

ONE CENT

Evening Chronicle

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NEWS FROM SEAT OF WAR IS HARD TO GET

Contradictory Reports Come to Shroud What is Being Done in the Mediterranean

PICTURESQUE STORY OF SCENE IN TRIPOLI

Foreign Residents and Traders in City in State of Chaos But Turkish Soldiers Appear Indifferent and Act as if Nothing Unusual Was Happening

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A maze of contradictory reports continue to shroud whatever history has been enacted in the first two days of the Turkish-Italian war in the east Mediterranean.

Whether the city of Tripoli has been invested by Italian troops cannot be definitely determined.

There is just one thing certain. The Italians had not attacked the north African city up to midnight Sunday. If there had been an attack and subsequent occupation, reports of the bombardment would have been heard on the steamer *Castle Garth*, which left Tripoli late Saturday night and arrived at Malta this morning.

Italian censorship of the wires out of Tripoli is held responsible for lack of definite news. Reports from outlying sources are hopelessly conflicting.

Difference of Opinion as to Pretexts.

Turkish officials in London confirm a news dispatch saying that the forts at Prevesa had been destroyed and 1,600 troops landed; while Italy gives an emphatic denial of the report, saying that the Italian government has no intention of resorting to acts against the territorial status of Turkey in Europe.

It is believed that what actually happened was that the Turkish vessels in the vicinity of Prevesa were scattered and the forts destroyed to prevent raids upon Italian sea shipping. Probably this was sufficient alarm for the population, as one cable says that the telegraph operators deserted the place as soon as the bombardment began.

Greece Not to be Molested.

Europe is greatly relieved at the receipt of news that Turkey has assured Greece she has no intention of attacking her as had been rumored.

Success of the Italian blockade of the Tripoli coast, which extends from Tunis to Egypt, is shown in the arrival of two captured transports at Tarranto and Brindisi.

Talks of German Mediation.

Reports of the capture of Turkish torpedo boats come from several sources. Probably they all refer to those engaged off Prevesa. The impression prevails that the hostilities will be of brief duration.

It is believed that Turkey, finding herself unable to despatch troops probably will accept the mediation of Germany.

Mohammedans Are Active.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 2.—A cablegram was forwarded from here to-day in the name of the Mohammedans of India, urging Great Britain as the "greatest Mohammedan power in the world" to check Italy's career of aggression.

Another message from the same source went forward to the Grand Vizier at Constantinople, urging that Turkey defend the honor of Islam.

That the Mohammedans of India are thoroughly aroused is indicated by organization in Calcutta of a strong committee styled "The Indian Red Crescent Society," which proposes to take such steps as seem advisable to prevent war.

On the Eve of Occupation.

ROME, Oct. 2.—Dispatches from Tripoli picturesquely describe the appearance of the America city "on the eve of Italian occupation."

The native population, it appears, is taking the course of events with stolid indifference although the foreign population has largely fled.

Most of the business section of the city is closed in view of the danger of a serious damage from bombardment.

The dispatch says:

Turks Indifferent.

"The landscape is serene. One sees a party of big Turks jolling on the ramparts, half hidden by the shade of thick palms. They have hoisted a red flag, which flaunts with a half-hearted air of defiance over the red fortifications.

"Close by the flag is a sentry, while behind the parapets one sees a group of soldiers watching from the summit of the castle. They are not worried or nervous. Their air is one of profound indifference. For them this day is no different from any other day.

Traders Are Frightened.

"Over in the barracks officers and gendarmes idle in the doorways, observing with characteristic Oriental carelessness the passing of huddled troops of frightened foreign traders, their arms filled with parcels.

"Women carrying infants are at

the heels of the men. Patrols of soldiers pass gravely along the nearly deserted streets.

Shops and Houses Vacated.

"The shops are closed and the windows barred. Hundreds of houses have been vacated.

"Terror has seized the inhabitants. All the terraces are empty except that at the Italian consulate which is occupied by correspondents.

Monks Hoist German Flag.

"Above the hospital conducted by Italian nuns waves a red cross flag. A bold monk distinguished by his long flowing beard has climbed to the top of the bell tower on the Italian catholic monastery and hoisted the German flag.

"The few remaining Italians await impatiently the first firing. The local batteries are deserted. At sea a flock of frightened sailing boats is scurrying out of the harbor.

