

The Chatham Record

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IMPORTANT NEWS THE WORLD OVER

Happenings of This and Other Nations For Seven Days Ago Given.

THE NEWS OF THE SOUTH

What is Taking Place in the South and Will Be Found in Brief Paragraphs.

Foreign

Capt. Franz von Papen, who was forced out of the United States, wires the German ambassador at Washington from Falmouth that the British authorities have seized his papers, personal and official.

Harold J. Tennant, parliamentary under secretary in the British house of commons, announces that the British lost 59,566 men in the battle of Loos, which raged from September 25 to October 8.

Emanating in Paris, a story is sent out that the emperor of Germany is suffering from cancer and is entirely unable to use his vocal chords; in fact it is stated that he has lost his voice. This is denied in German circles, who report that the emperor is suffering with a bronchial affection.

Announcement is made in the British house of commons of the resignation of Sir John Simons, secretary of state for home affairs. The secretary could not agree with the decision of the cabinet to conscript unmarried men.

Greece is aroused by the allied action in arresting the Teutonic consuls at Saloniki. The allies claim the consuls were acting as spies, which Greek officials maintain is laughable in the face of the secret service of the allies which kept tabs on every move and action of the consuls.

The steamer Newton, the last vessel waiting for passage through Panama canal, has passed through the waterway. This does not mean that the canal is officially open, and it is probable that the canal will remain closed for many months.

Washington

President and Mrs. Wilson crowned the social attentions paid the visiting delegates to the Pan-American Scientific congress during the past two weeks with a brilliant reception at the white house. In splendor it surpassed anything given at the white house in recent years.

The state department announces that Germany has agreed to pay an indemnity for the Americans lost in the Lusitania disaster. Germany has assured the United States government that submarines operating in the Mediterranean will not in future torpedo non-combatant vessels without warning them and according safety to all passengers and the vessels' crews.

Continued business improvement over the country is reflected in monthly reports from the twelve federal reserve districts made public by the federal reserve board.

A decided tendency is reported as having developed to store some of the unsold cotton crop because of softening in prices, but it is pointed out that this has not prevented liquidation of debts due for settlement.

Loans in banks of New York increased \$146,041,000 between November 1 and January 1; deposits increased \$124,234,000 and excess reserves decreased \$37,357,000.

President Wilson sent to the senate the nomination of Joseph Johnson of Spartanburg, S. C., to be United States district judge for the western district of South Carolina. He is now serving under a recess appointment.

A revolutionary outbreak at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, against United States marines is reported, but no United States citizen was killed. One of the rebels, however, was killed. The outbreak is characterized in Haiti as the height of folly.

A London message states that Rev. Homer R. Salisbury, a resident of a Washington suburb, lost his life on a mission field in India, where his wife was awaiting him.

Pellagra has become such a menace in the South that Secretary McAdoo has asked congress for a rush appropriation of \$100,000 for studies and demonstration work in rural sanitation, with a particular view to checking the spread of that disease and typhoid fever.

The public health service in its annual report stated that urgent measures must be adopted in the South to prevent pellagra becoming a veritable scourge.

The army and navy strategists for several days have been considering the possibility of an attack by two powers to break down the new Pan-American doctrine recently evolved at a conference of American governmental representatives.

President Wilson has returned from his honeymoon at Hot Springs, Va., and will proceed to work on the securing of data regarding the sinking of the Persia by a submarine of unknown nationality.

The state department has been officially advised that the French government has ordered the release of the men recently removed from the United States ship on the high seas by the French cruiser Descartes.

Domestic

At Youngstown, Ohio, three men were killed, nineteen persons, including a woman, were wounded, six city blocks burned with a loss estimated at \$800,000, and state troops called out to restore order as the result of rioting in East Youngstown following a battle between a crowd of strike sympathizers and armed guards at the plant of a steel company. Two companies of United States regulars from Columbus were ordered to East Youngstown because of the looting and burning of the postoffice.

Federal and city authorities of St. Paul, Minn., say they have no clew to the identity of the robbers who blew open the vault of the local internal revenue office in the federal building, and escaped with approximately \$650,000 in internal revenue stamps and \$3,000 in currency. The loot weighed over two hundred pounds. The robbery is the biggest in the history of the internal revenue department.

