

# TO COUNT BALLOTS

Gov. Vardaman's Adherents Make Move in Mississippi.

## A PECULIAR PROCEEDING

Results in Several Precincts in Adams County Attempted to Be Probed by Police Justice and Lawyers of Natchez.

A peculiar move in the Mississippi primary election for the nomination of democratic candidates for United States senator and state officers was made late Monday afternoon when Hon. Ernest E. Brown, Police Justice Marion Reilly and J. H. Beard, lawyers and followers of Governor Vardaman, attempted to count the ballots cast in the several precincts of Adams county, in Natchez.

They were counting the ballots when the chairman of the Adams county democratic executive committee, and Judge Will C. Martin, county attorney, both of whom had been apprised of the move, appeared before them and protested against their action.

The protesters were reinforced by Circuit Clerk Bowie, who is the registrar of the county. Mr. Brown advanced the claim that the ballots are public property, but was informed that the returns had not been received by the state executive committee, whereupon the trio retired from the office.

A Jackson special says: Chairman B. H. Wells, learning Monday night of the attempt on the part of several supporters of Governor Vardaman to count the Adams county vote, sent the following message to all election managers in Mississippi.

"Williams Headquarters, Jackson, August 5.—Do not let the ballots or original tally sheets go out of the hands of the election officers. We have won this election and do not propose to be counted out.

"B. H. WELLS, Chairman." Hon. John Sharp Williams gave the following to the press before leaving for his home at Yazoo City Monday afternoon: "I am going home for a day at least to rest. I have certainly been elected, why the opposition does not concede I cannot understand. If there be any honest reason for holding back returns I cannot conceive it."

Chairman Wells received a message from J. M. Thomas of Tupelo that he had been requested to send the ballot boxes and tally sheets to the chairman of the state executive committee and declined to comply. Mr. Wells indorsed this position.

## CRIME WAVE IN CHICAGO.

Ons Day's List Was Four Men Killed and One Mortally Wounded. Scattering mysterious assaults in which four men were killed and another fatally wounded aroused the entire Chicago police force to energetic action early Monday. The victims in the affair were:

Fusario Rocco, body found on the doorstep of his home, with two stiletto wounds. Edward Smith, a policeman, was shot and killed by an unknown man while walking a short distance from his house.

John L. Barbour was found dead on the Illinois Central tracks. The head had been cut off by a passing train. It is believed Barbour committed suicide, but there are circumstances that make this doubtful.

John Naughton died in the hospital after being assaulted by three strangers.

William Donovan is dying in the county hospital from a bullet wound in the abdomen. Donovan was found in a basement and said he had been robbed by three men.

## THOUGHT WIFE A BURGLAR.

Atlanta Turkish Bath Proprietor Fired Fatal Shot at Helpmeet.

# NO GREATER ATLANTA.

Plan for Extension of City Limits Postponed to 1908 by Action of Municipal Council.

The extension of the city limits of Atlanta and the purchase of a new pump for the waterworks department came up before the city council Monday afternoon.

The Greater Atlanta scheme was postponed until the year 1908. The purchase of a pump was indefinitely postponed until a new special investigating committee could make a report on the waterworks system.

So, after many months of hard work and much talking about an extension of the city limits, and an equal amount of time and speechmaking wasted about a new pump, both these important measures were pigeon-holed for a while.

The matter of extension came up in a committee of the whole.

Councilman Terrell, who had been an earnest advocate of extension, moved that the matter be postponed until the next council came in. He said that he did this because it was now too late to get a charter amendment passed by the legislature.

Councilman Pomeroy was against a postponement. He said that to take a backstep now might cause the city to be unjustly criticised in the face of the reduced income from the cutting off of the liquor licenses next year.

Councilman Martin coincided with Council Pomeroy.

Alderman Holland got the floor and he said that he was tired of so much "hot air." He called for the previous question, and a vote was taken.

The vote to postpone action until the year 1908 was 13 to 8.

And Greater Atlanta was bidden farewell for a while.

## MARCH OF SOUTH'S PROGRESS.

Set Forth in the Georgia and Alabama Industrial Index.

