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THE TRAGEDY OF IT!



—Cartoon from the New York News.

GIVE UP COLLEGE ATHLETICS, OR \$3,000,000--WHICH?

Swarthmore Puzzled Whether to Withdraw From Intercollegiate Sports as a Price For the Big Bequest of a Rich Quakeress.

Philadelphia.—By the will of Miss Anna T. Jeanes, member of one of the oldest and wealthiest Pennsylvania Quaker families, Swarthmore College is to receive coal lands valued at, possibly, \$3,000,000 if it gives up forever all participation in intercollegiate athletics. If the trustees solemnly pledge themselves to forbid every possible form of physical contest with other institutions of learning, from football to lawn tennis, the lands on which are collieries paying heavy royalties go to the institution absolutely; if they fail to do this the property goes to other charities.

Miss Jeanes was almost the last immediate member of her family, and died recently in the Friends' Home, which she established. The surviving members of the family are too wealthy to be affected by the disposal of the \$3,000,000 she left. All are strict adherents to the ancient faith and their wealth has come from the increase in value of property acquired generations ago.

Swarthmore College is a co-educational institution, maintained by wealthy Quakers of Philadelphia, on the outskirts of the city. It has always been distinguished for the athletic prowess of its students. Its football, baseball and lacrosse teams particularly have excelled, while it has produced several intercollegiate champions in general athletics. Members of the Jeanes family have from time to time helped the college, until to-day its productive fund is about \$900,000. Miss Jeanes was always opposed to athletics, holding they absorbed too much of the students' time and engendered harsh feelings between colleges. She made known this in her will.

The question of accepting the bequest came up at the fall meeting of the Board of Managers and a committee, consisting of Joseph Wharton, Charles F. Jenkins and Howard Cooper Johnson was appointed to investigate the lands and make a report to the board at the next meeting in December.

Mr. Wharton, who is one of the executors of the Jeanes estate, read that portion of the will of the Quakeress relating to the institution, and the board, several members of which are women, listened attentively. No one seemed anxious to give up the money, but none seemed willing to take the initiative in advocating the abolition of athletics.

While the committee is investigating the pulse of the college will be felt. From interviews with men prominent in the Quaker college affairs it looks as if the gift would be rejected. Dr. G. A. Hoadley, chairman of the Faculty Committee on Athletics, said:

"Athletics are the blood and bone of a college. They should not be cut out for any amount of money. The faculty are opposed to the acceptance of the gift under the conditions imposed."

Walter Clothier, chairman of the Alumni Athletic Committee, says that so far as his committee goes he does not believe athletics should be given up for any amount. He is also credited with having said that the college would rather win a victory from the University of Pennsylvania on the athletic field than have the money.

Professor Hoag, who represents the liberal element of the faculty, said: "I talked with Miss Jeanes frequently about athletics. She was particularly opposed to football, as she said she had read so much in the papers about the accidents which attended the game. She was also opposed to the gambling that so frequently develops over games."

Herman Pritchard, captain of the football team, said: "We would rather have intercollegiate athletics than all the money left by Miss Jeanes, or even all the money in Wall Street."

Swarthmore enjoys at present an endowment of \$900,000. An addition of \$3,000,000 to its productive funds would place it at once on the financial standing of Brown, Princeton, the Northwestern University and the University of California, and within a million dollars of the University of Pennsylvania.

WOULD CURB POWER OF FEDERAL COURTS

Attorneys-General of Thirteen States Consider Means of Ending State Conflicts.

St. Louis.—Action that may have a far-reaching effect in anti-trust and corporation litigation, and which may bear fruit in almost every State, was taken by the convention of Attorneys-General of thirteen States in its final session here.

A committee was appointed to draft a scheme of anti-trust legislation to be sent to all Attorneys-General, and as a climax the Attorneys-General adopted a resolution which is expected to aid in removing a thorn in the flesh of the State officers—the interference by Federal circuit courts with the operation of State laws.

Permanent organization also was effected, under the name of the National Association of Attorneys-General of the United States, and a united front will be presented in legal actions brought by different States against the same corporation, or trust.

