

## START OUT WELL

Democratic Caucus Meet and Select Champ Clark Speaker.

## PRESIDE OVER HOUSE

Representative Underwood, of Alabama, Selected as Chairman of Ways and Means Committee—In Fact, Entire Slate, as Formerly Agreed Upon, Goes Through.

The Democratic members elect of the next congress met in Washington Thursday night and mapped out certain things for the coming year. About 210 Democrats were present. Mr. Hay, of Virginia, presided, and Mr. Ashbrook, of Ohio, was secretary.

Francis Burton Harrison, of New York, called the attention of the caucus to the fact that the name of Theron Akin, Representative-elect from New York, had been called twice in the opening roll call. Mr. Harrison announced that he had information that Akin had declared that he would not enter the caucus tonight and that Akin had said he would vote with the Republicans.

Mr. Harrison then asked that Mr. Akin's name be stricken from the roll of Democrats. The Harrison motion to strike Akin, of New York, from the Democratic roll was adopted. Mr. Akin was elected on an independent ticket and had the endorsement of the Democrats.

Mr. Lloyd, of Missouri, chairman of the Democratic Congressional committee, then placed Champ Clark in nomination for Speaker. Messrs. Ansbury, of Ohio; Pou, of North Carolina; Adamson, of Georgia; Rainey, of Illinois; Sulzer, of New York; Hefflin, of Alabama, and others, seconded the nomination, and it carried by acclamation.

Mr. Clark, with a broad smile, stepped to the front of the chamber and formally accepted the honor.

"From the bottom of my heart I thank you for your generous endorsement for the high office of Speaker of the House of Representatives," he said. "I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of that great position so fairly, so justly and so impartially that you will never have cause to regret what you have just done."

"The caucus was called for the purpose of selecting the Democratic contingent of the ways and means committee for the 62d Congress, in order to expedite the tariff legislation by securing as speedily as possible the date on which to introduce bills we believe will promote the prosperity of the whole country. The quicker our plans are formulated the better for all concerned."

"Each member of the caucus should have opportunity to express his opinions fully, and whatever is done should be marked by good nature, kindly forbearance and an earnest desire to be of service to the party and the country, for we should never forget that the best way to serve our party is to serve our country."

Mr. Clark's speech met with vociferous cheers. One of the significant speeches was by Mr. Ansbury, of Ohio.

"On behalf of the sixteen Democrats elected to the 62d Congress from the great State of Ohio," said Mr. Ansbury, "the State which will at the next Convention of the party present the name of Judson Harmon for the Presidency, I second the nomination of Champ Clark, of Missouri."

At mention of Mr. Harmon's name several Democrats applauded, but there was little cheering at the mention of Mr. Clark. Mr. Clark's friends fearing that cheering in that connection might be interpreted to mean cheering for the Ohioan, who is conspicuously mentioned for the Presidential nomination.

Representative Frank Clark, in an impassioned speech, struck the first discordant note by objecting to the fixed programme. He said he understood a program had been mapped out, and he protested against it.

Mr. Henry, of Texas, conspicuously mentioned for chairman of the next rules committee, made the formal motion outlining the order of business. His plan carried. This involved the selection of the personnel of the ways and means committee, as informally agreed upon in advance by the leaders, as follows: Underwood of Alabama, chairman; Randall of Texas, Harrison of New York, Brantley of Georgia, Shackleton of Missouri, James of Kentucky, Kitchin of North Carolina, Hull of Tennessee, Dixon of Indiana, Rainey of Illinois, Hammond of Minnesota, Hughes of New Jersey and A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Foster, of Illinois, introduced a resolution providing for the election of the standing committees of the House by the House. He proposed that Democratic members of the ways and means committee chosen at this caucus be authorized to nominate the majority of members of these standing committees of the next House to the adjourned caucus. Under his resolution Democrats on the ways and means committee would be ineligible to serve on any other committee.

## WAS BEATEN BY JAPS.

FULLER DETAILS OF THE ATTACK ON AN AMERICAN.

Vice Consul Williamson Struck With a Stick and an American Girl Attacked by a Jap. Reporter.

Details of the assault on United States Vice Consul Williamson at Dally, Manchuria, by Japanese on December 23, briefly reported to Washington by cable, were received by the steamer Hallamashi.

Mr. Williamson, according to the advice, went to inspect the fish market recently opened by Japanese at Dally and was on a high stand watching an auction sale when a number of Japanese and Chinese fish mongers pushed into the market. Mr. Williamson was almost pushed off the stand.

