

BLEW UP BUILDINGS

HEAD OF McNAMARAS OWNS UP TO HIS DEVIANCE

TELLS OF THEIR PLANS

Union Iron Worker Arrested in New York Same as George O'Donnell, Who Figured in Ryan's Trial—His Confession Leads to Arrest of Some Others.

Dynamite outrages that rivalled the exploits of the McNamara brothers and Orrie McManigal Thursday were confessed by George E. Davis, a union iron worker. Davis, who was arrested at New York Thursday, was the George O'Donnell who figured in the trial at Indianapolis that resulted in the conviction of Frank M. Ryan, president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and thirty-seven of his associates. His arrest and his consequences wound up the work the Federal government started more than two years ago, when the dynamiting of bridges and steel frame buildings all over the country became a national scandal.

All the explosions that Davis says he caused were touched on and testified to at the dynamiter's trial in Indianapolis, but the fact that Davis caused them remained unrevealed until he himself told it. Davis' confession resulted in the arrest in Indianapolis of Harry Jones, secretary-treasurer of the Iron Workers Union. His confession supplements the evidence presented at the Indianapolis trial and constitutes fresh charges against some of the men now in prison. Some of his revelations concern President Ryan, who now is out on bail pending appeal from a five-year sentence.

Davis said he had been an iron worker since 1900. In the early days he was a member of the entertainment committee, whose duty, he said, was to assault non-union workers. He began his career as a dynamiter at Trenton, N. J. The confession describes how Davis blew up, or tried to blow up, buildings and bridges in various cities and towns of the East. It was during his preparation of plans to destroy a new building at Fall River, April 26, 1908, that Davis first came into communication with Harry Jones. He says he got Jones at Indianapolis on the telephone and asked him for money. Jones, he adds, sent \$50. Davis asserts that Jones was familiar with the work he was doing.

Under the name of O'Donnell, Davis was arrested for the Fall River job and served two years in prison. After he left prison officers of the union gave him money and he went to his home in Coffeyville, Kan. The arrest of the McNamaras followed soon and on advice of President Ryan, Davis claims he returned East. One of his latest exploits was dynamiting a bridge at Mount Vernon under the direction of Frank C. Webb, a New York member of the executive committee of the union, now serving six years in prison.

A feature of Davis' statement was a story of a gigantic scheme to set off simultaneous explosions in Omaha, San Francisco, St. Louis and New York city, while the McNamaras were in jail. This was to create the impression that the McNamara brothers were by no means responsible for all the dynamiting in the country. The consummation of the plot was stopped by the confession of the McNamaras.

NEW COTTON GINNED

CENSUS REPORT SHOWS TOTAL OF 3,287,851 BALES.

Ginning Statistics Prior to September 25, by States With Comparison of Last Year's Condition.

The second cotton ginning report of the census bureau, issued at ten o'clock Thursday, announced that 3,287,851 bales of cotton of the growth of 1913 had been ginned prior to September 25, counting round as half bales. To that date last year 3,005,934 bales, or 22.3 per cent. of the entire crop, had been ginned; in 1911, to that date, 3,876,594 bales, or 23.6 per cent. had been ginned; in 1908, to that date, 2,590,639 bales, or 19.8 per cent. of the entire crop had been ginned, and in 1906, to that date, 2,057,283 bales, or 15.8 per cent. of the crop had been ginned.

Included in the total ginnings were 27,324 round bales, compared with 19,574 round bales ginned to September 25, 1911, 38,023 round bales in 1910 and 48,070 round bales in 1909. The number of bales of sea island cotton included was 19,555 bales, compared with 3,951 bales last year, 11,307 bales in 1911, 13,832 bales in 1910 and 11,457 bales in 1909.

Ginnings prior to September 25, by states, with computations for last year and other big crop years, and with the percentage of the entire crop ginned to that date in previous years, follow:

State	1913	1911	1910	1909	1908	1906
Alabama	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000
Arkansas	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000
Florida	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000
Georgia	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000
Louisiana	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000
Mississippi	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000
North Carolina	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000
Oklahoma	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000
South Carolina	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000
Tennessee	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000
Texas	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000
All Other States	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000	1,122,000

The ginning of sea island cotton prior to September 25, by states, follows:

State	1913	1911	1910	1909	1908
Florida	4,058	4,419	78	108	21
Georgia	1,690	1,258	21	50	450
S. C.	4,381	7,405	50	450	450
Texas	6,133	7,649	50	450	450
Other States	5,093	5,924	450	450	450

Negro Slain by Mob.
A mob of citizens visited the jail at Litchfield, Ky., about one o'clock Friday morning, overpowered the jailer, took Joe Richardson, a negro, from his cell and hanged him to a tree in the public square. Richardson was charged with assaulting an eleven-year-old girl as she was on her way to a school in the country near Litchfield Tuesday morning.