"This evening the coffee houses in the Arab quarter re-opened and guests appearing on the balconies of the minarets invited the people to prayer. Crowds of Arabs gathered at the different points and read the posted notice in Turkish which says:

The Government's Message.

"The Italian government made an unjust demand on Turkey, asking her to give up Tripoli. The Turkish cabinet together with the parliament is preparing a definite answer to give to Italy. Meanwhile advise the population to remain quiet and respect the Italians."

"This is the message received by the local authorities from Constantinople. It had been expected that to-day would be filled with the scenes of war but the contrary was the case and the impenetrable African night settled down on a town that was outwardly serene."

STEPHENSON OF WISCONSIN FACES BRIBERY CHARGES

By Associated Press.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 2.—United States Senator Isaac Stephenson, of Wisconsin, took the witness stand early to-day to answer charges that bribery and other corrupt use of money contributed to his election on March 4, 1909. He appeared as a witness at the opening of the investigation begun by a subcommittee of the committee on privileges and elections of the United States Senate.

It was the third time since the campaign which resulted in his election to the United States Senate on March 4, 1909, that Senator Stephenson was called upon to defend himself against charges of bribery.

Under a resolution adopted last August 15, when the investigation of Senator William Lorimer, of Illinois, was still under way in Washington, the subcommittee was authorized to inquire into these charges preferred by a Senate committee of the Wisconsin Legislature.

That Senator Stephenson kept secret many of his disbursements in the primary campaign for nomination in 1908; that whereas he admitted having expended \$114,335 his campaign managers accounted for only \$107,793 and that a large part of his fund was improperly used.

That fraud connected with his primary campaign contributed directly to his election.

That he distributed money to State officials to further his campaign.

That he spent money in legislative districts to strengthen his support in the legislature.

PRESIDENT LOWELL BREAKS AN OLD-HARVARD CUSTOM

By Associated Press.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 2.—President Lowell will break an old Harvard custom when he changes his residence from the old brick "Presidents' house" in College Yard, to his new home about to be built on Quincy street, adjoining.

For more than fifty years this little house has sheltered the presidents of Harvard University. President Eliot made his home under its roof for the forty years he was head of the great college and Presidents Felton and Hill preceded him.

The house was erected in 1861 from a fund left by Peter C. Brooks and cost \$15,000.

FLOOD LEAVES DESOLATION IN ITS WAKE

Estimates Of Dead In Pennsylvania Disaster Are Greatly Reduced

TWO HUNDRED MAY COVER CASUALTIES

Work of Rescue Progresses in District Swept by the Flood When Big Dam Broke Saturday Carrying the Town of Austin, Pennsylvania, to Destruction—First Estimate of Several Hundreds Killed, It is Said, Was Greatly Overrated, and a Possibility Existed That Not More than 200 Perished.

By Associated Press.

AUSTIN, Pa., Oct. 2.—With the arrival of a carload of coffins here this morning the grimness of the tragedy that practically obliterated this town was impressed upon the survivors and workers who to-day began anew their efforts to mine deeply into the hard hills of debris.

Twenty victims, including two at Costello, has been placed in a temporary morgue at Odd Fellows hall, one of the few buildings standing in the ruined district. The identified bodies are twelve.

Plans for the funerals were being made to-day. The most essential matter in hand here aside from the persistent work of clearing away the more accessible ruins is the completion of a census of the living Austinites.

If the death list aggregates anything like the enormous number some have estimated, the health officials realize that conditions demanding prompt attention will arise within a few days in the ruins.

Total May Be Only 150.

The most careful and well informed investigators, however, are unimpressed to learn that more than two hundred have perished. There is indeed a possibility that 150 will be the total.

The policing conditions to-day are practically perfect. A twelve-hour down pour of rain served to materially reduce the number of incoming sightseers and to this extent the police were relieved.

The State constabulary, State sanitary engineers and chief officials of the State health department are co-operating in the measures for protection and relief.

Property Loss \$8,000,000.

Ruined Austin, Costello and the valley beyond to-day present pictures of desolation. No reliable estimate of the property loss can be made soon, but it is safe to say it will not be less than \$8,000,000.

