

**MAYOR GRIFFITH REMOVED.**

**COUNCILMAN DUPRE PLACED AT HEAD OF POLICE DEPARTMENT.**

Columbia Chief Executive Shifts Positions with Councilman—Vote of Two to Three in Favor of Change—To Hold Meeting Today.

Columbia, Oct. 5.—Mayor Griffith was removed as head of the police department and Councilman DuPre assigned to the position.

The remittance of fines was placed in the hands of council.

Joint meeting of city council and the citizens' committee this afternoon at 4 o'clock "for the purpose of investigating fully the rumors and charges against the mayor of this city.

Mayor Lewis A. Griffith was removed from the position of councilman-superintendent of the Columbia police department and Councilman DuPre assigned as head of that department by a resolution adopted in an executive session of city council early yesterday afternoon. The resolution was submitted by Councilman Asbill.

The vote on the resolution was: Aye, Councilmen Asbill, Rice and DuPre; no, Councilman Keenan and Mayor Griffith.

Councilman Keenan voted "no" because "the mayor will be investigated, by a committee of citizens and because I think this resolution is premature." Mayor Griffith said that he voted against the resolution for the same reasons offered by Councilman Keenan.

Councilman DuPre voted in favor of the resolution because he wanted to see "this question settled and not because I desire the police department."

The resolution follows: "Whereas, in the judgment of council, it is necessary to the city of Columbia and especially to the police department that a change be made in the councilman-superintendent of said department; Now, therefore, be it resolved, That Ernest M. DuPre be and is hereby assigned the councilman-superintendent of the police department in the place of Lewis A. Griffith, to take effect immediately."

As a companion resolution Councilman Asbill also offered the following which was adopted by the same division vote:

"That Lewis A. Griffith be elected a member of the city school board and assigned the electrical department in place of Ernest M. DuPre."

The reasons for voting on this resolution was the same as given on the former one.

Councilman DuPre said after the meeting that he had no plans for the future conduct of the police department and that he would confer with the chief of police before outlining or considering any changes.

Mayor Griffith said that he had nothing to say.

**ELECT MEN FOR DECISION.**

**Chinese Will Choose Delegates to Conference Which Will Pass on Question of Government Form.**

Peking, Oct. 4.—Regulations governing the election of members to a people's conference which is to decide whether China shall adopt monarchical form of government have been passed by the State council.

The primaries will be completed November 5 and the final vote cast in the provincial capitals ten days later. If the vote favors a monarchy the restoration of that form of government will be promulgated.

Dispatches from Peking on September 22 said that the council of state had advised President Yuan Shi Kai to call a citizens' convention to act on a new constitution which would decide the monarchical question. Today's dispatches indicate the giving of such authorization and show definite steps for the election of members of the body which will make the decision.

**FOR VIOLATING LABOR LAW.**

**Overseer in Olympia Weave Room Fined \$25.**

Columbia, Oct. 4.—C. R. Riddle, overseer of the Olympia weaving room, was convicted of violating the sixty-hour a week labor law in mills by working R. V. Benton, filling hand, on September 29 and paying him for 11 1-2 hours work in one day. The jury in Magistrate Rogers' court rendered a verdict of guilty and Riddle was fined \$25 or fifteen days in jail.

Solicitor Cobb represented the Attorney General's office and Wm. Elliott the defendants. The case was worked up by Factory Inspectors Sloan and Goreschel.

**First Snow of Season.**

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 4.—The first snow of the season fell here today. Hendwood, S. D., reports a fall of from three to six inches throughout the Black Hills last night.

**COUNCIL HEARS WITNESSES.**

**CHARGES AGAINST COLUMBIA MAYOR INVESTIGATED.**

Citizens' Committee Put up Number of Men and Women Who Testify to Mayor's Being in Disorderly House in Columbia—Remitting of Fines Comes in For Share of Testimony.

Columbia, Oct. 5.—A crowd which packed the council chamber to its capacity heard witnesses brought forward by the citizens' committee testifying this evening in the investigation of the charges against Mayor L. A. Griffith, of remitting fines and of disorderly conduct. W. Anderson Clarkson was the spokesman for the citizens' committee and conducted their side of the case. The mayor was represented by W. S. Nelson, E. J. Best and Representative Alan Johnstone, Jr. Only the citizens' committee had put in their side when council, at 7:40 o'clock, adjourned until 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, after sitting three hours and forty minutes. The mayor will present his side tomorrow.

