

## Tide Turns Against Beattie as Real Attack Begins

### TV. O DAY COACHES PLUNGE 40 FEET INTO RIVER BED

At Least 37 Killed and More than 60 Injured.

### WRECK IS CAUSED BY SPREAD RAIL

### Disaster Worst in History of Lehigh Valley Line in New York State—Train Crowded With G. A. R. Veterans and Excursionists From Rochester.

### Identified Dead

Following is a list of the dead at the Shortsville morgue: T. C. Madden, Trenton, N. J. E. Pangburn, veteran, Brooklyn. A. M. Hunsicker, Vineland, Ont. Charles Hicks, Newark, N. J. R. S. Urie, Southfield, N. J. Mrs. R. S. Urie, Southfield, N. J. Mrs. A. E. Sudick, Buffalo, N. Y. Helen Pownell, address unknown. C. P. Johnson, or Dr. Johnson, Philadelphia or Cleveland. Mrs. C. P. Johnson. Joseph Hickey, address unknown. The remainder of the dead were unidentified. The dead at Rochester: D. M. Belt, veteran, Los Angeles, Cal. Henry Becker, brakeman, Virginia Couple Injured. Among the injured who were taken to Rochester was Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Whiteley, an aged couple, of Hoyden, Va.

Manchester, N. Y., August 25.—Speeding eastward behind time, Lehigh Valley passenger train No. 4, ran into a spread rail on a trestle near here to-day, and two day coaches from the rear section of the train plunged downward forty feet, striking the east embankment like a pair of projectiles. The awful plunge and crash at least 1243 seven persons are to-night believed to have been killed and more than sixty injured. The injuries of several are so serious that it is feared they will die.

The wreck was the worst in the history of the Lehigh Valley line in this State, and one of the most disastrous ever recorded on the system. Crowded with passengers, many of whom were veterans and excursionists from the G. A. R. encampment at Rochester, the train made up of fourteen cars, drawn by two big mogul engines, was forty minutes late when it reached Rochester Junction, and from there sped eastward to make up time before reaching Geneva.

The engines and two coaches had just passed the center of a 400-foot trestle over a sandstone outlet, 150 yards east of the station at Manchester at 12:35 o'clock, when the Pullman car Austin, the third of a long train, left the rails. It dragged the dining car with it, and two day coaches and two Pullmans in this order, followed. All bumped over the ties a short distance, when the coupling between day coach No. 237 and the rear end of the diner broke. The forward end of the train dragged the derailed Pullman Austin and the diner over safely, after which both plunged down the south embankment and rolled over. The end of the ill-fated Lehigh Valley day coach, which most of the victims were riding, showed out over the gulch, and followed by a Grand Trunk day coach, stripped the rear guard of the south side of the trestle and plunged to the shallow river bed, more than forty feet below. The end of the first day coach that went over struck the east embankment of solid masonry, and with the other sixty-foot car behind it, both shot against the wall with terrific force.

Both cars lay a mass of crumbled wood, metal and glass, under which a hundred men, women and children, many of whom were killed instantly, were buried.

The greatest destruction occurred in the day coach, No. 237, and a dozen persons were taken later dead from the second day coach, which, after following the first over the trestle, snapped its rear coupling, and thus saved the rest of the train from being dragged along.

This second day coach struck on the bottom and stood end up, the rear end projecting a few feet above the top of the trestle. All of the passengers in this car were piled in a tangled mass of broken seats at the bottom of the car. Indescribable pandemonium followed. The Pullman car Emily, which remained on the bridge, with one end projecting over the gulch and several cars behind it derailed and in immediate danger of going over the mass of wreckage below, were soon emptied of all their passengers, who, aided by gangs of railroad employes from the big freight yards at Manchester, rushed to aid it. It was several minutes, however, before anybody reached the cars at the bottom to help the victims.



ROLAND SYDNOR.



PAUL BEATTIE. (Copyright by W. W. Foster.)



MAJOR JAMES D. PATTON.



W. A. JACOB.



SHERIFF GILL AND JURY.



A. K. BRIGGS.

### LEE CONFESSES HE MURDERED FATHER

### Claims Self-Defense After Mother and Brother Had Been Killed.

### MAKES WRITTEN STATEMENT

### Fear of Mob Violence Causes Removal to Evansville for Safekeeping.

Boonville, Ind., August 25.—After having been pressed by continuous questioning during almost thirty hours in jail, William Lee late to-day made a written statement in which he said he killed his father, Richard Lee, in self-defense, after the father had murdered his wife and younger son Clarence. The bodies of Lee's father, mother and brother were found in their burning home early yesterday and William Lee was charged with their murder, after his statement today Sheriff Scales, fearing the prisoner would be lynched, secretly took him in an automobile to Evansville.

