

# EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER.

Oldest Paper in South Carolina.

Edgefield, S. C.

Even \$10,000,000 worth of peace is worth having.

Money talks, but it will have to do more than that if it insures peace.

Every little while nobly's seismograph is recording an earthquake.

Every year this world drinks 1,500,000,000 pounds of tea. That seems plenty.

Whenever the dressmakers think of other outrageous spring styles they let us know.

That latest earth shock might be traced to the militarists bringing up their heavy artillery.

Still, feeding children on two cents a day and making them like it are two different propositions.

If we must have so many warships why not get Mr. Edison to make a few with his cement molds?

Now Peru and Bolivia are disagreeing. What South America needs is a fight and revolt antitoxin.

If motion pictures are to add the insane they should not be associated with nickel-theater ventilation.

When a cold wave hits New York there are noses sympathetically red in Weehawken, Hoboken and Hackensack.

If all the New England hunting stories are true the abundance of venison should bring down the price of beef.

No objection is heard from the young men of the family to the new fad of employing young women chauffeurs.

A ninety-three-year-old man has been left a fortune but refuses to give up his job. He knows what has kept him alive.

The Courier-Journal notes the fine difference between the words "died" and "passed away" as applied to bank cashiers.

It was a stroke of genius which made the census taking precede the opening of the shooting season for amateur hunters.

Chicago highwaymen carried a victim three miles to rob him. That must constitute a violation of the interstate commerce law.

A new million-dollar apartment house in New York is to have a kindergarten, hospital and skating rink. The three don't go badly together.

Mrs. Russell Sage is going to build a model town for 1,500 model families near New York. But she may have to go out of New York to find her tenants.

When aerial freight transportation begins to become a fact, we shall hear some railroad men arguing that there is not enough air for the success of the plan.

An Iowa judge granted a divorce to a man whose wife liked cigarettes better than she did him. Must have been awfully good cigarettes or a pretty poor husband.

New York waiters are opposed to the institution of the Bertillon system, and the public will stand by them so far as pertains to thumbprints on the soup plates.

Paragaphers all over the country will mourn that it is the society women of Philadelphia, instead of Chicago, who are unwilling to show their feet in a classic tableau.

Dr. Wiley says that the earth is cooling and that men will freeze to death on the equator some day. From a man who is contemplating matrimony one would expect a brighter view.

Last year Alaska produced \$20,463,000 gold, or about three times what Uncle Sam paid for the big territory. Some day Secretary Seward will have a fine monument as a good judge of a real estate bargain.

The students of Vassar proclaim with pride that they can cook and cook appetizing meals at that. There is no danger in the higher education, even for the conservative, when women take pride in their cooking as an accomplishment, and men, as a rule, do not care how much science and philosophy their future wives absorb as long as the absorbing process does not interfere with the prospect of good dinners when the cook is on strike.

In the silk war between Italy and Japan goods and prices cut much more of a figure than battleships.

The brave police president of Berlin has taken a valiant stand against long fat pins, calling upon women to cease making themselves in this respect a menace to mankind. The long fat pin affected by fashion is really dangerous, as those who have been jabbed in crowded cars or on the street can testify. If the women won't be reasonable about it, won't they please be merciful?

An ossified man has been married in Pennsylvania, but it is suspected that this is not the first case on record.

The census shows an average increase in population in the New England states considerably in excess of that in some parts of the west. Iowa, for instance, reports an actual decrease for the ten years since 1900, and but for gains in the larger cities Missouri also would have shown a falling-off. Conclusions that the east has gone into decadence will have to be revised.

# WORK OF LAW-MAKERS.

Gov. Martin F. Ansel sent his fourth and last annual message to the General Assembly of South Carolina. The most important features are here given:



MARTIN F. ANSEL, Governor of South Carolina.

**FINANCES.**  
Gov. Ansel renews his recommendation that an extra one-half mill levy be made for the next few years, placing the same in the hands of the sinking fund commission to be loaned to the State until sufficient amount has been thus raised to do away with the necessity of borrowing.

**Taxes.**  
The "inquisitorial method" is again urged to get the true and just value of property for taxation. He suggests that as many bonds as can be redeemed in 1913 be paid out of the funds of the Sinking fund commission.

**Education.**  
An act should be passed he suggests allowing counties that need it for schools to use the funds of another county that is not used for school purposes.

"There are in attendance at the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute 56 blind white children, 96 deaf white children, one deaf and blind child, 19 blind colored children, 33 deaf colored children, and the institution is run cheaper per capita than any other institution of the kind in the United States.

