

WILSON STILL PLEADING WITH THE BROTHERHOODS

RIVER TRAFFIC WILL ROB STRIKE OF ITS TERRORS IN THIS CITY

Committee Will Take Steps to Secure Packet Service.

MEETING THIS EVENING

Plans Already Made for Through Service to Parkersburg.

With nothing to indicate that the railroad strike order will not go into effect on next Monday morning, the members of the River Traffic committee...

"A complete suspension of freight traffic on the railroads for from ten days to a month, will surely be the result if the strike order becomes effective," said Chairman Smith today.

"Pittsburgh papers today tell of a movement on foot at the water front in that town to give Fairmont a once a week service with a packet operating from Fairmont to Parkersburg and return," continued Mr. Smith.

"With the possibility of a railroad strike in view, rivermen are taking precautions to take care of the shipping by water. Captain Herman Rodgers of the Rodgers Sand company, said yesterday that the company will be able immediately to put its boats into service and take care of the shipments."

15,000 Guardsmen Are Ordered Home

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31. — Orders for the return to their state mobilization camps of 15,000 National Guardsmen now on the Mexican border were issued last night by the War Department.

Secretary Baker announced the order after a conference with President Wilson at the White House.

More Lincoln District Litigation

Marion county's commissioners and the Lincoln district road committee were required to give bond today to appear before the Supreme Court of West Virginia in the Lincoln district injunction proceedings.

NOTICE

Consumers of city water are notified that an impure condition in the water prevails at this time and drinking water for drinking purposes is recommended by the City Health department.

Fairmont Food Reserve is Not Very Extensive

CITY WOULD BE APT TO FEEL A PINCH IF STRIKE LASTED MANY DAYS.

Just where Fairmont will stand in the event that the railroad men on the Monongahela railway and the Baltimore and Ohio railway which enter this city on either side of the river...

Food cannot be got into Fairmont unless it comes on the ten trains run daily on the Baltimore and Ohio and the Monongahela. These ten trains handle food shipments and will be cut off at seven o'clock Monday morning next.

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WESTERN MARYLAND TRAINS DUE MONDAY

First Train to Arrive in Fairmont Will Consist of 50 Cars

It became known here today that unless the trainmen's strike interferes with the plans of President Gray, of the Western Maryland railroad, the first train of that road will arrive in Fairmont Monday morning and thereafter Western Maryland service will be a regular thing in this district.

The initial train will consist of a Western Maryland locomotive and 50 coal cars. The train will go direct to the Helens Run branch of the Western Maryland road and coal from the Ida May and Carolina mines will be taken out for shipment to Tidewater by way of Connelleville and the Western Maryland main line.

At present the mines on Helens run are turning out about 14 car loads of coal each per day. This has been going to market in Baltimore and Ohio equipment. The output will be increased as rapidly as possible until these mines are among the most important producers in the district.

Two Little Kicks But They Came High

It certainly doesn't pay to go see Nick Varbanovuch's hired girl for Nick will not allow it. A young friend of the girl gained entrance through Nick's kitchen a few nights ago and was cooling to the girl of the range, when Nick hearing whispers, went to the kitchen and kicked the man out. It took two kicks to get the young lover clear of the door and two were forthcoming. In Squire M. R. Musgrove's court yesterday Nick said that he only gave the young fellow two little kicks and asked what in the world two big kicks would cost, as the fine and costs assessed him amounted in all to \$13.65. He paid. The fine was \$5.

Sent to Jail on Bad Check Charge

Charley Hawker, charged with passing several bad checks over a period of several months was sent to jail yesterday by Justice of the Peace Musgrove in default of redemption of the paper. Hawker, who was at one time an active and brilliant member of the Marion county bar and who has upon several occasions handled important real estate deals for large corporations is well known as one of the most capable men in the city.

ONLY HEALTHY CHILDREN MAY ATTEND SCHOOL

Unusual Precautions to Be Taken to Prevent Disease Spread.

Poison Farm Produces New Mystery



"POISON FARM" ON HILLSIDE NEAR LITTLE VALLEY OVER WHICH AGENT OF DEATH HOVERS FOR FOURTH TIME IN FOUR YEARS.

ONLY HEALTHY CHILDREN MAY ATTEND SCHOOL

Unusual Precautions to Be Taken to Prevent Disease Spread.

Fearing infantile paralysis and other epidemics among the children of the city the Fairmont City Board of Education and the City Health Board are planning to exclude every child that is troubled with eye, ear, nose and throat affections or other trouble indicating the liability of disease transmission from the public schools at the opening on September 11.

