

SCORED BY BISHOP

CARNEGIE'S GIFT TO VANDERBILT SHOWN UP.

WANTS IT TURNED DOWN

Bishop Chandler Declares That It Is Not a Donation to the Institution, But an Attempt to Denature It, by Influencing Decision of the Supreme Court

The recently announced gift of \$1,000,000 to the Vanderbilt university, of Nashville, Tenn., by Mr. Andrew Carnegie is, in the opinion of Bishop Chandler, not so much a donation to the university as an attempt to "denature the institution." To a representative of The Journal-Bishop Chandler said Wednesday:

"This long-headed gift appears, on close inspection of the terms of the offer, to be no gift at all, but a shrewd attempt to get control of a part of the property of Vanderbilt university in order to set up a medical school fashioned according to the peculiar ideas of Mr. Carnegie and his educational employees.

"In the first announcement of the so-called gift the essential terms of the gift and the expressions of purpose accompanying it were held back. The request of a member of the board of trust, even, who asked to see the papers in the case, was refused. What was contained in the letter of Mr. Carnegie was not known to any one outside an inner circle until last Monday, when the board of trust met. The matter was so serious that Major Millspaugh, a member of the board of trust from Mississippi, moved that the question of accepting the gift be postponed until the members of the board could have time to consider it. This motion was rejected, and the motion to accept the gift put through with inconsiderate haste.

"On Tuesday four of the board of trust offered a protest against the acceptance of the Carnegie proposals. When the public sees Mr. Carnegie's letter the protest of these worthy gentlemen will be generally approved, if I am not greatly mistaken.

"The Vanderbilt university belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The church's ownership having been denied, suit was brought by order of the general conference some time ago to settle the question, and the chancery court decided every point in favor of the church. From that decision those who deny the church's right took an appeal, which is now pending in the supreme court of Tennessee. To this Mr. Carnegie makes allusion in his letter, putting his offer in such relation to dangling money before the public with the purpose of influencing the case. He also denies the ability of any and all churches to manage and control educational institutions—a preposterous piece of ignorance and confident assertion which the whole history of education in Christendom for a thousand years contradicts. His expressions about the churches are as discreditable to him as his conditioning a gift on the result of a pending suit is indecent.

"But I need not comment on the proposal. It speaks for itself. Without edenic innocence Mr. Carnegie is in this letter like Adam in paradise, 'naked and not ashamed.'

"Now the dullest mind can see that Mr. Carnegie does not propose to give a penny to the Vanderbilt university, but to take something from it, to dismember from it one of its departments, which is worth about \$500,000.

"By the same process he may proceed to alienate all the other departments and put them under his little boot-heel. It is strange that more of the members of the board of trust did not perceive this patent fact, and protest against the acceptance of his offer. It would be just as appropriate for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to accept for its uses the gate receipts of a bull fight as for this gift to be accepted by a Christian institution.

"It appears also that the Episcopalians see in this affair an effort to defeat the proposed medical department of the University of the South. If they are correct in their opinion, Mr. Carnegie is proposing at one blow to destroy the medical school of the Episcopalians, and denature the medical school of the Methodists and raise on the ruins of both a Carnegieized establishment in his own image and likeness.

"I can not doubt that this impudent proposal of the aggressive and agnostic steel-monger will provoke the indignation of the Christian people of all denominations in the country, and incur the emphatic disapproval of all thinking men. This undisciplined attempt to disintegrate a Christian university is in keeping with the well fixed purpose of antagonism to church schools which Mr. Carnegie has pursued for a long time."

To the question what will the bishops of the Methodist church do in the case? Bishop Chandler replied: "The bishops are common-law visitors to the university, and citation of the trustees to a meeting of the visitors at the bishops' room in Nashville next Friday has been issued. I have no right to anticipate their decision and I have a little doubt about what it will be. The attempt to make it appear by a telegram sent from Nashville that Bishop Hoss only is concerning himself about the matter is as unjust to his colleagues as it is unfair to him. Bishop Hoss has done his duty, and he has had opportunities beyond most of the other bishops for rendering good service to the

THAT CARNEGIE GIFT

WHICH THE METHODIST CHURCH WILL DECLINE.

If Accepted, Would Rob That Great Church of Its Largest Educational Institution.

