CHARLOTTE DAILY OBSERVER, JUNE 18, 1906.

MALF.

100 000

BALKAN QUESTION ACUTE

MACEDONHANS HAVE BEST OF IT

Crude Begingings of a Revolutionary Organization Which Have Been Gradually Perfected—The Insurrec-tion of 1905—Organistion Hus-banding Its Strength and Availing the Diplomatic Action of the Powers—Lord Lansdowne's Step Rewarded Patience of the Organi-sation. Correspondence of The Associated

Sofia, Bulgaria, May 26 .- The Mac-

edonian question is closest to the heart of this Balkan capital of 90,000 population, many of whom are refigees and emigrants from Macedonia, The daily news of fighting, nitive step of January, 1905, as the result of which after the fleet demonmurder and massacre in the vilayets is eagerly scanned for names and places by those for whom even the re-motest districts of the province are bound by blood ties. Continued over-worked tchetniks (members of the tchetas or bands) are to be seen un-der treatment at the public and pri-ties besuits. Results of the walls der treatment at the public and pri-vats hospitals. Regularly on the walls of the city appear black-bordered ne-crologies issued by their relatives in Sofia. Panachidas, or services, for the repose of the souis of the recent dead, are a weekly occurrence at all church-es. The courier mail system of the Vutreshna Orgamization is called, which brings prompt, and trustworthy mesvoking theory of internationalization. This people upon whose necks the un-speakable Turkish yoke was forced five and half centuries ago at the fall of the kingdom of West Bulgaria was tried and tormented to madness by the very mirages of alleviation with which Europe would relieve its horbrings prompt and trustworthy mesbrings prompt and trustworthy mes-sages from everywhere in the inte-rior, is superceding the Turkish mail just as the committee tribunals have done, and fre one of its most popular features. By the same means money is regularly sent to needy families in the interior. The system is so per-fected that a member of the British Parliament was recently taken by a tehesis through an extended part of tcheta through an extended part of Macedonia by night.

Quicker-witted than the Bulgars of the North these Southern mountain-eers have transformed completely the business of Sofia, and their for getting the best end of the bar-gain is giving the greatest uneasiness in the long established colony of Spanish Hebrews while the imperious mand for news has caused the estab-lishment of half a dozen daily newspa-pers in as many years. The Macedo-nian colony has burst into all proessional trades: its corporations almost control local politics; it has nearly 1,000 representatives in the officers corps of the Bulgarian army; and in the Departments of Justice, Finance and Administration the natives are closely pressed by the emigrants. No Cabinet is complete without a Minister of State of Macedonian extraction, who is often, as at present, a power behind the throne. With its 20,000 Macedonians, Sofia is really the capital of Christian Macedonia. e Macedonian movement has gained in measure, as the Macedonian col-

ony has mounted in numbers. It is not Bulgaria which is instigating the Macedonians, so much as it is the Macedonians, who have got control of Bulgaria

THE QESTION ACUTE.

The present acuteness of the question was not reached until after a decade and a half of a propaganda. The pioneer revolutionist, Major Panwho led a brilliant troop of Macdonian irregulars in the Zerbo-Bulgarian war of twenty years ago, and who was executed on a charge of conspiracy by the redoubtable premier Stambouloff, was a voice crying in the wilderness, in his efforts to get a hearing in a country gone mad on a and anti-Russian controversy. The great Stambouloff himself held the Macedonians in strict suppression, and cultivated a friendly of gradual union with the Ottoman Empire. It was only after the ings which have been held in England

the first per st of fire and blood through the first pest of fire and blood and rebellion and disclosed unsus-pected first battle qualities in the alumbering fluight villager. The coun-try passed through the worst ordeal that could drunt its courage and was henceforth alraid of nothing. It pre-ferred "an end with horrors than hor-rors without an end." It was ready for another revolution. The result, such as it was, was thought worth achieving.