The paper and lumber interests are utterly destroyed. The timber supply indeed was rapidly nearing exhaustion and at the best it was thought that five years from now the industry would be practically at an end. In fact, about 200 families had moved from Austin this fall. Five hundred more would have gone within the next year or two unless some industrial development came in to hold them.

Question as to the Cause of Failure.

Questioned as to the cause of the sudden failure of the Bayless Pulp & Paper Company's dam, citizens shake their heads ominously. They recall the scare a year ago last January when a considerable leak was discovered in the immense cement structure. Although two feet of the rim of the dam was removed to relieve the pressure and a 14 foot patch was placed where needed, the alignment of the upper edge of the dam gradually became a slight arch instead of a straight line. This bulge caused worry on the part of the citizens and led to a somewhat recent inspection. Certain protective measures were determined upon but the delay was fatal.

Foresaw Inevitable Disaster.

"I never went to sleep in the hotel on Main street here," said a visiting railroad official to-day, "without a mighty fervent prayer that the apparently inevitable might be delayed. I always felt that we might be swept away during the night."

Valley of Destruction.

Below the torn dam to-day the valley for a mile or more is swept practically clean to the bed rock and Freeman's run, the reservoir feeder, swollen by last night's rains, is sweeping through new channels, where the main business portion of the town once stood.

Costello, three miles away, is proportionately as shattered as Austin. Only the loss of the flood momentum and the timely warning given by telephone operators who risked their lives to do so, held the death list to two

RICHMOND BOOSTERS EN ROUTE

Trade Excursion Promoted By Times-Dispatch To Arrive At 6:32 O'Clock

WILL RECEIVE WARM RECEPTION HERE

Officials of City and Commercial Organizations and 100 Business Men of Capital of Old Dominion Are in Party, Which Made First Stop This Morning at Franklinton—Several Hours at Raleigh—Drum Corps Will Meet Train—Meeting and Reception to Visitors.

With band music and the sound of boosting in the air, the Virginia boosters from Richmond, are due to arrive in the city at 6:32 this afternoon over the Seaboard Air Line, completing their first day out, the programme for to-day having included a dozen or more important cities of North Carolina touched by the Seaboard.

Charlotte boosters, accompanied by the Charlotte Drum Corps, will be at the Seaboard depot ahead of time, and will be ready to extend the right hand of good-fellowship and of welcome to the Richmonders as soon as they set foot on Charlotte soil.

100 in the Party.

There are 100 enthusiastic Richmond boosters in the party which will arrive this evening, and every man of the party will be out for the purpose of singing the praises of Richmond and making the three days tour of North Carolina one that will make North Carolinians feel that their friends from the sister state are men with whom it will be well to deal, both socially and in business.

Reception to Visitors.

From 7:45 till 8:30 this evening there will be an informal reception to the visitors at the Selwyn Hotel, where official headquarters will be, and at 8:30 the party will gather in the assembly room where there will be held a business meeting, at which both Richmond boosters and Charlotte boosters will make short, well-poised talks, on the mutual relations between the two cities and sections tributary. The social features of the evening will be resumed at the Southern Manufacturers' Club, following the adjournment of the business session and the Virginia boosters will be given a taste of real North Carolina hospitality.

The party will resume its itinerary through North Carolina to-morrow morning early.

A feature of the receiving of the boosters this afternoon will be the meeting of the mayor of Richmond and the mayor of Charlotte. Mayor Bland will be at the Seaboard depot when the special train arrives and will formally welcome the mayor of Richmond, and will accompany that official to the Selwyn in Mayor Bland's automobile.

To-Day's Programme.

Indicating some of the plans of the Richmond boosters, in their designs upon North Carolina towns, to-day's programme of the party may be taken as a fair sample.

The special train on which the boosters are travelling makes its first stop at Henderson. Here the boosters spent three hours, and had their first formal reception tendered them on North Carolina soil. The next stop on the programme was Franklinton, and then Raleigh where several hours were spent. The train upon leaving Raleigh makes stops at Sanford, Hamlet, Wadesboro and Monroe in the afternoon, reaching Charlotte shortly after 6 p. m.

The Greater Charlotte Club will be the hosts to the visitors while they are at the Selwyn and during the business meeting, and will see that the Richmond guests are accorded a reception that they will remember for years to come.

