

## MANY LIVES LOST.

Millions of Tons of Rock Crush the Sleeping Victims.

## A TOWN WIPED OFF THE MAP.

Thunderous Shock When the Great Slide Occurred. Women and Children Killed in the Twinkling of an Eye.

A dispatch from Vancouver, British Columbia, says the little town of Frank, situated at the foot hills, on the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains, was overwhelmed with disaster about 4.30 o'clock Wednesday morning. What was apparently volcanic eruption on the top of Turtle mountain, overlooking the town, scattered and immense quantity of rock and debris over the town, stopping a mine, imprisoning the miners, crushing a number of houses and killing 112 people. The entire top of Turtle mountain was scattered over the sleeping village of Frank. Immense pieces of rock, thrown high in the air, and descending, crushed in the roofs of houses and stopped up the mouth of the Frank mine.

**HOUSES CRUSHED.**  
Most of the buildings in the town were destroyed and many of the houses were crushed like egg shells and their inhabitants instantly killed. The earth was opened by a gigantic fissure; three-quarters of a mile long. The Old Man river, which runs through the town, was completely dammed up and the railroad track was rendered impassable for a distance of two miles. The number of known dead is now placed at 112. Of these 18 men are working in the mine, 13 miners, imprisoned outside the mine, were killed by flying debris, and 82 men, women and children were crushed to death by the flying rock as they lay asleep in their beds. The list of those killed is not yet obtainable. About 60 of the dead are said to be women and children.

**MILLIONS OF TONS.**  
Half the inhabitants of the town awakened to a realization of the impending danger, when from the top of Turtle mountain, overlooking the settlement, millions of tons of rock were hurled.

The Frank mines, operated by the French Canadian Coal company across the river from the town, were seen to be buried under hundreds of feet of rock just as the morning light was breaking. Inside of five minutes from the first thunderous shock and before half of the town realized what had happened, a small force of men had started to the relief of the miners, despite the great risk they ran of being buried under the rocks, which were still being precipitated from the lofty mountain top. The volunteer relief force was unable to get into the mine, but managed to get near enough to determine that not a man at the workings had escaped death. Many had been fearfully mangled. The disaster was merciful to those men who were employed above ground, in that they must have been killed instantly, while those men in the workings of the mines may yet be alive if they have air to breathe. If all the air shafts to the mine were closed up under that awful avalanche, all the men must have died Wednesday afternoon.

The disaster was not confined to the vicinity of the mine alone, for many of the dwelling houses, for many of the houses were demolished by the falling of rock. Some of the occupants of these houses escaped death, but many others were instantly killed. It is conservatively estimated that the loss of life will exceed 100 and the latest returns place the number of dead at 112. When reports concerning the magnitude of the disaster and details concerning it commencing to come in from reliable sources, it was discovered that the earth opened for three-quarters of a mile and many feet in width and that the whole northern face of Turtle mountain slipped from its place.

**A TERRIFIC SHOCK.**  
The shock resultant upon the precipitation of the millions of tons of rock into the valley, while only a few of the houses, shook the foundations of a majority of the dwellings in the town, so that they are unsafe to live in, and many hundreds of people will have to live in the open or under such temporary shelter as may be procurable. The railroad track for a distance of two miles or more east of the station is covered with from 10 to 40 feet of rock and the telegraph wires are down. All communication is being conducted over one wire running west, and this one line is blocked by private messages and inquiries from the outside, so that it is only with the greatest difficulty that press matters can be sent out. At dusk Wednesday the rock was still being thrown on the town from Turtle mountain, and it is impossible to venture within half a mile of the mine workings. It is now certain that 18 men are buried in the workings. All hope for them has been abandoned. All hope for them has been abandoned. The streets are crowded with the relatives and friends of those known to be entombed. The women are behaving in a most heroic manner. There is no explanation for the continued upheaval of rock. The eruptive influences seem to centre at the crown of Turtle mountain.

**THREATENED WITH FLOOD.**  
Overwhelmed by countless tons of rock the little mining town of Frank, in southwestern Alberta, is threatened with complete destruction by flood. Old Man's river, which flows through the centre of the town, is dammed up by the falling rocks to the height of nearly 100 feet and the entire valley above the town is flooded for miles. A big body of water is pressing against the dam, the only protection for the town of Frank now has unless the river shall find another channel. Should the impromptu dam

## A GOOD SPEECH

Made at a Democratic Harmony Gathering in Brooklyn.