The resolution is a memorial to Congress, and was framed by a committee composed of Attorneys-General E. T. Young, of Minnesota; Dana Malone, of Massachusetts; A. M. Garber, of Alabama; W. T. Thompson, of Nebraska; W. H. Dickson, of Colorado, and H. S. Hadyey, of Missouri. It follows lines pointed out by Mr. Young. The memorial is as follows:

"Whereas, The efficient administration, as well as the preservation, of our dual system of government requires that each sovereignty be permitted to exercise its function as defined by the Federal Constitution, unhampered by the other; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the convention of Attorneys-General of the several States here assembled, that we earnestly recommend to the favorable consideration of the President and the Congress of the United States, or any judge exercising powers of such circuit courts, shall have jurisdiction in any case brought to restrain any officer of a State, or any administrative board of a State, from instituting in a State court any suit or other appropriate proceeding to enforce the law of such State, or to enforce any order made by such administrative board, but allowing any person or corporation asserting in any such action in a State court any right arising under the Constitution or any law of the United States to have the decision of the highest court of such State reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States, as now provided by law.

"We also recommend that suits in Federal circuit court by persons interested in corporations to restrain such corporations from obeying the laws of States in which they are doing business be prohibited."

RIVER PILOT IS SUSPENDED

President's Boat Put in Peril of Collision by Jockeying.

Roosevelt Demands Punishment of the Hartwig's Master For Ninety Days—Order by Telegraph.

Evansville, Ind.—President Roosevelt telegraphed to Captains Moore and Williams, the Evansville steamboat inspectors, directing them to suspend by telegraph the license of the master of the Fred J. Hartwig, of Paducah, Ky. Reckless navigation of that boat in the fleet going down the Mississippi, from Cairo, Ill., to Memphis, is the reason for the order.

The Hartwig indulged in a race on the Mississippi with another boat and endangered, for a few minutes, the steamer Mississippi, the President's craft. Mr. Roosevelt's telegram, which was dated on board the Mississippi, follows:

"I direct that the license of the master, or whoever is responsible for the Fred Hartwig during the present voyage, be suspended at once, for ninety days. I wish this done by telegraph, wherever the boat may be, if such procedure is possible. Colonel Sears can give you the details of the misconduct, which has been of a serious nature, and might have at any time caused an accident to this boat, as well as to other boats."

The Hartwig carried the Pittsburg delegation. In the trip from Cairo there was some jockeying among the pilots of the river craft for positions near the Mississippi. The behavior of the Fred Hartwig, which repeatedly crowded the boat of the President, angered nearly every other boat's master. Just as New Madrid was approached, the pilots of the Lily and Alton pocketed the Hartwig and gave her their smoke.

Inspectors Moore and Williams immediately suspended the Captain of the Hartwig by telegraph, and investigation of his conduct on the river will be had at once.

NO RETREAT IN TRUST WAIL.

President Roosevelt at Keokuk, Iowa, Denounces "Great Wrongdoers."

Keokuk, Iowa.—Declaring that his program for the prosecution of large moneyed interests was only a contributory cause and not mainly responsible for any business depression in the country, but that in any event he would not retreat from the campaign he had begun, President Roosevelt addressed an immense throng here at the beginning of his Mississippi River trip. One sentence especially caught the crowd. It was:

"If righteousness conflicts with the fancied needs of business then the latter must go to the wall."

The President was cheered when he said representatives of great moneyed interests had beseeched him to stop his prosecution of "great wrongdoers" in business and had refused. He said that it would be "infamous not to do all that can be done to punish these men" whose deeds are peculiarly reprehensible.

CANADA YIELDS TO JAPAN.

Will Pay Damages and Not Demand Direct Passports.

Ottawa, Canada.—Japanese Consul-General Nosse has formally protested to the Dominion Government against Japanese being detained at Vancouver because they did not have passports from the Japanese Government. His contention that it is a violation of the treaty was accepted by the Canadian Government, and the immigration agent at Vancouver has been so instructed.

Mr. Nosse presented claims for damages sustained by Japanese in the Vancouver riots amounting to nearly \$6000. At a Cabinet meeting it was decided to pay the claim. Vancouver will later be asked to refund the amount.

BURNS BOY TO DEATH.

Tramp, Failing to Get Food, Cremates Four-Year-Old Lad Alive.

Oquawka, Ill.—Because food had been refused to him, a tramp took vengeance by beating Mrs. John Hathaway to unconsciousness and then tying her four-year-old son to a tree and burning him to death.