We publish below Mr. Carnegie's proposal in reference to Vanderbilt University, Carnegie Corporation of New York, 578 Fifth Avenue, New York. Dr. J. H. Kirkland, Secretary Executive Committee Trustees Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. My Dear Sir:—I have given careful consideration to your letter of May 1, written on behalf of the trustees of Vanderbilt University, inviting me to contribute a million dollars for the establishment of a medical school of modern type in the south. After consultation with those familiar with medical education in this country I am convinced that the sum of money you mention could be wisely devoted to a medical school in Nashville. I approve thoroughly your suggestion that this gift be conditioned on the appointment of a small board of seven persons to govern the medical school, who shall be chosen absolutely without reference to denominational considerations and purely upon the ground of fitness for their duties.

There is, however, one factor in your university situation which leaves the policy for the future in doubt. A suit is now before the courts to test the question whether the university shall be governed by an independent self-perpetuating board as at present, or whether the trustees shall be chosen by the representatives of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, with which denomination the university has been since its beginning in sympathetic relations. Should the trustees finally receive an adverse verdict, I understand that the university will then be under distinctive denominational control. This result would seem to be unfortunate for the future progress and well-being of the institution. I do not believe that it is wise for any sect to control educational institutions such as universities, whether the organization be a Methodist conference, or a Presbyterian assembly, or a Catholic order.

For this reason, therefore, while I am anxious to make this gift, which would be of high value to the whole south, I hesitate to do so until the question of denominational control has been settled by the courts.

I make the following proposition for your consideration: I will furnish the \$200,000 cash now needed for the laboratories, and the remaining \$800,000 shall remain in the custody of the Carnegie corporation in New York—interest at 4 per cent. to be paid to the university for the use of the medical school until such time as the question of denominational control has been settled by the courts. Should this proposition be satisfactory to your board of trustees, I understand that the conditions agreed to in your letter of May 1, as to the size and constitution of the governing board of the medical school and the character of the school itself are also conditions of this gift.

The objection to denominational control of colleges and universities is not due to lack of sympathy with religion. It lies in the fact that such control by a single denomination rarely means religious development, but nearly always means that both education and religion are subordinated to the interests of the particular organization which is in control. I welcome, rather, all Christian sects, believing with Matthew Arnold, whom I am proud to recall as my friend:

"Children of men! the unseen Power, whose eye
Forever doth accompany mankind,
Hath looked on no religion scornfully
That man did ever find.
"Which has not taught weak wills
How much they can?
Which has not fallen on the dry
Heart like rain?
Which has not cried to a sunk, self-weary man,
"Thou must be born again!"
As a true friend of the south."

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) Andrew Carnegie.

Several Children Bitten.

At Hartsville Martha May Haney, the seven-year-old daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. G. F. Haney, and Chas. C. Funderburk, the five-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Funderburk, were bitten this morning by a dog affected by rabies. The girl was very painfully lacerated about the waist line and the boy was bitten on the hand.

Aviator Drops Into Lake.

At Cleveland, Ohio, while making a flight from the East 40th street pier over the lake to Euclid Beach, a distance of six miles, in his hydro-aeroplane today, Aviator Weldon B. Cooke and his machine fell into the water and did not come up. Life savers were called to search for him.

Week of Heavy Rain.

Roswell, N. M., is menaced by a huge volume of water pouring down the Rio Hondo river from the White Mountains. Cloudbursts after a week of continuous rain caused the flood.

Church in the case. But the attempt to make it appear that he is standing alone is utterly without foundation in fact. This effort to isolate Bishop Hoss from his colleagues before the public eye is sinister and unworthy. It lacks even the virtue of Carnegie's candour."

LETTERS ARE READ

SHOWING HOW LOBBY DID ITS WORK

WORKED THE SENATORS

Several Letters that Passed Between Oxnard and Palmer Containing References to the Handling of Senators to Suit the Sugar Trust Made Public.

The Senate Lobby Committee gave to the public Wednesday over the protests of a lawyer representing Henry T. Oxnard and Truman G. Palmer, a series of letters written by those two beet sugar representatives, showing a long continued effort to influence legislation in Washington; to control Congressional committees; and to direct national political affairs in support of the continuance of a protective sugar tariff.

The Oxnard-Palmer letters, produced at the close of the committee's morning session, were the chief feature of an exciting day. They covered a period from 1906, when Philippine free trade came up, through the balance of the Roosevelt administration, the political campaign of 1908 and into the Taft administration.