## THE DEMOCRACY OF THE WEST

Was the Subject Discussed by Ex-Congressman Chas. A. Towne, a Republican Who Turned Democrat.

**FIFTEEN MINERS ESCAPED.**  
Most of the men imprisoned in the mine, whose death at first seemed certain, got out alive late Wednesday afternoon. There were 17 men in the mine. Two died from suffocation, but the other 15 worked their way out. The rescuing party above ground despaired of saving the entombed miners, for the entrance was blocked by immense piles of broken rocks. The miners within, however, found an exit where there was less rock and after cutting their way through a mass of debris all but two emerged from the mine uninjured. One of the imprisoned who so narrowly escaped death went home after emerging from the mine and found his house destroyed and his wife and six children dead. There is now plenty of air in the mine and the inside workings are intact.

**THE CAUSE EXPLAINED.**  
A special from Frank estimates the total number of dead at 95. The latest theory as to the cause of the disaster is that it was due to a rock slide which carried the top of Turtle mountain down upon the village below. It is now thought that was supposed to be the smoke of a volcano was dust and that the continued fall of small bits of rock during the day was merely the aftermath of the original rock slide. A repetition of the calamity is now considered unlikely.

**Riot on a Boat.**  
A dispatch from Beaufort to The State says the steamer Clayton left Savannah early Wednesday morning with a negro excursion for Daufuskie island. When near the land a row was started between several negroes, which resulted in the killing of a negro named Ingram by Jim Thomas, alias Chinaman Jim, another negro. Five other negroes have been arrested as accessories. Thomas escaped from the boat, but afterwards gave himself up. The fight was begun by Thomas shooting a negro woman through the nose and when Ingram endeavored to defend her, Thomas shot him three times, killing Ingram almost instantly. Provided with a warrant from Magistrate T. G. White, Sheriff Porter left Beaufort Wednesday afternoon for Savannah in response to a notification from the Savannah police authorities that all the negroes were in custody. They will be brought here for preliminary trial.

**Woman President of a Bank.**  
The town of Lafayette, Colo., enjoys the distinction of having a bank presided over by a woman. The president of this bank is Mrs. Mary A. Miller, and she is said to be the only woman bank president in the country. She is practically owner as well as manager. The offices in the institution are kept in the family, for Mrs. Miller's son, George, is vice president, her son, James, cashier and his wife, Elizabeth, assistant cashier and paying teller. Mrs. Miller moved into Colorado with her husband in 1893, traveling by ox team and taking into the state the first threshing machine. Mr. Miller died in 1878. When coal was discovered on her land in 1887 Mrs. Miller became a rich woman. She leases the mines to the operators and invests her large revenues through her bank. Mrs. Miller is regarded as the foremost business woman in the state.

**The Inevitable Country Boy.**  
A glance at a list of the great men of the big cities of the United States will prove beyond a doubt that the country-bred boy is far superior to the city-bred cousin in point of business and professional ability and general capacity. Many reasons are advanced for the success of the country boy in the large cities, but the one that seems to hit the nail on the head is that the youngster of the provinces is taught to work, and by this is meant a good and honest day's work, one of twelve hours. He is a stickler, too, who is willing to start in at the bottom, and when you find a country boy who is a worker and a stickler, he is invincible. You can't keep him down.

**The Work of Ghouts.**  
At Indianapolis, Ind., workmen engaged in digging into the cellar of the Central College Buildings are finding bodies by the dozens. This college was mixed up in the operations of the Cantrell gang of ghouts. The college was searched at the time of the arrest of the ghouts, it being known that many stolen bodies were secreted. The police could not find them at the time, and it now develops that they were buried far under ground in the cellar of the college. The body of an old woman was uncovered Wednesday morning in a good state of preservation.

**Brier Gets There.**  
Charleston has been afflicted with another negro official, this time in the person of J. A. Brier, who has been appointed by United States Marshal Adams to be a bailiff of the court, succeeding a very competent and obliging white man, Capt. Isaac H. Dazett. Brier took charge of his office Monday. The appointment of Brier makes two negro bailiffs of the federal court.

