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Demented Youth Tries to Exterminate a Family

He Kills His Mother and Sister and Fatally Injures Four Children--His Brother Overpowers Him

Pittsburg, Oct. 10.—While laboring under mental aberration, the result of the scheme of perfecting an appliance for operation on an air brake which is pending in Washington, Charles Cawley, a 17 year old boy of Homestead, Pa., killed his mother and one sister and fatally injured four other children early today. He also tried to kill his two older brothers, but was overpowered and turned over to the police. The weapon was an axe with which he crushed and hacked his victims beyond recognition.

The dead are: Mrs. Hanna Cawley, aged 40 years, head and upper portion of her body pounded almost to a jelly; Belle Cawley, aged 12, who slept with her mother, head frightfully crushed.

The four children who will die are Joseph, the baby of the family, aged 15 months, head and chest battered; Aldine, aged 6, skull fractured; Raymond, aged 6, twin of Adeline, head horribly crushed; Agnes, aged 10 years, head crushed.

The Cawley family live in a neat six room house in Second avenue, Homestead. Last night all the members retired about 10 o'clock. Mrs. Cawley and Belle occupied one bed, while the others, Joseph, Adeline, Raymond and Agnes, occupied other beds and cribs in the same room which is on the second floor rear. Charles, the murderer, his brother James, aged 20 and Harry, aged 14, occupied the front room, second floor adjoining their mother's room.

About 4 o'clock this morning Charles quietly arose and dressing himself, but not putting on his shoes, crept down to the cellar and secured an axe. Coming up stairs, he went into his mother's room where the victims were all sleeping. The mother evidently never knew what struck hr, but the crazed son, thinking that his first blow did not do its work, pounded the dead mother's head almost to a jelly. Belle, the oldest daughter, slept throughout the time. The dull sound of the axe on her mother's head did not arouse her. Charles hurried to her side of the bed and struck her with the axe. It is thought that the first blow slipped and awoke the girl, but only for a second. She did not have time to scream, for the next blow killed her. The fiend then turned to the smaller children and struck each one over the head with the bloody weapon.

Believing that he had killed all, he tarted for his brothers' room, but James the eldest son, had been awakened by the groans in his mother's room, and as Charles entered he seized a heavy rocking chair, and, after a fierce struggle overpowered the demented boy and turned him over to the police. On the way to the station he fought ferociously, but after being placed in a cell he calmed down and did not seem to realize what he had done.

When physicians reached the house Mrs. Cawley and Belle were dead. The others were still living, but doctors announced that they could not live through the day.

Miners Union Alleged to Be an Unlawful Combine

The President Asked to Set the Law in Motion Under the Sherman Act and Decisions of the Courts

New York, Oct. 10.—David Wilcox, vice-president and counsel for the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Company and one of those present at the recent conference called by President Roosevelt at Washington, has sent to the president a letter demanding that the federal government proceed against the miners' organization in the courts on the ground that it is a conspiracy to prevent interstate commerce.

Mr. Wilcox, it is said on authority, represents all the coal operators in the matter and was selected as their spokesman. The letter was made public in this city, together with a letter written several months ago to the president along the same lines. The letter follows:

New York, Oct. 8, 1902.

To the President of the United States.

Sir: Upon June 7 last I had the honor to address a letter to yourself, calling attention to the character of the United Mine Workers of America. The illegality of that organization is fully established by the authorities to which I then referred, and its methods have since been again condemned by the circuit courts of the United States, (United States vs. Weber, 114 Fed. Rep., 950; United States vs. Haggerty, 116 Fed. Rep. 510.) In the Weber case, too, the court said:

"It is hardly open to serious question that the ultimate purpose of the union is not legal."

Some question has, however, been made whether the national government has power to take action against it on that account, and I therefore desire to respectfully submit some considerations which seem to establish that it has such power.

The statute of July 2, 1890, generally known as the Sherman act, provides that "every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations is hereby declared to be illegal."

Commerce among the states begins when the subjects thereof begin to move to their place of destination, and ends when they are sold. The question, therefore, is whether the mine workers' combination constitutes a restraint upon such commerce. The view that it does not is based upon the contention that this combination affects only production of coal within the states and not shipments of coal from one state to another. It is submitted that this distinction is without force in law or the facts.

