

## TRESTLE GIVES WAY

### TWO LOADED PASSENGER CARS FALL FIFTY FEET

## THREE DEAD; MANY HURT

Train Going to Chester With Crowd of Fans to See Ball Game Meets With Terrible Fate When Trestle Falls Through, Carrying Two Cars Into Stream.

One of the most fearful wrecks in the history of Chester County occurred Wednesday afternoon at five o'clock, when the westbound Lancaster and Chester mixed freight and passenger train, loaded with passengers for the Chester-Dillon baseball game, was wrecked at Hooper's Creek, between Knox's and Orr's, seven miles from Chester. One member of the crew, Elijah Heath, a negro, was instantly killed, and V. H. Craft, of Anderson, died later from injuries. Nearly fifty of the crew and passengers were injured, several of whom will probably die. V. H. Craft, of Anderson, died while being carried to Chester.

The engine, tender, and six freight cars passed over the bridge in safety. A coal car was next, and this seems to have jumped the track and cut the ties of the bridge badly, with the result that when the passenger coaches and two box cars reached the trestle the structure was badly torn up, and the passenger coaches dropped from a sheer height of fifty feet into the bed of the stream.

Engineer John Stewman, warned by his air brakes that something was wrong, looked back and saw the cars piled in the stream. He made his way to a nearby house, where there was a phone. He was instructed by Superintendent A. P. McLure at Lancaster to bring the remaining part of his train on to Chester and return with all the physicians that he could secure. This order was carried out and practically every physician and nurse in Chester was hurried to the scene.

News of the disaster reached the baseball grounds while the championship contests was at its height, and hundreds hurried to the scene of the disaster in automobiles and other vehicles. The sight that met the eyes of those who reached the spot first was appalling. Scores were fastened underneath the battered cars and screaming in agony and fear.

The first step necessary to effect the rescue of the wounded was to build a bridge out of the wreckage and climb from car to car and take out the wounded as rapidly as they could be reached. Many acts of heroism in the work of rescue were performed, and there were many instances of self-sacrifice as the physicians proceeded to treat the injured, some declaring that others were more seriously hurt, and urging the physicians and nurses to leave them until others were treated.

The list of the dead and injured is as follows:

Dead: V. H. Craft, of Anderson, a travelling salesman; Elijah Heath, Bascomville, colored brakeman, was in baggage car.

Injured: C. L. Dunlap, Fort Lawn, right eye bruised and left hand cut, injuries not serious; L. W. McDaniel, Orr's, head badly cut and serious internal injuries; Louis Samuels, Chester, travelling salesman, face badly gashed; John Taylor, Richburg, internal injuries; C. M. Sibley, Richburg, internal injuries, hurt seriously; F. M. Simpson, Richburg, ear and chest badly cut; J. W. Dye, Bascomville, badly cut on hip; S. J. Knox, Knox's, pad cut on head; W. A. Cureton, Ft. Lawn, both legs broken, arms badly cut, condition critical; Misses Maggie and Carrie Sadler, Rock Hill, badly bruised; the Rev. S. R. Hope, Mullins, body contusions; David Ray, Shelby, N. C., back wrenched; J. P. Yandie, Chester, back bruised and head severely cut; O. W. Brady, Ekum, N. C., arm, knee, leg and head cut; Anna Young, colored, Orr's, body contusions; A. C. Oxford, mail clerk, Edgemont, N. C., leg badly mangled; Phillips, baggage master, ankle badly hurt; J. M. Jones, Chester, eye probably knocked out and bad cuts and bruises, severely injured; Miss Martha Marion Richburg, serious injury to ankle; Mrs. J. O. Barber, Richburg, severe bodily contusions and cuts; J. H. Hale, Atlanta, Ga., skull badly fractured; B. D. Phillips, Ninety-Six, jaw broken and internal injuries; T. J. Kelly, North Carolina, slight injuries; D. A. Cauthen, Richburg, skull fractured and bad bruises; James Goodwin, Richburg, skull crushed, condition serious; E. W. Gibson, Rossville, knee injured; C. H. Dunlap, Fort Lawn, back wrenched; T. T. Gladden, Fort Lawn, severe cuts; Oscar Cook, Lancaster, severe cuts; salesman, hip and arm badly hurt; C. H. Turner, Fort Lawn, head and back cut; Carl Turner, internal injuries; Clifton Ferguson, Fort Lawn, bad cuts on face and arms; Roy Clifton, Fort Lawn, bad cut on chin; Rose Mobley, colored, Richburg, severe internal injuries.

