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## EXPLOSION KILLS 200

### Work of Deadly Fire Damp in Government Mine

### THE BODIES BADLY MUTILATED

Disaster Occurred in Government Mine at Saint Johann-On-Saar, Prussia—Seventeen Men Have Been Rescued, Dangerously Wounded and 50 are Missing—Rescue Corps Worked Separately to Reach Entombed Men Who May Yet Be Alive But Outbreak of Fire Drove Them Out—Thousands of Members of Families of Entombed Miners Gathered About Mouth of Shaft, Saarlouis, Prussia.

A very large explosion occurred Tuesday morning in the Biederstock shaft of the Reden Mine at Johann-On-Saar, opposite this town. Up to 2 o'clock in the afternoon bodies of 145 miners had been taken out of the mine, 17 men dangerously injured had been rescued and half a hundred more were missing. There were about 600 men working in the shaft when the explosion occurred, but half of them were not in the galleries which were worked. The rescue corps is working desperately in efforts to reach the entombed men and it is hoped that some of them will be found alive. The Reden Mine is owned by the Prussian government.

Later an outbreak of fire in the mine drove out the rescuers. It is considered probable that 30 to 40 men are still in the pit. The number of dead is now estimated at 200.

The disaster occurred 2,300 feet under ground and one and one-quarter miles from the floor of the shaft. It is the greatest mining catastrophe known in the Saar region.

About 600 men entered the mine on the day shift, and all but about 40 of them escaped through the Biederstock shaft, which communicates with the Reden underground. At a quarter of four the shaft was still uncertain how many workers still were in the mine. The reports being conflicting. The entrance to the galleries under ground was blocked with dead horses.

Heartrending scenes are witnessed among the thousands of persons, many of them members of the families of the entombed miners, who are gathered about the mouth of the shaft. Most of the bodies brought to the surface are mangled beyond recognition.

The mine inspectors ordered the rescuers to return to their homes, and to hold themselves in readiness for further orders.

Emperor William has ordered that his report of the disaster be sent to him.

Experts calculate that the rescue work will take one week.

### A Second Explosion.

After all the rescuers had reached the shaft, according to one version, a second and terrific detonation was heard under ground. But according to another report many of the rescuers were still below when the second explosion occurred, and it is estimated that the casualty list from the two explosions reaches a total of 200 men.

It is believed that all the men who were in the lower levels assuredly are dead.

### By Wire and Cable.

Early returns of the election for German Reichstag showed the socialists to have lost a number of important seats, while the radicals made gains.

There was current a report in London that Governor Sweettham, who wanted of courtesy caused the withdrawal of the American warships from Washington, had resigned.

Terrorists at Grodno, Russia, killed five policemen sent to arrest two of their number and wounded several others.

Ambassador Bryce announced that he has the intention of the British government to establish a national university or Ireland.

Shop Bonneau has arrived in London to continue his fight against Father Murphy, which has lasted several years.

### Contractor Wm. J. Oliver.

Washington, Special.—Following a conference at the White House it was officially announced that the contract for the building of the Panama canal would be awarded to William J. Oliver, who with Anson M. Bangs, is the lowest bidder in the recent competition, provided that within the next ten days he associates himself with at least two independent contractors whose skill and experience are equal to his own, shall cover the entire field of the work to be performed under the contract.

### Newspaper Notes.

The French chamber of deputies has passed a bill providing for automatons.

The assassin of William Whiteley, the proprietor of the first department store in London, has been identified as George Hayner, a former school teacher.

Senator Hale introduced a resolution authoring an investigation of an "lobby" of naval officers.

## DOINGS OF CONGRESS

### What Our National Lawmakers Are Doing From Day to Day

The Senate accepted the proposition of the House of Representatives to increase the salaries of Senators, Members and Territorial Delegates to \$7,500 annually, and those of the Vice President, the Speaker of the House and members of the President's cabinet to \$12,000. This action was taken by a vote of 53 to 21 and followed a discussion of nearly three hours. An amendment containing the increase to cabinet officers and the presiding officers of the Senate and House was voted down, as was also a proposition to postpone the increase until 1913.

Senator Beveridge of Indiana, began an extended address setting forth the child labor conditions of the country, in support of his pending bill prohibiting inter-State commerce in articles which are the product of from 3 o'clock until 4:30 and gave notice that he would conclude his address Thursday.

President Roosevelt's message in support of the ship subsidy was received and read by both houses of Congress.