ENGLAND AND THE TURK.

ernment has heightened it. By

covering a wide area.

from Great Britain

night have been expected have been

Paris et Pays, whom sole purpose was to buy new quick firing artillery and to build strategic railways running south. The Schneider works at Creu-rot have already completed most of bulgaria, and the first consignment arrived in Sofia early in March. Two railway lines of obvious intent which a small section on each side of the border is complete. The Ziatin Komanditgeselischaft was awarded the contract for the Bulgarian part and the work is pushed rapidly for-ward. This line is the quickest route from Russis and Roumania to Salon-ika. Since then the organization has been husbanding its strength and waited upon the diplomatic action of Eu-rope. At the outset the patent fasce of the Austro-Russian Musrzsteg pro-gramme called for the placing of Macedonia under the control of the whole concert of Powers and the pa-tionce of the Organization was here

line other building-also The southward—is Tirnovo Stara Zagora, a battlefield of the late Russo-Turkish war. This is the quickest line from Hungary and Roumania to Constantinople. These lines triple the speed with which the armies of north Bulgaria can be massed on the Turktience of the Organization was here rewarded by Lord Landsdowne's defiish frontier, and the boast of the War Ministry that it can mebolize \$60,000 stration assessors representing the hitherto exclusive powers of western Europe were added to the Austrian and Russian ones on the International men in forty-eight hours would thus seem to take on body. Again the manoeuvres of the First

and Russian ones on the International Financial Commission of Macedonia. In compelling the Sultan to accept the commission the powers established a broad foundation for complete Eu-ropean control. This opportune and important step withdrew Macedonia from the ltching paws of Austria and Russia. But with that the powers thought their duty done and let the suffering Macedonians console them-selves for actual misery with a pro-voking theory of internationalization. and Seventh Divisions in August take place on a probable battleground only a few miles from the Turkish sentry boxes. Seven hundred and fifty reserve officers have been called to the colors on June 15 in addition to several thousand non-commissioned officers of all divisions. The summer activity is therefore to be on an imposing scale. voking theory of internationalization.

posing scale. The preparedness of Bulgaria for war extends likewise to the money chest. Her phenomenal crops since 1904 have brought many hundred ns of gold into the country and the State bonds are now quoted nearby at par. The conversion of public debts which has been preparing for

two years is now expected to take e, with a substantial increase of A comparison and a contrast to the protracted tedious inefficiency of the specie in the treasury. The budgets of 1904, 1905 and 1906 all show owers towards Macedonia has just handsome surpluses in spite of an exbeen given by the resolute energy with which England forced the Turk penditure of over 100,000,000 francs for war material. That the Bulga-rian army is a good weapon experts to speedy terms in a matter affecting her own interests. Only polgnancy has been added by the quick settlement of the Tabah dispute to the depression which now dominates the Macedonian have long recognized. The remark-able defence of Shipka Pass and of Stara Zagora by the raw Bulgarian Volunteers in '78 followed by the forces. Instead of dispelling the pre-vailing pessimism among them, this successful action of the British govquick but decisive war with Servia in '85 have built up fine traditions for the army. All the recent manoeuvres have been very favorably reported by rast feelings contrary to those which the European military observers. Under the guidance of a less diplomat voked, and the conclusions drawn than Prince Ferdinand this army might have precipitated itself on the

are beginning to bear fruit in a re-newal of activity on the part of the Macedonian Internal Organization. Turk on several opportune moments Its couriers are now bringing news in the last decade. To attack Turkey at the latter state of disadvanof numerous insurgent engagements tage with the support of one or more The cause of the disappointment is of the great powers must be the pol-