Assurances that certain senators would be on the Senate Philippine committee, that "no stone was being left unturned to get real protectionists" on the House ways and means committee; and that strong pressure could be and was being brought to bear upon members of both houses to accomplish various ends, appeared frequently in the series of letters.

Chairman Overman's first effort to read one of the Oxnard letters, when the committee began its sessions, brought a protest from John T. Yerkes, an attorney representing Oxnard and Palmer. He declared the committee had no right to go into "private correspondence" dated before the present session of congress. In a long executive session the committee decided that the letters be read directly upon the attempts of Oxnard and Palmer to influence legislation and they were at once made public.

A letter from Oxnard to Palmer August 1, 1907, in part said: "Regarding the vacancies on the Philippine committee, it is true that nothing can be done until next winter, but I spoke to Foster and Newlands, (he told me he was O. K.) and asked them to apply for the vacancies made by the Tennessee and Idaho Senators. They told me they would."

Another letter from Oxnard to Palmer: "I see no harm in having Newlands try for the committee, too. I am committed to him already. I saw Foster's political manager in Washington yesterday and impressed on him the importance of Foster's getting Carmack's place."

An unsigned letter to Oxnard dated Chicago, July 29, 1907, was in part as follows: "Major Gove wrote to me some time since in regard to the formation of the Senate Philippine committee in the 60th Congress and I wrote him that that matter was fixed last winter. Gove writes that Teller will take it himself, rather than to have it in uncertain hands. Any friendly Democrats seen during the winter will count."

A letter August 27, 1907, from Oxnard to Palmer: "I am of the opinion that you had better not even try to get any resolution through regarding Cuba, as that might start our enemies going. Of course, we want a strong Anti-Philippine resolution put through."

July 13, 1907, Oxnard wrote from New York to Palmer: "I prefer that you leave the Cuban question alone for the present. If we begin talking it will start them raising money and talking back. Regarding the trusts I would neither attack nor defend them. We don't want a fight with them if we can help it."

Oxnard wrote to Palmer on July 1, 1908: "After going over the situation with our friends here most carefully it was deemed best that I should not put in an appearance at the Denver Convention and I feel that it might be better if you also stayed away. It is alright for Mowey and Gove to be there."

"Another written from Chicago on October 7, 1907, to Oxnard said: "Wakeman was with Uncle Joe for four hours and feels that he accomplished something, though he did not feel at liberty to tell me much in detail. From here he went to Cincinnati at Foraker's request to meet him."

"He is leaving no stone unturned in his efforts to get real protectionists put on all the five vacancies."

To Palmer, October 15, 1907, Oxnard wrote from Upperville, Va.: "I had been trying to find out what chances we had on the ways and means, and am glad to get the information you give on that line. Will bring all pressure I can on Cannon."

A letter to Oxnard, dated October 1, 1907, and apparently from Palmer, said in part: "In Denver I saw both Senators Teller and Patterson. Patterson told me that Lodge stated to him that he had those islands for the purpose of exploiting them with American capital, and that we were going to do it."

"Teller told me that Aldrich told him that he and his crowd would stand by us, but that if the bill got on to the floor of the Senate they would have to stay with their party and vote for the passage of the bill."

"My idea has always been," the Palmer letter continued, "to starve the thing off until general tariff reduction comes, when we could trade

FIGHT WITH DEATH

THE GRIM REAPER BAFFLED BY SENATOR TILLMAN.

He Tells for the Benefit of Others What He Did to Regain in Part His Health.

Some few weeks ago The Times and Democrat "said Editor E. H. Aull of the Newberry and News says he met Senator Tillman on the train recently and he was much pleased to find him "as strong and vigorous as he was, both physically and mentally. His mind is strong and vigorous and there is much of the old time fire and snap about the eye. All the talk about his mind being weak is unkind and besides unfounded. He can't eat the big meals that he once could but otherwise seems entirely well." In commenting on the above the Columbia Record says:

Death, the universal conqueror, has had some notable contests and many notable victims, but seldom has he been baffled and held at bay in a contest fought out before the public eye and on a world arena so conspicuous as in the case of Senator Tillman. No doubt the senator South Carolina's fight against the grim monster who had called and given the word to go on the last dread journey will go down in the medical records as one of the most notable in the professional records.

