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THE GASTONIAN

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NO. 1.

VOLUME I.

CONFEDERATE FLAG A NORTH CAROLINA IDEA.

Major Smith, of Louisburg, is Officially Named as Designer of Stars and Bars.—Claim Fully Sustained.

Richmond, Va., June 2.—The credit for having designed the first flag of the Confederate States—the "Stars and Bars"—is awarded to the late Major Orren Randolph Smith, of Louisburg, North Carolina, by the United Confederate Veterans' committee, appointed to investigate the matter. The report of the committee was submitted to the reunion here today by General C. Irvin Walker, of Summerville, S. C., chairman. Other members of the committee who signed the report are Major-General Thomas Green, Pine Bluff, Ark., and Major-General John P. Hickman, Nashville, Tenn.

The subject has been one of controversy for many years and the investigation and conclusion of the committee, which was assisted in gathering evidence by committees of the Daughters of the Confederacy, Sons of Confederate Veterans and the Confederate Southern Memorial Association, are considered of much historic interest. The veterans' report states that a most exhaustive examination of the whole matter was made. The findings are given in part as follows:

"William Porcher Miles, for the committee on flag and seal of the Confederacy, made report to the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States, at Montgomery, Ala., March 4, 1861, and with this report was submitted the selected design for the flag. Mr. Miles reported that something was conceded by the committee to what seemed a strong desire to retain at least a suggestion of the old Stars and Stripes. The design submitted by the committee and subsequently approved by the congress, was practically the same as the Stars and Stripes, except that the bars, red, white and red, were substituted for the thirteen stripes.

"The Union flag brought out that the southern people earnestly loved the old Union; that they seconded therefrom with deep regret when forced to do so to maintain their rights as a free people, and that this attachment was so strong that the congressional committee was obliged to recommend a flag closely resembling 'Old Glory.'

There were two claimants for the honor of having designed the Stars and Bars, the veterans' committee states, and evidence in support of their claims was presented by and on behalf of each. The claimants were Major Orren Smith, (now deceased), of Louisburg, N. C., whose claim was presented by his daughter, Miss Jessica R. Smith, and Nicola Marschall, an artist, who in 1861 lived in Marion, Ala., and is now a resident of Louisville, Ky. Mr. Marschall's claim was filed by his wife and supported by Mrs. Chappell Cory of Birmingham, Ala. The testimony submitted was considered from three viewpoints: First, that of contemporaneous or local opinion of the facts; second, that of the direct evidence of persons, other than the claimants, as to the designing and submission of the design to the flag committee of the Confederate Congress, and third, that of statements made personally by the claimants.

Reviewing the testimony, the report continues, the committee finds: "That it was the belief, in 1861, of persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the residence of the claimants, that each of said claimants had submitted the chosen design.

"That the lady who made Major Smith's model and four other persons who saw her making it testified that the flag was Major Smith's design, that it was sent to the Confederate authorities at Montgomery and that it was the same as the Stars and Bars flag adopted by the Confederate Congress. Claimants of Mr. Marschall stated they did not deny that Major Smith sent a model to Montgomery. There is no evidence whatever submitted to show that any person testifying except Mr. Marschall, himself, ever saw his model, or of their own knowledge knew that such was made, or that it was handed to the Confederate Congressional committee.

"Your committee is not, from the evidence before it, convinced that Mr. Marschall ever submitted a design for the flag. The evidence does show that Major Smith did submit a design. Your committee is convinced that Major Smith did submit a design. As the design which the congressional committee submitted with its report, which was adopted, the evidence most clearly shows to be the same as Major Smith's design, it is reasonable to

OUTLAW WALKER GETS THIRTY YEARS IN PEN.

Submitted Plea of Guilty of Murder in Second Degree at Burgaw.—Slew Sheriff Standand.

