

LAUDS GOV. WILSON

HE IS DEMOCRACY'S HOPE, SAYS SENATOR SMITH

SAYS HE'LL BE ELECTED

In a Great Speech at Atlanta Recently Senator Hoke Smith Predicted the Nomination and Election of Governor Woodrow Wilson by the Democrats This Year.

Senator Hoke Smith, who introduced Governor Woodrow Wilson on his recent visit to Atlanta to an immense audience that literally packed the auditorium in that city, was given a personal ovation, and his highest enthusiasm for Woodrow Wilson as Democracy's leader in the 1912 campaign and the next president of the United States. Senator Smith analyzed the situation throughout the country and showed how Woodrow Wilson is running everywhere and that the race for the Democratic nomination is between Speaker Champ Clark and Governor Woodrow Wilson, with Wilson far in the lead.

Senator Smith said he had reached a conclusion, about what the Democratic party can and ought to do. I have had unusual opportunities to form an opinion within the past four months in Washington city, and I feel that my fellow citizens of Georgia are entitled to hear what I have learned. My conclusions about what the party ought to do were not formed by preconceived views. I believed that the interests of the entire country demanded the election of a Democrat and I undertook to find out who would be the strongest candidate and who was in a position to-day to serve his country best.

I talked to senators from the Pacific to the Atlantic, from the lakes to the gulf. I talked to visitors in Washington, and I was forced to the conclusion that the people were interested in the tariff, especially north of the Potomac, but that they were interested in other questions as well. The fixed conviction was taking hold of them north of the Potomac that they were not receiving from the officers elected what they were entitled to—that political bosses, in alliance with special interests were controlling legislators and keeping the mass of the people out of their rights.

I found that all through the north, the middle states and the west, there was a deep and stated purpose to elect a president who would help them to get away from the evils by which they were burdened. I found that all over the country one man in the Democratic party, above all others, had caught the popular imagination and won their love and esteem. I knew his record and I knew he deserved it. Let me give that record to you.

Born in Virginia. The people throughout the land are glad to turn again to the birthplace of Washington, of Jefferson, of Madison, and of Monroe, and go back to the old days of the infancy of the republic. His boyhood spent in Georgia. His college training received at the University of Virginia. And admitted to the bar in Georgia. That don't hurt him north of the Potomac. The great heart of the American people to-day is asking for the man and not questioning about where he comes from.

I say he will be elected. Listen to me. It is a firm conviction. I have talked with senators from Maine. Wilson against Taft or Roosevelt. He is the only man that can carry New Jersey. He is the strongest man in Ohio by 50,000 votes. Both the senators from Indiana have told me that if nominated he is certain to carry that state without a campaign. Wisconsin is safe, in spite of LaFollette's power as a Republican. Both the Dakotas will swing into line. The Democrats of Montana will support him against either of the Republican candidates.

A senator from Oregon tells me Wilson can carry that against either of the Republican candidates. Two editors of the leading independent papers in California say that against Taft, Wilson will have a walk-over in California, and they are convinced that he would beat Roosevelt also. Now I come back to New York. I am assured by some of the very best informed men in New York that with Governor Wilson we will have our strongest candidate in that state and that he can certainly beat either Taft or the colonel.

When Georgia, the empire state of the south, declares her preference on May 1. I believe that the national convention in Baltimore will see both empire states line up and vote for Woodrow Wilson. One of the delegates, who is one of the foremost men of New York, told me that we need not be troubled about New York, that when Wilson needed those votes to nominate him, he was satisfied he would get them. I came down on the train today with another delegate from New York, who is an earnest friend of Woodrow Wilson.

I want to tell you another thing. I did not believe it two weeks ago when it was told. One of the leading parties in the politics of Pennsylvania told me that the people of Pennsylvania were so determined to get rid of boss rule, that they would turn from the Republican party and that Wilson would carry the State. The one question with the masses of the people there was:

"Why has Wilson got the mass of the people?" Because after taking the presidency of the great Princeton

STEAMER PASSES NEAR

BUT PAID NO ATTENTION TO TITANIC DISTRESS SIGNAL.

Officer Boxhall Tells Dramatic Story of Trying to Signal and Stop Passing Steamer.

Two facts stand out with intensity in the evidence adduced before the Senatorial committee that is investigating the wreck of the Titanic and the loss of life that attended it: The first is sworn to by Vice-President Franklin of the White Star line, the other by J. B. Boxhall, fourth officer of the Titanic.

