

## MANY PERSONS DEAD IN HARLEM WRECK

### New Electric Train of New York Central Jumps Track.

### NEARLY ALL WOMEN KILLED

Train Running at High Speed Had  
Just Rounded a Curve When the  
Rear Coach Snapped Off—Dead  
and Injured Ground to Pieces.

New York City.—An electric suburban train on the Harlem division of the New York Central, known as the Brewster local, which left the Grand Central Station at 6.13 at night, jumped the track just above the Bedford Park station in the Bronx. Four accommodation coaches, in which were 240 passengers, were hurled down an embankment, turning over and over.

Of the passengers killed nearly all were women. Of the others in the car few if any escaped injury.

Most of the passengers were New York business men who live at White Plains, Valhalla, Mount Kisco, Chappaqua, and other points along the Harlem division and women returning from the city.

The train, which was made up of two electric engines, a combination baggage and smoking car and four wooden passenger cars, was scheduled to run as an express to White Plains and as a local from there to Brewster.

The train was in charge of Motorman Edward R. Rogers and his assistant George A. Jacobs. The conductor was L. W. Hopkins.

Rogers, who lives in Wakefield, was arrested and locked up in the Bronx Park station. His assistant, Jacobs, was not arrested, but the coroner took his name as address.

Mr. McCormick, general superintendent of the railroad, said an examination of the live motor car showed that a small wheel on the left side had come off. The wheel was found alongside the track near 204th street.

After Motorman Rogers had been arrested he said there were two men in the motor car besides himself and his assistant. The guests were Jefferson Davis, an operating inspector, and a division superintendent named Bronson. He said he took the curve fast, but had no orders to do it slower.

The entire train with the exception of the rear car had cleared the curve when the coach was snapped off the track. The car turned over on its side and went grinding along the outside track, on which it had fallen, for 200 yards. Then the pull upon the other three wooden coaches ahead of it became so great that one by one they also left the rails and turned over.

As these four cars were dragged along the rails they were literally ground to pieces and passengers on them were fairly shaken to death like a rat in the jaws of a terrier.

Before the motorman could stop his train the two motor cars also had been pulled off the rails, but remained standing, as did the smoker.

The dead and injured were strewn all the way from 201st street on under the Woodlawn iron bridge at 204th street, and then to 207th street, where the train finally came to a stop. For a distance of more than 1000 feet the tracks were strewn with parts of the bodies of the dead.

Many of the bodies picked up along the highway were ground to pieces and nearly stripped.

For 200 yards from the point where the train first jumped the track to the rear of the last overturned car, the trackside was strewn with twisted figures and scraps of timber and steel.

The police of the Tremont station found lanterns and pushed their way through the crowd about the wreck toward the twisted mass on the tracks. Almost at the same time that they arrived, firemen came down the side of the cliff with buckets and extinguishers and went to work at the blaze in the smoking car.

As fast as the wounded were got out they were carried up the hill to the 207th street viaduct and there placed in ambulances, which had responded to the general call sent in by the police to six hospitals. The work of rescue was difficult. In many instances the police and the volunteer workers who were first on the scene had to pry the wounded from under car seats and heavy trucks with such rough implements as they could gather from the junk heap of the wreck.

In one instance two policemen and a citizen worked almost an hour to extricate a woman and her child from underneath a seat in the last car. She was Mrs. Charles Gilchrist and her daughter was Hannah, four years old. Mrs. Gilchrist escaped with only a long rip across her forehead. The baby, whom she had protected with her body, was absolutely unharmed.

Hardly had the procession of wounded begun to make its way up the hill when Inspector Richard Walsh and fifty extra policemen arrived. The first work to do was to clear away the crowd that blocked the path by which the wrecked train lay. The police had to use their clubs and it was an hour before they had managed to push the crowd back up the icy slope.

With the wounded removed from

the scene the police, under the direction of Coroner Schwannack, began the task of removing the dead. From a lively stable near by a policeman had brought a plank runway. This was used to bridge the ten foot jump between the walled gully and the track below. One policeman stood at the top of this bridge with a lantern. For hours a procession of policemen carrying stretchers passed over this runway and up the bank to the place where wagons were awaiting to carry the dead down to the Bronx Park police station. The crowd which packed the entrance to the gully had to be pushed back with clubs.