"I recommend this school for the unfortunate to your wise and generous consideration."

An inspector is recommended of the county convict camps and of county convicts. "Every now and then complaints have come to me of the condition of some camp or the unhealthy condition of the convicts or of their treatment, and while some of the complaints may have had no foundation, still I regard it as wise and humane that an inspector should be provided for and the costs of the same be paid by the several counties of the State."

Governor Ansel again recommends an increase in the salaries of State officials.

Senator Wharton wants to make it easier to catch fugitives from justice. He told of a case where a reward of \$500 was offered and the prisoner having given bail skipped the State. There was a bond of \$4,500 which was paid and the fugitive was never caught as no detective agency would bother with a \$500 case.

Mr. Wharton wants the bond to be divided into two parts the person apprehending the guilty person to receive one-half and the county the other half. Mr. Wharton believes this will aid in the enforcement of the laws.

The Senate will visit Winthrop College on January 19th—Lee's birthday.

If one skips his board bill there will be a penalty of not more than \$50 or imprisonment for not more than thirty days by the terms of an amendment to the act of 1908, a bill providing for the amendment being introduced by Senator Sullivan.

Senator Carlisle introduced in the senate a "marriage license bill," a similar bill causing a great deal of discussion in the senate. A number of senators, however, have heard to express themselves favorably toward the bill and the debate will doubtless be spirited.

The bill Senator Wharton introduced provides that no circus show until it has paid a State license. The license is fixed at \$50,000 per year.

Senator Weston introduced a bill amending the child labor law in South Carolina. This bill amends "An act to regulate the employment of children in factories, mines and manufacturing establishments in this State." The bill provides 16 years as the limit for work at night in mills and all exemptions for children under 12 years of age contained in the previous law are abolished.

Mr. Mitchum: To limit amount of funds available to Clemson college from tag tax on fertilizers to sum of \$175,000 for each year and to provide for apportionment of any surplus funds arising from said tax among the free public schools of the various counties for their support and the maintenance therein of a course in primary agriculture.

Senator Carlisle introduced a bill requiring the railroads to accept coupons from mileage books. A similar measure, introduced by Senator Graydon last year, provoked argument.

The bill in the House raising the salaries of State officials was referred to the ways and means committee; which practically makes it ineffective for the approaching administration.

Mr. Beauguard: To provide for the registration of chattel mortgages on crops and to fix the fee.

Mr. Bodie: To amend an act entitled an act to regulate sale of cocaine.

Mr. Stevenson: To require the distribution of the dispensary fund among the common schools and to provide the method of distribution.

# NUMBER INCREASED

Reapportionment Bill Reported Favorably.

**STATE REPRESENTATION SAME.**  
Committee Does the Reapportioning Rather Than States—Conflicting State Laws—A Lively Fight Expected Over This Measure in House

Washington.—The Crumpacker, congressional reapportionment bill, fixing the House membership at 433, exclusive of Arizona and New Mexico, has been favorably reported to the House by the census committee on motion of Representative Burleigh of Maine. The bill will be brought up in the House at the earliest opportunity.

The bill was amended in committee so as to provide that the reapportionment should not be made by the Legislatures of the States, a provision usually made in the reapportionment bills, but omitted from this one because of conflicting legislation in several States covering the matter.

The measure will provoke a lively discussion when it comes up on the floor of the House, for there are many differing views as to the reapportionment. The 433 was fixed by the committee as the lowest number which would avoid reducing the numerical representation of States.

**SENATOR NOT ENTITLED SEAT.**

Isaac Stephenson of Wisconsin Elected by Questionable Methods.

Madison, Wis.—"The nomination in the primary and the election to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Isaac Stephenson are null and void, on account of attempted bribes and corrupt practice by



ISAAC STEPHENSON, United States Senator from Wisconsin.

himself and his campaign leaders, agents and workers, and of violations of the laws of Wisconsin defining and punishing offenses against the elective franchise."

This is the gist of the findings of a special senatorial investigating committee in its report submitted to Governor Francis E. McGovern. The report is signed by Lieutenant Governor Thomas Morris and Senator Spencer W. Marsh (Republicans) and Senator Paul Hastings (Democrat).

Early in the legislative session of 1909, resolutions were introduced in both houses calling for an investigation of the senatorial primary election. The resolutions were particularly pointed at United States Senator Isaac Stephenson, who, according to his own report, filed with the Secretary of State, expended \$107,000 during the campaign.

