

## PLANS NEW NATION

### VILLA WOULD ESTABLISH REPUBLIC IN NORTHERN MEXICO

### TROOPS LEAVE CAPITAL

Neither Gutierrez, Carranza, or Villa can conquer it is planned to draw off and establish separate country—Affairs are greatly unsettled.

A dispatch from El Paso, Texas, Wednesday tells of a movement that has started in Mexico to eliminate both Carranza and Villa. Gen. Alvaro Obregon, Carranza's military chief, heads the movement, with Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez, the national convention's provisional president, who recently fled from the capital.

They have agreed together and with several of the Carranza and Villa leaders, it is reported, to organize an independent movement to establish a lasting peace. This agreement, it was said, dates back to the early part of the present month.

Several prominent Villa officials have been imprisoned or executed as a result of the new movement, it was reported. Luis Benavides, Gen. Villa's private secretary, is reported in jail at Mexico City.

The troops which left Mexico City with Gutierrez have formed a junction with Obregon's column and are preparing to enter the capital, according to reports.

Advices from Mexico City indicate that the Mexican capital soon would be evacuated by the convention forces. Carranza troops are reported at Apan, within fifty miles of the city.

State department dispatches received at Washington said Gen. Villa's followers "were waiting for the moment, but did not explain whether the movement was general or merely preliminary to evacuation. Gen. Villa has been named again as commander-in-chief of the convention forces.

From Washington comes a story that Gen. Francisco Villa is contemplating the evacuation of Mexico City, the withdrawal of his forces toward Torreon, and the establishment of a republic in northern Mexico.

Official dispatches received by the state department strengthen this impression and indicate that Villa, supported mainly by Gen. Felipe Angeles and the Maderos, may set up such a government in the north, giving it the color of authority by asserting that it is under the name of the so-called convention.

Villa has not entered Mexico City in the present crisis. He started for the capital from Aguascalientes when he learned of the flight of Provisional President Gutierrez, but halted at Aguascalientes and from that point there have been reports in Mexico City that Villa was coming there, but the belief is growing that he will return to the north instead of taking chances on being cooped up in the capital.

While Villa is preparing for the contingency of the capture of the capital by Gen. Obregon's forces and preparing for withdrawal toward the north, Gen. Angeles, who has for some time been Villa's real choice for the presidency, is handling the situation in the north from Monterey as a base.

On Friday, just before the flight of Gen. Gutierrez from the city, Gen. Angeles entered Monterey with a significant speech to the people. He made a strong plea for the support of all the religious elements of the country, and declared in favor of religious toleration. The Angeles speech is interpreted by some as a remote speech for the provisional presidency of the proposed Villa government in the north.

These and other developments are regarded as strengthening the theory that it is Villa's intention to establish a new republic in the north which would include everything north of the mountains from Matamoros at the mouth of the Rio Grande river, through Monterey, Torreon, and Durango to the Pacific coast.

The new Villa government, it is believed, would take over the states of Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Durango, Coahuila, and the northern part of Nuevo Leon. Carranza is now generally admitted that if Villa, Angeles, and the Maderos should mass their troops in this region it would be difficult for the Carrancistas or any other element to dislodge them without a most difficult campaign.

Gen. Obregon, the leading commander of the Carrancistas, is now preparing to capture the Mexican capital and expects to be in control there very soon. The fact that the Villa, provisional government forces are moving records because they are uncertain of their ability to defend the capital, is interpreted as a fore-runner of the evacuation of Mexico City and its capture by the forces of Gen. Obregon.

Forces acting under the directions of Gen. Obregon and the Constitutionalists are now in control of the region westward from Guadalajara to the Pacific coast. Guadalajara is expected to fall any day, if it has not already been evacuated by the convention forces, as the Constitutionalists claim. The capture of Guadalajara and the occupation of Mexico City by the forces of Gen. Obregon would render precarious the position of detached convention units.

