

CRISIS SEEMS NEAR

OUTLOOK FOR PEACE IN MEXICO APPEARS VERY DARK

SITUATION IS INTENSE

As Elections of October 26 Approach Period of Danger Seems to Come Near—Great Britain's Course Causes Dissatisfaction, Presaging Drastic Action by United States.

An atmosphere of gravity and somber silence at Washington Thursday night enveloped the Mexican situation not only with regard to the dissatisfaction of the United States at Great Britain's attitude, but as to the critical state of affairs in Mexico City as the election of October 26 draws near.

There were no tangible developments but an incident of the day which official Washington interpreted ominously was President Wilson's flat refusal to discuss Mexico or any phase of the problem when he met the Washington correspondents in their usual semi-weekly conference. The president always had discussed informally and unofficially matters of international consequence, giving the general status of affairs. This time he asked to be excused.

Secretary Bryan showed equal reticence. The conclusion drawn generally was that a crisis was slowly approaching; that the arrival of Gen. Fox Diaz appeared to complicate internal affairs in Mexico and that stern measures by the Washington government would not be surprising.

For the first time during the recess or adjournment of congress the Mexican situation was infected as a reason for keeping congress in session and in administration circles it was admitted that it was not the currency problem alone which made it advisable for members to stay in Washington. It became apparent that Great Britain's failure to repudiate the action of Sir Lionel Gordon, British minister to Mexico, who presented his credentials immediately after Huerta proclaimed his dictatorship, had caused Washington officials to feel they no longer could depend on the help of England in solving the Mexican problem and that henceforth the United States would go forward singlehanded, if necessary, in firm and aggressive policy.

Whether this will be revealed in a declaration by the United States of its intention as the "nearest neighbor" of Mexico to take such steps as will compose the situation, has not yet materialized, but many officials believe the Washington government will soon assert itself in a manner that will be tantamount to a notice to Huerta generally that interference in Mexico by foreign powers is not desired by this country.

The attitude of some of the administration officials, hitherto advocates of a policy of moral suasion, was decidedly pessimistic and they reluctantly admitted that the United States government might take drastic steps. Though officials do not discuss the British attitude in any way, persons close to the administration say the policy of Great Britain has created an embarrassing situation with an ever increasing tension. It is not likely that Ambassador Page and the British foreign minister will discuss Mexico until after the elections of October 26.

There is a confident feeling in official circles that whatever pronouncement President Wilson may make after the elections will be emphatic, reiterated that the United States will stand by its policy of dealing only with governments founded on law and order and there is a likelihood he will go a step further and present an intention of seeing that constitutional government is maintained in this hemisphere despite any foreign influence.

The Washington administration considers that the Huerta government was toppled, that natural resentment was being manifested throughout Mexico after the arrest of the Mexican congress, when at the critical moment the presentation by Sir Lionel Gordon of his credentials, unopposed by Great Britain, had the effect of morally supporting the Huerta regime.

Secretary Bryan's only comment on the Mexican situation was to the effect that representations had been made to various of the federal authorities in Mexico to give the captured Madero a fair trial. While Gen. Fox Diaz by no means is regarded with favor by the administration, it was apparent at the state department that American officials would look with displeasure on any arm being held by him or any other candidate in the coming election.

Pay the Teachers Better.

It is not creditable to us that the majority of our teachers are so poorly paid. In one or two States salaries may average fairly high but in many others they do not. In teaching, as in other callings, poorly paid services mean poor results. That under the circumstances teachers are so efficient and so faithful in their duties is to their credit. But it is not reasonable to expect the highest efficiency unless the remuneration is bettered. And it is the best we should seek for our children in the way of education, and it is their right.

Grafts Shinbone Into Spine.

Ralph M. Armstrong, of New Haven, Conn., is recovering from an unusual operation, that of the grafting of a piece of his shinbone into his spine. A year ago he injured his spine by falling into a bathtub at his home.

TORNADO KILLS NINE

STORM CAUSES VAST DAMAGE IN LOUISIANA.

Whirling Wind Levels Corn Fields and Demolishes House—Wires Torn Down and Negroes Terrified.

