

WILL COMBAT PELLAGRA

Organization Formed to Study Its Mysterious Nature and Check Its Spreading Sweep.

Columbia, Special.—The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Pellagra was formally organized Thursday at the conclusion of a two days' conference on pellagra attended by more than three hundred physicians, the first meeting of national scope held in this country for the study of this disease. Dr. J. W. Babcock, superintendent of the South Carolina State hospital for the insane, Columbia, was elected president of the association; Dr. William A. White, superintendent of the United States hospital for the insane, Washington, D. C., vice president, and Dr. George A. Zeller, superintendent of the State hospital for the insane, Peoria, Ill., secretary-treasurer. Later a vice president for each State interested in the movement will be named.

An official pellagra congress, to be held under the auspices of the association, is scheduled for June, 1910, in Peoria, Ill., which city was chosen without a contest.

The association, following the presentation of forty-odd addresses and papers by men prominent in the medical profession, covering a wide range of investigation of pellagra in the United States and foreign countries, unanimously adopted the following resolution, presented by Dr. J. Howell Way of the North Carolina Board of Health:

Dr. Way's Resolution.

"Resolved, That this conference recognizes the widespread existence of pellagra in the United States and urges upon the national government the necessity of bringing its powerful resources to bear upon the vital questions of its cause, prevention and control.

"Resolved, That while sound corn is in no way connected with pellagra, evidences of the relation between the use of spoiled corn and the prevalence of pellagra seem so apparent that we advise continued and systematic study of the subject, and, in the meantime, we commend to corn growers the great importance of fully maturing corn upon the stalk before cutting the same.

"Resolved, That the work of this conference be brought to the attention of the various State and Territorial boards of health and they severally be urged to specially investigate the disease, particularly as regards its prevalence, and that they also see that the proper inspection of corn products sold in the various States be had."

In another resolution adopted, Dr. Babcock was recognized "as the father of the movement for the study and control of pellagra in America." **Disease Attacks All.**

One of the most interesting addresses of the conference was delivered by Dr. Sara A. Castle of Meridian, Miss., who made the somewhat startling statement that of the many cases of pellagra which she has treated since it was first recognized in Meridian, six of the patients were socially prominent in the city, and five of these died. It is not necessarily a disease confined to the poor, according to a prevailing popular impression, declared Dr. Castle. All of her patients were eaters of corn-bread and grits. She stated also that several of her hookworm patients subsequently developed pellagra and died.

Dr. J. M. Buchanan of the State hospital, Meridian, Miss., addressed the conference on the treatment of cases in that institution. A number of other addresses were delivered at the closing sessions.

PEARY ENDORSED BY SCIENTISTS RECEIVES MEDAL.

Washington, Special.—For having reached the North Pole, Commander Robert E. Peary was voted a gold medal by the National Geographic Society.

The board of managers of the Society accepted unanimously the report of its substitute committee of scientists, who had examined the explorer's records and proofs, and found them to be conclusive of his claim that he had reached the Pole.

Report of the Committee.

"The substitute committee, to which was referred the task of examining the records of Commander Peary in evidence of his having reached the North Pole, beg to report they have completed their task. Commander Peary has submitted to this substitute committee his original journal and records of observations, together with all of his instruments and apparatus and certain of the most important of the scientific results of his expedition. These have been carefully examined by your substitute committee and they are unanimously of the opinion that Commander Peary reached the North Pole on April 6, 1909.

They also feel warranted in stating that the organization, planning and management of the expedition

its complete success and its scientific results reflect the greatest credit on the ability of Commander Robert E. Peary and render him worthy of the highest honors that the National Geographic Society can bestow upon him. (Signed) "Henry Gannett, "C. M. Chester, "O. H. Tittman."

Resolutions.

The resolutions adopted by the Society were as follows: "Whereas, Commander Robert E. Peary has reached the North Pole, the goal sought for centuries. "Whereas, this is the greatest geographical achievement that this Society can have opportunity to honor, therefore, "Resolved, that a special medal be awarded to Commander Peary. "Resolved, that the question of whether or not anyone reached the North Pole prior to 1909 be referred to the committee on research with instructions to recommend to the board of managers a substitute committee of experts who shall have authority to send for papers or to make such journeys as may be necessary to inspect records and that this action of the Society be communicated at once to those who may have evidence of importance."