Among the features brought out in the mass of testimony this evening was an affidavit from Grace McCravy saying she was subject to fits, and that if the mayor struck her on the night of September 18, while in the house of Lily Moore, he did it while she was unconscious. She swore on the witness stand that the mayor did not strike her, and she said that she had never asked her attorney, James H. Hammond, to begin action against him or told him that the mayor had struck her. Her testimony was corroborated by Jessie Williams, who said she was in the same house on the night in question and who swore that Grace McCravy was subject to "fits and spells." Both of them said they testified without fear of any one.

Under question from Attorney Clarkson, of the citizens' committee, Grace McCravy admitted she had made a statement to her attorney, Mr. Hammond, a few days after the alleged occurrence, but she could not remember what was in the statement. Mr. Hammond, who is a representative in the general assembly from this county, while on the stand later in the evening declined to reveal the contents of this statement on the ground that it was a confidential communication, between lawyer and client, and thus privileged. He said he had taken exception to a statement of the mayor, which he thought reflected on him. Attorney Johnstone read a copy of a letter written by the mayor to Mr. Hammond, apologizing to him. Mr. Hammond said the mayor had talked to him about representing him before the council this afternoon, but he had declined, as both sides had tried to get the statement of the McCravy woman, and he had declined to give it up, and he thought it better for him not to take any part with either side.

Charles Davis repeated the substance of his affidavit read at the mass meeting Friday night, in which he swore he was in the house of Lily Moore on the 18th of September, and that he heard screams coming from Grace McCravy's room, and swore he saw Mayor Griffith in the house. He swore Jessie Williams ran into the room and coming back, said, "Some big man is back there beating Grace." This statement the Williams woman denied having made. The testimony of Davis was in the main corroborated by Lane L. Bonner and E. C. Smith, both of whom swore they were in the house on the night in question.

Policeman B. A. Hinnant who was on his beat that night, testified to having gone into the house, but on Lily Moore and others saying there was no disorder, left. He said he saluted Mayor Griffith, whom he passed in the hall, and in reply to a question swore the mayor had not ordered him out of the house. The testimony that there was no disorder was corroborated by a Mr. Keith, who delivers laundry for a local concern, and who said he was there delivering laundry that night.

E. C. Smith swore he stood on the steps leading up the stairs, and saw Mayor Griffith and his party leave the house. He said he did not recognize any of the party but the mayor.

Council spent over an hour deciding who should act as mayor pro-tem, as Mayor Griffith after calling the body to order surrendered the chair and took a seat with his attorneys. He had turned the gavel over to Councilman Keenan, but Councilman Asbill objected and said the mayor pro-tem had been elected since the new council came in. The city attorney, C. S. Monteith, held that each new council was entitled to elect a mayor pro-tem every two years, whereupon after much discussion Councilman Rice was chosen mayor pro-tem and presided.

The matter of remitting of fines occupied the first two hours of the investigation, vouchers being identified by city treasurer G. Flavie Cooper, who read over the fines which were remitted. It was brought out that prior to the first of last January, no reason was assigned for the order remitting the fines, but Mayor Griffith since that time had noted on his order for remit-

**WILSON FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE**

**WILL CAST BALLOT AS PRIVATE CITIZEN FAVORING CHANGE IN NEW JERSEY.**

Says That he Believes Matter Should be Taken up by States and not Made a Campaign Platform—Believes Good Would Come of Constitutional Change in State.

Washington, Oct. 6.—President Wilson came out in favor of woman suffrage today, declaring in a formal statement that he will vote for the change in New Jersey's constitution providing a ballot for women. He says that he will vote as a private citizen, not as a leader of the Democratic party. He thinks New Jersey will be greatly benefited by the change. The question should be handled by the States and not be made a party question, he says.

**APPROVES OF TREATY.**

**Brazilian Chamber Favors Investigation Pact.**

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 6.—The chamber has approved the arbitration treaty between Brazil and the United States.

Peace treaties with Argentine, Brazil and Chile were signed at Washington last July. They bind the United States and the South American countries individually to submit to investigation for a year all differences which can not be settled through diplomacy. During the period of inquiry no hostilities may be entered into.

**SWOBODA INTERNED.**

**American of German Sympathies Held in England.**

Paris, Oct. 5.—Raymond Swoboda who was released on the charge of being a German spy has been ordered interned. Although it is admitted he was born in America the authorities consider it dangerous to let him be at large because of his German sympathies.