After the withdrawal of the provisional government forces and the establishment of Villa's republic in the north, it is believed to be Villa's plan to count upon the possibility of disengagement among the Carrancistas and generally them in an effort to retake the capital at the first favorable moment. Should the Carrancistas be able to strengthen their government in Mexico City it would develop into a contest between the Villistas and the Carrancistas, and between the north and south.

Youth Killed Out Hunting. Frank Wilson, 19, of Waycross, Ga., was killed Friday when a gun in the hands of his companion out hunting went off, blowing away the back part of his head.

Three Come From Ruins Alive. Two women and an eight-year-old boy were rescued from the ruins of Avezzano alive on Thursday.

## TO INVESTIGATE ASYLUM

### GOVERNOR EMPLOYS EXPERT FOR THOROUGH INQUIRY.

Wants Only the Facts so as to Adopt Permanent Policy for Good of Institution.

In order to get an unbiased and unprejudiced report of conditions at the State Hospital for the Insane Gov. Manning has employed Dr. A. P. Herring, secretary of the Maryland lunatic commission, as an efficiency expert, and instructed him to make a thorough investigation into conditions at the asylum.

Dr. Herring is the personal representative of the governor and has instructions to make a complete and detailed examination of conditions as now at the asylum and to report his findings and recommendations. Dr. Herring arrived in Columbia Wednesday and immediately took up his work.

The governor desires to get a report on conditions at the asylum as they now exist. He wants this without regard to politics, persons, or prejudices. He wants the facts. In setting about the proper way to have this accomplished, Gov. Manning consulted physicians of prominence within and without the State. He spent much time seeking information as to the best way to get an expert familiar with high ideals, but with good common sense.

After interviews with men of national reputations in this line of work in other states, the governor consulted Dr. Thomas W. Salmon of New York City, who is, among other things, president of the national commission on mental hygiene, and one of the best known authorities in this country on this subject. He recommended Dr. Herring as the most competent part to make an intelligent investigation. Inquiries from other authorities on lunatic asylums added to the recommendation of Dr. Herring, and the governor finally employed him.

Dr. T. J. Strait, superintendent of the asylum, was called to the governor's office and made acquainted with the purpose of the investigation. He approved of the governor's course and offered every co-operation. The governor was accompanied by Mr. J. A. Summers and Dr. Julius H. Taylor, members of the board of regents who live in Columbia, and they too, approved of the investigation.

Col. Alva H. Dean, of Greenville, another member of the board, and the regents and the superintendent, and he added his consent and approval. The other two regents, Mr. J. D. Bivens of Ridgeville, and Mr. F. R. Hunter of Newberry, were acquainted with the purpose of the governor by letter.

With the approval of the majority of the regents and of the superintendent in his hands, Gov. Manning instructed Dr. Herring to make a sweeping and complete investigation. His instructions are to absolutely disregard politics, as it was made clear to him that the purpose of the investigation was not to dig up old scores, but to get an unbiased and unprejudiced statement of conditions as they exist.

The report will be filed with Gov. Manning to be used by him in deciding whether legislative action is necessary, or what plan is to be followed in setting up a definite policy for the asylum.

Friction between the superintendent and regents under the dual system of government now in force at the asylum, discontent and charges of incompetency which have been made, have been heard year after year, and there has been talk already of another legislative investigation.

The governor wants to have the asylum removed from politics and to use his efforts to settle on a policy and plan of management which will remove the asylum from being made a football for politics and make it a well managed business institution, where the greatest care is taken of the unfortunate who are its inmates.

W. F. Caldwell.

## DISPENSARY SALES.

Fifteen Counties Sell \$3,667,826 Worth of Booze in 1914.

