

# RACING DAY OF ALL AT THE COUNT

ON, OHIO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1903.

Park, has led to reports that several detectives are at work in this vicinity seeking to locate a large sum of money alleged to have been secreted after the exposures leading to the imprisonment of Captain Oberlin M. Carter at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and the flight to Canada of Captain B. D. Greene and John F. Gaynor.

The fact that the detectives have for days kept a close watch on an old shed on the estate once owned by Greene near Woodside Park, has given currency to these reports. It was near the shed that the four young men were caught. The detectives fired on them when they started to run away. The prisoners were marched to jail and later released without explanation.

## FORTY MEN

WERE HEMMED IN BY A GASOLINE FIRE.

Last One Escaped Just as the Roof of the Doomed Building Fell In.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 10.—Forty men were hemmed in by flames and threatened with death by a fire which originated from an explosion of a gasoline engine in the second story of the Bradley Burr company's carriage and wagon works here today. The last of the employees barely had groped their way out of the burning building when the roof of the structure fell in with a crash that could be heard for blocks. One man, David Berquist, was severely cut and bruised from a jump out of a second-story window. The loss was placed at \$30,000.

## MURDER.

Dr. William Brandt Shot to Death.

ASSASSIN WAS HIS GRACELESS SON-IN-LAW WHO ESCAPED

## DOPED

Was Reporter in This Case.

REAL FACTS OBTAINED IN CONNECTION WITH ZANESVILLE AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT.

Earl Kiser's Machine Not in the Races. Reporter Supposed to Have Been Victim of an Optical Delusion.

It develops that the account concerning the automobile accident which occurred at Zanesville on Wednesday was greatly magnified and that the results are not nearly so disastrous as they have been represented.

There seems to be some quandary as to how the news writer from that city who reported the accident happened to get Earl Kiser involved in the affair, as he was not in the races at all and was not injured in the least. The machine to which the accident occurred was driven by Carl Fisher of Indianapolis and he was injured but slightly.

There was furthermore no one killed as represented, and the only person who sustained injuries of any serious character at all was a Zanesville man named Goodwin, who suffered a fracture of one leg, but he is getting along nicely and the fracture is not regarded as a serious one.

The machine that broke loose, instead of running two hundred feet, as reported, ran but a short distance when it collided with a fence and merely broke down a post and did but little damage otherwise.

Since the real facts in connection with the accident have become known, it seems the general impression that the reporter who gathered the facts was either badly excited or was laboring under some optical delusion.

total value of the Spanish war pension roll has reached \$1,764,116.

Commissioner Ware makes the following recommendations: laws for deterring the pension or right to pension of any man convicted in court of an infamous crime; prohibiting the giving to the women who support soldiers, after the soldiers become disabled, and a different method of examining applicants for pensions; stamping the present system as certainly expensive, unwholesome and generative of an enormous amount of political friction.

Mr. Ware suggests boards constituted of experts under civil control, which should examine and place on fixed days, visiting conditions and receiving testimony regarding the condition of applicants and making reports thereon. He also recommends a law providing for regulated clerks, vigorously enforcing law of retirement and provision.

Mr. Ware says that the lesson has been gained upon the current war pension cases during the last two years. An interesting historical analysis of pension figures shows that the actual total of disbursements in pension for account of the revolutionary war was \$1,000,000, Indian war, Mexican and civil war and the war with Spain was \$3,034,023,500.

It is estimated that \$12,000,000 was paid in pensions for disabilities and deaths due to military and naval service in the wars of 1812 and with Mexico, and during the time of peace prior to the war of the rebellion making the payment of pensions to soldiers and sailors of the war of the rebellion and of the regular military and naval establishment since the close of said war of rebellion, and their widows, children and dependent persons amount to \$2,862,340,400.

The cost of the pension system per capita of population for 1902 is approximately \$1.75. The system, according to Commissioner Ware, was the greatest as a burden to the people of the United States in 1893, since which time it has shrunk from \$224 to \$125 per \$1,000 of taxable wealth, and in ten years, he says, the burden will cease to be noticed.

Mr. Ware estimates that the unprovided survivors of the civil war, exclusive of deserters, is in round numbers 200,000, and says that this unknown army is meeting with distress and misfortune to such an extent that it is applying for pensions at the rate of over 14,000 per annum. In ten years, Mr. Ware predicts, the unknown

# Dr. William Brandt Shot to Death.

## ASSASSIN WAS HIS GRACELESS SON-IN-LAW WHO ESCAPED FOR A TIME.

### Posse Searching for Him with Intention to Shoot Him on Sight as He is Desperate and Threat- ened Suicide.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 19.—A special to the Post Dispatch from Waterloo, Ill., says:

William A. Hoffman, a young farm employe living near Macystown, Ill., twelve miles southeast of Waterloo, called his father-in-law, Dr. William Brandt, to the door of his house last night and shot him to death.

