

WANT HIM FIRED

Democrats Publish Their Findings in the Ballinger Case.

THEY FIND HIM GUILTY

Republican Members of the Committee Refused to Take Part in Meeting of the Committee. But Will Issue a White Washing Statement After They Meet.

"That Richard A. Ballinger has not been true to the trust reposed in him as Secretary of the Interior, that he is not deserving of public confidence, and that he should be required by the proper authorities to resign his office."

The Republican members issued no report of any kind bearing on the controversy. An independent report was given out by Mr. Madison, the "Insurgent" Republican from Kansas, which declares that Mr. Ballinger "should not be retained."

These findings will be printed and filed with Congress. The decision of the four Democratic members, and Mr. Madison to make the reports public followed a session which was unusual. Three Republican members, Senator Sutherland, of Utah, and Representatives McCall, of Massachusetts, and Denby, of Michigan, refusing to attend the meeting.

Chairman Nelson gave notice that a meeting would be held in Chicago next Tuesday. The Democratic members adjourned to meet again in Washington, December 3. Representative Ollie M. James, of Kentucky, one of the Democratic members, announced that all of the Democrats would refuse to attend the meetings.

The report of the Democrats is signed by Senators Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida, and William Purcell, of North Dakota, and Representatives Ollie James, of Kentucky, and James M. Graham, of Illinois. It says:

"Summarized, the Democratic findings declare that the evidence shows: That there was no conspiracy against Mr. Ballinger. That Gifford Pinchot and L. R. Glavis were faithful trustees of the people's interests. That Mr. Ballinger's conduct on certain occasions was intended to and did have the effect of fooling the President.

"That Mr. Ballinger's action in having 'cleared' these so-called Cunningham Alaskan coal lands and ordering them patented showed bad faith. That he advocated a bill to validate Alaskan coal claims alleged to be fraudulent. That his action in acting as attorney in cases pending in the land offices while he was commissioner was reprehensible.

"That he encouraged subordination in the reclamation service and condoned improper official conduct in that connection. Numerous official acts of Mr. Ballinger are attacked. High praise is given Gifford Pinchot, former chief forester, and L. R. Glavis, former chief of the field division of the general land office.

Mr. Madison's conclusions are: "That the charges of Messrs. Glavis and Pinchot should be sustained. That Mr. Ballinger has been unfaithful to the public interest. That in the matter of the Cunningham coal lands he was not a faithful trustee of the people's interests.

"That with regard to the reclamation service he has taken action tending toward its disintegration. Secretary Ballinger's action in restoring water power sites without intention to withdraw is also criticized, along with his conservation policy among other things. A resolution adopted by the Democrats and Mr. Madison provides for publication of the findings. When Senator Nelson left the committee, Senator Fletcher was made chairman pro tem and the members present proceeded with their work.

Earlier in the day an effort was made to secure a quorum, but without success. Paul Sleeman, of Washington, D. C., secretary of the committee, was instructed to bring in the absentees after being designated as sergeant-at-arms. He was ordered to arrest them, but it was found there was no power to do this under the resolution authorizing the committee.

It was said that the Republicans had remained away from the meeting because they feared the possibility that the action of the Democratic members and Mr. Madison, in adopting a resolution urging the dismissal of the Secretary and condemning his official act, might be ratified.

GOING FOR TEDDY

ROOSEVELT HAS STIRRED UP A HOINETS NEST SURE.

Senator Lorimer's Friends Are Denouncing the Ex-President and all His Works.

A Chicago dispatch says the Hamilton Club, of that city, often called the banner Republican club of the nation, is greatly wrought up following the Roosevelt-Lorimer incident of Thursday.

Senator Lorimer has a host of friends in the membership of the club, and from these men came rumblings of revolt. All declared they were anxious to rebuke President Batten for accepting Col. Roosevelt's ultimatum regarding the banquet.

The Senator's friends say they are only waiting the cue from Mr. Lorimer and if he resigns his membership from the club they will do likewise. So far he has not given the word and is refused to talk on the subject.

Senator Lorimer's friends, with considerable effort, maintained silence when asked by the newspaper men for interviews bearing on the situation. They then relieved themselves by expressing their personal views on the incident and everything Rooseveltian in words extremely forcible.

