TRAIN GOES OVER EMBANKMENT

Occurred Near Woodville, led With Immigrants Collided With a Freight on the Baltimore Ratiroad - Thirty-Eight Were Injured and Only 80 of the Entire Train Load Escaped, These Losing Nearly All Baggage Clothing-Victims Are Rus-Servians and Poles, ad for Chicago or Points in Northwest — Passenger Was ning in Two Sections and With-Signals Showing Another Train llowed — Heart-Rending Scenes acted at Station on Arrival of

Chicago, Nov. 12 .- More than onehalf the passengers on an immigrant train on the Baltimore & Ohlo were killed or injured in a collision to-day between the passenger train and a freight near Woodville, Ind.

One hundred and sixty-five passengers were on the train. Of there 47 were either killed outright or were burned to death in a fire that broke out in the wreckage immediately after the collision. The names of all of the dead will probably never be known as 45 of the boldes were conmed in the flames or were so badly burned that identification will be out of the question. Thirty-eight people were injured and several of these will die. Eighty others escaped unhurt but lost nearly all their baggage and clothing .

The disaster was caused by a blunder of some employe of the ratiroad company, but just where the blame lies has not, as yet been determined. The passenger train, which was loaded with Russians, Jews, Servians and Poles, all recent arrivals in this country, and bound for Chicago or points in the Northwest, was the second section of a through train from Baltimore. The engineer of the freight train, No. 69. on instructions received at McCool,

immigrant train had passed the switch at Babcock, the freight train started eastward. A light snow was failing which increased the darkness of the early morning and as the freight was rounding a sharp curve just west of Woodville, the second into sight a short distance away, tear-ing toward Chicago at the rate of forty miles an hour. The two trains came eogether with unslackoned ed and in the crash six passenger coaches and several freight cars were knocked into kindling wood and together with the locomotives went rolling down the 10-feet embank-

MANY BURNED TO DEATH. Fire broke out almost immediately in the wreckage and although a number of the injured were saved by the desperate efforts of the train crew and surviving passengers, the greater port of those who were pin-ned down in the debris were burned

The crash of the collision was so great that a number of farmers and other residents o fthe neighborhood came hastening to the scene but they could do nothing except lend assis-tance to the injured who had already been taken from the wreck. All of he six cars of the immigrant train were burned as were three freight Relief trains were sent at once

from South Chicago and from Val-paraiso, Ind., with every available physician, and every possible ald was given to the injured. A large number of relatives of passengers on the ill-fated train were in Chicago awaiting their arrival and when the report was received that many had been killed and injured in a wreck, the scenes around the Baitimore & Ohlo depot were harrowing. Men were there who had come to this country to escape the massacres in Russia, and who, after months of hard work had saved enough to pay the passage of members of their amilies, and their grief when they came aware that possibly all their accifice and effort had resulted only in the death of those whom they had sought to bring to them, was pitiful. RELATIVES THRONGED STATION

Crowds of Russians and Poles waited around the depot all day for news from Woodville, and when late in the afternoon, a train came in bearing the 35 injured persons, all of whom were taken to Mercy Hospital for treatment, it was with the Euclidean difficulty that the police were able to open a passageway for the wounded. Several of the foreigners became so excited that they sitempted to attack depot attaches whose uniforms led them to believe they were employed by the Baltimore & Ohio road. Among the wounded who were brought to the depot was Mrs. Anna Chiyas, who has come from Warsay to meet her husband, who has been working here for a RELATIVES THRONGED STATION

47 DIE IN RAILROAD ACCIDENT

and they clung to each other so devotedly that it required the efforts of tow policemen to force them apart. This struggled so fercely that it was necessary to place him under agreet. He was released after being taken out of the depot.

At the hospital to-night it was said that it would for some time be impossible predict the result in the cases of several of the injured.