Franklin testified that the news of the sinking of the Titanic reached the offices of the White Star line in New York between noon and 1 o'clock Monday, April 15, about ten hours after the vessel had actually sunk, and two hours after the Carpathia had sent broadcast in aerial messages the news that she had picked up all the survivors.

Boxhall declared that within fifteen minutes of the sinking of the Titanic he, with other officers, including Captain Smith, and also several passengers noticed the masthead lights and red sidelight of a large steamer, whose position, Boxhall says, seemed to be not more than five miles away.

Boxhall, who was fourth officer of the Titanic, says he sent up rockets, used the Morse electric signal code and did everything possible to attract the attention of this steamer.

Nevertheless, Boxhall maintains this mysterious vessel drew away, taking an oblique course that sent her below the horizon of those on the sinking Titanic. He has no idea of the name of the vessel nor to what line she belonged.

Not the slightest whisper had gone forth concerning what Boxhall would testify to, and his every word fell upon the multitude crowded in the marble conference room of the Senate building as lightning flashes from a clear sky.

University, for 20 years strong young men have gone out over the country, intense believers in Woodrow Wilson. The whole United States came to admire him. And when New Jersey, having been trusted-ridden by the Republican party, wanted a candidate to lead them, they turned to Woodrow Wilson and nominated him as the Democratic candidate for governor.

Then the man went before the people face to face and promised them popular government. He promised them reform in their election laws. He promised to drive out bosses. He promised them public service improvements and legislative improvements in the school system. So fully did he carry out his promises, in spite of almost overwhelming opposition that he stood squarely by the people and forced the legislature to stand by the rights of the people.

If they nominate the colonel we want somebody that can talk against him and write against him, and I promise you that he will make Teddy sorry if he runs against him. There are too many unwilling to see the sanctity of the bench destroyed, unwilling to believe that the constitution can be wiped out, unwilling to let Mr. Roosevelt set up a government in defiance of the constitution and in defiance of law. The great mass of people are unwilling to abandon the traditions of Washington and put even the colonel in for the balance of his life.

My fellow citizens, I have talked longer than I intended, but I wanted you to know why I have reached the conviction I have had. With the approval of Georgia on May 1, the effort to defeat Governor Wilson in the south will be given up, and he will sweep all the southern states. His nomination will be assured, and next November we will put him in the white house. We will place at our head a man that whom there has been no greater scholar, or one with better training for responsibility—a man who has already shown his power as a great administrative officer, has always used it to serve the human race. I present to you our next Democratic nominee, the next president of the United States, Woodrow Wilson.

Torpedo Strikes Maryland.
A dispatch from Los Angeles, Cal., says the United States cruiser Maryland was struck by a torpedo during torpedo practice Wednesday. During the practice in which the torpedo Florida and submarines fired torpedoes at the Maryland, torpedoes with collapsible heads were supposed to be used, and it is thought that one with a solid head was fired by mistake.

Outbreak a Massacre.
The revolution in Fez, the Moroccan capital, developed into a veritable massacre. It is now known that 15 French officers and 40 soldiers were killed in the fight with the mutinous Moorish soldiers while 13 French citizens were massacred. One hundred Jews were slain.

Saw Many Bodies Floating.
The steamer Bremen and the steamer Rhein passed on Saturday, April 15, in afternoon in the neighborhood of three large icebergs. Sighted numerous pieces of wreckage and a great number of human bodies with life preservers on floating in the sea.

GUARD THE JUDGE

STORMY DAY MARKS THE TRIAL OF THE OUTLAWS

WHO SHOT UP THE COURT

Judge Staples Presided While Well Armed Pickets Were Scattered at Several Points in and About the Court House to Protect Court from Another Attack from Outlaws.

Desperate but futile efforts were made late Tuesday, according to the detectives here, to smuggle weapons to six members of the Allen clan in jail at Hillsville, Va. Early in the day they had pleaded not guilty to indictments charging them with five murders in Carroll county courthouse on March 14, and their trials were set for April 30 at Wytheville, in an adjacent county. The prisoners will be taken there during the night and strict precautions will be taken during their transfer from Hillsville, as the day's developments showed that the Allens had many friends, who might attempt a rescue.

