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SHOPMEN ON HARRIMAN LINES STRIKE.

Traffic Not Interrupted, General Manager Says Strike is Uncalled For.

Chicago, Sept. 30.—The threatened strike of the shopmen on the Harriman lines to enforce recognition of their newly-organized federation became a reality today. The number of men who quit in the fifteen States affected was estimated at between 20,000 and 30,000 by the union men, although Julius Kruttschnitt, vice-president of the Harriman lines, in a statement tonight, said the number was much smaller.

Reports from most of the points indicated that the men walked out without demonstration and no rioting was reported.

Traffic was continued without interruption and the railroad heads say that the shopmen's strike, even if extended, would not interfere with transportation.

The strike order was general throughout the middle West and in the South. The men had received notices from the international presidents of the five crafts directly involved and when the hour came they laid down their tools.

At New Orleans, where the strike already had extended from a strike of the Illinois Central clerks and the men had been out several days, two men received jail sentences for violation of Federal injunctions restraining them from interfering with the company's property.

In the far West it was said by the six roads a small percentage of workers responded to the strike call. Vice President Kruttschnitt issued the following statement:

"At many of the intermediate points on the Union and Northern Pacific lines, shop forces were laid off to reduce working time and effect reduction of expenses. At other points no men at all went out and at some points only one or two.

"Train schedules on all lines are normal and the maintenance of regular schedules will in no manner be interrupted."

The men involved are divided into the following groups, according to the union men: Machinists 10,000; boiler makers 4,000; blacksmiths 3,000; car men 11,000; clerks 1,000; miscellaneous workers 1,000.

W. L. Markham, vice president and general manager of the Illinois Central, issued a circular to employees of the road tonight characterizing the demands of the men as radical, relating the history of the negotiations and charging that the contracts between the men and the unions had not been abrogated by the necessary thirty days notice. Concluding, he said:

"It is well known that the international officers of at least some of the crafts supported our positions and bitterly opposed violating their contracts by consenting to call a strike on the Illinois Central. The conservatives seemed to be in the minority, however, and the result is one of the most uncalled for walk-outs of labor in the history of this country.

The Illinois Central has not sought this controversy and has no quarrel with organized labor as such, but it will use all the resources at its command to retain such control of the management as will enable it to continue the exercise of public functions for which it was created, and which subsequent events have shown it could not have continued to exercise, had the management consented to enter negotiations with the organization which is primarily responsible for this trouble."

Saturday evening, at Newton, Ed Sherrill, o. l., risked his life to stop a runaway horse drawing a buggy in which a little white girl was confined. Those who witnessed the negro's heroism immediately awarded him a neat sum of money.

Woodrow Wilson Says Corporations Have No Right To Privacy.

Governor Wilson, in his Indianapolis address, made most emphatically the point that the corporations have none of the rights of private individuals and must be treated solely as the public welfare demands:

"A modern joint stock corporation cannot in any proper sense be said to base its rights and powers upon the principles of private property. Its powers are wholly derived from legislation. It possesses them for the convenience of business at the suzerainty of the public. Its stock is widely owned, passes from hand to hand, brings multitudes of men into its shifting partnerships and connects it with the interests and the investments of whole communities. It is a segment of the public; bears no analogy to a partnership or to the processes by which private property is safe-guarded and managed, and should not be suffered to afford any covert whatever to those who are managing it. Its management is of public and general concern, is in a very proper sense everybody's business."—"Success Magazine."

Some Timely Remarks On a Very Important but Somewhat Neglected Subject.

The members of the brotherhood Bible class of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, of which Hon. John S. Henderson is instructor, will never be able to plead ignorance of the law and the gospel. Mr. Henderson is thoroughly conversant with Bible truth and capable of imparting it to others. In a recent statement he made the following remarks on what most church people consider a primary requisite for Christian character:

"The hope of the world is the children. How true and yet how sadly has the training of the children been neglected! Nothing however is or can be of greater importance. Every hour of youth is trembling with eternal destiny. The children of today will be the society, the Church and the nation of to-morrow. Originally in the Christian Church catechetical instruction was a preparation for baptism. Some of the catechetical schools, as that of Alexander, became famous for their highly learned character. All along the ages there have been catechists and catechisms. Today every Christian body has its catechisms, and there is no better way of imparting the truths of the Christian religion. We find the world used by Shakespeare in Othello, where he makes the clown say: 'I will catechise the world for him; that is make questions, and by them answers.' The Jews were and are very careful to keep the command about teaching their children the facts and principles of their religion. We Christians have the highest possible motive for keeping God's laws, not in the outward, literal form alone, but in the inward and spiritual significance of the same. The faith once for all delivered to the saints has been passed on to us. We must see that it is passed on in its fullness to and understood in its richest sense by the children who come after the sacred trust. Jesus Christ told His disciples to 'go and baptize all nations, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever, I have commanded you.' The Jewish rabbi laid the utmost importance on the teaching of the young, saying, 'Children must not be kept from school even to build the Temple,' and the 'true guardians of the city are the teachers.'"