Beat Him to Death.
Blows dealt Karl Holst, of Paxton, Ill., an insane patient, seventy-eight years old, so that he suffered six broken ribs and later died, were the means employed to keep Holst in bed at the Kankakee, Ill., State hospital for the insane, according to a confession made Wednesday by William Wolfe, a former hospital attendant.

TARIFF BILL READY

HAS ADVANCED TO LAST CONGRESSIONAL STAGE

NOW UP TO THE SENATE

House Approves Everything Except Cotton Futures Tax, But Smith-Lever Amendment is Added as a Compromise After a Warm Fight and a Close Vote.

The Democratic tariff revision bill, first on the program of reforms mapped out when President Wilson came into office has advanced to its last congressional stage and has been sent back to the Senate from the House.

The Democratic tariff revision bill left the House of Representatives Tuesday night on what the party leaders hoped would be its last journey to the Senate. After many hours of debate the House adopted the main conference agreement on the bill, 254 to 103, almost a strict party vote, and by this action gave its endorsement to everything in the measure except the cotton futures tax.

Leaders in both Houses of Congress were confident Monday night that the bill, now practically complete, would be passed by President Wilson before the end of this week. It scarcely will leave the center of the stage before the tariff bill will be forced to the front, an incident which will be followed, without delay, by the admission of the tariff bill to the conference and the final passage of the measure.

When the House convened for the day the tariff bill was introduced as an amendment to the tariff bill. At the end of a short but bitter fight, that followed the adoption of the report, Representative Underwood, the Democratic leader, succeeded in carrying through the Smith-Lever cotton futures tax amendment by a vote of 171 to 161. Democrats and Republicans alike voted on this without regard to party and a large portion of the Democratic membership from Southern States joined in the numerous demand that the whole subject be carried over to another session of Congress.

The cotton futures tax question now rests entirely with the Senate. The House concurred with the Clarke amendment put into the tariff bill by the Senate, but added the Smith-Lever-Underwood plan as another amendment. Unless the Senate will accept this change, which has the endorsement of the President, the whole cotton futures plan again will have to be considered in the joint conference committee and again reported to both houses for action.

The cotton futures tax dominated the day's fight in the House, although but little time was actually given to its consideration. The history of the compromise amendment became a matter of record before the day ended. Representative Underwood said President Wilson had given it to him. Representative Lever added that the basis of the plan was a bill introduced repeatedly in the Senate by Senator Ellison D. Smith, of South Carolina; that he had asked the agricultural department to put the matter into shape for the tariff bill, and that Postmaster General Burleson had perfected the amendment and given it to the President.

Aviator Killed.
Another French military aviator was killed when Lieut. Auguste Souleilland of the Thirteenth rifle regiment fell 150 feet when endeavoring to glide to the ground with his monoplane at Oujda, Morocco on Wednesday.

GIVES CREDIT TO SMITH

FOR ORIGINATING THE COTTON FUTURE AMENDMENT.

Representative Lever Generously Acknowledges That Features of Measure Came From Junior Senator.

South Carolina figured conspicuously in the lively struggle in the House of Representatives Tuesday night over the Clarke cotton futures amendment to the tariff bill, for which the lower chamber substituted the Smith-Lever proposition. The Democratic floor leader, Mr. Underwood, made a statement declaring that the first he had ever heard of the principles embodied in the substitute was when Senator Smith, of South Carolina, introduced last year a bill of which they were the feature. Mr. Underwood announced that he would give all of his time in the debate over the Smith-Lever amendment to Representative A. F. Lever.

The chairman of the committee on agriculture made a clear and strong speech in behalf of the substitute and took occasion to say that while the measure just introduced by Mr. Underwood, and directly approved by President Wilson, was drawn at his (Mr. Lever's) suggestion, after conferences with experts and consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture and the Postmaster General, a bill embodying the fundamental principles of the House substitute for the Clarke amendment was introduced last year in the Senate by Senator Smith. He has given not one day of one year's twenty years to the study of the subject, but has been studying it for twenty years.

