

The Charlotte News

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Announcement. The attention of the public is respectfully invited to the following: In Memoriam Notices, Cards of Thanks, communications, etc.

WHAT WILL CHARLOTTE DO?

Two matters of the greatest moment to the future life of the city are now pending. One is the proposition to bring the Norfolk Southern here by meeting the demands set forth; the other is to subscribe stock sufficient to set in operation the recently proposed Greater Charlotte Investment Company.

The next few weeks will decide whether or not the city makes the best of these two opportunities. If free rights-of-way inside the city limits are granted, along with a passenger and freight depot site, the Norfolk Southern will come to Charlotte. Those in position to aid in meeting these demands can render a great service to their city by coming forth and co-operating with the committee in charge. The News has great faith in the business men of the city. It knows what they can do, once they are determined, and it urges that each one weigh this matter carefully, consider the possibilities of development it offers, and see if he as a progressive person can afford to allow a railroad of this kind to pass us by for want of proper support.

As to the Greater Charlotte Investment Company; its fate rests with a committee chosen to solicit stock subscriptions, or rather it rests with the citizens of Charlotte, to make this great new industry-getter plan a success; each citizen able to take a few shares of stock must come forth and carry his part. The ends sought after will benefit every one. It is a time for men with an eye to the future, to lay plans for Greater Charlotte. Other cities are watching for the decision on these two great propositions.

The Wilmington Star, a paper which has ever taken great pleasure in boosting Charlotte stock, writes interestingly of the propositions now being weighed:

"Charlotte has big business on its hands this week in organizing a \$500,000 company with a view to inviting industries, encouraging industries, building factories and adding manufacturing enterprises by both stock-taking and loans. Crowded into consideration with that great plan, are conferences with Mr. J. M. Barr, of Norfolk, and Col. E. C. Duncan, of Raleigh, representing the Norfolk Southern Railroad system, which proposes to enter its line into Charlotte. The Norfolk Southern people are there to talk business with the Queen City."

Speaking more particularly of the Greater Charlotte Investment Company, the Star says, among other things: "The live business men of Charlotte are on the move and have taken the right step to make the most out of Charlotte's logical adaptability and possibilities as a manufacturing center."

The unanimous vote of thanks to Superintendent Joyner seems to have been in the nature of a slap at Prof. Coon, who had bitterly attacked the school system of which Mr. Joyner is the head.

Columbia is entertaining a number of race horses and their riders. No doubt the "city of square meals" made even the horse laugh.

At any rate Brother Coon does not fail to speak out in meekness.

It is entirely too early to advise, "Do your Christmas shopping early."

Detective Burns will soon be battling in the Sherlock Holmes class.

We are getting it now in hash.

FROM THE WASTE BASKET

The world has gone mad on the matter of breaking records. Where formerly a record was an incident of progress and invention, it is now become an end rather than a means. The past week has furnished as striking an exhibition as could be desired of the truth of that charge or statement, as you please. On a race course in Florida, day after day, have been pitted against each other daring men in a desperate trial of nerve and skill, and a deadly race of champions. Thousands of people, fascinated by the thrill of speed, have endured bitterly cold weather and run risk of illness and thousands of others have breathed

of their city. The Investment Company's plan will be to take only one-third of the stock or less of any industry that proposes to locate in Charlotte. This means that the Charlotte will supplement outside capital with its own for the establishment of any industry that has merit in it. After the merits of an industrial proposition have been thoroughly investigated, the Greater Charlotte Investment Company will be called upon to approve or disapprove the proposition to invest its share, and if it decides to invest, the company will have a board of directors to look after its interests in a general way in promoting enterprises. The company's ten directors will nominate the directors which are to represent the Greater Charlotte Investment Company in promoting an enterprise, along with the directors representing the other interests connected with the industry."

MEDICAL ACHIEVEMENTS IN ENGLAND.

Dr. Arthur Newsholme, chief medical officer of the English local government board, has just issued a report which shows what the achievements of medical scientists have meant to the English people. During the decennial period between 1871-1881 the general death rate in England and Wales, town and country together, was given at 21.4 per 1,000 of population per annum. Between 1901 and 1911 the death rate was but 15.3, or a decline of 30 per cent. And the rate is steadily decreasing.

"The average rate for the 1901-1910 period, as has been said, was 15.3, but by 1909 had got down to 14.5 and by 1910 to 13.5. No doubt the average rate for the 1911-1920 period will be less than 13.5 and by 1919 or 1920 the annual rate may sink to 10, or even less. This will show, in less than half a century, a clear halving of the death rate. The average Englishman's chance of life when he was born in 1875, was just about double what it was in 1910."