The procession of the visitors and the local committee from the Seaboard depot to the Selwyn up North Tryon street will be an imposing spectacle. The drum corps and the special band accompanying the boosters will supply the marching time for the party, who have signified their desire to walk from the depot to the Selwyn, thus gaining opportunity to gain a better acquaintance with that part of the city traversed by the line of march.

A formal invitation has been extended by President Kuester, of the Greater Charlotte Club, not only to Mayor Bland, but to other city officials to be at the Seaboard depot at 8:12 this evening to welcome the Richmond boosters who come as the guests of the club and the city.

INCREASE IN AMOUNT OF THE GINNING

Census Report Of Cotton Ginned To Date Much Larger Than In Recent Years

MORE THAN A MILLION MORE THAN LAST YEAR

Early Maturity of the Staple Causes a Large Amount of Present Year's Crop to be Ginned at This Early Date—Amount Ginned by States Given With a Comparison With Amount at a Similar Time in Former Years.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The second of the census bureau's ten periodical cotton ginning reports issued to-day at 10 o'clock shows the number of bales of cotton ginned from the growth of 1911 prior to September 25.

The report, giving amounts in running bales, counting round as half bales, with comparative statistics to corresponding dates for the past three years and the percentage of the total crops of these years ginned to September 25 is as follows:

United States 3,863,966 bales compared with 3,312,074 bales in 1910, when 20 per cent of the crop was ginned to September 25; 2,568,180 bales in 1909 when 25.5 per cent was ginned and 2,590,630 bales in 1908 when 19.3 per cent was ginned.

Round bales included this year were 27,848 compared with 58,926 bales in 1910; 48,070 bales in 1909, and 57,107 bales in 1908. Sea Island cotton ginned was 11,512 bales compared with 7,004 bales in 1910; 13,352 in 1909 and 11,457 in 1908.

Ginning by States.

By States the ginning was as follows:

Alabama 340,922 bales compared with 301,433 bales in 1910, when 16.9 per cent of the State's crop was ginned to September 25; 187,832 bales in 1909 when 18.1 per cent was ginned and 316,349 bales in 1908 when 23.7 per cent was ginned.

Arkansas 43,551 compared with 22,319 in 1910 when 2.3 per cent was ginned; 35,926 in 1909 when 12 per cent was ginned and 30,485 in 1908 when 8.1 per cent was ginned.

Florida 21,272 compared with 11,353 in 1910, when 16.8 per cent was ginned; 19,581 in 1909 when 81.6 per cent was ginned and 16,657 in 1908 when 23.6 per cent was ginned.

Georgia 763,666 compared with 365,407 in 1910 when 20.2 per cent was ginned; 536,212 in 1909 when 29 per cent was ginned and 514,898 in 1908 when 26 per cent was ginned.

Louisiana 83,329 compared with 45,739 in 1910 when 18.6 per cent was ginned; 62,616 in 1909 when 24.2 per cent was ginned, and 79,042 in 1908 when 16.9 per cent was ginned.

Mississippi 96,340 compared with 33,768 in 1910 when 6.9 per cent was ginned; 96,328 in 1909 when 9 per cent was ginned and 199,001 in 1908 when 12.3 per cent was ginned.

North Carolina 153,642 compared with 46,051 in 1910 when 6.1 per cent was ginned; 80,498 in 1909 when 12.7 per cent was ginned and 89,063 in 1908 when 13 per cent was ginned.

Oklahoma 115,755 compared with 110,530 in 1910 when 12 per cent was ginned; 134,377 in 1909 when 24.3 per cent was ginned and 5,705 in 1908 when 0.8 per cent was ginned.

South Carolina 339,111 compared with 160,521 in 1910 when 18.3 per cent was ginned; 281,401 in 1909 when 25.1 per cent was ginned and 239,969 in 1908 when 28.8 per cent was ginned.

Tennessee 15,435 compared with 1,602 in 1910 when 0.5 per cent was ginned; 17,152 in 1909 when 7.1 per cent was ginned and 28,105 in 1908 when 8.4 per cent was ginned.

Texas 1,659,818 compared with 1,263,212 in 1910 when 42.3 per cent was ginned; 1,061,568 in 1909 when 43 per cent was ginned and 966,607 in 1908 when 28.6 per cent was ginned.