**A Warning.**  
When soldiers camped in Greenville a young soldier by the name of Hettlinger married Adèle Grace Kettle aged 14. Her parents objected and took the girl home. The soldier has now become Captain Charles H. Hettlinger, military instructor at South Jersey Institute, N. J. He now asks for a divorce on the ground of desertion. Those foolish girls bring about much trouble by their indiscretions in marrying.

## THE WHOLE TRUTH.

The Awful Disgrace to the American Arm Told by

## THE COMMANDER OF THE ARMY.

An Awful Story of Murder, Torture, Extortion and Unnecessary Cruelty in the Philippines Islands.

The extended report of Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles concerning his observations in the Philippines, was made public last week by the war department. It is dated Feb. 19, 1903, and covers all features of his trip through the islands, together with his recommendations.

General Miles describes a visit to Lipa, where, he says, a party of citizens, headed by the acting president, met him and stated that they desired to make complaint of harsh treatment of the people of that community, saying that they had been concentrated in towns and had suffered great indignities, "that fifteen of their people had been tortured by what is known as the water torture, and that one man, a highly respected citizen, aged 55 years, named Vicente Luna, while suffering from the effects of the torture and unconscious, was dragged from his house, which had been set on fire, and burned to death. They stated that these atrocities were committed by a company of scouts under command of Lieutenant Hennessy, and that their people had been crowded into towns, 600 being confined to one building."

A doctor of the party said he was ready to testify that some of the 600 died from suffocation.

**SIMILAR ATROCITIES.**  
General Miles then refers to other cases, saying that on the island of Cebu, it was reported and published in November, 1902, that two officers, Captain Samuels, Forty-fourth Infantry, United States volunteers, and Lieut. Peeter, Nineteenth Infantry, had committed similar atrocities against the people of that island. It is also reported that at Laog, on the island of Luzon, two natives were whipped to death. At Tacloban, Leyte, it was reported that Major Glenn ordered Lieut. Caulfield, Philippine Scouts, to take eight prisoners out into the country and that if they did not guide him to the camp of the insurgent garrison, he was not to bring them back. It was stated that the men were taken out and that they either died or could not do as directed. One of the men who had a son among the scouts, was spared, but the others were shot or bayoneted to death, some being in a kneeling position at that time.

**THE PRIESTS TORTURED.**  
At Calbayog, Samar, it was reported that several men in that district had been subjected to water cure. I saw three men who had been subjected to this treatment. One was the president of the town, Mr. Rosales, who showed me long, deep scars on his arm, which, he said, were caused by the cords with which he was bound, cutting into his flesh.

"The second man was named Jose Borgia and the third was Padre Jose Diaz, who stated that he was one of the priests who had been subjected to torture by the troops under command of Lieut. Gaujot, Tenth cavalry; that his front teeth had been knocked out, which was apparent; that he was otherwise maltreated, and robbed of \$300. It was stated that these priests were taken out to be killed and were saved only by the prompt action of Major Carrington, First infantry, who sent out for them.

"Lieut. Gaujot was tried, pleaded guilty, and was given the trivial sentence of three months' suspension from command, forfeiting \$50 per month for the same period. His pleading guilty prevented all the facts and circumstances being developed.

**SHOT OUT BOTH EYES.**  
H. H. Haas, assistant surgeon in the United States navy, attempted suicide at a hotel at Staunton, Va., Wednesday by shooting. The ball entered the right temple and lodged in the left, near the surface, destroying both eyes. He was conscious when found and asked for his pistol to finish the job. He left several letters to friends, also a request to notify H. H. Haas, lawyer, Staunton, Va., that his brother was dead. His reason for "Am in trouble, want to die." His condition is very critical. Haas was on a furlough, his station being Portsmouth, Va.

**The Ideal Man.**  
Madam Sarah Grand talks contemptuously of "Mere Man." Not so, however, a St. Paul club woman, who responded to the toast. "The Ideal Man" at a recent club function. She said: "Man is too capable. He is the paragon of animals. On his own ground he surpasses the lion in magnanimity, the fox in acumen, the parrot in repartee, the monkey in versatility, the ant in thrift, the flesh in self control, the spider in all that goes to make up a valued member of society. I dare say that, if the facts were known, man is more of an absolute success than the mule."