Nine persons were killed and 39 were injured, none seriously, in a tornado that swept over southern Louisiana early Thursday. Cane crops were razed, dwellings and farms demolished and plantations were otherwise damaged. The hurricane swept over Energy plantation, near Trihoedaux, La., where Mrs. Valize Borne and her two-year-old baby were killed, together with two negroes. The negro quarters were demolished on this plantation and 11 negroes injured.

Cutting a clear path 500 feet wide, the tornado lashed through the Ellington plantation at Lula, La., demolishing the negro quarters, killing five negroes and maiming several others, including a white woman and a white man. The storm came shortly before daybreak and the terrified negroes, caught in their shacks, were unable to seek other shelter because of a terrific downpour of rain before a violent wind.

With communication with several cities in southwestern Louisiana cut off it was late in the afternoon before the range of the storm and extent of damage were known. It is believed the tornado spent itself in the Gulf after sweeping over southern Mississippi. The wind at Gulfport blew at the rate of 60 miles an hour. In New Orleans considerable damage was done to roofs, fences and swinging signs. One residence lost its entire front while the family was huddled together in the rear rooms. Many other dwellings, the greater number of which were unoccupied, were damaged.

BOMB GANG CAUGHT.

New York Police Seize Twenty Black Handers.

Twenty members of the "Black Hand" society, alleged to be the nucleus of the bomb throwing gang that has terrorized the foreign section of New York for the past year, are under arrest in New York city. The police believe they have captured the leaders of the dreaded society in America and that there will be no more bomb outrages, at least so far as this society is concerned.

Three of the members of the gang have confessed to the police. They have unfolded tales of crime that will keep the detective force busy for several weeks and may result in scores of arrests among the criminal classes of New York. Stories so far told by the men under arrest account for over 100 bomb outrages, the theft of 20 horses, the poisoning of as many more animals, counterfeiting, blackmail, extortion, arson and even murder.

The arrests and confessions of the accused bomb throwers came under conditions that would have delighted a dramatist. Alfred Lehman and John Rizzo were arrested in Hudson county, N. J., charged with blowing up a factory in Lynhurst. The Hudson county authorities notified the New York police, and two detectives went to Hackensack, secreted themselves in the jail, and there heard the prisoners discussing their part in numerous "Black Hand" operations.

The detectives caused the arrest of Antonio Levantino, Pietro Gimbrone, Anthony Saditays and Rocco Piccilli, named in the conversation between the two prisoners. As soon as Lehman sped Levantino he gripped the bars of his cell and shouted: "You will try to cheat me, will you? I'm the man who blew up your house."

"Then you're the chap who killed my daughter," shrieked Levantino. Rizzo reproached Gimbrone for forcing him into a counterfeiting plan. Gimbrone accused Rizzo of treachery. Detectives caught every word in the accusing thrusts of the prisoners and used them in building up their chain of evidence against the suspected men.

According to detectives, the gang is now new. One man has been released. The membership was constantly changing. When a member was killed, sent to jail or went back to Italy with enough money to live on for the rest of his life, new members were taken in and the size of the gang was kept about the same. Deputy Commissioner of Police Daugherty believes the clean-up has been so complete that before every detail of the confessions has been worked out at least 40 men will be under arrest and the police will have evidence to convict every man arrested.

TRAIN AND AUTO CRASH.

One Killed and Four Injured in Collision at Jacksonville.

One man was killed, one fatally injured and three seriously hurt at an early hour Thursday morning when an automobile crashed into a freight train at a crossing near Jacksonville. The dead, Ed Dene. The injured: Sam Kay, R. C. Bronson, Walter Wichmann, George Nicholson. Kay will die. The impact caused the automobile to buckle and burst a flat car. It landed on the opposite side of the train. It was said that a dense fog hid the train from the driver's view.

Present for Miss Jessie.

Congressmen of all political faiths, at the suggestion of Republican Leader Mann, will unite on a well-earned present for Miss Jessie Wilson, the president's daughter. At a meeting on Thursday a committee was named to carry out the plans.

GERMS IN LETTER

BLACKMAILER HAS NEW DEVICE FULL OF TERROR

THREATENS QUICK DEATH

Chicago Authorities Puzzled by "Doctor" Who Infects Victims by Letter, Warns of Death and Offers to Sell Cure for \$2,500—Chemists Find Bacilli.