PRESIDENT TAFT HAS GREAT TIME IN CHARLESTON

Charleston, S. C., Special.—Arriving here at dusk Friday evening President Taft had one of the most picturesque receptions of his trip. At the head of a procession of automobiles, and escorted by an imposing array of military organizations he passed through the principal business streets of the city, under arches of electric lights that gave an illumination almost equal to day. The side-walks held a throng that at places overflowed into the streets and the President's progress from the union

station to the home of Mayor Rhett, where he spent the night, was marked by cheers. Mr. Taft is no stranger to Charleston. He has been here five times in recent years and said in Savannah that he "was going home to Charleston." His reception at night was a repetition of the cordial welcomes the President had received elsewhere throughout the South and which have made his stay in this section of the country one of the pleasantest features of the long presidential trip.

RUMOR ABOUT EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT FALSE.

New York, Special.—Another of those apparently absurd rumors that bob up almost every time a prominent man gets out of direct touch with the world, went skipping over the country Friday concerning former President Roosevelt. This will-o'-the-wisp had it that Mr. Roosevelt had been killed in Africa and because of the dangers of African hunting freshly imprinted on the public mind by

Mr. Roosevelt's magazine articles, there was some uneasiness until Douglas Robinson, Mr. Roosevelt's brother-in-law, said emphatically that he took no stock in such reports. Mr. Robinson branded the first vague reports of the day as false and when informed that later rumors had it that he (Mr. Robinson) had been advised by cable of Mr. Roosevelt's death, he authorized another vigorous denial.

FARMERS' JUNKET TO DURHAM TOBACCO FACTORIES.

Raleigh, Special.—The national farmers' congress, now holding an annual meeting here, was piloted to Durham to see the great tobacco factories of the American Tobacco Company and to Greensboro to inspect the cotton mills of the Cones.

More than five hundred delegates, coming from almost every State in the Union, enjoyed the junket, which was made on a special train. The visitors were delighted with the reception given them every-where. Ambassador Bryce and Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, two of the most remarkable men of the age, were in the party and made short talks in both of the towns.

WASHINGTON NOTES

The Clark School for the Deaf at Northampton, Mass., is the largest single beneficiary under the terms of the will of the late Gertrude M. Hubbard, who was killed in an automobile accident here October 15. In leaving \$50,000 to that institution she directs that it be used for the erection of a memorial building to her husband, the late Gardner Greene Hubbard, the founder of the National Geographic Society, in whose honor the present home of the institution was built.

The crowning event of the visit to Washington of the Commercial Commissioners from Japan, headed by Baron Shibusawa, came at the end of the three days' festivities here, when Mr. Matsui, counselor and charge d'affaires of the Japanese Embassy, gave an elaborate dinner in their honor at the Willard Hotel Wednesday night. The dinner was given on the birthday of the Japanese Emperor.

The question of granting naturalization to Turkish subjects is for the determination of competent courts. This is the attitude of the State Department as defined in a statement issued Wednesday and is taken to indicate that the department is not prepared to accept without question the conclusion of the Bureau of Naturalization that Turkish subjects are not entitled to naturalization.

On the ground that they have sent circular matter through the United States mails exploiting the Hamburg State lottery, fraud orders have been issued by the Postoffice Department against Franz Steinbeck and C. Schweedt, both of Hamburg, Germany. Loewenherz & Co., of Hamburg, and Louis Gyraud, of Paris, have also been placed under the ban.

Rich mineral deposits, principally coal, have been discovered by Government agents on large tracts of public land in New Mexico, and the Interior Department has withdrawn from public entry class in that State approximately 162,440 acres pending classification.

A postal deficiency of \$17,479,770, an increase of \$569,491 over last year was announced in the annual report of Merritt O. Chance, auditor of the Postoffice Department, made public Wednesday. The audited revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30 last amounted to \$203,562,383, an increase of 6.31 per cent. over the preceding year. The audited expenditures increased 6.07 per cent., including losses by fire, burglary, etc.

A whirlwind tour of the city, a pilgrimage to Washington's tomb at Mount Vernon, and a visit to the Congressional Library and the Capitol filled the first day at Washington of the honorary commercial commissioners of Japan. The commissioners and their party were especially pleased with the Congressional Library and the Capitol, which were especially illuminated in their honor Monday night. The flag on the Capitol flew at half-mast out of respect to the memory of the late Prince Ito.