The Georgia and Alabama Industrial Index says in its regular weekly issue:

"Twenty-one new industrial and manufacturing plants to be established, two new railroads projected, sixty-two buildings of substantial character to be constructed, proposed municipal improvements to cost over \$300,000, and twenty new corporations with total minimum capital stock of \$676,750 are consolidated items of advance reports to The Index, for the past week, that illustrate the steady development and upbuilding in progress in Georgia and Alabama. The figures, though large, are not unusual. The Index reports such figures week after week. They explain why the 37 Georgia counties that so far have sent tax digests to the state comptroller's office show a net gain in property values of \$5,633,677 over last year. They explain, too, why the eyes of the American business world are upon Georgia and Alabama as never before in their history and why more and more capital is being placed with that which demonstrates profitable investment in the two states.

"Coincident with the general upbuilding is an increasing demand for lands of all kinds and a steady upward tendency of prices."

## ASSASSIN AFTER BUSH.

Bullet Grazed Head of Atlanta Man Recently Acquitted in Court.

A mysterious attempt was made at Atlanta Monday night about 11:30 o'clock to assassinate Fred Bush, the man who was charged with sending a dynamite bomb to Miss Katherine McCarthy, and after a trial in court was promptly acquitted.

Bush was sitting on the bed in his room on Ivy street reading a book when suddenly some one from the outside fired a shot through the window, the bullet grazing his head and splintering pieces of glass over him.

## LIQUOR BARRED FROM TRAINS.

First Arrest and Conviction Under Newly Enacted Texas Law.

The first arrest and conviction under the law making it a misdemeanor to drink liquor on a train in Texas was made in Palestine when a white man was fined \$16 for committing the offense.

The man was coming in on a train, and when a short way out of Palestine took a drink out of a bottle he had in his pocket. While he was drinking a state ranger, who happened to be on the same car, arrested him.

## MOVING FOR A DISPENSARY.

Citizens of August, Ga., Scheming to Keep Up Booze Business.

It is generally reported in Augusta, Ga., that secret arrangements are being made to establish a dispensary in North Augusta, just across the river, in South Carolina, from the city of Augusta, which will be "dry" when prohibition goes into effect on Jan. 1.

# WILL BAR NEGROES

Disfranchisement Bill Passed in Georgia Senate.

## ONLY SIX VOTES AGAINST

House is Expected to Concur and Measure Will Later Go to People for Ratification—Summary of Its Provisions.

The Feilder-Williams disfranchisement bill was passed by the Georgia state senate Wednesday morning by a vote of 37 to 6. This being more than a two-thirds vote, required to amend the constitution, the bill will be sent to the house, and when passed by them will be submitted to the people for their ratification.

All of the senators were present when the votes were cast. The six who voted against the measure were Senators Crittenden of the eleventh, Hawes of the thirtieth, Lashley of the fortieth, Mattox of the fourth, Sikes of the tenth and Weaver of the forty-first. All others voted for the bill.

Several amendments were introduced in reference to the property clause by Senator Hardman, to striking out the good character clause, and the educational qualification by Senator Taylor, and to strike out the time limit by Senator Boyd. All these were lost, and on point of order by Senator Feilder the amendment introduced by Senator Dobbs, in reference to white male citizens, was ruled "not germane," and declared out of order by the president Akin, who favors the bill, did not vote.

The measure was passed practically as it came from the senate committee, and none of its important provisions were eliminated by amendments though many were offered. President Akin, who favors the bill, did not vote.

Patterned after the suffrage plank of the Alabama constitution, the bill is designed to disfranchise the venal, ignorant, illiterate and vicious negro, preserving to the white man the right of suffrage, regardless of educational or property qualifications. It conforms to the suffrage plank of the Macon platform, and meets squarely the demands of the people as indicated in the recent gubernatorial campaign.

The passage of the bill indicates the prevailing sentiment of a majority of the present legislature to make good their promises to the people. It presages the ultimate success of practically all of the reform legislation required by the platform and demanded by the people, and shows that the upper house of the general assembly is in thorough sympathy with the present administration.