Mrs. Hathaway lay unconscious for an hour after the assault. The tramp mean time took her son into the orchard and tied him to an apple tree. He saturated the boy's clothing with oil, set the garments afire and fled.

Recovering consciousness, the mother went in search of her child and found him dying.

WILL KEEP OUT JAPANESE.

Investigations, at Bellingham, Result in Guard on Canadian Frontier.

Bellingham, Wash.—As a result of the investigations made by G. B. Babcock, a special agent of the United States Treasury Department, a force of Federal officers will be installed on the Canadian border to keep back the Japanese who are crossing into the United States in large numbers.

Mr. Babcock found that hundreds of Japanese had illegally crossed, and were continuing to do so.

Foreign Immigration Condemned.

Heads of the Immigration Bureau were criticized in the Knights of Labor official publication for encouraging foreign immigration.

TAFT IN JAPAN; ROOT IN MEXICO

Roosevelt's Cabinet Ministers Welcomed in Both Countries.

TOKIO CHEERS PEACE TALK

Secretary of War Declares Hostilities Between Nations "Would Be a Crime"—Conciliatory Utterances Make Profound Impression.

Tokio, Japan.—Secretary Taft's speech at the banquet given him by the municipality and the Chamber of Commerce is regarded here as the most important event in the history of the relations of Japan and the United States since the treaty negotiated by United States Minister Alfred Buck in the late '90s, when he issued his appeal to American residents to respect Japanese laws and institutions, which made Buck the most popular of Ministers.

Taft's speech is regarded as restoring the warmth of the old national friendship. The Japanese who attended the banquet and who were representative of all classes, are unanimous in commending the speech as reassuring beyond expectations. Taft's fearless and outspoken treatment of the dreaded topic appealed strongly to the admiration that American sincerity has always commanded here.

Marquis Matsukata, a leading member of the Elder Statesmen, said that the speech ought to end all talk of war, for it had voiced the true feelings of both sides.

The speech of welcome at the banquet was made by Baron Shibusawa, governor of the Bank of Japan. He said the Japanese regarded the Americans as their own people and he wished Mr. Taft to tell their brothers over the sea.

Secretary Taft's speech was in part as follows:

"I wish to express my heartfelt thanks for this magnificent evidence of good will. Since my visit in 1905 Japan has been through a titanic struggle, but peace is dawning. The Americans are proud that Mr. Roosevelt, with the prestige of the American Presidency, hastened the end of a peace that is honorable to both Japan and Russia."

"Japan has proved as great in peace as in war. She has taken first rank among the nations. Her growth from a hermit nation in fifty years is a marvel to the world. The Americans are proud of Japan. She has always had the cordial sympathy and effective aid of the United States. The names of Perry, Harris, Bingham, Grant and Roosevelt are inseparable from Japan's attainment of her position as a world power."

"Now for the moment there is only a little cloud over our friendship of fifty years, but the greatest earthquake of the century could not shake our amity. I do not intend to consider details."

"The word war is not allowable in diplomatic correspondence, but those who are not diplomats can talk war. I do not hold that war is entirely unjustifiable when international grievances cannot otherwise be redressed. But war is hell, and only a great cause which cannot be settled by diplomacy justifies it."

"A war between America and Japan would be a crime against civilization. Neither people desires it, and both Governments will strain every nerve to prevent it."

ROOT IN MEXICO.

Secretary and Party Quarters in Chapultepec Castle.

City of Mexico.—Secretary Root and party arrived here and he was greeted by thousands. As the train pulled into the National station the Artillery Band played an American patriotic air and the statesman received a rousing welcome.

The Secretary of Foreign Affairs, who headed the local reception committee, was one of the first to greet Mr. Root.

In accordance with the Mexican custom Chapultepec Castle was formally turned over to Mr. Root, who was told the historic palace would be his residence during his stay in Mexico. The apartments that Mr. Root and family occupied are the most elaborate in Mexico.

With all the members of the Mexican Cabinet present, President Diaz received Secretary Root in the Hall of Ambassadors in the National Palace.

Mr. Root was presented by Ignacio Mariscal, the Foreign Minister. He said he was delighted to meet the man who had made Mexico one of the foremost of Latin-American countries, and he hoped for a continuance of the good results arising from the cordial relations between the United States and Mexico.