Three years ago Senator Tillman was stricken, and for weeks lay helpless in the shadow of death, as a writer in the New York Sunday Sun writes: "His friends and family lost hope. His colleagues expected to be summoned to his funeral. The newspapers prepared their obituary sketches, making ready for what seemed the inevitable. This was back in 1910.

"But the senator refused to yield. The same grim determination that marked his political career led him to make another fight. And he won again, as he had won so many times when the odds against him were not so great."

"The methods by which the veteran senator waged and won his fight were original and heroic, in keeping with his always resourceful and strenuous career. He won by a system of physical exercise in aid of nature, that is simple but has proven marvelously effective in his case. And in the process he has not only got rid of the dangerous fatty matter that accumulates with age, but he has gained thirty pounds of good hard muscle.

"The senator is back in Washington, the chairman of a powerful senate committee, able to walk ten miles a day and not only do hard work, but his mind in some respects is clearer and truer in its processes than ever before. 'I didn't mean to let paralysis kill me,' the senator is quoted as saying. 'I proposed to get well and stay here a few years longer.'

He did both by a simple plan of physical culture, the rules for which he gives as follows:

"1. Before getting up in the morning, take the head off the pillow and stretch out straight. Begin by kicking backward with one foot and then the other, fifteen times each. During this do other movements, where counting is required, I draw in the breath to the limit and hold it while the movement is on, from ten to fifteen times.

"2. Put the heels upon the bed with the knees drawn up, then throw the knees apart as far as they can be carried, repeating twenty times.

"3. Throw first one foot and then the other toward the headboard, keeping the knee joints as straight as you can.

"4. While still lying on the back, kick out with both feet as wide apart as you can and do the kicking with emphasis, so as to strain the muscles on the calf and soles of the feet. Elevate both feet at once toward the headboard and then the spine as much as possible by using the abdominal muscles to pull up the lower extremities three times. If the hands are placed under the small part of the back and the arms are used as a lever to help elevate the legs and feet it is much more effective with the other fellows."

A letter from Oxnard to Palmer July 16, 1908, said in part: "I spent a day with Mr. Thomas recently. I sent him his thanks. On the 29th I sent him a letter recalling my last interview with him and enclose copy herewith. I hope that he will not convey a verbal reply through some third party."

Oxnard wrote from Washington, December 26, 1907, to Palmer, then in Chicago: "I have seen Col. Edwards and got him to agree with me that it is poor policy for Taft to be going to try and bring him to that way of thinking. I also saw Loeb, who agreed with me that the whole subject had better be postponed and will talk with the President. While I have little hope of success I shall keep it on those lines."

Oxnard at Upperville, Va., received another letter from Chicago, dated October 29, 1907. Here is part of it: "I was glad to hear that you are keeping that matter in mind for of course, if we could hold the ways and means committee, it would save a lot of work and avoid a heap of danger. Gove says further," the letter continues, "that Colcock further informs him that if he succeeds he will not need but three Republicans on that committee to hold any matter up that may come."

RAMMED BY A STEAMER

CAPTAIN AND FIVE MEN GO DOWN WITH BOAT.

Eight Survivors of the Ill-Fated Schooner is Picked Up by the Steamer.

Capt. John Andrew Dogget, of Portland, Maine, and five members of the crew of the Gloucester, Mass., fishing schooner Olympic, went down with their craft when she was rammed off Sable Island in a dense fog early Thursday by the Warren Line steamer Sagamore.

The Sagamore arrived at Boston quarantine from Liverpool Thursday night, with eight survivors of the schooner. The Olympic, aboard which all but men on watch were asleep in their bunks, was pierced abreast of the main mast and foundered within a few minutes.

There was barely time for eight men to climb her fore rigging and thus gain safety on the deck of the steamer. The other members of the crew, including Capt. Dogget, who was holding sternly to the code of the sea that the captain shall be the last to leave his ship, were awaiting their turn to scale the ropes when the schooner went under.

One of Capt. Dogget's sons, Frank was among the eight saved. His other son, John, went to his death with his father.