The bill fixes as a prerequisite to the right to vote certain requirements or qualifications, which it is known every white man in the state can meet, but which few of the negroes will be able to comply with. As its name indicates, it is a disfranchisement measure, and will disfranchise the negroes or a very large per cent of them.

In order to vote a man must own or pay tax on \$500 worth of property, or be able to read and write a paragraph of the constitution of the state or the nation.

If he cannot comply with these provisions — and few negroes can — he is entitled to register and vote if he is descended from any man who fought in any of the wars in which the United States or the Confederate States have participated.

Lastly, he is entitled to register and vote if he has a proper conception of his duty to his state and the nation.

Under the last named provision, every white man in Georgia will register, and once registered he will have a life certificate, and will then have only to pay his taxes to enjoy the right of suffrage.

## AWAITING LEGAL ACTION.

License Revocation Case in Alabama Against Southern in Statu Quo.

Things are in statu quo so far as the situation between Alabama and the Southern railway is concerned.

The railway is doing business in the state without license, and the state is quietly waiting for some officer of the law, as he has a right to do under the act, to effect an arrest.

This may happen at any time, as the violation took place on July 30.

## ALABAMA TO REMAIN WET.

Prohis Seem Satisfied to Rely on Laws Already Enacted.

A Montgomery dispatch says: While the prohibition bill has been taken from an adverse report in the house, it is well understood that it is not to be passed this session. The anti-liquor forces have gotten local option by counties that they think will put the saloons out of business gradually.

# AROUSE LYNCHING SPIRIT.

New Yorkers Horrified at Many Murders of Women and Little Girls. Three Suspects Badly Beaten.

Another murderous assault was added Sunday to the police record of recent crimes against defenseless women and girls in New York. The victim was Miss Ellen Bulger, a woman of middle age, who was attacked in her apartments in the Bronx, cruelly beaten, and left in a helpless state. The woman was removed to a hospital, where it was found that her skull had apparently been fractured, her face and hands lacerated, and her body otherwise bruised. There was evidence that the woman had made a courageous fight. From what the police were able to learn from her, she was surprised by a smooth-faced stranger, perhaps forty years of age. He was coatless and wore an outing shirt and dark trousers. He escaped.

The dangerous temper of the people, particularly in the foreign quarters, who had been aroused by the reports of attacks upon women and girls was exhibited Sunday night in repeated instances. A cry that a stranger had approached a child with familiarity was enough to start a mob.

Sadie Hamberger, aged eight years, playing in the hallway of her tenement home in East Fifty-ninth street, late in the evening, cried out that a man had seized her. The child's father, seized George Keshner, a Russian bookbinder, by the throat. The excitement attracted 500 men and women, who fought with each other to get a chance at the Russian. Thirty policemen rescued Keshner, bleeding from a score of wounds, when all his clothing but his shoes had been torn from him. The police wrapped the prisoner in a blanket and hurried him away. Sadie's sister corroborated the story of the attack, and the father says that he saw his daughter in the grasp of the Russian.

About the same time Hyle Saloda, nearly lost his scalp in Thirty-fourth street. He was accused of having offered pennies to a girl of 12 years. The father wanted to know why, and Saloda showed fight.

He slashed about him with a penknife, and then knocked down a policeman. A crowd of perhaps a thousand persons attempted to reach Saloda, but police reserves beat them back and took Saloda to the station.

Louis Concolia was the victim of circumstances. A man and wife quarreled in One Hundred and Seventh street, and their youthful daughter went out to the sidewalk and wept. A passing boy slapped her, and ran away. The girl's cries and the running boy aroused the neighbors, who chased the lad. The boy escaped and Concolia, who had outfought other pursuers, was mistaken by the mob for the girl's assailant.

Overtaken at last Concolia was set upon and knocked down and kicked until he was nearly dead. The police rescued him after he was dangerously injured.

This wave of crimes against women and children has reached a stage where severe measures are called for. Acting Police Commissioner O'Keefe late Sunday issued orders directing that every plain clothes officer on the force lay aside all other work and devote himself entirely to an attempt to bring to justice the perpetrators.

