

IMPURE MEATS ON MARKET

Southern Colleges Gripped by Ptomaine Poison, Probably in Boneless Ham.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—With one Southern college closed, the student body of another all but depleted and the work of a third seriously impaired by the simultaneous appearance in these institutions of a strange malady apparently of an epidemic nature which for a time baffled physicians, but which is now—in two of these schools, at least—declared to be ptomaine poisoning, due to the eating of impure Western meats, a serious situation has developed for the consideration of the Federal and State pure food authorities.

This announcement was made here in connection with the illness of more than forty cadets at the Georgia Military Academy, at College Park, eight miles from Atlanta, the majority of whom were rushed to Atlanta hospitals, seriously ill. The other schools affected are Lagrange Female College, Lagrange, Ga., with two hundred students, and the Athens Female College, Athens, Ala., with one hundred students, which closed early in the week.

The eating of boiled boneless ham by the cadets of the Georgia Military Academy is believed to be directly responsible for the development of ptomaine poisoning in that institution. As Atlanta is the distributing center of a large section of the South, it is suggested by an official of the military school that the diseased meats found their way from Atlanta to the other

institutions affected. "It is an alarming situation," he added, "and call for a vigorous investigation by the authorities who have supervision over the food supplies which are shipped into Atlanta from the packing centers."

At the Georgia Military Academy a number of the cadets ate heartily of the boiled ham Saturday and Sunday. Two sons of President Woodward were the first taken ill, and a score or more were complaining Monday morning. Tuesday forty-three were violently ill, necessitating the removal of most of them to Atlanta hospitals, after the college infirmary was filled to capacity. The afflicted boys were first stricken with chills, followed by vomiting with pulse low and temperature sub-normal. This condition continued, with severe headaches and pains in the muscles and limbs developing on the third day.

Five of the boys have recovered sufficiently to go to their homes, while twenty-five are still in local hospitals and eight in the college infirmary. Several others are confined to their rooms.

The student roll at the military academy shows an attendance of 165. The school will not close down, the authorities believing that the present situation is well in hand and are not apprehensive of the development of further cases of the illness.

The temperature of the patients in the local hospitals is stated to range between 100 and 104, although the condition of no one of them is considered serious.

A MILLION GIVEN BY ROCKFELLER TO FIGHT HOOK WORM

New York, Special.—A gift of \$1,000,000 by John D. Rockefeller to fight the "hook worm disease" was announced at the office of the Standard Oil Company here late Thursday.

A dozen well-known educators and scientists, selected in large part from institutions of learning in the South where the parasite is prevalent, were called in conference with Mr. Rockefeller's representatives at the Standard Oil Company's offices at 26 Broadway last Tuesday, and at that meeting Mr. Rockefeller's desire to organize a commission to carry on a campaign against the malady was discussed. As a result of this discussion of the situation the "Rockefeller Commission for the Eradication of the Hook Worm Disease" was organized.

The members of this commission, as selected by Mr. Rockefeller, are: Dr. William H. Welch, professor of pathology in Johns Hopkins University; president of the American Medical Association.

Dr. Simon Flexner, director of

Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research.

Dr. Charles W. Stiles, chief of the division of zoology, United States public health and marine hospital service, and discoverer of the American species of hook worm, and the prevalence of the disease in America.

Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia.

Dr. David E. Houston, chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Prof. P. P. Claxton, professor of education in the University of Tennessee.

Mr. J. Y. Joyner, State Superintendent of Education in North Carolina, and president of the National Educational Association.

Mr. Walter H. Page, editor of The World's Work.

Dr. H. B. Frissell, principal Hampton Institute.

Mr. Frederick T. Gates, one of Mr. Rockefeller's business managers.

Mr. Starr J. Murphy, Mr. Rockefeller's counsel in benevolent matters.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

SUFFRAGETTES TRY TO DESTROY BALLOTS WITH ACID

London, By Cable.—With the evident intention of destroying ballots in a box at the Berrymsey by-election Thursday, as a protest against the exclusion of women from the right of franchise, Mrs. Chapin, a suffragette, smashed a bottle containing corrosive acid upon the ballot box.

What she accomplished was the painful burning of some of the election officers and the assurance of her own arrest.

Slipping into one of the booths where perhaps a thousand ballots had been deposited, Mrs. Chapin drew from under her cloak a bottle in which ink had been mixed with cor-

rosive acid, and before she could be stopped hurled the bottle upon the box. It broke into many pieces and the acid splashed upon the election officers.

