

NEW YORK HERALD

HERALD SQUARE.

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tated the jury, during the trial in Paris, prevented any chance of an acquittal.

General. John C. Zimmerman, who is opposing Tom Johnson for the democratic nomination for Governor of Ohio, claimed four hundred delegates and said he would win. Tammany leaders in Saratoga, N. Y., again rejected the pleas of friends of Bird S. Coler that he be made the democratic candidate for Mayor of New York.

It was announced by a friend of Charles M. Schwab that the latter could at any time return to the presidency of the Steel Trust, a contract giving him that right.

Local. The Shamrock III, was towed to Erie Basin and dry docked preparatory to her reconstruction to-day.

Senator Platt pledged himself to the re-nomination of Mayor Low, while John C. Sheehan discouraged it.

Preparation was made for bitter contests at the primaries.

At a meeting of the Central Federated Union the name of Samuel J. Parks, connected with the walking delegate, was ignored. He spent a lonely day in the Tombs, and will be sentenced to-day.

Tramps who have been fed daily by wealthy residents of Kingsbridge and Riverdale were desecrated upon by Captain Ward and his detectives and many were sent to the workhouse.

It was voted by the Central Federated Union to aid the marine machinists in seeking higher wages, and a strike of twenty thousand shipyard men may be ordered this week.

Sports. H. G. B. Ellis, of the Oxford-Cambridge golf team, returned a card of 76 at the Garden City links.

New York's American League nine won the first game in Chicago by the score of 5 to 1 and lost the second, 3 to 1.

At Cottle Park the John Daly hurling team defeated the Moughers by two points. Hamburg Belle has been heavily backed to win the Futurity at Sheepshead Bay.

Drowning Accidents. The number of accidents by drowning, large as it has been of late, is in keeping with the opportunities of the season. The statistical quota must be maintained with fatal and unerring precision.

While a very large proportion of deaths from immersion are preventable, it is almost useless to warn the careless and unthinking person of his danger. The playful idiot who rocks the loaded boat is impossible of elimination, save in the exceptional instances when he goes down with the rest, but it becomes the prudent amateur sailor to be always on careful guard against the slightest mishap to his craft.

The trouble is, however, that the individuals "who know it all" are willing to take other lives in their hands are too numerous to mention. It is when it is too late that the victims realize the real extent to which misplaced confidence may jeopardize their lives. Still this must always be the case so long as rowing and sailing are the prevalent summer amusements and fools are in plenty to take command.

The upset boat, however, is always a terror under any circumstances. The fright and shock of the accident are apt to demoralize the steadiest nerve. To the non-swimmer it means the instant loss of all self-possession. He rises to give the death clutch to his companion and all hope is gone for both. The instinct of self-preservation knows no argument. The expert swimmer aware of this must not tempt his fate. Thus many a frantic and sinking person is necessarily lost. It is difficult to see how the result should be otherwise.

Since it is generally supposed that death from drowning is the result of suffocation, it may surprise many to learn that but a small proportion of the victims, not more than twenty-five per cent, die by such means. The rest succumb to shock, mechanical injury, cramp, syncope, apoplexy, cold or concussion at the moment of the plunge. These conditions cause the large majority of all cases of drowning. In the small number in which simple choking occurs there is generally more or less of a struggle before the point of "rising the third time" or oftener, depending upon the strength and desperation of the struggler. During such efforts much water is inhaled directly into the lungs, but more is swallowed, thus indirectly handicapping an already embarrassed respiration. Finally asphyxiation occurs from the circulation of de-carbonized blood in the brain, and if the person is eventually saved by resuscitation he may recall the weird and uncanny visions that are traditionally associated with the preceding delirium.

Complete and absolute immersion always means quick death, even by asphyxia. The usual time required has been generally estimated as two minutes, although many who have seemingly remained much longer under water have been eventually restored. The latter fact is the strongest possible argument for the making of long and persistent resuscitating efforts, and is also the reason for commencing them immediately after the body has been recovered.

As in threatened death from chloroform, the respiration may cease, but the heart may continue to pulsate long afterward. To sustain the flagging heart by artificial respiratory movements is always the main consideration. The stagnant blood in the lungs thus becomes aerated, the pulmonary circulation is established and the invigorated current gives the necessary stimulation to the heart muscle, causing it to contract with proper rhythm and force.

Before commencing the movements of artificial respiration the mouth and nostrils should be freed from water and froth and the body should be rolled face downward, to allow the stomach to empty itself of fluid. All this can be done by any ordinary sensible person who keeps the necessary indications in mind, and he may in an emergency do all that may be necessary and before medical aid can be secured.