A child's red woolen mitten was tagged "No. 13" and placed on the same stretcher with a bundle which had nothing human about it except long yellow curls.

McCreary's livery stable, which stands on the bank just above the scene of the wreck, was converted into a temporary morgue during the first hours of the work of removing the dead. Here the dead were placed in rows down the long lane between the stalls of the horses. The horses soon became so restive that they threatened to break from their stalls and trample the maimed bodies on the floor. Then it was that after the first hour of confusion had passed the dead were removed to the Bronx Park police station.

Assistant District Attorney Smyth declared that the broken wheel had nothing whatever to do with causing the disaster. He said that the new electric motors are too heavy for the roadbed equipment. He said he found a section of rail ripped out of place and the spikes which had held it in place on the ties cut as if with a knife.

Mr. Smyth said the electric motor which hauled the train was as heavy as a great locomotive and tender combined, but, being shorter and more compact than a locomotive the great weight is concentrated.

The bolts which held the rails were unable to withstand the tremendous pressure of the ponderous motor as it whirled along the track, according to Mr. Smyth. The great weight and the terrific speed formed a combination which the roadbed was unable to resist.

If his conclusions prove correct, Mr. Smyth said that it would amount to a serious criticism on the part of the responsible officers of the New York Central road, and their arrest would follow.

The identified dead are: Mrs. Florence Brady, Golden's Bridge; died in Lincoln Hospital; identified by her husband, Edward Brady.

Miss Bessie Beals, nineteen years old, Bedford Station; identified in police station by brother, Howard Beals.

Miss Linnie Elwell, Hawthorne, N. Y., eighteen years old; identified in police station by William F. Bach.

Myron E. Evans, thirty-five years old, No. 17 Fisher avenue, White Plains, civil engineer; identified by wife in police station.

Mrs. Catherine K. Farrand, thirty years old, Pleasantville; identified in police station by husband, Hiram A. Farrand.

Miss Clara L. Hudson, No. 1776 Colfax avenue West, Minneapolis, Minn., eighteen years old.

Miss Jessie M. Joubin, superintendent of music in White Plains High School; died in Fordham Hospital.

Cornelius Kelly, North Salem, twenty-six years old.

Miss Annie Leovont, White Plains, servant.

Mrs. Annie H. McLane, employed in Bloomingdale Asylum; widow.

Mrs. Mary Kinch, Chappaqua, N. Y.; identified in police station by E. J. Meehan, of Chappaqua.

Miss Anna A. Morehead, sixteen years old, student in Briar Cliff School; residence in Pittsburg, Pa.; died in Lebanon Hospital.

Mrs. Dorothy W. Perrin, thirty years old, Bedford Station; identified by her husband, Henry O. Perrin.

Charles F. Page, No. 40 Barker avenue, White Plains.

Robert J. Rosborough, thirty-nine years old, salesman, married. No. 1038 Longwood avenue, Bronx.

Miss Bessie See, thirty-five years old, stenographer, Pleasantville.

Miss Julia W. Storm, eighteen years old, Bedford Station.

Miss Elsie D. Warren, No. 240 West End avenue, Manhattan.

Mrs. Isaac L. Webster, thirty-eight years old, White Plains.

One woman, badly mangled, still awaiting identification in the Bedford Park police station. She was dressed in a black suit, blue mackintosh coat and wore a double strand watch chain about her neck. She had a ladies' hunting case gold watch bearing the number 17,919. The body was No. 13 taken to the police station.

## JAP EXCLUSION BILL PASSED.

### Senate Adopts Report on Immigration Bill.

Washington, D. C.—After a day full of spirited debate, in which there were denials of attempted coercion on one side and criticism of President Roosevelt on the other for alleged dictation to Congress and to the State of California in connection with the adjustment of the Japanese situation, the Senate today by a conference vote adopted the report of the committee on the Japanese immigration bill which contains the vital amendment conferring power on the President to exclude undesirable classes of alien laborers from this country.

When the immigration bill has been approved by the President, there by becoming law, the San Francisco School Board will remove the discriminating restrictions upon Japanese pupils and the State Department will agree with the Japanese Government on the form of a treaty permitting both Japan and the United States to exclude undesirable classes of laborers from either country.