**Fatally Burned.**  
A dispatch from Belton to The State says Mrs. Stuart, a lady living in the mill village, was a fatally burned Thursday. It seems that while she was cooking dinner a fire brand dropped from the stove unattended and set her clothing afire. She was horribly burned from head to foot before assistance could reach her. She is still living but is expected to die at any moment.

**A Fatal Fall.**  
At Monchester, N. H., Wilbert R. Hamlin, a painter, jumped up on some staging 50 feet above the ground in order to test it Wednesday morning. The staging broke and Hamlin was precipitated to the sidewalk. He struck on his head and was killed instantly.

**Mangled Under Car Wheels.**  
A dispatch from Charleston to The State says H. S. Jones of Columbia fell off an Atlantic Coast line train Wednesday night near Magnolia, and his arm was so badly mangled by the wheels passing over it that the member was amputated early Thursday morning at the city hospital. Jones had been in Charleston for several days and was on his way to Laes preliminary to returning to Columbia. He is unable to say how he fell from the car or tell anything about it.

## HE KILLED TWO.

A special to the Augusta Chronicle says a double murder occurred at a negro church three miles from Talbotton, Ga., on Tuesday of last week. Judge Mahone, Pete Harvey, Shep Veasy and John Mahone were playing craps near the church, a dispute arose, John Mahone, the father-in-law of Judge Mahone, requested Judge to help him and Harvey, which he did. Both negroes escaped, but John Mahone was arrested Tuesday and placed in the Talbotton jail. Judge Mahone is still at large and is thought to be in Atlanta.

**Three to Hang.**  
For the first time in the history of the state of Tennessee three negro brothers have been sentenced to hang the same day for the same crime, which was murder. John, Pete and Clay Johnson were sentenced by Judge Taylor to be hanged May 29. The crime was committed in the Needmore vicinity Oct. 1. A negro festival was in progress and Oscar Redmond, colored, was engaged to keep the peace. The Johnson brothers attended the festival and raised a disturbance. Redmond attempted to quiet them when they killed him.

**A Bank Robbed.**  
A special from La Grange, N. C., says: The safe of Rouse Bros., bankers, was blown open after midnight Wednesday night and about \$3,500 taken by burglars, who effected their escape. There were six men in the gang and it is believed they left in a stolen rig, owned by Dr. J. M. Hodges. While operations were in progress Prentiss Wooten, who rooms across the street, put his head out of the window, but a bullet from the burglars forced him to take cover. Bloodhounds have been sent for.

**THE ORDER HE GAVE.**  
"I found that with certain officers the impression prevails that such acts were justifiable and I felt it my duty, in order to correct such erroneous and dangerous impression, and to prevent the possibility of such acts being committed in the future, which must impair the good name of American arms and bring discredit to our service for all time, to direct that any orders or circulars of personal instruction which would inspire or encourage any act of cruelty be annulled."

Gen. Miles directs attention to the acts of reconcentration by General Bell and claims that they were in direct violation of the law. He says the law was also violated in handling and buying large quantities of rice which was sold at a profit. The people who were in the reconcentration camp, says General Miles, were "considered prisoners of war, but were compelled to buy food from those who held them

at a large profit." General Miles characterizes this as unprecedented.

**AS TO THE MOROS.**  
Of the Moros General Miles says: "The problem of reducing or controlling these people in case of continued hostilities does not appear to be a difficult one. They are very poorly armed, and have no means of standing our mountain artillery and field mortars. Their forts possess but slight resisting power and can easily be destroyed by modern artillery."

Of the roads to Lake Lanao, he says: "At the time of my visit there were 600 of our men at work on this road. The heat was intense, and there were at the time seventy men sick and some 200 men on sick report. Unless there should be some great military necessity—and I know of none—this work should not be performed by troops. There appeared to be very dissatisfaction and just ground for complaint."

The general condition of the troops in the archipelago was creditable to themselves and to the country. The officers and soldiers made a good appearance.

"The effect of the climate is a most serious detriment to the service. The men go there in perfect health and in the prime of manhood, but as a body are seriously affected in the course of two or three years service. Very few escape, but the majority are debilitated."