## HORROR ON FRENCH RAILWAY.

Train Plunges Into River and Forty Passengers Are Drowned.

Forty passengers in a third class railroad car and the engineer of the train were drowned Sunday afternoon in a railroad accident, near Angiers, France.

The locomotive jumped the track when entering the bridge over the river Loire. The stone railing gave way and the engine plunged into the river fifty feet below, dragging with it the baggage and third class cars.

## ROADS AGREE TO YIELD.

State of Virginia a Winner, So Far, in Reduced Rate Fight.

Shortly before midnight Saturday night the state officials in conference at the governor's office in Richmond, Va., received a communication from the attorneys of the Virginia railways to the effect that the two cent rate would be in effect on or before October first, with the condition that the matter should be taken to the courts for a final decision as to its legality.

## JOY IN LITTLE MAINE

Over Georgia Prohibition Bill—Temperance Folk Jubilant.

During the second day's session Wednesday of the Maine Temperance Society at Old Orchard, a telegram was received conveying the announcement of the passage by the Georgia legislature of a prohibitory liquor law. A prayer and praise service, which was in progress at the time, was changed into meeting of general congratulations.

# TRUST IS BRANDED

Standard Folk Worse Than Counterfeiters Says Landis.

## PLACES \$29,240,000 FINE

In Notorious Rebate Case, Rockefeller's Corporation is Given Maximum Penalty—Immense Crowd Cheers the Verdict.

Judge Kennesaw M. Landis, in the United States district court at Chicago fined the Standard Oil company of Indiana \$29,240,000 for violations of the law against accepting rebates from railroads. The fine is the largest ever assessed against any individual or any corporation in the history of American criminal jurisprudence, and is slightly more than 131 times as great as the amount received by the company through its rebating operations. The case will be carried to the higher courts by the defendant company.

The penalty imposed upon the company is the maximum permitted under the law, and it was announced at the end of a long opinion in which the methods and practices of the Standard Oil company were mercilessly scored. The judge, in fact, declared, in his opinion, that the officials of the Standard Oil company who were responsible for the practices of which the corporation was found guilty, were no better than counterfeiters and thieves, his exact language being:

"We may as well look at this situation squarely. The men who thus deliberately violate this law, wound society more deeply than does he who counterfeits the coin or steals letters from the mail."

Judge Landis commenced reading his decision at 10 o'clock and occupied about one hour in its delivery. He reviewed the facts in the case, took up the arguments of attorneys for the defense, and answered them and then passed judgment on the company, which he declared violated the law for the sole purpose of swelling its dividends.

The court held that the roads have no more right to make a secret rate for a shipper than a board of assessors would have to make a secret assessment of any particular piece of property.

The court expressed regret that the law failed to provide more serious punishment than a fine, but insisted that the penalty should be sufficiently large to act as a deterrent and not of such a size as to encourage the defender to persist in lawlessness.

At the conclusion of his opinion and after announcing the amount of the fine, Judge Landis directed that a special grand jury be called for the purpose of inquiry into the facts in the Chicago and Alton Railroad company, it having been proved in the case just closed that the oil company accepted rebates from that corporation. This jury is summoned for August 14.

This decision of Judge Landis aroused almost as much public interest as did the presence of John D. Rockefeller and the other officials of the Standard Oil company in the courtroom on July 6. The crush was so great that a large force of deputy marshals had much difficulty in controlling the crowd that was anxious to force its way into the courtroom.

The case will be appealed and it is expected that it will be heard during the January term of the United States court of appeals.

Under the seven indictments still pending against the Standard Oil company an additional fine amounting to \$38,440,000 may be levied against the company if it is found guilty on trial. There are in these seven indictments a total of 4,422 counts, and the maximum fine in each suit would be \$20,000.

## WILL BE GRAND BLOWOUT.

U. S. Grant the Third to Wed Daughter of Secretary Root.

The announcement of the engagement of Miss Edith Root, daughter of Secretary Root, to U. S. Grant III, thrills Washington with the expectancy of a grand wedding in the fall. However, no plans for the event have been allowed to leak out as yet.