On the pretense of being intoxicated, Wesley Smith attracted attention around the jail and was locked up. In an altercation with Detective H. H. Lucas, Smith drew a dagger, but the detective knocked him unconscious. Smith is said to be a friend of the Allens and his plan is said to have been to get into a cell adjacent to Floyd Allen to communicate with him. Later in the day at the point of a rifle, Detective E. C. Payne drove J. C. and David Strickland from the vicinity of the jail. The two brothers, who hitherto have been under suspicion of aiding Sida Allen and Wesley Edwards, still at large in the mountains were charged by Payne with loitering in front of the jail and acting threateningly.

Counsel for the Allens were appealed to by the Strickland boys, one of them declaring that Payne had struck him. The attorneys sought out Judge Walter R. Staples, who visited the jail and secured Payne's version of the affair. The judge told Payne not to relax his vigilance in guarding the prisoners.

In the court proceedings early Tuesday it was decided that the bullet-scarred courthouse of Carroll county would not be the scene of the Allen trials. Attorneys for the six members of the Allen clan thought the lead-punctured walls and chairs would be prejudicial reminders to a jury of the tragedy of March 14, when the judge, the prosecutor, the sheriff, a juror and a bystander were killed. The application of the defense for a change of venue was not opposed by the prosecution and Judge Staples granted it.

To all indictments the six defendants pleaded not guilty. Their attorneys announced a severance of the cases and the Commonwealth will try Floyd Allen first and probably his sons, Claude and Victor, next, then his nephews, Friel Allen, Sida Edwards and Byrd Marion. Toward the close of the day's proceedings reference was made to Sida Allen, who with his nephew, Wesley Edwards, is still being hunted in the mountains by detectives.

N. P. Oglesby, of counsel for the prisoners, moved that attachment of Sida Allen's property be dismissed as had been done with the other prisoners. The prosecutor inquired how Mr. Oglesby had been selected to act for Sida Allen, and if he had communicated with the latter about the subject. The attorney replied that he was acting for Sida Allen at the direction of Mrs. Sida Allen. The court reserved decision.

Court proceedings drew a picturesque crowd of mountaineers. Judge Walter R. Staples sat in the same chair in which Judge Thornton L. Massie met his death. Behind the rail was a detective, a six-shooter hung conspicuously on his hip. Among the six prisoners, as well as various strategic points in the small courtroom, armed pickets were stationed. As the crowd filed in the room Detective Tom Felts, assisted by Sheriff Edwards, searched all for concealed weapons.

Some who had rode in from the mountains expressed surprise at the unusual proceedings, but precaution was not lacking. A cordon of armed deputies guarded the six prisoners as they were brought to the courtroom. Floyd Allen, on account of an injured knee, had to be carried, but the other five defendants strode slowly to the court house in marked contrast to the morning of March 14, when they galloped into town and defied the law.

As Clerk Goad read the five separate indictments charging five murder, the six defendants listened indifferently and answered in monotone "Not Guilty." Reminders of the court house tragedy were numerous—on the scarred chairs and the walls. Clerk Goad and Floyd Allen met for the first time since their pistol duel outside the court house of March 14, which left a red scar on the face of Goad and two bullets in Floyd Allen's knee.

As Clerk Goad read the long indictments, the scene to the courtroom was one of grim silence, except for the maneuvers of a big Newfoundland dog that slowly crept around under the knees of the spectators, calmly surveyed the prisoners and finally reposed beside the judge's bench. Not a woman or a negro attended the trial, though many were on the court house green.

Another Notable Perished.
Jonklin J. G. Renchlin, managing director of the Holland-American Steamship line, perished with the Titanic.

CREW REFUSES TO SAIL

DEMANDED THAT GOOD LIFE-BOATS BE PROVIDED.

Despite the Assurance of Officers That the Supply of Boats Was Ample Seamen Kicked.

When the White Star liner Olympic, sister ship to the Titanic, was ready to sail from Southampton, England on Wednesday for New York, 300 firemen and engineer workers quit the vessel, declaring that the collapsible boats on the Olympic were unseaworthy. The Olympic is lying off Ryde, Isle of Wight, with 1,400 passengers aboard and no possibility of sailing very soon.

There were reports that some of the passengers had refused to sail, but for the present all remain aboard the vessel. It also was reported soon after the strike was inaugurated that the company had succeeded in getting men to take the strikers' places, but this proved to be incorrect.

