Plan of Guadelupe, disavowing the authority of such narrow grounds. Huertz and proposing a conference at Mexico City. When the conference was called after the overthrow of been dominated by Villa troops. For Huerta a disagreement arose between Carranza and Gen. Villa, commander of the division of the north, as to

FRANCE HAS AERIAL ARMY READY TO BATTLE THE FOE

DANIELS WANTS GOVERNMENT Bandits Hold up Train Near Interna- THE UNITED STATES TO SEND Correspondents See Battle Aeroplanes, Premier's Condition is "Satisfactory

Planes-Carry 3-in. Cuns. An aerial army no longer is a dream of romance. Such an army,

formed in divisions and squadrons, with battle aeroplanes, cruiser aero planes, scouts and torpedo planes, all armored heavily and carrying threeinch cannon and rapid-fire guns, is a reality. It has been made possible through the remarkable development of military aviation in France

The French government has permitted the first inspection of its new fleet of aeroplanes. Opportunity was given to inspect the large and small types of the new battle planes and watch them manoeuvring high in the tions from the cabinet. air, firing round after round from their three-inch rifles while they soured, looped and dated about. The minister of war, Alexander

Millerand, assigned two military experts of the staff of the aviation service-Capt. de Lafargue and Lieut. Paruf-to conduct the correspondents first to one point, the name of which may not be mentioned, where the new fleet of battle craft had been assembled, and later the Aviation School at B---, where one hundred military aviators were learning to navigate the new war craft. The aviation field is a vast enclo-

sure. Entering the field a monster battle plane loomed up thirty feet high, with a number of planes stretching one hundred and thirty feet across. Further back was ranged the fleet of battle cruisers and scout planes. They were formed like a battalion, twenty planes in a row across the front and ten deep. Their huge wings made a front half a mile

The battle plane and all the cruisers were armed heavily. Each carried both the three-inch cannon and the rapid-fire gun.

The huge battle plane was the chief centre of attention. The engineer who constructed it explained the details. The officers said this was the first actual realization of the battle plane, other aerial dreadnoughts having proved impractical. This monster actually flew, carrying a crew of twelve men, with two cannon on the wings throwing three-inch steel projectiles.

TO BUILD 20 DREADNOUGHTS FOR U. S. NAVY IN 5 YEARS

President Wilson and Secretary Daniels Confer as to Needs of National Defence

Fifteen to twenty fighting ships of the dreadnought and battle cruiser type with a proportionate number of sea-going submarines, coast submarines, scout cruisers, destroyers and auxiliaries, enough to make a new American fleet, is contemplated by Secretary Daniels for recommenda- an island off the Louisiana coast retion as a five-year building program for the navy.

President Wilson and Secretary Daniels have discussed informally the navy's needs and are agreed that to be adequately prepared for defense the fleet's strength must be almost doubled in the next five years. Another conference between the president and secretary will be held Friday at which time the total number of battle ships to be asked for probably will be fixed.

The five-year naval program when complete would add, in addition to adnoughts and battle cruisers nearly one hundred submarines, not been found. about seventy destroyers and several scout cruisers and fuel and hospital ships An important part of the program,

too, will be a proposal for a large increase in personnel. Appropriations for at least eight thousand ad- the vicinity of Brownsville, Texas, ditional men will be asked for the and the other is small boats putting first year. The total cost of the proposed program of the first year is put at nearly guns of medium calibre for raiding two hundred and forty-eight million

dollars. Just what construction should be provided for the first year has not been determined. It is considered probable that the on her way from Tuxpam, Mexico. construction program for the first she had been fired upon at sea by a year will exceed that of succeeding small boat. The belief exists in year will exceed that of succeeding years that urgent deficiencies may be some kuarters in Washington that a

filled promptly. It is understood President Wilson intends to discuss the naval program | Haiti where guns have been acquired. in his annual message and to make of it an administration measures. It is the purpose of the navy depart- the Caribbean, and the secs are bement to recommend at least thirty submarines for next year. It is planning to bring the total to about one hundred and seventy in five years. It is not known what the plans of the navy are for the organization of Carranza Alone is Allowed Munitions the new fleet, but the general belief in naval quarters that the plan of having a fleet in the Pacific will fig-

RUSSIANS CLAIM SUCCESS; **GERMANS STRONG IN WEST**

ure materially in the new program.