Lee, who is twenty-two years of age, calmly related his story that he knew nothing of the circumstances of the killing of his family until late this afternoon, when apparently he changed his mind, and, calling for paper and pencil, he wrote his statement.

Threats of Violence. The streets about the jail were crowded all day with newspaper and farmers. Threats of mob violence were heard on every hand, and the sheriff feared when Lee's statement became public it would be impossible to save him from being lynched. A motor car was obtained, and Lee was hurried under heavy guard to Evansville. The county authorities are now convinced that the murders all were done with the axe that was found covered with blood in the Lee home.

The motive ascribed by the officials charging Lee with the murder is that he wished to obtain money with which to be married to his fiancée, Mina Taylor. Several hundred dollars in currency, said to have been in the Lee house on Wednesday, have not been found. The lives of Richard and Clarence Lee were insured for \$700. William Lee is known to have quarreled with his parents because they opposed his marriage.

### WILL EXHUME HIS BODY

Friends Want to Know Real Cause of Gulick's Death. Pittsburg, Pa., August 25.—Friends of R. M. Gulick, owner of the Lyceum Theatre here, have taken steps to have his body exhumed in order that they may know the cause of his death. Gulick, who was one of the most prominent theatrical managers in the country, died here August 13, and was buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

### ATWOOD, IN NEW YORK, ENDS RECORD FLIGHT

### First Man in History to Travel Such a Distance in Heavier-than-Air Machine.

### FINAL "HOP" IN DENSE FOG

### Hailed by United States Army Officers as America's Greatest Aviator.

### Summary of Flight

Distance covered in air line, 1,265 miles. Total distance, including detours around New York and other places, 1,365 miles. Started from St. Louis 5:05 A. M. August 14. Finished Governor's Island 2:38 P. M. August 25. Flying time for entire trip, 28 hours 31 minutes. Number of flights en route, 20. Average distance of each flight, 63 1-4 miles. Beats previous world's record by 101 miles, not crediting him with the extra 100 miles which he claims for detours. To-day's trip begun at Nyack, N. Y., twenty-five miles north of Fort-second Street, New York, at 1:52 P. M.; finished at Governor's Island at 2:38 P. M. Flying time for to-day's trip, 46 minutes.

New York, August 25.—Sailing serenely over New York's myriad water craft, its ferryboats and ocean liners, Harry N. Atwood, the Boston aviator, arrived in New York in his aeroplane to-day, the first man in history to travel as far as from St. Louis to New York by way of Chicago, in a heavier-than-air machine. Atwood's safe landing on Governor's Island, after flying down from Nyack, N. Y., above the Hudson River, through a fog which made him only dimly visible to the million eyes that watched him, was a notable incident in the annals of aeronautics. He not only broke the world's record, covering 1,265 miles in an air line, or perhaps 100 more miles with his detours, but he flew all the way in the same biplane, and with no important mishaps.

Atwood's flight is comparable only to that made by fast trains, for he covered the distance in an actual flying time of twenty-eight hours and thirty-one minutes. Atwood's final lap in his long journey was a glide twenty-five miles from Nyack, N. Y., where he had stopped over night. He landed, dapper and smiling, hatless and hungry, in

### TRIMBLE CHOSEN AS G. A. R. CHIEF

### McElroy Ends Bitter Contest by Withdrawing From Race.

Rochester, N. Y., August 25.—Judge Harvey Trimble, of Illinois, was unanimously elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at noon to-day, when Colonel John McElroy, of Washington, his opponent, ended a bitter contest by withdrawing from the race. On motion of Colonel McElroy the adjutant-general cast the unanimous vote for Judge Trimble. On recommendation of the committee on resolutions, the encampment endorsed the Sherwood pension bill which, Democratic Leader Underwood has promised, Congress will pass at the forthcoming session, but the indorsement carries the proviso that the bill be made to conform as closely as possible to the Sulloway bill, which was pigeon-holed in Congress. The Sherwood bill was favored by Judge Trimble.

Next Meeting in Los Angeles. Colonel Nicholas Day, of New York City, was elected senior vice-commander. The election and installation of officers and the selection of Los Angeles, Cal., for the next encampment, will close the encampment.