Then he rode back to his home, told his wife that "he had killed the old hound, her father," gave her \$2 which he said he wanted her to spend on the christening of their four-weeks-old daughter, Mary, kissed her and their four children, and rode into the woods.

"There are two men I must kill before I kill myself," he said to his wife before leaving.

The family of Dr. Brandt offers a reward of \$300 for Hoffman's capture.

Sheriff Thomas Ruch and a large posse are searching for him and expect at any time to have a pitched battle with him. He is armed with a shotgun and revolvers. Just before killing his father-in-law he purchased fifty rounds of cartridges.

Hoffman is a good marksman, strong, athletic and, the officers believe, he was driven to recklessness by whiskey and his imaginary troubles. Before he murdered Brandt he told Herman Papes: "In one hour there will be a warrant out for me; but look out, I will shoot you or Tom Ruch, or anybody else who tries to arrest me." Hoffman's wife says that as he left he declared: "I must kill two more people, then myself. If the sheriff or his deputies try to arrest me, I must also kill them."

Sheriff Ruch thinks Hoffman is hiding in the woods near his home at Rock Cliffs. He and his deputies are armed and ready to shoot the fugitive at sight. This entire section of Monroe county is excited, as the fugitive is regarded as desperate. It is not known who the other two persons are that he intended to kill, and both men and women are so badly frightened that many will not leave their homes without arms.

It is supposed that Hoffman's motives for killing his father-in-law was that the old gentleman refused to increase his weekly allowance. Dr. Brandt was quite wealthy and had been practically supporting his son-

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Since the real facts in connection with the accident have become known, it seems the general impression that the reporter who gathered the facts was either badly excited or was laboring under an optical delusion that caused him to see things that did not exist. Such journalism as inspires a man to distort facts in connection with such an important matter as that involved in this instance, has been antedated for the last forty years and the reporter who did this job had better catch up.

The Associated Press, who was made a victim of this industrious young man, has instituted an investigation.

Mr. Kiser called at the Journal office last night and the real circumstances in connection with the affair were ascertained. His machine, the Mohawk racing wagon, was not in the races at all and how the unreliable news chaser at Zanesville got him mixed up in the accident is certainly a matter of the deepest mystery, judged from the standpoint of legitimate newspaper activity.

Inquiries made at Zanesville regarding the report of the accident, as sent out, elicited the following reply:

Zanesville, O., Sept. 10.  
Special to the Journal.

Amy aware of but one inaccuracy in Kiser story, Gooden, not instantly killed, but is undoubtedly fatally injured. C. D. Fisher, Indianapolis, was also on machine, giving rise to conflicting stories as to which was driving. My best information is, 'twas Kiser.

F. R. DYE.

## KISER AND FISHER

### Say They Have Enough, According to Zanesville Despatch.

Zanesville, O., Sept. 10.—The chances are that Earl Kiser of Dayton and Carl Fisher of Indianapolis, in charge of the monster racing automobile that was in the wreck at the fair grounds last evening, will never again engage in such sport. Both stated today that they "have enough." It is regarded as untractable that one or both of them was not killed, for the big machine plunged through a high picket fence before either of them was able to get off, and then became entangled in a wire fence. Both are suffering from badly sprained ankles and minor body bruises. The exhibition automobile races, set for three days of the fair this week, were called off as the result of the accident. John Goodyin, the most severely injured of the seven victims of the accident, is still alive at the Good Samaritan hospital, but has not regained consciousness.

## PENSIONERS

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# STRIKE

## Not Probable on B. & O. Road.

### CHAIRMAN BUDD SAYS THE STRIKE REPORT WAS PREMATURE AND UNTRUE.

#### In Case An Agreement Should Not be Reached it Would Require an In- terminable Time to Secure Consent to a Strike.

Baltimore, Sept. 10.—A conference between the grievance committee of the Baltimore and Ohio employees and the company officials continued until late this evening, when it adjourned to meet again tomorrow. It was announced that satisfactory progress had been made in the consideration of the 140 demands made by the employees and that it will probably require a week to go over all the complaints.

W. H. Budd, chairman of the committee, representing the Order of Railway Conductors, speaking for himself and other members of the committee, made the following statements:

"The reports that a strike of Baltimore and Ohio employees is imminent is not true. There has been no disagreement as yet, because we have only today to take up the various grievances with the railroad company. Our committee so far has had only the most friendly relations with the railroad company and we do not look for anything else. There can be no agreement unless the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company reverses the policy which it has adhered to for years. We do not expect such a thing.

"The statement that this committee is authorized to call a strike is an error. If we do not agree then our committee will call upon the board