The Manning Times.

VOL. XXVI — MANNING, S. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1912 — NO. 32

FATAL TRAIN WRECK

THREE DEAD AND SIXTY-SEVEN MORE OR LESS HURT

NINE CARS JUMP TRACK

All But Two Cars of Train Going at High Speed Thrown From Rails, Plunging Down Embankment to River's Edge, When Equalizing Bar Drops From Locomotive.

Three persons were killed and sixty-seven injured Thursday, when the Pennsylvania Limited, No. 2, eastbound, jumped the track at Warrior's Ridge, a short distance west of Huntington, Pa., and nine of the eleven cars rolled down an embankment to the edge of the Juanita River.

The dead are: Harry A. Mass, New York; Mrs. J. E. Tavenner, Washington, D. C.; negro maid named Hall, New York. One body is supposed to be under the wreckage.

The train, consisting of ten passenger cars and a postal coach, left Altoona, thirty miles west of the scene of the accident, more than an hour late. At the time of the disaster, it is stated, the limited was going at the rate of fifty miles an hour. As the heavy train, which was drawn by two locomotives, neared Warrior's Ridge, the equalizing bar on the second locomotive dropped to the rails. This bar is over the trailer wheel, and holds up the spring of the locomotive.

The first car passed over the obstruction, but nine succeeding cars jumped the tracks and dropped down the embankment to the brink of the river.

As the ponderous steel cars, with their human freight, dashed down the bank, the telegraph poles were snapped off like pipe stems. Two relief trains, one from here and another from Altoona, were rushed to the scene of the wreck. All of those killed were in the first dining car.

This is said to be the first time on record that a train composed of all-steel cars has been wrecked on the Pennsylvania. Nothing short of a miracle could have saved frail wooden cars from crumbling and going into the Juanita River. Even the big steel cars were badly twisted, but there were no splinters or fire to add to the horror of the wreck.

Conductor H. R. Patterson, of Harrisburg, who was in charge of the wrecked train, said there were 102 persons on the train. It is said that some of the cars turned completely over and that three of them are practically hanging on the bank of the river. The water at this point is between fifteen and twenty feet deep and had the cars toppled into the river nothing could have saved the occupants.

COME OUT IN THE OPEN.

Teddy's Supporters Bitterly Assail President Taft.

A statement issued Wednesday night at "The Washington offices of the Roosevelt national committee" in the interest of Col. Roosevelt, and signed by Medill McCormick, declared that President Taft's administration had embarked upon a policy of "political suicide and murder." President Taft's New York Speech, in which he referred to "political neurotics," is criticized, as is Secretary McVeagh's speech at Lansing, in which he declared that Mr. Roosevelt would not and could not be a candidate for the presidency. Mr. McCormick, who recently withdrew from Senator La Follette's campaign, has opened offices in a down town Washington office building. The statement was issued from there.

COTTON PICKING MACHINES.

They May Be Manufactured in the City of Spartanburg.

The Journal says a conference was held Wednesday morning between members of the new industries committee of the chamber of commerce and C. N. Goodwin and F. T. Cooley, representing the Southern Cotton Harvester Copany, which, it is thought, will result in this company locating in Spartanburg. A machine like those which the new company proposes to manufacture was demonstrated in the chamber of commerce this morning and it will do the work, it is said. Cotton is extracted from the bolls by suction. Inductments are being offered and it would not be surprising to see this company make its permanent home in Spartanburg.

Negro Froze to Death.

A negro was found Wednesday in the suburbs of Charleston with his head eaten off the carcass by hogs. The negro is supposed to have been frozen to death in the cold spell of a few days ago, making the second death of the kind to be reported by the coroner's office. The body of the negro was not identified.

They Had a Close Call.

After fifteen hours' imprisonment in the Fairmount coal shaft near Danville, Ill., fifty miners were released by men who chopped ice from the shaft. The men were entombed Friday by the breaking off of the wheel of the controlling cage.

Old Feud Leader Killed.

Louis Hall, one of the country's most noted feud leaders, was shot and killed at Shelby Gap, Ky., by Constable Johnson. Later Morgan Hall, his son, met the same fate. The elder Hall was 83 years old.

