

GRANDSON'S VICTIMS
NUMBER FOURTEEN DEAD

Hundreds Injured in Strenuous Play.

BIG TEAMS FURNISH QUOTA

Vulnerable Spots in Player's Anatomy Left Exposed by His Armor—Casualty List.

Since the first football team lined up this year, about September 10, fourteen men have been killed and hundreds injured more or less seriously.

The vast majority of the dead and injured were members of minor teams who because of their untried condition were more susceptible to injury than the men of the big universities.

But members of the big teams were not exempt. There were no deaths among the players of the great varieties, but men of Yale, Harvard, Cornell, Columbia, Princeton, Annapolis and West Point suffered broken bones, and Midshipman Alken, of Annapolis, came so near death that an operation on his skull was all that saved him.

Vulnerable Spots Left Exposed.

The armor plate that the trainers put on their players protects them to a certain extent, but no padding can protect a man's arm or neck in mass plays. Bones crack, tendons stretch and sometimes vertebrae break and all is over.

It is in the mass plays that the bones are broken and the fatal injuries occur. Ankles are sprained and noses broken in the open field work now and then, for a vicious tackler has the best opportunity for his dirty work when the runner is alone.

There are in this country about 10,000 football teams, including colleges, schools, athletic clubs and minor organizations. A conservative estimate places the members of each team at twenty-five. The result of 250,000 boys playing a rough game every day for eighty days must be necessarily be accidents and deaths, but the record this year surpasses those of previous years by many injuries.

The List of the Dead.

Following is a list of dead:

September 25—Sloux Falls, S. D., Harry Jordan, Sloux Falls; internal injuries.

October 12—Chicago, M. H. Fletscher; depressed skull.

October 18—Hartford, Conn., C. R. Gager; broken spine.

October 18—Sharon, Pa., W. Martin, Sharon; concussion of the brain.

October 25—Stanton, Ill., E. Schmidt; internally injured.

October 25—Jamestown, N. Y., G. McCullurg, Jamestown High School; broken neck.

November 1—Knoxville, Tenn., W. Cole, Tennessee Deaf and Dumb College; fractured skull.

November 1—Bayonne, N. J., Harry Devine; injured arm; blood poisoning.

November 4—Chicago, Fred Carlton; grand stand collapsed; died three days later.

November 5—Bayonne, N. J., W. A. Albrecht; broken spine; died three days later.

November 9—Newark, N. J., Rudolph Klett; internally injured.

November 22—Lyons Farms, N. J., R. McKinney; concussion of the brain.

November 28—Marshall, Mo., Bunce Quarles, of Booneville, a Kemper College student; injured two weeks before; neck dislocated.

November 28—Charles Carr, colored, of Westchester (Pa.) team; neck broken.

Seriously Injured in Play.

Among the hundreds of injured all over the country were the following serious cases:

October 3—Des Moines, Iowa, Glenn Hunter; probably fatally.

October 4—Martinsburg, W. Va., Benjamin Thompson; probably fatally.

October 12—New Haven, Conn., J. Howard; broken leg.

October 14—Philadelphia, J. Hedges, U. of P.; broken arm.

October 18—Danville, Ky., H. Cheek; ankle broken; Hughley, collarbone broken; Tarkington, broken hand.

October 18—Hyattsville, Md., A. B. Dunbar; broken leg.

October 18—Brooklyn, Clements, U. S. S. Kearns; broken leg.

October 18—Brooklyn, Smith, U. S. S. Kearns; broken collarbone.

October 18—Easton, Pa., Waters, Manhattan College; broken collarbone.

October 18—Annapolis, Md., A. Farabaugh, Lehigh; broken kneecap.

October 18—Philadelphia, Hawley Pierce, Athletics; concussion of the brain.

October 18—Chicago, Weeks, University of Michigan; blood poisoning.

October 25—Princeton, N. J., Kafer, Princeton; broken collarbone.

October 25—East Orange, N. J., G. C. Bird, Jr.; fractured skull.