Other States 5,180 compared with 125 in 1910 when 0.1 per cent was ginned; 2,172 in 1909 when 3.3 per cent was ginned and 4,774 in 1908 when 8.5 per cent was ginned.

The corrected statistics of the quantity of cotton ginned this season prior to September 1 are 711,297 bales.

REAR ADMIRAL W. S. SCHLEY DROPS DEAD

Hero Of The Naval Battle Of Santiago Answers Sudden Summons Of Death

WAS WALKING ALONG STREET IN NEW YORK

Had Seen Notable Service In United States Navy During The Past Half Century—Brilliant Work In Rescue Of Greeley Polar Expedition.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—Admiral Winfield Scott Schley dropped dead to-day near the corner of Forty-Fourth street and Fifth avenue, while on his way down town.

He had been out of town over Sunday and on his return here had gone to the New York Yacht Club on West Forty-fourth street. After a short stay at the club Admiral Schley started to walk along Forty-Fourth street toward Fifth Avenue when he was taken suddenly ill. A hurry call was sent for physicians, but before aid could reach him, the admiral was dead.

rate, at the South American station. From 1880 to 1883 he was lighthouse inspector at Boston, became attached to the bureau of equipment in 1883 and in 1884 was placed in command of a relief expedition sent to the Arctic regions to search for Lieutenant Greeley and his companions. Two former expeditions sent out for that purpose had failed. Commander Schley's expedition sailed from St. John's, Newfoundland, May 12, 1884, with the three steam whalers, *Thetis*, *Bear*, and *Alert*. After a dangerous trip across the ice pack, Commander Schley and his men reached the camp of the survivors of the Greeley expedition. They found seven survivors who were on the verge of starvation and brought them and the bodies of nine victims, who had perished before the arrival of the rescuing party, safely back to the ships. The expedition returned to St. John's on July 16 of the same year. The Legislature of Maryland gave Commander Schley a vote of thanks and presented him with a gold chronometer watch. The Massachusetts Humane Society awarded him a gold medal of the first class. To further honor the gallant commander the large territory west of Cape Sabine was named Schley Land.

From 1885 to 1890 Mr. Schley was chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting, and was appointed Captain in March, 1893. In 1895 to 1897 he commanded the unarmored cruiser "Baltimore" during the difficult times with Chile. He was also commissioned to carry the remains of John Ericsson, the famous Swedish inventor, to Sweden, for which service he was decorated by the King of Sweden. He was made lighthouse inspector in 1892 and from 1895 commanded the armored cruiser "New York," the flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, until March, 1897, when he became chairman of the lighthouse board. He was made commodore in February, 1898.

Previous to the outbreak of the Spanish-American war Commodore Schley was ordered on the "Brooklyn" and given command of the "flying squadron." It was his squadron which located the Spanish fleet at Santiago on May 29, 1898 and blocked the harbor. On the morning of July 2, 1898, Admiral Sampson, who was the superior in command, departed for Siboney, leaving Schley in full command of the fleet on board of the flagship. Scarcely one hour after the Admiral's departure the Spanish fleet emerged from its sheltering harbor. Commodore

Sketch of His Life.

Winfield Scott Schley was born in Frederick county, Maryland, October 9, 1839, the son of John Thomas and Georgiana Virginia Schley. He entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis September 20, 1856, and graduated in 1860. During the following year he served on the frigate *Niagara*. In 1861 he was promoted to the rank of "master" and attached to the frigate *Potomac*, which was serving as storeship at Ship Island. In 1862-63 he was on the steam gunboat *Winona*, of the Gulf blockading squadron and had an engagement with a field battery near Fort Heron, La., December 14, 1862. From March 16 to July 19, 1863, he took part in many of the engagements preceding the capture of Port Hudson, part of the time on the *Winona*, and again on the *Monongahela* and the *Richmond*.

On July 16, 1862, he was commissioned lieutenant. During the years from 1864 to 1866 he served on the *Waterloo*, a steam gunboat of the Pacific squadron and distinguished himself in 1865, during the insurrection of the Chinese coolies on Middle Chincha Islands. In the same year he was at La Udon, San Salvador, to protect the American interests during the revolution in that country. He became lieutenant-commander July 26, 1866, and acted as instructor in language at Annapolis from 1867 to 1869. In 1870 he was assigned to the *Benicia*, third rate, and with that ship spent three years at the China station. He saw some sharp fighting in June, 1871, during the capture of the Korean forts on the Suic river, landing the assaulting column.