GREEN WILL GET PLACE

SAID TO BE SLATED TO SUCCEED COL. E. J. WATSON.

Governor Blease's "Factory Inspector" is Expected to be Appointed Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Columbia correspondent of the Greenwood Journal says "Col. Leon M. Green, friend of the governor of South Carolina, who did some "inspecting" for the governor at the expense of the State, is expected to be appointed commissioner of agriculture, commerce and industries, to succeed Col. E. J. Watson.

"The appointment will be made unless the General Assembly takes the appointive power out of the hands of the governor. It is generally rumored in Columbia that Colonel Green is the campaign manager for C. L. Blease.

"There is more patronage attached to the department of agriculture than any other department of the state government. About $50,000 is dispensed under the direction of the department. This amount includes the revenue received from the sale of the feed stuffs stamps.

Should Col. L. M. Green be appointed as commissioner, it would be possible for him to name forty-four feedstuffs inspectors next summer. These inspectors would be located in every county in the state. It would be possible for the same Col. Green to instruct these inspectors to go from house to house, from store to store, and work for Candidate Blease.

"These questions are being considered very seriously by the General Assembly, and it is expected that some action will be taken to hedge off the big political move that the governor is certain to take.

"A. D. Hudson is also a contender for the job. He, however, has not rendered such valuable service to the governor as Colonel Green and therefore will have to play second fiddle in the game."

COLD WEATHER IN NEW YORK.

Bursting Pipes Causes Death of People and Horses.

At New York seven persons were overcime by gas and seventeen horses were drowned Sunday, as the result of the bursting of gas and water mains in an upper west side street. The below zero temperature is believed to have been responsible for the trouble. Water from the broken main flooded the basement of a stable so quickly that horses valued at $6,000 could not re rescued. The gas main broke simultaneously. Apartment houses within a radius of a block were evacuated. The police and others rescued seven persons overcome in their rooms from escaping gas. The water and gas supply of a considerable section of the city had to be cut off for several hours while the double leaks were being repaired. All fires in stoves and furnaces were ordered extinguished meanwhile for fear of explosions.

WILL HONOR HER GREAT SON.

Monument to be Erected at Columbia to Dr. J. Marion Sims.

The general assembly has passed a bill providing for the erection of a statute on the State House grounds of Dr. J. Marion Sims, one of the most famous gynecologists and surgeons the world has produced. The bill from the senate, passed without opposition in the house Wednesday night, provides for the appropriation of $5,000 for the statue by the State when an equal amount has been raised by the South Carolina Medical Association.

Mr. McDow, Mr. Hines and Mr. Dick eulogized the late Dr. Sims in the highest terms. They declared that he had been an honor to his birthplace, Lancaster county, to his State and to the United States.

THEY ARE SHORT OF FOOD.

Marooners on Tangier Island Want Something to Eat.

The people on Tangier Island, Chesapeake bay, are in distress from a shortage of provisions according to wireless advices to the revenue cutter service at Washington Wednesday. The cutter Apache expects to go to their assistance with supplies tomorrow. Early today the cutter released four oyster schooners, a gas supply vessel and a mail boat imprisoned in the ice between Tangrien sound and Crisfield, Me.

Engineer Scalded to Death.

William Welety, a Battle Creek, Mich., engineer, was scalded to death in the cab of his locomotive on the Grand Trunk railroad Monday, while taking a passenger train out of Chicago at a speed of 35 miles an hour. A valve blew out and Welety was enveloped in the scalding steam before he could jump from his cab seat.

Aged Man Burned to Death.

Joel McMeekin was burned to death at eight o'clock Tuesday night when his residence, near Strothers, was destroyed by fire. He is supposed to have been overcome by the smoke and found himself unable to leave the dwelling. He was eigthy years of age and a well-known citizen.

Forty Years in Sing Sing.

Forty years in Sing Sing prison was the punishment meted out Tuesday at New York to Edward Smith, twenty-eight years old, by Judge Fawcett, in the County Court in Brooklyn, after a jury had in ten minutes convicted him of highway robbery and assault.