He was straightening himself up in the crush when several Japanese, including the secretary and a clerk of the market, it is said, began scolding him for being there and at the same time pushing their way toward him and seizing him by the arms and pulling him from the stand. Mr. Williamson asked why it was wrong for him to watch the sale, saying he would leave after they gave him a reason.

Then the Japanese rushed at him. He pushed one of them over in self-defense and the crowd rushed at him. A Japanese thrust at him with a bamboo pole, wounding him on the chin. Another Japanese threw a block of ice, which cut his head, blood flowing freely. Several threw fish at him.

With blood trickling down his clothing, the victim made his way to the police station half a block distant and some Japanese policemen accompanied him back to the market, where the two Japanese who first attacked him were found. The consul asked that they be taken to the police station. According to the version received here, the police did not take them.

Mr. Williamson made a protest to the Japanese administration at Dally and sent telegrams and letters to Washington, reporting the assault. Several Japanese newspapers commented upon the affair as well as on an attack made about the same time on a Miss Hayes, an American at Yokohama, by a Japanese newspaper reporter who, it is alleged, struck her violently about the head several times without apparent cause.

## PRESIDENT FINLEY APPROVES.

He Wants Columbia to Have National Corn Show.

Editor Gonzales, of The State, writes as follows to his paper from Washington:

W. W. Finley, president of the Southern Railway, earnestly approves the effort of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce to bring the next national corn exposition to Columbia. "The spirit of enterprise manifested by the people of South Carolina in corn growing and of Columbia in reaching out after this exposition is splendid. It is encouraging. We must keep up this sort of thing. I want to help."

Unfortunately for Columbia and South Carolina the laws stand in the way of free cars or free tickets for a party of Columbia boosters to get to Lumbia, Ohio, but the Chamber of Commerce can be assured of a contribution to the cause from President Finley. And it will be made whether the campaign is conducted by mail, wire or a movement in force on Columbus.

Will Columbia do the rest?

## Huge Tomato Crop.

The Columbia Record says "an instance of the good work of the government farmers' work, in that branch known as the girls' tomato club, is that of Miss Katie Gunter, near Samaria, S. C., a detailed report of whose work was received at the office of State Agent Ira W. Williams Wednesday morning. Miss Gunter produced 512 quart cans of tomatoes, ten quart jars of pickles, eight pint jars of pickles, six pint jars of catchup, eight pint jars of preserves, and five quart jars of preserves. All this was produced on one-tenth of an acre of ground, which was the largest yield at the county fair."

## Family Killed.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Bauer, both aged 24 years, and their baby Leonard, were killed early today by a Big Four train while they were trying to cross the railroad in a buggy near Agosta. They had been to a revival meeting and were returning home when the accident happened.

tentative committee on ways and means, thus paying tribute to Mr. Clark as one in whom the members had unbounded confidence. Mr. Clark opposed the Fitzgerald resolution.

In a substitution for both the Fitzgerald and Foster resolutions, Mr. Cox, of Indiana, introduced a resolution providing for a nominating committee to recommend names to the Democratic caucus for appointment to the committees, this nominating committee to be composed of one member from each Democratic State delegation and none of them to be chairman of other committees, the nominations to be subject to change by a majority vote of the caucus.

## BRYAN FOR CLARK.

HIS CLOSE FRIEND MAKES SIGNIFICANT SPEECH.

He Warns Democrats That Bryan is Still a Power in the Party and Still a Factor.

A Washington dispatch says Democratic senators and representatives who attended the Jackson day banquet in Baltimore were discussing with unusual interest Thursday the significance of a warning note which came from former Representative Theodore Bell, of California, recognized as the representative of William Jennings Bryan.

Mr. Bell did not attempt to start a Bryan boom; in fact, he eliminated the Nebraska from any further consideration as the Democratic nominee either in 1912 or any succeeding presidential year.

"Fate undoubtedly has decreed," he said, "that Mr. Bryan shall not be nominated a fourth time and that he shall never be elected president of the United States."

But Mr. Bell warned his hearers that if they were seeking a harmony which might bring about future Democratic success, they must not continue a policy which omitted Mr. Bryan from consideration as a leader in the party councils. Mr. Bell declared that the affections of millions still were centered on Bryan and that his views must be given the most serious consideration.