A number of these were so severely injured as to require medical attention.

About the same time a similar outrage was attempted at another booth by a young girl who wore the suffragette colors. In the latter instance little damage was done beyond the burning of the finger tips of the election officials who removed the bits of broken glass. So far as could be ascertained not much acid reached the ballots in either case.

GOMEZ ADMINISTRATION IS ADJUDGED A FAILURE

Havana, By Cable.—A meeting of the national committee of Conservatives was held Friday with the purpose of deciding preparatory to the opening of Congress November 1 what the future course of the party shall be. All the speakers agreed that the administration of President Gomez was a failure and that it was the duty of the Conservatives to abandon the policy of sustaining the gov-

ernment which hitherto they had followed for the purpose of giving it a fair trial and to begin an active anti-administration campaign in Congress and the press. A resolution to this effect was unanimously adopted. It is rumored that President Gomez probably will attempt to placate the Conservatives by offering them positions in the Cabinet in which already there are two vacancies.

EVIDENCE ACCUMULATES AGAINST THE ICE TRUST

New York, Special.—Extracts from letters written by officials of the American Ice company to agents and customers were read in court Wednesday as evidence that the company was guilty of illegal monopoly in its dealings with independent producers and retailers.

"Our opponents are steadily weakening and are very much worried," wrote President Olar to R. F. Hopkins of the Boston Ice company in June, 1904, according to one letter. "The ice men here are sick unto death and full of anxieties." It was an ex-

tract read from another letter sent back Mr. Olar to Walter Lee, manager of the company's Pennsylvania branch, three months later. "I think we are in a position to expect our advice to be heeded and our directions followed," the same letter continued.

The State's attorneys began presentation of evidence to show that the American Ice company, in order to enforce famine prices, "put the knife into the Maine ice industry, keeping the crop down to a minimum and allowing most of its ice houses in Maine to rot and fall down."

WHITE SLAVERY IS SAID TO EXIST IN NEW YORK CITY

New York, Special.—Jeremiah W. Jenks, professor of political economy at Cornell, gave out a statement here in which he says that "white slavery" does exist in New York as charged by a recent anti-Tammany magazine article but he does not hold any political organization responsible for the traffic. Professor Jenks, who was a member of the commission appointed by Congress to investigate

immigration conditions, says in part: "I have no knowledge as to whether the traffic is greater in New York than in Paris. However, I believe it is greater in New York than elsewhere in the United States. Because, first, New York is the largest city; second, because it is the chief port of entry. Women imported for immoral purposes for Chicago and Seattle largely come through New York and many of the dealers are here.

TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS

Summary of Results in Most Issues and Most Observed Localities—Issue in Maryland Yet in Doubt.

Elections were held Tuesday in many States and cities throughout the country, with varying results, there being no national issue involved to bring about concerted action.

In Massachusetts the returns up to midnight indicate that Governor Eben Draper, Republican, had been re-elected over James H. Vahby, Democrat, by a greatly reduced majority, estimated at 10,000. Governor Draper's majority last year was 60,000.

In Rhode Island, Governor Pothier, Republican, was re-elected over Olney Arnold, Democrat, by a substantial majority.

In Virginia the early returns indicate that the Democratic ticket, headed by Judge Mann for Governor, had been elected by about the usual majority.

In New York City, which has been the storm center of the State, Tammany Hall scored a decisive triumph in the mayoralty election, Judge William J. Gaynor, the Democratic nominee, supported by Tammany, rolling up a plurality of upwards of 70,000 over Otto T. Brannard, Republican, who in turn led William R. Hearst by approximately 25,000.

In Philadelphia another battle ground on reform issues, Samuel P. Rotan, Republican, was elected district attorney over D. Clarence Giboney, representing the law and order society and the reform element. Rotan's majority exceeded that in a previous reform campaign, being estimated at upwards of 30,000.

The Pennsylvania State elections, for Treasurer, Auditor General and judge of the Supreme Court, resulted in the usual Republican majority.

In Maryland the constitutional amendment disfranchising the negro is still in doubt, the Baltimore vote being strongly against the amendment, while returns from the interior indicate increasing strength for the amendment.

Mayor Tom L. Johnson, the picturesque mayor of Cleveland, has been defeated by a decisive majority by Herman Baehr, Republican.

In Indianapolis, where the temperance issue has figured, Lewis Shank Republican, is elected over Charles A. Gausens, Democrat.—Charlotte Observer.

CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES.

