SLOWLY GETTING BEARINGS AFTER FLOOD.

(Continued from page 1.)

bridges there.

The Seaboard and Piedmont and Northern, the interurban operating between Charlotte and Gastonia, have put in a ferry boat at Mt. Holly and are transporting passengers and mail and express. This service was started Sunday. Up to and including Saturday passengers were at the mercy of individuals who operated small boats. Charges were at first as high as one dollar for crossing the river. Saturday morning they were 25 and 15 cents.

One Who Went Down.

One of the negroes who were on the Southern Railway's trestle at Belmont, when that structure was carried away Sunday afternoon, July 16, relates his experiences in the raging stream and his rescue later. He says that while cutting in two a log or pole which had lodged against the bridge, he seemed to realize all at once that he was in immediate danger. He lifted up his head and it seemed that all the world was in a whirl. He looked around and suddenly the great steel structure seemed to rise gently from its moorings and with ghastly suddenness dropped into the rushing current and was swept away. Next thing he remembers he was clinging onto a raft of timbers and succeeded in getting hold of a tree top. Here he was on the point of congratulating himself that he had reached a point of safety, when suddenly he saw a great wave of water, which looked to be six feet in height, surging toward him. A moment later and he was buried in the raging waters and his tree was gone on its way down stream. His again caught a raft and after a struggle swung onto another tree top. This in turn gave way and he repeated the process what seemed to him a score of times, catching hold of a tree only to rest for a few minutes when it would go down and send him grasping for another.

Finally this negro found a tree in a calm and stayed with it during all of the night and into the next day, when he was seen from the hills by some people and later rescued. A number of the men who went down at the same time have not been heard from and it is generally believed that their bodies were buried in the mud and sand in the river bottoms.

The damage along the Catawba to farm lands is incalculable. In one place the ground was literally ploughed up and ditched into gullies, and in another it was covered several feet deep in sand.

One of the steel bridges at Mt. Holly, it is said, was carried down stream quite a distance and three spans of it left out in the bottoms, still in tact, with no serious damage done to it.

There is no question that the Piedmont and Mountain sections of the State have suffered losses that are irreparable in a measure. If there had been no flood that section could not have expected more than half yields from its crops—at least this is true of a large portion of it. Continuous rains since early in June have made it practically impossible to cultivate crops. Some farmers say they have not ploughed as much as two days in six weeks. Cotton fields in Gaston, Lincoln and Cleveland counties look more like a meadow than anything else. Little stalks of cotton in the rows and a healthy growth of crab grass in the middles is about the best description of what you can see there.

The losses in highway bridges and damages to sand-clay roads will run into the millions.

But we may not forget that this is a great section and that the spirit of the pioneer is still rampant there. The spirit that climbed to the heights of Kings Mountain after the proud Ferguson still lives in the West. The spirit that has harnessed rivers, built electric railroads, scattered cotton mills almost on every hill and connected that whole section with a magnificent system of highways, is sufficient to carry those men over a period of disaster. They will come back and when they arrive the world will see a greater Piedmont South.

Slowly and consistently those people have been building for the past quarter century, and they thought they were building for all time. Mecklenburg and Gaston, separated by the placid waters of the Catawba, had in recent years carried to success projects that linked the two counties together. At Sloan's ferry on the Catawba they built the National Highway bridge, a magnificent structure of solid concrete masonry,—a bridge that W. J. Bryan said was the finest thing of the kind he had ever seen—at a cost of $100,000. It is now nothing but a memory.

The Piedmont and Northern Railway, one of the finest interurban railways in the country connects the city of Charlotte with the City of Gastonia and cars run every hour during the day and up to 11 o'clock at night. Its trestle at Mt. Holly is gone and the service badly crippled.

Gastonia and Gaston! No finer city or county in the land. Thirty years ago Gaston county was noted for one thing—it had more blockade stills than any county in the State. Today it is noted for another and quite a different thing. It has more cotton mills and a bigger cotton manufacturing pay roll than any county in the world. At Gastonia is located the Loray mills, the largest cotton mill in the world under a single roof. In and around the city are some 17 mills, with four new ones in process of erection at this time.

Thirty years ago Gastonia was a flag station on what is now the main line of the Southern Railway. Today it is a city of some 15,000 people and adding about 1,000 a year to its population.

