

TOOK POISON

New York Banker Charged With Crime Tries to Kill Himself

WHILE GOING TO COURT

Charged With Wrecking the Northern Bank of New York, the Promoter Collapses Before Reaching the Court Room Where he Was to Have Been Arraigned.

Joseph G. Robin, who wrecked the Northern Bank of New York while at its head, attempted to kill himself again on Friday. With head erect, shoulders, and eyes levelled at the steady camera flash on him, Joseph G. Robin, the indicted banker, stepped from his sister's home to face arraignment, calm in the knowledge that he had swallowed a dozen tablets of hydrocin, the subtle and deadly alkaloid, with which Dr. Criggen killed his wife, Belle Elmore. He collapsed before he could be taken into court, with the exclamation: "I'm a dead man; I've taken poison tablets."

The case was postponed in the greatest excitement, a stomach pump was hurriedly brought into play and the sick man was carried first to the prison hospital, adjacent and later to Bellevue, where he lies in the prison ward. No charge of attempted suicide is entered against him, and it is thought he will recover, although the action of hydrocin is slow, and much will depend on his vitality.

The time at which Robin took the drug is appropriately fixed by the testimony of Dr. Austin Flint, retained for Robin by William Travers Jerome, his counsel; Dr. Louise Robinson, who rode with him from his sister's house to the Criminal Court building; Dr. Flint took the drug that as normally as he could judge, from symptoms, the poison had been in Robin's system about three quarters of an hour when he collapsed.

The two detectives were positive their prisoner swallowed nothing on the way to court. Dr. Robinson said her brother was in the habit of taking hydrocin in small doses, to counteract the effects of morphine, which he used to deaden the stinging pains by which gall stones make themselves known. She kept the drug in her house and she thought her brother swallowed two tablets. At Bellevue the examining surgeons estimated that Robin had taken about one-tenth of a grain.

Robin seemed in good health Saturday morning, better than at any time since his troubles commenced. The first sign of illness was when he staggered, on stepping from his automobile to the Criminal Court building. In the elevator he weakened so rapidly that the detectives had to lift him to a couch. There he sunk into unconsciousness and was not revived until the stomach pump had been worked vigorously. His prompt recovery was a surprise to the Criminal Court building fairly hummed with excitement, but in the Court of General Sessions itself Judge Crain was transacting business as usual when Wm. T. Jerome stepped rapidly down the aisle.

"You, Honor," he began, hurriedly, "I am here in the Robin case. It appears that the defendant has taken a drug. He cannot be stimulated. An ambulance has been called and surgeons are now pumping out his stomach. The circumstances are unavoidable."

On information that the prisoner could not possibly be arraigned, the case was postponed until the receipt of further advice to Robin's condition. Hydrocin is described in the text book as an alkaloid of benzoic acid in its action a cerebral and spinal sedative. Cases are recorded in which a dozen tablets of 1-25th grain, applied to the membranes of the eyes have produced several general toxic symptoms.

Robin's frustrated attempt leaves the question of his insanity still open. There was no further development in connection with either the Northern Bank of New York or the Washington Savings Bank, both of which are in the hands of the State banking department, but the State department of insurance took over the affairs of the Title and Guarantee Company of Rochester, N. Y., and a large force of accountants are at work on the ledgers of the many interlocking concerns which Robin promoted.

TOLL OF AIR SHIPS

WHAT THE SCIENCE OF AVIATION HAS COST IN LIVES.

Every Country Represented in the List of Those Who Died in Efforts to Advance the Science.

They have pulled the aviation balance sheet for the season just ended. One side is bordered with gold. Sixty-nine heroes of the air have won medals and thousands of dollars in cash. The other side is piped with black. Twenty-nine have paid the final price of the hero business.

On the wide-stretched wings of motor-pushed, man-built birds, intrepid flyers have hung the gay emblem of achievement 11,000 feet up in cloud-land. Others, reaching out for the stars, have ridden aloft to the music of waving kerchiefs and to a face which has the fonder wreath for its finality.