The dispensary in 15 counties in South Carolina made a net profit of \$550,968.09 in 1914, according to the annual report of Mose H. Mobley, State dispensary auditor. A comparison of the dispensary sales in the various counties in 1913 and 1914 follows:

County	1913	1914
Aiken	232,038	222,957
Calhoun	152,835	132,775
Charleston	67,990	245,482
Bamberg	34,144	118,315
Charleston	592,106	578,467
Calhoun	28,428	66,784
Dorchester	29,172	86,242
Florence	566,674	564,111
Georgetown	187,005	158,839
Lexington	1,567	23,339
Orangeburg	326,057	326,057
Richland	982,889	811,133
Union	150,579	170,255
Williamsburg	5,419	41,297

Total. \$3,071,948 \$3,366,826

## ENGLAND IS MOVED.

Does Not Like Action of Government in Changing Dacia.

Cable advices to the British foreign office at London Thursday said that loading of the Hamburg-American steamship Dacia at Port Arthur, Texas, had been suspended. The hope is entertained in official circles that the United States will not permit this former German vessel, which is registered in Germany, to enter American waters. It is questioned, to American German cotton trade.

The Washington suggestion that the Dacia might carry cotton to Rotterdam instead of Bremen is not regarded by British officials as offering a solution. The foreign office is not disposed to decide precisely what action will be taken until it has been registered in question, to American German cotton trade.

Boy Killed by Little Cousin. Henry James, 6 years old, was killed at Hartsville Saturday by his six-year-old cousin, Sidney James, who picked up a shot gun, which was off, the leading blowing away the side of Henry's head.

## PERKINS CONVICTED

### THREE YEARS FOR SLAYER OF HINMAN ON STEAMER

### CRAZED BY MAD VOICES

Tried in the United States Court at Columbia Boston Architect Tells One of the Most Interesting Stories Ever Heard in a Court Room in This Country.

With the same stolid indifference that has marked his conduct during his entire trial, George B. Perkins, Boston architect, was Thursday night sentenced by Judge H. A. M. Smith, in the federal court at Columbia, to three years in the Atlanta federal prison for the killing of F. W. R. Hinman, business manager of the Florida Times-Union, of Jacksonville, last November aboard the Clyde liner Mohawk.

The morning was consumed with arguments by the attorneys. At 2:30 o'clock the case was given to the jury. After taking one ballot the jury found Perkins guilty of manslaughter at 4:40 o'clock. Six o'clock was named as the time for sentence to be pronounced.

It was stated by attorneys that a writ of error will be sued for, and Judge Smith fixed \$5,000 as the amount of Perkins' bond. The case will be carried on appeal to the federal circuit court at Richmond. The appeal is sustained an appeal it is said that the case will then be taken to the United States supreme court. With good behavior Perkins would be released in two years if he serves the sentence imposed upon him.

Perkins told his story Wednesday. With gripping intensity he described "the awful hallucinations," "the supernatural voices that drove me into a frenzy," and "this series of horrible nightmares that were ten thousand times worse than anything I have ever experienced, from which I would be obliged, even the oblivion of suicide in preference to their continuation.

In perfect language, making use of an unusually large vocabulary, and with excellent choice of words to express the "awfulness" of his mental and physical condition, Perkins related his story, supplying even minute details from that time on November 19, 1914, when he had luncheon with his brother-in-law, E. B. Holt, in Boston, at a Boston club, through a night in New York at the Hotel Martiniere, when he was bested, he said, "by terrible hallucinations in the form of black nebulous objects," his departure for the West Indian islands on the Clyde liner Mohawk, and the incident which led to his "frantic" state during the first night aboard the steamer, the "frenzy" in which he was thrown early in the second night on the steamer "that was ten thousand times worse than anything I ever experienced," from which he obtained the "oblivion" from these voices and his nightmare, he said, he desired, even "should it have been death."

Perkins told the court in a calm, quiet voice how he recklessly drank from a bottle of medicine which bore directions to take a teaspoonful three times a day. He said he had been "frantic to find." He declared he did not remember the shooting on the deck of the steamer when he committed the act for which he is standing trial.

Displaying some of the qualifications of a trained actor, the accused man made incessant use of inflection, facial expression, gestures and movements of his entire body to increase the horror of the story he related with effective choice of words. He was a willing talker and answered the questions of the witness and the court with a cause, with readiness, never hesitating for any reason.