DR. KINARD INSTALLED. Pretty Service at Salisbury Sunda; Night, When Dr. M. M. Kinard Be-came Pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church.

cial to The Obs Rev. Dr. M. M. Kinard, of St. John's Lutheran church, last night, was a very pretty service and was attended by a large congregation. The sermon to the pastor was delivered by Rev. Mr. V. Y. Boozer, secretary of the North Carolina Synod, and the charge et the congregation by Rev. Dr. G. H. Cor. president of the North Carolina Synod, Mr. Boozer and Mr. Kleard were reared near Newberry, S. C. were Sunday ethool boys together, went to college and the theological seminaries together and are now within four miles of each other as co-workers. His address to Dr. Kinard, wes very pretty and Dr. Cox spoke eloquently for the congregational reverence of the vigerents of God. A number of visiting Lutheran ministers came here and took part in the service. Dr. Kinard came here from the Tennessee synod. He is a man of splendid shilly and a world of tact and good sense. He has won popularity with the various denominations and is undoubjedly the man for the hardest Lutheran field in the State. ev. Dr. M. M. Kinard, of St. John's

IMPORTED COTTON-CLOTH DUTY ubject Under Dingley Law to Special in Addition to Ad VValorem Duty, Says the Supreme Court of the United States,

Washington, Nov. 12.-In deciding the case of the United States vs. George Riggs & Company, of New York to-day the Supreme Court of the United States held that figured cotton cloth imported from foreign coun-ries must pay a specific duty under paragraph \$13 of the Dingley tariff law in addition to the ad valoram du-ty required to be paid under para-graphs 306 and 307.

The case was a test one and the dicision has been awainted with much interest by both importers and maufacturers all over the country. The omporters contended strenuously against the double duty as an imposition net intended by Congress while the manufacturers held out as tenaclously for the added duty as in the interest of home production.

WILL OCCUPY NEW BARRACKS, Eighth and Ninety-Eighth Com-panies of Coast Artiflery Arrive at Charleston and Leave at Once for Sullivar's Island.

on instructions received at MoCool, Ind., waited at a siding at Babcock, Ind., to allow the immigrant train to pass. One report is that the engineer of the freight train had not been informed that the passenger train was running in two sections; the other is that the first section of the passenger train carried no lights or signals of any kind indicating that a second section was close behind.

As soon as the first section of the passenger train had passed the

WOUNDED, HE KILLS ASSAILANT Georgia Planter, After Being Fatally Shot, Fires On Man Who Attacked Him With Telling Results.

Him With Telling Results.

Augusta, Ga., Nov. 12.—A special to The Herald from Sandersonville, Ga., tells of a shooting affray at Kittrelis, Johnson county, in which Herschel Tarbutton, the largest planter in the county, was probably fatally wounded by a man named Tyre, a prominent lumber man, with whom he had had a dispute about a timber line. Saturday morning Tarbutton, while riding along the road was shot by Tyre, receiving a terrible wound in the face, but drew a revolver and shot face, but drew a revolver and shot Tyre in the abdomen, death ensuing a few hours later.

PARTY PASSES JUPITER INLET. President and Those With

Abourd Louisians Well—Much In-terested in Sunday Ship Suspection.

Miss Settle Loses Suit. London, Nov. 12.—A jury in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice to-day announced a disagreement in the breach of promise suit brought by Marian Draughn, an actress, daughter of the late Judge Thomas Settle, of the United States Circuit Court, against Heinrich Thissen, described as the son and heir of a millionaire iron magnate of Dusseldorf, Germany.

Counsel for Thissen announced subsequently that they would apply for another writ, and said they expected an early retrial.

With Attempt to Defraud.

New Orleans, Nov. 12.—Affidavits charging attempt to defraud the Commercial Germants Bank & Trust Company of \$47,000 and also charging the uttering of a worthless check for \$16.320 were to-day filed against Fred Deihel, Jr., an attorney. He is one of six young men examined last Saturday for recent bank swinding. Two other men are held as witnesses.

building contractors of Mobile to-day declared for the open shop basis.

As a result 1,500 men in the building trades refused to work. Only one firm accoded to the demand for a closed shop.

Meets Next at Montgomery
Washington, Nov. 12.—The next
meeting of the Southern Educational
Association is to be held in Montgomery, Als., Dec. 27-20 next. It is
probable that the Assistation of
Southern College Women and the
Southern Library Association, will
meet at the same time and piace.

