

## WILL COME SOON

Wireless Station Will Be Established in Several Cities

## IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The United States Wireless Telegraph Company Begins Work Upon the Great Inland Southern Extension of Its Commercial Dispatch System—Instruments Ordered.

The January number of The Aerogram, a magazine devoted to the wireless telegraph and telephone business, will contain an interesting article on the proposed extension of the business of the United Wireless Telegraph Company, and from advance proofs it is learned with pleasure an interest that Columbia is on the list of new offices to be established. The company is making preparations to form a complete system for over-land and over-sea business and expects in the course of time to be in active competition with the wire lines in business, social and official transactions of messages. The following from the article mentioned will be of general interest:

The eastern operating department of the company announces the placing of an order with the company's manufacturing department, for 250 complete sets of wireless instruments, all of which are soon to be installed at stations to be established in cities east of the Mississippi river.

This is the largest order for wireless apparatus and to manufacture, erect and put the stations into operation, will require an expenditure exceeding \$600,000. The majority of the stations will be of one or two k. w. capacity, with a range from 100 to 300 miles, but some, which are intended for long distance service, will be of from 5 to 20 k. w. to transmit wireless messages, under all conditions of weather, for a range of from 50 to 2,000 miles overland and from 1,000 to 3,000 miles over the water.

The United Wireless Telegraph Company's manufacturing department embracing three complete factories, two of which are located in Jersey City, N. J., and the other in Seattle, Wash., have a combined capacity of over \$1,000,000 worth of wireless apparatus per year. The larger part of the entire output of these factories has heretofore been needed in filling orders from various governments and for the United Company's marine department. It is probable, however, that with an extension of this factory equipment, which will be made in the near future, the 250 sets will be completed and the new stations be ready for operation in 1909.

The company promises to erect stations not only in the States east of the Mississippi river, but also in the Western States from the Pacific coast eastward, until they complete an intercommunicating wireless system covering all important commercial mining and manufacturing centers throughout the entire United States. Inasmuch as nearly all of such cities are connected with many smaller places by local telephone systems, it is expected that the United Wireless Telegraph Company will be in a position, by the end of 1909, to receive and deliver messages at several thousand points where the wire companies at present maintain offices.

The operating department of the company is now organizing its forces to begin the selection of locations for these new stations. Contracts and leases will be entered into and the advanced work completed, ready for the installation of the apparatus as rapidly as suitable sites can be secured and satisfactory arrangements made.

Among the stations proposed are the following:

North Carolina—Elizabeth City, Cape Hatteras, Beaufort, Newbern, Raleigh, Wilmington, Greensboro, Charlotte, Asheville, Henderson and Winston-Salem.

South Carolina—Charleston, Sumter, Columbia, Spartanburg, Greenville, Anderson and Abbeville.

Georgia—Savannah, Brunswick, Valdosta, Albany, Augusta, Griffin, LaGrange, Athens, Atlanta and Rome.

Florida—Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Gainesville, Ocala, Tampa, Key West, Tallahassee and Pensacola.

Alabama—Mobile, South West Pass, Selma, Montgomery, Tuscaloosa, Birmingham, Anniston, Gadsden and Huntsville.

Mississippi—Columbus, Greenville, Meridian, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez and Biloxi.

Louisiana—New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Alexandria and Monroe.

Tennessee—Chattanooga, Bristol, Knoxville, Columbus, Nashville, Clarksville, Jackson and Memphis.

The article further states that the announcement of the western operating department will be made in a short time, giving the location of stations contemplated in the States and territories west of the Mississippi river. As rapidly as these stations are completed they will be put into operation with the stations already established, of which there are now about 200, including sea coast stations and ships equipped. The business to be handled by this extensive wireless system includes commercial messages to and from boats, between boats and shore stations, "over-sea" cable business, commercial and land service between cities and the distribution of press matter in competition with the wire systems.

## Made Solemn Pledge.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 4.—A movement which has been in the course of preparation for several weeks was put into effect here today when 1,800 young people pledged themselves to "live as Christ would have lived." The pledges were made at the Epworth Memorial church, where hundreds of members of the Epworth League, Christian Endeavor and Baptist Young People's Society met.