Mrs. C. O. Williams and children, Beatrice, Betty, Oscar, Mildred and baby, of Corpus-Christi, Texas, who have been visiting relatives near Lancaster, were all badly injured, especially the mother, for whose recovery there are serious fears. She risked her own life to save that of her youngest child.

B. F. Roberts, a travelling salesman from Macon, Ga., did some heroic work saving the lives of five. The train from the wreck with the dead and wounded on board reached Chester at 8:30 o'clock and was met by a tremendous crowd, all anxious for news of relatives and friends. The wounded were all taken to the

## BETRAYED BY SUIT CASE

### MAN LEADING DOUBLE LIFE IS CAUGHT AT LAST.

Known as "Best Citizen" in Alabama But by Detectives in Chattanooga as a Safe Robber.

Until Albert Driscoll Cammayer was arrested at Chattanooga last week on a charge of blowing open the safe of the Green Cove, Fla., post office, he was leading a double life—that of safe blower and religious worker—according to post office inspectors who went to Montgomery to get information about Cammayer's career in Alabama.

Cammayer—known in Alabama as Driscoll—had been recognized for several months as one of the best citizens of Green Cove. He had formed the best society. He had formed in the acquaintance of a Green Cove girl. They became engaged and preparations were made for the wedding.

One night the post office safe was blown open, and stamps and some money stolen. Cammayer—then going under that name—was not suspected. No trace of the safe blower could be found. Then Cammayer went to Chattanooga as a representative of the Jefferson Powder company, of Birmingham.

Luck went against him. He lost his duplicate check and the railroad refused to give him his suit case. Cammayer declared that he could identify articles in the case and he mentioned a suit of clothes, a comb and brush and other articles. But he said nothing about \$900 worth of stamps which were hidden in the bottom of the suit case.

Then Cammayer decided he ought to make a more thorough search for the check. He went to this hotel and found the lost slip. But in the meantime, railroad officials had found the stamps. Cammayer produced the check and demanded the suit case. Detectives were called and Cammayer was arrested.

Post office inspectors could not find a post office in Chattanooga district that had been robbed recently and other divisions were notified. Green Cove's office had been robbed a few weeks before and investigations showed that the numbers of the stamps in Cammayer's possession corresponded with those stolen from the Florida post office. Cammayer denied that he had robbed the post office.

News of Cammayer's arrest went to Green Cove, where he was regarded as an upright citizen. People there refused to believe he was interested in the robbery, and his fiancée is a daughter of a superintendent of a large plant in Florida, but post office inspectors have refused to make public her name.

Cammayer was convicted of robbing the safe of Hirschler Brothers, in Montgomery, in 1904. He was sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary, but was paroled by Governor O'Neal in 1911, when wardens reported that Cammayer had been converted and had become a minister and religious worker. Soon after he was released Cammayer was employed by the Jefferson Powder company, of Birmingham as travelling representative and it is alleged that he used his position to get explosives to use in his criminal operations.

## GIRL KILLS HERSELF.

### Georgetown Lass Takes Poison in Parent's Home.

Information has been received in this city of the death of Miss Irene Ethridge, eighteen, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Ethridge, near West Andrews, on Saturday.

The cause of death was poisoning from a mixture of chloroform and laudanum, which the girl had swallowed some two hours or more before she was found in her room in a semi-conscious condition and frothing at the mouth. Following a bath in the afternoon she had gone to her room for the ostensible purpose of taking a nap, as had been her custom. As the nap approached the preparation of supper her invalid mother sent a small boy to call her. The boy received no response to his rap on the door and so reported to Mrs. Ethridge. He was told to go back to the room, enter it and awaken the girl, who was oversleeping.

When the boy opened the door he found the girl lying across the bed, her mouth covered with white froth. Dr. J. S. Porter was hurriedly summoned. He detected an odor of chloroform in the room. He exerted every effort to revive the girl, with no success. She died a few hours after being found.