Judge O. P. Shiras of Iowa, judge of the federal court for the northern district of Iowa and author of a number of standard books on practice of law in federal court, is dead, at the age of 83, in Daytona, Fla.

William P. McCombs, Democratic national chairman, in a statement issued at Little Rock, Ark., says the "second term plank" in the Baltimore platform of the Democratic party, is not mandatory, and may be construed as either a recommendation to the candidate or a recommendation to procure the passage of a law inhibiting a second term.

The Chicago National League baseball club was sold to Charles Weeghman for \$600,000 by the principal owner, Charles P. Taft, brother of ex-President Taft. This clinches peace between organized baseball and the outlaws.

At a meeting of the American Defense Scientists in New York City, attended by Colonel Roosevelt and other prominent advocates of preparedness against foreign invasion, two resolutions were passed, the first demanding the immediate construction of 48 dreadnaughts and the second demanding a standing army of 200,000 men supplemented by a citizen soldiery whose service should be compulsory. It was the consensus of the society that an "emergency" will arise within the next twelve months.

The national prohibition convention will be held at St. Paul, Minn., on June 19 next.

The reason for the heavy guard maintained over the British steamer Gordon Castle, which arrived in Baltimore from India and Africa, is stated to have been that 250 cases of gold and silver bullion were shipped by an express company to a Canadian city on the vessel.

Gateway, a Colorado mining town with a population of 160, 55 miles southwest of Grand Junction, is snow-bound, completely cut off from any outside communication whatever and almost without food and coal supplies. More snow is predicted.

Fire destroyed the plant of the Texas Oil company at North Birmingham, Ala., causing a loss estimated at \$250,000. About four thousand dollars damage was done to the Birmingham Packing company's plant and a bridge burned.

European War

Constantinople reports declare that a British submarine made its way from the Sea of Marmora into the Golden Horn and attacked an arsenal on the Pera side, causing much damage and a panic among the inhabitants.

Athens, Greece, reports a fierce two days' engagement between the Serbians and the Bulgarians, which resulted in the defeat of the Bulgarians.

Amsterdam, Holland, announces the sinking of a British submarine off the coast of Holland. The crew was saved.

Petrograd reports that four hundred guns played for fifty hours on the Austrian positions at Czernowitz as a preparation for an infantry attack. Dispatches from German sources say that the Russians have lost many men, but that the Teutonic position is extremely critical, and it cannot hold out much longer unless reinforced.

The Austrians admit strong advances by the Russians in the Stripa and Volhynian districts of Russia and in east Galicia, but say that their attacks have failed with heavy losses.

The Russian war office reports that the Russians have occupied a line of trenches northeast of Czernowitz and have repulsed strong counter attacks.

A Reuter dispatch to London says the Teutonic allies have evacuated Czernowitz and the Russians have captured a large number of prisoners. The dispatch says there has been a strong advance by the Russians, and indicates that the Teutons must, if they expect to stop the Russian onrush, send reinforcements from the Balkans.

Several more steamers have been sunk by submarines in the Mediterranean, but which of the Teutonic allies is responsible is not yet known.

The Austrian government has called out the reservists in foreign countries. Forty residents of Marquette, Kans., expect to leave New York City in the near future for their native land by an indirect route.

Robert N. McNeely, United States consul at Aden, Arabia, was drowned when the Persia was sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean.

According to consular reports arriving at Washington, a great Persian disaster in the Mediterranean, no submarine was seen by any of the survivors, but an officer of the ship reports he saw the wake of a torpedo.

ALLIES WITHDRAW FROM GALLIPOLI

ALL FORCES HAVE ABANDONED POSITION ALONG THE PENINSULA.

ONLY ONE MAN IS WOUNDED

British Battleship, Edward VII, Has Been Blown Up By a Mine.—No Developments in West.

London.—The remaining positions held by the Allies of the Gallipoli Peninsula have now been abandoned with the wounding of only one man among the British and French, according to a British official statement.

This news has been expected for several days by the keener observers of the Near Eastern campaign for the retirement of the troops from Anzac and Suvla Bay three weeks ago left no strategic advantage to the retention of the tip of the peninsula.

Nevertheless, the news will be received with a pang of regret by the people of the British Isles, as well as the colonies.