Everywhere there has been striving succeeding and striving and dying until the side of the aviation sheet which is piped with black bears these names:

Lefebvre, Ferber, Bossi, Havrett, Michelin, Roli, Speyer, Haas, Rolla, Daniel Kinet, Nicholas Knet, Maasdyk, Polliot, Madiot, Saghitti, Johnstone, Fernandez, Delagrang, Le Bion, Josey, Wachter, Plochwan, Matwichev, Waldern, Pasca, Vivaldi, Von Pitter, Hamilton, Chavis, Blanchard, Mente.

Every country has offered its man some two or three; you may tell by the names. Some have died leaving a word or two as maybe a figure in the record by which they may be remembered when the list has grown larger. Some have died as from a tumble from a house-top—a mean taking off when you consider that the setting is bounded only by trackless space.

Chavez died thus—near the earth, after he had marched over the Alps. And some have died with department orders signed and countersigned thrust in their belts, as men who serve the guns or skirmish fathoms deep under the sea in steel bottles called submarines have done before now.

Fifteen months ago the season for flying and dying as a double attraction had its formal introduction at Rheims, the ancient city of the plains where the kings of France were wont to go to fit themselves with crowns. The affair of Rheims was called a meet, a word taken from the vocabulary of the foxhunt and bicycle riding.

In territory the list is both broad and long. Meets, with their cash prizes and their life prizes, became popular. In the two lists to which the names of aviators may be added, the average is one dead to every three living. The greatest amount of money any aviator has won, the figures being taken from his published accounts, is \$82,000. Paulhan got that. Only 25 have won more than \$10,000.

74 VESSELS LOST

And Fifty-three People Out of 1,463 Lost Last Year.

Out of a total of 6,661 persons involved in 1,463 disasters to vessels of all classes within the scope of the United States life saving service, only fifty-three were lost, and about seventy-four vessels were completely destroyed, according to the annual report of S. L. Kimball, general superintendent of the service, for the fiscal year, which ended June 30 last.

The next expenditures for maintaining the service for the year were \$2,249,375.68. The enactment of the bill passed at the last session of Congress by the Senate providing for retirement pay for members of the life saving service and others of the field service and others of the field service incapacitated for duty is urged in the report.

Of the 1,464 vessels of all kinds which met with accidents, the life savers rendered service to 1,047, raised with their cargoes at \$10,179,230. Other succor rendered by the life saving service included the rescue of 137 persons from drowning, surgical aid to 60 persons suffering from gunshot wounds, broken limbs or bruises and the recovery of 150 bodies of persons who had met death through ice or in other ways. Nine of this number were suicides.

JAPANESE IN CONTROL

Army Officers Declare They Could Take the Philippines.

Army officers recently returned from the Philippines are deeply concerned over conditions in the islands, and maintain that it was on information furnished by them that Secretary of War Dickinson and Gen. Leonard Wood based much in their recent reports to Congress on the unpreparedness of the country for war.

WAVE OF CRIME

Many Violent Deaths Instead of Peace and Good Will.

MANY LIVES WIPED OUT

Blood and Tragedy Mark the Peace and Good Will Season in South Carolina—Both Whites and Blacks Involved in the Tragedies of the Christmas Season.

The birthday of the Prince of Peace has been a day of blood, in South Carolina and many killings, both accidental and intentional, are reported in various parts of the State. All the details are not in, but it is known that as many as a dozen people have lost their lives and many others have been injured as a result of the festivities incident to this season, which should bring peace to the world and good will to men. Here is a partial list of the tragedies:

Nolly Hancock, a 14-year-old boy, whose home is in the Highland Park village at Rock Hill, was shot and killed by a companion of about the same age, named Adkins. The boys quarreled over a small rifle and Adkins used it with deadly effect.

Near Hampton, Harry Mason, aged 17, was accidentally shot by his cousin, William Priester, aged 19, as the boys were starting on a bird hunt. Priester became distracted over the accident and had to be restrained from doing injury to himself.

At Beaufort, Saturday night, Dan Middleton, a negro, was shot through the keyhole of a house where he was visiting and instantly killed, Cornelius Thompson, another negro, is held for the killing.

Clem Dean, a negro girl, was shot down in the road, about 10 miles from Greenville, by Tom Leatherwood. The girl was returning from a party and her parents were with her. The slayer has not been caught.