### Deputies Raid Still.

Deputies from the Greenville raiding force returned Wednesday night from the neighborhood of Caesar's Head, where they cut up several plants, and brought back Ben Masters, who was arrested in the "Dis-mal", near Caesar's Head.

### Purer Tea Imported.

Purer tea is reaching the United States as a result of the Treasury Department's enforcement of the law against the importation of colored tea.

Johnson was conscious when picked up, but died on the way to the hospital, as did the Davis boy.

## GIRL KEPT PRISONER

### GREENVILLE NEGRO ARRESTED ON A VERY SERIOUS CHARGE

### DETAINED HER BY FORCE

Young White Girl, Traveling Alone, is Captured by Hackman, Who Carried Her to a Room in His House for Immoral Purposes—Police Sees Her and Investigates.

Charged with criminally assaulting Sunday night a young white girl, who, it is claimed, had been kept in his house for several nights for immoral relations with white men, Lee Wilson, a negro hackman, was arrested by the Greenville police and turned over to the sheriff for incarceration in the county jail Tuesday.

On the face of the allegations, the case is one of the most deplorable that has even been brought to light by the Greenville authorities and brings to the front once again a serious problem which the place have had to face for some time.

Monday afternoon Privates Patterson and Smith observed a small white girl enter the rear door of a negro drive near the Southern Railway passenger station. They promptly took charge of the child and soon learned from her a few facts that later led to the arrest of the negro hackman.

The girl was carried to the police station and was there confronted by the chief and the Inspector of Police, to whom she told a story of shame.

From the police station the girl was carried before Magistrate Samuel Bradley, where she made an affidavit setting forth the charges against the negro hackman. Upon this affidavit and one from another negro hackman which corroborated in certain details, the story told by the girl, Magistrate Stradley issued an arrest warrant for Lee Wilson.

He was placed under arrest and transferred to the county jail.

In her affidavit the girl alleges that she is fifteen years of age and will be 16 in December; that she was born in Durham, N. C., and raised in Columbia, S. C.; for the past four or five months has been making her home in Greenville; that on Friday night she was taken to the home of Lee Wilson, where she was kept that night, Saturday night and Sunday night; that white men were brought to this house by Lee Wilson for the purpose of having unlawful relations with her; that Sunday night the negro came into her room and overpowered her; that she was not permitted to leave the house until about nine o'clock Tuesday morning.

The child was turned over to the Salvation Army and will be cared for by this organization. It is stated that she lived in Greenville heretofore and that her mother died at the Salvation Army emergency hospital about two years ago. The girl's father, it is said, lives in Columbia, but has had nothing to do with his daughter since the death of the mother. At the time the girl lived in Greenville with her mother they worked at one of the cotton mills and since the child went back to Greenville, it is said, she has worked at a mill near the city.

## MEETS FIERY DEATH.

### Gasoline Tank of Motorcycle Breaks Scattering Flaming Fluid.

Two are dead, six will die, according to attending physicians, one other is probably fatally burned and eleven others are seriously injured as the result of a motorcycle accident at the Lagoon motordrome, across the river from Cincinnati, Wednesday.

Orin Johnson of Salt Lake City, captain of the Cincinnati team, which was contesting at the motordrome, for some reason, drove his cycle to the extreme top of the circular track, crashed into an electric light pole, broke it or and the contact of the live wire with his machine exploded the gasoline tank, throwing the burning fluid over a score of spectators.

Johnson paid the penalty with his life, while William Davis, aged five years, is likewise dead, as the result of the accident.

Two women and four men, so physicians declare, can not live, while others are at the Kentucky hospital in a serious condition. That many more spectators were burned is almost a certainty, as several drug stores in the vicinity of the place were kept busy for an hour after the accident dressing the burns of persons who escaped without serious injury.

The race was the last one of the program for the night and Johnson, who had won both previous contests, was leading. In coming in front of the grandstand, he was seen suddenly to steer his wheel toward the top and before he could right it again he had struck the pole. A moment later a streak of flame shot out over the audience. Persons with their clothing in flames ran here and there and it was with difficulty that the flames were extinguished in time the prevent the grandstand from catching fire.

Johnson was conscious when picked up, but died on the way to the hospital, as did the Davis boy.

### Three Girls Drown.

Aria Yearwood, aged twelve, Mary Downing and Rosa Lee Murphy, each fourteen years old, were drowned in the Oachita river at Lonctown, La., Monday. They were wading and stepped off into deep water to be swept away by the current. The bodies have not been recovered.