After the reading in the House, the message was referred to the committee on merchant marine and fisheries, from which a mail subsidy measure has just been reported, in the Senate the message was sent to the committee on commerce.

The President calls attention to the great desirability of enactment of legislation to help American shipping and American trade by encouraging the building and running of lines of large and swift steamers to South America and the Orient.

### For An Increase of the Navy.

An appropriation of about \$95,000,000 is provided for in the naval appropriation bill agreed upon by the House committee on naval affairs.

The bill provides for an additional battleship of the type agreed upon in the naval appropriation bill of last year. It also makes provision for two torpedo boat destroyers and appropriate \$2,000,000 for submarine.

This \$2,000,000 is additional to the \$1,000,000 for submarines provided in the bill last year, which has not yet been expended. Provision is made for about 3,000 additional sailors and 900 additional marines.

The new battleship provided for in the bill is to be a sister ship of the monster authorized by Congress last year, which the bill requires should be a first-class battleship, carrying as heavy armor and as powerful armament as any known vessel of its class, to have the highest practicable speed and greatest practicable radius of action. The cost of the new battleship is estimated at \$10,000,000.

### To Abolish Pension Agencies.

The House voted to abolish all pension agencies throughout the country, 18 in number, and centralize the payment of pensions in the city of Washington. This action was taken on the pension appropriation bill after spirited opposition on the part of those having pension agencies in their States.

By a vote of 58 to 114 an amendment offered by Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, restoring the number of agencies to 18 as at present, was defeated, and then an amendment offered by Mr. Gardner, of Michigan, consolidating all the agencies in one was adopted without division.

The pension appropriation bill carrying \$138,000,000 in round numbers was passed.

A message from the President was read relative to insurance, and at 2:30, out of respect to the memory of the late Senator Alger, of Michigan, the House adjourned.

### A Brief Session.

The Senate was in session Saturday only for a little more than an hour, the early adjournment being taken to permit attendance on the funeral of the late Senator Alger.

A few bills of minor importance were passed, but most of the time of the sitting was devoted to the further discussion of Senator Hale's resolution providing for an inquiry into the personal interest manifested by naval officers in the navy personnel bill. The resolution was ultimately referred to the committee on naval affairs.

### The Child Labor Law.

Senator Beveridge occupied the attention of the Senate throughout the day with a continuation of his argument in behalf of his child labor bill. He had but reached the legal and constitutional phases of the question after speaking for more than four hours and arrangement was made whereby he will continue. In taking the position that as to power, Congress could exercise any power it saw fit on inter-State commerce, Mr. Beveridge met a fusillade of questions by his colleagues and his progress in argument was slow. While he said the power to regulate was absolute, he maintained that the question of policy would always restrain any hasty legislation.

Mr. Beveridge stated that three-fourth of the cotton factories of the South were opposing the bill, that the railroads of the South were opposing it and that the coal mine operators of the South were opposing it. He presented an illustrative map showing the location of the opposing industries, and said that in anticipation of this weighty opposition he should devote the major portion of his speech to setting forth evidence of the deplorable conditions he had pictured. This evidence, he said, was all sworn to and in the form of affidavits.

## FOUR BURNED TO DEATH

### Mill No. 1 of Cochedo Manufacturing Company, Dover, N. H. Burned to Ground—Bodies of Four Boy Operatives, Charred Beyond Hope of Identification, Found in Smoking Ruins and it is Believed Another Will be Discovered.

Dover, N. H., Special.—Dover's most disastrous fire, which occurred Saturday, cost the lives of four and probably five young mill operatives and a property loss of half a million dollars. The fire destroyed Mill No. 1 of the Cochedo Manufacturing Company. The bodies of four boys, charred beyond hope of identification, were found in the smoking ruins, and as five boys are known to be missing, it is believed that another body will be discovered.

The missing boys are: Charles Cosgrove, aged 16 years. Constantine Elopoulos, aged 16 years. John Nicholopoulos, aged 15 years. —Redden, aged 15 years. —Hester, aged 15 years.

Several of the injured were hurt while descending by ropes. The fire broke out in the mill not long after the 500 or more operatives had assembled for their day's work. Friction from belt generated sparks, which lodged in a mass of cotton and the flames quickly spread throughout the building. The exits soon became blocked by a struggling mass of mill hands, and many were obliged to jump from the windows. Others secured ropes and descended to the ground.

There were several daring rescues by firemen. Four imprisoned men on the fourth floor were taken out of a window, though not until they had climbed one by one down a stout pole which the firemen had made fast to the top of a ladder too short to reach the window sill. The total loss is \$500,000, covered by insurance.