Discussion in Which the Women Participate and Will Add Their Power An Influence.

New Orleans, Special.—Incidental to the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway convention, the Southern Conservation congress held interesting sessions Monday afternoon and night. The feature of the meeting was an address by Gifford Pinchot, chief forester of the United States, who spoke along the same lines as those of his address before the waterways convention in the morning.

Gov. Sanders of Louisiana, in response to whose call the delegates gathered, declared that the great questions for settlement in the future would be economic and not political ones.

That the women of the country are to make their influence felt in the great movement for conservation of natural resources was asserted by Mrs. Hoyle Tomkies of Shreveport, La., president of the Women's National Rivers and Harbors congress. Mrs. Tomkies' address met with enthusiastic favor.

Representatives from the following States were in attendance: Maryland, Arkansas, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Oklahoma, Kentucky, Missouri, New Mexico, Texas and Tennessee.

Looking to the securing of uniform laws for the conservation of natural resources, forests, mines and unemployed lands, resolutions were adopted at the night session of the conservation convention. Reform in the methods of taxation of forest lands was stressed as being absolutely necessary. With a view to securing desired legislation it was resolved that the chairman of the various State conservation commissions in the South and representatives, one to be appointed by the governor of each State, should meet in New Orleans next January to name an executive committee, who shall draft recommendations for the enactment of equitable and advantageous laws. These recommendations, if it is provided, shall be referred to the conservation commission for criticism and approval.

McLendon Wins Contest to Regain His Office.

Savannah, Ga., Special.—Quo warranto proceedings in the fight between S. G. McLendon of Atlanta and Joseph F. Gray of Savannah, for the position of Railroad Commissioner, were decided Tuesday in favor of McLendon by Judge W. S. Charlton. Gray was appointed Railroad Commissioner by the Governor after the Legislature had ousted McLendon.

LABOR LEADERS LOSE

Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell Not Sustained in Appeal.

ONE APPEAL YET FOR THEM.

Penalty of Imprisonment by Lower Court, For Contempt to be Fought to the End.

Washington, Special.—The decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia adjudging President Samuel Gompers, Secretary Frank Morrison and Vice President John Mitchell of the American Federation of Labor guilty of contempt of court in the Buck's Stove and Range case was affirmed Tuesday by the court of appeals of the District of Columbia. The case will now be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Chief Justice Sheppard dissented from the opinion of the court on constitutional grounds.

The court held that the fundamental issue was whether the constitutional agencies of the government should be obeyed or defied. The mere fact that the defendants were the officers of organized labor in America, said the court, lent importance to the cause and added to the gravity of the situation, but it should not be permitted to influence the result.

Court's Decision.

"If the organization of citizens, however large," the court held, "may disobey the mandates of the court, the same reasoning would render them subject to individual defiance. Both are subject to the law and neither is above it. If a citizen, though he may honestly believe that his rights have been invaded, may elect who and to what extent he will obey the mandates of the court and the requirements of the law as interpreted by the court, instead of pursuing the orderly course of appeal, not only the courts but government itself would become powerless and surely would be reduced to a state of anarchy."

The action of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in sentencing Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor to 12, 9 and 6 months' imprisonment in jail respectively, was the result of the failure of these three defendants to obey the order of the court directing them to desist from placing the Buck's Stove & Range Company of St. Louis, Mo., on their unfair list in the prosecution of their boycott against the corporation.

While the name of the corporation was removed from the unfair list of the federation, Messrs. Gompers and Mitchell continued to keep alive the boycott by frequent references to it in The Federationist, the official organ of the federation. Mr. Mitchell was involved in the trouble by reason of his membership on the executive board of the federation and because it was alleged he had made no effort to prevent the adoption of a resolution at the convention of the United Mine Workers of America in antagonism to the Buck's Stove & Range Company. The result of the boycott, it was said, was to cause a decline in the business of the stove and range company of 50 per cent.

The boycott placed by the federation against the products of the Buck's Stove & Range Company grew out of a fight made by the metal polishers' union and supported by the federation for an eight instead of a nine hour day. This was resisted by the company and The Federationist published the name of Bucks Stove & Range Company under the caption of "We Don't Patronize."

Gompers' Comment on Decision.

New York, Special.—President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, issued a statement in regard to the decision.

"With all due respect to the majority of the court I cannot surrender constitutionally guaranteed rights because a judge will issue an injunction invading and denying these rights. Chief Justice Sheppard's dissenting opinion is in defense of the constitutional and inherent rights. Minority opinions of courts in the past in which human rights have been invaded have ultimately prevailed, become the law of the land and the generally accepted rule of life, and I have an abiding faith that the rule in this case will prove no exception.