## RED SPIDER IS ABROAD

### INSECT PEST, ENEMY OF COTTON, IS IN THIS STATE.

Attacks Plants in Cotton Field and is Very Destructive—How to Get Rid of the Spider.

Farmers are always having their troubles and local agriculturists are no exceptions to the rule. Not only have their been rumors of the army worm getting busy, although no serious ravages have been reported, but the red spider, an enemy of cotton, has made its appearance, and has caused considerable concern.

We are in receipt of a bulletin on the red spider and how to destroy it from Entomologist A. F. Conradi, of Clemson College, which will be of much interest to local farmers suffering from the red spider.

The bulletin as to the "Red Spider on Cotton", is as follows: "This insect is at present being reported from a number of localities in the State and according to the present outlook, trouble may be expected from this pest as soon as dry weather sets in. The red spider, which is a mite, has been an important cotton pest in this State for the last four years.

The damage varies in different localities from year to year, and the loss to the cotton may vary from 10 to 20 per cent. This insect occurs on the under side of the cotton leaves, and when looked at with the naked eye, it appears like a dot of reddish ink from the point of a fine pen. The under surface of the leaf is covered with a fine web under which the insect lives and feeds. The female lays about fifty eggs, and the life history during warm weather requires about 10 days. Infested leaves turn reddish and fall off one by one and finally the plant dies.

There are a number of important recommendations against this pest in the fall and spring, but these are at the present time out of the question. The question is, what can be done at the present time? Burn, grub out, or otherwise destroy violets and poke weeds.

Underbrush in a red spider infested cotton field is very undesirable. With the appearance of dry weather carefully watch your cotton fields for the first appearance of red spider infested stalks. They can be detected by the change of color in the leaves, and these plants should be destroyed immediately. Avoid careless dragging of these infested plants over the plantation from place to place, because mechanically spreads the pest.

Local infestations on plantations can be successfully and economically controlled by the application of sprays. It is all important that the fields be watched and the spray, applied when the first infestation is noticed. Not only should infested sprays, but also the plants immediately surrounding the infested or discolored area. Whichever spray is used, there should be two applications, one week apart. The second spray is to kill the red spiders that have hatched from eggs since the first spray was given.

The potassium sulphide spray recommended by Mr. McGregor, of the bureau of entomology, is cheap cause it mechanically spreads the lows:

Potassium sulphide, three pounds; water 100 gallons.

Potassium sulphide costs about 25 cents a pound and thus 100 gallons would cost about 75 cents; and is sufficient for spraying one acre. Potassium can be obtained at practically every drug store and is therefore, available in most local markets. Lime sulphur wash is another spray that is very effective against this insect. This can be made at home like the regular lime sulphur wash used for the spraying of fruit trees against San Jose scale. It is prepared as follows:

quiklime, 20 pounds; water 100 gallons.

The cost of 100 gallons is about \$1.40 This lime sulphur wash can also be purchased in the market as concentrated lime sulphur wash and the sprays can be prepared by adding two gallons of the wash to 100 gallons of water. Of the sprays given above, the first, namely, potassium sulphide, is recommended.

## WON'T RECOGNIZE HUERTA.

### President Formulating Mexican Policy of His Own.

Strong intimations have come from the White House that nothing in the recent conferences with Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson had changed the judgment of President Wilson as to the course he ought to pursue with respect to Mexico.

It became known that the President was formulating a policy, entirely friendly in character toward Mexico and that it did not contemplate recognition of Huerta under any circumstances.

### Ballot Eighteen Feet Long.

The fourteen-foot ballot which came in for so much ridicule during the election primaries last fall has been outdone by one eighteen feet long which will be used in the Democratic primaries in the twenty-third assembly district in New York this fall. There is no press in New York big enough to take the ballots at a single impression. They will have to be printed in six-foot sections and pasted together like circus bills.

### Policeman is Killed.

Policeman Harry Cook was shot and killed at Dalton, Ga., Sunday by Clem Poole, a desperate character. Poole was creating a disturbance at his home and Cooke was called upon to arrest him. Poole placed a pistol against the officer's body and fired, a bullet through his heart.