not far to seek. From England the Macedonians have expected much, from liberal England some of them fiscal union under pressure from Aushave expected everything, which was perhaps too much to expect. The antitria last winter has not completely destroyed the hope of the friends of the Turkish temper so long fostered when in opposition by the party of Glad-stone and the strenuous agitation car-ried on by the London Balkan Comtwo peoples. Hence the reappearance of Pashitch as Prime Minister at Belgrade augurs another more simple attempt in that direction. Certainly mittee under the presidency of Mr. James Bryce with the co-operation of with the gradual realization by Servians that autonomy is the only workthe foremost men of his party which was paralleled by the official ing solution of the Macedonian probaction of Lord Landsdowne, so often and clearly enunciated in favor of lem, being the only one which may unite the approval of the great powers the chief obstacle to a close un-Macedonian autonomy, had led the ion is being removed and though the Macedonians and Bulgarians to look value of the to England as their only disinterested Servian army as a fightfriend in Europe. Since 1903 the Buling organization is camparatively garian Cabinet has been of the Stamslight and its present discipline from boulovist party whose antecedents top to bottom very loose the Servian are strongly pro-English and anti-Russian. Even the Macedonian comcrops of officers is openly eager to wipe off on some battlefield the stain mittees had been led to expect, and of the damning deeds at Belgrade have likely received, substantial aid from Great Britain But the fine Palace in May, 1903.

PROBLEM SIMPLIFIED.

campaign, faintly repeated in the thousands of Macedonian mass meet-In this light the entrance of Rou-mania into the Macedonian problem as champion of the small Kutso-the dead man's friends would take



FEHR'S MALT TONIC DEPT., Louisville, Ky.

PICTURE OF BOMB HORROR. MONEY IN DEAD LETTERS. panish Paper Reproduces Photo-graph Taken at Time of Attempt to Kill Alfonso. Spanish

More Than \$5,000 Found—Great Amount of Unclaimed Mail, Washington Post

Madrid Dispatch. More than \$5,000 was received at

A remarkable photograph taken at Cotton and Cotton Oil Machinery. the dead letter office of the Post-office Department in May. Only a the moment of the attempt to kill Alfonso and his bride, appears in the small percentage of this amount can be returned to the senders, for the reason that the writers give insufcurrent number of the illustrated journal, A., B., C. It gives a far more t addresses. The majority of letters are written by poor pervivid picture of the occurrence than icient addressas. it is possible to deduce from confused these conflicting narratives. sons, including many foreigners, and and

sons, including many local and of the mail of the most part, intended for mail order houses, but on account of wrong addresses, finally reach the dead letter office. The total number of pieces of unwhich emerges the figures of three claimed matter received during the month was \$05,668, against 667,100 in April, but notwithstanding the mounted soldiers, one apparently headless, and another with his are upraised.

large increase in receipts every piece In front of the carriage one horse and is lying dead, and the other seven treated, leaving no accumulation at the begining of this month. are spread out across the street in a A new record was made in the percentage of letters returned to panic. The leading outrider is wildly gesticulating, while a civilian has just seized the head of the other senders, 30 per cent. being the aver-age for the month. It is estimated leader.

On the left are the horses of the that not more than 35 per cent. of the so-called "returnable" letters can escort rearing and prancing, and mixed in the utmost confusion. To in fact be returned. The number of letters returned last month was 125,-018, against 115,857 in April, 1906, the right of the foreground is a dense crowd.

Money was found in 7.243 letters, to the amount of \$5,167.51. In May, A soldier in the front is presenting his fixed bayonet, while a policeman stands with his arms extended wide toward the carriage. Between him 1905. \$4,568.03 was contained in 7. 259 letters, showing a slight decrease for 1906 in the number of letters reand the carriage are two blurred figures staggering in the fog of dust. On the left side of the picture is an officer on a white horse apparently addressing the King or receiving orders.

Kansas Farmers Pay Fines to Get Men to Help Gather the Orop. Topeka, Kan., Dispatch, 16th.

Dispatches from the Kansas wheat belt to-night say that hundreds of farmers spent the day in the towns hunting for men to use in the great wheat harvest which begins on Monday. The wheat belt has called for 25,000 helpers and so far less than 5,000 have come from Eastern States. At Salina John Freeman hunted the town over. He wanted four men. He was about ready to go home discouraged when he thought of the city jall Marshal Thorns told him he had two prisoners who were working out \$5 fines for getting drunk. Freeman went to the jail, talked with Wilson and Simpson, the two prisoners, paid Walter Marvin Lancaster, and that their fines and took them home with him to help save the wheat.