October 29—Philadelphia, Sloane, University of Pennsylvania; broken nose.

October 30—Cambridge, Mass., Frye, Harvard; broken leg.

October 30—Pana, Ill., Arthur Hain; spine injured; violently insane.

November 3—David Gibbs; stabbed; may die.

November 5—Ithaca, N. Y., J. Beacham, Cornell; broken wrist and dislocated elbow.

November 6—Princeton, N. J., O'Brien, Princeton; broken wrist.

November 8—Fordham, N. Y., McLane, Fordham; concussion of the brain.

November 10—Lancaster, Pa., L. Strohm, F. and M.; concussion of the brain.

WHAT THEY THOUGHT OF
ARMY AND NAVY GAME

Secretary Moody Says There Was No Disgrace in Defeat—West Point's Brilliant Work.

Postmaster General Payne.

It was a splendid contest throughout, and both sides deserve great credit. Of course, as I was on the Army side, I wanted to see them win, but the Navy boys deserve lots of commendation for their brave fight. The Army boys were superior in their playing, but the middies surprised us all by the great fight they made, as no one thought they were so strong. Both teams did well and this was conducive to giving every one a chance to cheer and thoroughly enjoy an interesting game.

Admiral Sands.

I was just a little disappointed, although I cannot say that I did not expect West Point to win. The Annapolis boys certainly made an excellent showing, and we must all feel very proud of them. They were not as heavy as the Army boys, and did not have a Daly, and, I suppose, this must account for our defeat. But still the Navy iads fought well to the end, and that is all we can ask.

Commander Wainwright.

I am afraid the Army boys were a little too heavy for our team. It was an interesting game and a good one, and both sides put up a splendid exhibition, although we lost. The West Point cadets played the better game and so they won, and we only hope the next time we meet things will be different.

Adjutant General Corbin.

The Navy boys certainly sprang a great surprise on the Army by the excellent exhibition they gave, and they deserve lots of praise for the stamina exhibited by them all the way through. Of course, I wanted to see the Army win, and so I am delighted with the outcome, but we must not neglect our praises for the defeated, who stood their ground well and played hard until the game was over. I thoroughly enjoyed the game, which was the fourth successive contest I have witnessed here.

Admiral C. E. Clarke.

The defeat of Annapolis was not a surprise to me in the final result, and I expect it will go that way as long as Daly plays on the West Point team, for he certainly is a great factor in the games. The Navy boys put up a good game against the odds of Daly and a heavier team and deserve great credit.

for their brave fight. I enjoyed the game very much and was interested from the first kick until the final whistle blew.

Captain Folger.

It was a very exciting contest all the way through, and I enjoyed every play of both sides. The West Point boys carried the ball in great style and deserve credit for their success, but I cannot overlook our Navy lads, who never said die, and kept at it until the end.

From Secretary W. H. Moody.

It seems that defeat had to be our lot in the game, but there was no disgrace in such a defeat. The Navy boys played with great dash and spirit all the way through and only knew defeat when the game was over. West Point deserves all credit for their brilliant work, but we hope to see the colors of Annapolis on top next time. It was a very interesting game and enjoyable from start to finish.

Assistant Secretary of War Sanger.

I certainly feel delighted with the victory of the Army over the Navy, and, although I do not understand the game in all its details, I was interested from start to finish and enjoyed it all. The Army boys played well and fought their way all the time, but the Navy boys also deserve credit for contesting every inch of ground and fighting hard until the end. Both teams showed excellent spirit and both should be praised for their manly exhibition.

General Chaffee.

Well, the middies were certainly a game lot of fighters. This kind of work makes the brave soldier and sailor of after life. Yes, it was a magnificent game and it was my first opportunity to attend, and I shall remember it as a most enjoyable contest. West Point, of course, was my favorite, and I was delighted to see them win, but from accounts I had heard, Annapolis deserves great credit for his fine exhibition.

Superintendent Mills, of West Point.