At Linton's place, near Cash's Depot, Chesterfield county, in which it is stated, a man named Copes, while drunk, shot and killed a traveling man named Love. Particulars of the affair are not obtainable.

The coroner's jury empaneled to inquire into the death of Edward Beaudard, colored, held J. W. Harper, white, for the killing, and R. T. Batesman, white, an accessory. The deceased was a hack driver and the shooting followed an altercation at the Atlantic Coast Line depot in Sumter Sunday night.

On Christmas Eve night there was a shooting near White Pond, Alcon county, at which several darkies were reported to be shot. One version is that a party of negroes were fired into by a negro with a shotgun and one woman and three men were hit by the shot. High Addison is charged with the offence and he made his escape.

Tillman Dunaway, a young planter, shot and killed Eugene Jones, a negro, on the Dunaway plantation, some two or three miles from Hopkins, Sunday afternoon, about 5 o'clock. Dunaway surrendered and was committed to the Richland county jail Tuesday afternoon.

Thomas Mackey, a young white man, about 18 years old, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a pistol, the tragedy occurring in the Charlotte road, about three miles north of Lancaster, opposite the residence of Mrs. Mary Montgomery.

A homicide occurred in Charleston section, about 34 miles from Lancaster, C. C. Falking shot and killed by Caesar Watts, both white. The difficulty took place in front of the house of a man named Tate, in the presence of several witnesses.

On Friday night, at Dumbarton, a town about twelve miles from Barnwell, Henry Lise shot and killed Hamp Floyd, both negroes. From what can be learned they were rambling and became engaged in an altercation. Lise is out in several places, one finger being almost severed. He was brought to Barnwell and lodged in the county jail.

Saturday night, near Blackville, Ed Wicker, colored, who killed another negro a few weeks ago and escaped, went to his wife's home and shot at her. The bullet missed the woman and killed her child. After the killing of the negro some time ago, Wicker is said to have made the statement that he would not be satisfied until he had killed his wife. Unfaithfulness on the part of the woman is said to have caused the killings.

MOVED ENTIRE TOWN

PLACED ON WHEELS AND HAULED ACROSS PRAIRIE.

With Bank Open, Meals Served in Hotel and Clerks Working in Courthouse.

Lamro, S. D., has been put on wheels and moved to Winner, where, as the result of a bitter county seat war and agreement between the two towns, it has consolidated with Winner and as a town ceased wholly to exist.

Large store buildings with their valuable contents were moved intact. Banks, with their cash in the vaults, were put on wheels and made the trip across the prairie while the clerks continued to work and money was received and paid out of customers.

Without disturbing the officials the county court house was hitched to two of the largest traction engines ever built, and it was dragged from Lamo to Winner, where it was placed on a foundation previously prepared for it. The Lamo hotel, drawn by 72 teams of horses, made the trip without so much as ceasing business a single meal.

The court house, a big two story frame building, was the first to be moved, since it was necessary that the big house be put in place before smaller houses blocked the way. The big traction engines were hitched to it, and across the prairie it went, the big engine puffing and snorting like Mogul locomotives. The distance was three miles, and this was covered in just two hours. So evenly was the "job" carried out that clerks, writing at their desks were undisturbed.

After the court house and jail were moved residences went over in regular socks. When daylight overtook a house which was being moved, the structure was left by the roadside for the night and the family occupied it is usual.

Then the movers began on the business houses, and store after store was taken to Winner without being interfered with. Banks were removed without the money being locked up, and deposits were received and checks paid without a halt.

The big school house was taken over for the day, only half a day being lost by the students. Although the men in charge of the engines offered to take house, teachers, children and all, the authorities did not care to risk the collapse of the building when it was occupied by so many children.

The cost of moving varied from \$50 for a dwelling to \$500 for a store filled with goods. It cost nearly \$1,000 to take the court house to the new town and put it in the position it now occupies.

PLANTERS SUFFER GREATLY

Six Million Dollars is the Annual Damages to Peach Growers.