As a matter of fact, the strike has extended to the crew, which now declines to sail with the "blackleg" firemen, who were brought aboard and the British Seafarers' union is supporting the men on this decision. Pickets are patrolling the docks to prevent the recruiting of "blacklegs."

In an endeavor to have the strikers return to work, Commander Clarke, chief of the immigration office in Southampton, offered to demonstrate in the Cowes roads that the boats on the Olympic were absolutely safe. The men were ready to listen to this proposition, but later, it is learned, they declared that they would have been ready to sail if the company had agreed to demonstrate the seaworthiness of the boats at this port. This, in turn, the company declined to do.

Commander Clarke says that there are forty-four lifeboats on board the Olympic, including the collapsible boats, and that their total seating capacity is 2,500 which is largely in excess of the total of the passengers and crew. While he considers wooden lifeboats superior, he was satisfied with all the boats on board.

One of the stokers of the Olympic said: "What we demand is that every one of the lifeboats shall be a wooden one. Personally, I do not care, as I am unmarried, but many of the men have wives and families and their lives are as valuable as those of the first class passengers."

QUITE NEAR THE TITANIC.

But News of the Disaster Reached the Californian Too Late.

The Leyland steamer Californian which has just arrived at Boston was less than 20 miles from the ill-fated White Star liner Titanic, when the latter foundered on the morning of April 15. Capt. Lord, of the Californian, said that had he known of the Titanic's plight, all the latter's passengers could have been saved. That his ship was the steamer reported to have passed within five miles of sinking liner and to have disregarded signals for help, Capt. Lord denied positively.

"I figure that we were from 17 to 20 miles distant from the Titanic that night," said he.

"About 10:30 that Sunday night we steamed into an immense ice field," said Captain Lord, "and immediately, as a matter of safety, our engines were shut down to wait for daylight. With the engines stopped, the wireless was, of course, not working, so we heard nothing of the Titanic's plight until the next morning. Then the news came in a message from the Virginian. On receipt of the message we started immediately for the scene of the disaster."

EDITOR SHOT AND KILLED.

Murderer a Russian Craze by the Titanic Wreck.

At Spokane, Wash., E. H. Rothrock, city editor of the Spokane Chronicle, was shot and killed in his editorial room by Richard Aleck, a Russian laborer. Aleck first told the police he had been on the Titanic and then that he had been on the Carpathia and mumbled: "There had been too much printed about the disaster." He would give no other reason for the crime. Aleck walked quietly into the Chronicle local room and asked for the editor. As Rothrock walked towards him, Aleck drew a revolver and shot him in the breast. Rothrock died within five minutes. The murderer later told the police he was 40 years old and came to this country four years ago.

Pours Hot Coffee in Ears.

Because he failed to do the bidding of his wife, R. B. Hayes, of La Porte, Ind., will lose his hearing. Hayes rushed to a physicians office with the statement that his wife had poured boiling coffee in his ears in a fit of passion. Examination disclosed the fact that the man's eardrums had been destroyed, leaving him entirely deaf.

Child Burned to Death.

While he and his companions were playing with matches in the front yard of his home, Frank Sparling Seely, the four-year-old son of Mrs. R. A. Seely, of Norfolk, Va., was so badly burned Tuesday afternoon that he died that night.

Crazed by the Wreck.

Affected by the Titanic disaster, her mind filled with constant pictures on the sea tragedy, Mrs. H. U. Spuehler, a wealthy St. Louis woman threw herself from the Venice pier early Tuesday and was drowned.

CLOSE CALL FOR SHIPS

STEAMERS CRETON RAN INTO THE STEAMER IROQUOI

Crashed in Dense Fog at Sea But Fortunately No Disaster Resulted to Either Ship.

With a hole in her starboard quarter five feet by ten feet and extending to within two feet of the water line, the Clyde liner Iroquois came into Charleston Sunday night after the narrowest escape of her career. During a heavy fog at 11 o'clock Sunday night, eight miles east of Look-out shoals, the steamer Creton of the Merchants' and Miners' line struck her iron prow into the Iroquois' side, crushing the heavy plates like paper and smashing through a bulkhead and into the sleeping quarters between decks. The two ships separated and after a examination had been made of the damage to the Iroquois, she proceeded on her way. The Creton settled somewhat by the head after the collision and there was some thought of transferring her passengers to the Iroquois. The hole, however, was stopped with mattresses and other material and it was decided that the ship could take care of herself. The Ocean Steamship liner St. Louis stood by to render any assistance needed.