My boys make every one of us feel proud of them and they certainly played a great game of football. Everyone deserves great credit for the victory, and we cannot forget the Annapolis boys, who fought us every inch of the way. Victor and vanquished alike showed excellent courage and spirit, and this, after all, is the best result of a contest of this character.

CRACK BOWLERS FAIL
TO BREAK RECORDS

Railway Relief and Plate Printers' League Games.

The "Philadelphias" won two games Saturday night on the Golden Eagle alleys, from Chicago, on fair margins.

It was one of a set of games in the Plate Printers' Bowling League, and proved interesting to a large crowd of rooters. Lord broke the league's record of 209 for single game by bowling a 242 string. His average was the best, with 194. Crapado and Hess were tied with 164 average. Lord picked the 3-10 spare.

Table with 4 columns: Name, 1, 2, 3, Totals. Lists scores for Philadelphia, Chicago, and other teams.

Railway Relief League.

The "Clerks" team of the Railway Relief League took three straight games from the "Mechanicals" Saturday night. The totals showed steadiness and individual improvement.

Ham was high average man, with 167 and Brown was next, with 157, and Lee 153, and his scoring was the most consistent of the set.

Table with 4 columns: Name, 1, 2, 3, Totals. Lists scores for Mechanical, Officers, and other teams.

Picked Teams.

The teams picked by Garrett A. Green especially to break the local team record of 1,047, bowled three games on the Palace alleys Saturday night, but failed to do even as well as the old figure. The best was 777, bowled by Green's team.

Table with 4 columns: Name, 1, 2, 3, Totals. Lists scores for Pearson, Krause, Bunn, and other teams.

BASEBALL SALARIES WERE
NOT SO HIGH IN 1884

Check Book of Detroit Club Shows Top Wages to Have Bordered on \$1,400.

The discovery of a few stubs from the check book of Manager Jack Chapman, of Detroit, 1884, make an interesting comparison with the salaries of baseball players today who are being offered the salaries of bank presidents, college professors, and prominent divines.

When Detroit was admitted to the National League in 1881, Pitcher Derby and Catcher Bennett were the only members who received \$1,400 for the season, and Hanlon, \$1,100 was the only other member whose contract called for more than \$1,000.

WRESTLING TOURNEY
OPEN TO AMATEURS

An Event Which Will Give Local Men a Chance to Try Their Skill on the Mat.

The wrestling tournament, open to all amateurs, to be held under the direction of Carroll Institute on December 6, promises to be the most interesting affair of the sort ever given here, and Prof. Joyce deserves credit for arranging it. The bouts will be at catch-as-catch-can, with the strangle-hold barred.

The events will be at all weights, from the feather up, as follows: 115 pounds to 127, 130 to 137, 140 to 147, 150 to 157, and 160 to 167.

Every bout will be wrestled on its merits, and gold medals will be given to winners, and there will also be prizes to the losers making best showing on points.

Entries close on tonight with Prof. Joyce at the Institute, and entrants must report on December 5 to wrestle for a place in the finals.

One special prize will be given for a Grasco-Roman bout at 185 pounds, and Prof. Joyce has a man at that weight who is ready to meet all comers at the style named.

Prof. Joyce has in hand already a dozen entries at various weights and a big list is expected tonight. It is suggested that as the Y. M. C. A. has a number of clever wrestlers this would be a good opportunity to try them out, and their entry is expected.

The entries in hand and their respective weights are: W. B. Mehler, 145; O. Tracy, 148; D. E. Nash, B. Miller, and W. Newell, 145 each; J. S. Adams, 135; H. Dawson, 132; C. J. Slattery, 136; M. Boxwell, 150; J. T. Costello, 152; Charles Lefoe, 130, and C. Hughes, 135.

CAPTAIN O. M. CARTER
FIGHTS FOR RICHES

TO BE RELEASED NEXT YEAR
Should He Win Suit He Will Have \$800,000.