A blackmailer with a new terror is giving the Post Office Secret Service men of Chicago a field in which to exercise their talent. He sends to wealthy families a letter that, he says, is filled with 2,000,000 deadly germs, which he alleges will infect the person opening the letter at once. He says death will occur in nine days, from a mysterious fever which he does not name. But he has a serum to prevent death which he will send his victim on payment of \$2,500.

One of his prophesies has gone awry. It is more than nine days ago since Mrs. Frederick M. Steele of Highland Park received such a letter. Though she opened the missive and looked curiously at the contents, she is yet well, but worried.

Inspector James E. Stuart says other families have received like messages. The letter contains about 1,800 words. It reads in part: "Having received my diploma of doctor of medicine and bacteriology at Hiedelburg in 1907, I came to the United States to study a serious contagious disease, which was most prevalent in some of the Southern States last winter. There were over 13,000 fatalities of this disease recorded last winter, 284 in Chicago.

"After four years of experience and study, I have succeeded in discovering a prophylactic which will destroy the germs of this disease in the human body, if used before the ninth day after infection, but I have not yet succeeded in discovering a serum which will act as a remedy in far advanced cases."

The following then was typewritten in red: "Please read this carefully. By opening this letter you have liberated about 2,000,000 healthy bacilli propagated by myself. Without a doubt you are infected by this time, but do not become excited; my prophylactic will destroy any number of germs of this disease in the body, if used before the ninth day.

"Read further and do not leave the room, as you do not want to infect the whole house. Take off the garments that were exposed to the germs and leave them spread out on the floor or over a chair in the room. Next, burn this letter with a match, also in the same room, to avoid spreading of disease.

"A copy of this letter and further directions you will find in the germ proof envelope, but do not open it until later. Take germ proof envelope and leave the room, which it would be advisable to keep locked for six days."

The following a description of the disease and its symptoms. "Up to the present only about one person in a thousand recovered after going through all stages of this disease," he concluded.

The writer gave minute details for the transfer of \$2,500 he demands. He declares that Mrs. Steele's name (Continued on last page.)

MRS. PANKHURST ENTERS.

President and Commissioner Revoke Deportation Order.

America's doors Monday were opened to Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, and during the few weeks covered by her lecture engagements the free militant suffragette leader is free to go where she will in the United States. An order releasing Mrs. Pankhurst from detention at Ellis Island, New York, and revoking the deportation order of the special inquiry board, was issued after President Wilson had conferred with Secretary Wilson, of the department of labor, and a formal hearing before Immigration Commissioner Caminetti on Mrs. Pankhurst's appeal had been concluded.

Secretary Wilson announced that he and the president had agreed that Mrs. Pankhurst should be admitted "on her own recognizance," with the understanding that she would depart when she had fulfilled her lecture engagements. Both the president and the secretary agreed with Commissioner Caminetti in the opinion that there was an element of doubt as to whether the acts for which Mrs. Pankhurst has been convicted in England constituted moral turpitude or were political in character.

Establishes Himself Dictator.

Huerta, who murdered President Madero and usurped his place, has gone the limit and has fetched up logically in the role of dictator of Mexico. He has assumed all the functions of the government, having turned out the Congress and jailed many of its members and suspended the constitutional provisions for its independence.

Called from House and Shot.

A. D. Rowles was called from his boarding house in Albany, Ga., and shot dead as he passed through the door by Earl Loach, with whom he had trouble. Loach had been drinking.

Gets Two Hundred.

The home of Mr. Sny W. Farmer, in East Palmbeach street, Florence, was entered a few hours ago and a pistol, gold watch and \$200 in hard cash, \$100 of it in gold, was stolen.

TO MAKE LONG VOYAGE

WARSHIPS SAIL SOON FOR MEDITERRANEAN CRUISE.

United States Battleships to Take Trip 3,000 Miles from Home—Not merely an Affair of Courtesy.

The nine battleships of the Atlantic Fleet, under the command of Rear Admiral Badger, to depart Saturday for a cruise in the Mediterranean Sea, are at Norfolk rapidly coaling and taking on ammunition and other stores preparatory for the trip. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Frank D. Roosevelt has been designated to represent the navy department when the battleships sail from Hampton Roads Saturday. The nine ships comprising the fleet that will make the trip are the Wyoming, flagship of Admiral Badger; the Utah, Florida, Arkansas, Delaware, Vermont, Connecticut, Kansas and Ohio. These vessels will be preceded by the auxiliaries Celtic, supply ship; Solace, hospital ship; Cyclops, Orion and Jason, collers.