A situation unique in the history of the Grand Army of the Republic developed at the opening of the business session. A supporter of Colonel John McElroy, candidate for commander-in-chief to succeed Gilman, renewed the motion, which was made yesterday and voted down, that the regular order of business be suspended and officers elected. The motion was carried, and nominations were called for. General Daniel E. Sickles arose and began a speech putting McElroy in nomination for commander. Before General Sickles had proceeded very far he was stopped temporarily.

The report of the committee on resolutions was called for. This involves the question of professions. The delegates were considerably surprised because of the previous determination to proceed with the election. Merely to Gain Time. It was reported that the shift back to the subject of resolutions was for the purpose of gaining time and to allow McElroy to determine upon withdrawing from the contest.

The discussion of resolutions, was suspended, and General John C. Black, of Washington, past commander-in-chief, began his speech nominating Judge Harvey M. Trimble, of Illinois, for commander-in-chief. At the con-

### MOROCCAN CRISIS MAY BE DELAYED

### France Agrees on Maximum Terms Which Will Be Offered to Germany.

### LONG SESSION OF CABINET

### Another European Conference on Question Among Possibilities.

Paris, August 25.—A Cabinet council was held to-day, when the course of the French negotiations with Germany over the Moroccan dispute were unanimously approved, as were the instructions to Jules Cambon, the French ambassador to Germany, as drawn up by M. De Selves, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Ambassador Cambon, after long conferences, in which Premier Cailiaux, L. Le Brun, the Minister of Colonies, and M. Cruppi, the Minister of Justice, participated. The instructions to M. Cambon contain, according to an earlier announcement, the maximum terms which France will offer to Germany in order to reach a settlement. The council convened at 10 o'clock, under the presidency of the Premier, and immediately began a consideration of the instructions, which had been submitted to President Fallieres at Rambouillet yesterday.

Ministers Are Grave. The ministers entered the cabinet room at the ministry of the interior in a spirit of much gravity, for it had been felt throughout the week that the decision of the cabinet to-day would have a serious import for France.

The session of the council lasted for two and one-half hours, a portion of the sitting being occupied with other matters relating to finance, the disappearance of "Mona Lisa," Leonardo da Vinci's masterpiece, from the Salon Carré of the Louvre, and the abandonment of the autumn manoeuvres in Northern France, owing to apyouth fever among the troops. The manoeuvres, it is probable, will be held in another part of the country. The cabinet adjourned to meet August 31 at Rambouillet under the presidency of President Fallieres.

Not an Ultimatum. Although the instructions cannot be regarded as suggesting an ultimatum, yet an important step has been taken toward a rupture or an accord, depending upon how the German government receives the proposals.

The instructions envisage to phrase the French conception of Germany's position in Morocco, and authorize Ambassador Cambon to offer specific parts of French Congo in exchange for the absolute recognition by Germany of French rights in Morocco. It may take a long time for either side to reach the last word in negotiations such as these, but should it by

### EXPLORER FINDS NEW ARCTIC TRIBE

### Strange Class of People Had Never Seen White Man or Indian.

### MAY SOLVE MOOTED QUESTION

### Fate of Franklin's Men and of Scandinavians Who Disappeared in 15th Century.

New York, August 25.—A race of people who had never before beheld a white man or an Indian has been discovered in the Arctic regions of British Columbia by Vilhjalm Stefansson, leader of the American Museum's scientific expedition which left here in April, 1908, according to a letter received from him in Brooklyn to-day. In his letter, which is dated "Mouth of the Dease River, October 18, 1910," and is the first intelligence received from the party within a year, Stefansson says:

"We have discovered people in a region supposed to be uninhabited, and have lived a few months among people who had never seen a white man or an Indian (though they had heard of both) and did not even know I was not an Eskimo, so little were they informed on what white men are like. We have discovered Eskimos (in speech and habits) who are Scandinavians in appearance.

"This find is the beginning of the solution of one of two problems: "What became of some of Franklin's men?" "What became of the 2,000 Scandinavians who disappeared from Greenland in the fifteenth century?"

"Or, if neither of these questions is to be answered, then we have introduced a new problem of scientific interest: "People of Victoria Land Differ. "Why do some of the people of Victoria Land differ markedly from the rest of their race?"

"We have discovered the non-existence of a stream which the maps make the size of the Hudson River—when the River La Ronciere disappears from the map I shall feel I have done some housecleaning. "We have found a certain cape to be an island, and a certain island to be a cape; we know the source of Rae River, of which only the mouth and lowest ten miles were seen by Dr. Rae, and a few other things we have done that are in the nature of discovery. But, of course, if we deserve any credit it will be more for our routine work than for any discoveries properly so-called."