A SERIOUS CHARGE

LETTER WAS CHANGED IN GOVERNOR BLEASE'S OFFICE.

SAYS FINANCIAL AGENT

J. P. Matthews in a Letter to Governor Blease—Letter as Changed From Original Bolster Up Blease's Claim for Credit for Getting State Loan—The Letters Given.

Correspondence relative to the famous State loan dispute was given out Tuesday night. State Treasurer R. H. Jennings asks Mr. J. P. Matthews, cashier, three questions: First. "Was it necessary for the Governor to go to New York to effect the loan?" Second. "Was it intended to lend the money at a lower rate than was offered in the bid?" Third. "What was the agreement as to interest?"

Replying, Cashier Matthews said: "I will say that it was not necessary for the Governor or any other officer to go to New York" for the money offered at 3 per cent, under the bid of April 17. It was the custom of a State official to go to New York "for the protection that such officer could give to the State." Second. "It was not intended to get or offer cheaper money than was bid for." Third. "There was no agreement as to interest." Here is the whole correspondence:

Responsibility Shifted.

The following message was sent to the general assembly on February 8 by the governor of South Carolina: "To the Honorable, the Members of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

"Gentlemen: In my general message to the general assembly for 1912, under the head of 'Finance,' I made certain statements; and I herewith transmit to you statements from Mr. J. Pope Matthews, cashier of the Palmetto National bank of Columbia, and the Hon. George Bell Timmerman, solicitor of the Eleventh judicial circuit, in reply to a statement recently filed with you by the State treasurer.

"The statements of Messrs. Matthews and Timmerman clearly show that the arrangements for borrowing the money, and the signing of the notes by myself, had not been completed until after we reached New York.

"I have stated my part of this transaction just as it happened; and, whatever differences may have taken place between Mr. Matthews, as agent of the State, and the State treasurer as to the amounts drawing interest, is of no concern of mine, and if the amounts did not draw interest as was agreed with me they should do. Mr. Matthews' letter clearly shows the reason. I could only make the agreement that it should draw interest; it was the duty of the State treasurer to see that the agreement was complied with.

"Very respectfully,
"Cole L. Blease,
"Governor.

Explanation Asked.

The following letter was addressed by R. H. Jennings, the State treasurer, to J. Pope Matthews, the financial agent of the State:

"The statements in your letter of the 7th instant to Gov. Blease are not in accord with the statements made in your letter of the 6th to me.

"In order that the matter in controversy may be perfectly clear, I respectfully submit the following questions for your answer:

"Was it necessary for the governor, or other State officer, to go with you to New York to enable you to furnish the money borrowed at 3 per cent., which you had contracted to do, as evidenced by your bid of April 17, and as shown by your receipt of April 20th?

"In requesting that a State officer should accompany you to New York, was it, or not, your purpose to furnish the money needed at a lower rate, if possible, than you had offered in your bid?

"What was the agreement between yourself and Gov. Blease, as to the borrowed money on deposit in your bank drawing interest?

"Very truly yours,
"R. H. Jennings,
"State Treasurer."

Record Set Straight.

The following letter was sent to R. H. Jennings, the State treasurer, by J. Pope Matthews, financial agent of the State:

"Your letter of the 12th in reference to the State loan just received, and I regret to say that there were errors in my letter of the 7th to Gov. Blease.

"These errors were caused by the rewriting of the letter after I had read the original draft.

I did not read the second copy before signing, as explained in a letter to the governor, a copy of which I am enclosing herewith.

"Replying to your first question, I will say that it was not necessary for the governor or other State officer to go to New York with me to enable me to furnish the money borrowed at 3 per cent., as we contracted to do, as evidenced by my bid of April 17, and as shown by the receipt of the bank dated April 20. It has been the custom in the past for some officer of the State of South Carolina to go to New York with me on account of the size of the transaction, and for the protection that such officer could give to the State.

"Answering your second question, which reads as follows: 'In requesting that a State officer should accompany you to New York, was it, or not, your purpose to furnish the money needed at a lower rate if possible than you had offered in your bid? I will say that it was my intention to give the State the very best rate that I could possibly secure for them, and it was my intention to lower the rate if possible. My purpose in requesting a State officer to accompany me to New York was to safeguard the interests of both parties, and to have present, when the contract was finally completed, an officer of the State as a witness to the transaction in case any question should arise in the future, and also that he might furnish any information in regard to the State's affairs if desired.