MUST DIE IN CHAIR

Garrett is Convicted of Murdering the Campbells

M. L. Garrett was convicted last week at Blisshville of murdering two men and sentenced to die in the electric chair on July 11. The crime for which Garrett was convicted stirred the State. On May 18 he shot to death his son-in-law, Aaron Campbell, and John H. Campbell, his father. Only three days before Aaron Campbell had married Garrett's daughter. The tragedy took place at the home of the Campbells, 13 miles from Blisshville. After firing the fatal shots Garrett fled to the nearby swamps, dragging his daughter with him.

If in an iron bed this can be facilitated by grasping the railing above the head with the hands and pulling up the legs and feet by the use of the muscles of the back and belly. This is very fine for reducing the paunch as it substitutes muscle for fat and hardens the abdomen.

"5. Fasten the feet under something and pull the trunk up to a sitting posture, drop back and repeat for four or five times. This is very straining at first and one ought to go about it cautiously until the muscles have become accustomed to the strain.

"7. Throw the head back with the feet on the bed and lift the body clear so that the shoulders do not touch. This will form an arch. Repeat four or five times.

"8. Take a cold bath and rub down briskly, unless you do not like cold water or have not the facilities to do it. Put on underwear and take a light pair of dumbbells (3 1-2 pounds), to give momentum to the movements. Begin to exercise the other muscles which have not yet been used.

"9. Throw the arms down by the thighs backward while standing. Straighten up and repeat ten times. Continue in the same motion, bend the trunk forward as nearly horizontal as you can maintain it and let the arms swing as near the floor as they can go. This limbers up the muscles of the back.

"10. Now keeping the knees stiff, try to push the big toe of each foot with both fists. Repeat five or six times.

"11. Using the dumbbells, pass them to the right and left, one arm going by the belly while the other is extended as high above the head as possible, and as one goes down elevate the other. This will lubricate and loosen the joints of the shoulders.

"12. Throw both arms behind the back so as to bring both hands as near as possible with the dumbbells clinched hard. Try this ten times.

"13. Still holding the dumbbells, throw one to the rear and the other to the front and twist the spine by first looking over one shoulder and then over the other. This is to loosen the spinal column and make the vertebrae twist on each other.

"14. Swing the dumbbells backward, forward and downward until a circle is performed by returning them to the starting point. I do this five times backward and then five times forward with each arm alternately. This lubricates the muscles of the shoulders and arms, producing circulation of the blood.

"I practise these motions morning and night, before dressing and after undressing," the senator says. "It takes about ten minutes, not including the bath. I feel a very marked difference in my strength as well as otherwise."

South Carolina and the country, as well as Senator Tillman, are subjects of congratulation because of the Senator's restoration to health. At the age of 63 he has reached the acme of senatorial influence and usefulness and neither South Carolina or the country could spare him at so well prepared a time when he is so well prepared to give them the benefit of the best and most experienced service.

Three Drown From Boat.

At Hammond, Ind., three men were drowned Sunday when they tried to change places in the row boat in which they were crossing Cedar Lake.

THE CURRENCY BILL

WILL BE INTRODUCED IN HOUSE NEXT MONDAY

IS OUTLINED BY GLASS

To Provide Means for Rediscounting Specified Types of Commercial Paper, a Basis for Elastic Notes Properly Safeguarded, and Machinery for Doing Foreign Banking Business.

The Administration currency bill was made public by Representative Glass, chairman of the House committee on banking and currency. It will be introduced in the House and Senate after President Wilson has delivered in person his address to Congress on Monday.

An outline of the measure prepared by Mr. Glass describing it as "a basis for legislative action," states that it will be gone over in detail for alterations, and sets out that its purpose is to accomplish three principal objects:

Provision of a means for rediscounting commercial paper of specified types.

A basis for elastic notes properly safeguarded.

Machinery for doing foreign banking business.

The measure's essentials remain as they have been outlined from time to time since the President began a study of the subject with House and Senate leaders, Secretary McAdoo and other advisers, provided twelve or more Federal reserve banks, which will rediscount paper deal in government securities, exchange and conduct government fiscal operations, National banks and such State banks and trust companies as confirm to standards would be stockholders of the reserve banks. The government could hold no stock.

The government would control the Federal reserve banks entirely through a Federal reserve board of seven members in which the banks would have no representation. The board would be composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of Agriculture, the comptroller of the currency, as members ex officio; four other members would be chosen by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

The national bank note circulation would remain undisturbed and no proposal is made in the bill for retiring approximately \$700,000,000 of per cent. bonds, upon which that note issue now rests. An amendment or separate bill to refund these bonds into 3 per cent. bonds may be introduced later.