It other counties where men are confined in jails the farmers will gladly "pay them out" if they will help in the wheat harvest.

Wages vs "Salaries"

the cry of the industrial world is for men who can actually do some thing. We have applicants every day by young men and old me who want "positions."

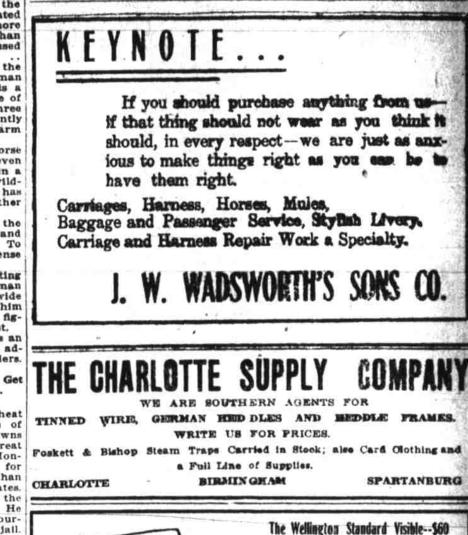
thing. We have applicants every day by young men and old men who want "positions."
"What can you do?" is the first question we ask, because we really need men. We need right now four good machinists and two moulders. These don't come along. If most of those who do come would answer our question in full frankness they would easy. "I can't do anything in particular with any degree of efficiency except draw my 'salary' and quit promptly when the whistle blows."
The good mechanic's wages will usually range from \$50 to \$100 a month and these stand in the line of increase and promotion. The untrained man gets \$25 to \$40 a month and stands in the line of nothing.
If seems a pity we haven't a better system of training the boys and young men in a way to make them capable of actually doing comething. A unachinist apprenticeship can't hurt any boy, even though he orpeets to be a lawyer or a doctor.
There's plenty of time between school and college terms to give a boy or young man a practical apprenticeship. This time is usually worso

young man a practical apprenticeship. This time is usually worse than wasted. The boy not only fails to learn to do some useful thing, but does acquire idle habits, sometimes vicious habits. In our manufacture of pulleys, shafting, hangers, engine lathes, looms,

colers, reels and other cotton and cotton oil machinery, we rejoid e young fellow who has served his time and can actually take of the building of some of our machines. It's depressing to have the other young fellow come along-the one who has wasted the time of his boyhood and youth in idleness and who can do nothing in particular our view of the matter is that none of the schooling should be omitted, but that a reasonable portion of the intervening time should be spilled to learning some trade. It's as easy to teach a hoy to love work with the result of capability as it is to let him drift into habits of idleness with the result of incapability.

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ceived containing money, but quite icy of Bulgaria. The impotent de- considerable increase in the amount nouncement of the Zerbo Bulgarian of money enclosed. KILLED A MAN IN MAINE.

Then Fled to California and Lived Forty Years Under Assumed Name. Sacramento Bee.

of mail received was opened

Walter Marvin Lancaster has carried his secret with him to the grave. He lived for nearly forty years in Bear Valley, this country, under the name of John Lang, and nobody guessed that it was assumed until the facts came to light after his death. He blew his brains out.