Wilmington, June 1.—The final chapter in the celebrated case of Jesse C. Walker, charged with the murder of Sheriff Jackson Standand, of Brunswick county in November, 1908, probably was written at Burgaw this afternoon when state and court accepted a plea of guilty of second degree murder and defendant was sentenced to 30 years in the state penitentiary. Officers left Burgaw tonight for Raleigh with the prisoner. He is considered a desperate character and officers in this section are glad to get rid of him.

The Walker case came up in Pender Superior Court on a charge of venue which was granted from Brunswick county. The trial was set to begin tomorrow afternoon and a special venire of 200 men had been ordered summoned by Judge George Rountree, who is presiding, from which to select the jury.

Realizing the improbability of securing an acquittal for their client and with the chances strongly in favor of a first degree verdict, William J. Bellamy, of Wilmington, and I. B. Tucker, of Whiteville, decided to submit their client to second degree. They secured the consent of Solicitor Homer L. Lyon and counsel who assisted him in the prosecution to accept the plea, which was also acceptable to the court.

Witnesses were placed on the stand to testify as to the killing and subsequent escape from Southport jail of Walker, whose recapture occurred only last March. It was established by a number of witnesses that Walker had told several persons he expected to kill Sheriff Standand the first opportunity he got. The opportunity was presented when, in November of 1908, Sheriff Standand and a posse went to Walker's home near Shalotte to arrest him as a deserter from the United States army, on the suspicion of store breaking at Shalotte. Walker was staying at the home of his wife's father, a prominent man of Brunswick. He remained in jail, a few months and after assaulting the jailer made his escape. There followed a sensational man hunt which lasted a week. Later he was convicted of killing a constable in Oklahoma, was sentenced to 30 years and escaped after serving a few years and returned to this section. He was outlawed in North Carolina.

Walker and his wife and bright little daughter, who became estranged some months ago, were reconciled today through the efforts of Attorney Bellamy.

TO PROGRESS SUBSCRIBERS

As announced elsewhere, we have taken over the subscription list of the Gaston Progress and are sending the Gastonian to them. Doubtless, many of you have subscribed to another paper, for we realize that when a man begins reading a newspaper he cannot do without them, and that is right. We will send this paper to you for some weeks, and if at the end of that time you do not wish it continued, please notify us and we will discontinue it. We sincerely hope that you will decide to remain with us, because we feel that we can do you good, and at such a small cost. Just think of getting two papers every week for \$1.00 a year—104 copies—less than it costs to mail it. We feel that you will never regret it, and it will be a great help toward the upbuilding of another good paper for your county. PUBLISHERS.

Mr. Jas. R. Harper, of the Joel Hunter Co., expert accountants, of Atlanta is in the city and is auditing the books of the different officers of the city. The work will consume some days and everybody around the city hall is as busy as can be.

conclude that Major Smith submitted the design of the Stars and Bars flag of the Confederate States.

"Your committee would therefore report, after a most careful consideration and thorough investigation, that the honor of having designed the first flag of the Confederate States, known as the 'Stars and Bars,' is due and should be awarded by the United Confederate Veterans to the late Major Orren Randolph Smith, of Louisburg, N. C.

The committee transmits with the report a transcript of all the evidence and affidavits submitted in the investigation.

GASTON COUNTY TO HAVE FAIR

AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DECIDES TO HOLD FAIR

Will be Held in the Fall and Will Feature Agricultural Products and Live Stock—Good, Clean Midway Attractions Will Be Booked For the Amusement of the Crowd—Every Day Will Be a Feature Day. At a meeting of the Agricultural Committee of the Chamber of Commerce held in the rooms of the Chamber last night it was decided to hold a county fair this fall, possibly the last of September or the first of October. The enterprise will be underwritten by the citizens of the city, and will be under the supervision of the Chamber of Commerce and the Live Stock Association. It will be known as the Gaston County Fair. A committee was appointed to secure grounds for the exhibition. They are hard at work on the proposition today. They want about seven acres and will take a five year lease on the same. A wire fence will be erected around the grounds and several permanent buildings will be erected, and with several large tents it is thought there will be plenty of room for the housing of all exhibits. There will be two entrances and sufficient room on the inside for hitching purposes for those who wish to drive in and hitch.