Previous to his references to Mr. Bryan, Mr. Bell had taken occasion to pay a high tribute to Champ Clark as a man in whom the middle and the far west had implicit confidence. He did not go so far as to name Mr. Clark for the presidency, but by inference his meaning was clear and there are many presidential watchers in Washington who regard the incident as the lining up of the Bryan element in the party behind Mr. Clark, as against Governor Harmon, Governor Wilson, or any of the others who have been mentioned for the Democratic leadership.

Another factor to which attention has been called is that Champ Clark is like Governor Wilson, of New Jersey, by birth a southerner. He was born in Anderson county, Ky. Like Wilson, he was also a college president before entering politics.

## TWENTY-FIVE TO BE EXECUTED.

Japanese Anarchists Are Sentenced to Death.

At Tokio, twenty-five men and one woman, charged with conspiracy against the throne and with plotting to assassinate the crown prince and high officials of the empire, Wednesday were publicly sentenced by the supreme court. Twenty-four of the prisoners, including Denjiro Kotoku, who once lived in San Francisco, and his wife were condemned to death.

The other two were sent to prison, one for eleven years and the other for eight years. The trial had been secret, but the final sentence was witnessed by the diplomats and many prominent Japanese. When sentence had been pronounced one of the doomed men rose and shouted: "Banzai!"

All the prisoners sprang to their feet and Kotoku, raising his hands above his head, cried: "Long live anarchy!" There was no further demonstration and the prisoners turned quietly to their guardians and were again handcuffed and led away.

## Proposed New County.

The Bamberg Herald says: "We have received the first number of the Jasper Herald, a newspaper just started at Ridgeland, Beaufort county. There is a movement on foot to establish a new county known as Jasper from portions of Beaufort and Hampton, with Ridgeland as the county seat, and The Herald was established to boom the new county idea." So this new county scheme does not include a part of Orangeburg county as at first reported.

## Small Pox Scare.

The Bamberg Herald says: "Considerable apprehension was felt in town Sunday when it became known that a white man who lived near the graded school building had a well-developed case of small pox." He was immediately quarantined and every precaution was taken to prevent a spread of the disease. The graded school held no exercises Monday, and the day was given over to vaccinating the school children."

## Girl Will Hang.

At Waynesboro, Ga., Rosalie Small, a negro girl, was tried and convicted of the murder of Harvey Jones, a white merchant and farmer on January 11. The girl and Calvin Johnston, a negro man, convicted of the same crime, were sentenced to hang on February 8. In the man's trial the jury was out three minutes; in the girl's, three hours. The girl had confessed her share in the crime and implicated Johnston.

## Prevent Disaster.

Prompt work by firemen and attendants of the Susquehanna Valley home at Binghampton, N. Y., is thought to have saved the lives of all the 155 children inmates when fire broke out in the boiler room of the dormitory building at five o'clock Wednesday morning.

## FAKE LAND SALE

The Fraud Was Easily Detected by Columbia Photographers

## HOW GAME WAS WORKED

The Prospectus Carried Faked Photographs, the Pictures Being Made to Show Handsome Buildings.

Where Only Pine Barrens, With Standing Trees, Exist.

Neither being able to furnish the \$5,000 bail demanded of each, J. C. Masters and I. C. Sibley, arrested in Jackson, Miss., for using the mails to defraud, in connection with a concern they were promoting, called the Albemarle Development company, Albemarle, N. C., have been remanded to jail, at Jackson, to await removal to the jurisdiction of the United States court for the western district of North Carolina—all of which, says the Columbia Record, is interesting to a number of Columbians, several blocks to Albemarle stock having been placed in this city by a plausible young man, giving his name as B. D. Langdale.

The Record says it was in fact a former Columbian, now manager of a news bureau in the Southwest, and a firm of Columbia photographers, that first suspected the promoters of the Albemarle concern of fraud. At the request of the news bureau manager, newspaper men here consulted the photographers and learned that Langdale had sold to them—or rather had exchanged with them—for two dozen photographs of himself, valued at \$24—a "participating certificate," No. L-754, in the Albemarle Development company.

Langdale had failed in his effort to part the photographs from any cash, because they detected evidences of fraud in the handsome prospectus that he displayed. In the prospectus there were, besides the usual rosette word pictures, several illustrations, purporting to be from actual photographs, showing considerable progress upon the development of the Albemarle tract into a pretty suburb, with large hotel, stores, costly residences and the like. It required only superficial examinations of these pictures by a photographer to show that they were cunningly-made composites of photography and drawing.