"Dr. Newsholme points out that it is the progress of sanitation, even more than the discovery of new remedial agents, that has so dramatically lowered the death rate. Thirteen years ago typhoid fever was an ever-present plague in England, as it is in Baltimore today, but the construction of sewers, the purification of water supplies, the inspection of milk and other foods and the prevention of direct infection have practically wiped it out. Again, compulsory vaccination has reduced the old smallpox menace to next to nothing, so that there were but 123 cases in the whole of England and Wales last year. Tuberculosis, too, has begun to yield to science. The death rate from that terrible malady declined 14 per cent between 1901 and 1909 in the country in general and 33 per cent in London! The death rate from diphtheria, by the use of the new antitoxin, was reduced 50 per cent. All other diseases of childhood, save measles and whooping cough, for which no remedy has yet been found, also declined. Taking the returns for the whole period 1901-1909 as a basis, there should have been 139,948 deaths of infants under 1 year in England and Wales during 1910. But the actual number was only 94,828, or 45,120 less. In brief, the lives of 45,120 babies were saved as a result of the medical progress of a few years."

Commenting on this remarkable record, the Baltimore Sun has good ground to remark:

"No need, in the presence of such impressive figures, to expatiate upon the enormous value of modern medical research. The doctors are conquering one disease after another. The old terrors of diphtheria, meningitis, tetanus and hydrophobia are gone. The terrors of tuberculosis and cholera are being conquered and pneumonia, perhaps, will come to terms tomorrow. It is a time of swift and startling advances. The art of healing, for ages begirt with pretense and superstition, is becoming more exact and scientific every day."

That which has been accomplished in England can be brought about in America, in North Carolina—in Charlotte—with proper sanitary measures, and health policies.

"Women wear big hats because fashion has decreed big hats; but superior fashion should decree big shoes," impertinently remarks the Spartanburg Journal. There seems to be no bounds to our contemporary's imagination.

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lessly on the bulletins and extras of newspapers all over the country. And to what purpose? A paltry mile or so has been added to the best average per hour, and a few minutes have been clipped off the total elapsed time for the distance. For this result thousands of dollars have been invested, and scores of human lives played at losing odds. And what tangible benefit or satisfaction has been achieved? There is no surety that the result can be repeated, that the combination of circumstances will ever again be exactly such as to permit an equal record. True, it is more than probable that records will be made from time to time; but it must be remembered that what has been done is a record in this particular department bettered time and time again; the preponderance of chance over skill and manufacturing perfection but increased. The point has already been admittedly reached where chance—luck—is the determining factor in the time made. The problem is just about this: Here is a car with a reserve power beyond every possible demand upon it, capable of making more miles per hour than natural laws will permit; a driver with skill and training to calculate the nicest margin between the possible and impossible, and nerve to take a risk beyond that calculation. Then beyond a certain limit, within which there is a maximum of safety, the element of chance runs up in rapid proportion, until the winner is decided by the simple circumstance of a small stone in the road; by a trifling oversight in valve adjustment; by the rapidly with which the wheel is charged. The theory acted on seemingly, is that the larger the number of entries the greater the probability that one will survive. Out of sixteen entries in the great Vanderbilt Cup race only six finished at all. In such a contest, then, neither the skill and bravery of the driver nor the value of the car is accurately demonstrated. No points of general value are determined. This last race, for example, was won by a New York millionaire who was in it purely for the sport of the thing and the uncertain glory that is accorded the winner.

Automobile racing is but the most recent exhibition of the same kind for records. A college student's achievement in kicking a football thirty successive miles without touching it with his hands is chronicled at length by the discriminating Associated Press service. A mountain climber risks life and limb to gain some hitherto inaccessible peak. An aviator is temporarily famous, and his feat is heralded the world over, when he succeeds in adding a few inches to the highest former altitude. The man who ate one hundred and thirty dough-nuts at one meal and ate one hundred and thirtythree. The point of all is the foolishness of pursuing a record as an end, rather than as an incident to real service. At the best, the record as such is a shifting, indefinite, temporary attainment.

One does not have to go far to understand this speed mania in its various appearances. It springs from a mad impulse as commendable as it is irresistible. It is the impulse that has done things in the world. And one can even understand its distorted manifestation in racing. There is a sure wild fascination and thrill in the rushing air, the careening car, and the danger, which appeals to men. But it is in just this personal, purposeless diversion that the danger lies. Carried to foolish excess it diverts a considerable and valuable energy from a more worthy endeavor.