It's Equal Don't Exist.

No one has ever made a salve, ointment or balm to compare with Bucklen's Arnica Salve. It's the one perfect healer of Cuts, Corns, Burns, Bruises, Sores, Scalds, Boils, Ulcers, Eczema, Salt Rheum, etc. For Sore eyes, Cold Sores, Chapped Hands or Sprains it's supreme. Unrivaled for piles. Try it. Only 25c at All Druggists.

ITALY DECLARES WAR ON TURKEY.

"Sick Man" Entertains Feble Hope Yet That Powers Will Save Him.

Following the declaration of the demands embodied in its ultimatum to Turkey, Friday afternoon Italy formally declared war upon Turkey, and immediate steps were taken for the seizure of Tripoli, the bone in the present contention.

It was unofficially announced tonight that Turkey had decided not to oppose an armed resistance to the occupant of Tripoli, the government hoping by this method that Italy will not treat the Tripolitans as a conquered people, and further trusting in a foreign hope that some of the powers will yet step in and save Turkey from further embarrassment. Turkey is thoroughly frightened; the cabinet has resigned, and the quick, determined action of Italy has created confusion in a procrastinating empire for years spoiled by the long-suffering forbearance of other and more powerful nations.

The trouble between Turkey and Italy which culminated this afternoon in a declaration of war at Rome dates back to 1878, when with the making of the treaty concluding the Russo-Turkish war, the powers are understood to have agreed to permit Italy a "pacific penetration of Tripoli." Turkey claims that this right has been respected ever since. Italy has colonized Tripoli until her interests in that African province are very great. She has asserted, however, that her subjects have been mistreated by the Ottoman authority and constantly discriminated against. Frequent disputes have arisen but the prolonged negotiations have never resulted satisfactorily to Italy.

At the time that the Franco-German differences regarding Morocco were acute, Italy turned her attention again to Tripoli and in subsequent negotiations with Constantinople set forth that many outrages against her subjects had been perpetrated and for which no redress had been made. She assumed a decisive attitude and presently began the mobilization of her army and navy.

Italy's standing army in 1910-1911 numbered approximately 295,000 men and 14,000 officers, but a far greater number could be put in the field in case of necessity. The Italian navy consists in vessels commissioned, built or building, fifteen battleships, nine armored cruisers and gun vessels, thirty-six destroyers, an equal number of first-class torpedo boats and twenty-two submarines. In the naval force there are approximately 81,000 men. As a whole the Italian navy is generally ranked fifth among nations. As seamen the Italians are skilled and ingenious. They have constructed some remarkable war vessels.

Naval lists show that Turkey has a fighting strength of nine coast defense ironclads, five protected cruisers, six torpedo vessels, one gunboat, twenty-one torpedoboat destroyers, twenty-seven torpedoboats and two submarines. As compared with the greater nations this array is a negligible quantity. The nominal strength of the Turkish navy is 929 officers, 80,000 sailors, besides about 9,000 marines.

The empire is divided into seven army corps districts and there are two independent divisions at Medina and Tripoli, respectively. The total fighting strength is close to a million men and by the existing recruiting laws all Mussulmans are liable to military service.

London, Sept. 29.—Affairs developed today with extraordinary rapidity. A state of war exists between Italy and Turkey and hostilities have begun.

No sooner had the time limit fixed in the ultimatum expired than, ignoring Turkey's conciliatory request for a period of delay, Italy declared war. The Turkish representatives in Italy were handed their passports. The Turkish commander at Tripoli was asked to surrender the town but declined and Italian forces immediately occupied Tripoli and Benghazi.

GENERAL MATTERS OF INTEREST.

Big Events Reduced to Little Paragraphs for the Readers of This Paper.

Aviator Robert G. Fowler Sunday abandoned his trans-continental flight because his engine will not carry him over the Sierras as it will not "bite" the thin air. He made two unsuccessful attempts near Emigrant Gap, Cal., Sunday. As he was deserting the Sabbath he deserved to fail.

A carload of strike-breakers on their way to New Orleans over the Illinois Central were stoned by a mob as they passed through McComb, Miss., Sunday morning. Windows were broken and several of the men were injured by broken glass or by being hit with stones. The men finally used the car seats to barricade the windows. A trainman in the yards here made the statement that there were approximately seventy-five cars in the yards with knuckle pins missing. Who removed them is not known.