### 12 Killed in Explosion.

Weston, W. Va., Special.—Five Americans and seven Italians are known to be dead as the result of an explosion of fire damp in the Pennsylvania Company's mine at Lorenz, W. Va., near Buchanan, W. Va., which occurred about 5:30 Saturday evening. Immediately following the explosion the mine caved in and nearly caused the entombment of all the miners estimated at 100. The bodies of 12 dead men have been recovered and it is not known at this time whether any others met death. The Americans who were killed are: Charles Boseman. William Bailey. James Scott. Charles Johnson. Glenn Miles.

The bodies of seven Italians have also been recovered, but as they are known only by numbers, their identity is not possible.

The explosion occurred just as the day force was leaving the mine. Only a few of the men had reached the surface when, with a terrific report, the fire damp exploded.

The five Americans and seven Italians who were killed, were found about 100 feet back in the mine. Apparently the 12 men had been overcome by gas and died, as their bodies were not burned.

### W. P. Fife Dies Suddenly.

St. Louis, Special.—W. P. Fife, capitalist, died suddenly at 11 o'clock Sunday at the St. James Hotel. Mr. Fife was in the hotel lobby chatting with friends when he became suddenly ill, and soon lost consciousness. Dr. William Behrens was hastily summoned from the Southern Hotel, across the street, but could do nothing for Mr. Fife, who died shortly after the doctor's arrival. Dr. Behrens says the death was probably due to a heart attack, but is not positive.

### Damage Sustained by Battleships.

San Juan, P. R., By Cable.—According to information obtained here, which however, cannot be verified, the damage sustained by the United States battleship, Connecticut, when she ran on a reef while entering the harbor of Culebra Island, consisted of an indentation, forward, 50 feet long. It is also said that 7,000 feet of lumber and 300 barrels of cement were used to stop the battleship's leaks. A court of inquiry is investigating the accident, the responsibility for which is not known. The officers of the Connecticut refuse to discuss the matter.

### First Georgia Regiment to Camp at Jamestown Exposition.

Norfolk, Va., Special.—Announcement was made from Jamestown Exposition headquarters that the Fifth Georgia Regiment, the crack regiment from that State, will encamp at the exposition from June 9 to 17, coming direct from Atlanta under command of Col. C. L. Anderson.

### Hartwell, Ga., Institute and a Residence Burned.

Macon, Ga., Special.—The Hartwell Institute at Hartwell, Ga., was burned Thursday morning. Pianos and furniture were saved, but badly damaged. Several hundred pupils attended the institution. A large residence was also burned and the owner badly hurt by falling from roof. Loss not known.

## GENERAL ALGER IS DEAD

### Suffered Acute Attack of Oedema of Lungs at 8 O'Clock and Expired at 8:45—Wednesday He Appeared in Usual Health and Transacted Considerable Business at War Department.

Washington, Special.—United States Senator Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, died suddenly at his residence in this city at 8:45 o'clock Thursday morning, following an acute attack of oedema of the lungs with which he was stricken shortly after 8 o'clock. Although Senator Alger had not been in good health for some time his death was unexpected. The Senator at night was apparently in his usual health. During the day he transacted considerable business and was at the War Department up to a late hour. At the bedside when he passed away were Mrs. Alger and their son, Capt. F. M. Alger, and wife.

Senator Alger attended the session of the Senate Tuesday and remained in the chamber until about 4 o'clock, listening to the debate on the Brownsville affair.

The news of the death was at once communicated to President Roosevelt and Vice President Fairbanks.

Senator Alger is survived by his widow and five children as follows: Mrs. Charles B. Pike, of Chicago; Mrs. H. B. Sheldon, of Detroit; Mrs. William E. Bailey, of Harrisburg, Pa.; Russell A. Alger, Jr., of Detroit, who is now in Florida, and Captain F. M. Alger.

Although entitled by army regulations to a funeral escort composed of one regiment of infantry, two troops of cavalry and a battery of field artillery, the family of General Alger has decided that the escort here shall be confined to a squadron of cavalry. In Detroit the troops at Fort Wayne will furnish the escort.

When the President was informed of Senator Alger's death he addressed a note of condolence to Mrs. Alger and accompanied it with a floral offering.

The formal announcement of Senator Alger's death was made to the army by Secretary Taft in the following order:

"The Secretary of War announces with deep sorrow the death of the honorable Russell Alonzo Alger, which occurred at his residence in this city."