In Lincoln, Cleveland and Rutherfordton counties great work has been done, which the floods have undone. Each of these counties lost heavily in highway bridges and damages to good roads. The damage to crops and farm lands in these counties is the biggest loss they have suffered.

"Americanism" is a solid slogan, but "Americanism and Community-love" is the best one of all.

FIRE DOORS AND SHUTTERS

Loss by Recent Raleigh Fire Would Have Been Small Had Buildings Been Properly Equipped.

One of the lessons of the recent fire in Raleigh was to show the importance of having property within the fire district protected by fire doors and shutters and in seeing that the buildings were not only thus equipped, but that the doors and shutters were kept in working condition and properly closed each night. The loss by this fire would have been small if even the new buildings had been properly equipped. An examination during the fire showed that many of the fire shutters were open and the inflammable property inside of the building exposed to sparks.

The Insurance Department is doing all it can in the way of helping cities and towns as well as individual property owners by inspections and advice as to the best means of protection. The Commissioner says that he will have any building in the State inspected and a full detail made of what is necessary to do for this protection if the owner will only assure him that he is anxious and willing to do whatever he can for the protection of his own property as well as that of his neighbors.

CHILD IS FATALLY BURNED

Mother Had Left Him in Room With Open Fire For Only Little While.

Goldsboro, April 1.—Relatives in this city have been notified of the death of the young son of Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Odom, which occurred at their country home in this county as a result of being burned.

The mother had left the house for only a few minutes to make some purchases, and when she returned to the house she was horrified to find her little son enveloped in flames and trying to crawl on the bed, his clothing having caught, it is supposed, from a fire in the fireplace.

The mother was badly burned about the hands and face while extinguishing the flames. Though a doctor was summoned, his aid proved of no avail, and the child died in a few minutes.—News and Observer.

HOW INSURANCE COMPANIES DIVIDED EACH DOLLAR

For the year 1915, the following represents the distribution of each dollar of premium income taken in by the Continental of New York: Paid in loss claims, 49.198 cents; all agents' commissions, brokerage, etc., 20.53 cents; taxes, licenses and fees, 3.488 cents; for compensation of all employees other than field men, 5.571 cents; rents, postage, maps, etc., 2.289 cents; unearned reserve, 3.208 cents; underwriting profit, 9.541 cents; underwriters' boards, etc., 1.495 cents; paid for field supervision, State and special agents, 3.161 cents; and printing, advertising, supplies, and legal expenses, 1.158 cents. 78.233 cents on each dollar were paid out in the States from which premiums were collected. In the year 1915 the Continental's underwriting profit was greater than for any of the preceding five.

For the operations of the Fidelity-Phenix for 1915, 77.940 cents for each dollar were paid in the States from which premiums were collected, as follows: Paid in loss claims, 47.973 cents; agents' commissions, brokerage, etc., 20.854 cents; for field supervision, State and special agents, 3.601 cents; underwriters' boards, etc., 1.728 cents; taxes, licenses and fees, 2.784 cents. The unearned reserve required 5.214 cents of each dollar premium taken in; rents, postage maps, etc., 2.572; compensation of all employees other than field men, 6.129 cents; and printing, advertising, and legal expenses, 1.241 cents; leaving underwriting profit of 6.794 cents on each dollar, the greatest of any of the past five years.—Herald Argus.

SAWDUST IS A GOOD FIRE EXTINGUISHER

Sawdust will extinguish small fires in garages, and its value is greatly increased by the addition of bicarbonate of soda (baking powder).

The sawdust floats and forms a blanket over the burning oil, while bicarbonate of soda, when exposed to heat, gives off carbon dioxide gas, which helps to prevent combustion by shutting off access of air. A mixture of 10 pounds of bicarbonate to 1 bushel of sawdust has been found to be satisfactory.

AMERICAN UNION CLAIMS PAID.

Insurance Commissioner Young of North Carolina on Wednesday mailed checks to all North Carolina claimants in the American Union and Monongahela cases. The bonding company, in accordance with the judgment of the court, has paid in in the American Union case $11,050 and in the Monogahela case $6,517.69. The agents had settled all these claims and they are now recouped by this return of premiums. In the first case claimants get about one per cent less than the principal and interest of their claims, while in the latter claimants get about one per cent less than the principal of their claims. The allowance for the North Carolina agents is after the deduction of the suits, and the agents were allowed their commissions.—Weekly Underwriter.

UNCONTROLABLE FIRES

WHERE SHINGLE ROOFS PREDOMINATE FIRES ARE ALMOST UNCONTROLABLE.