**Savannah's Disgraceful Election.**

Savannah—Seven arrests for alleged vote grafting or efforts to buy or sell votes; announcement that Pinkerton detectives have received evidence that will result in many more arrests and a hard all-day struggle for votes marked Savannah's municipal election which, one of the closest in the city's history, gave George W. Tiedeman the mayoralty again by 240 votes. The council is divided between factions. Those who had fights were released on bond.

**Southern Banker Dead.**

Baltimore.—George A. Shmelz of Hampton, Va., one of the leading bankers of the South, died at the Johns Hopkins hospital. Death was due to uremia and followed a sudden relapse. Mr. Shmelz, who was 57 years old, was the head of the Schmelz Brothers' Banking House of Newport News, Va. He was a director of the Bank of Hampton, vice president of the Newport News and Old Point Railway and Electric Company and one of the owners of The Newport News Press.

**1,000,000 Cows Condemned.**

Washington.—Meat inspection by the Department of Agriculture was responsible for the condemnation of 1,000,000 carcasses of beef during the last year, according to the report of Melvin, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry. A standing appropriation of \$3,000,000 annually is set aside for meat inspection. The sum of \$2,940,000 was actually expended in the inspection of establishments in 237 towns. Fewer hogs were killed last year than the previous year.

**Census Cotton Ginning Report.**

Washington.—Cotton of the growth of 1910 ginned prior to January 1, as shown by the late report of the bureau of the census, was 11,087,442 bales compared with 9,647,327 from the growth of 1909 and 12,465,298 from that of 1908. The percentage of the last two crops ginned to January was 95.8 for 1909 and 95.3 for 1908. Round bales included this year are 109,296 compared with 143,949 for 1909 and 230,572 for 1908. Sea island bales included are 82,422 for 1910 as against 89,611 for 1909.

# RESPONSIBILITY FOUND.

Millionaire Says That People Are Blamed to Pay Dividends on Nine Billions of Watered Stock.

Akron, O.—Declaring that excessive freight rates are responsible for the high cost of living, Ohio C. Barber, the millionaire match magnate, has sent a letter to every member of congress demanding reforms.

In addition to the regulation of freight rates, he demands that laws be passed that will effectually limit railroad and industrial capitalization. He declares the freight business of the railroads costs each family \$87 a year. This latter, coupled with the other earnings of the railroads, he asserts, has boosted the average railroad cost per family to \$127 annually.

Barber starts his letter to the congressmen with these three demands: "What is the matter with America? "What is the matter with congress? "Why has the seat of government been transferred to Wall street?"

Continuing, he says: "Personally, I appreciate fully the importance of stability of vested rights in property, corporate or personal. "But I vigorously contend that the commission of excesses in the capitalization of corporate companies forfeits instantly the right to claim fair value for such capitalization in the levying of a tax upon the American public for the payment of dividends upon this watered stock. And in this offense the railroads always have set the pace.

"Conceived in the master minds of Huntington, Morgan, Hill and Harriman, this policy has been worked out to a nicety. These clothed the scheme in the pretty catch phrase of a 'community of interests' and cleverly set about to grab all the through trunk lines of railroad from coast to coast.

"They argued plausibly, and with truth, that these trunk lines were the great arteries which maintained the life of commerce; that they were a necessity for quick transportation. "Approximately nine billions of this 13 billions of railroad capitalization is fictitious; purely and simply watered stock upon which the people of the United States are taxed in railroad rates to maintain the annual dividends.

"Despite this tremendous stock watering, the railway net earnings have advanced steadily and the average dividend rate has more than doubled in the last 15 years.

"In 1894 the dividend rate was 1.66 per cent. Last year it averaged 3.68 per cent and the railroads earned a net income of \$852,153,280.

"And the people paid the freight! "Railroad presidents indignantly deny that freight rates affect the cost of existence. James J. Hill and W. C. Browne declare low acreage production by the farmer is responsible for high prices.

"I am sure that all men of good sense disagree. All seek to assume responsibility. S. R. Guggenheim says it is extravagance on the part of the laborer. Ogden Armour says it is the law of nature.

"This one problem of railroad freight rates is the great economic question of the age. Were it fairly solved all other lines of commerce and trade would soon adjust themselves and a more equitable distribution of the products of business would result.

"What are you going to do about it? "Yours in militant sincerity, (Signed) "O. C. BARBER."

**Ticket Collectors Permanent System.**  
Washington.—The management of the Southern Railway Company has not had under consideration any change of policy with regard to the employment of ticket collectors on its passenger trains. On the other hand, the results that have been obtained are such as fully to warrant the continuation of the system.