Miss Root is a girl of high intellectual attainments, and has never cared a great deal for society.

## ALABAMA PROHIS HOPEFUL.

Encouraged by Georgia's Action They Will Push Their Bill.

A Montgomery dispatch says: Representative Henley, author of the Alabama prohibition bill, encouraged by the Georgia outcome, says that he will make a fight for the measure. It has been advised by the temperance committee, but he will try to get it

# NEW YORKERS IN TERROR.

City Shocked Over Mysterious Murder of Two Women and Little Girl. All Were Strangled to Death.

The "Graveyard," as the foreign populated neighborhood on First avenue between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, is known in New York, gave up Thursday a fresh crime, rivaling the notorious and mysterious butcheries of last week. The latest discovered victim, Katie Pritchler, eight-year-old girl, and, like the two young women, she had been shockingly mistreated before death and badly mutilated when life was extinct.

The three murders are strikingly similar. Thursday night a week ago, a woman was strangled in a boarding house; the next morning the body of another unidentified woman who had been choked to death, was found in an araway. Katie Pritchler, daughter of a restaurant waiter, was killed that night. A ribbon placed about the throat and drawn so tightly that it cut the flesh, shows how she died.

The girl left home at 340 East Thirteenth street Thursday night to play in the street. When she failed to return the father notified the police and a general alarm was sent out. The body was discovered just a week later within a block of her home and scarcely a hundred yards from the location of a placard placed by her father calling attention to the fact that the child was lost. How the body could have remained undiscovered for a week is not explained.

The girl's body was stumbled upon by a woman who visited the basement of the house at 203 First avenue. It lay upon a berry crate, with seemingly no effort at concealment.

If the brutalities of the murders can be qualified, that of the Pritchler girl ranks first. She was assaulted, murdered and her lifeless form was horribly mutilated.

## ANARCHY REIGNS IN LODZ.

Russian Poland City Again Scene of Bloodshed and Disorder.

Lodz, Russian Poland, is again the scene of a strike movement, accompanied by violence, disorder and death. The troops encountered the strikers in the center of the town Thursday night and thirty men were killed or wounded. Business is at a standstill.

The strike would appear to be the beginning of a big labor war, and the workmen's unions are prepared for a long struggle. The immediate cause of Thursday's outbreak was the course pursued by the police during the last eight days in making a large number of arrests in attempts to break up the unions. The principal socialist leaders have been thrown into jail.

A general strike has been declared, and the social democrats and the Polish socialists have called out 32,000 men.

## CAUCUS NAMES JOHNSTON.

Alabama Legislature Will Elect Him Successor to Pettus.

For the second time during the 1907 session the Alabama legislature nominated for election to the United States senate, Thursday, a man to succeed a dead senator, that honor falling to Joseph F. Johnston, who will follow for the long and short terms of Senator Pettus, covering the time to 1915. Though the nomination was by democratic caucus it amounts to election, as there are only two other than democrats in the entire assembly.

Governor Johnston made a speech, in which he pointed out that he is in line with Governor Glenn of North Carolina and Governor Comer of Alabama, in the belief that the states should control without regard to the federal courts.

## THAW HAS NEW LAWYER.

Former Tennessean Will Defend Him on Next Trial.

Martin W. Littleton, former president of the borough of Brooklyn, a lawyer and an orator of wide reputation, and a native of Tennessee, will be chief counsel for Harry K. Thaw when he again faces a jury to answer to the charge of killing Stanford White. Thaw announced the selection of Mr. Littleton Thursday, after a conference with his mother and his wife. It is said that Mr. Littleton's fee will be \$25,000.

## GOVERNOR COMER SIGNS BILLS

One Appropriates \$50,000 for Fight Against the Railroads.

Governor Comer of Alabama has signed the following bills: To allow the Alabama Polytechnic institute to use \$30,000 of the building fund as an investment; to appropriate \$50,000 to defray the expenses incident to the fight being made on rate and regulation laws by the railroads.