DAY TO THE RACEQUESTION

Quarantine Conference at Nashville, Given Over to Discussion by Representatives of Every Section of the South—Gov. Heyward Declares Immigration Will Yet Solve the Problem—Enumerates Suggestions That Have Failed—Charleston May be Next Meeting Place.

Next Meeting Place.

Nashville, Tenn, Nov. 12.—The Southern Immigration and Quarantine Conference, aside from the appointment of committees, gave the day over to speech-making by men, representative of every section of the South. While the conference, which was presided over by it president. John I. Cox, Governor of Tennessee, was called primarily for the consideration of matters pertaining to immigration and quarantine, the action of the Federal government in taking charge of the quarantines two years ago, eliminated almost entirely the subject from discussion and the delegates devoted the time to a consideration of methods necessary to escuring a proper share of the immigrants arriving in this country from foreign shores.

The discussion had not proceeded far when the race quiestion came to the fore and occupied the attention of the delegates throughout the two sessions of the day. The sentiment of the delegates on th negre quation was minist early in the day in the burst of applause which greeted Gov-ernor Cox's statement that the South ernor Cox's statement that the South must deal with the fiegro that the negro mus be protected and his rights preserved, but that political rights must be taken from the low and vic-ious of the race. This sentiment was further endorsed when Governor Heyword, of South Carolina, who made the principal speech of the day and was given an ovation, declared that immigration would yet solve the

negro problem.

The purpose of the conference is to bring about a more equitable distribu-tion of the immigrants who reach the United States from foreign shores. The idle negro class causes some apprehension in the minds of immigrants, according to those believed to e well informed, and this operates against the South receiving what it thinks is its proper share of lacorers from abroad. Varios plans are suggested for ridding the South of idle negroes, and the race question therefore was early injected into the dis-Governor Cox, who is the perma-

ent chairman of the conferen led the delegates to order and welgro question Go. Cox said .: 'The problem must be settled by the South, but the aid and sympathy of the North is essential. If they

"Without a precendent in the his-tory of the world to be guided by, nearly always misconstrued and misunderstood, the people of the South have for 40 years sought to reconcile differences which were bound to aris

between two races living upon the soil. The race differ widely in in-telligence and moral responsibility, one bng distinctly inferior to the other. Only til a few years ago inferior race was in servitude to the superior, and, with no preparation wwhatever, was given equal civil and political rights under the constitu-

"Under such adverse circumstances no other people upon this earth could have succeeded as the Southern peohed down in the debris were burned to death. The flames spread through the wreckage so rapidly that it was impossible to save a number of people who were only slightly hurt, but were held fast by timbers that weighed them down. These burned in plain sight of the throng that stood around the scehe of the disaster utterly unable to lend assistance in any way. The fire continued until all of the shattered cars were entirely consumed and of the 47 people, whose death followed the collision, 45 were burned to death followed the collision, 45 were burned to death followed the collision, 45 were burned to death. The fire continued until all of the shattered cars were entirely consumed and of the 47 people, whose death followed the collision, 45 were burned to ashes. cal and economic system which will affect the negro alone and wwhich will, at the same time, ald in solving

our problem, "The white race is the predominant race,' the Governor continued, "and the negro must understand once for all that the bounds of the social and political questions will be determined by the white men alone and by the white man's code. He has a right

"I do not think," said he, "that conditions which are the reshit of the adoption of any rule or the ensetyears, can be changed in a day by ment of any special legislation. To solve the race question will require not only time but patience and judgment on the part of the white man and upon the part of the negro, it will call for the exercise of more common sense and a far greater appreciation of his moral responisibility."

Governor Heyward enumerated the solution of the problem which had been suggester and tried, from time to time, and all of which had failed.

In speaking of the plan to deport negroes he said the deportation could not be attended unless it became a national and not a Southern movement. Such a move, he said would not be attempted until the negro problem is better understood and more accuste at the North than it is new. "In the course of time." he continued, "the negro who is now rapidly increasing in certain cities of the North, may by his failure to meet the expectations of the people of the North and his own cousequent responsibility, become such a hindrance and

hat the antagonism between the WOMAN NAILED TO SINK GEORGIA'S FIRST NEGRO FAIR.