A second reason was for protection in foreign lands. The witness had traveled around the world three times and through Europe seven or eight times. In remote places he found it necessary to be armed, as in crossing the Andes mountains.

A third reason was his opinion of a "man" who was "a murderer." "I was particularly anxious to have a revolver with me after the Titanic went down. Several people went down with that boat whom I knew. Since then I have wanted a pistol with me that I might have one to turn to my temple should I ever be caught under the same circumstances as those on the Titanic. I would prefer death from a revolver bullet fired by my own hand, to death by drowning. I have feared drownings as a very painful death."

"I have no recollection of shooting any one," said Perkins, with unusual emphasis. "I was a member of the law firm of Hinman, Perkins and Hinman, and he had slain, but looked with some slight degree of interest at Mrs. Hinman, seated near him, who began weeping afresh.

More Air Raids to Come. Berlin papers in commenting on the recent air raid to England refer to the fact that it is only a precursor of the many raids which will follow.

Snitches After Killing Wife. When his wife refused to rejoin him James Hutchins, of Pittsburg, went to Monclair, N. J., where she was, and killed her Friday. He then suicided.

## SENT TO CONFERENCE.

### House Refuses Two of Senate Amendments to Immigration Bill.

The immigration bill was sent to conference late Thursday by the House, after it had registered its disapproval of Senate amendments barring "members of the African or black race" and exempting agricultural immigrants from Belgium from the literacy test and the contract immigration provisions.

Both these amendments caused protracted debates. Most Southern members favored retention of the negro amendment, but others suggested that to press it might mean final defeat of the entire bill. Northern representatives generally opposed the provision. After an extended debate a roll call showed a vote of 252 to 75 against it.

Will Insure Dacia Car. A policy of insurance has been issued against the Dacia by the Dacia although the ship has not been insured by the government's federal insurance bureau.

## MANNING AND HIS WIFE

### SHORT SKETCH OF MAN WHO IS NOW GOVERNOR.

His Family Has Long Been Prominent in the History of the Palmetto State.

Richard Irving Manning, who was Tuesday inaugurated governor of South Carolina, is a self-made man. He has been successful as a banker, farmer and business man.

Richard Irving Manning, son of Richard Irvine Manning, and his wife, Elizabeth Allen Slinker, was born at Homesley Plantation, Sumter county, South Carolina, August 15, 1859. The father, a man of equable temperament and gentle and unobtrusive in manner, was noted for his excellent judgment and scrupulous uprightness in life. He impressed all as an honorable and just man and his opinion naturally in matters of moment was often sought. He was a successful farmer and served acceptably in the State Senate.

Gov. Manning's paternal ancestor, Laurence Manning, was born in Ireland and immigrated thence prior to the American revolution and settled in Craven, subsequently Clarendon county. He married a daughter of Richard Richardson, an English-born patriot, born near Jamestown, Va., 1704, where he had been a land surveyor, removed to Craven county, South Carolina, where he engaged in farming. During the Indian border war he commanded a regiment; was member of the council of safety in the North Carolina revolution; was active in quelling a dangerous Loyalist revolt in the "back country," received the thanks of the provincial congress and was promoted to the rank of brigadier general. He was a member of the legislative council in 1776, and in the provincial congress of South Carolina assisted in forming a state constitution. Lord Cornwallis made fruitless efforts to gain him over to the royal cause. Made prisoner at the capture of Charleston, he returned from the prison at St. Augustine and died in a few days near Salisbury, N. C., in September, 1781.

His eldest son, Col. Richard Manning, commanded the right wing of Gen. Marion's army at the battle of Eutaw and was wounded. Another son, James E. Richardson, was governor of South Carolina, 1802 to 1804.

The same Laurence Manning, great grandfather of Gov. Manning, was a Revolutionary soldier and distinguished for his intrepidity, courage and imperturbability of demeanor in moments of great peril, instances of which are narrated in "Garden's Anecdotes."