"In reply to your third question, which is as follows: 'What was the agreement between yourself and Gov. Blease as to the borrowed money on deposit in your bank drawing interest?' **I beg to state that there was no agreement.**

"Yours very truly,
(Signed) "J. P. Matthews,
"Cashier."

Composes the Letters.

The following letter was addressed on February 9 to Gov. Blease by J. Pope Matthews, financial agent of the State:

"At your request I called on you in your office day before yesterday, and dictated to your stenographer a statement relating to the loan made the State last summer through the Palmetto National Bank. This statement as first written out by your stenographer and submitted to me read as follows:

"'Columbia, S. C., Feb. 7th, '12.

"'Hon. Cole L. Blease, Governor of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.

"'My Dear Sir: Complying with your written request, in reference to the loan made through me to the State of South Carolina, I beg to say that we submitted a proposition to the financial board just as we have done in the past. I invited, in my bid, a representative of the State to go to New York with me to finally conclude the matter, his expenses to be paid by the State of South Carolina. **The representative to represent the State of South Carolina was delegated to the governor by the commission.** I had, of course, noticed considerable comment in the papers in reference to the ability of the State to borrow money if you were elected, and I thought it nothing but proper that the owner of $500,000 worth of paper of South Carolina should have occasion to discuss with the governor the affairs of the State, in order that they might, for themselves, get some idea of who they were doing business with.

"'The paper was accepted readily and there was not the slightest hesitatation in the acceptance of the paper.

"'In reference to your other question, in regard to 20 per cent. being left on deposit with this blank, **I beg to say that there was no request made.**

"'It would have been our pleasure to have paid interest on the State's balance, as agreed with you, if the treasurer had been in the position to have left any stated amount with us for any definite time. It has been the custom in the past for the State to have to pay quite a sum of money for pensions some time during the first of the year, and as a rule something like $250,000 to $275,000 are paid out for such purpose. Shortly after that the interest on the State debt is obliged to be met, and this, with the pensions, practically takes up all of the $500,000. If any unexpended balances were left in the bank we would have gladly paid interest thereon; and if we had had any definite understanding as to the amount and time, as stated to you, we would have gladly paid interest thereon. We have regular interest-bearing accounts with the State for which we pay 4 per cent.

"'It has been customary with the banks throughout the country to require 20 per cent. of the money borrowed to be left on deposit without interest. This, I believe, was covered in your message, along with other matters, which are the true facts in the case.

"I believe the above covered all of your written requests.

"'Yours very truly,
"'J. Pope Matthews.
"'Cashier Palmetto National Bank of Columbia, S. C.

Letter Was Rewritten.

"Yesterday when the letter was presented to me to be signed, my attention was called to the fact that there had been some repetition in the wording of the original draft and **to the fact that the letter had been rewritten.**

"I was very busy at the time, and on being assured that the letter was in all respects substantially the same, I signed the letter without comparing it with the original draft except for the first paragraph. I now find that in copying the letter certain changes had been made which makes the sense different from what I intended and somewhat misleading.

"I did not get an opportunity to look over the copy of the letter signed till late yesterday afternoon, as I was not only very busy at the bank, but had to be out of my office for two hours in the afternoon. I learned later, however, that you had already sent in your message to the legislature.

"The following is a copy of the letter signed by me:

"'Columbia, S. C., Feb. 7th, '12.

"'Hon. Cole L. Blease, Governor of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.

"'My Dear Sir: Complying with your request, in reference to the loan made through me to the State of South Carolina, I beg to say that we submitted a proposition to the financial board, just as we have done in the past. I invited, in my bid, a representative of the State to go to New York with me to finally con-

(Continued on last page).

BLACKBURN'S VERSION

BLEASE'S STENOGRAPHER ON CHANGES IN LETTER.

Says Cashier Matthews Was Shown and He Read the Letter as Used by the Governor.