In addition to the \$700,000,000 existing national bank notes, not more than \$500,000,000 in what are to be known as Federal reserve treasury notes might be issued at the discretion of the Federal reserve board solely for the purpose of making advances to the Federal reserve banks, which would do no business with the public, deal only with their member banks and receive deposits only from the United States. While the notes would on their face, purport to be the obligations of the United States, they would be required to be secured by a gold reserve of 33 1-3 per cent., provided by the Federal reserve bank, would be a first and paramount lien on all the assets of these banks and would be redeemable in gold on demand at the treasury department at Washington or any Federal reserve bank.

Stringent provisions are made against counting any of these notes as a part of bank reserves, and the system is guarded against inflation by lodging power with the Federal reserve board to exact an interest charge upon the treasury notes in order to secure their prompt redemption. The notes are not made legal tender, but would be receivable by the government and every bank of the system at par without exchange.

No change would be made in the protection of other existing notes. The Federal reserve board would require one Federal reserve bank to rediscount not necessarily uniform for all reserve banks, but made with a view to accommodating the commerce of the country and promoting a stable price level.

For reconstituting the present bank reserve system the bill proposes to transfer the reserves from national banks in the present reserve and central reserve cities to Federal reserve banks, carrying the process of transfer over thirty-eight months to avoid shock to market conditions. The bill proposes, according to Mr. Glass's statement, "ultimately the establishment of a reserve system in which country banks will have 15 per cent. of reserve (namely, 15 per cent. of total demand liabilities) such 15 per cent. to be held 5 per cent. in the banks' vaults, 5 per cent. with the National Reserve Bank and 5 per cent. either at home or with the reserve bank, while reserve and central reserve city banks have reserves of 20 per cent. of demand liabilities, of which 10 per cent. will be at home, 5 per cent. with the reserve bank of the district and 5 per cent. either at home or with the reserve bank," the statement says.

"The presumed effect of this plan will be to end the placing of reserves with central reserve city banks for use in stock market operations, to keep reserves in some measure at home and to require speculators to get the funds they need in their operations, either by directly borrowing them from persons who hold them and want to lend the cash for that purpose or else by borrowing from the banks in the places where the operations are to be carried on."

"In the belief that the present reserve system is antiquated and unsatisfactory, that to the massing of funds in New York and other financial centres, of which so much has been said in recent years, is largely due to the present reserve requirements of national banks, and that in order to get the real benefit from the system of rediscount which has been proposed as a remedy for many existing evils, it is necessary to base such system upon an actual control of reserves, provision has been made for reconstituting the present bank reserve system."

The schoolmaster in politics is making good.

POSSE FIGHT BANDITS

WHO HAD HELD UP A PASSENGER EXPRESS TRAIN.

The Bandits Capture and Disarm Two Members of Posse and Then Escape on Engine.

Two bandits who held up the Diamond Special of the Illinois Central in a spectacular manner Wednesday morning, cowed the passengers, fought off a hastily organized posse and applied at least six charges of dynamite to the "through" safe, were ill-paid for their daring attempt. The explosive failed to break the heavy safe containing \$25,000.

Soon after midnight, as the train bound from Chicago to St. Louis neared Glenarm, Ill., a masked man climbed over the tender and ordered the engineer to "stop her". He did. As curious trainmen and passengers peered out of the cars to see what was the trouble, they heard bullets whizzing past their heads and were ordered by one of the bandits to stay in the cars.

The other meanwhile was cutting off the express car. After taking his partner aboard, they ordered the engineer to pull the express car down the track. The first charge of dynamite aroused some farmers and after the second charge had been fired they telephoned to Springfield. Several officers jumped into automobiles and hurried to the scene. The robbers were at work when the posse arrived.

The robbers not only started to fight the posse, but captured and disarmed two members of it, one a policeman and the other a newspaper reporter. When the battle became too hot they boarded the engine, which had been cut off from the express car, and ran it rapidly toward that city. When near the city limits they jumped from the engine and fled. The agent of the Wells-Fargo & Co. said that the safe, which was blown open, contained about \$500 and that this amount would cover the loss.

THIRTY MEXICANS EXECUTED.

Mexican Insurgents Under Francisco Villa Seek Revenge.

