

THE DEBATED AND S WRECKED

It Was Going Fifty Miles an Hour.
The Accident Happening
On a Bridge.

PULLMANS ALL OVERTURNED

Drawn by Electric Locomotives
Which Could Not Be Read-
ily Stopped.

Wreck Occurred on New Haven &
Hartford and That Cars Were
Not Ditched a Miracle.

Greenwich, Conn., July 15.—The White Mountain Express over the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad leaving New York at 8:45 this morning and due to go through here at a rate of about 50 miles an hour at 2:30, was derailed and almost completely wrecked on the bridge over Greenwich avenue in this town. One woman passenger was almost instantly killed, one other woman was very badly injured and at least a dozen other passengers were more or less seriously hurt so that they had to be taken to the local hospitals. The passenger who was killed was Miss Margaret Armstrong of Wayne, Pa., an occupant of one of the Pullman coaches. It would appear that Miss Armstrong had attempted to get out of the window and the coach toppled over and she was crushed to death.

The train was made up of nine coaches of which five were Pullmans. Outside of the Pullman the day coaches suffered practically no harm while the Pullmans were all overturned. The train was drawn by two electric locomotives and after the coaches were derailed these took three of the forward coaches and hauled them fully 500 feet ahead before they could be stopped. The derailed coaches had noticed that the train had broken apart.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT

The cause of the accident is not yet fixed, but inspection of the bridge shows that the iron was ground to pieces and one girder rail on the embankment side alone prevented the entire train from being derailed. The derailed coaches were about 500 yards east of Greenwich station.

One of the passengers in describing the accident said that he first noticed the bumping on the ties and then swaying and then the overturning of his own coach and other coaches.

The speed at which the train was going is responsible for the distance which the cars ran before toppling over.

A WILD SCENE

There was a wild scene as the cars became a mass of wreckage, and the shrieks of the frightened passengers reaching the shore and the rescuers on the nearby streets and bringing almost instantly hundreds of townspeople to the rescue. The firemen and the police and the doctors and surgeons in town were at once summoned. It was reported that one woman who had been taken out of the wreckage had died on the way to the hospital. This, however, probably was an error.

THE VICTIMS

There were more than 100 passengers in the Pullman and about half that number are more or less injured, although the serious cases may not number more than a dozen.

It was necessary for the wrecking crew to jack up the ruins of these coaches in order to extricate the body of Miss Armstrong.

At first the number of injured was thought to be large, but later the list of hospital cases had shrunk to less than a dozen.

ARE NEW YORK'S CHILDREN GROWING BETTER OR WORSE?

New York, July 16.—Are the children of New York growing better or worse? This is a question several persons asked after the report of the annual census. The reports show the number of children are increasing before the children count.

The number of children who got into trouble with the police last year was 11,446. But the report says:

"There has been no marked increase in the number of children arraigned for delinquency, acts of which, if committed by adults would be treated as felonies. A comparison of reports, too, shows that there was just one more commitment to institutions for delinquency last year than in the preceding year. The number of cases in which commitment after parole was necessary was considerably less than for the year 1906."

JAPS WELCOME IN BRAZIL

Tokio, June 25.—The 700 emigrants recently repatriated to Brazil by the Kōkoku Maru Kaisha have safely reached their destination and are reported to have received a hearty welcome. This company projects the formation of a Japanese association with a very wide field of enterprise, the gist of which is the promotion of commercial, industrial and social intercourse between Japan and the states of South America.

STATE CASES

Business was rather slack so far as state cases were concerned in Judge Harrington's court this morning. Robert Harrington, who was arrested several days ago on the charge of beating a Mrs. Mitchell out of a board bill, escaped prosecution. The assistant county attorney asked that the matter be dismissed, in view of the fact that Harrington had paid the bill.

Ed Sharp, charged with burglary, was released on his own recognizance and the case set for hearing Aug. 3.

Ed Jacobson, the young alleged chicken thief, charged with burglary, will have a hearing on Aug. 4.

LEGAL STATUS OF BELT LINES

Where Participants in Interstate
Commerce Subject to Juris-
diction of Commission.

AS MISROUTED SHIPMENTS

Carrier Responsible May Be Sued to
Make Refund on Account of
Its Error.