Sinces in the South, was as bad as and been reported. "Conditions are are from satisfactory, L will admit," and "But I do not believe that the continuous needs are standing as Consistion Browshi. outhern people are standing on a cleane and that we are not far removed from a race war. Ou race riot in the city of Atlanta condemned by the people and press of Atlanta and the South, does not mean a race war any more than a similar riot in Ohio is a forerunner of massacre through-

is a forerunner of massacre throughout the North.

"Any solution of our race problem in the South lies as much with the negro as with the white man, but one of the greatest burriers to any advancement of the negro, is his natural indolence. This explains his fallure to use his opportunity and in this he alone is responishle for the disastrous results which follow." IMMIGRATION TOWARD SOUTH.

M. V. Richards, land and immigra-Railway, was the first speaker at the afternoon session. He showed that the tide of immigration which has flowed for years to the West and Northwest has turned Southward and with a proper appreciation of the needs of white immigrants the South would easily assimilate the new ar-

J. C. Hemphill, of Charleston, C., representing Mayor Rhett, spoke briefly. Mr. Hemphill said that the South must theat immigrants as white people should be treated. Mr. Hemphill favored the strict enforcement of the strict enforce vagrancy laws as one means of solv-ing the negro problem, or the remov-al altogether of colored men from the South.

F. H. Hyatte, of Columbia, S. C., vice president of the National Good Roads association, spoke briefly in favor of better roads as an incentive favor of better roads as an incentive to immigration

Col. F. Y. Anderson, of Birmingham, took issue with Mr. Hemphili's idea of removing the negro from the South. Col. Anderson favored the paying of higher wages to white immigrants and placing them "above the negro as they should be."

The committee on organization tonight decided to recommend to the convention to-morrow the nomination of Governor D. C. Heyward, of South

of Governor D. C. Heyward. of South Carolina, for president, and Dr. J. R. McMullen, of Gadsden, Als., for sec-retary and treasurer. The committee favors the holding of the next an-nual convention in Birmingham, Ala., the second Tuesday in November, 1307.

TRAVELERS ENDORSE BRYAN. Commercial Anti-Trust League Will

Appoint Committee of 5,000 to Dis-tribute Literature and Organize Bryan Clubs Over United States. New York, Nov. 12 .- At a meeting of the Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League to-day William Hoge, president of the Jusque, in an address, advocated William Jennings Bryan for the next Democratic presidential candidate and urged the nembers of the organization to asdst in establishing clubs to work in behalf of Mr. Bryan.

It was voted that a committee be appointed to consist of 5,000 Democratic commercial travelers to be known as the "traveling committee." was pointed out that the members wwhich he said the coming of immion their pourneys over the United grants to the South had a bearing States will distribute literature and upon the practical and direct solution organize Bryan clubs. It was also of the race problem. There had voted to establish a "record bureau" been too much theorising, it was in which articles attacking the trusts time for action. He said:

"Without a precendent in the history of the world to be guided by. At the meeting it was decided to

give a dinner at least once a month to which Democrats of prominence will be invited, Mr. Bryan to be invited to be the guest at the first.

\$16,052,421 FOR ENGINEER WORK This Amount Will be Necessary

Fortifications Prejected Under President's Order of Jan. 31, '06. Washington, Nov. 12.—General Alexander Mackensie, chief- of engi-neers, has reported to the Secretary of War that \$16.052,431 will be required to complete the engineer work upon the fortifications projected by dent's order of January 21, 1805.

In stating the amounts which he says can profitably expended during the next fiscal year in river and harbor improvements he includes the fol-

lowing items:

James river, Va., \$200,000; Cape
Fear river, above Wilmington, N. C.,
locks and dams \$200,000; Cape Fear river, at and below Wilming C., \$250,000; Savannah Georgia, \$110,000; harbor at Pensa-cola, Fla., \$100,000; Alabama river, Alabama, \$100,000; Mobile harbor, Alabama, \$372.000; Black Warrior, Warrior, and Tombigbee rivers, Ala-bama, \$753,000; Pascagoula tiver, Mississippi, \$200,000.