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JAPAN TO FIGHT RUSSIA

It Seems That Mongolia Will Be Their Next Battle Ground.

As the Japanese fleet sailed for the Pacific, it was reported that the Japanese government had decided to support the Russian revolutionaries in China. The Japanese navy is reported to be increasing its fleet and to be increasing its interest in Great Britain's policy of usual flexibility.

"Peking is no longer the capital in the old sense. The loss of Mongolia and the absence of the usual intercourse have rendered it impotent and have transferred the power to the South. Japan, with practically the whole Chinese revolutionary party under lock and key in Tokio, holds out her hand to England, knowing that the alliance is more important and necessary than ever."

FLOODS IN LOUISIANA.

Section Around Lake Charles Inundated and Crops Damaged.

Floods in southwest Louisiana reached serious proportions Monday. Lake Charles Monday night was in darkness as the electric power plant was closed because of high water; no street cars are running, many houses in the lower sections of the city are flooded and rain still is falling. The Southern Pacific Railroad has annulled all trains bound for New Orleans and three branch railroad lines running into Lake Charles have suspended operations. The Calcasieu River was reported higher than ever before. Various estimates of damage to the rice crop have been made. Conservative calculations are that unless the rain ceased within a day not more than half a crop will be gathered. A large percentage of the crop is in the fields because of previous lack of labor.

Coleman Convicted.

Harry Coleman was found guilty of the murder of his father, Robert D. Coleman, by a jury at Union Thursday. He received a sentence of life imprisonment.

CRAZED WITH DRUGS

TWO MULATTO BOYS SHOOT UP HARRISON, MISS.

KILL SEVERAL PEOPLE

Three White Men, Three Colored Men and One Colored Woman is Shot Down by the Drug-Crazed Fiends Before They Are Cornered in a House and Killed.

Two drug-crazed mulatto boys, brothers, began a reign of murder at Harrison, Miss., early Sunday morning that ended only after three white men, three negro men and a negro woman had been shot to death, several wounded and the two boys lynched. The trouble started at about two o'clock Sunday morning and continued intermittently until ten o'clock Sunday, when Walter Jones, the elder of the two boys, who started the firing, was lynched just after the soldiers arrived. His brother, Will, had been shot by citizens earlier in the day. Soon afterwards persons who had barricaded themselves in their homes began to emerge cautiously from their hiding places, and by noon the town was quiet. No more trouble is feared.

The local Sheriff G. B. Hammett, of Jefferson County, shot as he was leading a posse to where the negroes were hiding, former Constable Frank Kennedy, shot at his home after being called to a door, Claude Freeman, white of Fayette, shot at railroad station while waiting for a train, Estabrook Aiken, Tom Weeks, Jesse Thompson and Thead Grayson, negroes, were shot. Walter Jones, who was shot, was the brother of the boys who started the firing.

After it was assumed the death list was the body of Peter Warrent, a negro, was found in a hole in the back of a house, where Peter Jones had been living. Following Warren was one of the first to be killed. He was shot by Walter Jones, who was shot by the boys who started the firing.

The shooting was started by Walter Jones, the negro, who shot the negro woman and Thead Grayson were shot and killed. Walter then went to the home of a mother and as he shot his brother, a negro, fifteen years old. Together they went through the main street of the little town of Harrison, Miss., and all were arrested from that number by the shots poured out of the windows and then hastened to cover.

The two boys, soon after leaving their home, went to the home of a negro, Claude Freeman, who was shot through the head by Walter Jones. Kennedy's son, William, grabbed for a gun when he saw his father fall. Before he could fire he received a bullet in one of his hands.

The Yazoo and Mississippi Valley depot is near the Kennedy home and the two negroes walked in that direction. A train had arrived from Natchez a few moments before and E. B. Appleby, the conductor, was standing at the station talking to W. C. Bond, the brakeman. Without warning the two negroes fired on them and both fell.

The boys then directed their fire at Claude Freeman, who was waiting for a train to take him to his home at Fayette, Miss. He was killed. The negroes turned to the train, firing into the cars. Passengers became panic-stricken. A sleeping car from Natchez left standing at the station and the through train from Memphis to New Orleans arrived, was a target for the fire of the negroes.