Washington, July 16.—That a household servant when traveling with a member of the family entitled to the term "family" as used in the act to regulate commerce, is one of the several interesting conference rulings made public today by the interstate commerce commission. The rulings are upon questions raised or submitted to the commission in correspondence. This decision is a modification of a previous ruling which held that the word family as used in the anti-pass provision for the act did not include servants.

It is held in another decision that a belt line owned by a municipality which participates in interstate movements, is subject to the jurisdiction of the act to regulate commerce, and of the commission.

In still another decision the commission holds that a misrouting carrier may be sued to make a refund on account of the difference between the actual rate and the rate which should have been charged. The carrier is held liable for the difference between the actual rate and the rate which should have been charged. The carrier is held liable for the difference between the actual rate and the rate which should have been charged.

In this case a shipment was misrouted and passed over a route via a part of which no rate was filed with the commission and was thus subjected to a higher charge than the through rate via the proper route.

A decision of peculiar interest in that in the case of a shipment which was carried over the direct route, the direct route to which was over the line of two carriers, a distance of 33 miles, the rate by route being 22 cents. It was possible to send the shipment over the line of three carriers, a distance of 67 miles, and secure a combination rate of only 19 cents. Application was made for a refund on account of the difference between the actual rate and the rate which should have been charged. The carrier is held liable for the difference between the actual rate and the rate which should have been charged.

One of the passengers in describing the accident said that he first noticed the bumping on the ties and then swaying and then the overturning of his own coach and other coaches.

The speed at which the train was going is responsible for the distance which the cars ran before toppling over.

DOES PELLAGRA EXIST IN THE UNITED STATES?

Milan, July 15.—An American physician, James Woods Babcock, superintendent of the state hospital for the insane at Columbia, S. C., has started in solving the question which has been under investigation for a long time as to whether the disease pellagra, common among the peasants in Italy and the southern states, having almost identical symptoms are one and the same.

The disease pellagra, which is also called Italian leprosy, alpine scurvy and asturian rose, is accompanied by a reddening of the skin and sometimes a hypertrophy of the skin and mental symptoms, and it is said to be caused by poisonous maize taken as a food. The importance of Dr. Babcock's discovery can be understood when the extent of the consumption of Indian corn in the southern states is considered. Corn is the staple diet among the negroes and is also largely eaten by the whites.

According to Dr. Babcock, pellagra was unknown in the United States until after the importation, following the Civil war, of immature and unsound corn, of which the southern states were the principal source. The corn was sold to government inspectors of corn.

SUICIDE OR WHAT?

Mrs. Edith M. Teagle Dying as Result
Of Bullet Wound.

Pasadena, Cal., July 15.—Mrs. Edith M. Teagle, wife of Walter C. Teagle of Cleveland, Ohio, an official of the Standard Oil company, is today reported dying in the Pasadena hospital from a bullet wound inflicted presumably by her husband. Mrs. Teagle was about 30 years old, has resided in this city for about two years. While her name was in Los Angeles making arrangements for a trip to Cleveland, Mrs. Teagle shot herself through the head at the Pasadena hotel where she was staying. The wound was found hours after a revolver clutched in her hand.

BUSINESS MEN OPTIMISTIC

Chicago, July 16.—Optimistic addresses dealing with present business prospects, were delivered at meetings of four large manufacturing industries held here yesterday.

The glass manufacturers of the west, with George Brown of St. Louis, chairman; the Malleable Iron Manufacturers' association; John A. Penton, of Detroit, chairman; the Implement Men's association; I. G. Orendorff, of Canton, Illinois, chairman; and the Western Coal Operators' association, with William M. Murphy, of Cleveland, as chairman, was the organization represented.

Present and future conditions of business were considered and plans for future trade discussed at all the meetings, which concluded with expressions of satisfaction at prospects and belief that conditions would improve during the autumn.

HEAVY WORK FOR OLYMPIC ATHLETES

Americans Walked Away from All
Their Opponents in Discus
Throwing Competition.

SHERIDAN STILL CHAMPION

Ralph Rose Won the Shot Put but Did
Not Equal His Own
Record.

London, July 16.—America and the United Kingdom are running a neck and neck race for supremacy at the Olympic games. The United Kingdom started the day with four places to America's two, but America picked up in the earlier events and won all three prizes in the discus throw and first and third prizes in the weight throwing. Horgan, who has competed alternately under the colors of Ireland and America, is now with the United Kingdom. He took second place in the latter event. This evening up the score of the two countries but England got another slight lead when Taylor made his sensational win in the 400 meter swimming contest, beating Beaupaire, the Australian crack, by a handsome margin. Scheff, of Austria, of whom great things had been expected, was third in this event.

