

## THEY ARE TIRED

Gov. Blease Removes the Members of the Dispensary Commission.

### FOR NEGLECT OF DUTY

He Thinks the Members Took Too Long in Getting Results—He Charges the Members Also With Incapacity for the Work They Were Engaged In.

Governor Blease has issued executive orders preemptorily removing from office Dr. W. J. Murray of Columbia, Mr. J. S. Brice of Yorkville, Mr. John McSweeney of Timmons-ville, Mr. Avery Patton of Greenville, and Mr. A. H. Wood of Gaffney, composing the commission appointed to wind up the affairs of the late South Carolina dispensary.

"Neglect of duty and incapacity," are the reasons assigned by the Governor for his action; and particularly does he disapprove of the arrangement whereby the Atlanta law firm of Anderson, Felder, Rountree & Wilson was retained to assist the commission in recovering from liquor houses and other parties money alleged to be due the State as a result of dealing with the State dispensary.

An act passed in 1909 vests in the Governor power to remove members of the commission, "wherein he may deem it for the public interest to do so," and there will be no resistance in the courts to the orders.

Gov. Blease still has under advisement the act passed by the General Assembly last month at his own urgent suggestion, providing for an investigation of the dispensary commission's acts by a legislative commission.

News of the Governor's dismissal of the commissioners did not come from the Governor's office, when information was sought there, the Governor said, through his secretary, that if anything was to be given to the press relative to the matter, "it should come from the other end of the line." The Governor even refused to say whether he had removed any members of the board other than the chairman, reporters being at that time unaware definitely as to the issuance of such orders to Messrs. Brice, McSweeney, Wood and Patton.

Dr. Murray received the order addressed to him by registered mail this morning; the envelope bearing the endorsement, "Return Receipt demanded." Dr. Murray declined to make for publication any statement upon the Governor's action.

By telephone it was ascertained that Messrs. McSweeney and Brice received their dismissals by registered mail this morning; Mr. Patton had not received any communication at the hour when he was called up, and the train from Columbia had not then reached Greenville, and Mr. Wood was not at home.

While the Governor declined to say whether or not he had dismissed all the members of the commission, the copy of the order received by Mr. Murray shows that the order was first made out with the name left blank and then the name filled in on the typewriter.

"I had been expecting it," said Mr. McSweeney, when he was called up at his home in Timmons-ville. "Nothing more to say."

"It's all right," said Mr. Brice at Yorkville, "I had heard he was going to do it the last time I was in Columbia. But what about that investigation."

"No, I haven't received anything from the Governor yet," said Mr. Patton, "but I am not surprised. In fact, I am much obliged to him. We expected some thing of the sort the last time we met. But is he going to sign that investigation act?"

The commission had practically concluded its work. It has turned into the State Treasury about \$400,000 collected from liquor houses.

Governor Blease had, in a letter casting insinuations on the members of the commission, asked the Legislature to appoint a committee to investigate the conduct of the commissioners and the Attorney General in the handling of the affairs of the old State dispensary.

After the resolution had passed both houses and had been placed in the Governor's hands, he declined to sign it. If he should sign the resolution, it would give the members of the commission an opportunity to be vindicated of the insinuations cast by the Governor.

It is not believed for a moment that Blease will sign the resolution, he preferring to look after the matter in his own way. The members of the commission have no other recourse, it is said, the laws of the State not giving them power to bring action against the Governor for slander.

### The Foolish Boy.

Because he had suffered with persistent toothache, Robert Glover, aged 20, a grocer's clerk, at New Orleans, committed suicide with gas Wednesday night and his body was found in his room Thursday morning. The closed door of his room had been fastened with a stocking.

### Land Frauds.

At Chicago on Thursday nine men were indicted, charged with having defrauded the Government out of 10,000 acres of Alaskan coal lands.

## PARDON MILL

GOVERNOR BLEASE TURNS SEVERAL CONVICTS LOOSE.

Some Are Paroled and Others are Pardoned Outright as the Spirit Moved the Governor.

James W. Gallman, a prisoner at prominent farmer of Union county, was Wednesday paroled during good behavior by Gov. Blease. Gallman was serving a sentence of 15 years for manslaughter, having been convicted in 1907 for killing Sims Gilmore. The announcement of the parole was made following a conference between Ben Townsend, attorney and former State senator from Union, and Gov. Blease.