## WORK OF RESCUE.

HEROIC RELIEF PARTIES STRUGGLE NIGHT AND DAY.

King and Queen of Italy Share Unflinchingly in Dangerous and Heart-breaking Task.

Messina, Jan. 6.—Although confused and without system, the work of rescue has been carried on bravely by night as well as by day. Searchlights on the warships flood the ruins with their rays and give light to the salvage parties.

The king and queen of Italy, on board the battleship Regina Elena, have given a noble example of devotion. The king, with some of his ministers at his side, has been directing and supervising the relief work, yet he has found time to visit the field hospitals and speak words of encouragement to his stricken subjects. The queen has been spending 15 hours a day beside the sick beds on the Regina Elena, attending and consoling and encouraging.

The brunt of the work of rescue has fallen on the sailors, foreigners as well as Italians, and all have done their duty nobly. Praise of the Russians are on every lip. They hesitated before no danger, digging under tottering walls or entering the unsafe shells when asked to do so by some frantic woman who had lost all hope that husband or child was still alive.

Although the air in Messina is heavy with the stench of putrifying bodies several groups of Sicilians have camped out in the cleared spaces of the city and obstinately refuse the invitation of the authorities to move away.

The survivors of the disaster are so dazed and worn out that they are quite incapable of describing their experiences connectedly, but the accounts of all agree that the devastation was accomplished in less than one minute. The strata below the strait slipped, then a tidal wave rushed in and out and all was over. Those capable of expressing their sensations say that as the shock came they felt an upward thrust of the earth. This was followed by an oscillatory motion and the crust of the earth vibrated.

Few of the survivors are able to explain how they escaped. They know only that amid falling plaster and masonry they managed to jump safely from windows or tumbled down crumbling stairways.

## SLAIN FROM AMBUSH.

North Carolina Farmer Killed After Nightfall.

Danville, Va., Jan. 4.—Charles Brown, a widely known farmer of near Selma, N. C., was shot and instantly killed last night near his home, supposedly, from ambush by a party lying in waiting for him. He was returning home from a visit to a tenant on his plantation, when the report of a gun followed by a cry, "I am killed," was heard. Brown was found by neighbors in a dying condition. His assailant escaped and today bloodhounds were placed on the trail. No motive for the shooting is known, though there are rumors that there is a woman in the case. The dead man was between 35 and 40 years of age, and leaves a widow and seven children.

## Why Do Men Advertise?

The man who conducts his business on the theory that it doesn't pay and he can't afford to advertise, sets up his judgment in opposition to that of all the best business men in the world. Says an experienced advertising authority: "With a few years' experience in conducting a small business on a few thousands of capital, he assumes to know more than thousands whose hourly transactions aggregate more than his do in a year, and who have made their millions by pursuing a course that he says doesn't pay."

If advertising doesn't pay, why is it that the most successful merchants of every town, large or small, are the heaviest advertisers? If advertising doesn't pay, why does the most business? If it does not pay, business firms in the world spend millions in that way. Is it because they want to donate those millions to the newspaper and magazine publishers, or because they don't know as much about business as the six-figure-dollar merchant who says money spent in advertising is thrown away or donated to the man to whom it is paid? Such talk is simply ridiculous, and it requires more than the average patience to discuss the proposition of whether advertising pays or not with that kind of a man. His complaint self-conceit is assuming that he knows more than the whole world is laughing at, and reminds us of the man who placed a pumpkin on a stump and watching it all night.

## Smith Got the Idea.

"You see, Mr. Smith," said the bank cashier, "there is plenty of money in the bank, but all the banks have agreed in order to prevent a panic to pay out only a part of the actual currency demanded by depositors. Your money is here all right, and you can have it as soon as it is safe to let you have it. In the meantime we will give you instead of actual cash, clearing house certificates, which will serve the same purpose. This is the third time I have explained this matter to you. I have gone into it thoroughly because I want you to explain the conditions to the rest of your fellow-countrymen who are our depositors. Do you think you understand now?"