General Alger was Secretary of War during the administration of President McKinley, from March 5, 1897, to August 1, 1899, a period during which the administration of the War Department was brought into great prominence through its activities in connection with the War with Spain and the military operations in the Philippines that succeeded it.

General Alger was patriotic, earnest and most devoted to the interests of the army, especially considering the welfare of enlisted men. He was a gentle, kind man with great confidence in his friends and associates, and was much beloved by his subordinates. He was the subject of unflinching criticism because of the country's lack of preparedness for war when war came, although for this he was no wise responsible. His record as a soldier in the civil war was long, useful and highly honorable.

### Schools and Bridges.

Knoxville, Special.—The need of additional school buildings and bridge repairs has become so urgent in Knoxville that Mayor Heiskell has been requested, by a vote of the City Council in special session to go before the Legislature and ask authority to levy a special 30-cent tax, which, it is estimated, will raise about \$600,000 for the purpose. The City Council considered this plan a wiser one than asking authority to issue bonds. A two years' special tax will furnish all the money that is needed for the purposes.

### Shot Dead in His Office.

London, By Cable.—A dramatic tragedy started London, when William Whitley, one of the most unique, and at the same time, one of the most prominent figures in the business world, was shot dead in his store by a youth claiming to be his son. The assassin then attempted to blow out his own brains.

### Two Brothers-in-Laws Held.

Cupeper, Va., Special Philip J. and James A. Strothers, brothers, were indicted by the grand jury for the killing of William F. Bywaters, recently, within a hour after he had married their sister. The grand jury heard a large number of witnesses, the testimony of each being comparatively brief. The indictment was returned within a few hours after the case was taken up. Mrs. Bywaters was too ill to appear before the grand jury.

### Captured at Salisbury.

Bristol, Va., Special.—Wesley Wilkie, the condemned murderer of Otis Ross, who made a sensational escape from jail at Gate City, Va., December 17th, while awaiting the execution of his sentence to die on the scaffold February 21st, was recaptured at Salisbury, N. C., and will at once be returned to Gate City and hung on the original date set for his execution.

## THE N. C. LEGISLATURE

### What Our State Lawmakers are Doing Raleigh.

Interest was shown in the hearing on the railway regulation and rate bill by the Senate and House committee. The Senate chamber was packed with people. The following railway officials: President of the Southern Railway W. W. Finley; Vice Presidents A. B. Andrews and Culp, and General Manager Ackert, General Counsel Thomas, Passenger Traffic Manager Hardwick, Freight Claim Agent Hooper, and Comptroller Plant—all of the Southern, were present. Second Vice President Sevier, General Counsel Watts, General Superintendent Hix, of the Seaboard; General Passenger Agent Craig, General Superintendent Anderson, Assistant General Counsel Elliott, of the Atlantic Coast Line; Vice President Stager, Traffic Manager Cheatam, Treasurer Duke, General Counsel Fuller, of the Durham & Southern; General Manager Nichols, General Passenger Agent Reid, of the Carolina & North Western; of the Aberdeen & Ashboro, President Henry Page, of the Norfolk & Western, William A. Gutierrez, of the Raleigh & Southport, President Mills, were also there.

Senator Graham presided, Chairman Yount, of the House committee, sitting with him. Speaker Justice sat near Chairman Graham and acted as grand inquisitor. Chairman Graham said the question to be discussed this afternoon was whether the passenger rate should be reduced and to what extent.

Mr. Finley Speaks. President Finley, of the Southern, was the first speaker, and made an excellent impression. Speaker Justice piled him with questions. He said that if the Legislature would make the passenger rate 3 cents straight, with no second-class fare, the Southern was willing to accept it. He declared he could see no reason for reducing the rate to 2 1/2 cents here. He did not oppose the regulation of railways by the Legislature, but he did not believe in Legislatures administering railway affairs. The present trouble, he said, is not of rates but of lack of facilities for the business man or the producer to reach his market. He said the Southern had no financial connection with the South & Western.

General Passenger Agent Ryan, of the Seaboard, was the next speaker. He was loaded with queries about the passenger rates in various States, to show that in States where reductions had been made the increase in travel was not so great as had been expected and that the loss to the companies was not made up.

### House Committee Endorses Anti-Pass Bills.

This same committee held a hearing on two bills. Graham's and Justice's regarding newspaper passes. Graham says his bill is not intended to affect newspapers. Justice says his bill puts newspaper people on the same footing as other folks. His bill is the one mainly considered. Graham's bill is the inter-State commerce bill with the provision that his shall not conflict with the State law.