Mr. W. F. Blackburn, stenographer to Governor Blease, handed to reporter copies of a letter which he had addressed to Mr. J. P. Matthews, as follows:

Mr. J. P. Matthews, Cashier, Palmetto National Bank, Columbia, S. C.

Dear Sir: My attention has been called to a letter from you bearing date February 9, in which you state:

"Yesterday when the letter was presented to me to be signed my attention was called to the fact that there had been some repetition in the wording of the original draft and to the fact that the letter had been rewritten.

"I was very busy at the time, and on being assured that the letter was in all respects substantially the same, I signed the letter without comparing it with the original draft except for the first paragraph. I now find that in copying the letter certain changes had been made which makes the sense different from what I intended, and somewhat misleading."

And in which you further state:

"In reading the letters over you will notice that other mistakes have been made. In other words, in attempting to revise the wording of the letter it has been very much confused and the meaning completely twisted."

In reply thereto I beg leave to state that your letter of February 7 is just as you dictated it in the governor's office to me, with the exceptions which were called to your attention, when I presented to you letter No. 2. Letter no 2, as I designate it here to identify it, was written out by me; carried to the Palmetto National bank and handed you by me at your desk; I showed you both letters, the one you signed in the governor's office, No. 1, and letter No. 2, pointing out the changes which had been made and compared the first paragraph with you. You continued reading letter No. 2, and after you finished reading the entire letter, you signed it and tore up your copy of letter No. 1 and threw it in the waste basket under your desk; handed the original letter, No. 2, back to me and asked me for a copy thereof, which I gave you. I then left the bank.

An examination of the original letter will show two pencil marks made on the margin thereof, indicating the places where the changes were made. A further examination of the original letter, No. 2, will show that you initialed page one on the margin, signing, "J. P. M.," clearly showing that you did read the letter and in order to protect yourself from any chances, as a business man, you initialed the first page, and on the bottom of the letter (the second page) signed "J. P. Matthews, Cashier, Palmetto National Bank of Columbia, S. C."

Your statement that the letter was twisted by me is absolutely misleading and really amusing. The idea of a man, the cashier of a bank with a capital stock of $250,000, a surplus and profit of $100,000 and deposits of $2,500,000 (approximately) signing a paper involving a $500,000 transaction without reading it over, and without knowing what he was signing, simply doing so at the request of an humble stenographer, working for a small salary, is absurd. If this be true, Mr. Matthews, it is time for your board of directors and the depositors of your bank to begin to investigate what other papers or transactions might have taken place with your signature, without consideration or without reading. To be frank, Mr. Matthews, I have no objection to you playing "twittle dum and twittle dee" with the governor and the State treasurer, trying to hold the friendship and influence of both for your bank, making one statement when you are in the presence of one and another when you are in the presence of the other; neither do I object to your playing with the State treasurer that little game of "tickle me, Robert, tickle me do; you tickle me, Robert, and I'll tickle you," in order to hold the deposits of the State for your banking institution; but I do seriously object, my friend, Mr. Matthews, to you endeavoring to make me appear that I twisted your letter or that I made a false statement to you in order to get you to sign a letter when it is not true: but, in order to save yourself in a transaction, which from your two letters, one is forced to judge that you have been playing double. No, Mr. Matthews, you read the letter over very carefully, you initialed it, in order to show you caution, as all good business men do, and now, Mr. Matthews, don't play the baby act and try to throw the blame off on a poor humble stenographer who has to work hard for his little salary and who has nothing to make his living out of except his brain and his good name for faithfulness and honesty, while you are entrenched with your many thousands of dollars in a handsome paying position, wealthy, influential and independent.

I assure you that you have done me a grave injustice and I am satisfied that when you take the second thought your manliness will prompt you to apologize for the insinuations which you have made in endeavoring to make the world believe that your letter was "twisted to bolster claims to credit," and that you were not so careless or so reckless as to sign a paper of this magnitude and importance without having read it very carefully. Don't plead guilty, Mr. Matthews, to such folly; it looks bad for such a great financier.

Yours Very truly,
(Signed) W. F. Blackburn.