Actual photographs had been taken of the woods on the tract and the several clearings and then half completed buildings had been drawn in at the proper places and the doctored picture itself had been photographed and from this second picture the electrotype reproduction used in the prospectus had been made. The work had been skillfully done, but it is next to impossible to give to these synthetic productions such appearance of genuineness as to deceive a photographer.

Langdale, confronted with this evidence of fraud, said he knew the pictures were misleading and had strongly urged his superiors not to resort to such methods. He insisted, however, that the proposition under promotion was legitimate and gave Albemarle bank references. These the photographers did not trouble to verify, as they had but a small investment at stake and were willing in these circumstances to take their chances.

The stock certificate they hold is signed by Masters, one of the men now under arrest, as "secretary-treasurer." It is dated November 18 and the postmark shows it was mailed November 21 from Albemarle. The application for it was signed here September 27. Langdale was a young man of good appearance and made easily a favorable impression upon his acquaintances here. He claimed to have been educated at Harvard and said his home was in New Haven.

Masters and Sibley were arrested in Jackson on warrants issued upon the affidavit of Postoffice Inspector J. W. Bulla of North Carolina, who presented documentary evidence in support of the government's contention that the development company was being promoted by fraud. Inspector Bulla is quoted as saying that on an investment of \$1,000 in 100 acres of land near Albemarle the promoters have taken in about \$250,000. He said that Sibley had been connected with a similar scheme at Whiteboro, Texas, about five years ago. They have recently operated in both the Carolinas and in Alabama, as well as in Mississippi.

## Winthrop Student Marries.

Miss Jessie McLeod, a student at Winthrop College, whose home is at Bishopville, was married at Charlotte on Monday to Fred Hennigan, a young man of that city. The young lady had received permission to go over to Charlotte to have her eyes treated, but it developed that she had an affection of the heart. The young lady was a member of the freshman class.

## Struck by Plow Point.

While sharpening a plow point on an emery wheel at 11 o'clock Thursday morning, N. P. Abrams, manager of L. W. Floyd's plantation, nine miles west of Newberry, was struck in the head by the point, which was wrenched from his grasp by the fast moving belt, inflicting a ghastly wound. He was rendered unconscious. There is little hope of his recovery.

## AS IT SHOULD BE

THE NEW TARIFF BILL WILL BE TRUE DEMOCRATIC.

Framed by Underwood It Will Be Without Taint of Protection Which Some Might Fear Will Characterize It.

Editor W. E. Gonzales, of The State, writing to his paper from Washington, says:

Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama, whose letter endorsing The State's view of the potency of the national platform in guiding party men in congress was published on Tuesday, will be the chairman of the next ways and means committee and as such he will write the next tariff bill. Mr. Underwood is quiet and modest, a listener rather than a talker, and there was simple earnestness not assertiveness in his declaration to me last evening in Baltimore that "any measure I prepare will be strictly a Democratic revenue bill." There will be no cloaks for protection; no Democrat in protected wool.

There will be fourteen Democrats on the Democratic ways and means committee and the only one of them with a taint as to any vote will be Brantley of Georgia, long a member of the committee. The question of dropping Brantley because of his vote for a duty on lumber in disobedience of the Denver platform, has been under consideration, since congress met, but I understand from several sources that through the efforts of Champ Clark and other old and strong friends, and in consideration of his acknowledgement of error in voting for a duty on lumber, the caucus will not cut the ground from under Brantley.

The next ways and means committee will put the stamp of disapproval on the action of those who "jumped" the platform by pointedly endorsing the free lumber plank in the Denver platform.

There is sharp division among Democrats on two questions. Senator Bailey is a leader of the school, advocating a duty on raw material and also for revising the tariff as a whole. From the present outlook he is in the minority of both. The Tax delegation is badly split on both. If the party is to accomplish anything in tariff legislation these questions must be kept off the floor of the house. They will have to be settled in caucus, and the losers accept the majority decree. Representative Underwood is convinced a revision schedule by schedule is the only practical way of getting results and preventing "trading."

## CALMLY FACED DEATH.

Smoked Cigarettes as the End Drew Near for Him.

Calmly smoking a cigarette and chatting with physicians while he knew that his end was rapidly approaching, Robert C. Pitts at the Charity hospital at New Orleans succumbed to injuries received by being ground beneath the wheels of a railroad train.

Pitts was a discharged soldier and was beating his way to his home in Winston-Salem, N. C., after having just recovered from an attack of fever in Texas. Weakened by the fever, Pitts fell from the car he was riding and his limbs were mangled by the wheels.