"If I must go to jail I shall have the consciousness of the fact that other men have in the past been compelled to suffer in defense of justice and right in the cause of humanity and for the maintenance of human liberty.

"I intend to stay over here Wednesday to finish my report for the annual convention at Toronto and also to attend the wedding of the daughter of a very dear friend of mine, but I am going to change my plans and shall leave so I can get into Washington as soon as I can. I want to be within the jurisdiction of the court whatever disposal is made of the case."

Mr. Van Cleave's Comment.

St. Louis, Special.—J. W. Van Cleave, president of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, Tuesday in a statement concerning the decision in the case of Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell, said:

"The assault upon me by the American Federation of Labor in 1906 was plotted in cold blood. I was assaulted not as an individual but as

president of the National Association of Manufacturers. The federation did this in order to show its power. It aimed to strike terror into everybody outside its own ranks—workers, employers and the general public alike, and to coerce the President of the United States, the Congress and the courts, Federal and State, to do its bidding.

"It must be remembered that these men are not convicted because of their attempt to destroy the business of the Buck's Stove and Range Company but because they openly defied the order of the Federal court."

TOURISTS IN CHARLOTTE

End the First Week With Increasingly Enthusiastic Receptions—Speed Excels Schedule Time—North Carolina Wild With Joy.

Charlotte, N. C., Special.—With the Stars and Stripes afloat on ceaseless breezes, emblem of the common nationality of the North and the South which their tour is destined to bind with closer and more enduring ties, 37 automobiles of modern make ending a six-days' journey of more than 600 miles from the metropolis of the nation somewhat weary and worn stopped Saturday evening in the metropolis of North Carolina. The cheers of thousands of watching people and the glad hand of hundreds more bade the participants in The New York Herald-Atlanta Journal good roads tour, en route from New York to Atlanta, welcome to Charlotte and to Dixie.

In the language of Mr. W. T. Waters of the staff of The Atlanta Journal in the story which he Sunday night wired his paper:

"If the good roads tour of The Atlanta Journal and The New York Herald has been met with ovations growing more enthusiastic with each mile of southward progress until Saturday, the receptions which were accorded it on Saturday defy description. Nothing even half so cordial had been anticipated. Its movement on Saturday from Winston-Salem to Charlotte, 138 miles, has stirred the whole western half of North Carolina. Its progress has been attended by such widespread and intense welcome that it seems as if nothing could equal it. Yet so it seemed on Friday. On Thursday it looked as though the high-water mark of enthusiasm had been reached.

"Winston-Salem bade the tourists a rousing farewell, and passed them on through Greensboro to High Point, where all business was suspended while the whole city did honor to the dusty visitors. Thomasville industries and chair manufacturers gave all their employes holiday while the tourists were passing. Lexington feasted them upon barbecue and flattered them with an oration that represented not only the city itself but the whole county of Davidson. Automobiles from Winston-Salem, thirty-two in number, met them again in Lexington. Other automobiles gathered at Lexington from High Point and Greensboro. The way of the tour to Salisbury was preceded and followed by a flying squadron of automobile escorts, and still on through Salisbury to Charlotte, where many of the unofficial visitors are remaining over Saturday night. Salisbury begged the tour to stop a few moments and partake of refreshments and finally promised by putting the refreshments in the cars. Salisbury had already extended the courtesies of the toll bridge over the Yadkin river to the tourists, every official car being passed with a cheer by the toll keepers. China Grove, Landis, Kannapolis, Concord and Newell suspended everything to give rousing acclaim to the passing tourists. Charlotte turned out as never before and gave the good roads army royal welcome."

To the Maxwell Toy Tonneau of Marietta, Ga., belongs the distinction of achieving the best speed of the day Saturday. It accomplished the allotted distance in 6 hours and 33 minutes, or in 1 hour and 37 minutes less than the time in which it was scheduled to cover it. A close second was furnished by Mr. Jacques Farelle, the well-known writer of Seitate, Mass., who is driving his own car and is accompanied by his wife and two children. He made the distance in 6 hours and 46 minutes—a difference of 16 minutes.