Seamen from the fleet in Hampton Roads are now being given final shore liberties prior to the departure of the ships. Norfolk is alive with the seamen. Five hundred men brought from the naval training station on the Great Lakes will make the cruise. Supplies put aboard the ships included 40,000 pounds of fresh beef and 12,000 dozen eggs. The battleships Virginia, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Nebraska of the fleet sail October 29 for Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Unusual interest is manifested in official circles at Washington in the plans for the departure from Hampton Roads Saturday of two divisions of the Atlantic fleet for a cruise to the Mediterranean. This is to be a courtesy cruise, but it is pointed out at Washington that it incidentally will direct the attention of the world to two important facts—that American battleships in actual service are prepared to hold their own against any navy afloat, except that of Great Britain, and that because of its geographical advantages the United States can dispatch its dreadnoughts 3,000 miles from home without fear.

In addition to the crew the battleships will carry 1,500 men from the naval training station on the Great Lakes who are now at Norfolk ready to go aboard. Naval experts comment on the "American freedom of movement" as compared to the restricted activities of European navies. It is recalled that not long ago Great Britain was said to have abandoned a plan for sending a squadron to Australia because it would endanger her position in Europe. In volume of fire and number of guns, the experts say, the Atlantic fleet is superior to the French navy or to the combined fleets of Austria and Italy and in respect to 12-inch guns, to the German navy.

For the Mediterranean trip the nine battleships will be divided into three divisions, commanded by Rear Admirals Cameron McR. Winslow, Frank F. Fletcher and Frank E. Pealy. Commander Charles F. Hughes will be chief of staff to Rear Admiral Badger.

HELP SEA ISLAND COTTON.

Georgia Representative Would Have U. S. Appropriate \$100,000

Representative J. R. Walker, of the 11th Georgia district, in which are situated the cities of Brunswick, and Valdosta, has introduced and referred to the committee on agriculture the following bill designed to lead to the improvement of conditions in the market for sea island cotton:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled that in order to experiment with the cultivation of sea island cotton and to improve the seed, the staple, the production and the cultivation thereof in Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, there shall be appropriated the sum of \$100,000, the same to be expended for said purposes by and under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture."

It is Mr. Walker's intention to push his bill energetically at the coming regular session of Congress and he is introducing it ahead of that session in order to improve its position on the calendar. The whole Georgia delegation is backing the measure including the Senators.

MAY GO TO MEXICO.

Rumored That Battleships May Not Go to Mediterranean.

It was reported in naval circles Thursday that the entire Atlantic fleet may be ordered to Mexico. A portion of the fleet will leave Hampton Roads Saturday ostensibly for the Mediterranean Sea. A number of naval officials, uncertain of the fleet's ultimate destination, telegraphed their wives not to take passage to Europe as planned. A number of officers' wives had planned to meet their husbands in Europe when ships arrived.

It is reported that when the fleet steams out of Hampton Roads Saturday, they will proceed at a speed not faster than eight knots. The department, it is said, wants to keep in touch with the ships until late next week, in order to send them to Mexico if conditions there become serious enough for their presence.

Party in Airship.

The first tea party in the air is believed to have taken place recently in a Zeppelin passenger airship near Berlin. Counting the crew, the ship carried 30 persons on a trip, which lasted an hour and a quarter.

MINERS ENTOMBED

NEW MEXICAN MINERS ARE TRAPPED BY EXPLOSION

230 BURIED IN DEBRIS

Efforts are Being Continuously Made to Tunnel to Miners, Who Are Imprisoned Below Second Level—Air Supply Considered Abundant and Those Alive May Survive.

Two hundred and thirty miners were entombed in shaft No. 2 of the Stage Canon mines at Dawson, New Mexico, when an explosion occurred in the property at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Two men found on an upper level were taken from the mine Wednesday night. Rescuers were called from all parts of the Southern Colorado coal fields. The day shift working in shaft No. 2, numbered 230. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

Immediately after the explosion all shifts were called to the work of rescue and those miners who were employed in other shafts were put to work drilling through the debris, which was said to have blocked the mine below the second level.