Both the solicitor and the presiding judge failed to recommend a pardon when the matter was presented to them by Gov. Ansel. Gallman was tried at a special term of court in July, 1907.

The dying statement of Gilmore was to the effect that Gallman asked him if he had told Allen Pride that Gallman stole Capt. Foster's cattle. "I said no," said Gilmore, "and he called me a damned lie. I called him the same. I asked him if he burned Mr. Cannon's barn." Gilmore then described how he followed Gallman and took his pistol from him and struck him over the head. "I was sitting down after this," said Gilmore, "and he then commenced to shoot."

Governor Blease Wednesday pardoned Mark Duncan, of Aiken, who was serving seven years in the penitentiary for manslaughter. The Mark Duncan case is of particular interest in view of the fact that in the appeal to the Supreme Court Attorney D. S. Henderson, of Aiken, laid special stress on the matter of newspapers crying out for convictions.

At the time of the argument before the Supreme Court this question was the subject of much discussion. It is, therefore, an interesting circumstance that Governor Blease has pardoned Duncan, whose case the Supreme Court not so long ago affirmed.

The defendant, Mark Duncan, was indicted at the fall term, 1909, for murder, for the killing of William Brooks, on August 18, 1909. Wednesday Governor Blease pardoned Duncan, the petition merely reading: "Pardon granted. Cole L. Blease, Governor, March 15, 1911."

C. P. Palmer and Lou Belcher, whose cases came before the former Administration, both being from Oconee County, and the petitions being presented by Senator Earle, who so stood by Governor Blease in the Senate, had all but twenty-two months stricken from their sentences of seven and eight years, respectively, Wednesday by Governor Blease. This makes the two prisoners soon free, as they were imprisoned in the fall of 1909.

Cromer Haldt, of Orangeburg, who was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years, the sentence being commuted to seven years by Governor Ansel, was Wednesday paroled during good behavior by Cole L. Blease, the Governor of the State. No reason is given for the parole on the back of the petition.

Carl Austin, sentenced by Judge Devore, at Greenville, to three years imprisonment for housebreaking, was Wednesday paroled "during good behavior."

Gov. Blease has paroled Tom Badgett, the Spartanburg man convicted a year ago of the murder of Zubine Suber, a negro woman with whom it was alleged he had been living. Two weeks ago it was stated that the governor had refused to pardon Badgett. S. J. Nicholls, his attorney, said Thursday the governor had paroled him. He was under a seven year sentence and the supreme court recently confirmed the sentence.

Placing the condition upon him to leave South Carolina within 24 hours to never return to the State Gov. Blease yesterday granted a parole to John B. Waldrop, a life term prisoner in the State penitentiary from Greenville county. Should Waldrop ever return to South Carolina for any reason he will be re-arrested and will have to spend the remainder of his days in prison. He was convicted in 1905 and has thus served six years of a life sentence. In the petition filed it is stated that he is dying of tuberculosis and that his people desire to send him away from the State for treatment.

L. A. Lloyd of Greenwood, who was convicted of manslaughter in 1909 and sentenced to ten years in the State penitentiary, has been pardoned by Gov. Blease. Solicitor Cooper, writing of the case, said that he would not recommend a pardon as the killing was done without provocation. Superintendent Griffith of the penitentiary recommended the pardon, stating that Lloyd was sick and unable to work.

### Must Be New Board.

The work of winding up the affairs of the old State dispensary has not been completed, and it will be necessary for Governor Blease to appoint a new commission, since he has dismissed the old members, who have for the past four years worked so faithfully in the interest of South Carolina, and who have saved from a wreck approximately \$500,000.

## WORK OF FIENDS

A Negro's Brutal Outrage on a White Woman in North Carolina.

### HE HELD HER FOR HOURS

The Daughter of a Farmer Residing Near Rose Hill, N. C., Brutally Assaulted by a Black Fiend, for Whom Search is Being Diligently Made by Posses.

Late Wednesday afternoon a young lady, about twenty-one years of age, the daughter of Mr. J. W. Judge, a well-to-do farmer, residing about twelve miles from Rose Hill, in Duplin County, N. C., was criminally assaulted by a negro and is reported as being in a serious condition.

Posses searched all last night for the negro and scoured the surrounding country today. This afternoon a negro was arrested at Magnolia who filled the description of the negro, but there was doubt about him being the man wanted.

Miss Judge had started from her home to visit her brother and while passing along the road, walking, was met by the negro, who compelled her to go into the woods near the road. This was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon and the young woman remained in the woods from that time until 8 o'clock last night, when she made her escape, there being a heavy rain most of the time and the weather very cold.