London Says Teutons Have Been Heavily Reinforced-British and French Repulse Attacks.

London reports Wednesday: Along the eastern front activity is confined to the two tips of the long battle line. The Germans are pressing their offensive in the northern area, near Riga, while General Ivanoff claims several successes for his Russian

army in Galicia.

Reports from the allies on the Germans Have Advanced Four Miles western front indicate that the Germans have been reinforced heavily and are showing a disposition to assume the offensive. Field Marshal French announced the complete repulse north of Loos of Germans who made an attack after heavy artillery preparation. Paris reports that east of Rheims the Germans made a fierce attack on a large scale, occupying several French trenches.

COTTON FUTURES ACT VOID Federal District Court Decides Against Lever Bill.

The cotton futures act of August 18. 1914, was declared unconstitutional Wednesday in a decision handed down in the federal district court by Judge Charles M. Hough in the test case brought by Samuel T. Hubbard of the cotton brokerage house of Hubbard Brothers of New York. against John Z. Lowe, collector of internal revenue.

The decision was based on the point that the Lever bill, which imposed the tax, originated in the Senate, and not in the House of Repreence of revolutionary chiefs at the Hacienda de Guadelupe, from which should. The court expressed its regret that it had to pass judgment on

more than a year now the Villa and Carranza factions have been fighting each other, with the Zapata element round dozen fourteen-inch rifles each be equipped, in addition to torpedo the manner of choosing delegates to also in the field against Carranza,

ASQUITH SUDDENLY ILL; CARSON QUITS CABINET

holds His Statement.

was described by his physicians at

noon Wednesday as satisfactory. The

following bulletin was given out:

The prime minister passed a satis-

factory night. His condition improv-

ed. He will be confined to his room

Premier Asquith's illness has had

the effect of producing a greater at

of calm in political circles than would

tion of Attorney General Sir Edward

Carson, and from present appear

ances there will be no more resigna

It is quite likely that the premier's

absence will be extended to nine or

ten days. This enforced cessation of

political passions is expected to give

time for the reconciliation of the dif-

ferences. It seems that Sir Edward Carson had intended to make public

resulted in Sir Edward's deciding to

The resignation of Sir Edward Car-

ist among the ministers is the result,

conscription, but of the conditions of

Sir Edward himself so far has

reasons for resigning, but it is under-

stood that he disapproves of the pol

icy of the war department in the Bal-

whole national policy to a small "in-

Sir Edward Carson, prior to the

outbreak of the war, was the leader

of the movement against home rule

for Ireland, which for a time threat-

ened civil war in Olster. At that time

he was the Conservative member of

parliament and threatened in case the king signed the home rule bill to aid

in setting up a provisional govern-ment in Ulster. He was the first to

sign the covenant of resistance to home rule and led in the formation

SHIP IS A PIRATE

(Continued from page one.)

the American consul at Callao for a

West, Fila., for several weeks. Louis

to have sold the Alameda to a Gen.

Pasquero. The Ventura was recently

stolen, it is claimed, from Key West

an American coast patrol.

"Mexican pirates" and recovered

4. An American sailing vessel call-

Mexico for repairs. Her status is un-

night for Timpoca, Mexico, with a

large stock of provisions on board,

and with a number of Germans in

her crew. An American flag painted

6. An American yacht, Ethel, dis-

Officials have two theories as to

the meaning of this series of happenings. One is that wealthy Mexicans

in the United States are financing

filibustering expeditions, which have

ing scoured for suspicious craft.