**MILITARY STATIONS.**  
"As the military stations, with but few exceptions, are very remote, and the troops are required to be in communities that are neither beneficial nor congenial to them, the service is depressing, and to some extent, has a demoralizing effect. During visits to the garrisons, it so happened that I did not see a single soldier under the influence of liquor. As the result of my observations, it is my judgment that the discontinuance of the liquor feature of the canteen has been beneficial. Temptation was removed from the immediate presence of the young men of the army and they are less likely to indulge in liquor."

"The number of troops that will be required to occupy the Philippine islands is still problematical. While it is claimed that the people are pacified, evidences of hostility toward American sovereignty are apparent. The newspapers published in both Spanish and English contain almost daily accounts of hostilities, depredations or disturbances of the peace. Against these armed bands the civil government is employing the constabulary, a force of about 6,000."

"I found a large proportion of the troops occupying church property, monasteries, colleges and convents. This I believe to be entirely wrong, and it should be discontinued without delay."

"While the supplies as a rule, have been abundant and of good quality, there is, in my opinion, too much cold storage meat used for the good of the troops. Its constant use becomes very distasteful, and in the opinion of many eminent physicians, it is not the most healthful."

General Miles says the Philippine islands are as defenseless today as they were five years ago and renews his recommendation that at least one regiment be stationed there, fortified beyond the possibility of capture by any foreign fleet or force.

"In my journeys through the archipelago I was frequently appealed to aid in assisting the people to obtain a food supply, of which they will be in great need in the near future. I do not think there is today a people so severely afflicted as the eight million of inhabitants of this archipelago. Pestilence has prevailed, having been in some districts a serious scourge. In the report of the death of nearly 75,000 people, while it is estimated that the number not reported is fully as large."

## GEN. MILES PLAN.

He Says Good Roads Should be Made With Public Money as

## WATERWAYS HAVE BEEN MADE.

Bryan Receives an Ovation and Tells Why the Farmer is Entitled to Good Public Highways.

The International Good Roads Convention met in St. Louis on Monday of last week. Senator Latimer of this State addressed the convention on the first day. The next day Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who is president of National Highway commission, made an address on "Military Roads and National Aid." He said, in part: "Our government has expended \$500,000 for the improvement of harbors and waterways and now the attention of the public is being called to our postal roads and avenues of communication. It is most useful and important to all our people."

"If such expenditures of the national treasure have been made in the past for the development of railroads and waterways, is it not now a most appropriate time that the improvement of our roads should receive national attention and governmental aid?"

Ex-Governor Hogg of Texas pointed out the necessity for good roads, which, he believed could be secured only through the aid of the national government. He spoke of the insular policy of the government and said if some of the money that is being squandered in the Philippines could be used here in the improvement of highways, our roads would be in far better condition.

**BRYAN RECEIVES AN OVATION.**  
Wm. J. Bryan spoke at the afternoon session, receiving an ovation. He said, in part: "The expenditure of money for the permanent improvement of the common roads can be defended, first as a matter of justice to the people who live in the country; second, as a matter of advantage to the people who do not live in the country, and third, on the ground that the welfare of the nation depends that the comforts of country life shall, as far as possible, keep pace with the comforts of city life."

"It is a well known fact, or a fact easily ascertained, that the people in the country while paying their full share of county, State and federal taxes, receive as a rule only the general benefits of government, while the people of the cities have in addition to the protection afforded by the government, the advantage arising from the expenditure of public moneys in their midst."

"The improvement of the country roads can be justified also on the ground that the farmer, the first and most important of the producers of wealth, ought to be in a position to hold his crop and market it at the most favorable opportunity, whereas at present he is virtually under compulsion to sell it as soon as it is matured because the roads may become impassable any time during the fall, winter or spring. Instead of being his own warehouseman, the farmer is compelled to employ middlemen and share with them the profit upon his labor. The farmer has a right to insist upon roads that will enable him to go to town, to church, to his school house and to the homes of his neighbors, as occasion may require, and with the extension of rural delivery he has an additional need for good roads in order that he may be kept in communication with the outside world."

**PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SPEAKS.**  
Immediately upon the arrival of President Roosevelt in St. Louis on Wednesday he was driven to the Good Road Convention. The military companies and a platoon of police had been waiting two blocks away, and as soon as the president's carriages appeared a slower march was taken up to cover the three miles to Odeon hall. People were congregating along the streets and wildly cheered as the president passed. He continually doffed his hat in acknowledgment. The hall was packed with a crowd, which had been waiting patiently for hours. The president spoke of good roads in tones which showed, as well as his words, that he was thoroughly in sympathy with the object of the associations. "Roads," he declared, "tell the greatness of a nation. The influence of the nations which have evened out the road builders has been evanescent. Rome, the most powerful of the older civilizations, left her impress on literature and speech; she changed the boundaries of nations, but plainer than anything else left to remind us of the Roman civilization are the Roman roads." At this point in the president's speech the crowd rose and cheered, waving handkerchiefs and hats. The president declared that good roads probably were the greatest agency for regulating the flow from the country to the city of young men and young women.

**A Mail Carriers Gan.**  
A special to the Spartanburg Journal says the attorney-general has had a question submitted to him of considerable interest. A rural mail route carrier wants to know whether if he carries a pistol he must carry one of the statutory size, which must be 20 inches long and weigh not less than three pounds. He says he doesn't want to violate the state law, but does not want to carry such a heavy gun. No opinion has been rendered yet on the question.

**Postoffice Robbers Convicted.**  
Thomas Hamilton, William Oliver and J. A. Bird, charged with breaking into the postoffice at Aunon, near Pendleton, on the 2nd of February, and also with breaking into the postoffice at Iva, Anderson county, on the 3rd of February, 1903, were convicted of the charge in the United States Court on Wednesday and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

## ONE CENT A MILE.

This is the Rate to Attend the Confederate Reunion.

## GEN. MILES PLAN.

He Says Good Roads Should be Made With Public Money as

The Columbia State says the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce Friday received official announcement from Chairman Joseph Richardson of the Southeastern Passenger association of the rate of the Confederate reunion which opens here on 12th inst. A cent-a-mile rate is named. Mr. Richardson writes: "Please note that tickets will be sold May 11, 12 and for morning trains of the 13th, and are limited for return to May 16, 1903. A statement from the Chamber of Commerce says: "This means a rate of 1 cent a mile traveled, plus 25 cents for the round trip—minimum rate of 50 cents—from all points in South Carolina and from Augusta, Ga. It also means that tickets will be sold on May 11 and 12 and for trains scheduled to arrive during the forenoon of May 13. The following will be the rates applying at the principal points named for the round trip: Allendale.....\$1.70 Anderson.....2.50 Augusta, Ga.....1.90 Barwell.....1.50 Blacksburg.....2.70 Calhoun Falls.....2.70 Camden......90 Carlisle.....1.30 Catawba.....1.95 Charleston.....2.85 Cheraw.....2.00 Chester.....1.55 Clinton.....1.55 Denmark.....1.25 Fairlee.....1.80 Greenville.....2.50 Greenwood.....1.95 Hardeeville.....1.85 Lancaster.....1.70 Laurens.....1.75 Newberry.....1.10 Orangeburg.....2.25 Prosperity.....1.00 Rock Hill.....1.95 Spartanburg.....2.15 Sumter.....1.10 Yemassee.....2.35 Yorkville.....2.00

The people of Columbia is going to give the old soldiers a big time and all of them should go to the reunion.

**A DISASTROUS BLAZE.**  
Eleven Mules, Barnes and Stables Goes Up in Smoke.  
The Charleston Post says fire swept the barn and stables of Mr. John N. Vorhees Thursday night in St. Andrews, where he conducts a large truck farm. The barn, containing a lot of truck, the stables and about eleven mules, were consumed by the flames. By heroic work, two mules, a horse and a wagon were saved. The loss is not known, but it is supposed it will be several thousand dollars.

The particulars of the fire are meager and the only information that could be learned was received over the telephone from the Horres farm, some distance from Mr. Vorhees' place. Mr. Vorhees, when notified of the fire early Friday morning, left the Argyle Hotel, where he boards, immediately for his farm, and up to late hour Friday afternoon he had not returned to the city.