Frightened citizens by this time had telephoned for Sheriff Hammett at Fayette. Summoning former Sheriff Gillis to accompany him, Hammett started for Harrison on horseback, arriving about five o'clock. A small crowd of men were firing into the seed house, but no one had ventured to lead the posse to the place. Taking a few men with him Sheriff Hammett started toward the building. Seeing this move, it is believed, Walter Jones crept to tall grass nearby, and as Hammett appeared the shot fired, killing him instantly. A shot from the seed house brought down Gillis.

COTTON CROP CONDITION

DROPS 4.3 POINTS DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

With an Average Date of September 28 Journal of Commerce Figures Show Condition to be 67.1.

The condition of cotton, as compiled from nearly 1,900 replies of special correspondents of the Journal of Commerce of New York, bearing an average date of September 23, is 67.1 per cent., compared with 71.4 per cent. a month ago, or a decline of 4.3 points. This compares with 70.3 per cent. a year ago; 70.8 in 1911, 65.7 in 1910 and 59.5 in 1909. The ten-year average is 68.2 per cent., while the average decline for the same period is 5.3 points.

Deterioration occurred in all states, but was most severe in Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Missouri and Oklahoma, all of which lost 10 points and over. Texas nearly held its own, losing only 0.5 point. Details by states follow:

State	Oct.	Sept. 1912	1911
N. Carolina	74.3	80.2	70.8
S. Carolina	74.0	77.5	66.7
Georgia	75.8	79.0	65.8
Florida	77.9	79.4	66.7
Alabama	68.2	73.6	69.0
Mississippi	68.0	73.6	66.7
Louisiana	62.4	72.4	69.1
Texas	64.6	65.1	73.5
Arkansas	67.9	77.6	71.0
Tennessee	68.0	81.9	70.2
Missouri	52.8	66.8	72.0
Oklahoma	50.5	60.2	75.0
Average	67.1	71.4	72.3

LIVE STOCK PLANS.

Gall-way Explains Scheme to Help South Carolina.

Congressman A. F. Lever is in receipt of a letter from Assistant Secretary Gall-way outlining the plan for increasing live stock production in South Carolina. The plan contemplates the selection of about fifteen counties where the greatest interest in raising marketable live stock and the selection of two good live stock men to visit to eight counties each to advise the work in cooperation with the work in operation at the Clemson college and the present farm demonstration work in the state. Three men will organize live stock associations in the various counties and then select a sufficient number of live stock demonstrators who will be appointed by State experts when appropriate. Just as soon as the live stock can be procured work will begin in earnest.

Mr. Lever expresses himself as being highly gratified with the beginning of the undertaking and feels satisfied that the plan agreed upon is the best arrangement possible to be had under the circumstances. An announcement was made at Washington Thursday that some one from the department of agriculture will be detailed to deliver an address in connection with the exhibit of the South Carolina poultry association at the state fair. Mr. Lever took this matter up with the department, at the request of Mr. Thompson, president of the poultry association.

precocious Will Jones started to run towards a coal chute nearby, but had gone only a few steps when a bullet ended his life. A rope was placed around the body. It was strung up to a telegraph pole near the scene and became a target for every one not shooting at the seed house.

Soon after Will was killed Walter Jones, with deadly aim, picked Tom Weeks, a negro, off the coal chute. Either the bullet wound or the fall would have killed him. Not long after Weeks was killed the special train bearing the Natchez Guardsmen arrived and this seemed to have cowed the desperado. As they were detaining the crowd rushed the seed house. Not a shot greeted them, and as the leaders went into the place with their weapons they saw Jones completely unharmed but not injured. They quickly placed a rope around his neck and rushed him to the coal chute. The rope was too small and as the negro was drawn up the rope broke and he fell heavily to the ground. Not a word or act of protest came from Jones as a larger rope was drawn around his neck and again he was pulled up—and the crowd looked on as the drug-saturated body writhed until life was extinct. The crowd then went to the home of the negroes, where they found two negro men, and were about to lynch them, but were dissuaded by officers. It seems certain that the Jones negroes had planned details of their murderous night, as they were well armed and had plenty of ammunition. Their mother said one of them had remarked that he was going to "shoot up" the town, but she thought he was joking. Whether the two negroes found there and who were arrested knew of any plans, is not known. As there was no evidence that there would be more trouble after Walter Jones was lynched the Natchez Guardsmen returned home. Generally the negro population was as much incensed at the Jones brothers as were the whites. They felt no indignation at the lynching. The two bodies still were hanging in the coal chute and probably still swing there all night. Authorities here decided not to hold a coroner's inquest.