

**SOLDIERS' HOME NOW.**

**MANAGERS ENJOINED FROM SUSPENDING INMATE.**

Judge Memminger Fixes Saturday as Time for Inquiry into the Facts.

Columbia, Sept. 18.—Temporary restraining order, enjoining H. W. Richardson, superintendent, and M. C. Welch, acting commandant, of the Confederate Soldiers' home, from interfering with the right of C. C. Horton to remain within the home and enjoy its privileges, was granted yesterday by Judge R. W. Memminger of Charleston, presiding over general sessions court for Richland county. Final hearing of the case is appointed for Saturday. A permanent injunction is sought by Mr. Horton, who claims he was suspended September 14 for 90 days for having permitted a friend to share overnight his room at the institution.

The plaintiff alleges that he was ordered away from the infirmary without any previous complaint or charge against him, so far as he knew, and that there was no trial and no testimony against him. He ascribes his suspension to an incident stated as follows in his complaint:

"That Sunday night, the 14th September, 1913, William Williamson came at about 8 o'clock at night and asked plaintiff to let him sleep in the room with him, there being two vacant beds in the room. Plaintiff was undressed and did not know of a rule to require him to get the permission of the commandant or to report the presence of a visitor, and consented. . . . That Monday morning Acting Commandant Welch, one of the defendants, told plaintiff he should have gotten permission for a friend to spend the night with him, and plaintiff explained to him the circumstances and that he had meant no harm, and had not known it was against the rules. That on Tuesday morning plaintiff found on his plate at breakfast a communication, copy of which is given, and defendant Welch said, 'I put it there, Mr. Horton. I will give you 20 minutes to get away from here. Fix up your trapping.' That plaintiff replied that he would not go on that order, but was willing to be tried by a court. That next day, Tuesday, the 16th, in the afternoon, defendant Richardson came to plaintiff and brought the said paper to plaintiff and said he had a painful duty to perform, that is, he was going to suspend plaintiff for 90 days because plaintiff had been disrespectful to Mr. Welch and had talked at the table too loud, and had had Williamson there at night against the rules of the house, and asked if plaintiff did not know that Williamson had been discharged from the infirmary. Plaintiff replied that he did not know it, but thought he had left on account of his daughter's coming to live near Columbia, and plaintiff explained how Williamson had come, without invitation from plaintiff, and that plaintiff could not turn Williamson from his room that Sunday night, it was too dark for him to go home, and he was nearly blind anyway. That said defendant Richardson ordered plaintiff to get away from the home, plaintiff being then in bed sick, and upon seeing the rain pouring down outside, Richardson said, 'You must go as soon as the rain holds up or I will have you ejected. You can stay till tomorrow.' Plaintiff was allowed to stay till this morning. That plaintiff has no money and no place to go to.

"That plaintiff has not been tried or summoned for trial, and no specifications of charges have been served upon him, and he has had no information of any charges against him except as herein stated, and his dismissal or 90-days suspension is unlawful, null and void, and he has no remedy at law and will suffer irreparable injury if the dismissal or suspension is not enjoined.

"That the act establishing the said infirmary does not confer upon the commissioners the power to dismiss Confederate veterans once they have been legally admitted, and the defendant was one of the inmates whose support was provided for by the general assembly at its last session in the appropriation act, having in view the number in attendance as reported by the board of commissioners."

When application was first made to Judge Memminger for the temporary restraining order, when general sessions court took recess at 2 o'clock yesterday, the judge requested that the other side be given notice of the application and the matter was taken up at 6 o'clock, immediately after the adjournment of the court of general sessions. F. H. Dominick, assistant attorney general, represented the defendants. The judge stated his desire to hear from both sides before passing even a temporary order. The assistant attorney general read affidavits to the effect that Mr. Horton was profane and blasphemous at the table in the dining room and had been disorderly. No mention was made of the incident which Mr. Horton had alleged as the cause of his suspension.

**COMMITTEEMEN TO BE SILENT**

**MEMBERS OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEE NOT TO MAKE PUBLIC ANY AGREEMENTS.**

Silence Will be Broken When Conference Work is Completed—Adjustment of House Differences Proceeds Rapidly.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Democratic members of the tariff conference committee now engaged in adjusting differences between the two houses on the tariff bill decided today not to make public any further agreements until the conference work is completed.