President Taft's meeting with Senator Lorimer when in Chicago last March, as the guest of the Hamilton Club, is declared by members to have the Roosevelt more all the more unexpected.

When President Taft was here, Senator Lorimer was a conspicuous guest at the various banquets and receptions, and the President seemed pleased to have the junior senator from Illinois close at hand. Those club members say that if the President of the nation did not feel there was an official impropriety in meeting the Senator in public, they did not apprehend that a private citizen would consider it impossible to attend the same public function with the Senator.

ARE GETTING RESULTS. Over Seven Hundred Dogs Taken Up in Charleston.

It was reported at the Charleston dog pound Thursday that a total of 700 dogs had been captured on the streets the past year, and of this number 518 had been killed. Seventy-three dogs have been redeemed by owners, and there are now on hand at the pound eleven canines awaiting their fate, either that of death or points forth licensed.

This is a very good record and that has not been equaled since the dog catcher was instituted in Charleston. The wagon started out on its rounds on April 18, and has been steadily at work since that date. Nearly 2,000 dog licenses have been sold by the city treasurer, since the active campaign started the way dog was taken up, and it is owing to the good work of the police, the health inspectors and of the dog catcher that the results obtained have followed.

BULL KILLS A MAN. After a Terrible Fight in a Pasture at Night.

A Savannah dispatch to the Augusta Chronicle says in a terrible fight in the dark, with a bull, Jacob Hazzard, a negro man was killed between midnight and dawn Wednesday morning in a pasture at the eastern city limits. After he escaped from the bull, he crawled two hundred yards for help, but nothing could be done for him, and he died within a short time. Hazzard had just entered the pasture when a huge shape leaped upon him from the dark. The bull's horns had brass knobs at the tips and the animal thrust the knobs far into the man's body, tearing great holes in him. With its victim on the ground, the wild pawed at him inflicting many bruises. Hazzard fought for his life, crawling to the fence and pushing himself through it.

MAY DIE OF FRIGHT. Murderer Falls in Court Room Before Sentencing.

It is possible that the negro Buck Sheard, who was convicted of killing Officer Waldrup at Piedmont, may escape the gallows. When the negro was brought in court at Green Hills to be sentenced he fell in a dead faint and his groans caused the spectators to believe that the negro was in the throes of death. He was carried from the court room to his cell in the central jail and a physician had been in almost constant attendance on him. It seems the negro was literally almost scared to death. The man is still unconscious and the court is in a quandary as to when he shall be sentenced.

Leprosy Aboard Train. John Kokas, a Greek, in an advanced stage of leprosy, who has been under quarantine at Salt Lake City for the last three months, was missing Friday from the train in which he had been quarantined and it was learned that he had taken a train on Wednesday evening intending to go to New York and thence to Greece. Funds for the journey were provided by his court-appointed friends who would not divulge the route he has taken.

REMOVE BALLINGER

POINT OF NO QUORUM RAISED AFTER VOTE IS TAKEN.

With "Regular" Republican Members Absent, Insurgents and Democrats Vote to Oust Him.

At an executive meeting of the Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee held at Milwaukee on Wednesday Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida, a Democrat, introduced a resolution holding that the Secretary of the Interior was an unfaithful, public officer and should be removed.

Representative Madison, the Republican insurgent from Kansas, introduced a substitute holding that the charges which have been made by Gifford Pinchot and Louis Glavis, a former chief of the field division of the general land office, were sustained.

Representative James, Democrat, of Kentucky, offered an amendment to Representative Madison's substitute resolution, providing for the removal of Mr. Ballinger from office and Mr. Madison accepted the amendment. The vote came on the substitute of Mr. Madison as amended by the motion of Mr. James and the roll was called.

Those voting for the substitute were Fletcher, W. E. Purcell, of North Dakota, a Democrat; Representative James A. Graham, of Illinois, Democrat; Representative Madison, Republican, and Representative James.

When this vote was being taken Senator George Sutherland, of Utah, Republican, and Representative Samuel W. McCall, of Massachusetts, Republican, left the committee room, insisting the full committee should be present.

The Democratic members replied that they had been months considering the evidence, that a quorum was present, and had a right to transact business. Senator Nelson, the chairman of the committee, took the vote, voting present himself and then made the ruling that no quorum was present.

Mr. James made the point of order that no member raised the point of no quorum before the vote had been called.