M. N. Anderson, who has interested Northern capitalists in financing a trolley line from Easley to Abbeville, via Anderson, S. C., expects to organize a company this week to build the road. Mr. Patterson has been in the North conferring with his backers, and on his return has stated that everything looks favorable and is in readiness to go ahead with the work. At present Mr. Patterson is engaged in making necessary preliminary arrangements at Abbeville and Easley. The road will be about 60 miles in length and will traverse excellent farming lands.

Anderson, S. C., Oct. 1.—Samuel Hyde, the young white man who slew his wife and her father July 18, and who is under sentence to hang October 20, has professed conversion and has addressed a letter to the congregation of the First Baptist church asking that he be baptized and received as a member of that church.

Eight children of Mr. and Mrs. William Dias of Hesbcon, near Indiana, Pa., ranging in age from 18 years to 8 months, were burned to death Sunday when fire destroyed the family home. The parents, after discovering the flames, left the children in their beds and went to the first floor where they made an attempt to extinguish the fire. The blaze spread rapidly, however, and they were unable to rescue the little ones.

London, Oct. 1.—Out of a perfect maze of conflicting reports and rumors it is utterly impossible at this stage to sift the grains of truth concerning the opening days of the Turco-Italian war. It appears even doubtful whether there has been any actual occupation of Tripoli, and it is practically certain that there has been no bombardment by the Italian warships.

It seems also certain that the reported destruction of the Turkish fleet is untrue. In fact, the only result of the first three days' hostilities which can be vouched for is the destruction of the Turkish destroyers by the Duke of the Abruzzi's ships off Prevesa. The Tripoli cable is closely watched, so that it is impossible for the outside world to know what is going on there.

The Ottoman government clearly is not in a hurry and the most significant news of the day is the decision of the Turkish council again to appeal to the powers, and in the meantime suspend offensive measures. Late tonight this new appeal had not reached the British government and there is nothing to indicate that the attitude of the powers has undergone any change.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

Big Dam at Austin, Pa., Breaks and Floods Several Towns in the Valley.

Excited reporters armed with endless pencils Saturday sent out the story of the bursting of a mammoth dam at Austin, Pa., which was summarized as follows:

Dam of the Bayless Pulp & Paper Co. burst one mile and a half north of town.

400,500,000 gallons of water rushed down upon the town.

Between 850 and 1,000 persons were drowned, crushed or burned to death.

Hundreds of others are believed to have been swept away by the great torrent.

Fire follows bursting of natural gas mains.

Scores of persons caught beneath debris and slowly cremated.

Over 1,000 buildings wrecked.

Heavy rains of past two weeks caused reservoir to fill for first time since erected two years ago.

Food supply has been swept away.

Physicians, nurses and supplies being rushed from surrounding towns over the mountains to Austin.

Governor Fenner has ordered State health and charity officials to the scene, together with Adjutant General Stewart and a large force of State police.

Austin has a population of 8,300.

Costello, town of 450 population, below Austin, also swept away. Two-thirds of citizens believed to have perished.

The facts in the case, which are bad enough, do not justify much of the above. We give them as near as possible below:

Coudeesport, Pa., Sept. 30.—With a roar that could be heard for miles the great dam of the Bayless Pulp & Paper Co., at Austin, Pa., fourteen miles from here, went out at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. Forty bodies had been recovered from the ruins when darkness came this evening and it is estimated that full four hundred are unaccounted for and are believed to be dead.

The dam, which was 580 feet long and 45 feet high, was 82 feet thick at the base and held back more than five hundred million gallons of water. For the first time since its construction two years ago the water was running over the top today and many persons went out from Austin a mile and a half away to see the unusual sight.

They were horrified when a section about twenty feet wide gave way on the west side. A great volume of water poured through the hole and the alarm was quickly sounded. People ran for their lives to the hills near by but some were caught in the flood and whirled down the valley. A moment later another break occurred, this time on the east side. It was much greater than the first and permitted the bulk of the water behind it to rush in mighty volume towards the lowlands.

Harry Davis, a locomotive engineer of this place reached a telephone and notified the operator at the exchange. She called as many persons as possible. But the time was short. The raging flood tore down the little valley carrying death on its debris-covered crest. Hundreds of women and children, the men were away at work, were caught in their homes and drowned or crushed before they knew what had happened. Houses went down before the mighty crush of water, and gas pipes, bent and broken released their dangerous fluid. Before the water had passed on its terrible course through the town a dozen fires were burning in as many places and the cries of injured and imprisoned persons joined in the terrific thunder of the flood.