Publication of agreements during the past few days has brought many demands upon the conferees for the reopening of certain schedules, and they have determined hereafter to maintain silence.

Chairman Simmons of the senate conferees said tonight the work was progressing more rapidly than he had expected and he thought a report might be completed by the end of this week.

The conferees today finished with the free list and began on the remaining items in the dutiable schedules. When they adjourned they had gone over the bill for the second time as far as the third schedule, that covering metal and metal products. There was a long debate over the wheat and flour provisions of the bill, house members objecting to the senate amendment imposing a duty of 10 cents a bushel on wheat coming from a country that levies a duty against wheat from the United States. This question was not settled.

The conferees agreed to leave pig iron on the free list, where the senate put it, but did not determine whether ferro manganese ore should also be free. A compromise was effected on the automobile schedule by which the lower rates fixed by the senate were increased slightly and an agreement was reached on the glove schedule, reducing somewhat the increases in rates made by the senate.

A compromise between senate and house whereby cotton grain-bags used in the West and "press cloths" of camel's hair used in the cottonseed oil mills of the South will both go to the tariff free list was expected late today.

The conferees today agreed to the senate free listing of photographic films and giving the secretary of the treasury power to censor all imported photographic plays or pictures. The senate rates on photographic apparatus were slightly reduced.

The more important differences between the two houses on all features of the tariff bill are still to be considered and it is possible that the conference will not end before the early part of next week.

—the fact that he had permitted Mr. Williamson to occupy a vacant bed in his room Sunday night. Mr. Dominick said there could be nothing in the contention that the commissioners have not the right under the statute to dismiss an inmate. But the judge stated that he was inclined to take the view that the statute in specifically providing for admission and for management and making no provision for dismissal, intended to provide a permanent home for the infirm and destitute soldiers and sailors of the Confederacy, and that they could no more be turned out into the street than the inmates of the lunatic asylum—they are there to be taken care of, and any reasonable necessary discipline must be by other means than turning them out of home. The judge said that pending the final decision of the case he must issue the temporary restraining order to provide for the plaintiff's support in the infirmary in the meantime.

It was agreed that the case be heard Saturday at noon, along with the pending case of Cameron, Jones and James against the commissioners of the Confederate infirmary, these three plaintiffs having been some months ago dismissed from the infirmary by order of the board upon no charge but on the ground that the institution had become too crowded to afford room for them, and there were too many inmates from their counties. They allege that they were selected for dismissal from motives of malice because they had testified before the legislative investigating committee. They were restored to the infirmary and have remained in it by virtue of a temporary restraining order issued by Judge Gary. Mr. Dominick referred to this case and the importance of a decision that would stop judicial interference with the commission's discipline of the infirmary and right to dismiss inmates in its discretion without court review. Three of the four signatures to a damaging affidavit he read against Mr. Horton were the names of the above three inmates, whose action against the infirmary management is far-reaching in its allegations.

**MEXICO'S MOVE NEXT.**

**WASHINGTON ADMINISTRATION AWAITS RESULT OF ELECTION AND WILL TAKE STEPS THEREAFTER.**

Little Importance Attached to Huerta Message to Mexican Congress, in Which He Refers to "Tense Relations with Washington Authorities, but Not with People of United States."

Washington, Sept. 17.—So far as the Washington administration is concerned, it became known tonight, no move is contemplated in the Mexican situation at present. The elections of October 26 are awaited here with deep interest and the next step in the policy of the United States is likely to make its appearance thereafter.

Administration officials read long reports of Gen. Huerta's message to the Mexican congress published here today, but no formal comment was made. It is understood that the administration does not attach much importance to the document though there are passages in it which did not pass without careful notice.

Huerta's statement that "the tenseness of diplomatic relations with the government of the United States, although luckily not with that people" invoked little attention as the same sentiment had been previously voiced by the Mexican officials and the answer from here was the enthusiastic reception which President Wilson received when he addressed congress, and the speeches supporting him made by Republicans and Democrats in congress.

The references to the expiration of the period during which American warships were authorized to remain in Mexican waters caused some discussion. Inasmuch as the ships are permitted to remain another month or until after the general elections are held, no statement of policy in this connection is likely to be made until that time. Informally officials let it be known that the vessels would be kept in Mexican waters indefinitely if the United States deemed it necessary for the protection of American lives and property.