ELIMINATE MIDDLEMEN. Unions of Texas and Oklahoma Sell Cotton Direct.

It was announced Thursday by the president of the Farmers' Union of Texas and Oklahoma that a determined effort will be made this season to eliminate the middleman in marketing cotton from that section. As a result of the Galveston bankers and cotton dealers coming to the assistance of the cotton producer of Texas and Oklahoma during the financial troubles of 1908 and 1909, the farmers' union contracted to handle the cotton of its members through the port of Galveston last season. This was successfully accomplished and the contract was just being renewed for another year.

Speaking of the matter, President Loudermilk of the union said Wednesday that Galveston was selected because it is the purpose of the union's selling agency to bring cotton producers directly into touch with the spinners and dealers, thus cutting out the middlemen, who are a tax alike on the producer and the spinner.

TWO KILLED BY FOUL AIR. Farm Well in Lancaster County Causes Tragedy.

A dispatch to the News and Courier says Jim Shields and "Buster" Craig, two negroes, lost their lives recently by foul air in a well on S. P. Crimmins' place, several miles from Heath Springs. The men were preparing to clean out the well when Craig's hat fell in. He went down to get it and, not returning, Shields was also lowered into the well to find out what the trouble was. He likewise failed to make any response to those at the top.

His brother, Sam Shields, then started down in the bucket, to which he was securely tied. After being lowered some distance he made a sign of distress and was at once drawn up. When taken out in an unconscious condition, but later revived. Foul air in the well was the cause of the tragedy.

STEAMER SINKS GETS VERY NICE

The Worst Disaster in the History of Lake Michigan Happens.

MANY PEOPLE PERISH

Ferry Boat Goes to Bottom When Half Way Across Lake—Heroic Efforts of Crew to Prevent Catastrophe Unavailing.—Indescribable Scenes of Horror.

Twenty-nine lives were lost near Ludington, Mich., Friday when Pere Marquette car ferry No. 18, bound from Ludington to Milwaukee went to the bottom of Lake Michigan half way across the lake. The dead include Capt. Peter Colby of Ludington, S. F. Szepanek, of Chicago, pursuer and wireless operator, whose signals of distress brought assistance to the sinking steamer, and two members of the crew of car ferry No. 17, who lost their lives in an effort to rescue the crew of No. 18, shrouded in mystery. F. F. Pevin, cabin watch, said the boat was very low at the stern when the first alarm was given. He said they pushed 29 railroad cars into the lake to ease the vessel, but without avail. Seymour Cochrane, of Chicago, another survivor, said he was reading a magazine in his berth when a cabin boy rapped at the door about 4.30 a. m. and shouted that the bow was sinking.

Cochrane floated on a cabin door until picked up by No. 17. The pursuer had given him \$1,000 which was due Cochrane's employers after they had delivered the boat to the Pere Marquette company, the having leased her all summer. But Cochrane could not load himself down with the coin and tied the money to the stairs rail as the boat went down.

Many of the life boats were stove in by wreckage, tumbling in every direction on the tossing sea, the occupants of the small boats being thrown in the water and many drowned.

The sum total of the catastrophe is told in the fatal figures. 29 lives lost and the financial loss amounts to \$500,000.

The story of the loss of car ferry No. 18 constitutes the most tragic and thrilling chapter yet written in the history of Lake Michigan marine. Leaving Ludington Thursday night at 11.30 with a fair but stiff wind and 29 cars loaded on deck, the ferry made good weather for five hours on its course to Milwaukee.

At 4.45 word was sent to Capt. Peter Colby that his boat was rapidly making water and that the pumps were unable to keep even with the inflow. Will full confidence in the stability and seaworthiness of his craft the veteran car ferry navigator headed his ship with all speed to Sheboygan on the Wisconsin side.

The pumps were worked to their fullest capacity and all expedient known to a skilled and resourceful mariner resorted to. But despite every effort the terrible fact dawned upon the captain and on all on board that the boat was gradually but surely sinking.

An effort was made to run a number of railroad cars overboard and thus lighten the load and gain a few precious minutes. With great difficulty nine were dropped off the stern of No. 18, but this gave the vessel only slight and temporary relief.

The ship was doomed. Yet, notwithstanding this important fact and in the hope of saving both crew and craft, the captain crowded his ship to the utmost limit hoping to reach shoal water. The effort was futile.