Three Kentucky Hangings.  
There were three legal hangings in Kentucky. W. H. Fletcher and Guy H. Lyon were hanged at Russellville for assault on a young German girl, Mary Gladie, and Jesse Fitzgerald, negro, was hanged at Barboursville for the murder of Mrs. Martha Broughton.

Sun Spot Causes Storm.  
A severe electrical storm and darkness visited Pittsburg, fulfilling Professor Brasher's prophecy that there would be such disturbances as the result of a big sun spot.

Halls of Congress.  
The treaty with Santo Domingo was signed.

The Senate passed a bill to establish an immigration station in New Orleans.

The Senate passed a measure authorizing a loan of \$1,000,000 for Jamestown Exposition.

Plans for the proposed big battleship for the navy were presented to the Senate by Mr. Hale.

Senator Warren, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the Army Appropriation bill, which carries \$21,500,000.

San Francisco's Plan.  
San Francisco officials told President Roosevelt they would open public schools to Japanese children if Japan would restrict emigration of her laborers to the United States.

Newsy Paragraphs.  
Locusts are devastating Southern Algeria.

Nova Scotia will train college students in war engineering, a department having been organized at Dalhousie University.

The Illinois Senate passed a bill prohibiting cigarette smoking in public places by school or university pupils under eighteen years of age.

Comte Henry de La Vaulx made his two hundred and first ascent since he began his career as an aeronaut, sailing over the famous terrace of St. Germain, Paris.

## BRITISH PARLIAMENT STORMED BY WOMEN

### Sixty Suffragettes Arrested During Riot in London.

### PRISONERS ALL PREFER JAIL

Miss Kenny Threatens to March 1000  
Women on to the Floor of Parliament if Demands Are Not  
Granted.

London.—The women suffragists, whose leaders have sworn not to desert in their violent agitation until Parliament has granted their demands, appear likely to give the authorities considerable trouble. They made a more determined and better organized demonstration than ever before, in the course of which over sixty women were arrested. It was nearly midnight before they were all bailed out.

In the afternoon hundreds of women made a determined attack on the House with the object of forcing their way into the building. The police had been forewarned of the attempt, and a large force, in uniform, in plain clothes and mounted, was on duty about the building.

The doors of the House were shut in the faces of the women, and the police attempted to drive them back. In so doing the mounted men galloped among the women, who struggled fiercely. Many of them were thrown down into the mud and were badly hurt.

The demonstrators were kept out of the House proper, although the fight with the police outside continued for a long time. Several women journalists who were roughly handled by mistake, fainted. Over twenty of the so-called "suffragettes" were arrested and taken to the nearest police station.

During the confusion following the first onslaught of the women six suffragists succeeded in obtaining access to the public lobby and attempted to rush through the corridor leading into the House, but they were seized by policemen and ejected.

At the conclusion of a meeting of the suffragists the women proceeded a second time to the House of Commons. They were met by a large force of police, and exciting scenes ensued. Every few moments the women were rushed at the police, and they now complain of the alleged brutality on the part of the officers of the law. Sixteen additional arrests were made.

It is asserted that over 100 of the women suffragists have sworn to get themselves arrested in order to draw attention to their cause. Miss Annie Kenny, one of the leaders, who has been imprisoned three times, declares that if the suffrage is not granted to women at this session she will march 1000 women cotton operatives from the North, who will confront the Ministers on the floor of the House of Commons.

Fifty-six women suffragists arrested in and around the Parliamentary Building were arraigned in a police court charged with disorderly conduct and resisting the police.

Mrs. Despard, a sister of General French, who led the attack on the House of Commons, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 or go to prison for twenty-one days.

Some of the women who had been imprisoned before for engaging in suffragist demonstrations were fined \$10, with the option of a month's imprisonment. The other prisoners were fined \$5 with the alternative of two weeks in jail.

All chose to go to prison.

## CHILDREN DIE IN FLAMES.

### Father and One Child Jump From Window—Mother Was Away.

Bridgeville, Del.—Four of I. Johnson's children, ranging from two to ten years old, were burned to death in a fire which destroyed their home. The family was asleep on the second floor when the fire, which started on the first floor, was discovered. The flames had gained such headway that only Johnson and his oldest child managed to escape by jumping from a second story window. The father made an attempt to rescue the four children, but was driven back by the flames. Mrs. Johnson, the mother of the children, was at the home of a neighbor when the fire started.