Left to Sturdy Tribes. Stefansson left New York on the present expedition in April, 1908. His

### STATE EXPECTS TO CRUSH HIM WITH EVIDENCE TO-DAY

### Claims That Mysterious Figure Will Reveal Proof of Guilt.

### DEFENSE SLASHED BY ROLAND SYDNOR

### Dairyman Virtually Identifies Beattie as Man Who Drove Motor Car to Scene of Murder at Dusk—Scream Heard Before Fatal Shot Was Fired, Boys Returning From Dance Saw Woman on Running Board of Car and Man in Road. Blood Found on Gun After It Was Picked Up Near Railroad Track—Piling Up Evidence Against the Accused.

By Joseph F. Geisinger. Somberly spread the future for Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., yesterday, while a midsummer storm battered the ancient little Chesterfield courthouse, and Roland Sydnor, a peppery dairyman, sat upon the witness stand.

The tide had turned. Out of the wreckage of the preceding day the Commonwealth emerged smiling and confident. The real attack, as it was called, with a strength and seeming carelessness born of assurance in a knowledge which it shared with none, suddenly dealt the defense a smashing blow. When sunset brought the hearing to a halt it was still in the thick of it. The real attack, as it was called, has in fact no more than begun.

To-day the State goes back upon the field heavier armed than ever, for another blow and yet another. Piling its high cards up and up, it will end with a final move that for sheer startling sensation will send all that has gone before into the shades of insignificance.

Must Fight Hard for Life. Thus it says. The defense has not yet spoken and cannot for some days, except by scourging the Commonwealth's forces, but it has its task set for it now. Holding a weak position, should no more come than the completion of the present assault, the prisoner must fight desperately for life from this time on. But more will come—probably to-day. Behind the curtain the scenes are being shifted again. Holding to the last its strongest card of all, the State, in the silence and caution that none until yesterday suspected, is preparing a climax fitting for such a stage. Rumor flew abroad in many forms, but could not be traced to its lair. One thing alone appeared certain, and that thing this—that the public, who have its sensation, of which many, if not most, had begun to despair, wholly unheralded, completely a surprise, the new move will bring upon the scene a new and mysterious figure of whose existence the public have not dreamed. Who he is, what he is, or whence he comes or what he knows, cannot be said or even approximated. Nothing, however adroit, could prize the secret from the lips of Commonwealth lawyers yesterday. Silent but satisfied they went their way to another day. Holding to the last its strongest card of all, the State, in the silence and caution that none until yesterday suspected, is preparing a climax fitting for such a stage. Rumor flew abroad in many forms, but could not be traced to its lair. One thing alone appeared certain, and that thing this—that the public, who have its sensation, of which many, if not most, had begun to despair, wholly unheralded, completely a surprise, the new move will bring upon the scene a new and mysterious figure of whose existence the public have not dreamed. Who he is, what he is, or whence he comes or what he knows, cannot be said or even approximated. Nothing, however adroit, could prize the secret from the lips of Commonwealth lawyers yesterday. Silent but satisfied they went their way to another day.

Enter Roland Sydnor. For the morning hours of the second day the defense continued its stubborn and brilliant fight, but even then the sailing was not as smooth as in the opening session. Witnesses continued to rehearse the story of the Middleton Pike tragedy, and now and then the prisoner scored a point. But there was little wavering in the line now, and few fell into the traps strewn along every step of the path across the stage. Occasionally a stumble would come to break the steady march, and in one or two instances a straggler fell completely out of the ranks. But these things were rare, and the red flag, vigorously enough waved, though it drew to many a sharp test of wit, never seriously disturbed the equilibrium of the witness chair. In one issue, however, and that a very important one, the defense won a step forward, distinctly. By admissions from Commonwealth witnesses it materially reduced the distance between the point at which the automobile took the Belt line crossing and the point at which the gun was found, showing with more reasonableness than heretofore that the murderous weapon might in fact have been looted from the machine as it bumped over the rails.

His Gone Afternoon. Had it gone at this the odds might still have been with the prisoner. But the afternoon brought Roland Sydnor and those who followed and will continue to follow him, and with them came another turn of the wheel of life and death. It had been noted here yesterday that the defense held its own at the outset, and this was true beyond question. At the same time it was plainly said that the crucial test had not yet come and the issue proved this assertion likewise true. The test came, and still comes, and it is now for the Commonwealth's day—at least for the

(Continued on Seventh Page.)