

## MANY PERSONS ARE INJURED IN WRECK

50 PERSONS ARE HURT IN A RAILROAD WRECK IN NEW YORK.

### FAST TRAIN JUMPS TRACK

Some in Serious Condition—Excursion Trains Roll Down an Embankment.

Rochester, N. Y.—Fifty persons were injured, some of them seriously, when a Pennsylvania railroad excursion train was derailed near Sterling station.

The train was filled with excursionists bound for Olean, Rock City and Bradford, Pa.

While the train was running at about 40 miles an hour, three of the five coaches left the track, rolling down an embankment. As it rounded a curve, the smoking car left the track, followed by all but two rear coaches. The locomotive also remained on the track, breaking away from the train after dragging the coaches about 200 feet.

Physicians and nurses were rushed to the scene from Rochester, and other nearby towns, and the most seriously injured were hurried to hospitals.

Practically all the injured were residents of Rochester.

It was said that District Attorney Frank E. Cook was refused permission to examine the wreck when he arrived at the scene. Railroad officials had thrown a cordon of employees about it, and Mr. Cook could not get within 20 feet of the nearest car.

After the district attorney had returned home a message brought him word that the railroad men were going to burn the ties for a hundred yards on both sides of the wreck. Mr. Cook, accompanied by Sheriff Acond, rushed to the spot in an automobile. They found that the ties had been thrown together in an adjoining field, but a railroad man said this was done to get them out of the way. Sheriff Acond demanded that the officials refrain from burning any ties or cars.

## 2 MEET DEATH IN NIAGARA

Donald Roscoe and Hubert Moore Are Caught in the Whirlpool Rapids.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Donald Roscoe, 10 years old, and Hubert Moore, 9 years old, both of Niagara Falls, went to their death in a small boat in the whirlpool rapids, while hundreds of men watched, helpless, from the shore.

The boys were playing in a flat bottom scow half a mile above the rapids when the rope holding the boat broke and they were carried into the stream and down the river.

Until the boat reached midstream it made little progress. After it passed the bridges the current carried it swiftly toward the rapids. The bridge-men did not see the boat until it was close at hand. Then they called fire headquarters and two companies of firemen were sent to save the lads if possible.

Hundreds swarmed to the river banks in a vain effort to rescue. The boys, realizing their fate, stood up as the boat neared the edge of the roaring whirlpool and shook hands in farewell. A second later they were engulfed by a great wave in the rapids. The boat shot out of sight. One of the boys was seen for a moment struggling in the rushing waters. Neither body was recovered.

### Auto Bandit Woman Arrested.

Chicago.—Mrs. Irene Brunner, 25 years old, was arrested as the latest auto bandit, charged with holding up a woman's furnishing store. According to Miss Elizabeth Foley, owner of the store, the woman bought a handkerchief and while she was being waited on, drew a revolver from a handbag, held up the owner and two women clerks and made away with \$100. Mrs. Brunner is the wife of Joseph J. Brunner, owner of an automobile garage.

### Spaniards Enraged by War in Morocco

Cerbere, France.—Advices from Barcelona say the renewal of fighting in Morocco, which resulted in violent rioting at Barcelona in 1909 is again arousing the Socialist and Anarchist elements; the situation is beginning to be disquieting. A stormy anti-war meeting at Barcelona was followed by a collision between police and the agitators. Firearms were used on both sides, and several persons were shot. Again there were several violent clashes, the police on two occasions firing at the mob.

## GEORGE E. DOWNEY



Judge George E. Downey of Aurora, Ind., who was recently sworn in as comptroller of the treasury, is the final authority on all government expenditures. He succeeds R. J. Tracewell.

## \$500 EXEMPTION FOR CHILD

INCOME TAX CHANGES ARE PROPOSED SO THEY WILL FAVOR BIG FAMILIES.

Four Thousand Exemption May Also Be Lowered to Three Thousand Dollars.

Washington.—An additional exemption of \$500 for each child of a family in the income tax section of the tariff revision bill was determined upon by the senate finance subcommittee, of which Senator Williams is chairman, and the change will be recommended to the majority members of the committee. Having determined upon this important amendment, the subcommittee also is seriously considering recommending changing the 4,000 exemption in the Underwood bill to \$3,000.

This, it is argued, would greatly increase the revenue, and with the additional exemption proposed for children would not impose hardship upon the heads of families.

Senator Simmons, chairman of the finance committee, said that the Democratic caucus of the senate would be called, whether the finance committee majority had concluded with the schedules or not, and that the caucus would go over schedules already approved while the committee was finishing its work.

Senator Ollie James of Kentucky, who made the sugar tariff speech in the senate defending the stand of President Wilson, has taken a vigorous position in the finance committee against the imposition of a countervailing duty on meat and cattle.