The United States rescue car, stationed at Trinidad, Col., was summoned and every available man in Dawson Wednesday night was aiding in the attempt to rescue the entombed miners. Representatives of the mine did not state at which level the explosion occurred, but said that the mine shaft was blocked from the second level.

The cause of the explosion is unknown. Fire has not broken out, though smoke was seen issuing from the second level of the shaft. It was believed by rescuers that this came from the explosion. By 10 o'clock Wednesday night the rescuers had penetrated more than 100 feet into the mouth of the mine and reached five of the entombed miners, who were alive. They had suffered much from the gas and were in no condition to tell what happened at the time of the explosion. Immediately on being brought to the surface the men were given into the care of physicians, many of whom have arrived from nearby towns.

In the relief camps situated several yards from the entrance to mine No. 2 are gathered the women and children of the entombed miners' families. They are cheered by the knowledge that Superintendent McDermott is among the main body of imprisoned miners, as they have confidence, as have mine officials, in the superintendent's resources in such a plight.

Relief parties from nearby towns constantly are working and the number of rescuers in Dawson is well into the hundreds, all equipped with the latest apparatus for combating gases and other dangers of mine explosions. The rescue work is continuous. As one group of workers is driven back for air, another takes its place. That system is to continue until the last of the men known to have been caught in the explosion shall have been found.

A large majority of the men entombed are Italians. There is every reason to believe practically all the men entombed can be rescued, as several means of escape are offered from mine No. 2, which is connected with mine No. 5, by a tunnel driven through the mountain, and also connects with an air shaft driven from the top of the mountain down into the mine. This air shaft is equipped with steps and ladders upon which the entombed men, if they are able to reach the shaft, can make their way to the top.

A dispatch from Trinidad, Col., says a special rescue train carrying scores of experienced miners equipped with rescue apparatus left Trinidad at 3 o'clock for Dawson, N. M., shortly after news of the explosion was received. Dawson is more than 125 miles from Trinidad, over branch line railroads, and it will be several hours before the special train reaches the scene. Two automobiles loaded with five oxygen tanks and other apparatus left Trinidad for Dawson, approximately 90 miles distant, over mountain roads.

SHOOTS IN POCKET.

Friend Hits Pal With Stick, Discharging Pistol.

As Deputy Sheriff Sanders was escorting Judge Hayne F. Rice of Aiken, presiding over circuit court at Anderson, through the court house to a hotel for dinner recess Thursday, a friend struck the officer with a stick, causing the officer's pistol to be discharged. The bullet tore the seat of Sanders' trousers, struck the tiled floor, glanced and buried itself in a window. The incident caused some excitement as the corridor of the court house was crowded at the time. While Deputy Sanders was remonstrating with the man who dealt the blow Judge Rice remarked characteristically that the man "had acted very foolishly." The bullet harmed no one. The blow causing the discharge of the pistol was dealt in a friendly way and the man dealing the blow was as much surprised as any body when the pistol fired.

Killed by Belting.

Wednesday morning on R. L. Sowell's place, just out of Kershaw, Jim Pate, a negro, was instantly killed. The negro, who was working at Mr. Sowell's ginney, was replacing a belt which had slipped off a pulley, the belt caught him, throwing him against some timbers with terrible force.

Meet and Wed in an Hour.

Miss Pearl Isabel Schley, a beautiful and talented niece of the late Admiral Schley, and Henry E. Bracken, a farmer in Bucks County, Pa., met in Easton, Pa., courted for an hour and were married.

ALL WERE CRUEL

BALKAN ATROCITIES IMPARTIALLY INVESTIGATED.

Misdeeds Do Not Prove so Much Against Belligerents as Against War Itself.

Troops of all the warring Balkan States committed gross atrocities, according to the evidence gathered by the international Carnegie commission in its searching inquiry just ended. The report has been issued at Paris. One of the noteworthy tasks was the minute examination and verification by the committee of the famous packet of letters from Greek soldiers captured by the Bulgarians, containing horrible directions of how Greek soldiers "avenged themselves" on Bulgarians who fell into their hands.

Other documents testify that the Greeks occasionally made use of the forbidden dum dum bullet, and show also the misdeeds of Bulgarians and other belligerents. The inquiry did not extend to the Rumanians.