The mechanism of artificial respiration consists in expanding the chest by stretching the extended arms over the head and in turn compressing the chest by bringing them slowly downward and folding them

across the breast, thus expelling the contained breath as in the natural respiratory efforts. Of course such movements must be slow, deliberate, persistent and regular, thus imitating the natural breathing process. And even after hours of such work if the patient is able to breathe on his own account the helper can glory in the greatest of all achievements—the saving of a human life.

Lord Salisbury.

In the death of Lord Salisbury the American people have good reason to lament the loss of one to whose sober minded, far seeing statesmanship and patriotism this country is greatly indebted for signal service in critical times.

With another than the then Premier at the head of the British government the memorable Venezuelan blasp that came like a bolt from the blue in December, 1895, with its consequent outburst of bellicose jingoism on both sides of the Atlantic, might have meant war. But Lord Salisbury was calm and firm for peace. He halted the arbitration which happily not only averted the threatened clash but established an international precedent of incalculable value and one that contributed in no small degree to the success of the peace movement that resulted in the creation of The Hague "Supreme Court of the World."

Not less timely or welcome was his course in the beginning of the Spanish war, when, under his lead, England took a stand of friendly neutrality with a promptness and firmness that were full of significance to Continental Powers, and resulted in their following suit.

The statesmanship, patriotism and desire for peace that animated Lord Salisbury in this attitude toward America were also conspicuously displayed to the advantage of his own country and the peace of Europe when he stemmed the tide of Gladstonian sentiment for "isolated action" during the cry of "Armenian atrocities" and held Great Britain in safe concert with the other Powers.

Whether the South African war would have been brought on without Mr. Chamberlain as Colonial Secretary opinion may differ, and speculation is idle. But once on, Lord Salisbury realized, as he publicly declared, that the nation having once put its hand to the plough could not turn back.

The international difficulties and uncertainty with which diplomacy had to deal were hardly less than those that confronted generalship in the field. Everywhere on the Continent sympathy with the Boers was universal and popular sentiment strong against England. It was an occasion that seriously menaced if it did not invite international complications, and hence called for rare diplomatic wisdom and sagacity.

Lord Salisbury proved equal to it. Promptly but quietly, without menace but with firmness, he gave the world to understand that England expected strict neutrality from every government and would countenance no interference. The result is well known. It was the crowning achievement of a statesmanship that aimed to avoid war and maintain peace.

Autophobia.

Every sensible person who dispenses the question of speed limits on public roads must heartily agree with the spirit manifested in a circular issued to the prefects throughout France by M. Combes, the Premier, ordering the annulment of Mayoral ordinances aimed solely at automobiles. The Premier wisely understood that an ordinance directed solely at one class must be done away with or made operative with equal rigor against all and every kind of vehicle.

The automobile has met with the same old foggy opposition that the locomotive encountered when it succeeded the stage coach and the steamboat encountered when it arrived as an advance upon the sailing vessel. They, like the automobile, came to stay, and restrictive laws designed to hinder their public usefulness availed nothing in the end.

Every rational automobilist who would ever be desirous of road regulations that shall restrain the unskilful or reckless driver from imperiling those who in any manner use the city streets or country highways. But what is rightly objected to by the vast and increasing number of those who use this modern, up to date road vehicle is that they should be singled out for attack—treated, as the Herald's special cable from Paris to-day says—as the pariahs of the world of transportation and harassed by the old fossils of State, city, town or hamlet, who make general or local regulations that are devoid of sense or justice.

France, the home of the automobile, must feel grateful to M. Combes for the stand he has taken, and if our legislators and municipal authorities will show a like spirit in refusing to pass the ridiculous measures that may be proposed and repeal those unjust laws or ordinances that are now in existence they will meet the hearty approval of the public. Reasonable restrictions are objected to by no one.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Herald Weather Forecasts. [Based upon observations of the United States Weather Bureau and the Herald's Weather Service.] Unsettled, cool conditions prevailed over the great lakes yesterday. Elsewhere east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the far South, there was generally fair weather. Temperatures were high on the

Philadelphia Jottings. Mr. Charles J. Churchman has opened his new residence at Jenkintown. Mr. and Mrs. Charles West Churchman will spend the autumn months with him.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Lea, who are guests of the Mrs. Walter S. Massey, at Atlantic City, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Potter are entertaining Miss Edith Page at Jamestown.

Mrs. Edward H. Johnson is a guest of Mrs. George H. Earle, Jr., at her camp on upper St. Regis Lake, in the Adirondacks.

The Misses Frisshum are visiting Mr. and Mrs. William S. Perot at their Camp Chipmunk, on Lake Placid, in the Adirondacks. Dr. Edward Brooks, Jr., is also at Lake Placid.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Skeleton Harrison and Miss Marlon L. Harvey will sail from Liverpool on August 31 and will spend the early autumn at Newport, Conn., before returning to Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. W. Packard have gone to Saranac Lake to stay until the latter part of September.