It had been fully expected that America would take all three prizes in the weight putting. Ralph Rose, of the Olympic club from San Francisco was first, and J. C. Garrels, Chicago A. A., third. W. W. Coe, Jr., Boston A. A.; Lee J. Talbot, Irish-American A. C.; and W. G. Burroughs, Chicago A. A., the other Americans who competed could not get inside the standard.

The only man who came near the winner was W. G. Arvien of Norway. Nevertheless the Americans welcomed this win, as it reduced Great Britain's lead in the aggregate and if second and third place were counted it alone would bring the two countries to about even terms. A great cheer therefore, went up when the result was announced.

The burst of enthusiasm was followed by a calm during which the occupants of the stands where the Americans gathered awaited the hoisting of the stars and stripes on the flag-staff in the center of the arena. They waited in vain, however, as the blue-jackets, to whom the duty had been assigned, had sought shelter from the downpour of rain which had made the day's sport a cheerless affair.

Counting only the field events for which the Americans are making the more serious bid, the Americans at the conclusion of today's meeting had a lead over the United Kingdom of 19 points, the figures being 31 to 12 respectively. They are made up as follows:

America: Throwing the hammer, 5; team race, 3; discus throwing, 9; putting the shot, 6; and 1,500-meter race, 5; a total of 28 points.

United Kingdom: Team race, 5; putting the shot, 3; and 1,500-meter race, 4; a total of 12.

The scores of the other countries are as follows:

Canada, who was third in the hammer throw, 1; Sweden, first in the javelin throwing contest, 3; Greece, second in the javelin, 3; and Ireland, third in the javelin, 1. A first position counts 5; a second 3, and a third 1.

The American athletes walked away from all their opponents in the discus and javelin events. In the free style, at the stadium this morning, Martin J. Sheridan, Irish-American Athletic club, retained the championship of the world in the Irish throw that gave him first place in the final was 124 feet 2 inches, which was more than two feet behind his own record. M. H. Griffin, Chicago second, was a good second, with 115 feet 6 inches, and M. F. Horr, Irish-American A. C., was third, with 125 feet 5 inches.

The only man to seriously challenge America for third place was Jarvin of Finland, who, in his second, covered 129 feet 4 inches. John Flanagan, Irish-American A. C., could not get a better throw than 124 feet 2 inches, which was more than two feet behind his own record. M. H. Griffin, Chicago second, was a good second, with 115 feet 6 inches, and M. F. Horr, Irish-American A. C., was third, with 125 feet 5 inches.

A drizzling rain fell all the morning and the attendance was less than on any previous day.

A contingent of Americans, however, came out especially to see the discus throwing, and by their cheers they gave a little encouragement when the conclusive American victory in this event was announced.

There was some heavy work for the athletes participating in the Olympic games at the stadium this morning. The program included the second heat of the 100 kilometer bicycle race which brought out a field of 32 starters, of which Weintz was the only American, while Canada had three entries, Morton, Young and Andrews. France and Germany each started five men, Italy three, the United Kingdom six and Belgium, South Africa and Sweden one each. At the same hour the first heat of the 10-mile walk was started with just as cosmopolitan entry list except that America was not represented.

Bonhag, who had entered withdrawing. The second heat of this event was also run off, the American colors being again absent.

AMERICANS BUSY

On the turf, however, the Americans were busy all morning throwing the discus, free style, members of the American team being entered in almost every section. Owing to the withdrawal of a number of men, sections one and two were grouped and Burroughs, who, with Adams, represented America, outthrew France, the United Kingdom and Hungary with a throw of 122 feet 9 1/2 inches.

This did not long stand as the best throw, however, Dearborn, who was in the third section, placing the discus 126 feet, 3/4 inches from the circle, all other competitors in his section being hopelessly behind.

Griffin carried off the honors in the fourth section with a throw of 132 feet 8 1/2 inches.

America again made the best throw in the fifth section, Horr doing the trick this time with a throw of 139 feet 9 inches.

No throw in the sixth section, in which no Americans were drawn, counted, as all were below previous throws and only the three best in all sections qualify for the finals.