The inquest developed that Lang was not the correct name of the decedent. A witness stated that a short time ago Lang told him that in case anything should happen he wanted it known that his true name was he was a native of Maine. Lancas-

ter further said that he had killed a

in 1895 that the first armed conflict between a band and the Turkish asker took place in Melink. The Bulgarian army was carried off its feet and won forever by the brav-ery of the ex-officers Mutafoff and Natcheff, who found their graves in a pyramid of Turkish corpses. It was then that the Macedonians got the upper hand, and they have held it ever

The crude beginnings of the revolutionary organization and its naively frank motio of annexation of Maceionia to Bulgaria were gradually perfected under the stress of circum-stance. The hardest task of instilling discontent and that proper measure of self-respect which is required to bring a dumb slave to an armed protest against wrongs endured for centuries was carried out by the Bul-garian schoolmaster, his soul afiame with the writings of the ro-mantic school, and thirsty for the eary glorious death of a Byron or a Pushkin. The Exarchy Church as it gathered around itself the Bulgarian villages and emancipated them from the social domination of the Greek tchorbadjis, did a work rather agreeable to the Turks, who sought agreeable to the Turks, who sought suspecting the enormous latent vi-tality of the hitherto contemned ele-The revolutionary organization proper slowly won over disciples from among the hot-blooded and reckless, from the undisciplined bringands, from the victims of more flagrant vio-lations by the bashi-bazouk. In Sofia the High Macedonian Committee con-

fined its activity to propaganda of the cause among the indifferent fellow Bulgarians. Here the lamented Ki-tantcheff did an indispensable work. With a tongue of fire to which his spotless and lovable character led conviction, he first won a hearing in the National Sobranje, whose most el-

oquent leader he was. The foundations of the most pe fect revolutionary organization with which Turkey has ever had to con-tend were laid by a junker expelled from the Military Academy at Sofia for insubordination. The premature death of Gotse Deltcheff at Bonitsa on the eve of the insurfection of 1903 was a serious loss to the internal Or-ganization which he created. But the silent leadership, the thoroughness and the rigid discipline which he established had seemingly survived him. Admiring the character of some Protestant tchetniks from Bonsko, where the American missionaries have long

the American missionaries have long labored, Deltcheff once exclaimed that "If Macedonia had been Protestant, it had been free long ago." The strict sobriety and good behavior which he exacted of his men, and his merciless-ness towards loose conduct of any sort, won the confidence of the villa-gers, and the Macedonian women soon became the most zealous helpers and abettors of the tchetas.

INSURRECTION OF 1993. The insurrection of 1903, precipi-tated against the wishes of the Intern-

The insurrection of 1903, precipi-tied against the wishes of the Intern-al Organization, through a raid engi-neered by the Generals Committee in Sofa, first showed the power of the precision of which up to that time little had been heard. The resulting massacres of 1903 carried off thou-ands of victims and the Turkish gar-sion were swelled to a total of 200,-900. Fifty thousand refugees field for refuge to Bulgaria. Over 100.000 were accored by English and American aid during the winter. The cost was immense. But many ful of armed penasnis overcame large bodies of Turkish troops taught its isomet the unarmed innocents who inferred the most The dread of the mountains, or into solid Bulgarian willages, or anywhere after dark. The mountains, and fawning altitude of body and soul-taught as the essence of wisdom to the helpless rayah by

since 1903, having in the commuted into another question of territory for the British flag. "For the deserts of Mount Sinal Great Britain mobilized squadrons of

her fleet to hack up a stringent ulti-matums For the continued thousands of victims of bashi-basouks misrule and racial anarchy in European Turkey, Great Britain has mere diplomatic notes of protest," say Macedonian chiefs in this city. And their disapchiefs in this city. And their disap-pointment is of course artfully and in-dustriously fostered by the dwindling Pan-Slavic press which takes its cue from the Moscow "Benevolent" Committee which has always sought to discredit the interest of western Europe in Macedonia.

humimitarian blow of the Mildothian

Twice within a year and for the fourth time since 1903 squadrons of the European powers have hovered on the Macedonian horizon: the Russian Black sea fleet, at Iniada, in 1903; the American, at Smyrna in 1904; the In-ternational, at Mytilene, in 1905 and Bereaford's fleet off the Dardanelles in 1906, but no appreciable measure of relief has come therefrom to the sorerelief has come therefrom to the sole-ly tried populations of European Turkey, More than 10,000 Macedoni-ans have within that time emigrated to the United States, and the stream promises to rival the Jewish exodus from Russia

DIPLOMACY'S LAST CARD. The premature announcement further, that the powers, including the consistently friendly. United States, have finally agreed to the raising of the customs duties from 8.11 per cent. ad valorem is regarded as the laying down of the last card of diplomacy and the game seems at present lost for the Macedonians.