There will be no race track erected and no speed events, but the entire attention of the promoters will be given to the agricultural and live stock features of the exhibits. Thus an effort will be made to encourage the raising of more and better of both of these which go to make a county so prosperous.

There will be three or four days of the exhibition and they will all be feature days. One will be Gaston county day, another Brunswick day and so on. This will tend to make each day of special interest to the people and not concentrate the attendance all on one day.

Messrs. Frank McArver, representing the Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. W. T. Rankin, representing the live stock association, is the committee that has the matter of securing grounds under their care.

AMERICAN TOBACCO IS RETAINED IN HOLLAND.

By Modus Vivendi With Belligerents It Cannot Be Reshipped to Fighters.—Dutch Weed Goes Free.

Washington, June 1.—Upon the complaint of North Carolina tobacco merchants that American tobacco was being discriminated against in favor of The Netherlands and colonies, Senator Overman started an investigation and today state department sent him the following cablegram from the American minister at The Hague.

"Tobacco from The Netherlands colonies may come to Holland consigned to agents of colonial estates for sale at auction without restriction to both neutrals and belligerents. Tobacco from all other sources must be consigned to Netherlands Overseas Trust and may not be exported to belligerent countries. This is not discrimination made by Netherlands government but modus vivendi arranged by allies with overseas Trust based on theory that Netherlands and colonies are one country."

Elder P. D. Gold of Wilson preached at one of the Washington churches last night. Elder Gold who is accompanied by Mrs. Gold is en route to Pennsylvania and New York where the veteran clergyman will preach during the next few weeks.

Among today's arrivals are Representative John H. Small, Alexander Sprout and son of Wilmington and E. J. Justice of Greensboro. Mr. Justice is here in conference about the government's land sites on the Pacific coast which Mr. Justice is handling with great credit to himself and his state.

Miss Minnie Galbraith, of Asheville is here to work with the Y. W. C. A. at the summer boarding house at Cherrydale, just across the Potomac in Virginia.

Mr. D. M. Walker died at his home at Pleasant Ridge Tuesday. The deceased was 80 years of age and served in the Civil War with credit. He was born in York County, S. C. in 1835. The funeral and burial was held Wednesday. Mr. Walker leaves a wife and several children, and was well thought of in his community.

COTTON MILL BURNED.

Plant of Hardin Mfg. Co., at Worth, Destroyed by Fire Last Night.

The plant of the Hardin Manufacturing Co. at Worth was destroyed by fire last night about 12 o'clock. The fire caught from the dynamo driving wheel and the loss is about \$275,000, which is about two-thirds covered by insurance.

The fire was discovered about 12 o'clock by the watchman, and as soon as the heat was sufficient to start the automatic sprinklers the fire was checked and seemed to be under control. The fire hose of the mill was ably handled by the employees and it looked as if the mill would be saved, but at this inopportune time the main water pipe burst and all the reserve water was lost. The heat was so intense at the pump, which was near where the fire started that it was impossible to man it and it gained headway and the fire gained headway, and was never conquered. The fire station here was then applied to for help but going out they went the wrong road, and in attempting to cut off and come through they struck a small bridge that would not bear the weight of the truck and it broke through. The truck was brought in this morning.

Mr. O. D. Carpenter is the owner of the mill and the loss is very heavy on him. There were about 200 hands employed and these will be thrown out of work, which is to be regretted. The store building was saved.

SHERMAN LAW LIKELY TO SMASH TRADE PLAN.

New England Merchants Fear to Experiment With it in South America.—Is Amendment Possible.

Boston, June 1.—Uncertainty over the application of the Sherman anti-trust act to combinations formed to promote export trade is one of the principal obstacles in the way of expanding business with South American countries, in the opinion of New England merchants here.