Case Against Former Army Officer Instituted by United States Government.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Dec. 1.—Oberlin M. Carter, ex-captain of engineers in the United States regular army, is now serving the last part of his penitentiary imprisonment. If his conduct continues good, and it is likely that it will, Carter will be released November 28, 1903, just a year from this time. Should he attempt to escape or violate the prison rules he will lose his "good time" and serve six months longer.

Carter has not made a move to procure his release on legal grounds for several months, since the United States Supreme Court denied the writ of habeas corpus, wherein Carter's attorneys raised the question of the constitutionality of the entire court-martial proceedings in his case. This does not mean that Carter is not giving attention to other legal matters.

Interest in Civil Suit.

At the present time he is deeply interested in a civil suit instituted by the Government in the United States circuit court at Chicago. This is a suit growing out of attachments run in on property held by Carter and some in the names of relatives.

An agreement has been reached whereby the title to all Carter's real estate in New Jersey and his stocks and bonds is involved. If the Government wins the suit it will recover a large amount of the money alleged to have been stolen by Carter, and if Carter wins he will have a clear and undisputed title to property in his name and some to the name of his brother and uncle. It is said that the real estate, stocks, and bonds involved in this suit amount in value to \$725,000.

Carter will be represented by able attorneys and his uncle, L. D. Carter, and brother, Stanton Carter, at the trial. An effort was made to have Carter released from the penitentiary with permission to go to Chicago to attend the trial, but it was not allowed. It was held that this was a civil suit and the presence of the defendant is not necessary except in a criminal trial. The trial is expected to take place in December.

It is hard to tell just what Carter is worth. He has stock in valuable mining property which is likely to advance in price. It is estimated that Carter will be worth \$800,000 if he wins his suit with the Government.

Cannot See Strangers.

Carter is not permitted to see reporters or strangers. He is allowed to talk with his relatives and attorneys, but only in the presence of a prison official. It is not known what he will do when he is released from the penitentiary. He is well informed on mining property, and when talking to relatives discusses the development of his mines and their future value. It is the general opinion that he will devote most of his time to looking after mining property when he is released.

When Carter first came to the penitentiary he declared that he would go to Savannah immediately after his release and demand a trial in the civil courts so that he could prove his innocence and show up his enemies. He said that it would be the object of his life to get a vindication and show that he was innocent of any wrongdoing. In the early stages of his imprisonment he declared himself a martyr, and compared his case as one similar to that of Dreyfus, the French army captain, who suffered imprisonment so long. Of late neither Carter nor his relatives have been talking much on the martyr line, and they have been working hard to gather testimony to help win the suit pending in the United States circuit court.

Carter still continues as the hospital clerk and landscape gardener in the penitentiary yard. He does his work well. He now wears a tatty or first grade prisoner's suit. This is a suit made out of pale blue cloth, and the only thing denoting that it is a prisoner's suit is the numbers on the back of the coat and above the knees of the pantaloons in front. He talks little to other prisoners, and tries to hold himself aloof as much as possible.

OSTEOPATHY.

DR. GEO. D. KIRKPATRICK, Bond Building, 14th and New York Ave. Hours 9 to 5. Phone 1563 F.

USE COCAINE TO SPUR
THEM ON IN THEIR WORK

Southern Laborers Take Drug Incessantly.

SUBSTITUTE FOR WHISKY

Habit Began Among Negro Roustabouts of New Orleans to Lighten Labors.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1.—It has been learned that cocaine as well as whisky was peddled by the whisky pirate ship Hazel, whose skipper, Captain Hull, was recently arrested on the Mississippi River, charged with shooting the sheriff and other citizens of Chicot county, Ark. In his defense, Hull explains that he did not introduce cocaine among the negroes of the Yazoo Delta, but merely did what a great many planters are doing—supplying the demand for it.

The cocaine habit began among the negro roustabouts of New Orleans, who found that the drug enabled them to perform more easily the extraordinarily severe work of loading and unloading steamboats, at which, perhaps for seventy hours at a stretch, they have to work, without sleep or rest, in rain, in cold and in heat. The pay is high, \$150 a month, but the work is impossible without a stimulant.