Owing to the inclement weather, the negro left Miss Judge for a few minutes in order to get some material to make a covering to protect them from the rain, and the young woman took advantage of the momentary absence of the brute to make her escape, although she had been told that she would be killed if she moved.

When she reached home most of her clothing was torn from her body. When the news reached Wilmington and other places great indignation was expressed, and posses set out to hunt down the fiend.

### ANOTHER NEGRO FIEND.

A Young White Woman Assaulted Near Due West.

An unknown negro attempted to assault a prominent woman, near her home, at Due West late Wednesday afternoon, and that town is crowded with indignant persons who are making a thorough search to catch the brute.

The negro suddenly attacked the woman from behind, snatching her shawl from her shoulders and throwing it over her head. The woman screamed and the negro became frightened and fled. Some people were in a nearby field and they were attracted to the scene, but they do not believe the negro had disappeared. He took the shawl and part of the garments of the victim.

Because of the suddenness of the attack and because it came from behind her, the woman did not get a good look at the negro.

She has furnished a meagre description, and the towns in the neighborhood have been notified to look out for the man.

The assault was made near the creek about one-half mile from the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church.

Sheriff Lyon and his deputies are on the scene and great excitement prevails.

### SEVEN MEN PERISH.

A Fishing Tug Goes to the Bottom Near Cleveland.

One fishing tug with a crew of seven is lost; and one other with a crew of three is missing as a result of the gale that swept down over the lakes Wednesday, and is still raging on Lake Erie off Cleveland.

The Silver Spray, of Erie, Pa., operated by the Booth Fisheries Company, went down off Cleveland harbor Wednesday night after battling with the heavy seas for twenty hours. The last seen of her was at 2 a. m. Thursday, when Capt. Hansen, of the life saving station, sighted a vessel a few miles out, burning torches as signals of distress.

Thursday morning the tug Buckeye patrolling the breakwater, sighted what is believed to have been the pilot house of the Silver Spray afloat in the lake, off East Fortieth street. Two bodies, which Capt. Cornelius believes belong to members of the Silver Spray's crew of seven, were lying on the breakwater. It was impossible for the tug to get near enough to take off the bodies.

### Works Some Havoc.

At Laurens a local yard engine in charge of Engineer T. C. Nelson Thursday started out to Watts mills and when rounding the curve a quarter of a mile from the station the engine saw a special train coming in on the same track. He reversed his engine and with his fireman jumped. With a slight impact the engines collided and immediately the reversed locomotive went wild on the back track and crashed into a caboose and coal car in the freight yard.

## WRECK NEAR AIKEN

FREIGHT TRAIN RAN INTO BY A PASSENGER TRAIN.

The Fireman on the Freight Train Has His Skull Fractured and is Expected to Die.

A special to The News and Courier from Aiken says several persons were injured, one seriously, in a head-on collision on the Southern Road, about 11 o'clock Thursday night, the scene of the wreck being about a mile below the passenger depot at Aiken.

The injured were given attention by local physicians and later taken to a hospital in Augusta.

It seems that passenger Train No. 17, from Charleston to Augusta, was about two hours late, and after leaving Aiken was running, as the engineer expressed it, "pretty fast," when it ran into an extra freight, which was coming around a curve without a headlight.

The freight was running at about a five-mile rate of speed. The engineer of the passenger did not see the freight until the headlight of his own locomotive revealed the situation.

He immediately applied the emergency brakes and yelled to his fireman to jump, intending to do the same himself. However, before either could jump the crash came. It developed that the freight engineer was stooping down in his cab and did not see the approaching passenger.

The fireman on the freight had his skull fractured and the engineer was considerably bruised about the head.

On the passenger, the engineer, fireman, ticket collector, and Pullman conductor suffered various bruises, as did also six of the passengers, all men. The only serious injury, so far as could be learned, was to the fireman on the freight, who may die.

Both locomotives were badly damaged, one being partly derailed and several of the passenger coaches were considerably torn up. The injured were placed in a baggage car and taken to Augusta, an engine, in the meanwhile, having been sent from that city.

### TWELVE MEN ARE KILLED.

Seventeen Injured by the Collapse of Brick Wall.