"Yes, yes," replied Smith, "I explain it to me, but I don't explain it to the little baby who is crying for milk in the middle of the night; we get up and we say to that little baby, 'reminds us of the man who placed a pumpkin on a stump and watching it all night.' The pledges were made at the Epworth Memorial church, where hundreds of members of the Epworth League, Christian Endeavor and Baptist Young People's Society met.

## THAT LEPROSY CASE

THE PEOPLE OF AUGUSTA AWFULLY SCARED.

The Lady Who Has It Will Be Sequestered in a Specially Built House Three Miles From Town.

Discovered to be afflicted with leprosy, Mrs. Mary V. Kirke, an aged lady of Aiken, is to be removed from her home in the center of the town to a small house built three miles from Aiken by the town authorities. As we stated in Saturday's paper, the case has wrought up the citizens of Aiken to a high degree and for several days armed guards have been on duty around the house to prevent the possibility of contagion.

On this point the people of Aiken are at variance with the physicians attending the case, who contend that the malady is Anesthetic Leprosy and is not contagious. The doctors have brought to strengthen their case a letter from the chairman of the board of health of South Carolina, saying that Anesthetic Leprosy is not contagious. Notwithstanding this the people of Aiken are determined to take no chances and are guarding the Kirke residence, and have already begun building the house of detention in an isolated spot away from the town to which Mrs. Kirke will be carried.

The following letter is submitted by the Aiken Physicians, who have had the case in charge, to sustain their position. The letter is directed to Dr. Kirke, a nephew of the stricken lady and is signed by Robert Wilkins, Jr., Chairman of the State Board of Health of South Carolina.

"In reply to your inquiry in regard to the contagiousness of Anesthetic Leprosy, I have no hesitancy in saying that a patient with this disease is in no way dangerous to the community in which he or she may reside."

Mrs. Kirke was at one time an Episcopal Missionary to South America. She came to Aiken a number of years ago and buying a residence there took up her abode and has not moved since.

For three years Mrs. Kirke has been blind. Common report has it that at the time she became so afflicted she gave up hope that her malady was other than leprosy, and openly announced that she had that disease. Since then she lived alone with a Mrs. Edmondson, who became attached to her and who remains in the guarded house with the stricken lady in the capacity of nurse. For the last several years Mrs. Kirke has been attended by Dr. Croft, a local physician who says the lady has leprosy.

The evidence of some disease have become more manifest during the last several years. Since her blindness, Mrs. Kirke has lost the fingers on one hand and one on the other. Her limbs below the knees are without feeling, even boiling water making no sensation which is perceptible to her. It is said to be Mrs. Kirke's belief that her limbs will drop off below the knees as her fingers have done. For several years she has made her appearance on the streets being led by Mrs. Edmondson with her hands encased in bandages or gloves.

Neighbors who had for a long time been curious about the lady's condition have recently begun to make more searching inquiries which culminated a few days ago in a report of the matter to the State board of health. The Aiken authorities decided to place the guards around the house simultaneously with the report and the guards have remained there since.

Mrs. Kirke's residence is on the main street and within two blocks of the business portion of the city. The house is a large two-story building situated on the main street. It is painted white with green trimmings and it is surrounded by an evergreen hedge. The house is about fifteen feet from the street and has small porches on each side of the house. The house is in the middle of the lot, which is well shaded and neatly kept.

Mrs. Kirke is known as a most estimable lady, and the fears of the people of Aiken are mixed with deep feeling of regret that she is so afflicted. Mrs. Kirke is 60 years old.

## CRAZED WITH HUNGER.

Starving Dogs Constitute Grave Menaces to the Refugees.

Messina, Jan. 6.—Dogs now constitute one of the dangers to the earthquake refugees. These animals, starving and often rabid through lack of water, know corpses like hyenas and frequently attack the refugees themselves.