TEN-MILE WALK

The first heat of the 10-mile walk was won by Webb with Carter second. Spencer third, E. E. Warner fourth. It represented the United Kingdom. Time—1 hour, 20 minutes, 16 1/2 seconds.

SHOT PUTTING

In the putting-the-weight contest sections 1 and 2 were grouped, W. W. Coe, Jr., Boston A. A., was first, with 42 feet 3 inches, and M. F. Horr, Irish-American Athletic club was second with 47 feet 1 inch. C. W. Burroughs, Chicago A. A., did not reach the standard.

ROSE WINS

The final in putting-the-weight contest was won by Ralph Rose, Olympic club, San Francisco, United Kingdom, was second, and J. C. Garrels, Chicago A. A., was third. Rose's distance was 46 feet 7 1/2 inches. This does not equal the Olympic record for this event, 48 feet 7 inches, made by Rose in St. Louis in 1904. Horgan's distance was 44 feet 8 1/2 inches, and Garrels, 43 feet 3 inches.

LAUNCH CAUGHT IN A TYPHOON

Was Bound from Manila to Cor-
regidor Island, Carrying About
Seventy-Five Passengers.

TWENTY-FIVE WERE DROWNED

Fifty Others Picked Up by Steamer—
Details of the Disaster Are
Lacking.

Manila, July 16.—A pleasure launch bound from Manila to Corregidor island and carrying about 75 passengers was caught in a typhoon at noon today and foundered. It is believed 25 of the passengers, including three Americans, were drowned. The others, numbering about 50, were picked up by the British steamship Sarcos, which was passing close to the launch when it foundered. The Sarcos lowered boats immediately and these, together with boats from other craft that came to the rescue, picked up the 50 passengers with much difficulty. It is reported an army surgeon is among the lost.

Details of the disaster have not yet reached Manila. Corregidor island is at the entrance of Manila bay, some 30 miles distant from the city.

HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

The Zion's Benefit Building society held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon, in the Main street offices. The financial statement presented showed the society to be in the best possible condition. The assets and liabilities balance at \$980,894.88; the receipts and disbursements balance at \$433,988.02. The dividends for the current year foot up \$49,039.05. The total dividend declared June 30, 1908, amounted to \$187,894.23. The number of shares owned by the society is 1,000,000. The total amount of business transacted by the society since organization is \$4,128,288.46. There has been loaned to its members \$2,604,902. Members have withdrawn during the existence of the society the sum of \$1,128,582.50 in subscriptions and \$379,790.96 in dividends.

The old board of officers and directors was re-elected as follows:

Thos. G. Webber, president; A. W. Carlson, vice president; Lewis S. Hills, treasurer; W. J. Bateman, secretary.

Directors: J. H. Bennett, J. H. Bennett, Jr., John H. Burrows, O. P. Cutler, Jr., Henry J. Wallace, W. J. Tuddenham, Jos. S. Wells, G. H. Backman, John Bennett, Oscar W. Moyle, C. F. Orlow.

Auditors—Edgar S. Hills, A. E. Carr, F. M. Michelson.

was won by Webb with Carter second. Spencer third, E. E. Warner fourth. It represented the United Kingdom. Time—1 hour, 20 minutes, 16 1/2 seconds.

Sections 7 and 8 in the discus throwing were grouped with Sheridan and Talbot as representatives of America being pitted against the men of Greece, Finland, the United Kingdom, Norway, Germany and Sweden. Sheridan overthrew the others, covering 133 feet 1/2 inches.

In the second heat of the 10-mile walk G. E. Lerner, Harrison and Palmer of England and Kerr of Australia were second with 42 feet 3 inches. Time—1 hour, 18 minutes, 19 seconds.

In the second heat of the 100 kilometer cycling race the following men qualified for the final: Meredith, Bartlett, Pett and Caddney of the United Kingdom; Westberg of Sweden; Lapize of France; Andrews of Canada and Goeckel of Belgium. L. G. Weintz of the United States fell when he had 89 laps to do. He collided with Meredith and Noon of England.

Noon was severely shaken and Weintz had to retire, but Meredith remounted and won the race, covering 100 kilometers in 1 hour, 18 minutes, 19 seconds.

SHOT PUTTING

In the putting-the-weight contest sections 1 and 2 were grouped, W. W. Coe, Jr., Boston A. A., was first, with 42 feet 3 inches, and M. F. Horr, Irish-American Athletic club was second with 47 feet 1 inch. C. W. Burroughs, Chicago A. A., did not reach the standard.