At 7.20 Friday morning time came when the boat's buoyancy was no longer sufficient to sustain it. Suddenly without warning and before the horrified gaze of 50 men on board ferry No. 17, which had just arrived on the scene in response to a distress signal, the big black bow of the ship rose high in the air, the stern settled swiftly toward the bottom and with a roar and crash like an explosion the ship shot downward and was lost to view.

The horrified onlookers on number 17 stood for a moment speechless and petrified. There among the surging waves were fellow beings struggling for their lives. Agonizing cries for help were heard above the sea. All was confusion, indescribable terror and chaos. In a twinkling 29 lives were snuffed out and sixty strong men were precipitated into a death trap as cruel as it was hopeless.

Then began the rescue. Lowering one or two life boats, containing four sailors the crew of Number 17 began a work which marks many of them as heroes. No sooner had the tiny boat touched the angry waves than it was buried with terrific force against the side of the steel steamer and crushed to a shapeless mass.

ROOSEVELT REFUSES TO ATTEND DINNER WITH SENATOR LORIMER.

Roosevelt Refuses to Attend Dinner With Senator Lorimer.

WAS A GREAT SURPRISE

After Being Informed that Junior Senator from Illinois was Invited to Banquet Given in His Honor Teddy Says "Then I Must Decline to Go."

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Ex-President of the United States, Thursday barred Senator William Lorimer, junior Senator from Illinois, from the Hamilton Club banquet at the Congress Hotel at Chicago by refusing to sit at the same table. The incident came unheralded. The programme of the big event, under the guidance of the Hamilton Club, has for days announced that Senator Lorimer and others would sit at the speakers' table with Col. Roosevelt.

The occurrence struck politicians in Chicago and over the State. The unprecedented demand that the Hamilton Club deny to one of its own members the privilege of attending the banquet came with characteristic abruptness from Col. Roosevelt.

The Hamilton Club delegation, headed by former Judge John T. Batten, joined Col. Roosevelt at the Fair grounds in Freeport, Ill., shortly after noon. The Colonel shook hands heartily with each member of the delegation and at once began questioning them concerning the banquet.

"Is Speaker Cannon to be there?" he asked. "Yes," Mr. Batten replied, "he has accepted the invitation." "How about Senator Lorimer?" was asked.

"Senator Lorimer is a member of the club," he was told, "and has accepted an invitation to the dinner." "Then I must decline to go," said Col. Roosevelt, adding that he would feel the same about the presence of Senator Lorimer as he would of sitting down with members of the Illinois Legislature who are under indictment in the graft investigation.

The committee members looked their amazement, and finally, after some hesitation, informed their quest they would go back to Chicago and tell Senator Lorimer his views. "No," Col. Roosevelt said emphatically, "Send a telegram telling him that I will not attend the dinner tonight if he is there."

The Hamilton Club men were perplexed, but their embarrassment was apparently not noticed by Col. Roosevelt, who chatted with others standing near by. After some interval the following telegram was drafted and dispatched to Senator Lorimer: "Col. Roosevelt positively declines to sit at the same table with you. Our invitation to you for this evening is hereby withdrawn."

This telegram was signed by former Judge John H. Batten. The delegation which waited on Col. Roosevelt to escort him to Chicago and the banquet hall was taken completely by surprise and their discussion of the event did not cease with the sending of the telegram to Senator Lorimer.

Judge Batten, as the spokesman of the party, said that the incident was a complete surprise to him. "The club had invited a number of prominent Republicans among them the Republican Governor of Illinois and various Congressmen, and it had not occurred to the men who arranged the dinner," said Judge Batten, "that they should not invite a Republican Senator. Under the circumstances there is nothing for us to do except to respect the wishes of Col. Roosevelt, the guest of the evening."

On the trip to Chicago there was much discussion of the possible outcome of the incident and all members of the delegation appeared relieved when they were informed on arriving at Chicago that Senator Lorimer would not attend the banquet. On the street, in offices and in public buildings the tidings caused much comment, particularly among those who noted that the ban against Senator Lorimer was coincident with the completion of the second trial of Lee O'Neil Brown, minority leader of the Illinois Legislature, charged with bribery in connection with the election of the junior Senator from Illinois.