After several speakers had emphasized this statement, some urging that the act be amended, Joseph E. Davis, chairman of the commission, asserted that with both leading political parties committed to the spirit of the Sherman law, he thought it unlikely that Congress would be willing to make any change that might affect domestic trade. Succeeding speakers then pressed the expediency of changing the act so as to differentiate between its application to foreign and domestic trade.

The commission will listen to bankers and other business men tomorrow.

Will Confer on Subject.

New York, June 1.—The National Foreign trade council, according to a statement issued tonight, has appointed John D. Ryan, president of the Amalgamated Copper Company, James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel corporation and James J. Hill, chairman of the Great Northern Railroads, as a committee to confer with the Federal Trade commission when that body begins its hearings this week on matters which confront American exporters.

German Masons Break With Italian Brothers.

Berlin, May 30.—The German Grand Lodge of Free Masons today adopted the following declaration:

"In view of the attitude of the Italian Free Masons, who, inspired by French sympathizers, took part in the political struggle leading to the war, and thereby violated the cardinal principle of Free Masonry expressly forbidding such methods, the German Grand Lodge hereby severs all former relations with Italian and French Free Masonry.

Toward Free Masons in other hostile lands the Grand Lodge reaffirms the decision adopted at an earlier date that all relations of various Grand Lodges be suspended from the outbreak of hostilities.

Cotton Condition on May 25 80 Per Cent. Normal.

Washington, June 1.—Cotton showed a condition of 80 per cent normal on May 25, the Department of Agriculture announced today in its first report of the season.

Conditions by States follow: Virginia, 88; North Carolina, 85; South Carolina, 89; Georgia, 81; Florida, 80; Alabama, 78; Mississippi, 82; Louisiana, 76; Texas, 85; Missouri, 90; Oklahoma, 76; California, 82.

Read Gastonian Ads—It Pays.

TREATMENT OF THE WOUNDED AT FRONT.

When a Man is Shot Down Stretcher Bearers Hurry Him to Shelter.—Working Day and Night.

London, June 1.—The treatment of a wounded man from the moment he is hit until he finds himself in a base hospital is the subject of a communication by the eye-witness present with the British General headquarters in France.

When a man is shot down during an advance, he is probably left lying in the open under a hail of shrapnel. From this position he is rescued by two stretcher bearers who choose an opportune time for rushing out and bearing him to the shelter of a trench. He is then conveyed through a communicating trench to the regimental aid post in a dugout cellar. There he receives first aid from an army surgeon. The stretcher bearers may be either men selected from his own company or from the Royal Army Medical corps.

After first aid, the wounded man is removed either by stretcher or horse ambulance to the nearest dressing station, where he passes from regimental aid to one of the divisional field ambulances. These organizations are composed of three sections; each consisting of one section of bearers, who collect the wounded, and a section in charge of the tent dressing stations. The advanced dressing stations are pushed as near the front as possible. On the arrival of the patient, his wounds are carefully attended to and an injection of anti-tetanus serum given.

The next place of treatment is at a more or less safe distance behind the firing line, generally in a church or school or other public building, possibly in a town. In this larger station the wounded here are assorted as to degrees of gravity and prepared for transport to the nearest casualty clearing station. Transport to and from these stations is done by the motor ambulance.

The train takes the wounded from what is known as the collecting zone to the evacuating zone, which means from the medical authority of the fighting army to that of the line of communications. There are 14 ambulance trains now running in France, each with a personnel of three officers and 47 attendants of other ranks and three nursing sisters. The number conveyed depends on the nature of the cases—whether sitting or lying. Several of these trains were especially designed and built, but the rest were converted from the ordinary French coaches, with rooms for staff, dispensaries, kitchens and stores. Eventually the number of trains will be raised to 24.

On arriving at one of the British military bases, the patient is carried in a motor ambulance to a fully equipped hospital. The permanent hospitals are divided into general and stationery. The general are the largest and best equipped, while the so-called stationery are intended to be mobile and moved up at various points on the lines of communication.