The final in putting-the-weight contest was won by Ralph Rose, Olympic club, San Francisco, United Kingdom, was second, and J. C. Garrels, Chicago A. A., was third. Rose's distance was 46 feet 7 1/2 inches. This does not equal the Olympic record for this event, 48 feet 7 inches, made by Rose in St. Louis in 1904. Horgan's distance was 44 feet 8 1/2 inches, and Garrels, 43 feet 3 inches.

SWIMMING RACE

In the final of the 400 meters swimming race, Taylor, United Kingdom, won. Beaupaire, Australia, was second, and Scheff, Austria, third. Time—5 minutes 31 1/2 seconds.

In the eighth heat of 1,000 meter cycle race, Cameron's time was 1 minute 29 1/2 seconds, the best time made so far. He qualified for the second round.

L. J. Weintz, New York A. C., was beaten in the thirteenth heat of the 1,000 meter cycle race by Tektler of France.

H. C. Grote, Missouri A. C., was second in the fifth of the fancy diving, with 79 1/2 points. Walls of Germany was first, with 81 1/2 points.

In the sixth heat of the 1,000 meter cycle race, Cameron's time was 1 minute 29 1/2 seconds, the best time made so far. He qualified for the second round.

In the sixth heat of the 1,000 meter cycle race, Cameron's time was 1 minute 29 1/2 seconds, the best time made so far. He qualified for the second round.

WORKINGMAN FEELS

100 MEN A DAY FREE

New York, July 16.—One hundred men a day are being fed free of cost by John Morgan, himself a poor workingman, at No. 102 Christopher street, and so quietly that not even residents of the neighborhood have known what was going on.

SALT LAKE SETS FOREST OFFICES

New Administrative Plan An-
nounced From Washington
Headquarters.

DIVIDED INTO DISTRICTS.

Each New Office Will Handle Questions
Arising in Its Territory—
Transfers 250 Clerks.

(Special to the "News.") Washington, July 16.—A change in the system of administration of forest reserves by the government of great interest to western cities is announced in tentative form from the Washington offices of the service. Instead of handling the great amount of business now done in the Washington offices, the business is to be divided among many new offices to be created, each to be equipped for the complete settlement of all questions coming to them.

Among the cities where these offices will be situated are Portland, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Denver, Missoula and Albuquerque. To each of these offices about fifty clerks will be assigned from Washington. These offices will represent about one-half of the administrative forces now employed in this department, the other half remaining in the Washington offices. Each of the new offices will be placed in charge of administrative officers to be appointed in the near future. These appointments will entail no new assignments to the forces in the service, as the clerks and administrative officers now in the service will be transferred to the new offices, the clerks occurring in the future, however, western people will be in line for appointment upon successfully passing the service examinations which will be held to fill vacancies as they may exist.

The new offices will handle only national forest cases in their districts. Porters coming up in their districts, Portland will handle cases arising in Oregon and Washington. Salt Lake will handle cases coming from Idaho, Nevada and Utah. Missoula will handle business arising in Montana and Minnesota. The Denver office will care for Colorado and Wyoming business.

The long delay incident to the transaction of all business at Washington, it is thought, will be done away with by the new arrangement. The adjustment of affairs arising in any of the districts will be made in the district offices, need the executive involved in the transaction and in this way much delay done away with.

The granting of all kinds of permits, the regulation of grazing, sale of timber and the supervision of forest guards and rangers will all be done at the division headquarters in the west, instead of waiting for authority from Washington. Thus expedient business, the forest service will overcome one of the few fair criticisms that have been made in Congress in late years.

The proposed changes will be made during the fall, beginning about the first of October. It is contemplated that the removal will be complete by the first of January. The executive offices are to be maintained at Washington, and in most, if not all instances, the forestry clerks will be obliged to occupy the same office with respective federal buildings already filled. The service occupies many quarters in Washington, and the money paid when 250 clerks depart will provide ample accommodations in the various western cities.

HEADQUARTERS IN CAPITAL

Headquarters of the forest service will still be maintained in the national capital, and all the various divisions will remain as at present organized, with their same heads, but the clerical force will be reduced, and much of the work now done here will hereafter be done in the west.