Despite the shock of the collision and the great size of the wound that was made in the Iroquois' side, there was little excitement among the passengers aboard the ship. Some of them, in fact, did not even know that the vessel had been in collision until after morning had come and it was evident that no serious results were to be feared. Six men, however, occupying berths forward and on the starboard side between decks, had a narrow escape, the beam of the Creton breaking through the bulkhead and almost into their berths.

While the Iroquois is seriously damaged she was able to proceed to Jacksonville under her own steam Tuesday.

Capt. Ingram of the Iroquois, in his report of collision, states simply that there was a thick fog at the time and the vessels were off Cape Lookout. According to information from other sources, the Iroquois heard the Creton's whistle and mistook it for the whistle of the Look-out lightship. As the liner turned to avoid the supposed lightship the Creton forged forward out of the fog and struck the Iroquois.

The Creton passed the Virginia Capes off her way to Baltimore at 4:40 o'clock Monday afternoon. It is reported that the Creton had a hole stove in her bow three feet below the water line but took on no water. The Iroquois had a hole stove in her side near the stern.

BRYAN MAY RUN AGAIN.

Should the Republicans Nominate Teddy Roosevelt.

The visit of William Jennings Bryan to Washington Wednesday and his conferences there with the various party leaders, particularly in the senate, was followed there by widespread discussion of the possibility that the distinguished Nebraska might again be the democratic candidate for President.

Mr. Bryan frankly stated to interviewers that he was not a candidate for the nomination in any sense of the word and that it was difficult for him to conceive of any circumstances under which he might be a candidate for the nomination. He said there were plenty of other progressives in the party from whom a selection could be made.

Despite these public utterances, some democratic senators in discussing their informal talks with Mr. Bryan were inclined to the belief that under certain conditions Mr. Bryan would not decline the nomination. In short the impression left was that if Col. Roosevelt should be the Republican nominee, Mr. Bryan would like none more to take the field against him.

RETURNS TO FACE CHARGE

Beach Comes Back From Europe With His Wife.

Frederich O. Beach and Mrs. Beach reached New York on Wednesday on the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm 1 from a trip abroad, where Mr. Beach learned that he was wanted in Aiken, S. C., for trial on the charge of having attacked Mrs. Beach there on February 26. Mrs. Beach's hand rested in her husband's arm as they descended the gangway of the steamer. Mr. Beach declined to say anything about the case. Passengers on the steamship said the couple kept to their cabin most of the time.

Sparrow Causes Trouble.

Two fighting English sparrows caused the death of Jacob Doll, a prosperous farmer living near Clarksburg, Va., this week. He was sleeping on his front porch when the birds swooped violently upon his neck. The beak or talon of one caught in his flesh, tore a hole in the jugular vein and caused him to bleed to death.

Bind Woman and Fire House.

In the guise of telephone repairs, robbers gained entrance to the house of Mrs. E. A. Clark, in Chicago, this week and forced her to give them her jewels and nearly \$1,000 in cash. They tied her to a table in the basement and set fire to the house. Firemen broke down the doors with axes and rescued Mrs. Clark unconscious.

HOSPITAL IS BURNED

PATIENTS ARE TAKEN DOWN LADDERS AND SAVED.

SOME NARROW ESCAPES

Fire Caused by the Carelessness of the Driver of an Oil Wagon, Who Threw Lighted Match Near a Can Which He Had Just Delivered, Causing an Explosion.

The hospital at Anderson, a three story, brick building constructed 4 years ago at a cost of \$50,000, was completely destroyed late Thursday afternoon. The fire originated from a white man, an oil wagon driver, a lighted match carelessly thrown by near a can of kerosine which he had just deposited on the side porch.

The kerosine was ignited and a tank of gasoline nearby exploded, throwing flames in every direction. The negro orderly was the first to discover the fire, and he hurriedly informed the superintendent, Miss Utes, who in a composed manner instructed the nurses to help her get the patients out of the building.

All patients who were well enough to walk were led from their beds to the elevator and were taken to the ground in safety. Six other patients who had undergone operations in the last day or two, were too weak to help themselves and these were carried to the ground by ladders put up to second-story windows.