The authority in support of this view upon which reliance is principally placed is the case of the United States vs. E. C. Knight Company, 156 U. S. R. In that case several sugar refineries in Pennsylvania had been united into one organization. The court held that this consolidation of interests did not come within the statute because it affected merely the process of manufacture and had no necessary effect upon the shipment of the manufactured product out of the state. It will be seen that these facts were widely different from those involved in the present case.

The coal of the country is the most important subject of its interstate commerce. The mine workers' association consists of a combination of persons employed in the production of coal in many states of the union. Its object and effect are to control the terms upon which this subject of interstate commerce may be produced at all, either for state or interstate shipments. Its direct and necessary effect is that no coal shall be shipped anywhere within the country unless it so permits. This combination, therefore, not merely restrains but destroys interstate commerce by preventing the existence of the subject matter of such commerce of general public interest and importance. No more effective or radical restraint of interstate commerce could be imagined.

The Delaware & Hudson Company was chartered by the state of New York, April 26, 1823 for the purpose, as expressed in its charter, of furnishing to the state of New York a supply of coal found in the state of Pennsylvania. As the result of the mine workers' organization this interstate commerce of this corporation has been for the time being in great part destroyed. Obviously a combination which has this direct effect upon established interstate business is in every sense a restraint thereon.

Accordingly, since the Knight case, it has been settled that combinations which have the effect of restraining shipments out of the state are within the prohibition of the statute. In Addyston Pipe Company vs. U. S., 175 U. S., 211, there was a combination of manufacturers within certain states which restrained shipments by the parties out of their respective states in competition with each other; the court said (p. 240), "the direct and immediate result of the combination was therefore necessarily a restraint upon inter-state commerce in respect of articles manufactured by any of the parties to it to be transported beyond the state in which they were made." In Chesapeake & Ohio Fuel Company vs. U. S., 115 Fed. Rep., 510, there was a combination of all the miners of coal within a certain territory to sell all their product to one corporation and the product was in the natural course of business shipped to other states. Both of these combinations were held unlawful for the reason that they restrained the movement of the products of manufacture out of the state save upon terms dictated by the parties to the combination.

If the fact that a combination has more direct and necessary effect brings it within the statute, its form is of no importance, for the statute says that every such combination is illegal. As already said the mine works' combination does not merely restrain interstate commerce, but absolutely destroys it. Can it be seriously claimed that while a combination which restrains shipments out of the state would be illegal, one which absolutely prevents them would not? Manifestly the greater includes the less and a combination which directly and immediately destroys interstate commerce by preventing the existence of its subject matter is quite as illegal as one which merely restrains the shipment of such matter out of the state. Otherwise a combination which restrained interstate commerce would be unlawful, while one which destroyed it would be beyond the reach of the law. It is submitted that the national jurisdiction is subject to no such limitation.

It seems very clear, therefore, that a suit would lie against the members of the United Mine Workers' Association as a combination in restraint of interstate commerce within the act of July 2, 1890, and that a preliminary injunction would be granted which could be enforced by all the power of the national government. This precise course was followed in the Debs case and was supported by the courts, not merely on account of interference with the mails but also on the ground of restraint (p. 64 Fed. Rep., 724). It is submitted that this course would be proper in the present case. It would destroy the illegal combination to which the present strike is due. The Delaware & Hudson Company, therefore, most earnestly request that proper action be taken under the aforesaid statute.

Very respectfully,
DAVID WILCOX.

A Counter Move Proposed

Harrisburg, Oct. 10.—There was received at the attorney general's department today a petition from Frank H. Thompson of Philadelphia, asking that the attorney general grant the use of the name of the commonwealth in a suit against the Reading Railway Company to show why its charter should not be revoked for alleged violation of the state constitution which prohibits a coal carrying company from engaging in mining.

In the absence of Attorney General Elkin and his deputy, the attaches of the department declined to make the application public. The attorney general is expected to take some action in the matter when he returns to his office next Wednesday.

INDEPENDENT COMES DOWN

McKethan Withdraws from the Race for Congress in the Interest of Patterson

Goldsboro, N. C., Oct. 10.—Special.—Mr. C. J. Rivenbark advises me that Hon. E. R. McKethan, the independent Democratic candidate for Congress in the Sixth Congressional district, has authorized him to state that he withdraws from the race in the interest of his personal friend, Gib Patterson, the regular Democratic nominee in that district; that he has nothing in common with the independent movement in his (Cumberland) county, but will support the regular Democratic county ticket for the very reason that he is independent.