**SUSPENDS STEAM BOAT INSPECTORS.**

**Eckliff and Reid, Under Indictment for Eastland Disaster, Laid Off.**

Washington, Oct. 7.—Secretary Redfield today suspended government steamboat inspectors Eckliff and Reid who are under indictment at Chicago in connection with the Eastland disaster. President Wilson approved.

Establishing the reason. His attorneys established the fact that the remitting of fines had been customary even with other mayors, and that they were suspended sometimes on the order of the mayor, on the order of the recorder, and sometimes by council. There was nothing prior to the first of the year to tell who had ordered the fines remitted or the reason.

Numbers of fines remitted to alleged blind tigers, alleged disorderly women, and alleged gamblers were read into the record in detail.

Policeman J. C. Jackson, the first witness, told of the raiding of J. W. Wilson's club on Main street, and catching a party gambling, for which bond of \$30.75 each was put up by Wilson. He swore Wilson said to him: "I will get this back, for I spent \$500 on the mayor's election, and did not spend it for nothing. This will not be a feather in your cap." He said fictitious names were given in at police headquarters, but on the stand this afternoon swore that the party was composed of J. W. Wilson, W. Boyd Evans, Iredell Jones and "two men I did not know, who said they were from Augusta." Asked why he had put in assumed names, he said because it had always been the custom. He said Mayor Griffith did not remit the fines in this case.

His testimony was corroborated by A. M. Rogers, another policeman, who said he was a member of the squad making the raid at Wilson's club. It was brought out by the mayor's attorney that Rogers was twice suspended from the police force, and this they did in an endeavor to show his animus to the mayor.

The name of Joe Hauck figured very extensively in the remitting of fines, it being brought out that he acted as agent of several of the women and collected fines for them when remitted. Hauck is said to be a native of Charleston.

The mayor's counsel brought out that Charles Davis, one of the men who swore he was in the house of Lily Moore, had been discharged by the mayor from the police department. They also established that Lane L. Bonner worked as the same place with Davis and was his chum. Policeman Hinnant swore that his beat is on the block in which is located the house of Lily Moore, and he said that Davis and Bonner visited the house about three times every week.

Mayor Griffith will present his answer to the charges at the session of council tomorrow afternoon.

**WOULD CURB SPECULATION.**

**NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TAKES STEPS TO STOP DABBLERS.**

Brokers Call for Doubled Deposits on Accounts, Which May Stop Orgies in War Stocks.

New York, Oct. 5.—Members of the New York stock exchange took action today to curb the nation wide speculation in so-called war stocks whose rapidly soaring values have led a runaway market through million and million and a half share days.

Banks, trust companies and financial houses of New York, fearful of a sudden break, have set the financial brakes and applied pressure on stock exchange houses to diminish, if not entirely end, the riot of speculation. Many exchange houses responded to that pressure today by notifying their clients that they would have to double the amount of margins in these specialties. Heretofore the chief speculative stocks, with a few notable exceptions, have been carried on a 20-point margin.

Many buyers today were unable to comply with the demand for more margin and a wave of selling orders carried stocks down from 4 to 15 points. Recovery came later but the close was off 3 to 10 points from the high level.

The stock exchange's governing committee concluded that something should be done to curb speculation and as the demand for more margin seemed to be sufficient for the first step it decided simply to sound a warning by calling the attention of all members to resolutions already in force.

Today's action was neither hasty nor unconsidered. For more than a week the banks have been somewhat uneasy over the market. For some time past Wall street has appeared as the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow which stretched over the entire country. Tales of fabulous riches to be made in stock market gambling have made the financial section the Mecca of hordes of speculators from coast to coast.

Typical of a hundred others is the story of a man who came to Wall street four or five months ago with less than \$1,000 and today is worth more than \$100,000. Of the man who lost there is no story told, yet the records of brokers' offices show that he is in the great majority.

Speculation has been confined chiefly to the stocks of certain companies reported to have received enormous war orders. In most cases the amounts of war orders have been greatly exaggerated. Notable instances of the case of the American Car & Foundry company whose stock fell 14 points over night on a statement issued by its president denying that its war orders totaled \$50,000,000 and \$75,000,000 and setting forth the true amount, approximately \$7,000,000.