## REFORM THE PRIMARY

### DEFINITE SUGGESTIONS MADE ON IMPORTANT SUBJECT.

John J. McMahan Points Out Clearly the Correct Method of Primary Elections.

To safeguard the primary election the right to vote should be regulated by the Democratic party constitution as follows:

1. Only legal voters enrolled. No name should be placed on the club roll unless the man presents his registration certificate and tax receipt for the auditor's certificate of his non-liability to taxes), showing that he is a legal voter of that county and precinct, and thus able to fulfill his pledge to "support the nominees" of the primary.

2. Registration certificates and tax receipt. He should present to the election managers the same evidences of his qualification to vote in the general election. There would be no necessity for the repetition of this proof if there were a complete new enrollment every two years, but it is here proposed that no new enrollment be required except for the men who change his residence.

3. Appear in person. No name should be put on the roll unless the applicant appear in person and establish all the facts required. One such enrollment should suffice as long as the man remains at the same residence, but upon a change of residence he should appear again in person and have the change recorded on the club roll. He should take oath as to all the facts required in these rules.

4. On only one club roll. No name should be allowed on more than one club roll, and to join another club a man should prove that his name has been erased from his former club.

5. Resident of the club district. Each club should be restricted to the Democratic voters resident in a distinct territory, no resident's name being allowed on a club roll beyond his territory. Where two or more clubs are allowed in one ward or country precinct (because of too many votes to handle speedily at one box, or too great distances in the country for convenient attendance), the division should be made by territory and memberships not allowed to overlap as now.

6. Rolls close sixty days. The enrollment should close sixty days before the first regular primary election, and in case of a special election there should be a supplementary enrollment up to a time fixed by the executive committee in its discretion, under the circumstances.

7. Club committee revise. The club, or its executive committee, should be required to scrutinize the club roll and see that all requirements are complied with. It could overrule decisions of its enrolling officer and add names that had been improperly rejected, or exclude names that had been improperly enrolled. It would expunge the names of persons deceased, moved away or otherwise no longer entitled to vote at that club.

8. Roll filed and published. The club executive committee and the secretary should certify the club roll in duplicate and file one duplicate with the clerk of Court of the country fifty days before the first primary, and publish the same forthwith in the newspaper of most general circulation in the precinct, for the information of all who might discover errors.

9. County committee correct. The county executive committee should, between forty and thirty days before the first primary receive, investigate and act upon all appeals, protests and other complaint made by members of the party with regard to the correctness of the rolls, the committee exercising original as well as appellate jurisdiction. It would thus scrutinize all the club rolls, adding names improperly rejected, and expunging names improperly enrolled or no longer qualified. Thus the county executive committee, like the club committee, would seek to remove, both upon appeal and upon original investigation, any enrolled names or persons not then entitled to vote in the primary at that club, as of persons deceased, convicted of disqualifying crimes, not registered or otherwise not qualified to vote in the general election, and negroes who did not vote for Hampton in 1876 or 1878, and persons not Democrats.

10. State executive committee. The State executive committee would be required to act at least 20 days before the first primary on any appeals or information brought to its attention by members of the party or upon facts discovered by it, correcting any errors in the rolls.

There should be legal provisions for the enforcement of these rules upon appeal to the Courts from the State executive committee, the Courts to act at chambers or in special session, not to delay the election. We allow time for appeals to the Courts when we close the rolls sixty days before the primary and complete the party committee decisions at least twenty days before the primary.

Further in the interest of local self-government it would be well to follow the lead of the national Democracy at Baltimore and require the executive committee from each club to be elected in the primary election, to take office immediately thereafter and hold till his successor is elected.

John J. McMahan.

Columbia, S. C., July 26, 1913.

### President Names Heyward.

President Wilson Thursday nominated Duncan C. Heyward, of South Carolina, to be collector of the internal revenue district of this State.

## FOR FARMERS GOOD

### FIFTY MILLIONS TO BE PUT IN SOUTH AND WEST

### AID IN MOVING CROPS

Secretary McAdoo Will Put Enormous Sum at Disposal of Banks of Farming Districts—To Meet Heavy Demand for Currency in the Fall When Crops Are Harvested.

From \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000 of government funds will be deposited in the national banks of the South and West at once by Secretary McAdoo to facilitate the movement of crops. Federal, State and municipal bonds and prime commercial paper will be accepted as security for the money, upon which the banks will pay 2 per cent interest.