The early years of Gov. Manning were passed upon the plantation of his father, and he grew up a healthy and active lad, fond of horseback riding and hunting. His father dying when he was quite young, the responsible care of the plantation and of his mother and sisters fell upon him when he was a mere lad. His training was of great value to him, it necessarily made an intrepid rider, and he distinguished himself in various matters of business, and impressed him with the value of the golden rule in all his transactions, as well as accustoming him to self sacrifice.

Gov. Manning's mother was a highly educated and refined, a sincerely pious woman of a deep religious faith, and a devoted mother. Her comfort and pleasure were subservient to her duty to God, to the cause of humanity and the good of her country. The special lines of reading which young Manning found most helpful in fitting him for his work in life were primarily the Bible and the biographies of men famous in the world's progress. After attending the primary schools in the vicinity of his birth place he was for two years a student at the Kenmore University high school of the late H. A. Strode, in Aiken, and later at the University of Virginia, which he left in 1879, before completing the course of study. He commenced the active work of his life in Sumter county as a farmer in 1880.

On February 10, 1881, he married at Richmond, Va., Miss Lelia Bernard Meredith, daughter of John A. Meredith and Sarah Anne Bernard. The first child of young Manning was for the profession of law, but his eyesight being threatened, he abandoned the study.

Gov. Manning was elected to the House in this State in 1892 from Sumter and in 1894, although he declined the nomination, he was re-elected. In 1898 he was elected a member of the State Senate, was re-elected in 1902 and served as standing pro tem of that body in 1905. He was also chairman of the finance committee, a member of the banking and currency committee, and a member of the War Department monument commission. He was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor of South Carolina at the primary in 1906, but failed of success after a hotly contested campaign.

## REPLY AMICABLY.

### Indications Are That British Reply Will Make Concessions.

Great Britain's reply to President Wilson's note protesting against the interference with American commerce will be delivered in a few days, probably early next week. Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey and Attorney General Sir J. A. Simon Friday discussed the points of international law involved. The note has also been laid before the admiralty.

All indications point to a conciliatory reply, says a dispatch from London to the New York World, and there is every indication that the British government will on numerous points make concessions to the American complaints, adjusting the whole matter satisfactorily. There is no indication of fear of serious consequences ensuing. British officials, in discussing the situation, show that they consider America's complaints are susceptible of adjustment.

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## Bombs Dropped at Essen.

Allied airmen are reported to have dropped bombs upon the Krupp plant at Essen on Wednesday.

## WAR DRAGS ALONG

### ALL SIDES MAKE SMALL GAINS ARE SMALL LOSSES

### ATTACKS ARE SCATTERED

War of Trenches Continues in the West Almost Without Ceasing—Russian Reports Show Indications of Serious Offensives in East Prussia.

Fighting in the west is of an intermittent nature. An intention of the future policy of the Allies is given in a statement taken from a Paris summary of the activities of the past four months, which says: "It consequently can be affirmed that to obtain final victory it is sufficient that France and her allies know how to wait for it and at the same time to prepare for it with inexhaustible patience."

London reports: "The battle for the trenches in Flanders and France continues almost without cessation from the sea to the Swiss border. "In the mud of Flanders, the floods of the Aisne valley and the snows of the Argonne and the Vosges, the soldiers of Germany and the allied nations keep up a continual fight to hold what they possess and taking something from that held by the enemy."

Berlin reports: "Although spirited fighting is in progress along the western battle front, the engagements are of merely local character. The French made repeated attacks near Arras and south of St. Mihiel, but were repulsed. The Germans on Thursday captured trenches near Berry-au-Bac and Pont-a-Mousson, but lost ground about Notre Dame de Lorette."

"On Wednesday several successes were claimed, notably at Notre Dame de Lorette and in the Argonne, where 500 yards of trench were gained. In the forest north of Senheim the German advance has been satisfactory. At other points on the line there have been the customary artillery exchanges."