Their attitude towards these events varies very considerably and gives an insight into the present currents of the movement. The uncompromising revolutionists who formed the extreme social-anarchistic wing of the organisation regard the failure of England to translate her words into deeds in behalf of Macedonia as well as for the sake of territory, with comparative indifference. They are apostias of a proletarian insurrection that shall establish on Macedonian he that shall establish of alacedonian soil the first socialist republic of the world. Hence they ceaselessly propo-gate the sentiment of independence from foreign aid. They decry the help of "kings and bishops" and pin their faith on the organized workingin international control before parting, as the price for his race pride, with the comparative immunity from Turkish molestation which his Greek

Church affords him. In the midst of the halting progress toward international control the reign of terror in Macedonia continues untheir faith on the organized working-men of Europe. To the central body of the revolu-tionists, headed by its chief, Grueff, the faiure of Europe to institute a thoroughgoing international control with an European governor general is vital blow, for their dream is to make supported by the support of the support international control of terror in Macedonia continues un-abating. In the villagets the balance sheets of criminality tell heavily in favor of the Greek, whose massacred victims in the year 1905 number 1,-039 as compared to a loss of only 150. Scan bellef is extended in Sofia to the latest supposed orders of Hilmi Pasha to stop the actions of the Greek bands. As the latter confine themselves to attacks on Bulgarian and Kutzo-Vlach villages, and avoid encounters with the Turkish asker their action is just the opposite one to that of the Organization Tchetas who head for the Turk every time. It is therefore almost a self denying ordinance on the part of the Porte to be obliged to stop an activity which so nicely suits its own sinister vital blow, for their dream is to make autonomous Macedonia a nucleus around which will coalesce in time a Balkan United States. This body which is now in control maintains an attitude of reserve towards official Bulgaria being unwilling to receive favors at the price of obligation. It is permanently opposed to any annexa-tion of Macedonian territory by the Principality of Bulgaria. This has al-ways been the settled policy of the organization.

ways been the settled policy of the organization. The small third nationalistic Bul-garian wing of the revolutionary forces, which was strengthened by the union of the organization with the Committee of General Tsonicheff in November, 1965, finds in the failure of Europe to install a reign of law in Macedonia a weighty argument in support of the aggressive military policy of the principality. They quote the Garibaldian moto "Italia fara ra se." The Hismarchian doctrines of force have thoroughly permeated the vigorous young Hulgar State and its preparations for war are pursued with unremitting energy. GRANTS FOR WAR SUPPLIES. which so nicely suits its own designs. "The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveidt" iakes Lady Clarice Howland for a motor run and causes the machine to break down fifteen miles from the nearest telephone. "Of course," re-marks Robert Barr, in The Idler, "the scene of the play is 'In England. In no other part of the world, excepting the Arctic Circle, can you get fifteen miles from a telephone." GRANTS FOR WAR SUPPLIES.

showed an he part of Dino the Buigarian dark. The policy was an extra constitutional stitude of titude of prover the first measure of this new dark. The policy was an extra constitutional supplies. It was followed by the 5 per rayah by cent. loan of 1964 with the Banque ds Nowhere in the world can you see such handsome men and women as ara to be met in the United States. They all use Rocky Mountain Ten. 25 cents, Tes or Tablets. R. H. Jordan & Co.