**TO KEEP SALOONS.**

**Hennepin County, Minn., Votes in Favor of Retention of Liquor System.**

Minneapolis, Oct. 4.—Hennepin county, of which Minneapolis is the county seat, voted to retain its 433 saloons, in a county option election today, according to returns available late tonight.

When 105 out of 193 precincts of the county had reported wets led by 5,000, the counts standing: Wets 20,831; drys 15,894.

Minneapolis, with a population of more than 325,000 and having about 400 saloons, is said to be the largest city in the country to test the prohibition issue by ballot.

**ARABIC CASE SETTLED.**

**Ambassador von Bernstorff Submits Satisfactory Memorandum.**

Washington, Oct. 5.—Material progress was made today at the conference of Secretary Lansing and Ambassador von Bernstorff in the settlement of the submarine controversy. Ambassador von Bernstorff submitted a memorandum which substantially disavows the attack on the Arabic and accepts the American contention that it cannot be justified on the grounds of self-defense. The memorandum will be submitted to the president and if it is satisfactory nothing is left but the settlement of the damages for the loss of American lives, which will clear up the entire situation.

**CARRANZA MAKES PROMISES.**

**He Pledges Himself to Establish Stable Government in Mexico.**

Washington, Oct. 6.—Pledges that local and State elections throughout Mexico will be held before the end of December, that a new congress will be elected early next year and that the presidential election will be held in July are being offered to the United States by Gen. Carranza as a bid for early recognition. He declares that the distribution of land to the peons in the State of Morelos is already under way and will soon end the Zapata rebellion.

**AMERICAN DEMANDS GRANTED**

**GERMANY DISAVOWS SINKING OF ARABIC AND WILL PAY INDEMNITY FOR LOSS OF LIVES.**

Ambassador Bernstorff in Letter to Secretary Lansing Explains Position of Imperial Government and Accedes to Demands of United States to Settle Case—Other Cases May Also be Settled Soon.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Germany has acceded to the American demands for settlement of the Arabic case. The imperial government, through its ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, disavows the sinking of the vessel, announces that it has so notified the submarine commander who made the attack, expresses regret for the loss of American lives, and agrees to pay an indemnity to the families of Americans lost.

Official Washington was both gratified and relieved by the diplomatic victory. The communication delivered to Secretary Lansing today by the ambassador pursuant to general instructions from his government spread absolute confidence that there would be no more submarine controversies between the United States and Germany, for the document reveals that stringent orders have been given to submarine commanders to prevent a recurrence of such incidents as the Arabic.

Since this case embraces the principles for which President Wilson contended in his notes on the torpedoing of the Lusitania and Falaba, concessions made by Germany to the American viewpoint were generally regarded tonight as paving the way for amicable settlement of all the cases.

Count von Bernstorff left here tonight expressing the confident hope that relations between Germany and the United States would continue to improve.

With settlement of the Arabic controversy the dispatch to Great Britain of the long delayed American note on interference with trade is expected within a few days.

It was not until the German ambassador submitted his letter at nearly 1 o'clock today that the change in the relations between Germany and the United States became definite. Secretary Lansing carried it to the White House and shortly afterward announced its text, which follows:

"My dear Mr. Secretary: Prompted by the desire to reach a satisfactory agreement with regard to the Arabic incident my government has given me the following instructions:

"The order issued by his majesty the emperor to the commanders of the German submarines—of which I notified you on a previous occasion—has been made so stringent that the recurrence of incidents similar to the Arabic case is considered out of the question.

"According to the report of Commander Schneider of the submarine which sank the Arabic, and his affidavit as well as those of his men, Commander Schneider was convinced that the Arabic intended to ram the submarine.

"On the other hand, the imperial government does not doubt the good faith of the affidavit of the British officers of the Arabic, according to which the Arabic did not intend to ram the submarine. The attack of the submarine was undertaken against the instructions issued to the commander. The imperial government regrets and disavows this act and has notified Commander Schneider accordingly.

"Under these circumstances my government is prepared to pay an indemnity for American lives which, to its deep regret, have been lost on the Arabic. I am authorized to negotiate with you about the amount of this indemnity.

"I remain, my dear Mr. Lansing, "Yours very sincerely,

"J. von Bernstorff."