NO ARMS TO MEXICO

From This Country.

and arms and ammunition to Mexico.

mentary order, however, which ex

cepts Gen. Carranza's government

from the embargo and permits muni-

tions to go through to him unham-

pered. The prohibition applies to the

factions opposed to the government

which the United States has recog-

The president's proclamation

based upon the authority conferred

by congress in 1912 and follows

closely the terms of President Taft's

proclamation issued when the revolu-

ATTACK IN FORCE

Towards Morava Valley.

Paris, Friday: The Germans are at-

tacking in great force near Passaro-witza, which commands the Morava

valley, according to a Nish dispatch

to The Matin. The Serbs are resist-

ing stoutly and it is asserted that the

invaders have not advanced more

than four miles south of the river at

any point on the Danube front. The

Bulgarians have been held in the

Timok valley where a new action is in

Robbed Lanes Post Office.

Lanes, October 13 .- - A masked

white man at eight-thirty last night

entered the post office and forced the

postmaster, E. G. Parker, at the point

of a pistol, to open the safe and hand

over a bag of money containing about

thirty-five dollars in cash. The rob-

ber departed immediately, but no ef-

postmaster telegraphed the informa-

Heavy Losses, Bulgaria.

Paris, Wednesday: Heavy losses for the Bulgarians in the fighting

which preceded the capture by the

allies of Strumitsa is reported in a dispatch from Saloniki to Milan, as

orwarded to the Havas News Agency.

It is asserted that entire battalions of

U. S. Still Neutral.

Franco-Serbian forces.

forts were made to follow him.

ion to a post office inspector.

progress along the entire front.

tion was on against Madero.

President Wilson signed a supple

President Wilson Wednesday de-

some connection with the raids in

appeared from Jacksonville, Fla.,

5. The American ship Zealandia

that he put in for repairs.

of the Ulster volunteers.

complete description.

der investigation.

within the last fev

owners.

purposes.

nized.

to the House of Commons.

affairs in the near east.

ner cabinet."

otherwise have attended the resigna

all day.'

SOLDIERS GUARDED CHARLES-TON'S EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE -E-Attorney General With-

The condition of Premier Asquith, who was suddenly taken ill Tuesday, GRACE CAME WITH GUN

HYDE IS NOMINEE

Contested Box Thrown Out-Hyde's Majority 128 Grace Members Leave Meeting-Soldiers Searched Every Person Entering Hall and Removed Weapons.

Major Tristam T. Hyde is the nominee of the Democrats of Chareston for mayor. He was so declared by the city Democratic executive committee about seven o'clock Saturday afternoon after a session which had lasted continuously from elevenorty-five o'clock in the forencon. The box for Club 2, of Ward 10, was thrown out. A request for a restatement, but the premier's illness count of the votes was voted down, the majority faction having already postpone it until Mr. Asquith's return quit the room when this action was taken, leaving in a body when the Ward 10, Club 2, box was thrown son, the first open manifestation of the divergence of views known to exout. Had the Ward 10, Club 2, box not been thrown out, Major Hyde's majority would have stood at thirtyaccording to an authoritative state-ment, not of the controversy over eight votes on the basis of the action taken by the committee on the challenged votes. On the basis of the returns as declared by the committee. the vote stood: Grace, 2.981; Hyde, made no personal explanation of his 3,109.

The general election, in which city registration certificates are required, kans and the method of confining the will be held Tuesday, December 14.

Strict military guard was maintained around all sides of the German Artillery Hall, where the meeting was held. No persons were permitted to enter Wentworth street without credentials by the vigilant militiamen on guard, and every person entering the hall was carefully searched before being allowed to enter the committee room. Col. E. M. Blythe, com-manding the Second Regiment of South Carolina National Guard, was in command of the local military and naval militia organizations, which were entrusted with the duty of preventing disorder around the building.