By the collapse of the side walls of the Fall Hardware building, which was burned ten days ago, at Nashville, Tenn., about 30 men were buried under tons of brick, mortar and timber. Most of those caught under the walls were negro laborers who were clearing away the debris and tearing down the walls, but there were a few white men connected with insurance companies in the building at the time. The latter were looking after the salvage.

The known dead at 7 o'clock Wednesday night number 12. It is certain that 17 were injured. The work of removing the debris is still in progress, and it is believed other dead and wounded will be found before morning.

Ralph McCallum, unmarried, was the only white man known to have been killed. He was crushed to death. McCallum was superintendent a salvage corps. Edward Hart, white, who was endeavoring to save goods in an adjoining building in the interest of the insurance companies, was badly injured but will recover.

### HER LONG LOST BOY.

Saw Him After Long Absence in Moving Picture Film.

A special dispatch to the Augusta Chronicle says through the medium of a moving picture film showing the lassoing of wild animals in Africa a young Georgian whose relatives have not seen or heard from him in six years probably will be reunited with them.

Mrs. W. H. Winn of Savannah saw the picture and was enjoying it when suddenly the "audience" and Mrs. Winn gasped. Looking directly out of the lariat picture at her nephew, Ambrose Means, missing six years, inquiry showed that the name of the young rope handler is really Means. The young man's mother is Mrs. J. M. Poole of Elko, Ga. Means is said to be a wonder with the lariat, having captured lions with the rope. It is said that he has joined a wild west show and his mother or aunt will endeavor to catch him at Peoria, Ill., where he is expected soon.

### HOTEL MAN A SUICIDE.

Wounds Friend, Misses Another, Then Shoots Himself.

Henry P. Powell, proprietor of the Powell House at Sanford, N. C., committed suicide in the crowded union depot at Raleigh Thursday afternoon by shooting himself, after firing wildly at two friends, D. E. McIver and C. W. Smith, of Sanford, when he suddenly stepped back, pulled two pistols and began shooting. One bullet struck Smith in the arm and shoulder, and the other missed McIver. Powell then turned the pistol to his head and killed himself. Powell was 69 years old. Temporary insanity is given as the cause for the deed.

## CHINA IN GRIP

Is the Plague, and Tens of Thousands Are Now Dead.

### MYSTERIOUS HORROR

Awful Disease is Spreading in Spite of Efforts to Check It, and Fears are Entertained That It May Get Out of the Stricken County—Rats Common Medium of Spreading It.

All the vast far East from Siberia's frigid wilds to the equator is terrified by the pneumatic plague, the scourge that is killing thousands a day in Manchuria and China, and which threatens to sweep not only over Asia and the islands of the Pacific, but, it is now feared, Europe and America as well.

While many acts of heroism and noble self-sacrifice are recorded in the plague-ridden districts, the foreign doctors and scientists who have arrived from Europe, America, Japan and India, and are working night and day at the risk of their lives to prevent the spread of the disease, are the great heroes.

They are seen everywhere, angels of mercy dressed in the garb of ogres. The germ attacks the lungs and destroys the victims with amazing swiftness. The patient's breath is poison—and the doctors dressed in armor-like suits with medically-treated masks covering the face and showing only the eyes.

Dreadful scenes have been reported from Fuchlaten, where the epidemic first showed itself. The Chinese have thrown their dead into the street, and, panic-stricken, they have been known to throw out even living plague victims. The deaths in that town at the beginning of the plague averaged 150 a day, increasing daily until nearly 15,000 succumbed.

From Fuchlaten the plague spread with the swiftness of the wind to other cities in Manchuria—Harbin being the first, where 160 deaths have been reported in one day, including a number of European residents.

In the midst of it the weather became intensely cold, and with the thermometer registering 40 degrees below zero it was impossible to use the disinfecting apparatus. European hospital attendants have been stricken by hundreds. Crematories are being constructed in many places, for it is impossible to bury the thousands of victims.

The Japanese and Chinese authorities, more particularly the former, are doing all in their power to stop the progress of the plague. The Japanese residents of Shihchienfang, Mukden, bought the houses in which the plague had appeared and burned them to the ground. This is not by any means an isolated case, and where the Chinese hesitate to destroy pest-infested houses the Japanese do so without hesitation.

Some of the smaller towns are as deserted as a graveyard, for the people fled from them as the scourge appeared. There are towns in which the entire population have died. One of these is on an island in the Sungari river, near Fuchlaten, where not one person remains alive of the nearly 400 who lived there. The authorities made one great fire of houses and bodies.