When told that he must die within a few minutes, the man asked for a cigarette, lighted it and smilingly conversed of his approaching end. He died with the cigarette in his lips.

## Gets a Life Term.

In the court of general sessions at Greenville on Wednesday a negro man, Cleo Harris, was convicted of murder and recommended to the mercy of the court. Judge Gage sentenced him to the State penitentiary for the balance of his life. Harris killed another negro, Jim Williams, in Greenville on the 5th of last November.

## Easy to Get Baths.

A spring of boiling water has forced its way through the cement bottom of the swimming pool of the new Y. M. C. A. building at Waycross, Ga., and the authorities of the organization are at a loss to know what to do with it. It is likely that the spring will be used to supply the pool with water.

## Railroader, Shot 153 Times, Sues.

Charles Stein, a railroad employe, who was mistaken as a member of the gang that robbed the Burlington limited at Prescott, Wis., has sued that city for \$25,000, or \$163.50 for each of the 163 shots fired into his body. He will recover from his injuries.

## Door Knocks Farmer Against Saw.

A circular saw, a gust of wind and a barn door combined to deprive Schuyler Wiley, a farmer residing near Pottstown, Pa., of his right arm below the elbow. The wind picked the barn door off its hinges and hurled it upon Wiley when he was near the saw.

## Check for \$1600 Found in Old Desk.

While cleaning out a desk that was belonging to the late Simon W. Gregory, in Hartford, Conn., Frank H. Crygier found a check for \$1,600. It was hidden in the crack of a desk that had not been used for twenty years.

## DIED AT THEIR POST

GERMAN OFFICERS SUFFOCATED IN A SUBMARINE.

A Captain and Two Lieutenants Remained on Board the Craft and Lost Their Lives.

A dispatch from Kiel, Germany, says the sinking of the "U-3" the German navy's first submarine disaster, cost three lives.

The dead are the captain of the submarine and Lieutenants Fisher and Koelbe, the latter the helmsman. The deaths were due to an unforeseen mishap at the moment the officials of the navy were receiving congratulations on the supposed successful raising of the "U-3" and the rescue of the crew.

When the submarine, three hours after she sank, had been brought to the surface by the salvage ship Vulkan and twenty-seven of her men had made their way to safety through the torpedo tube, the captain and the two lieutenants elected to stand by their ship until she was once more master of herself.

The three men were in the conning tower "L," which remained submerged when the vessel rose obliquely. Here the men might have stayed without danger for some time as the boat had a considerable supply of oxygen, but for an accident that shut off this supply from the tower.

Word was sent out that the raising had been successful and that the crew was safe. The work was continued, when suddenly a ventilator gave way, permitting the water to rush into the submarine, isolating the tower and cutting off the oxygen upon which the three officers were dependent.

With the inrush of water the bow of the ship rose quickly, but the stern, where the tower "L" is located, sank deeper. The men were suffocated.

## ACID FOR HER CHILD.

Mother Gave Poison When Her Son Asked for Water.

Her desire to become the wife of Howard Kirk, a draughtsman, is believed to have caused Mrs. Edith Melber, a widow of Schenectady, N. Y., to kill her five-year-old son. Today she is in prison in Albany on charge of murder in the first degree and she confesses that she gave her child carbolic acid when he asked for a drink of water. Asked why she committed the crime, Mrs. Melber declared he was in "everybody's way."

After being placed in her cell Mrs. Melber failed to show any grief or concern over the death of her son, George, who was four years of age. She did not desire to see his dead body nor did she take any interest in the funeral arrangements. She did ask that she be furnished a black dress. Specialists in mental diseases who have examined her declare she is rational and was rational at the time of the murder.

Young Kirk, who had been paying some attention to Mrs. Melber, declares that no engagement existed between them and that the subject of matrimony had never been mentioned.

## WANT THEIR SHARE.

Democratic Negroes Want Places of Republican Negroes.

A Washington dispatch says the change in the political complexion of the house next session has roused the ambition of many negroes who have supported the Democratic party in the past to replace the eight hundred negro Republicans who are now employed about the house wing of the capitol. Giles F. White, a negro school teacher at Cabin John, Md., will forsake pedagogy if he can be appointed messenger to Champ Clark, the speaker to be. He says he has been a Democrat for eighteen years and declares that "the honest Republican employes at the capitol should resign when the Democrats come and not wait to be thrust out."