FROM OTHER SANCTUAMS.....

Good Roads and Low Prices.

Secretary Wilson believes that he has found a solution of the high cost of living. He thinks that if the farmers had better roads, so that they could get their produce to market more cheaply, there would be closer relations between the producer and the consumer.

Speaking to the members of the American Good Roads Congress, now assembled in Richmond, Va., Mr. Wilson asserted that when it is impossible for farmers to haul products long distances over poor roads, they are compelled to raise crops that are not perishable. This, he pointed out, works a double saving, inasmuch as the farmer cannot deliver milk, fruit, and vegetables to people in neighboring towns, and the latter are forced to pay higher prices than would otherwise be the case. Emphasizing these facts as the basis for an enlarged interest in the good roads movement, Mr. Wilson argued that it was a matter of self-interest for the farmers to become strong advocates of road improvement.

In localities where the highways have been made passable at all seasons of the year and under all conditions, experience has demonstrated the truth of Secretary Wilson's point of view. In many instances the cost of delivery has been materially decreased, while much has been gained in the saving of time in getting produce to market and in the wear and tear upon horses and vehicles. In order to reach a point, however, where good roads will be so universal as to have an effect upon prices, a large amount of time and money must be expended. In the meantime, every good road which has been built is an advance toward better conditions, and for this reason the movement ought to receive generous encouragement in every state.—Washington Herald.

Golf at Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 2.—In pairs yesterday when the open Southern gold championship at 72 hole medal play over the Memphis Country Club links began, Tom McNamara, of Boston, leading with 181, drove off at 9 o'clock today with Fred which is led by St. Louis and William Kidd, of St. Louis and Tom Mulgrew, of Charleston, following. At intervals of ten minutes the others got away. It was expected that all contenders would be busy on the course before noon with the possibility that as the last pair left the starting point, McNamara and Kidd would be in sight on the in-bound of the circular course.

Tom Anderson, of Inwood, L. I., made the first 9 hole today in 37 with Kidd having 38, McLeod forty and McNamara 41.

Many a man gets a creak in his elbow from turning over new leaves.

In Development

Continued From page One

say, had practically everything todo with the settlement of the McNamara case," said Attorney Darrow when informed of District Attorney Fredericks' statement.

"I could not act without an opening. The committee made this opening possible. I made no proposition to have James B. McNamara plead guilty until after the committee had begun its work. I could not."

"And there has been no such thing as a standing offer to plead guilty," said Attorney Darrow who was sitting by.

Fredericks' statement concerning Stephens is completely his own concoction," Darrow continued. "It is not true."

Darrow said he repeatedly had said to Fredericks that if the district attorney saw any way of fending the trial he, Darrow, wanted to know about it. Lawrence Sullivan, an investigator employed by the defense, and credited in some quarters with having been a go-between never, carried any proposition from Darrow to Fredericks regarding a plea of guilty, Darrow said.

Gompers was in a ugly frame of mind, he was completely broken up. He told us he had visited J. J. McNamara in his cell and had looked into his face when the man reiterated his innocence. Gompers said there was never a tremor or a shift of the eye as McNamara told his story. It carried such conviction with it that all of us, Mr. Gompers included, felt certain that the two men were telling the absolute truth, that they were being prosecuted.

Wyatt, like Gompers and other labor leaders, refused to believe the first reports of the confession last night. Later he said he received word of it that had to be believed. From absolute professed faith in the brothers, his feelings changed to the bitterest resentment.

"I do not believe in capital punishment," Wyatt declared today, "but if I did, I would gladly pull the rope about the McNamaras myself. I hope they get the limit of the legal penalty."

One aspect of the confession kept labor men puzzling for some time. That was the part played by Clarence Darrow, the man whom they had employed as counsel for the two dynamiters. It was Darrow, according to reports from Los Angeles, who prevailed upon both men to give up the fight and plead guilty.

"It does look to me as if there might have been some hidden reason for springing the confession just at this time," said Wyatt. "Tuesday is election day in Los Angeles. The fight is between republicans and socialists, with Harriman, one of the counsel associated with Darrow, in defense of the McNamaras, running for mayor on the socialist ticket."

Knowing what the effect of such a thing would be on the socialist cause, Wyatt's chances, I cannot understand why Darrow choose the eve of election as the time to announce the McNamaras' confession. Darrow is himself a socialist. He defended Moyer and Haywood for us, and was our counsel in the coal cases in Pennsylvania. Was there politics in the McNamaras' confession?"