When the South Manchuria Railway Company stopped selling low class tickets it was found that the coolies raised the money for first class tickets and thus carried the epidemic into the interior. Traffic was entirely suspended for a time, but was resumed under reasonable restrictions. Passengers are detained at stations for medical examination and only those who have passed the test are admitted to such cities as Port Arthur, Dairen and others of equal importance.

Meanwhile experienced rat catchers are being engaged by the authorities of all the cities at salaries which they can name themselves. At Dairen, the physicians agree, through fleas, which becoming infected, are carried by rats from house to house, where fresh victims are bitten by the little insects. The fleas can only be killed by killing the rats and immersing them in liquid acids.

The Russo-Asiatic bank at Harbin has temporarily suspended business, while the Yokohama specie bank at Dairen keeps a deadline outside its doors, admitting only those customers who can show a clean bill of health. New business is refused and all the currency received in the bank is disinfected. Other banks are adopting this course.

The Japanese are especially active in the construction of hospitals. One large enough to accommodate 1,500 was hastily built near Mukden. The barracks at Tatanen station have been rented from the military authorities as a place of detention. The Manchuria Railway Company has built at Changchun seven large detention buildings, each large enough to contain 400. Physicians board all trains and passengers showing the slightest symptoms are hauled off and hustled to the detention houses.

The Chinese police have closed all theaters. Meetings are prohibited. The import of old clothing, rags and the like is prohibited. The quarantine office has ordered by wire a large quantity of prophylaxes and

## WHY THEY WERE FIRED

GOV. BLEASE GIVES HIS REASONS FOR HIS ACTION.

Tells Why He Removed the Members of the Dispensary Winding Up Commission.

The following are the reasons assigned by Gov. Blease for the removal of the Dispensary Winding Up Commission:

Whereas, the general assembly, by an act, approved the 16th day of February, A. D. 1907, entitled, "An act to provide for the disposition of all property connected with the State dispensary and to wind up its affairs," provided that "immediately upon the approval of this act the governor shall appoint a commission of well known business men, consisting of five members, none of whom shall be members of the general assembly, to be known as the State Dispensary Commission, who shall give bond for the faithful performance of the duties required, in the sum of ten thousand dollars," and the said act further providing that the said commission "shall pay to the State treasurer, after deducting their compensation and other expenses allowed by this act, all surplus funds on hand, after paying all liabilities."

In my judgment the members of the commission have had more than ample time to finish their work and make a final report, and it appearing to my satisfaction that this has not been done, and that said commission is guilty of neglect of duty by not making the investigations required in said act themselves, but delegated this power to a firm of attorneys, under a contract which provided an exorbitant fee, and providing "The said parties of the first part in their negotiations of suits in behalf of the parties of the second part or the State of South Carolina, are hereby clothed with full power, subject alone to the approval of the attorney general of said State, to offer to any of the parties involved, immunity from prosecution upon such terms and conditions as in their judgment may be deemed to be the best interest of the parties hereto and to the State of South Carolina"—which provision of said agreement was wholly without any authority of the commission to make, in violation of the law and contrary to the policy and dignity of the State, placing the great and delicate power of the State to give pardon and immunity to violators of her laws in the hands of people not even citizens of the State, subject to the approval of an officer of the State in whom I fail to find any constitutional or statutory power vested. Much delay and loss, under provisions of this agreement, has occurred; caused continued agitation among the people of the State, and has prevented them from doing their work "at the earliest date practicable."

Therefore, they have been negligent in the discharge of and shown plainly incapacity for the duties required of them; and, taking into consideration all of the circumstances and facts in regard to the delay and neglect in winding up the affairs as provided for in the act, and in view of the fact that all moneys have not been turned over to the State treasurer, and this being further neglect of duty, and showing clearly incapacity and indisposition to do the work as the act provides, "at the earliest date practicable"—it being four (4) years since said act was approved—and for divers other good and sufficient reasons to me appearing, and;

Whereas, an act to further provide for winding up the affairs of the State dispensary, etc., approved the fourth day of March, A. D. 1909, provides, "That the governor is hereby authorized and empowered to remove any member of the said commission whenever he may deem it for the public interest to do so," and I now deem it for the public interest to do so.

Therefore, by virtue of the power vested in me by the constitution of the State of South Carolina and the laws, I do hereby remove W. J. Murray of Columbia, South Carolina, from the office or position of member of the State dispensary commission, or of the commission for the disposition of all property connected with the State dispensary and to wind up its affairs, and I hereby revoke and declare null and void the commission of W. J. Murray, of Columbia, South Carolina—heretofore issued and under which he is now acting and declare any further act of his as member of such commission to be null and void.