## WOMEN SENTENCED TO JAIL

Most Prominent Militant Suffragettes in England Given Long Terms.

London.—Six of the most prominent leaders of the militant suffragettes organization and one of their male supporters were found guilty of conspiracy to commit malicious damage to property.

The women officials of the Women's Social and Political Union are Miss Harriet Kerr, Miss Agnes Lake, Miss Rachel Barrett, Mrs. Beatrice Saunders, Miss Annie Kenney and Miss Laura Lennox. The man is Edward Y. Clayton, an analytical chemist.

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Her address served to enliven the proceedings and her concluding words created a great impression.

"If I have to die to get the vote," she said, "I will die willingly, whatever the verdict of the jury."

### Stronghold of Moros Stormed.

Washington.—More details of the fierce fighting which resulted in the complete overthrow of the Moros on the island of Jolo in the Philippines, was continued in a delayed dispatch from Brigadier General Pershing of the American troops. General Pershing says, probably will end outlawry in Jolo for some time. The last crater stronghold was captured after hard fighting, the attack being made by two companies of the Philippine scouts commanded by Capt. George C. Charlton.

## WILSON IS BACKED ON CURRENCY BILL

MAJORITY OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE BANKING COMMITTEE AGREE TO PROGRAM.

### THE PRESIDENT IS PLEASED

At Conference at the White House Congressmen Express Their Views Upon Measure.

Washington.—President Wilson secured from a majority of the Democratic members of the house banking and currency committee expressions of harmony and acquiescence in the administration program of enacting a currency bill during the present session of congress.

At a two-hour conference held around the cabinet table in the white house offices, the congressmen were asked their views on the administration currency bill. Some of them had not yet thoroughly examined the measure, but those who expressed opinions were favorably inclined toward it. When the fourteen committeemen filed out of the office and a group of correspondents met them, Representative Glass smilingly referred the correspondents to the president. Just then Mr. Wilson himself walked to the door of the office and talked with the newspapermen.

The president explained that the meeting was chiefly a get-together affair, that naturally some of the details in the bill had brought out considerable discussion, but that so far as he had observed there was a friendly feeling toward the fundamentals of the administration measure. Mr. Wilson said, moreover, that the members of the committee seemed all to desire action at the present session, but that they had asked him not to hurry consideration of the bill, so that it might be deliberated upon carefully. The president remarked that he had had no intention of seeking hasty action and hoped that by common counsel and conferences a measure satisfactory to the party could be obtained.

There was no detailed examination of the bill section by section at the conference. It was urged upon them the necessity of standing by the administration measure, subject to any amendments, that the conference was called. There will be other conferences at the white house.

## AVIATOR LOSES LIFE IN BAY

Lieut. J. A. Towers Tells of How He Clung to Plane and Was Saved.

Washington.—The tragic story of how Ensign William D. Billingsley was hurled from a disabled biplane, 1,600 feet in the air, and fell, straight as a plummet, to his death in the depths of Chesapeake bay, was related by Lieut. John A. Towers of Rome, Ga., chief of the navy aviators, who clung to the huriling wreck that followed his comrade's course from sky to water and escaped death, almost miraculously.

Ensign Billingsley, in a biplane that had been converted into a hydro-aeroplane by the addition of pontoons, with Lieutenant Towers as a passenger, left the aviation grounds at the naval academy here to fly to Claborn, some eighteen miles across the bay. About ten miles down the bay a gust of wind struck them, Ensign Billingsley was thrown forward across the steering gear, which was disabled. The front planes of the craft fell, and it dropped like a dead bird toward the water. As it fell the pilot was catapulted out, and turning over and over his body outsped the disabled machine toward the water. Deep in the bay, the body sank.

When the aeroplane started on its dive for the bay, Lieutenant Towers clung desperately to one of the uprights between the planes. Although at times his body swung clear of the rapidly falling airship, he maintained his hold with his hand and arm almost wrenched apart.

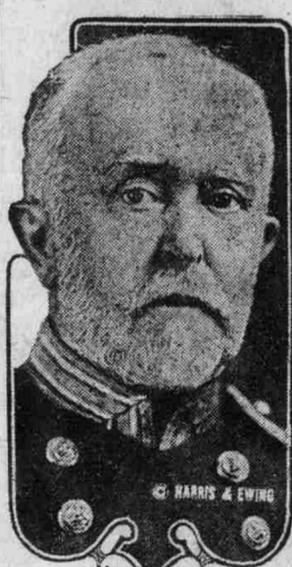
### Australian Cabinet Resigns.

Melbourne, Australia.—The Australian federal premier, Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher, and the cabinet have resigned as a result of the recent elections, in which the Liberals obtained a majority of one over the Labor party in the house.