KILLED GOV. GOEBEL

DYING DECLARATION OF A MAN SLAIN IN ARKANSAS

NO DETAILS ARE GIVEN

Victim of Saloon Tragedy, Former Breathitt County Feudist, According to His Statement, With Last Breath Declares He Took Life of Kentucky Governor, in Cold Blood.

That he murdered Governor William Goebel, of Kentucky, in cold blood, at Frankfort, in January, 1900, was the dying declaration of James Gilbert, self-confessed gunman and ex-feudist of Breathitt County, Kentucky, who was fatally wounded in a pistol fight with a bartender at Helena, Ark., Thursday morning.

No proof other than the man's last words were offered, nor did he relate any details of the killing. The victim of periodical irregular habits of life, Gilbert came here about three years ago, and soon became known as a dangerous man, although under ordinary circumstances he was peaceable.

One affray in which he figured resulted in his opponent's death some time ago, but Gilbert alleged self-defence, and he was set at liberty. While under detention in connection with this affair, Gilbert's demeanor attracted the marked attention of the sheriff and his deputies, with the result that he later accepted an appointment as deputy sheriff. For months he was the terror of certain desperadoes, making periodical excursions into the community and performing deeds more famed for their daring than for their valor.

It was early this week that Gilbert's return to irregular habits is said first to have been noticed. On Wednesday night he engaged in a revolver battle with a stranger, but neither was injured, and a truce was established because of each man's having exhausted his ammunition. The affair was hushed up, in the hope that Gilbert would return to his regular employment on the sheriff's deputy force.

The end came in a down-town saloon, when, for what was undoubtedly a fancied insult, he whipped out his pistol, with the announcement that the bartender was doomed. The bartender was the quicker of the two and shot first. Gilbert sank to the floor, mortally wounded.

Realizing that the end had come, Gilbert smiled faintly and after making an attempt to joke about dying in his boots, declared that he fired the shot that caused the death of Governor Goebel. Whether he would have given details of his alleged killing of Goebel can never be known, for Gilbert died within a few minutes after making the statement, which he repeated over and over again with the assertion that he "could never get over it."

URGES NOMINATION OF CLARK.

Missouri Congressman Issues Statement to This End.

The Missouri congressional delegation issued a statement today setting forth Speaker Clark's public record and urging him as a candidate for the democratic presidential nomination. The statement declares Missouri's united democracy is behind the speaker. The statement recited how, as a leader of a hopeless minority, Clark brought about democratic unity, how "his commanding genius" gained support of the republican insurgents and how to his fight, which with other democrats he carried before country we must in part ascribe the democratic victory in 1910."

SEVEN KILLED, SCORE INJURED.

Fast Train Leaves Track, Coaches Turning Over.

Seven persons are known to be dead and a score injured as the result of the wreck of the Great Northern Limited at Doyon, sixteen miles east of Devil's Lake, N. D., Tuesday night. Every one of the ten coaches that made up the train left the track and went down a steep embankment, turning over twice. A special relief train, carrying every physician and undertaker available, hurried from Devil's Lake to the scene of the wreck.

Fifteen Forced to Resign.

Fifteen midshipmen of the fourth class of the Naval Academy failed in the semi-annual examinations and were forced to resign. The navy department formally accepted the resignations and the delinquents left the institution. Sidney W. Kirkland and Donald B. Fitch, of Louisiana, and Clarence E. Deschamps, of South Carolina, are included in those who resigned.

Train Held Thirty Hours.

The train carrying Tyrone Powers and his theatrical company and 46 other passengers, which was stalled in the snow on the New York Central railroad ten miles east of Oswego, was released at noon Monday after having been held 36 hours. Two big rotary snow plows had to tunnel through huge drifts to effect the rescue.

Biennial Sessions Killed.

By a vote of 57 to 45 the house killed Monday night the judiciary committee's joint resolution providing for an amendment to the constitution providing for biennial sessions of the general assembly.

THREE BRAVE BANDITS

STEAL A SMALL FORTUNE AND ESCAPE IN AUTO.

Robbers in New York Effect Daring Clean-up, Getting $25,000 in Broad Daylight.