Another pang to the British public will be caused by the announcement of the loss of the battleship King Edward VII which has been blown up by a mine. The brief official statement on this subject does not reveal the scene of the action and merely says that the disaster occurred in a heavy sea, despite which the entire crew was saved before ship went down.

The King Edward VII represented an investment of nearly 1,600,000 pounds and was one of the finest of the last class of pre-dreadnaughts, corresponding in general to the American ships of the New Jersey and Nebraska type, and was only slightly older than the Natal, which was sunk by an internal explosion about two weeks ago.

On the West and East fronts there have been no developments of large importance over the week-end. The German communication announces that the Germans have completed the recapture of positions on Hartmanns-Werkelkopf taken by the French a few days before Christmas.

SIX DIRECTORS ACQUITTED.

Disagreement as to Other Five—Jury Out Two Days.

New York.—Six of the 11 former directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, charged with criminal violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, were found not guilty by the jury that for nearly three months has been trying the case. Those acquitted were D. Newton Barney, Farmington, Conn.; Robert W. Taft, Providence, R. I.; James S. Hemingway, A. Heaton Robertson and Frederick F. Brewster, New Haven, and Henry K. McHarg, Stamford, Conn.

Those on whom the jury disagreed were William Rockefeller, New York; Charles F. Brooks, Ansonia, Conn.; Charles M. Pratt, Brooklyn; Lewis Case Ledyard, New York, and Edward D. Robbins, New Haven. The verdict was returned after 51 hours of deliberation and the jury was discharged. The final vote on the six defendants upon whom the jurors could not agree stood 8 to 4 for acquittal.

Should Not Fear Competition.

Washington.—Investigation by the department of commerce has shown, according to a report made to President Wilson that there were no grounds for fears expressed to congress by American manufacturers that a tariff reduction in knit underwear would force them to cut wages to meet foreign competition.

Compulsory Service Says Garrison.

Washington.—Secretary Garrison told the house military committee at a hearing that compulsory service was the only really adequate basis upon which to construct a military policy compatible with the idea of democratic government.

South Carolina May Quit Liqueur.

Columbia, S. C.—Bills to make illegal in South Carolina employment of children less than 14 years of age, and to amend the new prohibition that only one quart of liquor a month may be shipped into the state to any one individual, instead of one gallon, as at present allowed, are expected to come before the South Carolina general assembly, which convened Tuesday in annual session. It was said also efforts might be made to make it illegal to ship any liquor into the state.

Swiss Join Peace Party.

The Hague, via London.—Assurance was received that Switzerland was sending five civilians to join those of the other neutral nations in the permanent board which it is planned to form as a result of the Ford peace expedition. The Swiss delegates will arrive at The Hague as soon as the interruption to traffic, due to the war, will permit. Invitations sent to the leading Spanish pacifists to join the peace board had not yet been answered, on account of the interruption to communications.

GERMANY AGREES IN LUSITANIA CASE

HAS MET DEMANDS OF UNITED STATES.—ASSURANCES ARE GIVEN.

CONTROVERSY IS NEAR END

Will Not Torpedo Ships of Any Character Without Warning.—Pay For American Lives.

Washington.—Two communications from Germany have reached the United States—one containing a proposal to pay an indemnity for the Americans lost in the Lusitania disaster, which may bring negotiations to that subject to a conclusion and the other conveying assurances that German submarine commanders operating in the Mediterranean would not torpedo non-combatant ships of any character without warning them and according safety to their passengers and crews.

The communications were delivered to Secretary Lansing by Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador. The secretary immediately sent them to President Wilson.

Official Washington considered that America and Germany at last were near a final agreement regarding the conduct of submarine warfare. Officials made no attempt to conceal their gratification at the attitude Germany apparently has assumed. It is considered to be virtually in harmony with the American viewpoint.

Tension regarding the entire submarine question seemed to have lessened considerably. Austria, in its reply to the last Ancona note, having assured the United States of its intentions to operate submarines with due regard for international law and the principles of humanity; Turkey and Bulgaria, it is understood, next will take steps to give such guarantee. It is stated authoritatively that Germany and Austria-Hungary will use their influence to accomplish this end.