The fearful ravages of pests on agriculture, entailing many millions of dollars' loss, are outlined in a statement which Acting Chief Powell, of the bureau of plant industry, has submitted to the House committee on agriculture in connection with the agricultural bill which the committee reported Monday.

Mr. Powell says that through the use of a sulphur spray, the Eastern peach business has been made stable for the first time. He says that the estimated loss annually from brown rot on peaches is \$5,000,000 and from peach scab \$1,000,000, virtually all of which loss might be saved by proper spraying of orchards.

Blister rust on white pine is estimated to cause losses of \$1,000,000 annually and other plants show heavy losses from diseases and insects. Investigation of the cotton industry in Egypt has indicated that the mixing of Hindu cotton with the Egyptian cotton has entailed a loss of \$10,000,000 a year and that strains of the Egyptian cotton can be bred in the United States which will not show the conditions that cause these enormous losses in Egypt.

LOST OVER A MILLION.

Grand Jury Investigates New Orleans Sugar Frauds.

That the Federal Government has been defrauded out of more than a million dollars in import duties at New Orleans, through false weights and improper grading of sugar, was developed by the grand jury investigation which was in progress in that city two weeks before the holidays, according to unofficial information made public Thursday. It is said that no criminal prosecution is to follow the investigation, but that the Government will bring suits against certain sugar refiners to recover the alleged unpaid duties. The grand jury is expected to reconvene and present its report on the sugar probe.

Line, Cain Henderson was killed by Robert Golden, at the home of his brother Clarence Golden, with pistol. Mr. John Edwards, who was shot by Dantzer Toney, at Johnston on last Saturday, is still alive, with some hopes for recovery. He is at a hospital in Augusta.

BOILER BLOW-UP

Killing Sixteen People and Injuring Twelve Others Badly.

THE CAUSE IS UNKNOWN

A Terrific Explosion at the Morewood Ice Company's Plant, at Morewood Lake, Mass., Thursday, Spreads Death and Injury Among the Workmen, on Duty.

Sixteen workmen were killed Thursday when a boiler at the plant of the Morewood Ice Company, at Morewood Lake, Mass., exploded. Twelve were injured and it was stated it was feared two of these will die. At a special meeting of the city council resolutions were adopted calling for immediate actions to supply the wants of the fatherless and injured and in a short time nearly \$2,000 had been subscribed. United States Senator Winthrop Murray Crane headed the list with \$500. Crane headed Thursday forenoon in and about the little boiler building were about 125 men, mostly Poles and Italians, at work. With a terrific crash the boiler burst. Bodies of men and fragments of iron and timber were hurled through the air. Most of the workmen who were not killed outright were either injured or dazed by the shock. Physicians, ambulances and automobiles were rushed from that city to the scene and the injured were hurried to hospitals there.

When the explosion occurred one body was blown a distance of 200 feet and another 150 feet. The cylinder of the boiler was found in a tree on the edge of the lake, more than 100 feet away.

The ice house is about two miles from Pittsfield, and it was some time before word of the disaster reached there. Every ambulance was immediately dispatched to the lake. The ambulance service, however, was totally inadequate to the needs of the occasion, and automobiles were used to aid in the work of removing the injured to the hospitals.

One of the owners of the Morewood ice company said that the boiler was inspected during the summer by an inspector of the State police, who ordered certain changes and that these changes were made. Thursday he said a test of the water gauge showed that instrument to be in perfect condition. William Dunn, one of the men who was killed, was in charge of the boiler Thursday. He was an experienced engineer.

The boiler was used in furnishing the power to drag the cages of ice up the inclines into the ice storage houses. The police department has ordered an investigation of the explosion. The property loss will not exceed \$500.

PROBE TEDDY'S AFRICAN TRIP

Georgian Charges Institute With Wasting Public Money.

"The African hunting trip, as organized and carried out by the Smithsonian Institute, via Roosevelt, is the subject of the latest proposed Congressional investigation. The suggestion was received by Representative Rainey, of Illinois, from a citizen of a Georgia town, who referred to such an inquiry as a "public service" and to the "Smithsonian" as a "trash heap institution." Mr. Rainey is the Democrat who recently introduced a resolution to inquire into the manner in which Mr. Roosevelt obtained his transportation and supplies on his trips about the country while he was President.