Among the wounded who left for Palermo last night was a young man whose eyes and right cheek had been horribly mutilated by dogs. After the earthquake he was buried in debris up to his neck and while thus unable to move he was attacked by three of the animals and seriously hurt before his cries attracted help. With her, which he refused to do. After returning from the walk, Stokes resumed his work while his wife seated herself nearby. In a few minutes he noticed that she was groaning as if in great pain. He accompanied by his brother, H. O. Stokes, who was also employed in building the house, he went to his wife's side, and discovered that she had drunk all the contents of an ounce bottle of carbolic acid.

## Work This Out, Boys.

A father left at his death a number of children and a certain sum to be divided among them as follows: The eldest to receive \$100 and one-tenth of the remainder; the second child \$200 and one-tenth of what then remained; and so on, each child to receive \$100 more than the one immediately preceding and then one-tenth part of that which still remained. When the division took place, it was found that all the children received the same amount. How many children were there, and what sum did each receive?

## DONATES \$800,000

SENDS LARGE SUM TO EARTHQUAKE SUFFERERS IN ITALY.

Special Message From the President Recommending Aid for the Stricken Sister Nation.

Washington, Jan. 4.—Bountiful provisions for the earthquake sufferers of Italy was made by congress today and that, too, by unanimous vote.

In the house there was vigorous handclapping as the bill carrying the appropriation was sent on its way. The magnificent sum of \$800,000 was granted almost immediately after the reception in both houses of a message from the president calling attention to the calamity and the pressing need of aid for the stricken sister nation.

The president's signature was not affixed to the bill tonight, as it did not reach him, neither the vice president nor the speaker yet having signed it. The house had adjourned and Speaker Cannon had left the capital before the senate passed the measure. President Roosevelt will sign the bill, making it effective when it reaches him, which probably will be tomorrow.

But for the fact that the national legislature was adjourned for the usual holiday recess when the earthquake occurred earlier action would have been taken, although by the president's direction and with confidence of congressional approval supplies about the naval ships Celtic and Culgoa, intended for the battleship fleet, were diverted and ordered to the sufferers.

No such generous help ever was extended to a stricken people by this government before. The legislature received the message and filled with a sympathetic desire to lend their votes to anything which would bring relief were early in their seats and prepared to take immediate action.

Confident that the further contributions of the American public will justify its assumption of responsibility in authorizing Ambassador Griscom at Rome to charter and load with supplies a relief vessel and also to transport refugees, the American National Red Cross advanced the necessary means where to meet the suggestions of the ambassador and his committee of Americans in Rome. Over \$300,000 has been collected through the Red Cross alone, of which \$60,000 represents the advance referred to, one-half of which The Christian Herald has agreed to raise.

Because of the belief of the prime minister of Italy, expressed in a message today, in response to a cablegram from the president to Ambassador Griscom, transmitted last Saturday, that the American fleet of battleships will arrive at the scene of disaster too late to be of great assistance, conferences are being held with the view to rearranging their sailing programme, especially as it has been determined that the fleet's visit to the several Italian ports where preparations were making for its appropriate reception would be ill-timed under the present circumstances.

President Roosevelt in a message to congress today asked for a direct appropriation of \$500,000.

At the conference at the White House last night, attended by Speaker Cannon, \$500,000 was agreed upon as the amount which should be appropriated. Ten minutes before the house convened the speaker received a letter from the White House suggesting that the amount be increased to \$800,000. Before any action could be taken by the committee on appropriations the president's message on the subject. At the hurried meeting of the committee in front of the speaker's desk, the \$500,000 which had been placed in its measure was increased to conform with the president's later recommendation. The president's message follows:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives: The appalling calamity which has befallen the people of Italy is followed by distress throughout a wide region among many thousands who have escaped with life, but whose shelter and food and means of life are destroyed. The ordinary means for supplying the wants of civilized communities is paralyzed and an exceptional emergency exists which demands that the obligations of humanity should regard no limit of national lines.

"The immense debt of civilization to Italy; the warm and steadfast friendship between that country and our own; the affections for their native land felt by a great number of good American citizens who are immigrants from Italy; the abundance with which God has blessed us in our safety—all these prompt us to immediate and effective relief.

"Private generosity is responding nobly to the demand by contributions through the safe and efficient channel of the American Red Cross society.