People who have recently delighted in the fact that the hook worm disease was prevalent in the South, got a good hard jolt here Wednesday when it was reported that at least one hundred cases exist under the very shadow of the Capitol dome.

The commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet reports by cablegram the following deaths in the fleet en route from Honolulu to Manila, where it arrived Sunday: Roy E. Vermilyea, Henry J. Smith, Otto Doerr.

Imports into the United States from the Philippines during September, 1909, the first full month under the new tariff, amounted to only \$821,036, against \$1,631,976 in September of last year. All the imports last month entered free of duty except \$426 worth. No sugar produced in the Philippines was imported into the United States during the month though in September, 1908, the quantity was 35,168,000 pounds. The August import statement showed 9,856,000 pounds of sugar coming in from the Philippine Islands free of duty under the new tariff, as against 24,040,000 pounds dutiable in August of the preceding year.

To devise some means of defense against aerial incursion, the bureau of ordinance of the War Department, it was learned, is about to begin a series of experiments of shooting at air craft with cannon.

Ormsby McHarg, Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor, retired October 30th from that office to begin the practice of law in New York and Washington.

Peruvian Guano Exhibit at State Fair.

The Peruvian Guano corporation of Charleston had an interesting exhibit in the commercial building, which was the only exhibit of fertilizing material at the fair this year. The object of the exhibit is not only to call the attention of farmers and others not already familiar with it to the value of this wonderful fertilizer, but to correct the false impression that it is a manufactured article. The Peruvian guano concern, according to the company, is as pure as the fish shiplod brought to this country. It is the unsurpassed product of nature, and can not be imitated or approached by chemistry. The company had the guano on exhibit and took pleasure in giving samples in convenient packages to those interested.

A mother is satisfied if her daughter gets a good steady man for a husband, moods the Atchison Globe, but she demands a princess for her son.

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.

Thirty students of the Georgia Military academy are still sick from the eating of boneless ham that contained ptomaine poison.

Two of Wilbur Wright's students at College Park made a fly of 613-1 minutes duration Wednesday, exceeding all amateur records and coming nearly up to their tutor.

Tom L. Johnson for 12 years mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, was defeated in the election Tuesday.

It is said that the cranberry crop of Massachusetts is 32 per cent and that of New Jersey is 80 per cent greater this year than last year, making something of an impetus to the turkey Thanksgiving dinner.

The "loving cup" presented by Mrs. Lindsey Patterson of Winston, N. C., for the best literary work for the past year was won by Mr. Clarence Poe, editor of the Progressive Farmer. It was presented on Thursday by Ambassador Brice who attended the farmers' congress at Raleigh. The book on which Editor Poe won the prize is entitled "A Southerner in Europe."

The Seaboard Air Line Railroad is now restored to the management of its regular officials, all of whom are retained and the policies are to be continued by which the receivership made it a crowning success.

A serious situation exists at Gassaway, W. Va., growing out of an assault by a negro man on a white woman. The supposed guilty party was shot down while running to escape. Two others said to be accomplices are in jail and mobocracy reigns. Two military companies are present but in answer to Gov. Glasscock's direct question the captain said his men had voted to do all they could to save the prisoners except to shoot their fellow citizens.

William Holloway, of Sioux City, Iowa, had lost his sight. His son Tom had been away for some time and on visiting his father recently, the latter buried his face on Tom's shoulder and wept. When he wiped away his tears he could see his son.

The Lakes-to-the-Gulf waterways association mean to send 500 lobbyists to the national capital at the next session of congress to urge action on the subject.

Trespassing on railroad property in violation of law, says the Philadelphia Dispatch, is responsible for 47,416 deaths in the United States within the last 10 years, and along with these were more than \$50,000 persons injured.

Rougie, the French aeronaut, made a flight Tuesday at Antwerp, in which he attained a height of 380 feet.

The great national Farmers' Congress met in Raleigh, N. C., Thursday. Ambassador Brice from the court of St. James was the principal speaker and greatly pleased his audience.

Gov. Ansel of South Carolina, ordered the dispensaries closed Friday and Saturday as a means of preserving the best of behavior while President Taft was the city's guest.

The National Association for the study and prevention of pellagra was formed at Columbia, S. C., on Thursday night at the close of a two days conference for the study of the disease.

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.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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 89 years, less two months.

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

THE LAW'S DELAY OR---



Sparing the Rod. —Cartoon by G. Williams, in the Indianapolis News.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH PRESENT-DAY FOOTBALL GAME?