It will be recalled that Mr. Rivenbark, in a special from Dunn, September 25th, intimated that McKethan would withdraw, saying: "But McKethan, who is a personal friend of Gib Patterson, will not pose as the decoy duck of Slocomb or the Republican party."

AN AWFUL YARN

A Marine Sees Boys of Eight Do Duty as Soldiers

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 10.—Robert Pritchard, of the United States marine corps, stationed at Panama, writes to his father here of his experiences. He goes on to say that, failing to get men, the government had drafted boys of twelve years to fight and when the supply of these little fellows fell short they went out into the country and captured little fellows of not more than eight years, and after putting them through a short course of gun and bayonet drill, compel them to fight. When the little ones became weary and cried the officers, he declares, beat them severely with their bolos. Half clothed, barefooted, with weapons heavy enough for a grown man one cannot but feel pity, he says, for these poor little devils, officered as they are by men little short of heathens. The only meat ever obtained by the boys is when they forage for it themselves.

CONSUL GUDGER TALKS

Affairs on the Isthmus Appear Satisfactory to Him

Asheville, N. C., Oct. 10.—Special.—Consul Gudger to Panama said today that last advices to him are that there is no immediate danger of fighting near Panama or Colon. He is in receipt of a cablegram to the effect that no changes in the situation have taken place. Concerning the conditions Mr. Gudger said: "There don't seem to be any revolutionists on the railroad in any large bodies. The Colombian government seems to have expected them on its line, and supposed, I presume, that the revolutionists would capture a train and run the captured train with soldiers into Panama and Colon. In order to prevent this the government obstructed the railway so that trains couldn't run through until the trains were thoroughly examined. The commander of the ships ordered that these railway obstructions be removed, which instructions were complied with. Then the Colombian government soldiers made a practice of lining themselves on either side of the railway line and presenting their guns, cocked and ready to fire, at every train as it passed, should there be revolutionary soldiers aboard. This was considered a very dangerous thing to do, as an accidental firing would have caused the loss of life of every foreign passenger on the train."

The Craig-Pritchard joint debate here will take place tomorrow at noon in the Grand Opera House. This will be the concluding speech of the series. A large attendance is expected.

A bowling tournament opened yesterday afternoon at the Albemarle Park Club. The tournament is creating much interest in social circles. It will continue throughout next week.

Frost in New York

Buffalo, Oct. 10.—Western New York was visited by the first frost of the fall last night, and it was so severe that much damage was done. In many places the thermometer was below freezing. Grapes and corn were severely damaged. Gardens in this city were destroyed, except where they were protected. When day dawned the frost was so heavy that it had the appearance of a snowfall.

UNIVERSAL COAL STRIKE PROPOSED

The Western Federation Suggests a Tie-up of Bituminous Mines

Denver, Oct. 10.—Telegrams have passed between the officials of the Western Federation of Miners and President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, looking to a complete tie-up of all bituminous coal mines in the United States and Canada. The telegram of President Meyer and Secretary Haywood of the Western Federation is as follows:

"Exigencies demand that no coal of any kind be mined in the United States until the anthracite strike is won. The Western Federation of Miners will cooperate to this end."

Mr. Mitchell responded:

"Telegram received. Shall give careful consideration to your suggestion. Many thanks for the proffer of cooperation and assistance."

"The significance of this correspondence," said President Meyer, "is far-reaching. It means that if President Mitchell will call out all his men in every soft and hard coal mine in this country and Canada, the Western Federation will immediately co-operate with them and will draw every man we have in the coal mines of the west, northwest and Canada. And this will mean that the stubborn mine operators in Pennsylvania will have to bring this long strike to an end or the people throughout the country will know the reason why. This is the only way to end the trouble."

PRISON PENS

Where Complications Are Likely to Arise

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 10.—General Gobin means to preserve order in the district covered by the third brigade, and has issued instructions to the commanders of the regiments to confine all prisoners arrested until they are no longer dangerous to the public safety. For this purpose each of the five regiments is having built a pen in a corner of the camp in which the men will be kept under heavy guard.

No prisoners have been arrested yet. When a prisoner is placed in the pen the strikers' union will make an effort to prove that the military have not the right to supersede the civil authorities and will try to get a legal warrant for his release. They declare that unless martial law is proclaimed the soldiers have not the power to hold prisoners. The law, to all intents and purposes, is martial law, but it is not the intention to proclaim that definitely, because, for one reason, it leaves a bad taste in the mouth of a community to have been under martial law, and because, if it is not proclaimed, the civil authorities still have the warrant to make arrests and preserve the peace in their usual way.