If Senator William Lorimer was surprised at the refusal of Col. Roosevelt to sit at the banquet table with him, no indication of it escaped him. If he was displeased or hurt at the frank exposition of distaste of his presence he showed no signs.

Killed by Baseball. Edward Ballard, 20 years old, was killed in a baseball game Thursday at Wisner, Mich. A foul tip hit him over the heart while he was playing the position of catcher.

COTTON GINNED

FIRST REPORT ISSUED BY THE CENSUS DEPARTMENT.

AMOUNT OF THE STAPLE GINNED THIS YEAR'S CROP SHOWS A BIG FALLING OFF TO SEPTEMBER 1.

The number of bales of cotton ginned to September 1 from the growth of 1910 was 256,824 bales, round bales counted as half bales, according to the report of the census bureau made at 10 o'clock Thursday morning. The 1909 total was 288,242 bales; the 1908 was 402,272 bales, and the 1907 was 200,278.

Comparative statistics by States of cotton ginned follows:

States.	1910.	1909.
Alabama	4,505	12,523
Arkansas	27	449
Florida	604	2,542
Georgia	2,818	106,310
Louisiana	1,106	2,479
Mississippi	535	1,760
North Carolina	4	1,070
Oklahoma	397	1,370
South Carolina	198	18,943
Tennessee	4	4
Texas	328,625	237,901
All other states	55	1

The number of sea island bales included is 208 as compared with 1,236 for 1909. Statisticians of the census bureau do not consider the falling off in the figures of the first ginning report to the eastern States as significant as might appear. They attribute the decrease to the lateness of the crop rather than to any cause which in the end would effect its volume. They say that the spring was late throughout the eastern Southern States, retarding the growth of the plant and delaying its maturity for about two weeks. Without having any other definite information they expect a lateral improvement in future reports. The season has been unusually good in Texas, which fact accounts for the prospective large crop there.

WAS AN ECCENTRIC HOST AND UNDESIRABLE HUSBAND. Julius L. Brown, oldest son of the war governor of Georgia, and brother of the present governor, who died the other day at Atlanta, was a unique character. He graduated with honors from Harvard and practiced law for a time, but gave it up and became a collector of rare coins and curios. He was a friend of the stage and entertained at his home every prominent actor and actress who came to Atlanta.

He also entertained President Grover Cleveland, sitting in a chair once owned by Napoleon and dining off a tablecloth that belonged to the ill-fated Maximilian. Mrs. Brown separated from her husband because of his eccentricities, and for many years he had lived alone in a great Elizabethan mansion.

Yearly he gave a "death dinner" to a band of cronies. At these dinners everything was emblematic of death. The table was in the form of a coffin, there were skeletons and skulls about the dining room, lights were so arranged as to produce ghostly effects and skulls and bones were on the menu cards.

WEALTHY PAINTER. That Frank Nicholas, of Monticello, Ill., a member of a crew of painters at work on the Burlington Round House there, was not an humble craftsman he pretended to be, but a wealthy man studying sociological problems, came to light through a search of the man's effects after he had been killed by a fall from a ladder on which he was at work. Deeds to valuable Chicago real estate, mining property in the Dakotas and stock in various railroads, aggregating over \$50,000 in value were found among his possessions.

DEATH REVEALS SUPPOSED POOR MAN TO BE RICH. The engine on the Lake Shore railroad struck his horse and buggy a few miles outside of Ashutah, Ohio. The horse was killed and Minor, wedged into the wreckage of the buggy, remained on the pilot of the rushing engine. Indignant, he climbed into the cab, he says to tell the engineer what he thought of him. He claimed that the engine had no headlight.

The engine stopped to let him off. Minor pointing out that his parents would expect him home early and he walked the six miles back to town. He was not hurt.

LARGER THAN THE STATE. New York City Has Nearly Five Million People. The census of 1910 shows the population of Greater New York city to be larger than the population of the remainder of New York State. In the opinion of the New York Sun another decade must pass before the city will dominate in the legislature, but the gain of the city in congressional and legislative representation greatly enhances its political power in relation to up-State New York. Remembering the numbers of great cities in New York State, such as Buffalo and Rochester, and the hundreds of others, cities and towns, the announcement that the metropolis outnumbered them in aggregate population brings home some notion of its immensity. In fact, New York is much too big.