**Scales of Justice Unbalanced.**

Newark, N. J.—Mrs. Caroline B. Martin, one of the two surviving sisters held under an indictment charging the murder of Okey W. Snead, whose body was found in a partly furnished house in East Orange, November 29, 1909, pleaded non vult before Judge Ten Eyck in the court of oyer and terminer. This plea was accepted and Mrs. Martin was remanded for sentence. The plea of non vult is an admission of the act without intent of crime.

**Peary Was in Calling Distance.**

Washington.—Hugh C. Mitchell, a skilled computer of the coast and geodetic survey, testified that he had handled Commander Robert E. Peary's observations. Mr. Mitchell said that he had figured that Peary when he made his furthest camp was less than five miles from the Pole and that in his marches on that day of the climax of his trip, he passed within one and one-sixteenth miles of the actual Pole. The committee will soon report.

**Urge Greater Curtailment.**

Atlanta, Ga.—Drastic curtailment in the manufacture of cotton goods until the prices of the manufactured product assume a more correct ratio to the cost of the raw cotton was urged in a resolution adopted by the textile manufacturers' exchange here. More than 2,000,000 spindles in five Southern States and Illinois and Indiana were represented at the meeting. All State organizations also were urged to co-operate in this movement. What will operatives do?

**Rate Advance Postponed Again.**

Washington.—Official announcement was made by Judge Clements, acting chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, at the conclusion of the arguments on the Eastern rate case of the further suspension of the proposed advances of the rates in official classification territory from February 1 until March 15. The suspension was made voluntarily by the carriers in order to afford the commission additional time to discuss and consider the problems presented to it.

# WAGES NOT TOO HIGH

Brandeis Reason Why Rates Should Not Advance.

**HOW TO REDUCE THE EXPENSE.**  
Scientific Management Would Bring Proper Results—Would Save Three Per Cent. of Aggregate Cost—Steel Rails Cost too Much.

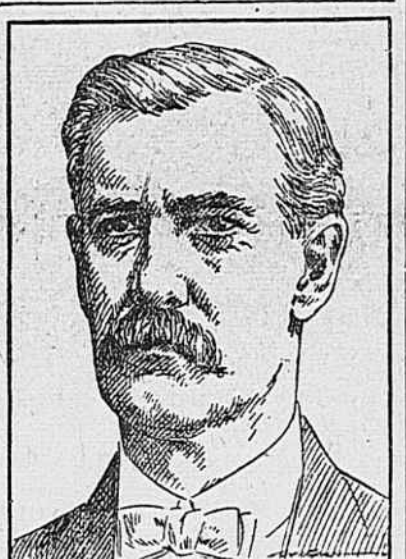
Washington.—"We contend that rates are ample but that the expense of operation is excessive; that wages are not too high, but that, as the management is unscientific, labor, material, equipment and plant fail to give adequate results. We plead for the introduction of scientific management, under which the railroads shall get 100 cents for every dollar expended."

In opening his argument for the shippers of the Atlantic seaboard before the interstate commerce commission, Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston, thus presented the fundamental reason, in his mind, why freight rates should not be advanced as proposed by the railroads.

Co-operation also, in Mr. Brandeis' opinion, would secure reductions in the cost of steel rails, in the price of which, he believes, an enormous saving could be made. He suggested, however, that no effort was being made by the railroads to obtain a reduction in the price of steel rails because of the financial connections of railroad officials with the four great steel companies.

"The economies which would result if all the railroads in the United States introduced scientific management have been estimated at a million dollars a day," said Mr. Brandeis. "This would result in reducing the present operating cost of the railroads an average of 20 per cent."

Mr. Brandeis concluded his argument with the declaration that the railroads of the country were confronted with the greatest opportunity of their existence to increase the efficiency of their labor, equipment and plants. If they should embrace the opportunity they would make for themselves and for the shipping interests of the country and of the world. If they should not the result would be, in response to an irresistible popular clamor and demand, the government ownership of railroads of the United States.



BEURL E. CARROLL, Governor of Iowa.

Des Moines, Iowa.—In his message to the legislature, Governor B. F. Carroll recommends concurrence in the proposed income tax amendment to the federal constitution, an arbitration board for labor disputes and a non-partisan public utilities commission.

**Explosion Kills Five.**

Connellsville, Pa.—Five dead and twelve more or less seriously injured is the result of an explosion of natural gas here. It wrecked a well-fitted five and ten cent store setting fire to and destroying the building and before the flames were checked, damaged nine other structures.