"Confident of your approval I have ordered the government supply ships Celtic and Culgoa to the scene of disaster, where, upon request from you, they will be able to dispense food, clothing and other supplies with which they are laden to the value of about \$200,000. The Celtic has already sailed and the Culgoa is at Port Said. Eight vessels of the returning battleship fleet are already under orders for Italian waters and that government has been asked if their services can be useful.

"I recommend that the congress approve the application of supplies above indicated and further appropriate the sum of \$500,000 to be applied to the work of relief at the discretion of the executive and with the consent of the Italian government.

"I suggest that the law follow the form of that passed after the Mount Pelée disaster in 1902.

"Theodore Roosevelt.

"The White House, January 4, 1909."

## STILL QUAKES.

Frequent Shocks Keeps the Poor Sufferers in Terror.

## ALIVE IN THE RUINS.

Some Are Being Taken Out and May Be Saved—Dreadful Desolation on All Sides—Corpses Floating in Bay of Reggio—American Fleet Sending Relief.

Messina, Jan. 5.—Earthquakes are continuing here, though they are diminishing in intensity. At night especially are they frequently felt. Fires in the city also are being gradually extinguished. Thirty thousand refugees were distributed yesterday.

Official figures compiled thus far show that 14,000 bodies have been buried in the four cemeteries, that 9,000 refugees have left the city and that 9,000 persons still remain here. Instead of excavating in an endeavor to find the bodies buried beneath the ruins it has been proposed that every house in which it is believed persons are buried shall be covered with quick-lime. The Associated Press correspondent has made a visit to Reggio and carefully inspected the town. It has been found that the number of persons killed here and damage done to property is much less than at Messina. Only the central section of the city is damaged.

The official figures place the wounded at Reggio at 1,000. The number of dead in the ruins is not known. Reggio is practically abandoned. The bay of Reggio is still strewn with broken boats and other debris. Numerous persons still living were taken today from beneath the ruins, while the voices of others could be distinctly heard, appealing for aid. The tottering building will be raised and the bodies that have not been buried will be buried.

The Associated Press had the first correspondent on the scene at Messina. The bodies of the dead lay everywhere on the surface of the ruins and limbs protruded here and there from the wreckage. In the camp of the refugees piteous scenes were enacted.

Constant light shocks followed the first great disturbance until forty-five were recorded. The home of the American consul, Dr. Cheatey, was crumbled in the first shock and its inmates were almost inextricably buried beneath the ruins.

The escape of Vice Consul Lupton, who was in his room in the Hotel Victoria when it collapsed, was remarkable. He had only his trousers on, and, carrying his shoes and overcoat, he groped his way along the quay knee deep in water toward the American consulate. On his way he threw his coat over the shoulders of a woman. Clambering over the ruins of the consulate he became conscious that his feet were cut and bleeding. Later he raised the United States flag over the new consulate and began an industrious search for Americans.

All Americans not yet heard from may be considered safe. Probably all are in the south of Sicily.

## SHOT AT NEGRO.

Was Attacking Two Ladies When Drove Off at Pistol's Point.

Rome, Ga., Jan. 4.—At the point of a pistol, Mrs. Bradley drove off and fired at a negro here today, who was attempting to assault Mrs. R. D. Campbell and her daughter, Lilly. The two women were on the back veranda of their home when the negro came into the yard. He seized Mrs. Campbell's dress and pulled her from the porch and also her daughter. Both screamed, which attracted the attention of Mrs. Bradley, a next door neighbor, who seized a pistol, went to the rescue. Pointing the pistol at the negro, she ordered him to leave the place. Not going fast enough, she fired at him several times, none of the shots taking effect.

A posse was soon organized and was searching the woods for the negro. One negro was arrested by the mob and brought before the two ladies who said that he was not the man. Serious trouble is feared if he is caught.

## PRIEST CATCHES BURGLAR.

Covers Intruder With Pistol and Prevents Robbery.

New York, Jan. 6.—While seated in his study reading, the Rev. Father Peter D. Lill, of West New York, N. J., heard the burglar alarm which projects the altar and poor boxes in St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, ringing.