Customs Gratters. At New York Patrick J. Quigley, a former customs weigher, who testified Friday in the customs underweighing trial, declared that while employed on the Arbutuckle sugar docks in Brooklyn from 1905 to 1907 he had repeatedly participated in underweighing operations. He testified that his fee for passing the importations was "from \$50 to \$150 per shipment."

They Were Drowned. Reports Wednesday from the flooded districts of Hamilton and the Cochenoe counties, Texas, along the Comanche river, that material loss and life were reported as drowned, which include Mrs. George Carey and three children, J. R. Fulcer, wife and two children, and Mrs. McCullough. The crops along the river had been destroyed. Wires are down and full details are lacking.

Schooners Wrecked. Rigoletts, La. on the Gulf of Mexico, reports that the tramp schooners Farewell and Henry M. were wrecked in a severe storm of about an hour's duration there Friday afternoon. The crews were rescued by a fishing vessel.

MAYOR HITS AT TEDDY

REFUSES TO SERVE ON THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

MANY HARD THINGS ABOUT THE SOCIALIST SOME TIME AGO.

Soon after Roosevelt arrived at Milwaukee Wednesday and before he sat down to breakfast at the Pfeister hotel, he found himself involved in a controversy with Emil Seidel, the socialist mayor, who had declined to act upon the reception committee which welcomed the colonel to Milwaukee.

In a contribution "To He Big Stick," a newspaper published by the Milwaukee Press club for this occasion, Mayor Seidel stated that "if Mr. Roosevelt comes to Milwaukee holding the same ideas which he expressed in an article published by him March 20, 1909, it is clear that he cannot serve the cause of honesty and decency in American political life."

"Rap From Mayor Seidel. It is possible that I have misunderstood the article," stated Mayor Seidel, "but inasmuch as I am a socialist and he has called socialism a thing which is against morals and religion, 'abhorrent,' revolting, which would replace the family and home life by a glorious state of free lunch counter and a State founding asylum, I am sure that he will be pleased that I am not personally connected with his reception in the city."

No Right to Preach Morality. Charging the colonel with "a cunning and deliberate purpose to create a false impression," he declared that the visitor "could lay no claim to the right of preaching either morality or religion or civic righteousness."

In the speaking tour of Mr. Roosevelt through the West," continued Mayor Seidel, "I fall to see anything of importance beyond political designs and plans. As such, of course, it is of no special service to the present city administration. The problems that now confront our city are of much the same nature as those the nation faces."

Shown the Statement. Upon being shown this statement, Col. Roosevelt promptly said: "On this trip I have made no partisan political speeches and of course shall not break through the rule now by discussing either the State party matters or the municipal party matters, and at present of course the dominant municipal party in Milwaukee is the socialist party."

"If any one wishes to know my views on what is usually called socialism, they will find them set out in such fashion that it is impossible to misinterpret or misunderstand them in the articles to which the mayor in his letters refers, and I advise them to read the articles themselves and not what the mayor says of them."

CLIMBS ON ENGINE. The Miraculous Escape From Death of a Young Man. Climbing from the wreckage of his buggy, on the pilot of a locomotive flying at the rate of 50 miles an hour, Fred Minor, aged 18 years, recently clambered up on the running board of the engine and into the engine cab. His escape was near to the miraculous.

The engine on the Lake Shore railroad struck his horse and buggy a few miles outside of Ashutah, Ohio. The horse was killed and Minor, wedged into the wreckage of the buggy, remained on the pilot of the rushing engine. Indignant, he climbed into the cab, he says to tell the engineer what he thought of him. He claimed that the engine had no headlight.

The engine stopped to let him off. Minor pointing out that his parents would expect him home early and he walked the six miles back to town. He was not hurt.

Frightful Wreck. Two persons were killed. 15 were seriously injured, five perhaps fatally, and 20 others suffered minor injuries in the wreck of an eastbound Burlington train on the Great Northern early Wednesday at Coram, 30 miles east of Kalispell, Mont. The train was enroute from Seattle to Kansas City.

Lady Runs for Office. Miss Maude H. Cook, of Denver, has announced that she will be a candidate for the legislature on the Democratic ticket. Conservation of the State school lands will be the appeal which she will make to the voters, and if elected she will introduce a bill to prevent the sale of these lands and retain them as a perpetual asset of the schools.