New Rules Needed to Lessen Chances of Fatal Injuries—Death of Cadet Byrne Leads to Changes at Conference to Be Held—Up to Rules Committee to Save Game or Abolish It—Expressions From College Centers.

DEATH LIST IN THREE GREAT SPORTS.

The following table gives the comparative number of deaths in baseball, football and automobilism since 1905:

Year.	Base-Ball.	Foot-Ball.	Auto.	Tot.
1905.....	11	21	—	32
1906.....	19	16	3	38
1907.....	13	13	7	33
1908.....	42	21	8	71
1909.....	39	11	16	53
Totals.....	115	82	34	227

New York City.—The unfortunate and untimely death of Cadet Byrne has focussed American attention on football as it is played to-day and given to it the worst black eye it has had in many a year. For coupled with the West Point fatality is the case of Midshipman Earl Wilson, the Navy quarterback, who was probably mortally injured in a flying tackle in the Annapolis-Villanova game.

The unfortunate accidents have excited interest all over the country, and the question that is being asked: "Are such accidents avoidable?" is being answered in the negative.

As a result of the death of Cadet Byrne, of West Point, and the dangerous injury to Midshipman Wilson, of Annapolis, in games of football, it is likely some action will be taken by the college football conference association to eliminate certain rough features of the present game.

Four years ago, after the death of Harold Moore, of Union College, who was injured in a game with New York University on Ohio Field, a conference of universities and colleges was called by Chancellor MacCracken, of New York University, which practically revolutionized the game. Mass plays have given way for the greater part to more scientific methods and greater stress has been laid on the corps of cadets at West Point, and experts say, on speed than on weight. It was thought the new rules of open play, the forward pass and the outside kick would minimize the danger of the sport.

It has been said that the greatest of injuries come from the bruising mass plays, but it is pointed out in a very significant manner by those opposed to even the so-called new game, that Villanova has a lighter team than the Navy, and that the weight question, therefore, can hardly enter into the present discussion.

The opinion was general among all the ex-college players seen that the trouble lies not in the differences of weight, not in the differences in methods of training—for it is pointed out that the best conditioned under-graduate bodies in the world are the corps of cadets at West Point, and the brigade of midshipmen at Annapolis—not in inferior football knowledge, not in any of the usually accepted theories, but in the rules themselves.

There never was a harder player, a more difficult man to stop, or one who knew more of the ins and outs of mass playing under the old rules than Robert F. Kernan, of Harvard. In discussing the new game, as opposed to the old, with particular regard as to whether the rules had been really revised, he said:

"They say they've opened the game. Maybe they think they have. But just look carefully at the penalties that surround an incomplete forward pass. On the first and second downs an incomplete forward pass entails the loss of fifteen yards. Well, a team's hardly going to take a chance on that play; then, when it has, it is backed up somewhere near its own goal line or even in its own territory anywhere when it's playing against an opponent of nearly equal strength. It would indeed be too hazardous.

"Again, on the third down, if a team tries to pull off the forward pass and it falls to the ground, the Cornell Scientist Compares Football to Bull-Baiting and Prize Fighting. Ithaca, N. Y.—Burt G. Wilder, the Cornell scientist, attacked football again, advocating its abolition. While he declared that the recent casualty had no particular influence on his mind, he hoped the views of other men might be changed.

He said he would rather encourage bull-baiting and prize fighting than football on the ground that resultant deaths would help the community. He used one of his favorite terms, calling football a relic of barbarism.

Yale Men to Be Carefully Watched For Signs of Exhaustion.

New Haven.—Although no Yale football officials admit need of football reform, two strict innovators will mark Yale's remaining games of the season. No diving tackles will be allowed, and Mack, the trainer, will promptly remove any player who shows signs of exhaustion. It is certain that the Yale faculty will hold a protracted discussion on football, but will not act until they note how many players are injured in the remaining games.

Items of Interest.

Unionists are hopeful of victory in Great Britain.

The United States Pacific fleet arrived at Manila.

Cases of champagne to the number of 150,000 were released from bond at the New York Customs House.

Four British warships have arrived at Phaleron, near the Piræus after the revolt in the Greek navy had ended.

Leading physicians and philanthropic workers decided to meet in New Haven to consider means of preventing infant mortality.

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' Contempt 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."

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