The flames so rapidly spread over the building that no time was given the rescuers to even bring bed clothes around the patients as they passed them through the windows. Four patients were brought to the ground in nude condition.

Miss Julie Langley of Mount Carmel, a nurse, who was operated on Thursday morning and who occupied a room on the second floor in the rear of the building, narrowly escaped being burned to death. She screamed for help and Dr. Lee Sanders and Charlie Sanders attempted to reach her room through the hall, which was in a blaze.

As the men opened the door leading to the room of the patient the flames burst through and drove them back. They hurried to the ground and by means of a ladder reached a window of the room and through the window the sick woman was taken to safety. A few minutes' delay would have been fatal to Miss Langley.

Judge W. F. Cox, who was operated on Wednesday, was taken from a second story window, as were Mrs. J. H. Ferguson, Mrs. Bush Adams, Mrs. E. K. Todd, Miss Corrie McCauley and Miss Langley, Miss Clinkscales, a nurse, who remained at her post on the second floor until all the patients were safe, descended on the ladder just in time before being cut off from escape.

Mrs. Adams, one of the patients brought down a ladder, was in a dying condition, and it is feared that she will succumb. The fire did not add to the seriousness of her case, as she was in a condition past appreciating the excitement. A negro woman had just been taken off the operating table and had not recovered from the anaesthesia. In an unconscious condition she was removed to safety.

Other patients in the hospital at the time were: Mrs. Jennie Hancock, Mrs. A. C. Sloan, D. J. Watson and four negro women. For a time it was feared that Mrs. Hancock had lost her life in the flames, as she could not be located. It developed later that she saw the flames, and although in a sick and weak condition, she managed to escape on foot, and proceeded to house next door, where she was found after a search.

An incident of the fire was when Miss Utes, the Superintendent, held a ladder in her arms to lengthen it to enable a man to get in a window on the second floor to rescue some of the patients. Miss Utes, who is of exceptional strength, held the ladder by herself as the rescuer and the patient came down the ladder to the ground.

Two patients, Mrs. J. P. Massey and Mrs. Fannie Couch, had been dismissed from the hospital and had not gotten out of sight of the building when the fire was discovered. In all there were 12 patients in the building, and everyone of them was rescued and no serious effect upon their condition is anticipated from the fire.

A Young Grandmother.

Mrs. Patrick Lyne, aged 29 years, of Victor, Col., is believed to be the youngest grandmother in the United States. Her daughter, Mrs. A. D. Garrity, aged 15, has just given birth to a nine and a half pound baby boy. Mrs. Lyne's great-grandfather is still living. He has twelve children, all living, the youngest being 23 years old.

Mule Objected to Amonia.

Daniel White, of Elmsford, N. Y., was driving through Greenville when Jerry, his mule, stopped and refused to be budged. A teamster suggested holding ammonia to his nostrils. White tried it. He is thought to have a fair chance for recovery. Only two ribs are broken and he can see fairly well out of one eye.

Killed by Lightning.

A young white boy, Lonnie Baker, was struck and killed by a bolt of lightning at his home, in Holly Springs, N. C. The boy was sitting by the fireplace when the bolt came down the chimney killing him instantly. None of the other members of the family were hurt.

SUNK BY AN ICE BERG

ANOTHER STEAMER MEETS THE FATE OF THE TITANIC

Norwegian Steam Freighter Reports Seeing Unknown Steamer in Distress, Which Went Down.

Officers of the Norwegian steamship Romsdel, which is in dry dock at New York Thursday after a trip made perilous by field ice, believe that they witnessed the sinking of a freight ship of about 3,000 tons in latitude 45.5, longitude 57.10, 400 miles north of the Titanic's grave, on March 26. The identity of the sunken ship is not known.

The Romsdel's attention was attracted to the distress ship soon after nightfall when the vessel began sending up rockets showing that help was needed. Capt. Hell ordered that the Romsdel be headed for the scene and his ship was run into the ice field with as much speed as possible, but she had not gone far before she had six or seven holes in her hull which allowed much water to enter the hold.

Meanwhile the rockets continued to ascend from the ship in distress, but the Romsdel was helpless, for she too was fast in the ice. About midnight the rockets from the other vessel stopped and soon after her lights were seen to disappear beneath the waves. When daylight broke those on board the Romsdel were unable to find any trace of the sunken vessel.