"Now that the McNamara case is practically settled," the interviewer asked Mr. Gompers, "how about the new phase of conditions—that is matters affecting the federation in Indianapolis? Are there any men in that city or elsewhere, behind the McNamaras who are liable now to be brought to the front?"

"If there are any out there they should be ferretted out," Mr. Gompers replied.

"Do you think the federal investigation should go on," was another inquiry.

"They should go on, and we welcome federal investigations in Indianapolis as elsewhere," responded Mr. Gompers.

"The home stretch was exciting. The friends of each contestant fought valiantly. The race was close in several instances, and the knowledge that it was so added zest to the game. The interest of the children centered in the doll. They watched the count on this almost with bated breath."

While the ballots were being counted the Shriners undertook to present Mr. Jim Walker with a handsome cut-glass water set. It was intrusted to Mr. Robert Keesler. In going up the steps he fell, breaking the cut-glass for a minute—until the joke was appreciated—the crowd stood aghast. A gift to Mr. Walker which was not dropped and broken was an elegant gold watch for set with gems showing the Shriners' emblems. This was handsomely presented, and as handsomely received.

A drill in which the drum corps and the Shriners took part was one of the features of the evening. It was followed by a dance. Hilarity was the keynote of the evening.

The popularity contest for the Knights Templar uniforms was so close between Mr. John A. Parker and Mr. H. Morrison that the ballot boxes were sealed and left to be recounted tomorrow.

There were three candidates for the honor of thirty-second degree masonry. Mr. Fred Cochran won by 1,500 votes.

The other contestants were Mr. E. C. Frank and Mr. Leonard Shrader. The most important raffish of the week were decided last night.

Mrs. Dr. Moore, the dentist, won the range. The doll, given by Mrs. A. J. Cramp-ton, was won by Mr. John D. Jackson. The revolver was won by Mr. Raymond Hood.

Mr. P. H. Williams won the barrel of flour. Mr. R. A. Lee won the Billiken. The handsones of all the prizes, a large cut-glass and silver candelabra, was won by Mrs. F. H. Ayers.

WYATT COMPARES M'NAMARAS WITH JUDAS ISCARIOT

New York, Dec. 2.—Calvin Wyatt, general organizer in charge of the New York office of the American Federation of Labor, and right hand man of Samuel Gompers, brands the McNamara brothers as even greater traitors to the cause of humanity than Judas Iscariot or Benedict Arnold.

"They are traitors to the cause of union labor," said Wyatt. "I will make it broader than that—traitors to humanity. There is no place in the world for such men. Labor men, and for that matter, a large part of the country, had been duped, deceived, innocently betrayed," said Mr. Wyatt. Wyatt saw Gompers last night, before the Federation's head started on his way to Troy.

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Thoughts And Suggestions Relative To The Subject Of Public Health

Editor The News: Some of the profession, as well as the laity, do not realize that the health of the public is as it should be the greatest care of the city. "Sanity" not "vaunt" is the problem, and the key to same should be in safekeeping? Efficiency and responsibility in public health is too often ignored.

The health department deprecates the difficulty to be encountered in railroad sanitation, theatres, picture shows, school buildings, and in fact, most places where the public crowd together.

No one knows better than the real estate holder, the value of watchful care of property. He knows that wide streets and alleys, kept free from all filth; fences and out-buildings standing erect and in alignment, paint applied when necessary, all cost less than they return.

The health department have to deal with contagion and infection, we hope that the whole city will become infected with the idea of a "beautiful city" and assist the health department to bring health and happiness at the same time.

One of the duties of the health board is to see to it that pure, wholesome milk be furnished to the dairymen and more especially the milk furnished to feed our babies.

We believe in the theory that no man can render more valuable service to the city than the honest dairymen who sees to it that only pure, clean milk from well fed cows be furnished from his dairy.

The public is shamefully abused by the serving of bad milk and cream when dishonest persons have the handling of it, and are more particular in collecting their bills than in furnishing pure, clean, unadulterated milk.

We need the assistance of all good citizens in giving better health conditions, and more beautiful streets and alleys and help bring about civic pride. Politics should be eliminated from the board of health and I bespeak for the assistance of the public in furthering this plan and let all strive in harmony for the betterment of the sanitation and health an duty of our city.

It is a lamentable fact that more money is expended in destroying ticks on cattle, the beetle in sheep, hog cholera, vermin on fowls, spraying flower and fruit trees and many other comparatively less important matters than are being spent upon the proper and thorough treatment of typhoid fever, scarlet fever, measles, typhoid fever and tuberculosis.

Our medical colleges and medical societies are constantly reminding us of this, but it seems that our conception of a health board has always fallen below the standard set by professional men who know and realize the importance of this matter.