But a conflict of authority is expected. It has been found during the course of the strike that lawless characters arrested by the military and turned over to the civil authorities have been released on bail. The union has planned to obtain bail for those who are not themselves able to get it.

DEBATE IN HICKORY

Thirteen Hundred People Heard Craig and Pritchard

Hickory, N. C., Oct. 10.—Special.—The joint discussion between Senator Pritchard and Hon. Locke Craig was heard here today by an audience of about thirteen hundred. The debate was held in the opera house which was crowded to its utmost capacity. Judging from the applause the crowd was about equally divided as to political belief.

Senator Pritchard was introduced by Mr. R. J. Mauser. He made a speech level in argument and full of logic but tiresome and spiritless in delivery. For the most part his speech dwelt on national issues with a few statements in regard to state politics. The tariff was defended and the Democratic party denounced for extravagance in the state administration. At the conclusion of his speech handsome bouquets were presented in behalf of the ladies of Hickory.

Mr. Craig was gracefully presented by Mr. Hufham. His appearance was the occasion for long and repeated applause. In eloquence and delivery his speech was far in advance of Mr. Pritchard's. The Democratic party, said Mr. Craig, was before the tribunal of reason. It stood not for men but for economic principles and just measures. He denounced the high tariff which was the protector of trusts and monopolies. Prosperity was caused by the industry of the American people and not by the Republican party. He denounced the Republican administration for not enacting and enforcing suitable trust legislation. His close was an eloquent portrayal of the era of negro domination.

Mr. Craig also received flowers.

Mr. Pritchard's rejoinder was full of enthusiasm, every sentence being applauded to the echo.

Claimant for Fair's Millions

San Francisco, Oct. 10.—Attorney W. M. Cannon has sprung an heir of the late Charles F. Fair on the executors. He has notified Herman Oelrichs that Fair left a child who is entitled to a share of the seven million dollars, but he refused to divulge the name of the mother or sex of the infant or place where the child could be seen. Mr. Oelrichs laughed at the man's claim, but Attorney Heggerty says if Cannon presses them the same procedure will be adopted as in the case of Laura Biggar, that is, warrants will be issued for the claimants. It is positively known that Fair left no children; so, if Cannon's client comes out into the open, she is pretty sure to be arrested.

Rain Made Men Good

New Orleans, La., Oct. 10.—A heavy rain, which began falling early today has proved a valuable aid to the police in preventing disorder in connection with the strike, having had the effect of materially reducing the crowd of strikers and their sympathizers in Canal street in the vicinity of the car barns. Governor Heard, who arrived last night was up early this morning and was in conference with the military officers regarding the strike situation and measures necessary to preserve order.

Will Go to Memphis

Memphis, Oct. 10.—Judge Hammond of the United States court today received positive assurances from President Roosevelt that he would be here November 19 to participate in the public welcome home to be extended to Vice Governor Luke E. Wright, now en route from the Philippines on a vacation.

WORK ON THE MERGER

A Committee Going Over the Properties Offered

Greensboro, N. C., Oct. 10.—Special.—Henry E. Fries, to whose fine business capacity and financial reputation is largely due the successful issue attending the cotton-mill merger, is here assisting the parties composing the committee in eliminating from the list of seventy mills those not considered eligible to enter the Southern Textile Company under the following clause of the option agreement: "No plant or business shall be purchased in the organization of the new company except with the written unanimous approval, as to the desirability of purchase and as to the propriety of price, of the following named persons: T. W. Pratt, Huntsville, Ala.; S. B. Tanner, Henrietta, N. C.; John Fries, Winston-Salem, N. C.; C. G. Latta, Raleigh, N. C.; A. W. Haywood, Haw River, N. C."

The parties above named met here this morning at 10 o'clock and have been in session all day, and tonight are going over the grounds carefully, comparing values of different mills and estimating the basis upon which each is to enter the merger. Mr. Fries states that the work will not be completed for two or three days, it being found of great magnitude and delicacy."

TOO MUCH PRINTING

The President Calls a Halt on Bulky Reports

Washington, October 10.—President Roosevelt has called a halt on the practice of government departments of printing bulky reports on all manner of subjects. In Mr. Roosevelt's opinion there is altogether too much of this sort of thing, and he believes that a large part of the publications is composed of matter of no particular value to the government or the people of the United States. By his directions, Secretary Cortelyou has sent the following letter to the head of every executive department:

White House,
Washington, Oct. 10, 1902.