Recent Conflagration at Paris (Texas) Brings Incontrovertible Fact to Public Attention Very Forcibly. The Remedy.

The conflagration in Paris again brings the incontrovertible fact to public attention that a fire in a district where shingle roofs predominate can readily get beyond control, and when once under way the fire-fighting at best can only narrow the path of the fire by flank attacks.

The ease with which the conflagration spread through the brick-built mercantile district, although only moderately exposed by the rather thinly built residential section, also illustrates the vulnerability of the normal mercantile section of the American city; the excellent protection furnished by wired glass windows and fire doors in the few such buildings were properly equipped with them show in what manner the elimination of the danger of spreading fires must be met. The inadequate of sufficient water pressure prevented automatic sprinklers from demonstrating their value, except in the one case where the intelligent use of water in the tank prevented the destruction of the building.—Underwriters Report.

MUST PAY FOR THEIR FIRES

Pennsylvania Has New Law Making Property Owners Pay Cost of Extinguishment.

Pennsylvania has the distinction of being the first state to enact the principle of the law recommended by the National Fire Prevention Association, enforcing personal responsibility for preventable fires. The bill passed by the legislature has been signed by the governor and is now in force. The statute provides that in addition to present penalties for arson, or payment of fines and penalties for the violation of laws and ordinances, the person on whose property a fire occurs, due to criminal intent, willful negligence, or failure to comply with the laws and ordinances shall be liable to the municipality for the payment of all costs and expenses of the fire department in extinguishing the fire. These costs shall include the wages of the firemen, a reasonable amount of rental for the use of the apparatus, and the cost of water and other materials used, and an additional amount of 10 per cent of the total as supervisory or overhead charges, to be paid into the city treasury.

A similar law has long been enforced in Germany, and has had much to do with the notably low fire ratio of that country. The same principle is now being enforced in New York City, where judgments have been secured for the cost of fire fighting where the fire was due to failure to comply with the requirements of the fire prevention bureau. The statisticians agree that three-fourths of the fire marshals agree that three-fourths of the fires are due to carelessness or lack of compliance with laws and ordinances. The enforcement of such a law would greatly reduce the number of preventable fires, would impress upon the public the lesson of personal responsibility, and should reduce and equalize the cost of maintaining fire departments.—Insurance Post.

PROGRESS BACKWARDS.

Very little attention has been given heretofore given to fire prevention either in the construction of buildings or the prevention of fires, and a recent attempt to create interest in these matters by the Georgia Fire Prevention Society was given a cold reception by citizens and city officials alike. The city had formerly had an anti-shingle roof ordinance, but this was repealed after about two years and shingle roof limits cut down to a comparatively small area, and just a few weeks before the fire the area in which shingle roofs were prohibited was further reduced. Enforcement of such laws has not been evident for many years, although conditions are better in this respect at present.

The underlying conditions of poor construction which made such a catastrophe possible are present to a large extent in the business part of the mercantile and residential districts and are considerably more pronounced in some sections of the city which were not destroyed.—Underwriters' Report.

Clothing can be chemically cleaned without danger by the use of ammonia or benzine soap. A substitute for gasoline is gelatine, substituting benzine in which 25 per cent of benzine is added to a mass of soap, water and ammonia. It can be handled without spilling; the amount of vapor given off is light, and the bulk of inflammable vapor is small.

Safety devices are right, and a good investment, but the number of accidents is to be lessened by the man on the job being watchfulness and cautious.—Capron.

DON'T have lace curtains near of gas jets.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

The Symptoms and Means of Avoiding It.

With cases of infantile paralysis being reported daily from various parts of the country, numerous inquiries are being made from many sources as to the first symptoms of the disease and means of avoiding it. The State Board of Health has therefore issued the following brief bulletin of public interest:

The first symptoms of the disease are usually a fever, vomiting and pains in the head, back and limbs. One should be suspicious if intestinal disturbances of almost any kind are associated with a stiff neck, drowsiness and fever. Known exposure to other cases of the disease should cause suspicion and suspicion should by all means be followed by a visit to the doctor.

There are several important things to be done to prevent the disease. First of all, one should avoid all known or suspected cases of the disease. Flies of all kinds should be absolutely excluded from the house and from all food. Persons, cats, dogs and pets who have been in any way exposed to the disease should be avoided. Sick cats should be especially avoided. The mouth, teeth and nose should be washed several times daily. Finally, keep just as strong, robust and healthy as possible.—N. C. Health Bulletin.