GOVERNMENT VS. STANDARD OIL issolution of Company as It Now Exists Will be Sought With Resto-ration to Subsidi ries Proportionate Share of Stock.

Washington, 'Nov. 12.-While no the same in every respect as is that of the whice man. A proper understanding of these fundamental principls by the negro—and there is no reason why he should not understand—would be a long step in the right direction. If he refuses to adjust himself to these inflexible condition, then the negro will have to go the standard of the court dissolving the dition, then the negro will have to go the company as it now exists and restoring to each of the 75 or 50 conditions. proceedings against the Standard Oil Company under the Sherman anti-trust act, with a view of obtaining an order of the court dissolying the company as it now exists and re-storing to each of the 75 or 80 con-stituent companies. Its proportionate stituent companies its proportionate share of the stock and also compelling the observance of the law inhibiting them from entering into any contract, agreement or understanding with each other with a view to maintain any order. staining prices on off.

PIRST STEAMER SAILS TO-DAY Satilla Leaves New York for Srunswick, Ga., With General large on Brunswick Line—Ship letween New York and Havan

general cargo.

Later on the Brunswick line will put on three additional steamers which wil ply between New York and Havana, caling at Brunswick. They will carry passengers and freight.

Attempt at Crucifixion Brought to
Light by Screams of Intended Victim in Tenement House—Had Been
Knocked in Head and Nails Driven
Through Her Hands—Three Murders and a Number of Robberies
Accompanied by Violence Included
in the List of a Day's Crimes—An
Italian Laborer Stabbed in Fight in
Boarding House.

Pittsburg, Nov. 12.—Pittsburg, ter-rorised and likened to a mining camp or a frontier town, is the tone of all this morning's issues of the papers, Three murders, a number of robberies on the highway, accompanied by vio-lence and an attempt at crucifixion in 24 hours, added to the large number of crimes that have occurred during the past two weeks. The record for the past two weeks. The record for 24 hours, besides the murder of Henry F. Smith, a young business man of the fashionable East End. who was shot by burglars, is extended by the robbery of Charles R. Lawrence, early yesterday morning, almost in the heart of the city. Nicholas Lewis, of Sharpeshury a few miles from this of Sharpesburg, a few miles from this city, was also beaten and robbed. The crucifixion case was brought

to light by the scream of a woman in a tenement on Forbes street, near the Jones & Laughlin steel mills. Neighbors rushed in and found Mrs. Jean Mitchell, 19 years old, in the kitchen huddled in a kneeling position, on the floor with both hands nailed to the draining board of the sink, with bloodr unning down her arms. Alongside lay a hatchet, the weapon with which the two big nails had been driven and which was then used to draw them out.

The woman was unconscious and was taken to a hospital. When she recovered she merely said that when she entered her flat this morning something struck her on the back of the head and she felt herself being drawn towards the sink, her hands were pressed against the board and two nails driven in.

The day's series of violent deaths was further augmented by the death of Sciafia Randuce, an Italian, who was stabbed in a fight among railroad laborers in a boarding house. The others were badly cut by stilletos and razors.

ASSAULTED AND ROBBED. Emboldened by the apparent helplessness of the police and detective forces of the city, the highwaymen and burgiars that have terrorized this city for the past 10 days have apparently extended their operations into broad daylight, as well as working under cover of darkness. At 4 o'clock this afternoon af the corner of Sixth avenue and Wood street one of the most crowded spots in the heart of the city and within a few hundred yards of police headquar-ters, Mrs. A. G. Boykin was assaulted and robbed by two men, who made

their escape.