Mr. Rainey proposes at the earliest opportunity to press this resolution, though it was referred to the rules committee and promptly pigeon-holed. The Georgian declared that an extension of such an inquiry to include the way in which the African hunt expedition expense was borne by the Smithsonian Institution "would show waste," extravagance and squandering of public money. The Smithsonian has never reported the cost of the expedition to Congress, but did submit a statement that 6,662 skins and 2,500 shoots of plants were obtained.

The old year is almost gone, but the new year is right at hand to commence the race of 1911.

RAVAGES OF HUNGER.

Millions of Chinese are Affected by a Famine.

An affecting picture of the ravages of famine in China is afforded by a report to the state department by the American consul at Nanking, enclosing extracts from the Shanghai newspapers. The consul says that of famine is even more severe than that of three years ago, since it affects a larger territory and greater population, in this case numbering 2,500,000 persons. The famine is owing to the serious floods last summer, which destroyed the autumn crops. The roads are filled with refugees, who, in many cases, in their desperation, are robbing and plundering the villages where foodstuffs and money are to be found.

Cleaned Up Family.

At Baltimore, Md., as a climax to a series of bitter quarrels between Wm. C. Stricklen and his wife, the former Friday shot and killed the latter and his 19-year-old stepdaughter, Ella Kirk. Stricklen, who was employed as a fireman at a power house, then fired a bullet into his own temple.

SOLD THEIR VOTES

WHOLESALE CORRUPTION IN THE LAST OHIO ELECTION.

Many Farmers and Others Confessed to the Court That They Accepted Bribes.

A dispatch from West Union, O., where the court has been engaged for sometime in trying election bribery cases, says there was another big clean-up Tuesday by the grand jury which is investigating the charges of vote bribery in Adams county.

The grand jury Tuesday reported 122 indictments and carefully revised figures, bringing the present total up to 747. It is expected that 115 more indictments will be returned. Of those arraigned Tuesday, 70 pleaded guilty and four not guilty. The usual fines and disfranchisement penalties were imposed on those confessing their guilt.

Fully one-half of those who have been before the court seem to favor the investigation and openly declare it is proper.

Because he had made a mistake in telling the court Monday how much he received for selling his vote, Sam Howell, aged 84, a veteran of the War of Secession, Tuesday walked 18 miles through the cold to correct his error and to tell Judge Blair that he had figured up and instead of having received \$11 as the purchase price, he had been given \$15. Howell was fined \$5 and costs and disfranchised.

Frank Salisbury, who lives in Franklin township, was arrested for contempt of court and arraigned for trying to intimidate a grand juror. He also was charged that he had been making indirect threats against Blair, through injudicious remarks. Salisbury was fined \$50 and costs and 10 days in jail, the jail sentence being suspended.

Two new features developed at the afternoon's session of the grand jury investigation. One was that of a woman selling her son's vote, and the other concerned a voter who was bought in three different ways.

The woman is a widow, who lives at Peebles. She is accused of having accepted \$5 for her son's franchise. Both mother and son were indicted, but neither has been arrested.

A farmer in Jacksonville precinct Wednesday surprised the jury by his confession that he was eight three times last election day. For his promise to vote the straight Republican ticket, he said, he received \$12.50; on a contract to vote the straight Democratic ticket he was paid \$10, and the price for agreeing to vote for a certain Democratic candidate was \$3.

He pleaded guilty when arraigned and was disfranchised for five years fined \$5 and costs, and given six months in the work house, with the prison sentence suspended. One hundred and six indictments were returned, which brings the total up to 998.

There are indications that the number will reach 1,500 as predicted by special Prosecutor W. B. Stephenson.

EXTEND OVER FIFTEEN YEARS.

Customs Official Makes Statement

About New Orleans Sugar Fraud.

"When the grand jury now investigating the sampling of sugar at New Orleans finishes its work, it will be found that the frauds against the Government there have been going on for at least fifteen years."

This statement was made Friday by an official of the customs service, who declared all the suspected frauds would be found in the sampling of sugar and in the tests which determine the saccharine contents upon which the importer pays duty.