A copy of the above was sent to each of the members of the commission by registered mail.

Log Caught Him.

Caught under a huge falling log, Harry J. Hahn, vice president of the Big Stick Lumber company and a well known lumberman, was instantly killed at the plant of the company at Monteth, Ga., Wednesday. He came to Savannah five years ago from Ohio.

serum fluid for hundreds of thousands of inoculations. There is a great scarcity of carbolic acid and in two weeks the price has risen from 24 sen to 2 yen a pound (12 cent to \$1).

Five hundred new cases a day in some of the larger Manchurian cities is a fair estimate of the plague victims at this time.

## TRIED TO TRADE

A Manslayer's Brother Offered Votes to Get Him a Full Pardon

### OFFER WAS REJECTED

J. W. Gallman, Who Was Sentenced to Fifteen Years Imprisonment for Killing a Man, Since Paroled by Gov. Blease, Tried to Purchase a Promise of Pardon.

The State says last August or September, after the first State primary and before the second, a man who supported Mr. Featherstone for governor told a member of the staff of The State that a man named Gallman had come to Columbia that day bearing a letter of introduction from a resident of Union.

Mr. Featherstone was not in Columbia and Gallman called to see one of the men active in his campaign, presenting the letter to him. The letter said, among other things, that Gallman, the bearer, had a brother in the penitentiary and that the bearer of the letter had large political influence in Union, Spartanburg and Greenville counties.

The bearer of the letter desired to know if Mr. Featherstone could be depended upon to pardon his brother in case of his election, provided the influence of the bearer were exerted for Mr. Featherstone's election.

Mr. Featherstone's friend promptly told the bearer of the letter that no pledges or promises would be made. The Union man thereupon begged that the matter be taken under consideration, and left, showing some anxiety to catch a train.

Of course the matter ended there, so far as Mr. Featherstone and his friends were concerned. The man who told The State man about the visit remarked at the time that in any event he expected to keep an eye on developments in the Gallman case.

Yesterday the announcement was published that the governor had following a conference with Senator in the State penitentiary, convicted in 1907 of manslaughter and serving a sentence of 15 years, during good behavior.

James W. Gallman was convicted in Union county in 1907 for killing Sims Gilmore at Jonesville, in Union county. He was sentenced to 15 years in the State penitentiary. The parole was announced by Gov. Blease roled James W. Gallman, a prisoner Townsend of Union.

### WILL BE GIVEN A CHANCE.

Over Three Thousand Officers Want to Serve in the South.

With the District of Columbia, Kentucky and Wyoming still to be heard from, 3,180 officers of the organized militia have accepted the war department's invitation to participate in the present military operations in the Southern border States.

The war department Thursday communicated by telephone with Gen. Bliss, at San Diego, asking for definite information as to how many militia officers can be accommodated by their commands at one time.

As soon as this information is received the department will call on the adjutant general of the States and territories to select the officers who will constitute the first body of militia officers to be sent to the "front."

According to tentative plans formulated by the department, 250 militia officers will be sent to Gen. Carter and 30 to Gen. Bliss at a time for a maximum service of two weeks each.

By rotating the men at this ratio, it is expected that all of the State guard officers who have accepted the federal government's invitation will be given an opportunity to participate in the manoeuvres.

### ICY DEATH FOR FIFTY.

Many Drownings in New England During Past Winter.

Half a hundred persons, a majority of them children under twelve years of age, went through thin ice to their death in New England and the maritime provinces of Canada during the winter just closing. There were several double drownings. Many instances of heroic attempts at rescue were recorded, some of which resulted fatally to the would-be rescuers.

Josephine Pizroski, thirteen years old, looking from a window of her home while changing her wet stockings, saw three other little girls fall through the ice in the Chicopee river. In her bare feet the child scampered over the snow and, plunging into the water, rescued two of the children. Her collar dog sought to save the third, but she struggled so hard that the dog was forced to leave her to die.

### Killed by Collision.

At Gloucester, Mass., four deaths resulted from a collision between the power fishing vessel Hope and the fishing schooner, Hallie A. Heckman, in Gloucester harbor Wednesday. The victims comprised the crew of the Hope. The power-boat sank almost immediately. The other vessel sustained no damage.