President Diaz in reply said that Mr. Root's zealous work for a better understanding between the United States and Latin-America was well known and duly appreciated, and he welcomed the Secretary in the name of the Mexican nation.

In the evening there was a banquet to seventy persons at the National Palace, the guests including the Ministers of State, the city officials and members of the diplomatic corps. President Diaz offered a toast and Mr. Root responded. After the banquet the party attended a special performance by an Italian opera company at the Arceu Theatre.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

George Mayhew Moulton will be the first major-general of the Illinois National Guard.

The late John Bright went as for a brother when he spoke before Parliament of the death of Cobden.

In Richmond, Ind., Secretary of State Root stated emphatically that he has no Presidential aspirations.

Allan A. Ryan, son of Thomas F. Ryan, will, it is said, build a summer home at Suffern, N. Y., to cost \$1,000,000.

Thomas T. Crittenden is the oldest living ex-Governor of Missouri. The State has had thirty-one Governors, of whom five survive.

General Botha, the first Prime Minister of the Transvaal, is forty-four years old, and speaks Dutch and English with equal fluency.

Dr. Wilfrid T. Grenfell, of the Labrador Deep Sea Mission, has been engaged a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Ferdinand Bonn, the eccentric Berlin actor manager, accuses the author of Sherlock Holmes of plagiarism from Poe, Gaborian and many others.

Sir Langdon Bonython is one of Australia's journalistic knights. From the position of reporter he worked his way up to the editorship.

Frank B. Kellogg, the special attorney for the Government in the Standard Oil prosecution, began life as a farmer's boy in New York State.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary, the "dean of the world's royalties," celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday at his summer home at Ischl.

Sir W. S. Gilbert, a London Magistrate, said the other day to a little boy as he entered the witness box: "Do you know what will happen to you if you tell lies?" "Yes, sir," replied the boy. "Then you know more than I do," remarked the Magistrate.

UNMARRIED WOMEN AND VISITING CARDS.

Much doubt seems to exist on the correctness, or the reverse, of young unmarried women having visiting cards of their own. A girl never has a card of her own in the best society.

To do so argues one of three things, either that she has become an old maid, or is in a business or profession, or has adopted a quite undue independence of character. To define the age when a single woman may have her own card is a matter of some difficulty. One girl becomes a mature woman at thirty, while another remains a mere bantling oven after she has reached that milestone. Character has much to say on the subject, and a great deal also depends upon circumstances. Nowadays, even girls in a high position strike out in a line for themselves. They write, paint, go in for nursing, or study music almost as a profession. In such cases as these, a girl would have many friends apart from her parents' circle, and might have a card of her own while still in the later twenties, says Woman's Life. But, as a general rule, this flag of freedom should never be waved before a single woman has reached the age of thirty-five or forty, especially if she has a mother alive on whose card her name could appear.

It is estimated that all the inhabitants of the world could stand comfortably in the space of 30 square miles.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Berlin reformers now have a "race suicide" agitation.

Japan has submerged a part of the Island of Formosa.

The cost of Illinois public schools is more than \$25,000,000 per year.

The Peace Conference at The Hague promises to be barren of material results.

Great Britain agrees with the rest of Europe in regarding the peace conference as a fiasco.

The latest and most exciting form of sport in France is the chasing of airships by automobiles.

Frank B. Kellogg and his associates assert that their case against Standard Oil is complete.

Argentina, it appears, has 245,000,000 acres of land that it will give to those who will occupy it.

Many of the German troops engaged in army maneuvers were overcome with fatigue and heat.

Representative Seno E. Payne, of New York, wishes the United States were well rid of the Philippines.

General William Booth, Salvation Army founder, in an interview at Boston talked of the organization's worldwide work.

Five departments in the South of France are suffering from floods, and the damage in Herault alone is estimated at \$4,000,000.

More than 500,000 Jews, according to figures compiled at St. Petersburg, have emigrated from Russia to the United States since 1899.

Publishers in discussing the war on the paper manufacturers for the advance in news paper asked the removal of the tariff on wood pulp.

A resolution was offered at the session of the American Bankers' Association, proposing that each denomination of bank notes be made of a distinguishing color.

HIS SECRET.

The Man in the Iron Mask explained. "I was in an auto smashup, and so won't give my name," he said. Then they saw it was nothing out of the usual.—New York Sun.



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You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented.

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