My Dear Sir: I am directed by the president to say that he desires some plan devised by which the present tendency to increase the number and size of printed reports and documents of all sorts may be curbed. He thinks there is much useless matter and a large number of unnecessary and expensive illustrations included in many of the reports and documents published; that many are issued at great expense, which accomplish no practical good, and that there is too much public printing generally.

The president will be glad to have you give this matter careful consideration.

Very truly yours,
GEO. B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary to the President.

COAL BY THE BUCKET

Distribution to the Poor of New York Begins

New York, Oct. 10.—The distribution of 1,500 tons of stove and chestnut sizes of anthracite coal to the poor of this city was begun this morning at Barber's yards in Water street right under the Brooklyn bridge. Two hundred tons of coal were deposited there by representatives of the coal railroads Thursday night, workmen staying up as late as 2 o'clock this morning in order to have the coal ready for those who would want it during the day. The rush of poor people for this coal from the time the yard opened until it closed this afternoon showed how much some such system of distribution was needed.

Thursday night signs like the following were placed in stores all over the east side:

"Coal to the needy at 15 cents a pail, at Barber's, 377 Water street."

The time for the distribution to begin was 8 o'clock, but as early as 6 o'clock people began to arrive and by seven there was a crowd of over 500 people waiting in front of the yards. At 8 o'clock it had increased to 1,000 mostly women and children each one equipped with a pail, a coal scuttle, a basket or something else in which to carry coal away.

Mr. Barber prevented confusion by having a man at the entrance of the yard sell tickets good for one pail of coal to each applicant. Besides the man who sold tickets there were several men who are well acquainted with east siders, to see that small grocers and peddlers did not get any of the coal.

Northern Negro Voters Hoodwinked by Clarkson

Visit of the Bishops to the White House Arranged as a Political Manœuver to Keep the Blacks Solid

By THOMAS J. PENCE

Washington, Oct. 10.—Special—The question is being asked if John S. Clarkson did not execute a clever political trick when he brought his three colored bishops to Washington fo rthe purpose of sounding the president with respect to his attitude in respect to the elimination of the negro as a political factor inside the Republican ranks at the South. Clarkson is noted for his skill as a manipulator of Southern Republicans and the colored man in particular. It has been his study in life and that is why the president engaged his services as general overseer of the Southern situation for the administration. Within the past few weeks a very embarrassing situation confronted the Republicans, especially in districts in Ohio, Indiana and other states where the negro vote is a controlling factor.

Republican candidates for Congress in these states, so the story goes, began to realize that the negroes were breaking away from them because of the president's action in upholding Senator Pritchard in his effort to build up a white Republican party in the South at the expense of the negro. The sound of alarm was hurried to the Congressional committee and then it was that Clarkson was called in to remedy the situation.

And here is where Clarkson, the man whom Mr. Roosevelt once denounced as a spoilsman, got in his fine work. He secured his three bishops and came to Washington. The president was not receiving but Clarkson found a way to get his bishops in the temporary White House. According to the story Clarkson even had the statement to appear that the bishops had resolved to issue an address to the colored voters of the country advising them to vote independently in the event the president failed to give the desired assurance of loyalty to the race. That the statement of the three bishops after leaving the White House was for political effect seems to be the general opinion. It is to be followed by an address to the negroes of the country in a few days telling them that President Roosevelt is their friend and its purpose will be to quiet the negroes of the north, who became incensed over the treatment accorded their brothers in black by Senator Pritchard and white Republican leaders of the South.

The belief is entertained by many here that Clarkson has played his cards well and that when the bishops have finished their job the hopes to have all the negroes in the middle west and north again in line despite the president's friendly attitude towards the lily white movement in the South.

The United States geological survey has issued a special map formed by combining a number of topographic sheets, previously published, of the country surrounding Norfolk, Va. The section covered by the new map is known as the Norfolk quadrangle and extends for about four miles south of the North Carolina line. It also covers a large area of the dismal swamp. It has been compiled with great accuracy and minuteness of detail, even the houses in the country districts being located on it, and is of more than ordinary interests in indicating the topographic features and the inequalities of relief by a system of contour lines.