### Walking Street, Man Is Burned.

Athens, Ga.—Allen Fleming is suffering from a most unusual accident which happened to him. Passing a corner of a vacant lot, there was a sudden, blinding flash and explosion on the ground at his side and within a few feet from him. He threw out a hand and saved his face and eyes, but the arm was burned to a blister from the hand nearly to the shoulder. It was learned that two hours before, school boys had placed a large charge of powder in a paper sack and had set fire to the paper.

## REAR ADMIRAL GRIFFIN



Rear Admiral R. S. Griffin is the new chief of the bureau of steam engineering in the navy department, succeeding Admiral Cone.

## FIERCE FIGHT IN PHILIPPINES

FOURTEEN AMERICANS ARE KILLED IN PHILIPPINE BATTLE.

In the List of Dead Are Captain Taylor Nichols, Eleven Scouts and Two Regulars.

Washington.—Fourteen American soldiers were killed in the recent four days' fighting on Jolo Island, the Philippines, when General Pershing's command finally subdued and disarmed the rebellious Moros, according to a report to the war department.

On the list of dead were Capt. Taylor A. Nichols of the Philippine scouts, eleven scouts and two privates of the regular army.

Captain Nichols was 34 years old and son of John Nichols of Durham, Cal. The two regulars, both of whom were killed in the first day's action, were Oliver Villard, company M. Eighth infantry, whose sister lives in Rhode Island, and Luther Gerhart, of the same company.

## LABEL NO SIGN OF PURITY

Successor to Doctor Wiley Explains Deficits of Food and Drugs Act.

Mobile, Ala.—The words "guaranteed under the food and drugs act," on a label are no assurance that contents of a package are pure, according to Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, chief of the bureau of chemistry, who spoke here before the Association of American Food Dairy and Drug Officials. Doctor Alsberg was speaking of the limitations of the federal bureau under the federal pure food law, appealing for closer co-operation between federal and state authorities, and for uniformity of laws of states based on the national laws.

The food and drugs act, Doctor Alsberg asserted, "not only does not give the department of agriculture power to act in many vitally important matters, but actually prohibits its intervention in many things that call aloud for immediate remedy. The people at large do not understand the limitations under which we act."

Doctor Alsberg explained that the word "guaranteed" on a can of soup or on a bottle of nerve tonic did not mean that the bureau of chemistry had seen and analyzed it, but that the manufacturers put it on simply with the idea of protecting the jobber or retailer. All that the guarantee legend does, he continued, is to make it possible to prosecute the manufacturer if the goods were found to be in violation of the foods and drugs act.

### Taft Will Preside at Reunion.

Gettysburg, Pa.—It was semi-officially announced that former President Taft would preside over the great gathering of Confederate and Union veterans at the Gettysburg celebration. He is expected to deliver the principal oration July 4.

### Hunting a Rat, Cash Found.

London.—An unexpected sequel to the recent burglary in the Berkeley hotel in Piccadilly is the arrest of the night porter, Arthur James, charged with being concerned in stealing from the hotel safe \$35,000 and attempting to murder Gowers, the other night porter. Movements of a big rat in the hotel dining room led to James' arrest. Employees of the hotel in hunting down the rat found its hole under the radiator and threw it saw a gleam of gold. There was found more than half of the booty.

## PRESIDENT WILSON SENDS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS ON CURRENCY REFORM

PRESIDENT URGES IMMEDIATE ACTION BY CONGRESS ON CURRENCY REFORM—THE MESSAGE ONE OF THE SHORTEST IN HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY.

### NEEDS OF COUNTRY'S BUSINESS ARE POINTED OUT

Pertinent Reasons Why Measures Advocated by President Wilson Are Explained in the Message—An Able Document Which is of Great Interest to the Country.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Congress:

It is under the compulsion of what seems to me a clear and imperative duty that I have a second time this session sought the privilege of addressing you in person. I know, of course, that the heated season of the year is upon us and that work in these chambers and in the committee rooms is likely to become a burden as the season lengthens, and that every consideration of personal convenience and personal comfort, perhaps, in the cases of some of us, considerations of personal health even, dictate an early conclusion of the deliberations of the session; but there are occasions of public duty when these things which touch the private seem very small; when the work to be done is so pressing and so fraught with big consequence that we know that we are not at liberty to weigh against it any point of personal sacrifice. We are now in the presence of such an occasion. It is absolutely imperative that we should give the business men of this country a banking and currency system by means of which they can make use of the freedom of enterprise and of individual initiative which we are about to bestow upon them.

We are about to set them free; we must not leave them without the tools of action when they are free. We are about to set them free by removing the trammels of the protective tariff. Ever since the Civil war they have waited for this emancipation and for the free opportunities it will bring with it. It has been reserved for us to give it to them. Some fell in love, indeed, with the stolid security of their dependence upon the government; some took advantage of the shelter of the nursery to set up a mimic mastery of their own within its walls. Now both the tonic and the discipline of liberty and maturity are to ensue. There will be some readjustments of purpose and point of view. There will follow a period of expansion and new enterprise, freshly conceived. It is for us to determine now whether it shall be rapid and facile and of easy accomplishment. This it cannot be unless the resourceful business men who are to deal with the new circumstances are to have at hand and ready for use the instrumentalities and conveniences of free enterprise which independent men need when acting on their own initiative.