The change in administration in no way alters the forestry policy of the government, but the changes which have been in vogue lately will continue and the same men will have charge. The only advantage gained by the change is expedition in administration.

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS CONVENTION

Denver, July 16.—The morning session today of the convention of the Western Federation of Miners was given over to further officers' reports and the reading of resolutions from various local groups for changes in the constitution. These resolutions were referred to the various standing committees for consideration.

The executive board submitted its annual report, and the executive committee from Alaska, dwelt at length upon the conditions in that country and especially the mining industry. The claims that in this district conditions are bad, accidents are too frequent, injury to life and property is too great, and the executive board has requested a demand be made for a federal commission to investigate the conditions.

The executive board submitted resolutions on the death of John H. Murphy, formerly secretary of the organization, which were adopted.

WORKINGMAN FEELS

100 MEN A DAY FREE

New York, July 16.—One hundred men a day are being fed free of cost by John Morgan, himself a poor workingman, at No. 102 Christopher street, and so quietly that not even residents of the neighborhood have known what was going on.

Every evening at 7 o'clock scores of hungry men out of employment appear in groups of 8 or 10 and for a full hour they come and go crowding the small room to its full capacity. Every man helps himself to soup and bread and coffee without stint, and he is at liberty to obtain his breakfast and dinner there for a reasonable time until he shall have a chance to get work.

Mr. Morgan has been carrying on the work on a small scale for the last two or three years, but the demands on his have increased so that his accommodations are now taxed to their full capacity. He has no money and has found co-operation in his work from his daughter, Calvina, who helps him to pay the rents, while he collects food for his poor as best he can. The expense of renting suitable accommodations is divided between them, and for their provisions they largely depend upon the bounty of bakers, butchers and grocers among whom Mr. Morgan makes his rounds at 5 o'clock every morning.

BULLET HITS BULLET IN CROWD

Mirlia Bocker, Dodges a Rock and
Starts Shooting on Gen-
eral Principles.

COLORED BOY BADLY HURT

Will Smith Shot Through the Abdo-
men on Commercial Street This
Morning—Probably Will Die.

A serious shooting affray that will, in all probability, result fatally, occurred shortly after 4 o'clock this morning on Commercial street in front of the Alamo saloon.

Will Smith, colored, aged about 20 years, and residing at 49 Edison street, or Franklin avenue, was shot through the abdomen by Mirlia Bocker, aged 25, a white man and cook by trade. Smith is now at the Holy Cross hospital in a most precarious condition, and there is little or no hope held out for his recovery. Bocker is locked in the city jail and with him is a man named Austin Caylor, who is being held as a witness. Bocker did not deny that he did the shooting, and, in fact, gloated over it. In jail this morning he expressed joy that he had shot the colored man and declared he would like to clean out the town of "those niggers."

Bocker was arrested by Sergeant Johnston and Officers Guibrunsen, Curran and Smith, immediately after the shooting. Smith was taken to the emergency hospital, where a physician temporarily dressed the wound and then the young man was removed to the Holy Cross hospital.

BOYS START TROUBLE

The police found it difficult to get at the real facts concerning the shooting. It appears that a young messenger boy named Sheppard had some trouble with some one on the notorious street, and he was slapped in the face. Enraged at the blow, he seized a rock and hurled it at Austin Caylor. The rock struck the latter in the head. Bocker then drew a pistol and fired, the bullet striking young Smith, who fell to the ground mortally wounded. Bocker used an old-time Remington & Sons' cap and ball pistol. Several conflicting statements were made.

OFFICER'S ESCAPE

According to the police, Smith was talking to a messenger boy named Sheppard when the shot was fired, and Johnston narrowly escaped being shot. Just prior to the shooting there had been some trouble between a crowd of men and messenger boys on the street.

BOCKER'S STORY

In jail this morning, Bocker stated that the negro addressed him and his companion and used vile language to them and then threatened them. Bocker said he started toward Smith and that the latter made a motion as if to draw a gun. Bocker then pulled his weapon and fired.

The bullet struck Smith in the abdomen and he fell. Bocker then ran. Bocker said he was a witness to the shooting and that the latter made a motion as if to draw a gun. Bocker then pulled his weapon and fired.

Then, according to the prisoner, Smith made a motion as if to draw a weapon and Bocker fired at him. This occurred after the rock throwing episode. Bocker's statement is corroborated by Caylor.

THOUGHT IT WAS FOR HIM