Laurinburg Takes Second Game.

Friday afternoon in the second game of the second half season Laurinburg defeated Raeford at the local Park by the healthy score of 6 to 1. Features of the game were the pitching of Lamb, who allowed only two hits and struck out 19 men. Raeford's only run was made in the first inning. Rain and wet grounds delayed the game, but the fans sat steady and supplied the necessary enthusiasm to carry the local team to victory with the ample score recorded above.

Score by innings:		R.	H.	E.
Raeford	100 000 000	1	2	3
Laurinburg	130 120 000	6	7	1

Two base hits, Covington. Home run, Smith, H. Struck out, by Lamb, 19; by Murchison, 10. Batteries: Murchison and McKeithan; Lamb and Covington and Smith. Umpire Liebler.

Negro Organization Meets in Special Sessions.

The Colored Civic League, a Negro organization, will meet in special session at the Bright Hopewell Baptist church on Sunday and Monday, July 30 and 31.

Sunday morning at 9:30 a Sunday school mass meeting of all Sunday schools in the city will be held, conducted by Dr. H. H. Brown. At 11 o'clock there will be a preaching service. At 3:30 in the afternoon Rev. John L. Ray will give a lecture and at 8:30 in the evening there will be preaching.

Monday night at 8 o'clock an oratorical contest will be had. Three girls and two boys will speak on the subject, "The Essentials of a Community." The girl or boy who delivers the best oration will be given $5 in gold.

The public is cordially invited to attend these exercises. Special seats for white visitors.

Offers $1,500 to Aid Flood Victims.

Richmond, Va., July 21.—S. T. Morgan, president of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, today sent telegrams to Gov. Locke Craig of North Carolina authorizing him if there is any real suffering and need for outside contributions for flood sufferers in North Carolina to draw on him for $500 personally and $500 for the company. He also sent a telegram to Governor Richard I. Manning of South Carolina offering $500 on behalf of the company in case of need in that State.

ANTI-TYPHOID CAMPAIGNS PROGRESSING.

Alamance Adds Another Week to Her Campaign.

The anti-typhoid campaigns in Alamance and Mecklenburg counties are record breakers. The campaigns have been running only two weeks of the four originally allotted.

In Alamance 1,345 started the treatment the first week. The second week 1,832 others started the treatment. It takes three treatments about a week apart to confer immunity to typhoid. In fact so much interest has been aroused in Alamance that it has just been decided to continue the campaign one week longer in that county in order to accomodate those who failed to avail themselves of their opportunities the first two weeks.

In Mecklenburg county 3,120 started the treatment the first week while 2,875 additional persons applied for the treatment the second week.

According to the State Board of Health, the reason so many people in the various counties fail to avail themselves of their opportunity to be immunized against typhoid free is that they are afraid the treatment will hurt, that it will make them sick or cause a big open sore. When once they see that no serious results follow they, too, will avail themselves of the free offer.—N. C. Health Bulletin.

LAURINBURG PEOPLE GET INSTANT ACTION.

Those who have used it in Laurinburg are astonished at the INSTANT action of simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler-i-ka. Because it acts on BOTH lower and upper bowel, ONE SPOONFUL Adler-i-ka relieves almost ANY CASE constipation, sour stomach or gas. It removes such surprising foul matter that a few doses often relieve or prevent appendicitis. A short treatment helps chronic stomach trouble.—Everington's Drug Store.

NEW CONCERN AT WAGRAM.

R. L. Crump and Company Name of New Firm Succeeding Crump and Monroe.

R. L. Crump & Co. is the name of a new merchandising concern at Wagram, succeeding the firm of Crump and Monroe. The owners and proprietors of the new business are Mr. W. T. Crump, cashier of the Bank of Wagram, and brother, Mr. R. L. Crump, who has been engaged in the merchandise business in the great Northwest for a number of years. A new brick building is now in course of construction and will probably be completed about September 1. The new concern will carry a complete stock of dry goods, shoes, etc., and groceries and supplies.

Mr. R. L. Crump came to Wagram about three weeks ago to visit relatives, and since that time he and his brother, Mr. W. T. Crump, have decided to go into business, as stated above. Mr. R. L. Crump left Monday night for Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, where he will buy a new stock of merchandise for Wagram's new store.

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