The Lusitania controversy, except for the wording of the agreement to be entered into is considered in Teutonic circles here virtually ended. It was made clear at the state department during the day that the position of the United States in regard to American merchant ships traveling on merchant ships regardless of whether they were armed for defense had not been changed the slightest.

RIOTING AT YOUNGSTOWN.

Several Killed, Number Wounded and Town Set On Fire.

Youngstown, O.—Three men were killed, 18 persons, including a woman, were wounded, six city blocks were burned with a loss estimated at \$800,000 and state troops were called out to restore order as the result of rioting in East Youngstown following a battle between a crowd of strike sympathizers and armed guards at the plant of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. Two troops of United States regulars from Columbus are reported to have been ordered to East Youngstown because of the looting and burning of the postoffice.

The trouble was the culmination of a strike which began at the plant of the Republic Iron & Steel Co. a week ago and spread to the plants of the tube company, the Youngstown Iron & Steel Co., and the Brier Hill Steel Company.

Italy Paid to Stick.

Berlin, via wireless to Sayville.—The Neue Zürcher Zeitung has received reports from reliable sources, says the Overseas News Agency, that the London treaty providing against the conclusion of a separate peace, signed by Italy, contained a special clause under which Italy received 2,000,000 lire for giving her adherence to the agreement.

Robbers Make Big haul.

St. Paul, Minn.—Approximately a million dollars worth of internal revenue stamps and several thousand dollars in cash were stolen by robbers who blew open a vault in the old federal building here.

Country's Most Prosperous Year.

Washington.—Secretary of Commerce Redfield, in a memorandum on business conditions transmitted to President Wilson pictures the country as in the most prosperous state of its history. The warning is added, though, that war's inflation of commerce will last only until war's end, and that business foresight alone will prepare the United States for the slump that will follow the war must find Americans ready to take their share of the world's trade unhampered by provincial notions.

Brilliant Affair at White House.

Washington.—A brilliant reception given at the White House by President and Mrs. Wilson crowned the social attentions paid visiting delegates to the Pan-American Scientific Congress. In numbers present and in splendor the affair surpassed anything of the kind seen in Washington in recent years. Martial music and handsome costumes lent color to the scene. More than 4,000 men and women shook hands with the president and at times the carriage line outside extended six blocks.

WILSON ADDRESSES PAN-AMERICANS

NATIONS SHOULD GUARANTEE EACH OTHER POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE, HE SAYS.

UPHOLDS MONROE DOCTRINE

United States Will Maintain It on Her Own Authority.—Attitude Towards Others.

Washington.—The United States Government's Pan-American policy was revealed in detail by President Wilson in an address before the second Pan-American Scientific Congress. He explained the proposals submitted to South and Central American diplomats here last week by Secretary Lansing as a basis for an effective agreement between all the republics of the Western Hemisphere "not only for the international peace of America, but the domestic peace of America."

This program, as outlined by the President, proposes that all the American nations shall take concerted action as follows:

Guarantee to each other absolute political independence and territorial integrity.

Agree to settle all pending boundary disputes as soon as possible, by amicable processes.

Agree to handle all disputes arising among them by patient, impartial investigation and to settle them by arbitration.

Agree that no revolutionary expedition shall be outfitted against or supplies for revolutionaries shipped to neighboring states.

He said the Monroe Doctrine always had been and always would be maintained by the United States on its own authority, but that the doctrine did not disclose what attitude the United States would assume towards other nations of the hemisphere, and consequently the other nations had been distrustful of it.

LINER HAS MOUNTED GUNS.

Italian Liner at New York With Mounted Guns May Be Interred.

Washington.—The Italian liner Giuseppe Verdi which arrived at New York with two three-inch rifles aboard manned by gunners of the Royal Italian navy will be refused clearance papers until the guns have been dismounted and removed. Moreover the state department officials said an investigation will be made to determine whether the liner is armed solely for defense or is a ship of war liable to internment.

This action will be taken to insure against violation of the general rules enforced by the United States defining the status of armed merchant vessels entering its ports.

The state department probably will take up informally with the Italian government the question of removing the guns, acting on the precedent established in the case of the Waimana, an armed British vessel, which was denied clearance papers recently until the four-inch gun it carried was removed.

Cigarettes for British Soldiers.