Speeches were made by Messrs. H. A. London, John M. Julian, W. C. Dowd, Rev. J. O. Atkinson, Archibald Johnson and Representative Jacobson in favor of the amendment offered by the Press Association. Speaker Justice was present, asked numerous questions and insisted upon the endorsement of his position by the committee. Several members of the House committee took a keen interest in propounding questions to Press Association representatives. At the conclusion of the argument the committee went into executive session. The result was that Justice was sustained by a vote of 6 to 5 by the House committee. The Senate committee unanimously decided not to interfere with the present law, thus allowing editors to retain their present rights in this regard.

### Pass Third Reading.

Regarding the graded schools at Plymouth. To separate prisoners with tuberculosis from other prisoners in county jails. To take from magistrates jurisdiction of cruelty to animals and give it to the Superior Court.

### To reduce fees and pay of county officers of Johnston.

To amend the law regarding land entries by requiring both parties to give bond when protest is filed.

### To give flume companies the right of eminent domain over a strip over 16 feet wide and making them common carriers, subject to regulation by the corporation commission.

To prohibit non-residents from the State from gathering clams, oysters and tarapins in Brunswick county.

### To regulate fees of jurors in Edgecombe.

To amend the law regarding the passage of fish in the Cape Fear and North rivers.

### To appoint M. M. Bullard a magistrate in Grady township, Pender.

### "Dope Bill" Killed.

The House on Friday killed the soft-drink bill, popularly known as the "dope bill." In the Senate a number of bills were passed to second and third reading, and about the usual number of local measures were introduced in both houses. The committee agreed to fix solicitors' salaries at \$2,100.

## IN THE HOUSE

### Dillingham's Bill.

Dillingham's bill, introduced, is one of the most important before the Legislature, and 300 copies of it are ordered printed. It is understood that this bill is recommended by the Senate and House committees on education after a long and careful consideration, and it carries out the views of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction as expressed in his report; also the views of the State Labor Commissioner; the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly and other organizations. It provides that the qualified voters in any district, township or county may petition the county board of education asking that compulsory attendance be ordered from any school or schools and the board, if it finds the petition has been signed by a majority of such voters, may in its discretion, order compulsory attendance. The board may, upon such petition, hold an election submitting to the voters of such district, township or county the question of such compulsory attendance, designating the time, appointing election officers and advertising the fact 30 days before such election, which would be held mainly under the general law governing elections, the expense to be paid out of the school funds, and if the majority is in favor of compulsory the board shall order it upon the school or schools named. If the enrollment in any school or any district for the preceding year has been less than 60 per cent., or that the average daily attendance has been less than 85 per cent. of the school census, the board of educators in the county shall have the power in its discretion, without petition or election to order compulsory attendance upon such schools.

### Shall Compel Attendance.

Every parent or person having control of the child over 8 and under 14 years of age, shall cause such child to attend the public schools in its district for 16 weeks in each school year, such year beginning July 1st and ending June 30th, unless the parent or person having control shows that the child has received elsewhere during the year regular instruction for 10 weeks in the studies taught in the public school. Children over 12 shall not be subject to this employment when lawfully employed at labor at home or elsewhere. Violation of this last section in a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not less than \$5 or more than \$25.

Winborne introduced a bill to amend the constitution by extending the operation of the "Grandfather Clause" to 1918. (The Republican State platform demanded an extension only to 1912.)

### Pass Third Reading.

The following bills passed third reading: To incorporate Mortimer, Caldwell county.

To restore the dogs of Franklin county their ancient immunity from taxation. (Buckett, introducer of this bill, making a humorous speech in advocacy of it.)

To amend the prohibition law of Johnson so owners of vineyards and orchards can make and sell in quantities not less than a quart, wine and cider of their own manufacture.

To provide for the election by vote of the people of the commissioners of Vance county.

### To amend the charter of Roanoke Rapids.

To add Davidson county to the anti-jug law of 1905.

To amend the charter of Highlands, Catawba county, and extend its boundaries.

To prevent trespassing on the lands of another in Bertie, and to protect deer there.

To provide for the payment of jurors, allowing dower and widows' allowances.

To amend the acts of 1905 so as to pay special venemen in Columbus and Onslow \$1 per day.

Speaker Justice's bill to enlarge the powers of the corporation commission regarding public service railways was ordered printed and made a special order for Saturday noon.

### Liberal to Veterans.

The Legislature is going to be even more liberal than was expected to the Confederate veterans. The committee on pensions will, it is learned Saturday, recommend a bill carrying \$450,000 annually, this being an increase of \$175,000 over the present annual appropriation. The committee from the first manifested a very liberal spirit.