Great Exercise. "How did you get such big biceps? Have you been training?" "No, I developed them trying to open

to-day and temperatures will be lower in this section.

IN NEW YORK AND NEIGHBORING REGIONS TO-DAY, FAIR TO PARTLY CLOUDY WITH LIGHT BREEZE, WITH FRESH TO LIGHT WESTERLY WINDS, BECOMING VARIABLE AND NEARLY STATIONARY, FOLLOWED BY LOWER TEMPERATURE AND PROBABLY BY LOCAL RAINS.

In the Middle States and New England to-day fair to partly cloudy weather and lower temperature will prevail, with light variable winds and local rains in the lake region and eastward. On Tuesday generally fair and slightly warmer weather will prevail, with light and fresh southeasterly and southerly winds, and on Wednesday fair and warmer, probably followed by local rain or thunderstorms. European steamers now sailing will have mostly fair weather and light westerly to southwesterly breezes to the Banks.

August 24, 1902. The weather in this city one year ago to-day was fair and mild. The minimum temperature was 60 and the maximum 77 degrees.

Yesterday's Temperature. The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding time of last year, as indicated by the New York Herald thermometer, Herald square.

Table with 4 columns: Year, Min., Max., Diff. Rows include 1902, 1901, 1900, 1899, 1898, 1897, 1896, 1895, 1894, 1893, 1892, 1891, 1890, 1889, 1888, 1887, 1886, 1885, 1884, 1883, 1882, 1881, 1880.

Almanac for New York, Aug. 24. Sun rises..... 5:18. Moon sets..... 7:52 P. M. Sun sets..... 6:45.

Time of High Water, AUGUST 24. Sandy Hook..... 8:30 A. M. New York Harbor..... 8:30 A. M. For high water at all other ports add 1 hour and 10 minutes for every 10 degrees of longitude.

Weather in Foreign Capitals. [ESPECIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.] No. 49 AVENUE DE L'OPERA, PARIS, MONDAY.

The Herald's European edition publishes the following: Showers fell in Paris yesterday morning and throughout the afternoon there was torrential rain, with flashes of lightning and peals of thunder. The temperature ranged between 53 and 63 degrees Fahrenheit. A moderate southwest wind was blowing and the barometer was rising at night.

One year ago yesterday the weather was fair. The temperature ranged from 61 to 81 degrees.

FIRE IN LONDON. [ESPECIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Monday.—The weather continued fine and cool in this city yesterday. The temperature ranged from 49 to 66 degrees Fahrenheit. The barometer had again fallen to 29.7 inches last night. A southwest wind was blowing.

One year ago to-day the weather was wet and rainy. The temperature ranged from 64 to 74 degrees.

The All Around Adage. "It will look before you leap, or you must pay the cost." "Who has it?" "Who has it?" "Who has it?"

New York Society Notes. Mr. and Mrs. Leona Cooper and Mrs. John W. Sedgwick have gone to Saratoga for several weeks.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. May, who have been making a coaching tour through England, will sail for New York on the steamship Kronprinzessin Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Fernald, of No. 100 West 10th Street, will spend the summer at Lenox, Mass., where they have been spending the summer, and will go to Lenox for September.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schuyler, who have taken a lodge in Fortranne, Scotland, for the summer, will not return to New York until late in the autumn.

Mrs. George H. Holt has returned from Bar Harbor and is now the guest of friends at Great Neck, L. I. She will sail to-morrow for an indefinite stay in Europe.

Miss Amy Fay, who sailed a few weeks ago for Europe, will have a villa at Seine-et-Oise, France.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Murray Mitchell have returned from Europe and will pass the autumn season at Tuxedo, where they will occupy their new home on Turtle Mountain.

Mr. Hugo Reisinger has returned from Europe, where he spent three months in the interest of the St. Louis World's Fair, of which he is honorary commissioner, and will sail for Saratoga to join his family.

Miss Anne R. Webb, daughter of General and Mrs. Alexander S. Webb, is at Lenox, visiting her sister, Mrs. John E. Alexandre, whose new home is one of the finest in that section of the Berkshire.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Bostwick, of Mamaroneck, N. Y., will probably leave for Cooperstown, N. Y., in a few days.

Unsettled, cool conditions prevailed over the great lakes yesterday. Elsewhere east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the far South, there was generally fair weather. Temperatures were high on the

St. Louis Republic.—"The sentiment of the independent press of the entire country upon the action of Colombia with reference to the Panama Canal is that President Roosevelt should take immediate steps toward the cancellation of the Nicaragua waterway by the Nicaragua route."