Secretary Bryan sent a cablegram to John Lind at Vera Cruz, advising him of the government's view of the Huerta Message but the contents of the dispatch were not disclosed.

Huerta's declaration also that he hoped to turn over the interim government to a successor, while not giving any direct information as to his intention not to be a candidate strengthened the belief here that he would not figure in the coming election.

In some quarters here there is a strong disposition to doubt whether there will be a constitutional election in Mexico on October 26.

Should an election be held, the attitude the United States would take is doubtful. Recognition will under no circumstances be accorded Victoriano Huerta. This is known from unquestioned sources. Reports that Huerta intended to secure the election of some friend who might subsequently appoint Huerta to a post in the cabinet and resign in his favor are causing some uneasiness, for if the election is constitutional, the position of the United States towards Huerta then might be embarrassing. It is said to be quite probable, however, that no matter who is elected next month the Washington government will hold aloof for some time until it is convinced that stability and peace have been accomplished and that the choice of an executive is approved by the Mexican people.

State department officials consider a good omen the absence of any reports of disorders or anti-American demonstrations in Mexico in connection with the celebration of the Mexican independence anniversary.

Cosul Alger at Mazatlan today confirmed reports of the killing of Morris P. Root of Pottstown, Pa., in the State of Tepic. Consul Alger added that the governor of Tepic in response to representations has promised to bend every effort to apprehend the murderers.

**Pity the Horse.**

A man will work all day in the hot sun and not mind it much, but to stand idle in the hot sun for an hour is torture. This should be remembered when we tie our horses to a post while we do our trading in town. Horses have feelings as well as persons.—Ormill Times.

**Auto Drives up Cows.**

Truly this is a progressive age. We saw a Gaffney boy in an automobile driving a cow to pasture yesterday.—Gaffney Ledger.

Farmers who expect to plant tobacco will begin preparing for their crops and arranging to build barns in the near future. When will the tobacco warehouse company get under way?

**MANY REFUGEES ARRIVE.**

**ONE HUNDRED THIRTY COME ON BOARD CRUISER BUFFALO FROM MEXICO.**

Give Reasons for Flight in Statement Issued on Arrival at San Diego—Left on Receipt of Secretary Bryan's Message.

San Diego, Cal., Sept. 17.—A statement setting forth their reasons for leaving Mexico was issued today by those who arrived here aboard the cruiser Buffalo from the west coast of the southern republic. The Buffalo brought 139 refugees who were landed here, the ship proceeding to San Francisco.

The statement follows: "On Board the U. S. S. Buffalo, Sept. 16, 1913.

"We, residents of the Yaqui valley, desire to state the following facts concerning the exodus of the American and other foreign residents from the Yaqui valley, Sonora, Mexico, on September 7, 1913.

"No uneasiness was felt by the American residents until Consul Vail of the United States, located at Guaymas, Sonora, personally visited Yaqui valley on September 6, 1913, accompanied by Lieut. J. R. Henley of the United States marines (in uniform) and exhibited a telegram dated Washington, D. C., August 27, 1913, and signed by Secretary of State Bryan which stated that the President earnestly urged all Americans to leave Mexico and that the United States ship Buffalo was then waiting at an adjacent point called Salinas to embark all those desiring to leave. The consul added his personal advice that every one avail themselves of the opportunity and conform to the president's request.

"Relying entirely upon these representations, we have abandoned our homes, together with real and personal property of greater or lesser value.

"Since about March 1, 1913, we have been without train service—or mail and for that reason we could not intelligently judge for ourselves the necessities of the case. Both contending factions in the present disturbance in Mexico have visited the Yaqui valley but neither side has committed any overt act toward foreigners or disturbed our homes or property. Aside from some wandering bands of Yaqui Indians, temporarily out of control of the Mexican authorities, everything has been peaceful. They have levied on their own nationality for necessary sustenance almost entirely and have only made requests in a few instances on foreign residents and then in a formal manner to cover supplies not available elsewhere, particularly hay.

"While the continued disturbed condition paralyzed business generally and made it impossible to realize returns upon any crops, thereby creating temporary financial embarrassment nothing in the attitude of either of the contending parties made the situation any particular menace to our lives or property.