The motive of Secretary McAdoo in establishing this new policy is to anticipate the money stringency in the late summer and fall, which invariably accompanies the marketing and movement of crops, especially when the crops are unusually large, as the harvest now beginning forecasts. He intends to take time by the forelock and prevent or minimize the usual tightness of money.

In a statement Thursday the secretary made the significant answer that government bonds would be accepted as par as security for the new deposits and that the additional money would be placed only with banks which have taken at least 40 per cent of their authorized circulation.

United States 2 per cent. bonds, serving as security for most of the national bank circulation, have been depressed recently to new low market records, dropping to 95 3-4 during the past few days. The secretary's willingness to accept these bonds at par as security for the \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000 of promised deposits and the inducement to the national banks to increase their circulation up to the 40 per cent. limit is expected to help in restoring the parity of the depressed 2's by creating a new market for them.

For the first time in history the government will accept prime commercial paper as security for deposits. This privilege will be granted, announced the secretary, in order to make these special deposits already within their reach.

"The commercial paper submitted," added Mr. McAdoo, "shall first be passed upon and approved by the clearing house committees of the cities in which the banks offering such paper may be located. All commercial paper and bonds must finally be passed upon and accepted by the secretary."

Approved commercial paper will be accepted as security for the deposits at 65 per cent of its face value and high class State, municipal and other bonds, exclusive of government bonds, at 75 per cent of their market value.

The additional deposits will be placed with the national banks in the two or three principal cities in each of the States where harvesting now is in progress and where the demand for money for moving the crops most conveniently can be met. The secretary said it would not be practicable to scatter the deposits among the smaller cities, especially in view of the character of securities necessary. The banks will be required to return the money to the public treasury when the crops have been moved. The present suggestion is, Mr. McAdoo said, that 15 per cent be repaid in December, 30 per cent in January, 30 per cent in February, and 25 per cent in March next.

"Steps are now being taken to carry out the plan," added the secretary, "so that the funds may be promptly available for the movement of crops." Names of banks to receive the deposits and other details of the arrangement will be announced later.

This new policy is the antithesis of that adopted by Former Secretary MacVeagh, who two years ago declined to make government deposits to relieve the tight money market. On the ground that the moderate surplus of federal funds at that time should be held as a reserve to be utilized at some possibly critical stage.

With the net balance in the general fund amount to nearly \$132,000,000, Secretary McAdoo has taken the stand that the government should anticipate the situation by placing deposits where and at the time they are needed.

If the full \$50,000,000 is deposited this step will temporarily almost double the government's deposits with the banks which now hold \$58,000,000 of federal funds.

Just as Secretary McAdoo was announcing his plan, Senator Tillman of South Carolina was issuing a statement declaring that unless congress acted quickly to provide an emergency currency, the cotton planters of the South would lose a hundred million dollars through inability to get money to move their crops.

### Working on New Treaty.

Washington, August 1.—Further conferences are planned between Secretary of State Bryan, Richard L. Metcalfe, new governor general of Panama canal zone, and Minister Valdez of Panama over the opening of the Panama canal and the proposed document the United States would assume a protectorate over Nicaragua and that country would not build or permit some one else to build a canal to rival Uncle Sam's. Secretary Bryan drafted the treaty with the aid of Mr. Metcalfe and Senator Valdez. The time is drawing near for the first ship to pass through the canal and the state department is busy on the last touches to protect our interests.

## HOT WEATHER FATAL

### ENTIRE COUNTRY SWELTERS UNDER HEAT WAVE

Deaths Reported Number Nearly Forty, While Prostrations Reach Half Hundred.

Midsummer heat, bringing to many cities temperatures as high as 106 and making the 100 degree mark common over wide areas, extended throughout the Central States Wednesday. Generally described the heat wave extended from the Rocky mountains to the Atlantic coast, but the maximum temperatures were reported from points between Kansas and Ohio. The weather bureau temperatures, usually several degrees lower than the street level temperatures, from Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Davenport, Iowa, were 102. Louisville registered 101 3-10 degrees.