## Man Severed His Own Arm.

To save his life, Charles Deaton, a farmer of Champaign county, O., cut off his arm with a pocket knife. He had been caught in a corn shredder and his companions found they were unable to release the arm without taking the machine apart. Knowing that he would bleed to death before this could be done, Deaton asked for a pocket knife and coolly amputated the imprisoned member.

## Four Children Were Burglars.

Four small boys, the oldest not yet 14, are in jail at Federalburg, Mo., charged with robbing a store. The boys pried open a window, robbed the safe of \$25, and then started West. To be cowboys, having prepared themselves with two revolvers and a large quantity of cartridges with the stolen money. Each was given a year in a House of Correction.

## Shoots Self While Making a Bed.

Miss Emma Bush, a negro, was wounded in the leg while making a bed in a boarding house in Wilmington, Del. The weapon had been left under the pillow by its owner and, when it fell to the floor, it was discharged.

## New Orleans Endorsed.

Both houses of the legislature in Columbia, with concurrent resolution, favored the selection of New Orleans as the site of the Panama Canal Exposition in 1915. The resolution, which was introduced Wednesday, met with no opposition.

## WILL NOT DOWN.

White and Negro Children in the Same School Causes Trouble.

## DEMAND IT BE CHANGED

Row Began by a White Girl Refusing to Dance With a Negro Boy, and the Teacher Compelling Her to Do So Against the Wishes of the Girl's Father.

The New York World says because two or three little girls at recess gathered around 12-year-old Beatrice Chapmann and chanted "Oh, for shame! You danced with a negro!" the village of Flushing is excitedly discussing the color question, and a movement was started Thursday to segregate the negro children in the public schools. There are 500 colored children among the 7,000 pupils in old Flushing.

In the folk dances and games in school colored children have danced with white children ever since dancing was taught in the schools, and no parent ever thought of objecting to a little colored boy dancing with a white girl or a white boy dancing with a colored girl until Wednesday, when some of her companions in the Lincoln School poked fun at little Beatrice. She went home and told her father, Charles E. Chapman. He told his daughter to tell the teacher that thereafter she was not to dance with colored children. She says the teacher answered: "Oh, it's too bad about you."

"I have nothing against the colored race and I believe that it should be educated," said Mr. Chapman, "but I think that the two races should be educated separately for the good of both. Discussion of the reason does no good to any one. I do not blame the young teacher who told my daughter to dance with 13-year-old Charlie Davis. She was following the rules of the Board of Education, I suppose. But the board should do something to remedy the condition. I would suggest separate class room for colored and white children, especially after eight years of age. I did not give publicity to the matter. A friend of mine, T. J. Burnett, heard of it and brought it up in the meeting of the Flushing Association. It caused a sensation."

The Flushing Association appointed a committee consisting of A. E. Sholes, William B. Parsons, Richmond Weed, John D. Vandewater and T. Jefferson Burnett to investigate and take it up with the Board of Education.

Mr. Sholes, the chairman, a veteran of the civil war, born in Rhode Island, and who lived in the South thirty years after the close of the war, said: "There is no doubt that it would be a good thing to send the five or six hundred children to colored public schools if it could be done. We have some very good colored people here and the public schools are as much theirs as they are ours' but it would be to their own good to be educated in schools where there would be no race feeling to detract their attention from study. They would have as good schools as the white children."

"With our constantly growing population it seems best to avoid race feeling as much as possible, and this would be done, it seems to me, by following the action of Jamaica and establishing separate schools."

The matter was discussed thoroughly in most Flushing homes and will be taken up in some of the women's clubs. Mrs. Beard, wife of Dan Beard, the naturalist and author, said:

"It is a difficult problem. Years ago, before Flushing became a part of Greater New York, the colored children were segregated, and this same Lincoln School, which my husband named, then in the old building, was a colored school and had colored teachers in some instances. They were very good teachers, too. The thing to do is to separate the races and give good schools to each. Then there will not occur these annoyances and both races will be benefited by their school life."

Little Beatrice Chapman said: "I do not dislike Charlie Davis, the colored boy. I have nothing against him. He was never rude to me or to any one else that I know of. But I didn't want to be singled out by the girls as a laughing stock because of it. At first I told the teacher that I had a pain in my side and didn't want to dance. I thought that a polite way to get out of it. But she made me. I think it would be much nicer if white children danced together and colored children together."

## Engine Exploded.

The engine of a freight train on the New York Central railroad blew up Wednesday near Wende station, twenty miles east of Buffalo. Engineer George Dwyer and his fireman, Joseph Cook, were killed, and a brakeman, Richard Rost, was so seriously injured that he died.

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