Acts Against Fatigue.

Whisky, while protecting the negro against the rain and cold, did not give him the endurance against fatigue that was needed. Cocaine proved to be the very stimulant required.

Under its influence the strength and vigor of the laborer is temporarily increased, and he becomes impervious to the extremes of heat and cold. But cocaine is filling the insane asylums with wrecks.

From the roustabout to the cocaine habit spread to the levee camps along the Mississippi, where the work is hard, and the conditions of life and work unfavorable. Finally it reached the plantation hand and here it got the same foothold.

While the work on the cotton plantation is not so hard as levee building or loading steamboats, still at the cotton picking season it calls for extraordinarily long hours. As there is never enough labor to pick all the cotton it is to the interest of the planters to have the negroes work as much extra time as possible.

The planters therefore hold out every encouragement to the negro hands to put in a big day's work. The negroes found that the drug enabled them to work longer and make more money, and so they took to it.

Grown Steadily.

Its use has grown steadily. On many of the Yazoo plantations this year the negroes refused to work unless they could be assured that there was some place in the neighborhood where they could get cocaine, and one big planter is reported to keep the drug in stock among the plantation supplies and to issue regular rations of cocaine just as he was accustomed to in the past to issue rations of whisky.

Cocaine has not been in use on the river plantations long enough to do the harm it has done in New Orleans, but the problem is looming up as an important one. In the meanwhile the efforts to prevent the spread of the cocaine habit in New Orleans and other Southern cities have been quite successful. It has been found impossible to cure the cocaine fiends who are fast drifting to the insane asylums, killing themselves, or being killed, but it has been found possible to stop the future sale of cocaine in the drug stores and to keep the younger negroes from taking up the habit.

When Carter first came to the penitentiary he declared that he would go to Savannah immediately after his release and demand a trial in the civil courts so that he could prove his innocence and show up his enemies. He said that it would be the object of his life to get a vindication and show that he was innocent of any wrongdoing. In the early stages of his imprisonment he declared himself a martyr, and compared his case as one similar to that of Dreyfus, the French army captain, who suffered imprisonment so long. Of late neither Carter nor his relatives have been talking much on the martyr line, and they have been working hard to gather testimony to help win the suit pending in the United States circuit court.

Cancerous
Ulcers

At first have nothing about them to indicate their true nature. They look like ordinary sores and are usually treated as such, some simple salve, wash or powder being used in the hope of drying them up and stopping the discharge; but while the place may temporarily scab over, it again inflames and festers, becoming as bad or worse than ever. After awhile the deadly poison begins to eat into the surrounding flesh and the sore spreads with frightful rapidity. Then the sharp shooting pains, which distinguish the cancerous from the common ulcer, are felt, and the unfortunate patient is brought face to face with the most dreaded of all maladies, a cancerous ulcer.

Whenever an ulcer of any kind is slow in healing it should be closely watched, particularly if there is an inherited predisposition to cancer. Often times a malignant, stubborn ulcer starts from a boil, wart, mole, bruise, blister or pimple, for when the blood is tainted and the germs and seeds of cancer are implanted in the system, you cannot tell when nor where the deadly poison is going to break out.

S. S. S. cures these cancerous ulcers and chronic sores, by driving out of the system all the morbid and unhealthy matter that keeps the ulcer irritated and discharging—purifies and strengthens the blood, enabling it to throw off the germs and poisons, thus checking the formation of cancer cells, and when all impurities have been removed from the blood the ulcer heals naturally and permanently.

S. S. S. is a purely vegetable remedy, a perfect blood purifier and tonic. Write for our free book on Cancer. The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

heals naturally and permanently. S. S. S. is a purely vegetable remedy, a perfect blood purifier and tonic. Write for our free book on Cancer. The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. DENTAL ASSOCIATION. Remember the location. Cor. 7th and D Streets N.W. Over the Hat Store, opposite the Hub.