The enforcement of the pure food law should be demanded, and where meat markets sell state meat or shop-worn eggs, let it be back to him and bring his head before the courts.

Let us teach the people that no man has the right to sell them spoiled meats, vegetables, rotten fruits or give short weights or skim measure. Too long such men have violated the law and defied the public, "watch such a dealer," and report all such cases to recorder or city attorney for prompt

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There are some people who have to pride, and they are the ones that should force to do their duty, and soon filthy-looking, unsanitary, and neighborhoods will be "looking up" and more rent, the people will get infested allround good cheer will reign and these conditions will bring health to our people, and health brings happiness and happiness brings good citizenship, and good citizenship makes good laws, and we will "move on" clean, and happier, which will become contagious, but it will not become contagious because all the former hygiene and sanitation in the world could not kill an ambition to make home and its surroundings more pleasant.

Too many of the market men and the butchers have come to the conclusion that everything that comes in their place of business must be sold, regardless of the refuse that naturally falls to such business.

The merchant may advertise "big, grand days" on goods that have gone out of style, but we must not permit any "bargains" in fruits, meats, vegetables, etc. It is a clear fraud to keep and sell impure goods and our city demand the prosecution of those who do so.

The baker must show his workbooks and the ingredients he puts into his bread; and his fruit pies must pass inspection for every cherry with a compound of colored jellies, does not make a cherry pie.

The proper time to get busy is before the epidemic comes, and we must prevent it. With clean streets and alleys, and pure foods for every one, the greatest task set for the people in our city will have been accomplished.

The public seem to have no fear of many contagious diseases, more fatal and are with us continually. Measles, according to statistics, should be feared; tuberculosis, that truly dreadful disease, is rarely ever quarantined, and is found in every locality. Why the people stand in such fear of scarlet fever, diphtheria, smallpox and typhoid fever and tuberculosis is one of the gravest questions that confront the medical fraternity. It seems that no amount of warning, nor any kind of proof, does any good. If formaldehyde, the great germicide and deodorant were used more freely and frequently in the home, great good might be expected. The government recognizes the boiling of formaldehyde as necessary, and in this it is supported by most bacteriologists. If boiled by chemical reaction due allowance for loss of gas must be made. The government says: If 10 ounces of 40 per cent liquid formaldehyde boiled without loss is sufficient to infect 1,000 cubic feet under normal conditions; 20 ounces should be used when permanganate potassium is used because of the loss from reaction. So it takes double the quantity of formaldehyde when used with permanganate potassium as when it is boiled in generator.

I would advise the disinfecting of all houses after sickness, and when one family moves out, before another moves in.

F. O. HAWLEY, Superintendent of Health.

Carnival Closea Last Night Conference To Consider Growing Evils Of Interstate Liquor Traffic

Big Crowds at The Round Up—Drill, Dance, Raffles, Contests and General Melee of Fun—The Winners.

The Shriners' great carnival closed last night with brilliant eclat. The big auditorium was thronged with a merry, gaily bedecked crowd of men and women, many of whom had been there night in and night out during the week, and who came last night to see who won in the various contests.

The home stretch was exciting. The friends of each contestant fought valiantly. The race was close in several instances, and the knowledge that it was so added zest to the game. The interest of the children centered in the doll. They watched the count on this almost with bated breath.

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hereby join in calling a national conference to consider this whole matter to be held in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, Dec. 12, 13, 14, 1911.

We hereby invite governors, ex-governors, attorneys general, congressmen, members of the legislature, and other officials in national, state and municipal governments, together with business men, and others who are trying to reach a satisfactory solution of this problem, to arrange their affairs so as to be in attendance at this conference, which is to consider a question vital to the highest interests of the whole people.

As it is not contemplated that any permanent or new organization shall be effected, but only an open conference of those who believe that speedy relief should be afforded along the lines indicated in this call, it is not deemed best to provide for any special rules of representation in the conference other than those already heretofore set forth. It is suggested, however, that in order to secure proper representation, the different reform organizations, denominational churches, and other societies special interested in the question may name or elect five of their officers or members to join others as indicated above as delegates in the conference.

As this call has been initiated by the Anti-Saloon League of America, it is agreed that the making of the program and the selection of the officials of meeting shall be left to that organization, and that when this call has been signed by this league it is authorized to proceed with the arrangements of the program and the proper announcements relative thereto.

List of petitioners include the names of Governors Kitchin, ex-Gov. Glenn and many other well-known T. O. P. members.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'Spec. \$1.4', 'We', 'Fo', and other fragments.