Secretary Lansing made no comment on the ambassador's letter except to remark that it spoke for itself. He was much pleased over the conclusion of the case, because since the sinking of the Arabic he inaugurated the idea of personal negotiations in Washington. This method of exchanging views was welcomed by Count von Bernstorff too, particularly as he has had no means of direct communication with his government. To this lack of communication has been attributed much of the ill feeling that characterized the earlier stages of the submarine controversy.

Today's events spread satisfaction everywhere, not only at the White House and state department, but at the German embassy as well.

**LIFE-TERMER ESCAPES.**

**Six Times Sentenced to Death, Five Times Stayed by Court and Finally Committed to Life Imprisonment.**

Montgomery, Oct. 5.—Erwin Pope, sentenced to death six times, granted stays by the supreme court, and finally commuted to life imprisonment by Gov. O'Neal, has escaped from the convict mines.

**SMALL COTTON CROP.**

**GOVERNMENT REPORT MAKES FORECAST ON YIELD SMALL—EST IN SIX YEARS.**

Big Decline in Condition—Ginning Far Advanced and Picking Practically Completed in Some Sections.

Washington, Oct. 4.—A heavy decline in the condition of the growing cotton crop almost doubled the average decline of the last ten years during September, has decreased the production prospects forecasted previously by four million bales. The department of agriculture today estimated the crop at 10,950,000 equivalent 500-pound bales, which would be the smallest crop since 1909.

The condition of the cotton crop of the United States on September 25 was 60.8 per cent. of a normal, compared with 69.2 per cent. on August 25, 73.5 last year, 64.1 in 1912, and 68.3 per cent. the average of the past ten years on September 25. That announcement was made at noon today by the crop reporting board of the United States department of agriculture, in its final condition report of the season.

The September 25 condition indicates a yield of 168 pounds of lint per acre, which, applied to the planted acreage, less the average abandonment—1.3 per cent.—indicates a total of 10,950,000 equivalent 500-pound bales, compared with 16,135,000 bales ginned last year. Final results probably will be above or below the amount indicated, according as conditions after September 25 are better or worse than average.

In announcing the condition report and production estimate, the crop reporting board made this statement:

"The cotton crop condition declined 8.4 points during the month, August 25 to September 25, which compared with an average decline in the same period in the past ten years of 4.5 points. The estimated condition of 60.8 per cent. of normal on September 25 forecasts a yield per acre of about 168 pounds and a total production (allowing a reduction of 1 per cent. from planted area for abandonment) of about 10,950,000 bales. Last year's production was 16,135,000 bales and the 1913 crop 14,156,000. A crop less than 11,000,000 bales would be smaller than any crop since 1909.

"The unusual deterioration has been due principally to the extremes of weather conditions; periods of excessive rainfall, cold weather and drought having characterized the season in most of the cotton belt. Lack of fertilizer, and poor quality of that used, has been an unfavorable factor in the eastern portion of the belt. There is little promise of a top crop, except in the northern portions of the belt, due to the climatic conditions and the unusual activity of the boll weevil; and where a top crop is setting in the northern portions of the belt, the latest report of the crop there makes realization dependent upon future favorable weather and frost.

"The month, much of it warmer and dry, has been generally favorable to picking. A much larger percentage of the crop is ginned to this date than in the usual year. In much of the southern portion of the belt ginning is far advanced and in some sections there, picking is practically completed."

**MAY CLOSE CANAL.**

**Engineer in Charge Recommends Official Order to Continue in Force Till November 1.**

Panama, Oct. 4.—Lieut. Col. Chester Harding, engineer in charge of the Panama canal, has sent a message to Secretary Garrison at Washington recommending that President Wilson issue an executive order officially closing the canal until November 1.

Col. Harding explains that it will be impossible to clear the channel before that date and perhaps not then. He favors refunding the tolls to ships that have paid them and also that arrangements be made to transship the cargoes of the vessel and forward them to their destinations. It is estimated, however, that it would require at least a month for the Panama railroad to complete transshipment of the cargoes of the 90 vessels awaiting passage.

The conditions caused by the new slide are the worst in the history of the canal, according to Col. Harding. More than 1,000,000 cubic yards of earth must be removed before ships can pass. The dredgers are maintaining a high point of efficiency, and during the month of September removed more than 1,000,000 yards. Canal officials are optimistic that eventually the danger of slides will be overcome.

**Dumba Says Farewell.**

New York, Oct. 5.—Expressing regret at leaving the United States and with good will "even toward the newspapers," Austrian Ambassador Dumba sailed for Rotterdam today on the New Amsterdam.