An investigation of alleged "drawback" frauds at San Francisco is also imminent. In fact, it is known that a preliminary investigation has furnished evidence which leads treasury officials to believe that the frauds at San Francisco will eclipse those at New York, which the American Sugar Refining Company recently ordered to settle for \$700,000.

Evidence collected by the customs service is said to show the government has for years been paying "drawback" on Philippine sugar, which came into the United States duty free, was used in the preservation of California fruit and later exported as sugar imported from Java on which duty had been paid.

One of the officials of the treasury department Friday said: "The troubles of the sugar importers have only begun. The discoveries of the frauds have only started."

DEATH LURKS

Interesting Tuberculosis Issued by State Board of Health.

FAKE CURES SHOWN UP

No Vital Statistics Have Been Kept. But the Records Show What Has Been Done, and History of the Rules of Treatment and Management are Given.

A most interesting bulletin issued by the State board of health refers to tuberculosis as "the captain of the men of death." The bulletin gives such information as to the "great white plague" and shows that it is a preventable disease.

No vital statistics were kept in South Carolina until last year and from these statistics the following is stated concerning the ravages of the disease:

"Though approximating the number from the statistics collected during this period, it is safe to say that the mortality from this disease alone is 1,500 or more each year. This not only means that we are losing that many of our inhabitants, but these 1,500 and many others who now have the disease have and are giving off the deadly germs which will infect thousands of others. It is an appalling situation."

"Avoid as far as possible any contact with the germs of the disease. So live at all times that your natural powers of resistance will be continually at top-notch strength."

These two rules are given in the bulletin and the chief factors of protection against infection.

"The germ of consumption," continues the bulletin, "known as the tubercle bacillus, was discovered and proved to be the cause of the disease by Robert Koch of Germany in the year 1882."

"It is an extreme minute particle, cell, or spore, invisible to the naked eye, so light that in the dry state it may float with every breeze and be thrown 20 feet from a consumptive in the moist state enormous numbers of these germs may live in cupboards, in the fresh spittle on the pavement, in the invisible film of saliva left on the edge of a glass or cup after its use by a consumptive; the germs may be thrown 20 feet from a consumptive in the act of coughing or sneezing—several feet by the effort of ordinary conversation—they are left in some degree on everything which touches the consumptive's mouth or lips."

"Tuberculosis is an insidious sneaking foe. There is reason to believe that the germs may enter the body and lie there dormant for years until some depressing influence, such as fatigue, cold, exposure, wetting or excesses with tobacco or alcohol gives the crouching foe a chance for the fatal spring and symptoms of the disease appear in their ghastly sequence of cough, hemorrhage, fever, sweats, emaciation, diarrhoea and death."

"Over \$15,000,000 annually is poured into the coffers of those who exploit and advertise fake tuberculosis cures, according to a statement issued by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis; and for this vast sum the victims receive nothing in return but are often permanently injured and in the majority of cases cheated out of the chance for a real cure. Worse still, most of this money is paid by those who can least afford it."

The following advice is given to the healthy:

"Don't be afraid of a consumptive if he observes the rules laid down in this pamphlet."

"Don't hesitate to tell a consumptive that it is his duty to protect his fellowman."

"Don't, under any circumstances, sleep with a consumptive."

"Don't occupy a house where a consumptive has lived, without first having the house properly disinfected. When a house is properly disinfected it is no longer dangerous."

"Don't spit on floors or sidewalks. Set the consumptive a good example. When you spit, spit into the gutters or into a spittoon."

"Don't stay in a room with the windows closed. Keep them open, summer and winter, at home and at work. Sleep with the windows open, but be sure that the entire body is warmly clad."

"Don't be afraid of night air. Fresh air, whether night or day, moist or dry, warm or cold, is good for you."

"Don't drink milk from cows not tuberculin tested without boiling it, for the disease is often contracted in this way."

"Don't ever stir up a dust by dry sweeping. Sprinkle water or moist sand, or moist bits of paper over the floor before sweeping. Dusting should be done with a moist cloth."

"Don't ever neglect a cold or cough, and be especially careful to protect yourself from consumption when convalescing from grippe and pneumonia, and when in a run-down condition from any cause."