Refreshed by the first day's rest afforded by their long itinerary and, judging from their freely expressed comments, entirely delighted with Charlotte and the entertainment afforded them here, approximately 150 automobilists journeying in 37 cars from the nation's New York to the New York of Dixie early Monday morning glided out across several leagues of the finest roads they have experienced since they left the valley of the Shenandoah. For more than 36 hours they have been in a very real and manifest sense the guests of the city of Charlotte and for not one single moment has that fact been allowed to slip from their minds.

Mine Explosion Kills Twelve.

Johnstown, Pa., Special.—Twelve men were killed in the Cambria Steel Company's coal mine 2 miles from here Sunday night, as the result of what is supposed to have been a dynamite explosion. All the dead are foreigners. Three men escaped with their lives by a perilous climb on life ladders through poisonous mine gas and falling slate up the walls of the main shaft.

SNAPPY AND BRIEF

Items Gathered and Told While You Hold Your Breath.

SOME EVERY DAY HAPPENINGS

Lively and Crisp as They Are Garnered From the Fields of Action at Home and Abroad.

Otto Mueller who murdered Annie Luther in New York State now confesses to have murdered seven wives. His motive seems always to have been to obtain a few hundred dollars from them.

Kentucky farmers not in the compact are again uneasy and are arming against the outrageous barnburning night riders.

A monument to the Confederate veterans of Granville, N. C., county was unveiled at Oxford last Saturday.

The New York to Atlanta autoists reached Charlotte, N. C., Saturday evening and left there Monday morning.

Nine lives were lost in a burning bank building at Johnsbury, Vt., on last Saturday.

Two men were killed and one was seriously scalded in a freight wreck at Hannastown, Pa., Saturday.

Near Yankeedom, W. Va., Saturday, a coke and coal train boiler blew up, killing five of the seven men of the crew.

Cadet Eugene Byrne died at West Point, N. Y., Sunday from injuries received in a game of football.

Milton Mullen, an old man living near Rolfe, Logan county, W. Va., believing that he was going to die revealed to his grand son the hiding place in the ground of \$7,000 which he had accumulated. It was first thought that his mind was wandering.

A. J. Deaton was instantly killed and William Carroll was seriously injured by a boiler explosion at Purcell, Lee county, Va., Monday.

Bad political blood is again at the boiling point in Jackson and Breathitt counties, Ky.

John Stewart Kennedy, financier and philanthropist, died in New York Sunday of whooping cough at the age of 80 years, less two months.

Practicing physicians, heads of medical colleges and prominent educators will convene at New Haven, Conn., on the 11th and 12th to consider means to lessen the mortality of infants.

Forty-five fine horses and mules were burned in a livery stable fire at Pelham, Ga., on Monday.

At Hamburg, Germany, Monday an aeroplane took fire high in the air. The manager glided to the ground gently but the flames were so near him at 15 feet in the air that he jumped and was injured. The gasoline tank exploded and the engine was consumed.

On account of the failure of vessels to keep up with the Oleander, President Taft's flag ship, his schedule was greatly broken into.

The steamer Gray Eagle, of the presidential fleet, went aground near Helena Wednesday, and her cargo of officials and delegates were transferred to the steamer Illinois.

In a special election held last Tuesday in Duval county, Fla., the \$1,000,000 bond issue was carried. This money is to be used in building good roads to the county lines, connecting with roads from other counties.

At Sun Dance, Wyoming, last Sunday, Mrs. Lent Henderson was in the yard with her small child. Hearing shrieks from her two children in the house she rushed in and found them bitten by a rattlesnake. While doing for them she heard a faint cry from the younger child and rushed into it in time to see it fall into the well where it drowned. Coming back to the two she found them in the throes of death from the snake poison, thus losing three children in one day.

The sickness among the girls that caused the temporary closing of the Athens, Ga., Female College, has been diagnosed as ptomaine poison from eating fish.

Mrs. John Kunselman, living near Punxsutawney, Pa., could keep the secret no longer, though threatened with death if she divulged the secret, had her father arrested Tuesday for killing her mother a year ago.

Gen. O. O. Howard, the last of the Union commanders in the Civil war, died at his home near Burlington, Vermont, Tuesday.

At Denton, Md., Mr. David Stewart found in an antiquated desk a check by George Washington for \$1,317.

Seventeen-year-old Elizabeth Miller at McRae, Ga., Thursday told on the stand in the trial of her father, W. A. Miller, for the murder of her sweetheart, W. Thomas Poole, the story of the killing and admitted as she wept bitterly that her relations with the young man were improper and that she was in fault of the tragedy.

The organization of Georgia cotton mill men have received to curtail production 25 per cent.