Wisconsin Cuts Rates.  
The Wisconsin State Railway Commission ordered that railways in that State give a flat two and one-half cent passenger fare, and recommended that family mileage books of 500 miles be issued for \$10. The last Legislature created the railway commission and conferred upon it power to fix rates and regulate service.

## HURRICANE WIPES OUT TOWN.

A hurricane has wiped out Cooktown, in North Australia, the steamer *Miwera* reports. No life was lost. The loss will amount to \$2,000,000.

## TARIFF REVISION CONSIDERED.

President Roosevelt sent a letter to Governor Guild saying he would give serious consideration to Massachusetts' petition for a tariff revision.

## TRIAL DIVORCE AGREED TO.

The Rev. Charles E. Peiffer and wife, of Salem, Mass., agreed to a trial divorce for a term of three years.

## WOOL TRADE GOOD.

The wool trade of 1906 was good for the growers, as fleeces brought twenty-six and twenty-eight cents per pound, such as in 1901 would have commanded only eight cents.

## HONDURAN TROOPS DEFEATED.

A dispatch from Managua, Nicaragua, said that Honduran troops had attacked the Nicaraguan forces on the frontier, and had been defeated after an action lasting many hours.

## IN THE LABOR WORLD.

In 1866 the first National Labor Congress was held at Baltimore, on August 20. This body met annually in different cities for several years thereafter.

The British Government has appointed a committee of scientists to inquire into the probable economic effect of an eight-hour working day in the mines.

The San Francisco Furniture Handlers' Union has decided to ask \$3 for an eight-hour day, beginning April 1 next, this giving the employes the necessary ninety days' notice. The present rate is \$2.50.

## MORMON ARGUES HIS CASE

### Senator Smoot's Speech in the United States Senate.

### He Never Had But One Wife and She Lives Now—He is Loyal to the Constitution.

Washington, D. C.—"I formally and solemnly aver that in every vote and action as United States Senator I shall be governed in the future, as I have been in the past, only by my convictions of what is best for the whole people of the United States. I have never taken any oath or obligation, religious or otherwise, which conflicts in the slightest degree with my duty as a Senator or as a citizen. I owe no allegiance to my church or other organization which in any way interferes with my supreme allegiance in civil affairs to my country—an allegiance which I freely, fully and gladly give."

With these words Rep. Smoot, of Utah, apostle of the Mormon Church, on the floor of the Senate, concluded the only speech he has made in that body in defense of his right to retain his seat.

At the outset he explained that the only reason he had decided to take the floor on his own behalf was that there were certain matters that could be known only to himself, and he felt that the Senate was entitled to a frank statement as to his personal attitude respecting those matters.

"First, I desire to state," he said, "as I have repeatedly heretofore stated, to the Senate and to the country, that I am not and never have been a polygamist. I never have had but one wife, and she is my present wife."

Taking up the charge that there have been polygamous marriages since the manifesto against them, Senator Smoot said:

"I have no hesitation in declaring to the Senate and to the American people that, in my opinion, any man who has married a polygamist wife since the manifesto should be prosecuted, and I care not who the man might be, or what position he might hold in the church, he should receive the punishment pronounced by the law against his crime."

Senator Smoot then entered into a discussion of the famous "endowment oath," which, it has been charged, disqualifies him for the office of Senator. The Senator declared it was a purely religious character and not hostile to this or any other nation.

## GIRL'S STRANGE DEATH.

### Found Hanged to a Tree in a Public Park.

Springfield, Mass.—The body of Miss Pearl Burke, twenty-four years old, who mysteriously disappeared from a private sanitarium on Sumner avenue where she had been kept, was found by the police hanging to a tree in Forest Park.

The attendants at the sanitarium say that the young woman appeared to have been in her right mind. It is said that Miss Burke had broken her engagement to her sweetheart only a few days ago.

## SOUTH CAROLINA DRY.

### Dispensaries Closed—Prohibition to Last For a Week.

Columbia, S. C.—Every dispensary in South Carolina was closed, and prohibition will prevail for a week or longer. Governor Ansell has appointed a committee to examine the business men to wind up the affairs of the State Dispensary.

Governor Ansell has issued a proclamation and warned all county dispensaries to close until this commission can meet and pass upon the bonds of the county boards to be appointed.