Savannah, Ga.—Twelve cartons of cigarettes are here awaiting shipment to England for British soldiers at the front. They were shipped from Richmond, Va., and will be sent to Liverpool on the British steamship E. O. Salmarsh which will sail in a few days.

Order for 50,000 Dozen Pairs Hose.

Montgomery, Ala.—A hosiery manufacturer of Tuscaloosa, Ala., announces the receipt of an order for 50,000 dozen pairs of hose to be shipped to Amsterdam Holland.

Republican Committee Meets Jan. 24.

New York.—Charles D. Hilles, chairman of the Republican National committee announced that the committee on arrangements for the convention at Chicago, will meet in that city on Monday, January 24.

Labor Opposes Compulsion Bill.

London.—Organized labor of Great Britain, sitting in congress in London, decided against the government's compulsory bill for the overwhelming majority of 1,998,000 votes to 783,000. Hostility to the government's measure was uncompromising and necessitated the resignation from the coalition Ministry of all three labor members. Arthur Henderson, William Bruce and George H. Roberts. The labor congress was in many ways the most important body of the kind ever assembled.

Scores Disloyal Hyphenates.

New York.—An invitation to "hyphenated citizens" who put the interests of their native country before those of America to "get off the face of the earth," was issued here by United States Judge Henry D. Clayton of Alabama. Judge Clayton's remarks were made in addressing the grand jury that was impeached to resume the investigation into the activities of German agents in this country. The grand jury will continue the inquiry into strikes in munition plants.

CONGRESS BUSY WITH BIG AFFAIRS

RESOLUTION INTRODUCED IN SENATE ATTACKING ADMINISTRATION'S MEXICAN POLICY.

PREPAREDNESS SPEECHES

Senate Honors Justice Lamar.—Thanks For Henry Ford.—Number of New Bills Introduced.

Washington.—With the senate in session hardly 10 minutes and the house only a little more than two hours, Congress accomplished comparatively little in its first business day of the year, and the expected attack of the minority on the Administration's foreign policy did not develop.

Senator Fall, Republican of New Mexico, introduced a resolution calling on President Wilson to inform the senate to what government it is proposed to accredit Henry Prather Fletcher, whose nomination as ambassador to Mexico is now before the senate.

The senate's early adjournment was taken out of respect to the late Justice Lamar of the United States Supreme Court, who died here Sunday.

Representative Sherwood, Democrat of Ohio, led off a number of preparedness speeches in the house with an onslaught on "armament makers and militarists" and proposed reducing the army to 50,000 men.

Representative Sherwood said he had fought in 42 battles of the Civil War, left the army a general and now at 80 years was ready to enlist if danger threatened the country although he spoke against preparedness. He told the house "the people back home" were against the entire preparedness plan.

Representative Steenerson, Republican of Minnesota, introduced a resolution aimed at British interferences with American trade with European neutrals. It proposes to empower the president to prohibit exports of war munitions to any belligerent controlling the seas and preventing export of food or food products from the United States.

Among the hundreds of other bills and discussions introduced in the house were measures to extend the thanks of Congress to Henry Ford for his peace mission, to prevent clearance from American ports of ships carrying both passengers and munitions of war, to establish a United States commission for enduring peace which might act as intermediary between warring nations, to ask President Wilson for names of disloyal naturalized citizens referred to in the president's last message.

WILSON STUDIES SITUATION.

Promises Action As Soon As Facts Are Known.

Washington.—There was no lessening of the tension in the new submarine crisis with President Wilson's return to the White House to take personal charge of the situation, but there were marked indications of the President's intention to proceed carefully and deliberately before committing the United States to the next step in its already strained relations with the Teutonic powers.

At the state department the hope was expressed that there would be opportunity to settle the crisis amicably, and it was stated that the American government believed that Austria's assurances in the last Ancona note were given in good faith.

Two points, it was emphasized, must be cleared up before the next move is made. It must be established whether the British liner Persia actually was torpedoed, and if so, what was the nationality of the submarine.

President Wilson's first act on his return was to issue a statement through Secretary Tumulty promising the country action just as soon as the full facts in the Persia disaster can be learned.

For National Prohibition.

Washington.—Representative Webb introduced his resolution calling for national prohibition, and the act marked formally the beginning of the fight around this subject before Congress. With the introduction of a bill for prohibition in the District of Columbia is expected to come immediate interest, since discussion of such a proposal has created a concern in many quarters of the capital, the groups which gather at lunch times engage consideration of what they term "our rights."