"Despite these conditions we were continuing to harvest crops and preparing land for extensive fall planting. Knowing the aptitude of some persons to exaggerate facts for momentary personal notoriety this statement is deemed expedient for all concerned.

"We have left Mexico entirely under the urgency of the United States government feeling that they had complete knowledge of the situation through the republic of Mexico and not desiring to in any way embarrass our government, we have complied promptly with their request to leave Mexico, thereby suffering substantial financial loss and we also feel that we are therefore justified and are relying upon the United States government to protect our Mexican interests now and in the future."

**COTTON BUG IN CHEROKEE.**

Insect Has Played Havoc With Cotton in All Parts of the County.

Gaffney, Sept. 17.—Claude Burgess, a prominent Cherokee planter, brought to the city yesterday a specimen of the bug which is playing havoc with the cotton in this section of the country. From all parts of the county and surrounding counties have come tales of the cotton being blighted or killed by an insect, but up to yesterday there had been no specimen of the bug exhibited. The hole on the outside of the green cotton boll where the bug makes its entrance was no larger than the point of a lead pencil, but inside the bug evidently grows and flourishes, as the one shown here was fully as large as a pea. None of the farmers who saw the bug could supply a name for it, and Cherokee people are at a loss to know what it is that they have on their hands. It is the present intention to try and secure another specimen and send it to Clemson college for identification.

**SCHMIDT AND MURET LINKED.**

**POLICE GRADUALLY SECURE INFORMATION OF PAST LIFE OF MURDERER OF AUMULLER GIRL.**

Trace Relations Back for Two Years and Counterfeiting in Chicago, When Muret Alleges He Has Known Priest for Only Six Months.

New York, Sept. 17.—That Hans Schmidt, the Jekyl-Hyde priest whose double life was exposed Sunday when he was arrested and confessed the murder of Anna Aumuller after killing the girl and dismembering her body in a Bradhurst avenue flat, hired another apartment in which he presumably planned to conceal himself, was developed from police discoveries today.

Evidence also was found linking closer and for a longer period than had been supposed the lives of Schmidt and his alleged counterfeiting partner, the unlicensed dentist, Dr. Ernest Muret.

The latter, papers found in his office by official searchers indicated, had left London for some offense committed while practicing medicine there and had practiced in Chicago under the name of "Dr. Arnold Held," leaving that city and dropping the name of Held some time after July, 1909. Although Muret has claimed he met Schmidt only six months ago, evidence has appeared that they had business relations as long as two years ago and that the dentist long had knowledge of Schmidt's counterfeiting experiments.

District Attorney Whitman returned to the city today from a brief vacation and took the Schmidt investigation in hand. Coincidentally, the federal authorities stepped into the case with warrants for Schmidt and Muret charging that they had in their possession implements with which to make counterfeit money.

The detectives, still scouring the neighborhood in which Anna Aumuller was murdered, found today that three days after the crime a man resembling Schmidt but giving another name rented an Eighth avenue apartment for which he paid a month's rent. Two suit cases which were left there contained photographs of Miss Aumuller and Schmidt, as well as numerous little feminine belongings; evidently those of the murdered woman. Baby clothes made up and patiently embroidered and material for many other garments—enough for a complete outfit for an infant—were among the contents of the grips. Some of Schmidt's things were there, too—clothing marked with the name "Van Dyke," one of his aliases; a false mustache and false goatees and numerous other articles.

Schmidt may have intended to remove all the bloody tell-tale evidence from the Bradhurst avenue flat to his newer quarters, but the discovery of Anna Aumuller's body and the consequent police search of the neighborhood where soon it was found the girl was killed, spoiled his plans, the police believe.

**INFERNAL MACHINE IN MAILS.**

Dynamite Sent to Gen. Otis, Owner of Los Angeles Times.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 16.—An infernal machine was sent through the mails today to Gen. Harrison Grey Otis, owner of the Los Angeles Times, which was blown up in October 1910, by the McNamara conspirators. The bomb, which was contained in a box four by five inches, was received at the Otis residence this morning. Gen. Otis became suspicious and turned it over to the police.

The box was carefully opened and found to contain two sticks of dynamite, each cut in two pieces. Fulminating caps were imbedded in each piece and an arrangement of sand paper and matches formed a device to explode the bomb when the box lid should be lifted.