Twenty-five thousand dollars in currency was stolen from a taxicab in the heart of the New York downtown business district Thursday morning by three progressive highwaymen, who sprang into the vehicle and overpowered W. F. Smith and Frank Wardell, messengers of the East River National bank, 680 Broadway.

Both messengers were badly injured and the robbers escaped with the money—$15,000 in $5 bills and $10,000 in $100 bills. The currency was being transported from the Produce Exchange Bank, in the lower part of the city.

The taxicab had proceeded up Broadway without mishap when, for some unexplained reason, the chauffeur turned west on Rector street into Church street, skirting the side and rear of Trinity churchyard.

About midway of the old cemetery three men sprang from the church. One jumped on the chauffeur's seat, the two others got into the vehicle. The man on the seat pressed a revolver, in his overcoat pocket, against the side of the chauffeur, Gina Martino, and commanded him to drive swiftly on without making an outcry.

Inside the vehicle the two robbers were belaboring the bank messengers over the head. Smith, one of the messengers, is 61 years old, and he was bleeding and almost unconscious when the taxicab reacher Park place, a few blocks north. Wardell was badly beaten about the head, but not seriously hurt.

At Park place, the highwaymen jumped from the taxicab, bearing a tin box, which they had wrested from the messengers and which contained the currency. In a flash they had sprung into a big black automobile, which seemed to be awaiting their coming, and were quickly lost in the maze of traffic.

LABOR ENDORSE WILSON.

New Jersey State Federation Approved His Course.

Officers and members of the executive board of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, called upon Governor Woodrow Wilson Wednesday at Trenton and discussed pending legislation in which labor organizations were interested. Later the federation representatives adopted a resolution endorsing the governor's attitude with respect to organized workers. The preamble sets out the "Information has reached the workers of New Jersey that efforts are being made to place his excellency, Gov. Wilson, in a false position as to his attitude toward organized labor." Sixteen laws passed in 1911 and signed by Gov. Wilson, are then cited as being of vital interest to wage-earners.

CAMPAIGN MANAGER NAMED.

J. William Thurmond to Have Charge of Headquarters.

J. William Thurmond of Edgefield has been selected by Ira B. Jones as manager of his campaign in the race for the governorship. Mr. Thurmond is well acquainted throughout South Carolina and has many friends. He is a well known attorney. He served in the house of representatives with Mr. Jones. He afterwards served for several terms as solicitor of the Fifth circuit. Mr. Jones has opened campaign headquarters in the Berkeley building on Washington street, and has gone to work in earnest for the office of governor. He resigned as chief justice of the supreme court on January 9. During the next several months Mr. Jones will visit several portions of the State.

LEFT HIM BY A FRIEND.

Anderson Druggist Inherits One Thousand Dollars.

Blair Clayton, an Anderson druggist, Monday received notice from Coldwater, Mich., of a bequest of one thousand dollars, left him by an old travelling salesman, James Walker, who died in Michigan a day or so ago. Mr. Walker, in years past, came to Anderson frequently, selling crockery ware, and on these trips he took a fancy to Mr. Clayton, which is responsible for the bequest. The notice of the bequest stated that Mr. Crayton received the same amount of money as did the several brothers of the deceased man.

They Break Up in a Row.

After the police had been called upon to quell disorders at the First District Republican convention at Savannah, the delegates split into two factions and two sets of delegates to the national convention were elected. The majority did not instruct delegates and only endorsed "the Republican administration." The other faction endorsed the work of President Taft.

Woodrow Wilson in Kentucky.

At Frankfort, Ky., Woodrow Wilson expanded his views of Democracy to the Kentucky Legislature late Friday afternoon, giving what he termed "a straight Democratic talk." He gave his definition of "insurgency," said representative rule was a "system of trusteeship," and gave his ideas of the remedy for alleged irregularities of "big business."

ARREST OF LEADERS

MANY LABOR UNION MEN ARRESTED BY GOVERNMENT

IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS

Almost the Whole Iron Workers Staff, Including the President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Many Members of the Executive Committee are Non Prisoners.