It is not enough to strike the shackles from business. The duty of statesmanship is not negative merely. It is constructive also. We must show that we understand what business needs now, and will need increasingly as it gains in scope and vigor in the years immediately ahead of us, is the proper means by which readily to vitalize its credit, corporate and individual, and its originitive brains. What will it profit us to be free if we are not to have the best and most accessible instrumentalities of commerce and enterprise? What will it profit us to be quit of one kind of monopoly if we are to remain in the grip of another and more effective kind? How are we to gain and keep the confidence of the business community unless we show that we know how both to aid and to protect it? What shall we say if we make fresh enterprise necessary and also make it very difficult by leaving all else except the tariff just as we found it? The tyrannies of business, big and little, lie within the field of credit. We know that. Shall we not act upon the knowledge? Do we not know how to act upon it? If a man cannot make his assets available at pleasure, his assets of capacity and character and resource, what satisfaction is it to him to see opportunity beckoning to him on every hand, when others have the keys of credit in their pockets and treat them as all but their own private possession? It is perfectly clear that it is our duty to supply the new banking and currency system the country needs, and that it will immediately need more than ever.

The only question is, When shall we supply it—now, or later, after the demands shall have become reproaches that we were so dull and so slow? Shall we hasten to change the tariff laws and then be laggards about making it possible and easy for the coun-

try to take advantage of the change? There can be only one answer to that question. We must act now, at what ever sacrifice to ourselves. It is a duty which the circumstances forbid us to postpone. I should be recalcitrant to my deepest convictions of public obligation did I not press it upon you with solemn and urgent insistence. The principles upon which we should act are also clear. The country has sought and seen its path in this matter within the last few years— sees it more clearly now than it ever saw it before—much more clearly than when the last legislative proposals on the subject were made. We must have a currency, not rigid as now, but readily, elastically responsive to sound credit, the expanding and contracting credits of every-day transactions, the normal ebb and flow of personal and corporate dealings. Our banking laws must mobilize reserves; must not permit the concentration anywhere in a few hands of the monetary resources of the country or their use for speculative purposes in such volume as to hinder or impede or stand in the way of other more legitimate, more fruitful uses. And the control of the system of banking, not private, must be vested in the government itself, so that the banks may be the instruments, not the masters, of business and of individual enterprise and initiative.

The committees of the congress to which legislation of this character is referred have devoted careful and dispassionate study to the means of accomplishing these objects. They have honored me by consulting me. They are ready to suggest action. I have come to you, as the head of the government and the responsible leader of the party in power, to urge action now, while there is time to serve the country deliberately and as we should, in a clear air of common counsel. I appeal to you with a deep conviction of duty. I believe that you share this conviction. I therefore appeal to you with confidence. I am at your service without reserve to play my part in any way you may call upon me to play it in this great enterprise of exigent reform which it will dignify and distinguish us to perform and discredit us to neglect.

Griffin.—Through the continued efforts of A. W. McKeand, secretary of the southern commercial secretaries' association, there has been perfected in Griffin a board of trade, which begins its career with a membership of one hundred and twenty-five, and with funds in hand amounting to over \$4,000.

Savannah.—In an effort to escape a detective, Morris Kramer, a young Austrian, was nearly suffocated in a closet in a West Broad street store. Kramer is wanted in New York for the abandonment of his wife and several children. He has been in Savannah several weeks as a clerk in a clothing store, and, according to the police, was planning to marry a Savannah woman.

Savannah.—At a police court hearing Frank Rivers, the negro chauffeur who ran over and killed Miss Mary Moore on Thursday, was held blameless by Recorder Schwartz. The occupants of the car, Miss Ruth Ely and her visiting guest, Miss Catherine Crampton of Mobile; Miss Virginia Wright of Wilmington, N. C., and Miss Perkins of Savannah, appeared in court to testify for the negro, who was driving them.

Athens.—Commissioner-elect Jim Price of the agricultural department of the state, stated in reference to the generally circulated report that he might appoint Dan G. Hughes, son of Congressman Dudley Hughes, as assistant commissioner, that he had not made an appointment nor promised an appointment to anybody or for anybody.

Jerry.—A deed was filed in the clerk's office superior court, and recorded, in which the consideration set out in the deed was a pair of Berkshire pigs, and the property conveyed being one acre of land near Wellston, Ga., in which is a small dwelling house. The deed was executed by C. H. Hardison to Thomas W. Murray of Wellston, a breeder of registered Berkshire hogs.