In the meantime trade and business organisations are holding indignation meetings and drawing up petitions to the mayor and the police officials. A resolution warning citizens to warn themselves and recommending the purchase of several bloodhounds was presented to the East End Board of trade to-night, and this was referred to the newly appointed committee for action. The regular meeting of the Pittsburg board of trade lo-night discussed the rising tide of crime in the city and committee will call upon the mayor and city officials in an effort to se-

of each or any of the slayers of James A. McMillen, who was killed a week ago, or of Harry F. Smith. At a meeting of select and common councils to-night a message from Mayor Guthrie was read urging the need of more police. All business was cast aside and a bill was rail-roaded through authorizing, the directors of public safety to at once put on the police pay roll 100 more patrolmen.

PREFECT KILLS BOMB-THROWER tempt to Assassinate Gen. Rheinbot is Shot by General After Arrest by Members of His Escort.

Moscow, Nov. 12 .- A bomb thrown at General Rheinbot, prefect of police of Moscow, on Tver street to-day. The general, according to the generally accepted version of the afair, drew a revolver and killed the man who threw the bomb.

According to the details of the af-fair obtainable, the general, confident that the power of the terrorist organ-ization, which had long menaced his life, had been broken by the recent arrests and executions was for the first time in months taking a walk near the prefecture of police, accompanied by a police captain and two aides. Suddenly a young man on the opposite side of the street threw a bomb at the general, which fell short, though splinters of the missile pierced his overcost. After throwing the bomb the terrorist was seized by two policemen. General Rheinbot fied to a neighboring house, but when he ascertained that he was uninjured he returned to the scene, ran to within two yards of the prisoner and shot

The general's assallant, who was dressed as a workman and was about 23 years old, has not been identified. It is said that the escape of General Rheinbot was due to the explo-sive in the bomb having been chilled, the weather being extremely cold,

FEDERATION OF LABOR MEETS. resident Gompers Replies to Address of Welcome by Governor Johnston at Opening of Minneapolis Convention.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 12.—The 26th annual convention of the Ameri-can Federation of Labor was opened can Federation of Labor was opened to-day with the annual report of President Samuel Gompers, who outlined the progress of the fabor movement throughout the country.

At the opening of the meeting, a band of 110 pieces, picked from the local musicians union, played the Siar Spangled Banner.

President Gompers was the first to rise and the rest of the convention followed his example. Governor Johnson welcomed the Federation and wished it Godspeed in its work for the uplifting of the laboring men of the United States.

President Gompers in responding, pointed out that even in times of great prosperity many people fact the pinch of want. "This not the result of some unknown law," he said, "but mismanagement and it is for us to work for fairer distribution of the production of industry,"

Booker Washington One of the Prin-ciple Speakers, Says the Gathering Will be of Great Help at This Time Because of Despondency Felt Over Recent Troubles.

Macon, Ga., Nov. 12.—The first colored State fair in the history of the race was opened here to-day with a large attendance. An opening address was made by Booker T. Wash ington. There is a good display of agricultural products, negro inventions, women's work, fine arts, slavery relics and handlwork of the crafts. The fair will continue for one with special days for a physi-congress, woman's day, educational day, religious and unitary congresses, addresses being delivered at each by leading men of the race including Bishop H. M. Turner, W. G. Crogman, precident Clark University, Atlanta; Dr. K. W. E. Owen, president Gammon Seminary; Dr. E. E. Green and others.
Washington said the fair would be

a great help at this time when the negroes felt despondent over recent troubles. There was no need to de-spair, he said, for a good good chance awaits every negro in the South who is law-abiding and industrious. The trouble caused by the idle, ignorant negro., he declared. His advice was to work and learn and come into closer touch with the white people; to see that the law was obeyed and crime punished lawfully to live in the country if possible and become intelligent laborers. Whereever the ngro is treated unjustly they will find such treatment reacting upon the morality of white people.

"We are two races together," he said, "we did not come here of our own accord but were forced to come That gives us a claim upon the right-eous sentiment of America that no other nation has. Let us not be discouraged. We are making throughout the South progress in education moral and religious, and must no believe that every white man in South ready to throw us down. There are strong influential white men in every community who mean to see that we are treated justly."

SUIT AGAINST SUBSIDIARIES.