The City Health officials and the Board of Education have been investigating the situation for several days past and it was at first feared that the opening of the school date would have to be postponed. The matter however was discussed at the meeting of the Marion County Medical Society Tuesday evening and a unanimous resolution passed by that body endorsing the present plan of the school and health boards and the details of the manner in which the enforcement of these regulations are to be carried out.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

CRAWFORD TO LEAVE COAL CO. SERVICE

James C. Crawford, who has been the head of the commercial department of the Consolidation Coal company, today announced that he intended to retire from the service at the end of this month. Coming to Montana Mines from Cameron, W. Va., thirty years ago, James C. Crawford has served continuously since, as store manager at Montana for a number of years, from where he went to New England store serving in like capacity for a long period; after which he was promoted to general manager of stores of the old Fairmont coal company, and at one time supervised all of the buying for the different stores of the coal company.

Mr. Crawford has proven himself to be not only a merchant of unusual ability but a business man of marked degree, and has not only made a success of his work with his associates in the coal business, but has made a distinct individual success in his private business affairs. The officials in the Coal company learned of Mr. Crawford's intention to retire with much regret, and many of the older ones will look back a score or more years, when the organization of their now big company was in its infancy and remember "Jim" Crawford as being one of the pioneers and mainstays.

Union Pressure For Congressmen

Jack Neel, secretary of the Monongahela Valley Trades and Labor Council received a telegram from Samuel Gompers this morning calling attention to the emergency labor legislation now before Congress and urging that the Congressman from this district and the Senators from the state be communicated with in opposition to compulsory arbitration in any form.

The Weather

West Virginia—Generally fair and warmer today and Friday.

PRESENT TENANT OF BUFFOM FARM WAS POISONED

As In Previous Cases the Active Agent Was Arsenic.

LITTLE VALLEY, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Baffling mystery again surrounds the notorious poison farm here where Willis Buffom and his two children died from arsenical poisoning three years ago with the result that Cynthia Buffom, wife and mother, is serving a 20-year sentence for murder.

Today Elmer Blotner, a young farmer, shuffles about the hillside "murder farm" like a man with locomotor ataxia, his body stooped and shaking, his nerves shattered from arsenic which Cattaraugus county officials believe was given him with murderous intent.

What unknown power beckons death to this spot and casts a spell of terror over the quiet, hard working farmers who warn the visitor to beware of the springs on the hillside?

The springs, whose waters are as cool and sweet as those of Lebanon, are in danger of being poisoned, the farmers believe, and all shun them as they would pest pools.

Three times in 1913 death stalked onto the "poison farm" and carried away a victim.

The present day mystery, however, is more baffling because Elmer Blotner, the poisoned man, scouted the idea that an attempt was made to murder him. He refuses to believe his illness was caused by arsenic, although Dr. Herbert M. Hill, noted chemist, reports he found the poison in the farmer's hair and fingernails.

Blotner was taken violently ill Memorial day. Dr. Hillsman diagnosed his ailment as arsenical poisoning. The young farmer was taken to Buffalo for treatment. Since his return he has been questioned closely by county officials on the theory an attempt was made on his life.

In Little Valley the Blotner case is discussed in whispers. Everybody has a different theory.

The finger of suspicion has been pointed at three different persons but county officials admit they have not enough evidence to secure an indictment.

Names that figured prominently in the Buffom case are heard on the lips of villagers.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

WILL MAKE ACID FROM SULPHUR BALLS

Local Company to Manufacture Sulphuric Acid From Mine Waste

The Fairmont Chemical company which was recently incorporated with a capital of \$250,000, will, according to G. M. Alexander, one of the directors, issue approximately \$100,000 of the capital stock of which \$25,000 will be used as working capital and \$75,000 invested in the plant to be built near the present plant of the Fairmont Brick company along the Valley river.

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Once these balls are heated by gas they will almost burn of themselves so that the plant will require but little fuel for operation. Absolutely no waste or byproduct is produced at such a plant so that no injurious matter of any kind will drain into the Valley river.

The sulphur balls occur in the coal strata and only in recent years have been used in the manufacture of acid. Formerly sulphuric acid was manufactured from iron pyrites imported from Germany.

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Brakeman Haney Took Fatal Leap

J. L. Haney, aged 22 years, brakeman on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, was struck by a passing train at Farmington last night and killed. Haney was braking on a freight train which had taken sliding at Underwood to permit train No. 12 to pass.

After being prepared at the Jenkins undertaking establishment, the body was sent to Flatwoods above Weston for burial. Haney made his home at Bellview with I. C. Parks and was a good brakeman with a record for carefulness.