Mayor Grace was relieved of a revolver before he was permitted to enter the committee room, although he at first objected to the action of the military authorities. He was coubt exists as to the real identity of the vessel and officials have asked searched, after he placed his weapon on a table. Chief of Police James R. Cantwell was also searched and dis-3. Two yachts, the Alameda and armed before he was permitted to enter the committee room. Late in the Ventura, have been lying at Key the afternoon, when Sheriff J. Elmore Martin had occasion to visit the Vail Horn, of New York City, who owned them originally, is understood hall, he also was searched and relieved of his weapons. The weapons were returned to the officers when they left the building.

When the executive committee dasired that the protest against counting the votes in the box of Club 2, ed the Two Sisters went aground on Ward 10, should be sustained, the ten men who voted against sustaincently, claiming to have come from ing the contest, led by Mr. John I. Cosgrove, left the committee room in a body, after Mr. Cosgrove had made a statement to the effect that it apleft Pensacola, Fla., suddenly at peared to him that the committee was determined to settle every question by a partisan vote, and consequently there was nothing for the on the side of the vessel originally, had been pointed out. It is claimed the craft flew the German flag at members of the minority faction to gain by remaining at the meeting. This occurred at three-forty o'clock seat, but this has been denied by the in the afternoon, the committee then

having been in active session for about three hours. Mayor Grace appeared in person to in the protested box of Ward 10 from the count for the primary, and Mr. W. Turner Logan was present as rttorney for the mayor. Mr. M. Rutledge Rivers presented the protest against the counting of the votes, filed by Major Hyde, and a second protest, on practically the same grounds as the Hyde protest, was pre-sented by Mr. J. P. Kennedy Bryan as attorney for Mr. W. W. Clement,

out from the United States are being met at sea and are armed with candidate for aldermapic nomination in the primary. These protests, it was The latter theory originated when stated, were filed with the executive a British tank steamer arriving in a South American port reported that committee Thursday. .The protest against allowing the box from Club 2, Ward 10, to be counted, was read by Mr. Rivers, and was based on two alleged irregularities in the conduct of the primary in base of operations has been establish Club 2, Ward 10, the failure of t'.e ed on an island near the coast of clerk and managers to keep a poll list until eighty-nine citizens Great Britain and France have voted, and the closing the polls for an hour to an hour and a half, durmaintained a patrol of cruisers in ing which the managers, by consent,

made out a poll list from certain slips of paper, and a book, both furnished by a watcher or challenger for Mr. Grace. Mr. Rivers declared that neither one faction or the other was held entirely responsible, but that all the managers, the Hyde and Grace representatives, equally, had failed to conduct the primary according to the statutes of the state and clared an embargo on the shipment the rules of the party, in not keeping the poll list, the closing of the polls, and the manner in which the list had later been prepared. Mr. Rivers said that he was there to ask that the laws of the state and the rules of the party be carried out. According to the protest, as read by Mr. Rivers, the action of the managers in closing the polls, prevented a full and free expression of the voters of Ward 10, because they weren't given the entire twelve hours provided by law. He spoke of the sacredness of the ballot, and said that the history of elections had led the wise men of preceding generations and the present generations to throw what safeguards they could, by law, around the purity of the ballot, and that to decline to throw out the box from Ward -19 would set a precedent that would nullify, in a large measure, the action of the lawmakers. He explained how the poll list is a check upon the en-

cial record of who has voted in a pri-DRIVE OFF GERMAN SHIPS

rollment book, and is the only offi-

British Submarines Have Cleared up the Baltic Area.

Except for a few German steamers which have escaped the submarines in he Baltic, the German flag, it is declared in London, has now been driven from the sea, even fishing fleets in the North sea having been orced to retire to the harbor as a result of the activity of British cruisers, which recently captured a large number of them in retaliation for the sinking of British trawlers by German submarines.

Allies Continue to Land.

British and French troops continue to disembark at Saloniki. The number of these troops is so large that it is impossible to forward them all promptly by rail to Serbia. Some of the troops are making forced marches across Greek territory in the direction of Serbia.

Bulgarians were annihilated by the France at War With Bulgaria. The council of ministers at Paris presided over by President Poincare, President Wilson has signed a announced at noon Saturday that a proclamation giving notice of the neu-state of war existed between France