Southern Illinois got the full blast of the heat. At Galesburg it was 106 and at Peoria 104. Burlington, Iowa, also reported a temperature of 106. Local showers relieved the heat in some places, while at Galesburg, Ill., no rain has fallen since July 9. Cairo, Ill., Wednesday enjoyed 2 1-2 inches of rain.

Over Missouri, Illinois, eastern Iowa and Southwestern States generally the heat was about the 100 mark.

The heat wave from the Middle West struck New York with full force. Four deaths and about a dozen prostrations in the metropolis district were attributed to the heat.

Four deaths and several prostrations resulted from the heat at Louisville, Ky. The maximum temperature was 101.3 registered at two o'clock at the weather bureau. In the street below the temperature was several degrees higher.

Ten more deaths were reported as being due to the heat at Philadelphia.

Two adults and ten babies died at Cleveland as the result of excessive heat. Twenty or more prostrations are reported.

Three deaths of young children and four prostrations resulted from heat at Detroit. The maximum temperature at the street level was 98 degrees.

All heat records for this year were shattered at Cincinnati, when the mercury reached 101 1-2 degrees at 3 p. m. There were no deaths, but twenty prostrations were reported at the hospitals.

At Zanesville, Ohio, two died as a result of the heat.

One death and two prostrations were attributed to the heat at Columbus, Ohio. The maximum temperature was 97 degrees. Temperature and humidity combined make the day most oppressive.

## REBELLION IN CHINA.

### Refugees From Rebellion Seat Tell Tales of Terror.

The Pekin correspondent of The London Daily Telegraph sent the following dispatch:

"The declaration of martial law here shows that the northern government admits its desperate position. This synchronizes with the creation of a complete confederate government at Nanking. Parliament has not yet been dissolved, but it is unlikely that it will survive.

"The war news is baffling, but foreign military experts now believe the southerners are in far greater strength than has been supposed.

"From refugees who have reached Shanghai stories are obtained of the recent uprising against the government. Many trains from Kiangsi province have brought terror stricken families, some mourning the loss of members who were slain in the fighting. The latest news seems to indicate a cessation of the rebellion, but no one knows when fighting and pillaging more murderous than before may ensue. The manner in which refugees flee from the districts where the rebellion started is here illustrated in a picture taken on a similar but much less serious occasion.

"Dr. Sun Yat Sen, former provisional president, issued a manifesto irrevocably backing the rebellion. He makes three appeals, the first to Yuan Shi Kai, recounting the southern grievance and declaring that just resistance to intolerable tyranny is no rebellion. He concludes: 'I am not determined to oppose you as firmly as I did the Manchus. Retirement is absolutely your only course.'

### Struck by Train.

Mrs. Hattie Ryan, her five-year-old son, Stewart, and three-year-old daughter, Lillian, of Jerseyville, Ill., were killed when the carriage in which they were driving to church, was struck by a passenger train. The engineer fainted, and the body of the boy was carried on the pilot of the engine for a quarter of a mile before the fireman could stop the train.

### Schooner Driven Ashore.

The schooner Ned P. Walker, of Boston, was completely wrecked when driven ashore at East Pass, eighty miles east of Pensacola, Fla., on Tuesday last, according to the ship's captain and crew, who reached Pensacola by boat Monday.

### Drowned While Bathing.

While bathing in a mill pond near Maxton, N. C., a youth got beyond his depth and was drowned.

## SENATORS FROM THIS STATE

### WORKING FOR FARMERS

### LANDS GOOD FOR LOANS

Tillman Issues Statement Declaring That Southern Farmers Will Lose \$100,000,000 if Congress Does Not Help Them—Smith Favors Henry's Currency Plan.

Senator Tillman said Thursday evening that he sincerely hoped that the banking and currency committee of the House of Representatives can work out some practicable scheme that will inspire the confidence of the business people of the country for lending money to banks at 3 per cent. on satisfactory collateral.

"Mr. McAdoo, said Senator Tillman, 'is well informed as to the business conditions in the United States, and I am willing to leave it to his good judgment as to what collateral shall be required. Right now there is an emergency and, unless Congress acts promptly within the next sixty days the Southern cotton planters will be robbed of a hundred million dollars or more by the fall in price of their principal crop due to the inability on the part of the Southern banks to get money from New York at any price or on any collateral. The New Yorkers have our people by the throat as they have had them all these years since the war, and only Congress can give relief.'