## DIVES TO DEATH ON HORSE'S BACK.

Five thousand spectators saw Oscar Smith dive to his death on one of Dr. Carver's horses. Powderface, at San Antonio, Texas, known as the "boy bronco buster," volunteered to ride the diving horse, which leaps from a forty-foot platform into a pool of water four feet deep. The horse hit the water, nose first, with Smith sitting gracefully on his back. The crowd cheered until the horse came up without the rider. It was twenty minutes before Smith's body was recovered.

## PAPERS INDICTED FOR THAW CASE.

The County Grand Jury at Lebanon, Ky., has returned indictments against the Cincinnati Enquirer, Louisville Herald, Louisville Times and Evening Post for printing and circulating in this county the "offensive and indecent" proceedings of the Thaw trial.

## REDS ARRESTED IN BERLIN.

15,000 Leaflets Intended For Distribution to the Army Seized.  
Berlin.—The police arrested three Anarchists, a native of Holland, a Belgian and a German, the latter being a former editor of a revolutionary journal. The men were taken into custody in the latter's lodgings, where 15,000 violently worded leaflets, with the heading "The Soldier's Breviary," were found.

## HYMNA PUTS PRELATE IN JAIL.

Archbishop Guillon, personal friend of President Diaz, has been arrested and fined because he had the Mexican national hymn played in his church at Terra Blanco, Mexico. The hymn can be given only at certain hours and the church unwittingly violated the rule.

## PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Congressman Champ Clark confesses to being a phrenologist.

Jeffries Davis is the full name of the new Senator from Arkansas.

Justice W. H. Moody is the blonde bachelor of the United States Supreme Court.

Professor Thomas, of Chicago University, declares that "monogamy is unsatisfactory."

It is said that Wall Street will see little of J. Pierpont Morgan in future except when financial matters of great importance require his attention.

## PEOPLE STARVING IN RUSSIA AND CHINA

### Alexis Aladyin, Russian Leader, Declares Famine Terrible.

### 10,000,000 HUNGRY CHINAMEN

The Greatest Famine in the History of the World Impending in Two Nations—American Assistance Asked For Relief of Millions.

New York City.—Unless immediate succor be sent to the Chinese famine sufferers in the district north of the Yangtze River the lives of 10,000,000 starving Chinese farmers will be snuffed out within a few weeks.

A communication to this effect was received by E. R. Johnston, of the Christian Herald, from a prominent civic society in China which has been soliciting aid for the famine sufferers from the nations of the world.

Immediate steps will be taken by charitable institutions of this city to send relief to the sufferers.

"The famine in North China is the most terrible in the history of the world," said Mr. Johnston. "Not even the famines of India can compare with it. It covers an area of more than 40,000 square miles, with a population of 10,000,000. It is inevitable that this whole population will be wiped out unless relief be sent at once."

"Last October and November it rained in this district for forty days without cessation. Every crop was utterly ruined. The Chinese of that section rely for food entirely upon what they raise. They are mostly small land holders or tenants."

"The whole country was covered with water, and as there were no crops there was no seed for a new planting. In December 1,000,000 of the 10,000,000 inhabitants were destitute and thousands had died. By February 1 the whole population was starving and the suffering was terrible."

## CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA.

Alexis Aladyin, ex-member of the Russian Duma and leader of the Labor Group in that body, declared on his arrival here that there will be a million deaths from starvation in the next three months.

Aladyin comes to lecture at Yale and Harvard and to acquaint the American people with the conditions in Russia. His return to Russia will be governed by the result of the pending election through which he may be sent to the new Duma as the representative of the Peasant Party of Simbirsk, Volga Province.

"Thirty millions of Russian people are to-day on the verge of starvation," he said. "In many of the provinces the crops have been a failure, and conditions have not improved during the year. In March, April and May it is probable that a million people will die. The Government is alarmed over the outlook, and money has been appropriated for relief. This money has been diverted, and at present there is an investigation on to discover what became of the famine funds."

## STEARERS REACHING LIVERPOOL RAIDED BY CROWDS SEEKING NEWSPAPERS.

Liverpool.—Long cabled reports of the Thaw trial are filling some of the most prominent columns of every newspaper every day. They have only whetted the eagerness of a section of the public here for fuller details, with the result that each incoming transatlantic steamer is boarded by a crowd that is frantic to obtain copies of New York newspapers.