Beats Off Negro.

At Chicago Miss Ellen K. Millerstrom, a nineteen-year-old girl, resisted a negro who attacked her last evening in North Fifthth avenue. After a struggle in which the young woman returned the negro's blows, scratches and kicking him, he knocked her down, ran through an alley and escaped.

Kills Small Child.

At Bristol, Tenn., Matthew Tims, aged 8 years, was fatally shot Friday night by Robert Hill, an old man, whom he had been persistently teasing. The ball lodged near the child's heart and he died Saturday. Hill was arrested.

TOLL OF THE MOBS

FIFTY-SEVEN PEOPLE WERE LYNCHED THE YEAR PAST.

Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas and Texas Led in This Class of Violent Deaths.

Only 57 lynchings were recorded in the United States in 1910, a much smaller number than in almost any previous year in the last 16. In 1909 the total was 70 and in 1908 it was 65. All but five of the 57 cases of lynchings in 1910 were of negroes, and ten of these cases were those in which the charge against the victim was assault on white women or girls.

In 11 of the remaining number the charge was attempted criminal assault. In the five cases of white men, four were for murder and the other for aiding and abetting in a jail delivery. Several of the cases in which negroes were lynched were based upon the murder, or alleged murder of white women in which the question of assault is implied.

As in previous years, nearly all the lynchings were in Southern states, Florida and Georgia having ten each, Alabama and Arkansas eight each, Texas six. The only lynching in the North occurred in Ohio, the victim being Carl Eberington, and agent of the Ohio Anti-Saloon league, who met death at the hands of a mob in Newark following his imprisonment in jail on a charge of having murdered a saloonkeeper while making a raid on an alleged blind tiger. One man has been convicted of having participated in this lynching and given a 20 years prison sentence.

Following is the record for 1910 by states: Alabama, eight negroes; Arkansas, eight negroes; Florida, eight negroes and two whites; Georgia, two negroes; Louisiana, one white man; Mississippi, five negroes; Missouri, three negroes; North Carolina, one negro; Ohio, one white man; Oklahoma, one negro; South Carolina, one negro; Tennessee, two negroes; Texas, four negroes and two whites.

Of the five whites lynched, two were Italians, who were lynched in Florida. They were charged with murder and with inciting the slots during the strike of disarmers in Tampa. Another of the white victims was a Mexican (who was shot and burned at the stake near the Texas border, following his confession that he had murdered a white woman. Of the 52 negro victims, two were women.

In many of the cases the lynchings followed the arrest or conviction of the victims on the charges made against them. In other cases the victims met death while endeavoring to escape from pursuing possees. In two cases the negro victims were lynched by mobs composed of members of their own race. In almost every case the victim was summarily hanged or shot without burning at the stake, such as accompanied these acts of summary vengeance in former years.

GREAT RACE CONFERENCE.

The Fourth to Be Held in Orangeburg January 24-27.

To the Colored Citizens of South Carolina:

Let me urge you to attend the Race Conference at Orangeburg. It opens at eight p. m., Tuesday, January 24. It will be the most interesting Race Conference we have yet had. We are sure to have as speakers of that meeting, the most noted men of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, and prominent men and women of other places. Our program is a strong one. We have some of the ablest men (white and colored) in the State of South Carolina. Addresses each day and night, on various subjects, including agriculture, by the governor of the State and government experts.

We want farmers, educators, teachers, mechanics, business men, physicians, preachers, and other people to attend this meeting. Reduced rates will be granted on all railroads leading to Orangeburg.

The citizens are preparing to give a big banquet on the second night of the conference. Write Rev. E. A. Quick, D. D., or Rev. N. C. Nix, D. D., if you are going to attend this conference.

All members of the State Fair Association, and the Batesburg Fair Association, are requested to meet at 11 a. m., January 24, in Trinity A. M. E. Church, to elect officers and to attend to any other business connected with the State Fair Association, and to arrange to hold another fair in the city of Columbia. We want all farmers to bring some farm product for exhibition on the 26th.

All aboard for Orangeburg! Richard Carroll.

SWALLOWED LIKE JONAH.

Duck Escapes Alive from Codfish.