NO ARRESTS YET

No arrests have been made in the Lipson Jewelry Store robbery case in which \$500 worth of rings and other small trinkets were taken. The police are active and are working subterfuge giving out nothing for publication until another clue or two are run down.

NEW CLERK

Camden Kellar, of Newark, Ohio, arrived in Fairmont today to take the position at the local United Wollen Mill store, formerly filled by Ed Hardy. Mr. Kellar has had 12 years ex-

HEARINGS ON STRIKE PREVENTION PROGRAM BEGIN IN THE SENATE

Spokesmen For the Brotherhoods State Their Side of the Case First—Seem to Fear Some Sort of Coercion.

PRESIDENT AGAIN VISITS THE CAPITOL

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—While Congress got down to work today on President Wilson's legislative program to prevent a railroad strike the President himself renewed his efforts to get the brotherhood leaders to recall strike order and at the same time took steps to hurry Congress along.

He summoned brotherhood leaders to the White House for two o'clock and made arrangements to go to the capitol to confer with administration leaders there.

The President expects that the action of the railroads in issuing embargo orders against perishable freight, thus affecting foods will have some effect in quickening action by Congress.

The statement of Brotherhood leaders that if the 8 hour law is passed by Saturday the strike order will be rescinded led the President to redouble his efforts to have the measure rushed.

Word was sent to the Inter State Commerce committee of the Senate that the President wanted to confer with the Senators on hastening legislative action. The committee authorized Senators Pomerene of Ohio, and Smith of South Carolina to confer with the President. Senators Pomerene and Smith after talking with the President half an hour returned to the hearing.

"The President wants action that is all we can say," said Senator Pomerene. "I cannot believe that there will be a strike. I cannot believe that any set of men will paralyze the industries of the country."

After the Senator's departure Majority Leader Kitchin, Representative Adamson and Postmaster General Burleson went into conference with the President.

"I have just been keeping in touch with things to see that they keep moving," said President Wilson as he left the conference with the Congressional leaders. The President's face was seamed with a broad smile. Chairman Adamson of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the House said "we will pass the 8 hour bill introduced today in the House tomorrow. It will include the provisions for an investigation of the effect of the eight hour day on the railroads. That we believe will prevent the strike."

Following the conference the President returned to the White House.

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Elisha Lee, chairman of the management committee, headed the delegation of railroad officials which included President Underwood, of the Erie; President Willard, of the Baltimore and Ohio; Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania; Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern, and R. S. Lovett, chairman of board of the Union Pacific.

Representing the men were A. B. Garretson, W. G. Lee, W. S. Stone and W. S. Carter, the four Brotherhood heads.

Officials of the American Federation of Labor headed by President Gompers, Assistant Attorney General Todd and D. E. Clark, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, also were present.

At the outset of the hearing Senator Newlands, chairman of the committee, announced his purpose and said some of the proposed legislation included compulsory arbitration. "It simply provides," he said, "in case of failure of voluntary mediation or arbitration for a government inquiry and the story of the action of all the parties to the controversy until investigation and reports could be made leaving them free thereafter to act as they might be advised."

The Brotherhood representatives were heard first. At the request of Mr. Garretson it was agreed that the Brotherhood leaders should address the committee two hours in opening and an hour in closing.

Between those two periods representatives of the employers and shipper have six hours. He announced that besides heads of the Brotherhoods Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, also would speak.

Mr. Garretson then began with a general review of the conditions which led to the present situation.

It was the belief of labor organizations he said, that differences between employers and employees should not be settled by legislation but rather between themselves. "The success of any labor organization lies to an extent in its militancy," he said. "We are in a grip of a power greater than we are and it is unfortunate that the situation has arisen but I believe if a settlement can be effected by Congress even though we are opposed to legislative settlement we are willing to waive the 'age old' tradition against it. Such a settlement in this controversy will be desirable in the circumstances."

"As an ethical proposition," he said, "there is no more reason why a man should be worked more than eight hours than there is that he should be worked 24. In the application of the principle a difficult situation arises. Today," he said, "thousands of men throughout the country are working from 12 to 16 hours of which there is no complete record. We believe," said Mr. Garretson, "that questions affecting society take precedence over economics. We believe the human element should be considered regardless of its effect on dividends."

To postpone the strike after the men had voted for it, Garretson said would mean disintegration of the Brotherhood and "turning over to the mob of the trains as in 1877 and 1894."

Mr. Garretson added that he wanted to assure the Senators that the Brotherhoods were not opposed to arbitration. "Under ordinary processes of our policy," said Garretson, "we would be out of accord with all of the five propositions made by the President, but in the hope of effecting a settlement we are willing to waive many deeply rooted principles and we are willing to aid in the passage of a law passed on to the public."

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