For three days the Romsdel was a prisoner in the ice. She finally worked her way out with six more holes in her hull and her propeller blades broken. Temporary repairs were made but it was necessary to keep the crew at the pumps constantly. On her arrival at New York she was dry-docked and is now undergoing extensive repairs.

REIGN OF TERROR IN MEXICO.

Murder and Arson Are of Almost Daily Occurrence.

Murder and arson are crimes of almost daily occurrence in the bandit infested regions of the west of Mexico, according to American refugees, who arrived at San Francisco, Thursday on the Pacific mail steamer City of Panama. Women and children of families of American planters and engineers, were taken aboard at Mazatlan, Acapulco, San Blas and other ports.

They declared a reign of terror extending over almost the entire coast and gave an account of capture of Acapulco by bandits after the citizens had been able to offer only \$10,000 of \$20,000 demanded. Mrs. Leila Steele, of New York, wife of a civil engineer employed on a large plantation, who boarded the vessel at Salina Cruz, said American residents of the Salina Cruz district lived in daily terror for their lives.

Mrs. Ida Gerton of Texas, who boarded the vessel at Salina Cruz, said anarchy prevailed near Lucretia, whence she came, and that she believed many Americans were killed. "Railroad bridges have been blown up," said Mrs. Gerton, "ranch houses and stores are being robbed and their defenders shot out of protection."

ALMOST A MIRACLE.

Mother and Babe Separated in Lifeboat Are Re-United.

Mrs. Leah Aks and her infant, survivors of the Titanic disaster, arrived at Norfolk, Va., Thursday, but the woman was too ill to talk and had to go to bed. Mrs. Aks, came to America to join her husband, S. Aks, a tailor who had never seen their child. It was the Aks infant that was recovered by the mother on the Carpathia after she had given it up as lost. The infant having been taken from the mother by a frantic man, fell into the lap of a woman survivor in a lifeboat as it was tossed over the side of the Titanic. The mother, who fainted, was placed in another lifeboat.

BRYAN SPEAKS FOR WILSON

Will Speak in Georgia and Florida for the Governor.

A special dispatch to the News and Courier from Washington says the Clark men there including the speaker himself, are disturbed at the announcement that William Jennings Bryan is going to Georgia and Florida to make speeches in behalf of Woodrow Wilson's candidacy for the Democratic nomination. Up to this time the Speaker has left the field in Georgia and Florida to Underwood and Wilson, but he and his managers do not see how Mr. Bryan, in view of Nebraska's course in instructing her delegation for Clark, can speak for Wilson anywhere.

Switchman Kills Bartender.

At Macon, Ga., T. W. Malone, a railroad switchman, walked into the bar of the Seminole club, a locker club, Monday and shot and killed F. Hodges, the bartender. Malone later was arrested at his home. He told the police he had been robbed of \$100 while at the club and accused the bartender of taking the money.

Wants to Break the Solid South.

If Col. Roosevelt gains the nomination for president, he said at Greensboro, N. C., Monday he will come to the South in an effort to win it over. He made claim to the support of the Democrats as well as the Republicans, and said that he would embark upon a determined campaign to break up the "solid South."

Couple's First Quarrel Fatal.

After living in peace for 50 years Mr. and Mrs. Bentley, of Siloam Springs, Ark., had their first quarrel over the division of their estate, which was worth \$100,000. At the height of the dispute he killed his wife and then himself.

SHOWS UP TEDDY

ROOSEVELT AND THE HARVESTER TRUST EXPOSED

CATERED TO J. P. MORGAN

Correspondence Relative to Prosecution of Alleged Harvester Trust, Tending to Show Roosevelt's Catering to Morgan Interests Brought to Light in the Senate.

The confidential correspondence which passed between President Roosevelt, Attorney General Bonaparte and Commissioner Herbert Knox Smith, of the bureau of corporations, in 1907, about a government suit against the International Harvester Company, was sent out to the Senate from the files of the department of justice.

One letter from Col. Roosevelt to Mr. Bonaparte, written from Oyster Bay on August 22, 1907, said that the Colonel had had conferences with George W. Perkins about the company's affairs, directed Mr. Bonaparte not to file the suit then, but to go over the matter with Commissioner Smith and Mr. Perkins.

A letter from Commissioner Smith to the Colonel on September 21 told of conferences with Mr. Perkins and stated Commissioner Smith's objections to a prosecution at that time.