Boston Herald.—"Sir Thomas still has the courage of his yacht designer, and he is going to win the cup. All the world loves the man who refuses to be a quitter."

Philadelphia Enquirer.—"It seems to be most important, therefore, that the Vice President should be in complete touch and harmony with the President. He ought to be a regular member of the Cabinet, taking part in all discussions and sharing in the responsibilities. But he is not a member of the Cabinet, and his power is to cast a vote for or against a bill when there is no objection."

San Francisco Call.—"Wheat corners have always failed. Sometimes their promoters have made profit out of them by simply hoarding. But now the promoters have proved the ruin of those attempting to prevent the grain in transit from producer to consumer."

Chicago Tribune.—"The farmers are not ready to be organized by the city folks. If they decide to combine they will devise their own plans and ask for no assistance. Probably they are fully aware of the improbability of that general organization so often preached to them."

windows on the New York Central trains going from and to my home."

Notes from Boston.

The engagement is announced of Mr. William Amory, 24, and Miss Mary Stockton, daughter of Mr. Howard Stockton, in Bretton Woods.

Miss Heloise Mayer, of Commonwealth Avenue, who has been in Newport, has left for Lenox, and is with her sister, Mrs. Samuel Frothingham.

Providence Paragraphs.

The Misses Mather have returned from Magnolia, where they spent the summer. Mrs. Charles D. Owen, Jr., is home from Jefferson, N. H.

Mr. Edward Carrington has returned to Nantucket to remain until the end of the season.

Henry Tilden left Nantucket for Chicago yesterday to visit his son, Henry Congdon Tilden, and will return to Providence in a week.

Major Charles H. Hadden, who has been at York Harbor, Me., is now at Nantucket.

Mrs. Joseph Bridgman, sister of Mrs. William Goddard, and her daughter, Miss Elsie Bridgman, are to sail for Rome next month, to remain there during the winter.

The Misses Eddy are registered at Randolph, N. H.

Mrs. Hammond and Miss Hammond are at Narragansett Pier.

Mrs. Joseph E. Jencks is at the Quilistess Inn, Thompson, Conn.

An Opinion.

Upon the kindergarten floor I saw my hopeful squirm: He played he was but butterfly. He played he was a worm.

And though it was, I have no doubt, According to the rule, With all the wriggles, hops and turns, I think he played the fool.

Lenox Brevities.

Mrs. William B. Bacon, Miss Constance Bacon and Messrs. E. S. Harkness and Roy F. York have returned to Lenox.

Mr. Chandler Robbins, of New York, is expected at the Curtis Hotel soon for the rest of the summer and autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Schermerhorn have left for an automobile trip to Hartford, Conn.

Miss Irene Bigelow has arrived at Allen Wood from her trip to New York and Newport.

Mrs. R. B. Potter, of Boston, is the guest of Mrs. Robert Gelscher at the Curtis Hotel. Late patrons of the Curtis Hotel, who have been here for several days, are: Misses Mary T. Rice and Mary F. Barnard, of Worcester; Julius A. Chas. and Miss Chase, of Pawtucket; R. L. Edwards, P. Stearns and Edward R. Barrios, of New York.

Mrs. George W. Folsom has issued invitations for a dance at Sunnyside on September 1st.

As soon as a permit is received from the Agricultural Department of the government, Mr. W. C. Whitney is to ship several of his buffalo now on October Mountain to Western New York. Mr. Whitney has fifty-five buffalo in his herd.

Mrs. Emory Clapp, of New Orleans, La., and Mrs. C. H. Nichols, of Washington, D. C., are being entertained by Mrs. E. Pope Sampson at her country place in Pittsfield.

The wedding of Miss Helen Rood, daughter of the late Ogden N. Rood, of Columbus, to Mr. Sidney Hiden will be celebrated in Stockbridge about the middle of September.

In His Favor.

The poets tell how Pan would sit Among the river weeds And try to whistle the time away By piping on the reeds.

And though he was a heathen god, And ignorant at that, He would have tried to play A cornet in a flat.

Mr. William E. Cushing, of Cleveland, Ohio, entertained at luncheon at the Pittsfield Country Club for Miss Hilda Raymond, of New York.

Lieutenant Charles Sidney Height, of Fort Leavenworth, Kan., who has been a guest at Sunnyside, has gone to Portland, Me.

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PLEA BY A WOMAN OF THE SOUTH

Describes a Happening of Her Own Town as an Example of Common Danger.

To the Editor of the Herald:—I beg you to publish this communication, though I never wrote a line for publication in my life before. I am not a "new woman," have nothing to do with politics and have no desire to pose before the public in any way. But our community was yesterday shocked by a blood curdling horror that I feel I must try to arouse some sympathy for the white women of the South—must try to make the North realize that we are not safe even in our homes, sometimes not even