Ohio Concerns Allege to be Connected With and Under Control of Stan-dard Oil Co.—Petition Filed Ask-Columbus, O., Nov. 12.-Supits were filed in the Circuit Court at Lima, O., this evening by Attorney General Wade Ellis against four subsidiary companies said to be controlled by the Standard Oil Company of New eJrsey, to prevent the further operation of the alleged combination popularly known as the "Standard Oil The companies named as defendants are the Ohio Oil Company, the Solar Refining Company, the Buckeye Line Company and the Standard Oil

Company, of Ohio. The petitions allege that the Stan-dard Oil Company, of New Jersey, owns and controls all the stock of these four companies, except amount sufficient to maintain a directorate and a corporate existence in Ohio.

It is further alleged that the control of these companies is exercised in restraint of trade and in contra-State.

The p titions ask the court to oust the four companies from their assumed right to permit their stock to be controlled by the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey, and that continuing Newspapers are offering rewards of a thousand dollars for the arrest so-called oil trust. they be prevented from

FIFTH SENTENCE TO HANG.

Rawlings Condemned to be Executed Dec. 3—Father Tells Judge Unless New Trial is Granted Blood Will be on His Hands.

Valdosta, Ga., Nov. 12 .- J. G. Rawlings to-day, for the fifth time, was sentenced to death, Monday, Dec. 3, being fixed for the date of execution. Before sentence was passed to-day, Rawlings protested the innocence of himself and his sons, concluding with a warning to the court, "If you do not give us a new trial, our blood will be upon your bands."

Rawlings, his three sons and Alf Moore, a negro, were convicted of the murder of two children of the Carter family, near Valdosta, more than a year ago. One son was given a life sentence, the other four being under Smith, Mrs. H. M. Victor, Miss Ansentence of death, to be executed in nie Wilson, Hamilton W. Wilson, December.

PRELIMINARY LAW QUESTION, Case of Contempt of Supreme Court In Lynching of Negro in Whose Case Court Had Assumed Jurisdiction Set for Dec. 3.

Weshington, Nov. 12.—On motion this marriage, is a popular young of Solicitor General Hoyt, the Su-cotton mill man of this city. He has preme Court of the United States to- a host of friends in North Carolina day fixed Dec. 3rd for hearing argument on the preliminary law ques-tion involved in the case of Sheriff Shipp and others of Chattanooga. Tenn., in which they are charged with contempt of the Supreme Court in connection with the lynching of a negro in whose case the court assumed jurisdiction. The chief tice said that the hearing would be confined strictly to the preliminary question and would be without prejudice to any other interest in-

FAVORS NEW FOOTBALL RULES. Harvard's President Says Saturday's Game With Carlisle Indians Ap-peared "Free From Unnecessary Roughness.

Boston, Nov. 12.—Pootball the new rules, as demonstrated in the Harvard-Carlisic game at Cambridge Saturday, meets with favorable com-ment from President Charles W. Elment from President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard University, in an interview made public to-day. President Eliot, whose attitude towards the sport last year made it seem probable that football would soon be dropped from Harvard's ahletic schedule, attended Saturday's contest and expressed his enjoyment of the game, which he said, appeared to him "free from unnecessary rough." him "free from unnecessary

Secretary of Southern Cotton Association to Resign. Alianda, Ga., Nov. 12.—Richard Cheatham, secretary of the Southern Cotton Association, announced to-day that he will resign his position at the that he will resign his position at the experation of his present term. The resignation, he said, will be presented and become effective at the meeting of the executive committe in Birmingham, about the middle of January man. Mr. Chentham said that his work with the cotton journal requires all his time. FEWER HOURS, MORE PAY

DEMAND CONCEDED ENGINEER

claware, Luckawana & Western Will Pay \$20,000 to \$35,000 a Year to Men Employed in This Capacity— Principal Question Between New York, New Haven & Hartford and New York Central and Engineer-Wages to be Paid After Electrifica-tion of Roads—Strike to be Declar-ed on Eric—Position of Latter Road as Outlined by General Mainager. New York, Nov. 12.—The scale of wages and the length of the work lay were the issues at various meet ings to-day of grievance committee representing the engineers and fire

men of several of the railroads tering at New York. At a conference to-day between President W. H. Truesdale, of the Delaware, Lackswanns & Western, and a committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, including Grand Chief Warren H. Stone, the engineers were granted a 10-hour day and increases in wages aggregating for the 900 engineers \$36,000 to \$35,000 a year.