The bomb reached the "Bivouac," Gen. Otis's home, at 11 o'clock this morning. It was contained in a small package five inches long, three inches wide and two inches deep, wrapped in brown paper.

With other mail, it was given by the postman to the Japanese servant. He removed the wrapping paper before taking it to Gen. Otis and told the general that he thought there was something suspicious about the package.

"I pooh-poohed, the boy's belief at first," said Gen. Otis, "but examined the box carefully. I could see parts of matches and black powder. I had the boy remove the thing and asked the police department to send a man to my home."

Capt. E. B. Feltz, a powder expert in the police department, took the machine to a field near the Los Angeles River and there pried open the box. He found the matches fixed to the inside of the cover in such a way that if it were opened they would have rubbed against pieces of sandpaper and ignited some loose black powder, which would have fired a scrap of fuse.

**SULZER'S TRIAL BEGINS.**

**GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK WILL APPEAR BEFORE HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.**

Executive Said to Be in Good Spirits and Confident of Verdict in His Favor—Thought That Trial Will Advance Rapidly Through Preliminary Stages.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The stage is set for the opening at noon tomorrow of the trial of the impeachment of William Sulzer, governor of New York, before the first high court of impeachment ever convened in this State, to pass upon charges filed against her chief executive.

While Gov. Sulzer conferred tonight with his counsel, members of the assembly board of managers, who will act as prosecutors, discussed with their legal assistants methods of procedure on the morrow. Members of the court of appeals and the senators who jointly compose the high court, also mapped out their plan of action.

Friends of the impeached executive repeated their assertions that he is in good spirits, confident of a verdict that will clear his name of the stigma cast upon it by the adoption of the articles of impeachment. They were no less certain that he had not thought of resigning and thus escaping the ordeal of what promises to be a lengthy trial. On the other hand, his opponents were free in expressing the opinion that after the legal preliminaries had been swept away and the taking of testimony had begun the governor would surrender his office rather than face cross-examination.

From the governor's camp came no intimation of his defense.

There were only surmises. These in effect were that his counsel first would attack the validity of the impeachment on the ground that the assembly had no authority to adopt the articles while in extraordinary session and that efforts would be made to prevent senators who served on the Frawley committee and those who may be called on to testify from sitting as judges.

If the preliminary objections are overruled—and it is the general opinion tonight that they will be—it is understood that the governor will base his defense on the claim that whatever he may have done prior to his inauguration last January none of his acts while executive constitute a high crime or a misdemeanor.

The belief that the preliminary legal technicalities will be quickly disposed of is strengthened by the assertion tonight of Chief Judge L'egar M. Cullen of the court of appeals, who will preside over the deliberations of the high court.

"I anticipate no delay either in the opening or the course of the trial," he declared. "I expect we shall be able to decide the preliminary legal question that may be raised within a few hours and proceed with the taking of testimony possibly on Friday morning."

The procedure to be followed, order of voting and other details, Judge Cullen said, probably would be decided by a committee composed both of judges of the court and senators. An important development today was the announcement by Chairman Levy of the assembly managers that John B. Stanchfield had been added to the prosecutors' legal battery.

According to present plans, as soon as the senate has formally convened tomorrow a committee will notify the judges that the senate is ready to take up the business of the court and the judges will then go to the senate chamber. Chief Judge Cullen will preside. The board of managers of the assembly will then appear and present the articles of impeachment.

At this point Gov. Sulzer will be called to present his answer. This will be presented by his lawyers, although it is expected that before it is given the disputed points will be raised by his counsel.

Four new State forests have recently been added to those in Hawaii, making 27 in all, with an aggregate of 683,101 acres. Of this amount, 67 per cent belongs to the territory, the rest being private land administered by the territorial forest officers.

The express trade in liquor is booming now and rural blind tigers are flourishing.

set in detonating steps fixed in two sticks of 85 per cent dynamite. The apparatus was deadly. The dynamite, when tested, exploded, tearing a great hole in the earth.

Gen. Otis had a "surmise only," concerning the bomb.

"That surmise," he said, "is that it was sent to me by the devils who wanted to blow up the Times and me. They may be the same old gang, or segments of the same old gang, with the same old animosity."