A favorable report is made on the Senate bill making 10 years' separation a cause for absolute divorce. Several lawyers appeared in favor of the bill, which covers only a few cases, one or two being perhaps notable. Many of this kind have been introduced in past years to cover a particular case, and only a few years ago there were some notable instances of this.

### Pass Third Reading.

The following bills passed third reading: To revise the charter of Lexington.

To appropriate \$20,000 additional to the Jamestown Exposition, making the total \$50,000.

To amend the charter of the South & Western Railway, so as to give it the power to condemn land on the right of way of other railways which out necessary for the use of the latter.

### The Use of Typewriters is Becoming General in Spain.

The German machines are being actively pushed, but the American, though more expensive, are preferred.

## AN EXECUTIVE ORDER

### Issued By the President That Will Stop Land Frauds

### ENTRIES MUST BE BONA FIDE

### In Form of Letter to Secretary Hitchcock and Directs That Hereafter no Certificate, Patent or Other Evidence of Titles Shall be Issued Under Law Until Actual Examination Has Been Made on Ground by Authorized Official of Government—Lands Already Examined in This Manner Are Excepted From Provisions of Order.

Washington, Special.—President Roosevelt has determined to put an end, if possible, to frauds in the acquisition of public lands by individuals and corporations. He has directed that, hereafter, no patent shall be issued to public land until an examination of the ground shall have been made by an authorized officer of the government.

The President's order is in the form of a letter to Secretary Hitchcock, and, under its provisions, orders are being sent out by the officials of the general land office.

Following is the text of President Roosevelt's letter:

"Washington, Jan. 25, 1907. "The Secretary of the Interior, "Sir:—To prevent the fraud now practiced in the acquisition of public lands of the United States, I have directed that hereafter, no final certificates, patent or other evidence of titles shall be issued under the public land laws until an actual examination has been made on the ground by an authorized officer of the government; but the following shall be excepted from the force of this order:

Exceptions to Order. "(1)—All claims which have heretofore been examined on the ground by an authorized officer of the government, whose report is found satisfactory.

"(2)—All claims where heretofore an officer of the government other than officers authorized to take final proof, shall have been present at the taking of final proof to cross-examine claimant and witnesses, if such proof is found satisfactory.

"(3)—All claims where claimant's compliance with law has been established by contest or other regular adverse proceedings.

"(4)—Entries which may have been confirmed by virtue of an act of Congress.

"(5)—Selections and entries in which no residence or improvement is required by law, when the lands embraced therein are strictly speaking in agricultural districts, or when charter has been fixed by investigation and classification made in accordance with law.

"(6)—Cases of re-issuance of patents because of some clerical error occurring in the patent heretofore issued.

"(7)—All Indian allotments which have been regularly approved in accordance with instructions of the Secretary of the Interior.

"You will issue all necessary instructions to carry this order into effect. "This order is in lieu of my order of December 13, 1906. (Signed) "THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

### Contractor Charged With Peonage Sent on to Grand Jury.

Roanoke, Va., Special.—John Seloney, a railroad contractor arrested charged with peonage, was sent on to the Federal grand jury by United States Commissioner White after a hearing that lasted two days.

### For Placing Additional Anchorage

Washington, Special.—Rear Admiral P. F. Harrington, U. S. navy, has submitted to the Navy Department an estimate of \$15,000 for placing additional anchorage marks in Hampton Roads as part of the general plan to have Hampton Roads and the adjacent waters ready by the middle of April to receive the foreign fleets coming to the Jamestown Exposition. The work includes the placing of pile beacons and making buoys the publication of an anchorage chart and rules of anchorage and other important preparations of the same kind.

### Asks \$10,000 For Husband's Death

Roanoke, Special.—Mayor Joel F. Cutchin, representing Mrs. Edward Carper, entered suit against the Roanoke Railway and Electric Company for \$10,000 damages for the death of Mrs. Carper's husband, who was killed some time ago by an electric current. Mrs. Carper was also injured in the same manner, and it is probable that suit will be entered for damages in her case.

### Marriott Will Probably Recover.

Ormond, Fla., Special.—Fred Marriott, who was seriously injured when his racing automobile was wrecked while racing along Ormond-Dayton beach at a speed of nearly 125 miles an hour, passed a fairly considerable night and probably will recover. It was feared at first that the driver had sustained internal injuries, but no indication of anything of that kind has developed.