Red Cross and privately endowed hospitals are also found in the base cities and receive their share of the wounded. Hotels, casinos, convents, schools and temporary huts are used for both the army and civilian hospitals.

The object of this system is to relieve the fighting force of its sick and wounded as soon as possible, not only to remove a military burden but to give the wounded the best care and what is needed more than anything else, a change of scene.

Misses Ruth Mason, Margaret Leflan, Gaynell Boone, and Mary McLean have returned from school at Queen's College.

DEATH OF MRS. D. B. COLTRANE.

Step-Mother of Mrs. D. A. Garrison, of This City, Dies at Her Home in Concord.—Was Leader in Church Work in the M. E. Church, South.

Mrs. D. B. Coltrane died at her home in Concord, Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock. She was the step-mother of Mrs. D. A. Garrison, of this city, and having visited her a number of times, had many friends who will regret to learn of her death. The Concord Tribune of Tuesday afternoon has the following regarding the deceased:

Mrs. D. B. Coltrane died this morning a few minutes before 9 o'clock at her home on North Union street. She had been very ill for two weeks of pneumonia, and while a little hope for ultimate recovery appeared, her death was a great shock to the entire city, who knew her so well and esteemed her highly.

Mrs. Coltrane was born at Carrollton, Ky., August 27, 1857, and was, therefore, in her fifty-eighth year. Her maiden name was Miss Mariam Smith Winslow, and she was married on October 15, 1884. She has four brothers and two sisters living, namely: Henry M. Winslow, of Harrison, Tenn.; George B. Winslow, of Carrollton, Ky.; Pierce G. Winslow, of Ohio; Wm. B. Winslow, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. W. F. Howe, and Mrs. Janie Martin, of Carrollton.

Mrs. Coltrane moved to Concord with her husband on May 24, 1888, and had made her home here since that time. To her were born four daughters, all of whom survive, namely: Miss Jenn Coltrane, Mrs. Charles Cannon, Misses Elizabeth and Mary Branson Coltrane.

Mrs. Coltrane was for twenty-one years, consecutively, president of the Woman's Missionary Society of Central Methodist Church, and only recently resigned on account of her failing health. During all these years she directed the work of this society with that energy and wisdom

for which she was well known throughout the city of Concord. She was a member of the conference as one of the most wide-awake societies.

Mrs. Coltrane was a loyal and true member of the Methodist church, and was foremost in every good work which her church had for her to do. It is but just to say that no member of Central Church had a larger part in its work or performed that work with a more cheerful spirit.

Mrs. Coltrane was not only active in the work of her church, but she was at all times foremost in efforts for the public welfare. Every movement which had for its object the betterment of the city's interests had her strong and unqualified support.

Mrs. Coltrane was a member of the Floral and Thursday Sewing Clubs, a prominent D. A. R., and a member of the Daughters of the Confederacy. In all these organizations her energetic and intelligent personality was felt, and in all of them will she be greatly missed.

Report That Mr. J. Bunn Bridges Was Killed Proves Incorrect.

It was reported on the streets of Gastonia yesterday that Mr. J. Bunn Bridges, formerly of this city, had been killed in an automobile accident near Conover. This proved to be incorrect, it being another man by the name of Bridges.

A dispatch to the state papers from Hickory, says regarding the accident:

"A serious and perhaps fatal accident occurred at Conover Monday afternoon when an automobile in which J. A. Biggs, and E. C. Bridges, of Lattimore, representatives of a soap company, were traveling was struck by the tender of a light engine of the Southern Railway which had gone from here to Newton for water and was returning.

"Bridges who is the most seriously injured is suffering with concussion of the brain and bruises while Biggs' right arm was broken and also otherwise bruised up.

"The accident occurred at the old crossing at the Conover station. The men were coming west and the station obscured their vision of the track and consequently they were not aware of their danger until struck.

"Immediately after the accident physicians went from here to attend to the wounded men and both were brought here and placed in a hospital. The light runabout in which they were traveling was completely demolished and scattered along the track for a number of yards. The car was being driven by Bridges."