090 a year.
Committees representing the engineers of the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the New York Central Railways met to discuss the demands they are to make upon these two lines for higher wages and shorter hours of labor. It is understood that the principal question which the grievance committee of the engineers will take up with the New York Cen tral concerns the wages to be paid the engineers on the line when the electrification of the road is com-

pleted. The poll of the locomotive firemen of the Eric Railroad which is being taken for the purpose of determining whether or not to resort to a strike in an endeavor to enforce their de-mands, according to Grand Master Hanahan, of the firemen's organiza-tion of the Erie Railroad, has resulted in an almost unanimous vote in favor of a strike, so far as returns have

een received.
The adjustment committee of the engineers is formulating a set of de-mands to be made upon the Eric, ir-respective of the demands of the fire-The position of the Eric Railroad is

the present situation was outlined to-day in a message from J. C. Stuart, general manager. "The position taken by the Erie,"
explains Mr. Stuart, "is not one of
refusal. We have told the firemen
that we would pay them the average rate, which seems to us fair and just, but we are not in a position to es-tablish a minimum Eric rate based on the maximum rates of other lines." Grand Master Hanahan said to-night that he and two committees of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Fire-men would have a conference to-morrow with the officials of the New York Central and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Haven & Hartford.

THE HOLT-TATE WEDDING.

Quiet, But Pretty Ceremony Perform-ed in a Private Suite in the Hotel Raietgh—New York Chosen for the Honeymoon—The Contracting Par-ties Popular Charlotte Young Peo-

Special to The Observer. Washington, Nov. 12.—This even-ing Miss Lois Holt and Robert L. the Hotel Raleigh in this city. The wedding was very quiet, being witnessed by only a few relatives and friends of the contracting parties, and took place in the parlor of a private suite. The room was tastefully decorated with ferns and potted plants and an improvised altar was arranged at one end. The beautiful Episcopal

ceremony was performed by the Rev. Clement Brown, rector of Ascens church. The bride were a gown of lace with v.i! and crange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet of lilles of the valley. The bride and groom entered the room together. The only attend-ants were Miss Maud Holt, a sister of the bride, who was maid of honor, and John A. Tate, a brother of the groom, who was best man. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Tate left for New York on a bridal trip. After December 1st, they will

be at home in Charlotte.

Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Vance, Mrs. Suc Walton Brown, Miss Brown, Brown, Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Mason, Miss Polly Mason, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. George W. Montcastle, of Lexington, N. C.; Mrs. Frank B. olph Pegram, of Charlotte; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hammond, of Columbia. S. C.; A. Hugh Hammond, Jr., of Co-lumbia, and D. Reid Williams, of New York.

Mr. Robert L. Tate, the groom of host of friends in North Caroli He belongs to one of the leading families of the State and is liked by all who know him intimately. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Holt, of this city. She is pre ty, attractive and is a social favorite

RESULT OF PRACTICAL JOKE.

John Marion, South Carolina Univer-sity Student, Receives Serious In-juries as a Result of a Prank—Dr. Woodrow Very III.

Woodrow Very III.

Observer Bureau.

1209 Main Street.
Columbia, S. C., Nov. 12.
John Marion, a South Carolina Unversity student, was carried home Chester to-day on secount of injurithe received a few days ago as a result of a practical joke perpetrated ohim by two other students. His follow-students set fire to waste paper they placed in a tub over Marion room door while he was asleep as yelled fire. He was so startled the jumped out of his window, seven by and possibly permanently injurish hask.

His brother, Malcolm Marion, as a student, went home with him on a count of fear of a case of fewer coning on, him. They are the some William F. Marion, of Chester.

Dr. James Woodraw, the vaneral theologian, scientist and capitalist very ill at his home here. Little he is now entertained of permanenti in prevenent in his condition.

Child Wife's Throat Cut, Si