From 1873 to 1876 he was again at the Naval Academy, being appointed commander June 10, 1876. In 1877 he commanded the *Essex*, third

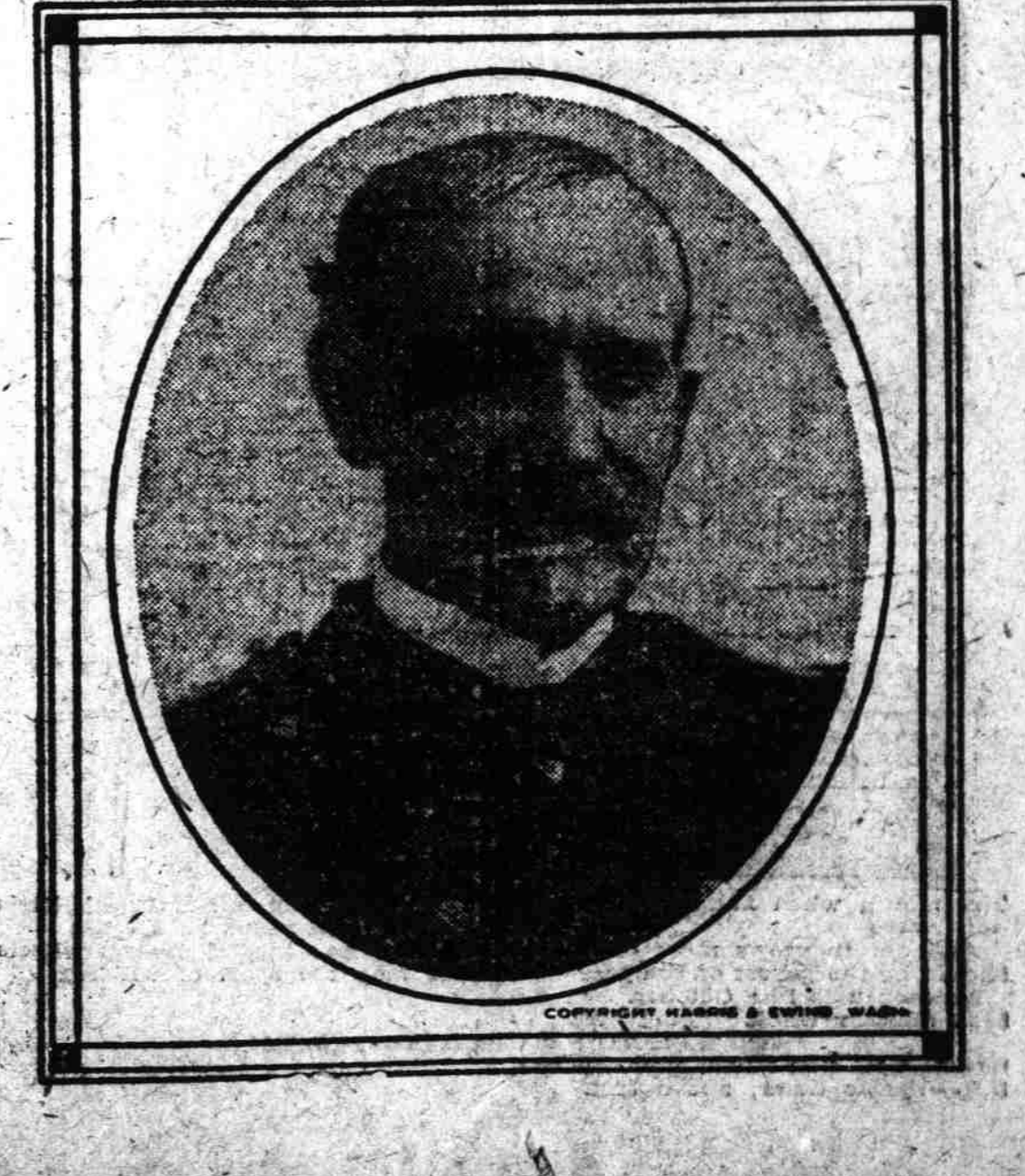
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(Continued on page 2.)

Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley Who Died Suddenly This Afternoon



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