SANITARY CONFERENCE
WILL BEGIN TOMORROW

Representatives of American Republics Coming.

SESSIONS AT NEW WILLARD

Discussions Will Be of Matters Pertaining to General Health Conditions and Quarantine.

The International Sanitary Conference will open its convention at the New Willard tomorrow morning. Surgeon General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service, will preside. The conference will be held in pursuance of a resolution adopted at the International Congress of American Republics a year ago in the City of Mexico. There will be present representatives from nearly all of the South and Central American countries.

Matters pertaining to general health conditions and quarantine regulations will be discussed. Senator Don Manuel de Azpiroz, the Mexican ambassador, and Senator Don Gonzalo de Quesada, the Cuban minister, are the members of the committee of the governing board in charge of the conference.

The conference will be in session for four days. It is not expected much business will be transacted until the second day. Upon calling the convention to order Surgeon General Wyman will introduce Secretary Shaw, who will deliver a brief address. He will be followed by Dr. David J. Hill, the First Assistant Secretary of State. An adjournment will then be taken and the delegates will go to the Capitol and attend the sessions of both the Senate and the House.

Tuesday afternoon a permanent organization will be effected. There will be an election of officers and miscellaneous business will be considered.

Topics for Discussion.

On the succeeding days the general program and the topics discussed will be as follows: Reports from the delegates of each republic, containing a summary of the sanitary and quarantine laws and organizations of the republic; descriptive account of the quarantine stations and their management; prevailing diseases, past and present, with special mention of yellow fever, malaria, plague, cholera, smallpox, typhus, typhoid, and tuberculosis; special dangers to which each republic is subjected from neighboring republics, and special sanitary work now in progress and proposed.

Discussion of quarantine will be on the following topics: "International Notification of Epidemic Diseases," "Principles of Quarantine with Reference to Special Diseases," "Principles of Inspection," "Quarantine Stations and Appliances," and "Disinfection."

Sanitation of seaports will be discussed along the following lines: Sanitary improvement of harbors, sewerage, soil drainage, paving, elimination of infection from buildings, sanitation of dwellings, light, air.

Scientific investigation of communicable diseases and their carriers are the result of years of experience, in which their success has been thoroughly demonstrated. The course is divided into five parts—free work (without apparatus); chest weights, dumb-bells, wands, and Indian clubs. Each individual movement is illustrated by a full page halftone of a photograph, especially posed for this work, with the directions on the opposite page in large, readable type, explaining in the aggregate nearly 300 pages of the instruction, rendering it the largest and most complete work of its kind ever published.

For sale by all new bookstores and A. G. SPALDING & BROS., New York, Chicago, Denver, Baltimore, Buffalo.

Send for a copy of Spalding's Athletic Goods Catalogue—free by mail.

10 MINUTES' EXERCISE
For Busy Men.

Spalding's Athletic Library No. 161. 10 CENTS. A Complete Course of Physical Education. By Luther Gulick, M. D.



Dr. Gulick has made a life study of physical education and these exercises are the result of years of experience, in which their success has been thoroughly demonstrated. The course is divided into five parts—free work (without apparatus); chest weights, dumb-bells, wands, and Indian clubs. Each individual movement is illustrated by a full page halftone of a photograph, especially posed for this work, with the directions on the opposite page in large, readable type, explaining in the aggregate nearly 300 pages of the instruction, rendering it the largest and most complete work of its kind ever published.

For sale by all new bookstores and A. G. SPALDING & BROS., New York, Chicago, Denver, Baltimore, Buffalo.

Men's Winter Underwear, 75c

A garment. It's natural wool—made to fit best prove the body. A perfect fit found anywhere under \$1—here, per garment, 75c. More of our popular Hats, soft and stiff, in the new shapes have arrived—\$2 hats for \$1.50. 40 stunning effects in new Neckwear, \$2 and \$3.

Moore & Cullinan, 435 7th St. UNION HAIR TENS AND HARRINGTONS.