The explosion blew out the front wall of the building, tearing down telephone, telegraph and electric light wires which hung about spluttering and hampering rescue work.

**Seventeen Swallowed by Sea.**

Provincetown.—Seventeen men were drowned in a wreck of three barges of the Reading Railroad tug Lykens, according to officers of three life-saving crews that made a heroic fight to reach them. They declare that there were seven men on one barge and five on each of the other two. The life-savers state that all 17 men of the three crews perished. The life savers declared that there were no more men on the barge.

**Sold His Wife for \$8.00.**

Beverly, N. J.—Some weeks ago Cornelius Pace, of Beverly, decided that he was tired of his wife and, after some negotiations, sold the woman to Joseph Flowers for \$8.00. Mrs. Pace, apparently satisfied, became Flowers' housekeeper. Three days later Pace became tired of being his own cook and endeavored to cancel the trade. He sent the woman back. Pace now proposes to pay \$40 toward a divorce, so his wife might marry Flowers.

**Southern Exploits South's Advantages.**

Washington.—A handsome and well illustrated booklet, descriptive of the agricultural resources and products of Georgia, has just been issued by the Land and Industrial Department of the Southern Railway and the Georgia Southern and Florida Railway, for distribution in the North and West in the work which these railroad companies are doing in the effort to attract desirable settlers to the South through the exploitation of its advantages and opportunities. Other Southern States will follow.

# PEARY AND NORTH POLE.

House Committee Examines the Arctic Explorer—Admits Pole is Lost as Much as Ever.

Washington.—Admitting that the North Pole is just as much lost as ever and that all future attempts to find it must be independent enterprises unaided by his own work, Capt. Robert E. Peary, the Arctic explorer, answered a cross fire of questions at a hearing before the House committee on naval affairs. He told how he wanted the glory of the polar achievement for himself, declining to let any member of his expedition, other than the negro Henson, go on the last dash with him; how his publishing contracts had precluded him from testifying before the committee last spring and how members of his expedition had been prohibited from writing about the trip.

Capt. Peary was asked to throw light on why, as a naval officer, he made no report to the Navy Department. Mr. Roberts asked him if it was not customary for an officer to report on matters for which he was detailed. Captain Peary said he had made some report to the coast and geodetic survey and had advised the Navy Department of that fact. It was his impression that the superintendent of the survey had made a report to the navy. Pressed by Mr. Roberts, Captain Peary said there was a letter of his on file somewhere asking secrecy for his written report to the survey, as to soundings, etc.

"Why, being detailed to get certain information for the government, did you ask the government not to use this information until later?" insisted Mr. Roberts.

"I would rather not give the information except to the committee," replied Captain Peary, who objected to testifying in the presence of news paper representatives. He was given permission to file his reason in writing.

"Why did you not take the white members of your party with you on the final stage of your trip northward, so that there might be credible corroborative evidence?" asked Representative Roberts of Massachusetts.

"In the first place," replied Captain Peary, "I have always made the final spur, with one exception, when Lee was with me, with one man and the Esquimaux, because the man I took with me (Henson) was more effective for combined demands of extended work than any white man. The pole was something to which I have devoted my life, for which I had gone through such hell as I hope no man in this room will ever experience and I did not feel that I should divide it with a young man who had not the right to it that I had."

Captain Peary, replying to repeated questions as to the results of his Arctic trip, said that he had not yet prepared such a chart as would enable any one to follow in his footsteps to the pole, but he "imagined" that he had data by which he could prepare such a chart. He said the position of the North Pole could be determined just the same as the equator, but the trouble was the comparative low altitude of the sun, which never gets higher than 22 1/2 degrees above the horizon. For that reason ordinary observations could not be relied on with accuracy.

**Son Succeeds Father.**

Charleston, W. Va.—Gov. Glasscock has appointed David Elkins to succeed the late Senator Elkins, his father.

He is the eldest son of the late West Virginia statesman.

Mr. Elkins is now in Washington at the home of his mother.

**30 Gallons Buttermilk at Reception.**

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Out of deference to the well-known prohibition scruples of Gov. Lee Cruise, butter-milk was served at the inaugural reception held in his honor here, instead of the customary punch.

Thirty gallons of the beverage was required to supply the crowd which streamed through the reception rooms to shake hands with the new Governor. Governor Cruise attended the ball, but did not wear a dress suit. His only concession in the matter of dress was wearing a frock coat.