A striking peculiarity of the dismal swamp is clearly brought out by the map, which shows that the surface of the swamp stands from seven to ten feet higher than the surrounding country, and the unusual phenomenon of streams draining out of it in all directions is observed. The detail of the map is enriched by the addition of certain soundings and descriptions of the marine bottom.

Two Strike Conferences Held at the White House

National Guard Officers of Pennsylvania Attended. Secretary Root Talks with Morgan by Telephone

Washington, Oct. 10.—Two more conferences on the coal strike situation took place at the white house today. As similar conferences have been held every day for nearly a fortnight, today's would not have attracted unusual attention, but there were two or three circumstances which made the consultations in President Roosevelt's chamber especially significant. One of these was the fact that Commissioner of Labor Carroll D. Wright had returned to the city at the earnest solicitation of the president several days before he expected to return when he left Washington Sunday, and another was that J. Pierpont Morgan had a long conversation with Secretary Root over the long distance telephone this afternoon. No information was given as to what passed either between President Roosevelt and his advisers or between Mr. Morgan and Mr. Root, but the fact that the New York financier had conversed with a member of the administration and that there was a consultation between Mr. Root and the president was enough to create the strong impression that a critical juncture in the coal strike controversy is at hand.

Further interest was added to the situation late in the afternoon when Thomas M. Stewart, adjutant general of the state of Pennsylvania, and the newly elected commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. and General Gobin of the Pennsylvania National Guard had a talk with President Roosevelt. The Pennsylvanians were in the president's room during a part of the time that Secretary Root, Attorney General Knox and Commissioner Wright were there.

Commissioner Wright arrived in Washington soon after ten o'clock and went directly to the white house where he spent about half an hour with the president. It was arranged that he should come back at four o'clock in the afternoon and that Mr. Root and Mr. Knox should come at the same hour. The afternoon meeting took place according to schedule and the conference had been in session about half an hour when General Stewart and General Gobin arrived.

It was explained officially at the White House tonight that General Stewart came for the purpose of paying his respects as the new commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and General Stewart himself made the statement that General Gobin, who commands the brigade of state troops in the region around Wilkesbarre, had come to Washington "on G. A. R. business." It is not denied, however, that they talked with President Roosevelt about the situation in the disturbed mining regions. The presence of the Pennsylvania officials gave color to the report that the governor of Pennsylvania is listening with some favor to the representations of the coal operators that he ought to call on the government for federal troops to protect miners who wish to work in the mines, and guard life and property in the localities where lawlessness is rampant. If General Gobin represented the governor of Pennsylvania in his talk with the president, the fact could not be confirmed among any of the officials of the government who took part in the White House conference.

President Roosevelt's desire that Commissioner Wright should hasten his return to Washington was based upon a tentatively formed plan of his for appointing a federal commission to investigate the conditions in the anthracite region on a large scale. It cannot be learned that Mr. Roosevelt has definitely decided to appoint such a commission, but the question was undoubtedly discussed today.

There is a strong feeling in Washington that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan will ultimately prove a stronger factor than the president in the settlement of the coal strike.

Secretary Root denied tonight the report from Tamaqua, Pa., that the war department was about to send officers to the mining region for the purpose of examining into conditions there. The government still maintains that it is not warranted in taking any steps looking toward the sending of federal soldiers into Pennsylvania without a request from the legislature or the governor of the state.

WESTWARD HO!

The Grand Army Will Go to the Pacific Coast

Washington, Oct. 10.—San Francisco today was selected as the place for holding the next encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. The San Francisco delegates did some vigorous electioneering and when the delegates the encampment gathered this morning it was understood that enough votes had been pledged to insure victory for the Pacific coast metropolis. Atlantic City was the only contestant. A guarantee of $100,000 had been offered by the Jersey resort and promises were made that the veterans would be charged only $1 per day for board and lodging. On roll call, however, San Francisco received 507 votes and Atlantic City only 168.

Close Game at Davidson

Davidson, N. C., Oct. 10.—Special.—Furman 6, Davidson0. Both teams plays clean, hard ball. Furman's interferrence was very effective, especially in mass plays. Coach Roller deserves much credit for the splendid showing of the team. Davidson was handicapped by the disability of three of the best players, including the captain. The ball was in Davidson's possession on Furman's two yard line when time was called.

Reception Next Monday

London, Oct. 10.—It is officially announced today that King Edward will receive Generals Corbin, Young and Wood, Lieutenant Johnson and Lieutenant McKinley of the United States army at Buckingham palace on next Monday morning.