Thirty Federal soldiers were executed by the insurgents under Gen. Francisco Villa, according to American refugees arriving at El Paso, Texas, Thursday by hand car from the interior of Chihuahua State. They related that this was done as revenge of a ruse of the Federals at Bustillos, Chihuahua, last Friday. The Federals had asked permission to send two trains with women and children through the rebel lines. Villa agreed, but on seeing the train approach laden with soldiers he ordered an attack. Besides the capture of 30 prisoners, many of the Government troops were killed and the remainder of the 400 Federals forced to return toward Madera.

Stopped the Nonsense.

The New York World says "just as the New Jersey bosses discovered that they were dealing with a new kind of governor in Woodrow Wilson, so Wall Street discovers that it is dealing with a new kind of President. For years the government's established policy in the matter of financial depression has been simple and fatal. Washington waited until the panic had begun, until confidence and credit were undermined, and then turned the United States treasury over to Wall street, while the stock-gamblers wreaked what they could from the wreck. The Wilson policy is to suppress the panic at the start and not at the finish.

Nothing could have been more timely than Secretary McAdoo's announcement that he was prepared to issue \$500,000,000 in emergency currency under the Aldrich-Vreeland act. Wall street recovered immediately from its hysteria and its bankers, with characteristic patriotism, began to denounce the secretary for his "absurd offer". The fact is now pointed out with a wealth of detail that there is plenty of currency in circulation and that no emergency currency is necessary, but forty-eight hours before Wall street was pointing out with an equal wealth of detail that one of the disturbing elements in the situation was the necessity that would exist in a few weeks for immense sums of money to move the crops.

The truth is that there was plenty of money all the time, and except for the condition of the European money market, there was no reason whatever for Wall street's attack of nerves. Proving it is the most important service that the treasury has rendered by its offer of emergency currency. Wall street's hysteria was rapidly inoculating the entire country, and the Wilson administration has stopped the nonsense before it became serious. All of which goes to prove that "Wall Street has a master in the White House at last, and it is beginning to know its master's voice," as The Columbia Record says.

Killed Landlady by Mistake.

At Bowie, La., Abraham Blanchard, awakening suddenly from sound sleep by her entrance into his room, shot and killed Mrs. W. L. Walters, proprietress of a hotel where Blanchard was a guest. Realizing what he had done he turned the weapon upon himself. Inflicting a wound which will probably prove fatal. Thinking the room unoccupied Mrs. Walters went in to leave some linen.

Women Burned to Death.

Eighty girls were burned to death by villagers enraged at the importation of cheap girl labor to work on a sugar estate in the district of Piratini in the province of Poltava, Southern Russia. They were fastened sternly Russia. They were fastened in a wooden house in which they the enraged villagers, while the inmates were asleep.

Effort to Cross the Ocean.

Count Zeppelin and his technical staff at Friedrichshafen are convinced that the modern dirigible airship can cross the Atlantic, says a Berlin dispatch to the London Express, "and it is probable that a voyage from Germany to New York will be undertaken this summer."

Saved from Watery Grave.

Emile DuBonnnet and Welby Jordan, two aeronauts, who were participating in a long distance balloon race from Paris, two miles south of Ventnor, on the south coast of the Isle of Wight.

If Senator Tillman is willing to stick out the hot weather in Washington to reform the currency, surely the Senators who are in good health should be willing to make the same sacrifice for the benefit of the country.

TAKE EXTRA CARE

WILL SHUT OFF BOOZE WHEN EDITORS MEET

ON THE ISLE OF PALMS

Governor Blease Says the Newspaper Men Have Been Calling for the "Lid On," and He is Going to Test the Sincerity of Their Request by Putting it on.

The Columbia correspondent of The News and Courier says cold water and mayhap grape juice for any special occasion is all that the South Carolina Press Association can look for when they meet on the Isle of Palms at Charleston on the 26th of this month for their annual Convention, for Governor Blease declared Monday morning that he was going to clamp on the lid and sit on it while the editors were meeting on the Isle of Palms. "I am going to put on an extra force of constabulary and have Sheriff Martin and Chief Stothart carry out the orders literally," he declared.

"I am going to instruct these officials," said the Governor, "to keep a close eye on every editor, and if any of them buy refreshments from a blind tiger, either in Charleston or on the Isle of Palms, they have peremptory orders to arrest the person selling the