Paris reports: "In the Argonne the Germans made a strong attack on Thursday on a salient of our line in the neighborhood of St. Hubert. After a violent bombardment of our trenches they began the attack, but were repulsed by the fire of our infantry combined with that of our machine guns. There has been no change in the Argonne. To the southeast of St. Mihiel, in the forest of Apremont, we occupied 150 yards of the German trenches and repulsed a counterattack. To the northwest of Pont-a-Mousson, in the forest of LePetre, the enemy succeeded in occupying about 20 of the 500 yards of trenches taken by us in recent days. Generally speaking we are holding ourselves securely in this position."

"Tuesday evening the enemy gained footing in one of our trenches to the north of Notre Dame de Lorette. Wednesday morning he was driven from it following a counterattack, leaving in our hands more than one hundred prisoners."

Wednesday's report told of the loss and recapture of a trench north of the forest of Lorette and the repulse of German attacks in the region of Albert, La Boisselle and La Fontaine aux Chermes.

At St. Hubert the Germans blew up by means of a mine the northeastern portion of our trenches. Our troops threw themselves into the breach and prevented the enemy from taking possession of them.

To the northwest of Pont-a-Mousson, in the forest of LePetre, we established ourselves at a distance of 100 yards in front of the German trenches captured by us the day before Wednesday. At the end of the day (Tuesday) the enemy here delivered a counter attack but without success.

Petrograd reports: "There is nothing of importance to report of operations on Tuesday along our entire front, except the usual rifle firing and cannonading."

"In the region north of Rawa the Germans twice attempt at a partial offensive. These were stopped by our fire and the enemy was compelled to fall back."

"In Bukovina our troops are advancing with success. They have occupied, after some fighting, the village of Ichane Soth, about ten miles north of Watra Dorna, where they captured and made prisoners both officers and men."

London reports: "In Poland and western Galicia the Germans and Austrians continue isolated attacks against the Russian lines, which, according to the Russian report, have been repulsed, with heavy losses to the attacking forces."

"The Russians have resumed offensive operations against Mlava, a town that already has changed hands often, and it appears they will again attempt to envelop the German forces holding the line of the Mazurian lakes and average themselves for the defeat of Tannenburg."

"On the rest of the Polish front and in Galicia, Austro-German attacks are becoming more intermittent, according to the Russian report, which is generally brief when big events are happening. The Russians continued their progress against the Austrian outposts in the mountains between Bukovina and Transylvania."

"Wireless dispatches from Berlin refer to the recent attack on English coast towns as having been made by Zeppelins and other dispatches report that the Germans officially explain the throwing of bombs by the fact that in their expedition against the fortified town of Great Yarmouth the air ships were fired at and retaliated with explosives."

## LITTLE BOY'S SAD STORY

### FATHER COULDN'T HELP HIM SO HE HANGS HIMSELF.

Learned to Make His Own Living—Finally Got a Job But Red Tape Prevents His Going to Work.

Billy McNally of New York was only about 9 years old and the youngest of six brothers and a sister when his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. McNally, brought their family to that city a few years ago, and Mr. McNally opened a small business which prospered immediately. So Billy wasn't a very important member of the family; but one by one the brothers and the sister grew up and one by one they drifted back to Boston, the home where all were born.

Then, a year or so ago, Mrs. McNally died, and Billy and his father were left alone. Mr. McNally was greatly grieved by his wife's death, and he lost interest in his business, and finally he closed it up, taking Billy to live with him in the hotel which Bernard Brennan runs over his cafe.

Billy went to school regularly, and spent all his spare time with his mother's old friends, and he had determined to return to his old home in Boston and take up an opening in the Panama canal work, and departed for the South, leaving Billy in charge of Mr. Brennan.

Every time a steamship arrived from the isthmus there was a letter for Billy from his father and a money order to cover his expenses at the hotel and leave a little spending money for him. Billy was lonesome, but he kept a stiff upper lip, as his father admonished him in each letter to do, and told Mr. Brennan he could stick it out all right till his father came back.