Look Her Own Life. At Cedarhurst, Ga. Miss Carrie Phillips committed suicide at the home of her brother-in-law, Will Kerr, by shooting herself through the heart. Miss Phillips was divorced from her husband, W. J. Taylor, some time ago. Whether the difficulties prompted the deed is not known.

FIRE ON SHIP

Causes Explosion Which Killed Men and Injured Nine

ABOARD NORTH DAKOTA

The Mysterious Accident Occurred in Lower Chesapeake Bay Thursday Morning While the Atlantic Fleet Was Sailing from Southern Drill Grounds.

Another of those tragedies, which go to show that the sailor offers life to his country in time of peace as well as in time of war, was acted Thursday morning in the dragoon North Dakota, about 10 miles from Norfolk, in lower Chesapeake Bay, when an explosion of the ensuiring fire cost the lives of three men more or less serious injury to nine others, including C. Lieut. Orin G. Murrin.

The accident happened far from any shore, and for several hours the wildest rumors circulated throughout the community. The official report of Admiral Schroeder to the navy department names the following dead and injured in the fire of the battleship North Dakota: Dead: Joseph W. Schmidt, coal passer. Robert Gilmore, coal passer. Joseph Strait, coal passer. Injured: Chief Machinist E. W. Andrew, machinist T. G. McDonough, Chas. C. Roberts, machinist's mate Sebastian J. Wittwer, fireman, first class; James A. Brady, fireman, first class; Leo F. Piorek, fireman, second class; John G. Morrison, fireman first class; Fred P. Kinney, fireman first class.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, commanding the Atlantic fleet, made the following succinct statement of the accident: "Between 10.30 and 11 o'clock oil from room No. 3 in North Dakota caught fire, while the first squadron of the Atlantic fleet was making passage from the Southern drill grounds to Hampton Roads. Under a request from the commander of the North Dakota, the commander-in-chief of the fleet immediately ordered the North Dakota to leave the fleet formation and the battleship New Hampshire put in near to render assistance, in case they could be of service.

No assistance was necessary and by 11.30 the fire on the North Dakota was under control. "It has not yet been ascertained how the fire started, although it is not believed that the accident was due to any carelessness of the men on the North Dakota. A board of inquiry was named to investigate the accident, consisting of Capt. C. A. Core of the Delaware, senior officer; Lieut. Commander L. Y. Price, of the Delaware, and Lieut. Commander L. M. Procter, of the Connecticut. This board will thoroughly look into the cause of the explosion.

After naming the dead and injured, stating that the three who were dead were "killed outright," Admiral Schroeder adds: "The injured men are all expected to recover. Chief Lieut. Orin G. Murrin was in the fire room at the time of the accident and was burned, but not seriously. "The North Dakota, shortly after the accident, anchored off the Thimble Shoal lighthouse. The wounded men, who are severely but not seriously burned, who are removed from the North Dakota to the hospital ship Solace and are receiving the best medical attention."

The settling tank in No. 3 fire room, near which the fire apparently broke out is part of a double-bolted compartment, in which the fuel is carried in bulk. In each fire room are two 250 gallon tanks, into which the oil is pumped to be settled; it is then pumped into the fire room. The North Dakota had a fire once before since she was launched, in November, 1907. That was on the 13th of last May, at the Boston navy yard, when a red-hot rivet dropped into one of the after magazines while the ship was in dry dock. The prompt response of her 250 men to the ship's fire call resulted in quick extinguishment and averted the threatened calamity. Capt. Albert Gleaves, who commands the North Dakota, is a Tennessean and has had thirty-seven years of naval service, including nineteen years at sea.

Lady Runs for Office. Miss Maude H. Cook, of Denver, has announced that she will be a candidate for the legislature on the Democratic ticket. Conservation of the State school lands will be the appeal which she will make to the voters, and if elected she will introduce a bill to prevent the sale of these lands and retain them as a perpetual asset of the schools.

Look Her Own Life. At Cedarhurst, Ga. Miss Carrie Phillips committed suicide at the home of her brother-in-law, Will Kerr, by shooting herself through the heart. Miss Phillips was divorced from her husband, W. J. Taylor, some time ago. Whether the difficulties prompted the deed is not known.

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