Arming himself with a revolver the priest quietly slipped into the church, where he found a man tampering with the boxes. With little ado the priest covered the intruder with the revolver and held him a prisoner until the police arrived.

## Try This One.

Among those who like to mingle thought with their sports a pleasant hour may be spent transforming one word to another by the changing of a single letter at a time. For example, one of the company writes upon the board the word "beef" and says it is to be changed to "pork."

A second person goes to the board and by the change of one letter makes it beet. The third person changes it to beat, so by each one's changing one better it becomes successively: Beef, beet, beat, peat, pert, port and pork. Or changes nose to hand thus: Nose, hose, host, host, hart, hurt, hind, hand.

## Killed His Grand-father.

Bridgeport, N. J., Jan. 6.—Walter Zeller, the nineteen-year-old vineyard and youth, who was two companions, was charged with the murder of Zeller's grand-father, was convicted today of murder in the first degree.

## RAISE YOUR OWN MEAT.

Is the Advice of the Progressive Farmer.

Years ago I wrote of visiting a man's farm, where all the land was in cotton right up to the house standing unpainted in a bare field. A hopeless-looking woman was frying some Western bacon for the dinner, while the man toiled in the cotton. And I got to thinking over the matter. There was no stock on the place but the mules that worked the cotton. And as I saw that bacon, I thought that some farmer out West raised that hog, and probably made something out of it. Some railroad carried it to Chicago, and certainly made money.

Some packer bought and cured the meat, and grew to be a millionaire. Another railroad brought it South and paid dividends by doing it. Some merchant bought it and sold it to that man out there in the cotton field as a big profit—and he works all summer in the cotton making all these people prosperous out of his one crop, while at the end of the year he is as poor as ever, and his land grows less and less productive, while he might have made all those profits himself in raising the bacon at home.

The Western farmer makes corn, the railroads haul it, the merchant buys it and sells it to the man who could raise the corn at more profit than the Western farmer if he improved his land. Yet he goes on in the old hopeless way imagining that cotton is the only thing to get money out of, and that corn, oats, and wheat are only "supplies," and the Western farmer gets rich supplying him.

When will the cotton farmer get out of this slavery to everybody else? Not till he goes to farming just as the Northern and Western farmers do. He has a crop that is far superior as a money crop to any they have, and a crop that fits into an improving rotation of crops fully as well as any they have North or West, and while they get rich in sending him "supplies" he gets poor furnishing the crop that maintains the trade balance between this country and Europe, and selling the cottonseed that fatten the cattle that make the meat he buys in various forms.

Now, then, is the time to resolve to change all this. Plan a rotation for your farm and stick to it, grow plenty of forage and make manure, and when you once have manure enough to cover a corn-field, you will be on the road out of this slavery to the North and West.

Nine-tenths of the letters I get from farmers ask what fertilizer I shall use for this, that or the other crop, when the man who farms right will need to buy little, and that only of the mineral forms of acid phosphate and potash, or but one of these, perhaps.

I have been hammering away at this for many years, and yet how few have taken the idea. But I do hear now and then from farmers who have broken loose from the old ruts, and are succeeding. Would to God that I could get all of them to do so!

## A GENIUS AT FINDING MONEY.

Illinois Carpetmer's Instinct Leads Him Right to It.

When John Ehlenfeldt, a carpenter, who has lived in Elgin for years, was arrested yesterday on a warrant sworn out by Mrs. Ehlenfeldt, it became known that he has a genius for detecting the whereabouts of money says the Baltimore Sun.

The wife and her two daughters went to the office of Assistant State's Attorney Robert B. Phillips and asked him to tell them how to save their money. Phillips told them to hide it until a deposit in a bank could be made.

"We have hidden it in the most impossible places we could think of," said Mrs. Ehlenfeldt. "This husband of mine is a genius. I have not reported it until it became absolutely necessary, but he has an abnormal instinct for finding money. No matter how well hidden it is he goes right to the place and gets it without any search or trouble."