The fire occurred Thursday night about 10 o'clock. When discovered, it had gained considerable headway and all efforts to save the property by residents of St. Andrews was without avail. It is understood that a large amount of vegetables, consisting of beans, potatoes and peas, which had been stored in the barn Thursday afternoon, were lost in the fire. The truck had just been gathered for shipment to Northern markets.

Mr. Vorhees' farm is one of the best known in this State. It is in a high state of cultivation and a model of neatness. His farm is often visited by tourists who come to Charleston in the spring. It is believed that the property was partially covered by insurance.

**Forest Fires Raging.**  
A dispatch from Bradford, Pa., says the worst forest fires in the history of this section of Pennsylvania are raging tonight, and a million dollars worth of property has been destroyed. The forests have been ablaze for the past week, but the fires were kept under control by large gangs of men until Friday morning, when a stiff southeast gale sprang up and fanned the smoldering embers into a roaring mass of flame. Watsonville, ten miles south of Bradford, is reported as being destroyed and it is feared that a number of lives have been lost. The last word from there was received at 2 o'clock and at that time the fire was on all sides of the place and the people were fearful of being burned to death as there was no avenue of escape. That was the last word from that quarter. All wires are down in that direction. At Simpson, where the forest is thick and a large number of oil wells are located, the fire was very fierce. On both sides of the railroad the woods were a mass of flames and swept over an area of two miles, talking everything in their path. The people of the town were rescued by a special train being run as far as Davis City and brought to that city this evening. The town was destroyed.

**Massacre Ordered.**  
It is claimed that the Sultan of Turkey recently summoned the Kurd chiefs in Asia Minor to Constantinople and instructed them to recommence the Armenian massacres which were the sensation of the civilized world half a dozen years ago. The Sultan's idea is that bloodshed on a large scale in Armenia would distract attention from Macedonia and relieve pressure on European Turkey. Armenia massacres have already occurred in the districts of Van, Yaspoukan, Musha and Sassum. In a fight near Van, the Armenians fought the Kurds fiercely and as a result 200 were killed and several hundred wounded, many of the casualties being Kurds.

**Fatally Burned.**  
A dispatch from Belton to The State says Mrs. Stuart, a lady living in the mill village, was a fatally burned Thursday. It seems that while she was cooking dinner a fire brand dropped from the stove unattended and set her clothing afire. She was horribly burned from head to foot before assistance could reach her. She is still living but is expected to die at any moment.

**A Fatal Fall.**  
At Monchester, N. H., Wilbert R. Hamlin, a painter, jumped up on some staging 50 feet above the ground in order to test it Wednesday morning. The staging broke and Hamlin was precipitated to the sidewalk. He struck on his head and was killed instantly.

**Mangled Under Car Wheels.**  
A dispatch from Charleston to The State says H. S. Jones of Columbia fell off an Atlantic Coast line train Wednesday night near Magnolia, and his arm was so badly mangled by the wheels passing over it that the member was amputated early Thursday morning at the city hospital. Jones had been in Charleston for several days and was on his way to Laes preliminary to returning to Columbia. He is unable to say how he fell from the car or tell anything about it.

**THE ORDER HE GAVE.**  
"I found that with certain officers the impression prevails that such acts were justifiable and I felt it my duty, in order to correct such erroneous and dangerous impression, and to prevent the possibility of such acts being committed in the future, which must impair the good name of American arms and bring discredit to our service for all time, to direct that any orders or circulars of personal instruction which would inspire or encourage any act of cruelty be annulled."

Gen. Miles directs attention to the acts of reconcentration by General Bell and claims that they were in direct violation of the law. He says the law was also violated in handling and buying large quantities of rice which was sold at a profit. The people who were in the reconcentration camp, says General Miles, were "considered prisoners of war, but were compelled to buy food from those who held them

## GEN. MILES PLAN.

He Says Good Roads Should be Made With Public Money as

## WATERWAYS HAVE BEEN MADE.

Bryan Receives an Ovation and Tells Why the Farmer is Entitled to Good Public Highways.

The International Good Roads Convention met in St. Louis on Monday of last week. Senator Latimer of this State addressed the convention on the first day. The next day Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who is president of National Highway commission, made an address on "Military Roads and National Aid." He said, in part: "Our government has expended \$500,000 for the improvement of harbors and waterways and now the attention of the public is being called to our postal roads and avenues of communication. It is most useful and important to all our people."