FLASHES FROM THE WIRES.

Paris.—The Havas agency says: "The British authorities have offered a reward of 50,000 francs for information of the presence of German submarines in the Aegean Sea."

Washington.—Pellagra has become such a menace in the South that Secretary McAdoo asked congress for a rush appropriation of \$100,000 for studies and demonstration work in rural sanitation with a particular view of checking that disease and typhoid fever.

STOCKMEN TO MEET AT SALISBURY SOON

MANY PROMINENT SPEAKERS HAVE BEEN SECURED BY COMMITTEE.

TO SELL PURE BRED CATTLE

Biggest Meeting in History is Expected.—Many New and Important Home Features Added.

West Raleigh.—Large posters are just out advertising the stockmen's meeting which is to be held in Salisbury on January 25-28. After changing the location of the meeting from Raleigh where it has been formerly held, interest has rapidly developed until last year when the meeting was held at Statesville; more than 2,500 people were present during the three days of the meeting. The expectations for the meeting at Salisbury this year are even greater. Larger inducements in the way of livestock shows, premiums, demonstrations, and prominent livestock speakers have been provided.

Some of the prominent speakers which are on the program for the meeting include Jesse M. Jones, agricultural and field agent, U. S. Department of Agriculture, S. H. Bay, United States Department of Agriculture; J. Shamburger, Union Stock Yards, New York; N. P. Hull, president National Dairy Union, Dimondale, Mich.; R. A. Derby, president Sand Hill Board of Trade, Aberdeen; E. C. Gatewood, general livestock agent, Southern Railway, Rectortown, Va.; Charles Gray, secretary of the American Aberdeen Angus Association, Chicago.

On January 26 a sale of 40 purebred Aberdeen Angus breeding cattle will be held under the auspices of the American Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association. This sale presents an opportunity heretofore unoffered in North Carolina. The cattle in this sale will be backed by this association, which in itself is a reliable guarantee of their individuality and breeding. Further information relative to this sale can be obtained from the association or by writing the office of beef cattle and sheep investigations, West Raleigh.

On January 27 a sale of purebred dairy cattle consisting of Jerseys, Guernseys, and Holsteins will provide an opportunity from which every dairyman can profit by securing a better grade of pure bred bulls. This sale is being held under the auspices of the North Carolina Dairy-men's Association. Further information can be obtained by writing W. H. Eaton, secretary, West Raleigh.

In addition to these two important features there will be horse, mule and colt shows, meat-curing contests, milk, butter and cheese-souring contests, moving pictures of livestock farms, and farm live stock, competitive livestock judging contests for individuals and farm live schools, an automobile trip to points in Rowan county and a banquet on January 27.

To Build Big Bridge. Statesville.—At a meeting before the county commissioners of Iredell and Catawba Counties, and representatives of the Southern Power Company held here an agreement was drawn up and signed by all the parties concerned, whereby an iron bridge to span Catawba river near the Southern Power Company's dam at Lookout Shoals will be built in the near future and each of the three parties interested will be required to contribute one-third of the cost.

Forward Step in Road Building.

Salisbury.—The Rowan County commissioners have taken a forward step in the matter of road building and maintenance. The county has been divided into four districts each to have a supervisor and a force of hands. By this means the roads after they are built are to be maintained properly, pay for these forces is to be provided for out of special tax funds which are already operative in each of the townships.

Health Lectures For Schools.

Statesville.—The county commissioners here met with the Board of Education, and after going over thoroughly the proposition of the State Board of Health that if the county would contribute the sum of \$600 to be used in defraying expenses, a medical expert would be sent to Iredell to give lectures and give health demonstrations in the 60-odd rural schools of the county, decided the proposition was of much merit and decided to accept it. The work will begin when school starts next fall.

Plan County Tubercular Hospital.

Lexington.—The county commissioners of Davidson have appointed a committee composed of a number of the leading doctors and citizens of the county to inspect the county home property and report with recommendations as to the advisability of establishing a county sanitarium for tubercular patients. The committee will make its report the first Monday in February. This action of the commissioners followed the presentation of strong resolutions from the board of health.