The passengers were quick to realize the demand and they refuse to sell except at good prices. It does not matter if the papers are torn and travel stained so long as their accounts of the trial are intact. The stewards on the steamers are reaping a glorious harvest, often obtaining seven or eight shillings for a single copy.

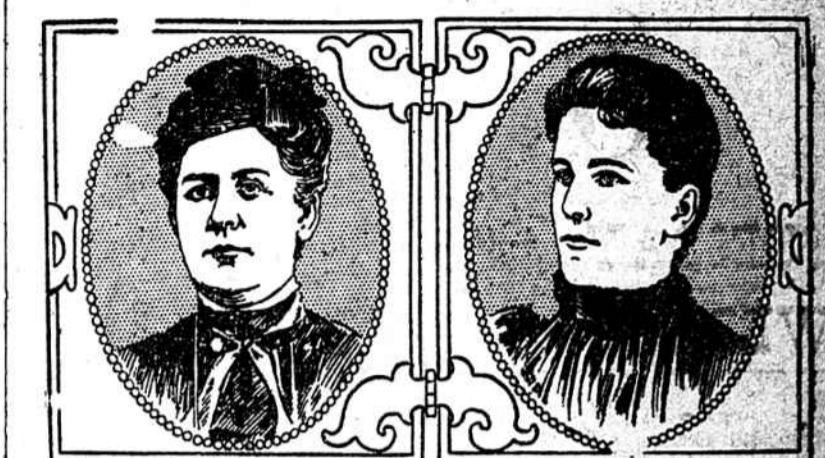
The steamship companies have forbidden their employes to traffic in newspapers, but the trade goes on surreptitiously. The buyers are chiefly young men and youths from city offices. It is a common sight on a train or street car to see a young fellow struggling with a big American newspaper, which probably cost him a quarter of his week's salary.

Money in Words.  
Mrs. Humphrey Ward got for "Helbeck of Bannisdale"—the name's enough—\$75,000. Barrie got for "The Little Minister," book and play, \$250,000. Hall Caine got for the book and play of "The Christian" \$150,000. Mrs. Grant was paid for her husband's autobiography \$350,000. Nansen got \$50,000 for his "Farthest North." Sir Walter Scott got \$90,000 for his "Life of Napoleon." Ruskin, for "Modern Painters," got \$50,000.—Kansas City Times.

Largest Alcohol Locomotive.  
The largest alcohol locomotive constructed at Deutz, Germany, is rated at about thirty-two horse power, with a range of speed from two and a half to seven miles an hour. This engine weighs about eleven tons when ready for service.

Flying Lemur's Leap.  
The flying lemur of the Indian archipelago, which is only about thirty inches long, can leap fully 300 feet by the use of the membrane connecting its limbs with each other.

# THREE EPOCHS IN A WOMAN'S LIFE



MRS. ELVA BARBER EDWARDS  
There are three critical stages in a woman's life which leave their mark in her career. The first of these stages is womanhood, or the change from a care free girl to budding womanhood. The second is motherhood, and the third is change of life.

MRS. GEORGE WALTERS  
As healthy a child as can be found anywhere. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a blessing to all expectant mothers.

Mrs. Elva Barber Edwards, of Cathlamet, Wash., writes: "I want to tell you how Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound carried me through the critical period of change of life without any trouble whatever. I did not suffer from any of the usual ailments of the period, and I feel that your medicine has done for me."

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for Mrs. Walters and Mrs. Edwards it will do for other women in their condition. Every suffering woman in the United States is asked to accept the following invitation. It is a free one, and will bring you health and may save your life.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. From the symptoms given, the trouble may be located and the quickest and surest way of recovery advised. Out of her vast volume of experience in treating female ills Mrs. Pinkham probably has the very knowledge that will help your case. Her advice is free and helpful.

During its long record of more than thirty years its long list of actual cures, entitles Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to the respect and confidence of every fair minded person.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Makes Sick Women Well.

## BETWIXT AND BETWEEN.

A Chicago physician was one day called to attend a sick child in a "shabby genteel" quarter of the Windy City.

"Madam," said the doctor to the mother, "you should send this child into the country for several weeks each summer."

"I am sorry to say, doctor," responded the woman, "that we are not rich enough to do that."