**About \$45,000,000 More Pensions.**

Washington.—The house of representatives has passed the Sulloway general pension bill, which grants pensions ranging from \$12 to \$36 a month to all soldiers who served 90 days in the United States army in the Civil war, or 60 days in the Mexican war, and who have reached the age of 62 years. The bill adds about \$45,000,000 to the pension roll. This amount will bring the total pension appropriation to an enormous figure. It continues to grow.

**Population Figures for Georgia.**

Washington.—Georgia's municipalities showing a population in excess of 5,000 made an average increase of over 48 per cent. during the last ten years. Statistics of the thirteenth census indicate that they contributed 39 per cent of the State's total increase in population of 392,790. This leaves 61 per cent. as the part of the increase contributed by the rural districts.

The number of cities in 1900 having more than 5,000 was 13, while 1910 shows 23, an increase of 10.

**Pomerene Succeeds Senator Dick.**

Columbus, O.—In spite of the bitterness of the late Democratic senatorial campaign, the victor, Lieutenant Governor Atlee Pomerene, was elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature by the vote of every Democratic member of that body. In the Senate Lieutenant-Governor Pomerene received nineteen votes, and in the House seventy votes. He will succeed Senator Charles Dick.

# THIS GOOD NEWS.

Food Products Have Dropped Eggs, Butter and Poultry.

**IN COLD STORAGE FOR YEARS.**  
Overstocked is the Cause—Produce in Cold Storage Five Years—5,000,000 Pounds Butter to Go—Commission Men Heavy Losers.

Chicago.—Millions of pounds of butter, eggs, cheese and poultry held in cold storage warehouses here will be thrown on the market before May 1 and a general tumbling of food prices is expected at once, according to commission merchants.

Numerous Chicago commission men are said to be facing failure as a result of their efforts to maintain an artificial price on the necessities of life. The inability further to uphold the price is said to be due to a combination of circumstances, chief of which are the open winter of 1911 and the banner crops of 1910.

Three commission men failed in the last week as a result, it is said, of holding great quantities of butter, which they purchased at an average price of 31 cents a pound and now are unable to market for more than 27 or 28 cents a pound.

While the wholesale prices of butter and eggs have dropped within the last few weeks, there has as yet been no decline in the retail prices. Some of the produce which now is to be unloaded on a falling market has been in warehouses for as long as five years. By means of the cold storage houses, commission men have been able to maintain an artificial price not only to consumer, but to the producer, it is said.

Thirty-two warehouses are said to have forty-four million pounds of butter, eggs and poultry.

The increased sale of oleomargarine is given as an added cause of the situation that the commission men now find themselves facing. Thousands of consumers, unable to pay the price at which butter has been held, have become users of oleomargarine, according to information gathered here by dealers.

Butter is six cents a pound lower wholesale than it was a year ago and is selling to grocers at the lowest figure in five years.

New York.—Commission men in New York announce the same conditions in the trade as outlined in the Chicago dispatches. The whole salers were emphatic in their statements that substantial reductions would be made and they wanted the news made public in order that the consumer might demand corresponding cuts from his dealer. In other words, they feared that the retail men, although buying from jobber at cheaper rates, would maintain their prices to customers.

According to the jobbers, the freshest eggs should sell here at from 33 to 35 cents a dozen as against from 50 to 55 cents last week. The finest grades of butter, they said should bring from 33 to 35 cents a pound, as compared with 50 to 51 cents last week.

Kansas City.—"There has been no decrease in prices of meats or provisions so far as I know, and the price of meat promises to increase soon," said a leading packer, who asked regarding a reported change in food prices. He also said that none of the packing companies had any surplus of live stock and the prices which were strong last week would probably be higher during the coming weeks.

**To Probe Naval Hoodoo.**

Washington.—Officers of the chief engineer's office of the Navy Department are preparing to make an investigation of the unprecedented series of accidents which have occurred to naval vessels the past week, crippling four vessels. The battleship fleet lost two, the South Carolina and the Michigan; the battleship fleet lost two, the South Carolina and the Michigan; the battleship fleet lost two, the South Carolina and the Michigan; the battleship fleet lost two, the South Carolina and the Michigan.

**White Men Attack Negro Minstrels.**

Benton, Ark.—One negro man was killed, and one negro man and two negro women were injured in a race riot here following a performance by negro minstrels from New Orleans. The performers en route to their boarding house were attacked by a party of 15 or 20 unidentified white men. Mayor M. H. Holliman has called on all law-abiding citizens to assist in running down the perpetrators of what he terms "a crime that has disgraced the community."