A dispatch from Indianapolis, Ind., says the United States Government Wednesday arrested almost all of the fifty-four men indicted there in the dynamite conspiracy cases. It took into custody within a few hours practically the entire official staff of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron workers, including the chief officers, members of the executive board and about twenty business agents and former business agent.

These included Frank M. Ryan, president; John T. Butler of Buffalo, N. Y., first vice president, and Herbert S. Hockin, second vice president and successor to J. J. McNamara as secretary-treasurer. Each of these men was required to give $10,000 bond for his appearance for arraignment here with all the other defendants on March 12.

More than forty of the men, chiefly labor union officials, who are charged with conspiring to destroy by dynamite or nitroglycerine the property of employers of non-union labor, were under arrest by Wednesday night, and it was declared the apprehension of all the others would follow within forty-eight hours.

By its action the government revealed the identity of the men whom it charges with being the accomplices of the McNamaras and Ortie McManigal in the dynamite plots, embracing almost one hundred explosions which, begun in Massachusetts, in 1905, occurred in various places over the country for six years and which resulted in the wrecking of the Los Angeles Times building and an attempt to blow up President Taft's special train at Santa Barbara, Cal., last October.

Hiram Cline, national organizer for the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, was arrested at his home at Muncie. Cline is the third agent of a union other than the iron workers to be involved in the conspiracy. The others are Clarence E. Dowd of Rochester, N. Y., formerly an agent for the international Machinists' union, and Spurgeon P. Meadows of Indianapolis, an agent of the Carpenters' union.

All, it is alleged, were concerned in dynamiting depredations against contractors who employed nonunion carpenters and machinists as well as iron workers. Meadows, Ernest W. G. Basey, former business agent of the local Iron Workers' union, and Fred Sherman, Basey's successor, are alleged to have been concerned in four explosions which occurred at midnight of October 25, 1909, in Indianapolis.

They caused a loss of $15,000 to Albert Von Speckelsen, a contractor who had been employing nonunion men of all the building crafts. A branch telephone exchange and a branch public library, under construction by Von Speckelsen, were damaged and his planing mill and the garage destroyed. The explosions in four parts of the city were so executed that they occurred simultaneously. Among those arrested were:

Rochester, N. Y.—Clarence E. Dowd, Machinists' union.

Syracuse, N. Y.—E. E. Phillips, Iron Workers' union; John Carroll, Iron Workers' union.

Chicago—Richard H. Houlihan, Wm. Schoupe, Iron Workers' union; James Cooney, Iron Workers' union; James Coughlin, Iron Workers' union.

New York—Frank C. Webb, Iron Workers' union; Patrick Farrell, Daniel Trophy.

Indianapolis—Frank Ryan, Iron Workers' president; Herbert O. Hocking, second vice president; John T. Butler, first vice president Iron Workers' union; Fred Sherman, Iron Workers' union (three latter when Ryan was arrested); Spurgeon Meadows. Carpenters' union.

Cincinnati—Edward Clark, Iron Workers' union; Ernest G. W. Basey, Iron Workers' union.

Detroit—Charles W. Wachmeistein, Iron Workers' union; Frank J. Murphy, Iron Workers' union.

St. Louis—John Barry, Iron Workers' union; Paul Merrin, McNamara agent.

Kansas City—W. Bert Brown, Iron Workers' union; W. J. McCain, Iron Workers' union.

Milwaukee—W. E. Reddin, Herman G. Seiffert, Iron Workers' union.

Denver—Henry W. Legleitner, Iron Workers' union (formerly of Pittsburg).

Cleveland—Peter J. Smith, Iron Workers' union; George Anderson, Iron Workers' union.

Scranton—M. J. Hannon, Iron Workers' union.

Philadelphia—Michael Cuname, Iron Workers' union.

Davenport, Iowa—Daniel Buckley, Iron Workers' union.

Springfeld, Ill.—M. L. Pennell, A. J. Kavanaugh.

Duluth—Fred Mooney.

Whiskey Explodes in Pocket.

A near-serious explosion occurred in Spencer Tuesday night and a well-known young man had a narrow escape from being burned to death, a bottle of whiskey exploded in his pocket, while seated near an open fire, causing his clothing to ignite. All was serene until the whiskey became heated by the fire.