A test in the State's Attorney's office was then arranged. Money was concealed in a desk drawer. Ehlenfeldt was then taken into the office. He looked around the room an instant, then suddenly walked to the drawer and drew out the hidden money.

Mrs. Ehlenfeldt says she saved \$96, which she expected to pay on mortgages. She divided the sum into ten portions and hid it in as many places—in a hole in a flower bed, in a hole in a closet wall, under a "clothes" chest in the barn and in a bag at the bottom of a flour barrel, on which she threw more than 10 pounds of flour. The next morning, she said, all the money was gone.

## AUTO ACCIDENT AT SAVANNAH.

Virginia Millionaire Hurt in a Collision.

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 4.—David Dunlap, millionaire horseman and tobacco manufacturer, of Petersburg, Va., was injured tonight when his touring car was wrecked by his chauffeur, who chose that method of preventing a collision with another car, driven by Mrs. J. N. Knight, wife of a local physician. Both cars were moving at high speed. Dunlap's car tore away a portion of the guards on Mrs. Knight's machine, so narrow was the escape. Dunlap, with George Van Goosbeck and M. L. Lynch, two friends, were hurried out of the wrecked car. Dunlap struck on his face and was badly scarred but is not seriously hurt.

## Roosevelt Defies Senate.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The President in a special message to the Senate today declines to permit the attorney general to say why he has failed to bring action against the United States Steel Corporation on account of the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. The message is in response to a resolution introduced by Senator Culberson.

Washington, Jan. 6.—By a voice vote the Senate today passed Senator Culberson's resolution instructing the committee on the judiciary to report to the Senate whether the president was authorized to permit the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation.

The owner of a smart dog does most of the barking.

## RECEIVES MESSAGES

FROM ONE WHO DIED LONG SINCE.

A Woman Claims She Has a Spirit Friend Who Helps Her do Wonderful Things.

London, Jan. 3.—Seeing the announcement, emanating from New York, that a Plymouth lady spiritualist intended claiming the prize of \$5,000 offered by the American Physical society to anyone who could prove having received a message from the dead, I have interviewed the lady, whose name is Martin, at her home at Plymouth, address should not be given, she readily consented to the interview.

"I have made no effort to prove that I have received a message from the dead," she said, "but I am capable of proving it." She had, she asserted, received very good messages from the dead on several occasions.

The lady explained that she recently saw in a London paper a telegram from New York containing an announcement by the Metropolitan society of New York to the effect that they had raised \$5,000 now in the hands of David Goldberger, 747 East 136th St., to be given to any person who would shut his eyes and with the help of a spirit or by any other means, count a few oranges split on a table behind him.

She wrote to the address given and offered to accept the challenge. To the remark that this would involve her going to New York, she replied, "Oh, no; with my spirit friend, I can go there and return again—that is, in the spiritual sense. From my house here I could count the oranges as they are split on the table in New York."

Questioned as to the identity of her spirit friend, she said, "I would not like to give the name. I never knew my spirit friend when she was alive, but I have seen her many times since. It is with her aid that I claim that I can do what I have offered to do. She added, that, as a rule the message from her friend came to her when she was in bed and were communicated in whispers.

As an instance of her powers of clairvoyance, she mentioned some time ago a friend of hers attending a dinner at Exeter. Although she remained in Plymouth, she was able to repeat the conversation which her friend had with another friend at the dinner, tell what wine was drunk, and give other details. All this, she said, she did with the aid of her spirit friend."

## REVOLUTION REPORTED.

Stated That Nicaragua, Salvador and Guatemala Are Against Honduras.

New Orleans, Jan. 4.—The Times-Democrat publishes today a story based on reports received from Central America which are to this effect:

"Nicaragua is marching troops from the frontier into the vicinity of Choluteca of Miguel Davila, president of Honduras. It is reported that the Nicaraguan, Dr. Arrias, has recently received almost \$40,000 in army supplies, medicines, etc., shipped by secret agents of Zelaya in this city, and that all preparations are being made for a long campaign.

"The informants of The Times-Democrat stated that it was generally understood that the revolution was a four-cornered affair,