The committee collected from all available sources. After seeing the officials, the committee went to the scenes of alleged atrocities and interrogated at length every class of witnesses, from soldiers who took part in the battles, to women and children who were spectators and victims of the horrors. Some of the most important evidence taken by the commissioners came from children.

While it was found that the Bulgarians had committed the greatest faults, the soldiers of other nations taking part in the war also were guilty of many hideous acts. In Bulgaria, where the opinion is that the Bulgarians have been abominably treated by the foreign press and where the belligerents are scarcely blamed for their misdeeds, the fullest inquiry was invited and every possible facility for investigation was given to the committee. The commissioners were permitted to examine children and soldiers at will.

The Bulgarians in their campaign against the Turks behaved in an exemplary manner. It would appear that the Bulgarians, who had borne the brunt of the war against the Turks were exhausted at its end and thought only of going to their homes immediately. They had been promised this. When they were told that their allies had acted in bad faith and had betrayed them, the Bulgarian fury burst forth uncontrollably.

Turkey also gave the commission every facility for inquiry. The Greeks did likewise, though a certain amount of opposition was encountered in that country. Serbia did its utmost to prevent an unhampered investigation, and no inquiries were permitted except in the presence of a Serbian military attaché.

Baron D'Estournelles de Contant, of the commission, says that "the report will not dwell at great length on the distressing story of misdeeds in the Balkans, which, after all, do not prove so much against the belligerents as against war itself." The report will also deal with the wonderful possibilities of development which lie before the Balkan people.

WORST KIND OF CRIMINALS.

Should be Severely Punished for Their Disregard of Life.

A little over two years ago a dreadful disaster occurred in a New York factory known as the "Triangle." In that fire one hundred and forty lives were lost, and they were lost mainly because the exits from the building were locked and so the young women employees were caught with as a rat in a trap. One result of the fire was the passing by the legislature of a law compelling all exits to be open. But, as is often the case, the law has not always been observed. In fact, in the very same factory the doors have again been locked thus making possible another tragedy.

To be sure the proprietor has been fined for his act but only to the miserably small amount of twenty dollars. That is a travesty of justice and reflects anything but credit upon the judge who tried the case, or else upon the law itself. In effect the could not have been in the child's stomach throughout the day.

BOY UPSIDE DOWN.

Makes Letters Wrong End up and Sings Same Way.

Russell Baker, eight years old, of Huntingdon, W. Va., has been attending school for two years and he makes all his letters and figures upside down. He writes from left to right and sings his low notes high and his high notes low. Dr. C. M. Hawes, accompanied by Dr. Lindsey Vinson, specialist in children's diseases, spent hours to find exactly what was wrong, but they confess themselves mystified. The only explanation they attempt is that the boy's mind and sight are as a camera's eyes, in which everything looks upside down. The boy is perfectly normal and has no other defects.

Shoots His Son.

Frederick Byershart, of Rossville, Md., shot and killed his 19-year-old son while a party was being held at the home. Later as handuffs were being placed on his wrists, he knelt down beside the corpse, kissed it and offered a prayer.

Body Afloat in a Box.

A wooden box, four feet long and two feet wide, containing the crumpled body of a nude man, was found floating down the Ohio river at Oneonta, Ky. That the man had met death before his body was crammed into the box was evident, inasmuch as his skull was crushed and his throat slashed.

TWO TRAINS CRASH

PASSENGER HITS HEAVY FREIGHT NEAR COLUMBIA

TWELVE ARE INJURED

Rounding Sharp Curve Seaboard Engines Meet in Head-on Collision—Engines Are Telescoped and Other Cars Badly Damaged—Car Loaded With Cotton Serves as Bumper.

Five members of train crews and seven passengers were seriously injured in a head on collision between a local north-bound passenger train and a south-bound freight train, on a sharp curve between Dixiana and Gaston, about seven miles south of Columbia on the Seaboard Air Line Railroad Wednesday morning at 10:40 o'clock.

Seaboard local passenger train No. 20 carrying a mail and express car, a combination baggage and negro coach, and a white coach, was rounding a sharp curve between Dixiana and Gaston when loomed on the track before it was second freight No. 87 bearing down on them. Engineer A. S. Bradford, of the passenger and Engineer L. A. Powell, of the freight, both blew the distress signals, reversed their levers, slapped on emergency brakes and followed their firemen, who leaped for their lives. The two engines met head-on, the freight engine telescoping the passenger engine, both being completely demolished.