Vlach tribes which are now under his life, however, he said he had fled Hellenic tutelage has tended to simhis home and changed his name to plify rather than complicate the sit-John Lang.

uation. Its proteges are not numer-ous enough to create a new claim-It was under that name he located in-Bear Valley, set out a little orehard and built him a cosey home. amt to possession, as their number is scarcely 100,000 and hence insignifi-He was highly regarded by all his cant. But the loss of them is the last blow to the Turkish position in Maceneighbors, with whom he was on very friendly terms, though of his donia, and the unreckoning fury past life none of them had the slightwhich the andarts have wreaked by ets inkling. For years he conducted the Culbertson toll bridge at his sword and flame upon the Wallach shepherds and villagers has killed the cause it would defend. At a time home, but after it went out of commission like many others he still when M. Varatasis, the Greek consul clung to the valley and seemed conat Philippopolis was endeavoring to bring about a reconciliation between tent to spend his days there. was a man of gigantic build. Greece and Roumania, a Greek bank by putting to death 80 Wallachs in Grevena caused a tremendous revul-

IN SAPPHIRE COUNTRY.

sion in Roumanian public sentiment, Vice President J. M. Culp, of South-ern Railway, and Party Visit Ashe-ville and Will Go to Lake Toxaway. and completed the breech. This estrangement between Greece and Roumania has been followed with the Correspondence of The Observer. keenest appreciation in Sofia, and Asheville, June 16 .- Third Vice the adhesion of Roumania to a Bul-President J. M. Culp, of the Southgarian-Servian compact or to a separate compact with Bulgaria on the ern Railway Company, and party of basis of Macedonian autonomy is widely canvassed. There is preceseven arrived here this morning in seven arrived here this morning in Mr. Culp's private car attached to train No. 21 from Salisbury to Ashe-ville. Mr. Culp and party are bound for Lake Toxaway, where they will remain for several days. Upon ar-rival here the third vice president and party were met at the station by District Passenger Agent J. H. Wood, who had two carriages in waiting for an arranged drive of the party over the Biltmore estate. The party over the Biltmore estate. The dent in the days just before the otto man conquest for a great Bulgaro-Roumanian realm under the Assens, the feelings of the two peoples to-wards each other has been almost THE GREEK POSITION.

Meanwhile the Greek position in the Macedonian towns, intrenched in the age-long domination of the Phanparty spent several hours in pleasure drives over the famous estate of Mr ar Patriarchy, which has hitherto kept 20,000 Bulgarian Slav villagers drives over the famous estate of Mr. Vanderbilt and returning to Bilt-more village, boarded Mr. Culp's private car attached to the Toxaway train and immediately left for the Sapphire country. Mr. Culp and party enjoyed the stay in Asheville and especially well pleased were they with the Biltmore drive. in social bondage, has received an accession of help from the notorious Greek bands which have infested Southern Macedonia. The fourfold union of the State, the Church, the

money-power and "society"-such as may possibly exist under Ottoman rule, has retarded the awakening of the Slav villager to his abject condition. Too often when awake

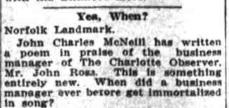
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has nursed his

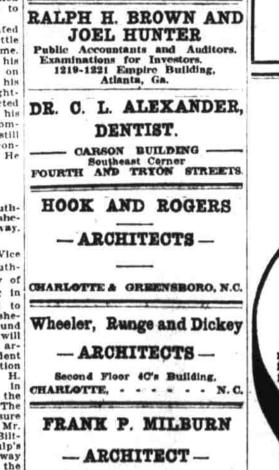
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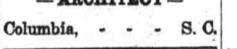
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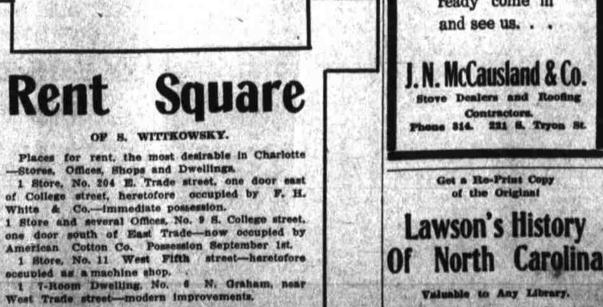
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