"If such expenditures of the national treasure have been made in the past for the development of railroads and waterways, is it not now a most appropriate time that the improvement of our roads should receive national attention and governmental aid?"

Ex-Governor Hogg of Texas pointed out the necessity for good roads, which, he believed could be secured only through the aid of the national government. He spoke of the insular policy of the government and said if some of the money that is being squandered in the Philippines could be used here in the improvement of highways, our roads would be in far better condition.

**BRYAN RECEIVES AN OVATION.**  
Wm. J. Bryan spoke at the afternoon session, receiving an ovation. He said, in part: "The expenditure of money for the permanent improvement of the common roads can be defended, first as a matter of justice to the people who live in the country; second, as a matter of advantage to the people who do not live in the country, and third, on the ground that the welfare of the nation depends that the comforts of country life shall, as far as possible, keep pace with the comforts of city life."

"It is a well known fact, or a fact easily ascertained, that the people in the country while paying their full share of county, State and federal taxes, receive as a rule only the general benefits of government, while the people of the cities have in addition to the protection afforded by the government, the advantage arising from the expenditure of public moneys in their midst."

"The improvement of the country roads can be justified also on the ground that the farmer, the first and most important of the producers of wealth, ought to be in a position to hold his crop and market it at the most favorable opportunity, whereas at present he is virtually under compulsion to sell it as soon as it is matured because the roads may become impassable any time during the fall, winter or spring. Instead of being his own warehouseman, the farmer is compelled to employ middlemen and share with them the profit upon his labor. The farmer has a right to insist upon roads that will enable him to go to town, to church, to his school house and to the homes of his neighbors, as occasion may require, and with the extension of rural delivery he has an additional need for good roads in order that he may be kept in communication with the outside world."

**PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SPEAKS.**  
Immediately upon the arrival of President Roosevelt in St. Louis on Wednesday he was driven to the Good Road Convention. The military companies and a platoon of police had been waiting two blocks away, and as soon as the president's carriages appeared a slower march was taken up to cover the three miles to Odeon hall. People were congregating along the streets and wildly cheered as the president passed. He continually doffed his hat in acknowledgment. The hall was packed with a crowd, which had been waiting patiently for hours. The president spoke of good roads in tones which showed, as well as his words, that he was thoroughly in sympathy with the object of the associations. "Roads," he declared, "tell the greatness of a nation. The influence of the nations which have evened out the road builders has been evanescent. Rome, the most powerful of the older civilizations, left her impress on literature and speech; she changed the boundaries of nations, but plainer than anything else left to remind us of the Roman civilization are the Roman roads." At this point in the president's speech the crowd rose and cheered, waving handkerchiefs and hats. The president declared that good roads probably were the greatest agency for regulating the flow from the country to the city of young men and young women.

**A Mail Carriers Gan.**  
A special to the Spartanburg Journal says the attorney-general has had a question submitted to him of considerable interest. A rural mail route carrier wants to know whether if he carries a pistol he must carry one of the statutory size, which must be 20 inches long and weigh not less than three pounds. He says he doesn't want to violate the state law, but does not want to carry such a heavy gun. No opinion has been rendered yet on the question.

**Postoffice Robbers Convicted.**  
Thomas Hamilton, William Oliver and J. A. Bird, charged with breaking into the postoffice at Aunon, near Pendleton, on the 2nd of February, and also with breaking into the postoffice at Iva, Anderson county, on the 3rd of February, 1903, were convicted of the charge in the United States Court on Wednesday and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

**Fatally Burned.**  
A dispatch from Belton to The State says Mrs. Stuart, a lady living in the mill village, was a fatally burned Thursday. It seems that while she was cooking dinner a fire brand dropped from the stove unattended and set her clothing afire. She was horribly burned from head to foot before assistance could reach her. She is still living but is expected to die at any moment.

**A Fatal Fall.**  
At Monchester, N. H., Wilbert R. Hamlin, a painter, jumped up on some staging 50 feet above the ground in order to test it Wednesday morning. The staging broke and Hamlin was precipitated to the sidewalk. He struck on his head and was killed instantly.