It was last September when Mr. McNally returned. Affairs on the isthmus hadn't been as prosperous as he had hoped, and he had determined to return to his old home in Boston and try his luck there. He consulted with Billy and Mr. Brennan and finally decided to leave the boy in New York until he found what his fortunes might be.

He left at once and the letters began to come regularly again, but this time there was no money. Billy was worried, but Mr. Brennan told him everything would be all right as soon as his father made his pile; meantime he would take care of the youngster.

As the weeks extended into months, however, Billy, more worried each day, quit school and told Mr. Brennan he was going to earn his own living, as his father would. He found that he would have to have working papers issued by the board of health because he was only 14 years old, and he set about getting the necessary reports from his schools to procure these. Meantime he sought a job without success for each day and his mother disheartened. Mr. Brennan couldn't cheer him up.

"If I only had long pants," the little chap insisted, "I'd have a chance. Everybody thinks I'm a kid."

At last he found an opening as a district messenger boy and told Mr. Brennan gleefully Wednesday: "I'm going to work on the 'muts' just as soon as I get my papers."

He expected to get them Wednesday, but he didn't. An elderly man, who lives at the hotel and had known Billy for years, went with him to the health department. They learned that Billy had neglected to put down the name of his father as his guardian, and that he had not had an official red tape, prevented the issuance of his papers for the time being.

He returned to the hotel and went at once to his room, telling Mr. Duke he felt too badly to see any one just then.

"I'll be down for supper," he said, and closed his door.

When he didn't appear Mr. Duke and Mr. Brennan went in to see what was the matter. They found him swinging dead beside his window. He had fastened a noose out of his leather belt, fastened it with a cord to a nail above the window, adjusted it about his neck, and then sprung off from the window sill. He had been dead some time.

## HAS NEW PRESIDENT.

### Mexican Convention Elects New Provisional President Saturday.

Gen. Roque Gonzalez Garza Saturday night was named provisional president of Mexico by the convention in session at Mexico City, over which he has presided. The former provisional president, Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez, together with Gen. Blanco Robles and Jose Vasconcelos, left Mexico City Sunday morning at 4 o'clock for Pachuco.

Martial law has been declared by Gen. Garza and the city is being patrolled by mounted police. In electing Garza, the convention declared itself to be supreme, and until a new president is elected has assumed the legislative executive and judicial powers.

To Bury Fallen Mexicans. A committee of citizens of Naco, Ariz., have undertaken to bury several hundred dead Mexicans whose bodies have been on the ground since the battles between the factions near there.

## FIRES CONSTABLES

### MANNING KICKS OUT DETECTIVES AND DEPUTIES

### HOUSES HOLD ELECTIONS

Captain Griffith Re-elected Superintendent of the State Penitentiary—D. A. Spivey and J. P. Thomas on Citadel Board of Visitors—Penitentiary Directors Elected.

The commissions of all constables, special deputies, law agents and detectives are revoked through a proclamation issued by Gov. Manning Thursday afternoon. The proclamation reads: "By his Excellency, Richard I. Manning, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the State aforesaid:

"To all and singular, judges, sheriffs, constables, mayors, justices and other officers of justice in the said state, and to whom it may concern, greeting:

"Whereas, certain persons have heretofore been appointed by the governor of South Carolina as constables or special constables to investigate the enforcement of law, and as law agents, and as deputies and detectives; and

"Whereas, it is primarily the duty of officers of the various counties in this State to enforce the law; and

"Whereas, it is my belief that they will do so; and

"Now, therefore, I, Richard I. Manning, governor aforesaid, hereby revoke and cancel any commissions or appointments heretofore issued to such persons as such constables, special constables, law agents, deputies and detectives;

"And, inasmuch as the joint assembly of the State of South Carolina and the board of directors of the penitentiary, and D. A. Spivey and J. P. Thomas were elected on the board of visitors of the Citadel.

The result of the first ballot for