The combination express and mail car rode into the passenger engine, breaking the car in two, and throwing Express Messenger W. A. Knightly and Mail Clerk J. W. Cottingham through the bottom of the car, they rolling down the embankment and being severely injured. The combination baggage and colored coach and the car containing white passengers were derailed but remained upright. Baggage Master J. E. Anderson was thrown to the floor and trunks and other baggage piled up around him, cutting his head and face and bruising him severely. A negro brakeman of the freight train, H. Hall, who was riding on the engine jumped before the collision and sustained internal injuries.

Right next to the engine of the freight train was a car load of cotton and this car was completely demolished. The cotton piling up on the track and acting as a bumper broke the impact and kept the balance of the cars of the long freight train upright on the track, this being shown by the fact that just next to the cotton car was a carload of merchandise and right behind that a carload of horses, and none of these cars left the track, or hardly felt the force of the impact. The tenders of both engines were thrown from the track, torn from their trucks and deposited down the embankment a heap of ruins.

Although badly wounded, Baggage Master Anderson crawled from his battered car, and walked back to Gaston, three miles, and reported the wreck, wiring to Columbia for assistance. Mr. Anderson's head was cut and blood was flowing freely from his wounds, but he covered the three miles in an incredibly short space of time, and his heroic action wrought the news to Columbia.

As soon as Baggage Master Anderson reached Gaston and the news was wired to Columbia, a relief train with physicians and carrying Railroad Commissioners Richards and Hampton, and Secretary Darby, left for the wreck. The train had crossed Congaree Creek, five miles south of Columbia, when the eccentric strap on the engine reversed the train and started it running back towards Columbia. Engineer L. C. Seldon was pinned to the cab, his jaw being broken. He was also badly cut about the legs.

The train had got back about 100 yards and was on the trestle when the fireman, who at once saw the danger sprang to the throttle, and brought the train to a stop. The engineer was given medical attention by physicians and a wrecking train, which was following right behind, carried the relief train on to the wreck, where the injured passengers and trainmen were looked after promptly.

All the passengers, those wounded and those un hurt, and the wounded trainmen were brought back to Columbia. The accident at the Congaree trestle delayed the relief train about an hour in reaching the wreck. But in that time passengers and trainmen, assisted it is said, by a physician from the country nearby and another who happened to be on the train had made the wounded as comfortable as possible.

The following is the list of the injured: L. C. Seldon, of Columbia, engineer of relief train, jaw broken, cuts about legs and face.

A. S. Radford, of Savannah, engineer on passenger train, internal injuries.

W. A. Knightly, of Raleigh, N. C., express messenger, leg cut and bruises.

J. W. Cottingham, of Columbia, cuts about hips and legs.

J. E. Anderson, of Savannah, baggage master, badly cut in face and bruised about body and head.

(Continued on last page.)

Body Afloat in a Box.

A wooden box, four feet long and two feet wide, containing the crumpled body of a nude man, was found floating down the Ohio river at Oneonta, Ky. That the man had met death before his body was crammed into the box was evident, inasmuch as his skull was crushed and his throat slashed.

EARLY SNOW IN SOUTH

FLAKES FALL AS FAR SOUTH AS GEORGIA AND ALABAMA.

Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and Carolina Experience Earliest Snowfall on Record.

Tennessee, North Carolina, Northern Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina Monday experienced the earliest snowfall in the recollection of oldest citizens. After a week of comparatively warm weather the temperature began to drop Sunday and continued to fall during the early morning hours Monday. As far south as Atlanta the snow began to fall shortly after two o'clock Monday morning. The precipitation continued intermittently until after daylight, at which time it had been noticed as far south as Birmingham, Ala., and Athens, Ga.

According to records kept in the central office of the weather bureau Monday's snowfall was the second recorded in the month of October. The first was experienced eight days later in the year 1910.

That the states mentioned above were generally blanketed by the snow clouds is indicated from the reports from different sections. In South Carolina the snow was noted at Greenville, Union and Florence. In Alabama the precipitation was evident at Huntsville and Birmingham. Snow fell in several Georgia cities and towns, including Atlanta, Augusta and Athens. Reports from Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn., and Asheville, N. C., indicate that the snow flurry was heavier in that section than in