Much of the debris lodged against the shops of the Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad and there the fire raged fiercest. Many men were caught here and it is believed that few, if any, escaped with their lives.

The course of the flood was through the business center of the little village. A majority of the buildings were of wood and those which were not immediately wrecked by the torrent were soon in flames.

Austin, Pa., Oct. 1.—The survivors of the flood had not recovered from the horror of the scene this morning and for many hours

STATE NEWS.

Items of Interest Gathered From the Atlantic to the Appalachians.

A sensation was created in Wilmington Thursday following the finding of a true bill by the grand jury in a charge of murder against Special Officer Alex Helms, of the Wilmington police department, and the placing in jail of this officer until the matter can be investigated by the higher court. The officer shot and killed Frank Davis, a negro, some weeks ago. At that time a rigid investigation was made by a coroner's jury and Mr. Helms was acquitted, it being the opinion of the coroner's jury that the negro was shot while he was resisting arrest, and that the officer resorted to no more force than was necessary in an attempt to subdue his prisoner.

Fire of unknown origin at three o'clock Friday morning destroyed the depot at Wondell, together with the freight, express and tickets and furniture and fixtures. The loss is several thousand dollars. The storehouse belonging to W. W. Kemp, north of the depot, was also destroyed, entailing a loss of about \$1,500 to the owner. The depot was worth about \$8,000 and the freight was valued at about \$1,000.

Before adjournment was taken Friday evening Burlington was chosen as the next meeting place of the Orange Presbytery. Rev. H. S. Bradshaw of Hillsboro was elected moderator.

That the past summer has been one of unusual heat is evidenced by the summary of the records in the office of the Charlotte weather bureau. There have been fifty-eight days during the summer when the thermometer registered 90 degrees and above which equals the record. The mercury tipped the notch 92 Thursday and slipped over the 90 mark again Friday.

During the past week or more the temperature has been rather unusual in its sustained intensity but there is a change in prospect. There has recently been a great deal of chilling weather in the West and Northwest but the currents have been carrying it over the lake region and none has been sweeping South.

A mysterious disease has just come to light in Hickory. Hobson Sigman, had been suffering from a severe headache for several days and could find no relief. He chanced to place his hand on the side of his head a few days ago and discovered that a large place seemed to be perfectly soft. Dr. Menzies was called in and found that the bone had been eaten away in a considerable portion of his skull. The young man was sent to the hospital, where an operation was performed, but this afforded no relief and he is still suffering intensely.

Mayor Wagoner, of Concord, received a message Friday from General Superintendent Foreacre of the Southern Railway stating that he would issue an order Saturday for Concord to be a flag stop for all trains besides those that now stop there regularly, he having been advised by the mayor that this would be a satisfactory compliance with the present ordinance.

The State Department of Insurance is notified from Brunswick county that C. T. Lewis has been recaptured and will be tried this week on the charge of burning his store in order to collect insurance, an excessive amount which he is charged to have taken out. Lewis is the man who was bound over to court some weeks ago and induced the sheriff to take him to his home to tell his wife good-bye before taking him to jail, and while the sheriff was waiting out on the porch for him, the fellow skipped out through the back way and escaped.

The High sanitarium, a large wooden building at Southern Pines used for a winter hotel, was destroyed by fire Saturday. It was valued at \$9,000.

One of the striking and pathetic features of the day, according to Dr. Thomas H. A. ... chief of the state dispensaries, was the practical absence of children among the survivors. It is thought that when the wreckage has been cleared away and the bodies of victims recovered, although many have been entirely destroyed, it would be found that a large proportion of them were children.

Boyd Lockhard, a young business man of Austin, had a narrow escape. Mr. Lockhard said that when he heard the alarm given, he thought some one was playing a practical joke, and he went into the street to watch the people's actions. He looked in the direction of the dam and saw the oncoming flood was but three blocks away.

"It looked like a wall of wood, twenty-five feet high," he said. "At first glance I did not see the water at all because the wood at the pulp mill was carried before the water and became a sort of battering ram that tore away the buildings of the town. I ran towards the hill and by the greatest effort got above the level of the water while it was surging within ten feet of me. The ground began to give way under me, but I managed to clamber a few feet further up and caught hold of a tree to which I clung."

Thousands of people came to the town from all points in the Susquehanna valley below Austin to ascertain the extent of the damage or to seek friends and relatives. The rush of the waters had carried away every means of wire communication and impeded travel of any kind.

"The people of Costello," said J. C. Borchard, who lived within half mile of Costello, "received ample warning from Austin that the dam had broken and although forty or fifty houses were demolished only three fatalities occurred."

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