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MOVEMENT WILL HELP THE SOUTH

MR. PHARR HAS RETURNED FROM THE DRAINAGE CONGRESS AT NEW ORLEANS.

COMPREHENSIVE IN SCOPE

To Petition Government For an Appropriation For Land Reclamation—Believes This State Will Reap Rich Benefits From These Plans.

Raleigh.—A special from Charlotte states that Walter S. Pharr, one of the North Carolina delegates to the National Drainage Congress held in New Orleans has returned. He says the movement is to be one of the most comprehensive in scope and serious in purpose that is now sweeping the country and is thoroughly convinced that if the plans of the Congress are carried out, the agricultural interests of the South will receive immense advantages.

"The Congress instructed its executive committee and officers to proceed to Washington at once," said Mr. Pharr, "for the purpose of petitioning the government for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for land reclamation. This committee will be in Washington while the river and harbor bill is being discussed by the Senate. It will ask that the scientific services of the government, the engineering corps of the army and a board of engineers and constructors to be named by the president to cooperate with a view of regulating rivers for the purpose of navigation, irrigation, swamp land, reclamation and the prevention of soil erosion and waste."

Mr. Pharr, who is an enthusiastic advocate of drainage and who is largely responsible for the work that is being done on the streams of this county, believes that North Carolina will reap rich benefits from the plans of the National Congress, particularly in the eastern section of the state. The fact that Senator Simmons and other North Carolina Representatives in Washington have secured substantial appropriations for drainage in that part of the state is significant at this time.

Bust of Governor John M. Morehead. The North Carolina historical commission has set in its place, in the rotunda of the state capitol, the bust of Gov. John M. Morehead. This bust was presented to the historical commission by Mr. John M. Morehead and Mr. Lindsay Patterson, Governor Morehead's grandsons. It is the fourth bust to be placed in the rotunda of the capitol and fills the last of the niches on the lower floor intended for that purpose. The others are busts of Governors W. A. Graham and Samuel Johnston, and Senator Matt W. Ransom. The exercises in connection with the unveiling of the Morehead bust will be held at an early date.

Vaccine Points For National Guard. At the headquarters of the North Carolina national guard at Raleigh there has been received a consignment of 1,200 typhoid vaccine points for vaccinating members of the guard this summer. There were 1,100 points received last summer and used with most satisfactory results. The new consignment of points will be distributed as indications come in from the companies in various quarters of the state as to the number of men who will likely be willing to take the treatment.

Delegate to Sociological Congress. Dr. W. W. McKenzie, of Salisbury, has been appointed by Gov. Kitchin a delegate to the Southern Sociological Congress at Nashville, May 7-10. Dr. McKenzie is one of the foremost physicians and surgeons of the state and has a number of times been honored by being named to represent North Carolina at medical conventions in other states.

"White's Primary History" Re-adapted. "White's Primary History," now in use in the Public Schools of North Carolina, were re-adapted by the state textbook commission for use during the ensuing five years. Also the commission adopted "Our Republic" as the history for the higher classes, this being an entirely new publication by J. G. DeRouhac Hamilton, professor of history of the University of North Carolina; J. A. C. Chandler, superintendent of the Richmond schools and Franklin L. Riley, professor of history at University of Mississippi.

Contesting the Election of Flynt. In the supreme court special interest is attached to the argument of the appeal of Jones vs. Flynt, from Forsyth in which D. A. Jones, Republican is contesting the election of George W. Flynt as sheriff at the last election. The vote was very close and errors in counting are alleged would give the election to Jones. Counsel for Jones are Lindsay Patterson, A. E. Holton, W. P. Bynum and R. C. Strudwick. For Flynt there are appearing C. B. Watson, E. B. Jones, A. H. Tiller and G. H. Hastings.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL

A Large Delegation From Elizabeth City is in Washington Before Congress Urging Its Retention.

Raleigh.—A special from Elizabeth City states that that section of the state sent a strong delegation to Washington to appear before the rivers and harbors committee of the United States Senate, which had arranged for hearing upon the claims of this city and section for the retention of the Dismal Swamp canal as a free government waterway connecting Norfolk and the sounds on the route of the great interoceanic waterway from Boston to Florida. Notwithstanding the reports of the United States engineers and the claims of some of the statesmen that the route of the waterway from Norfolk to the sounds will not affect this city and immediate section, the people take an entirely different view of the matter and the business men are making an earnest fight to protect their interests. As has been stated, the claim that Elizabeth City, South Mills and this section make is that to open the Albemarle & Chesapeake canal as a free government waterway will practically confiscate the property of the Dismal Swamp canal, which naturally as a toll canal, would cease to receive patronage. As a result, Elizabeth City and other points here would immediately feel the effects and great loss of business and depreciation of property would be the outcome. As a last resort this section goes before the Senate committee and asks that the canal be kept open by the government and that this great fertile, prospering section be not hampered and thrown back by the practical confiscation of private property and that vessels be given the choice of passing through free of cost, either the Dismal Swamp or Albemarle & Chesapeake canal.

Sidna Allen Seen Near Conover. The news was flashed to Hickory by telephone that Sidna Allen had been seen in the Saint Timothy section two miles from Conover. The report was that he went to the home of Rev. F. K. Roof and asked Mrs. Roof for something to eat. He was given food and left going in the direction of Catawba Springs. Mrs. Roof at once phoned to the chief of police here who summoned a posse of men and with automobiles started on the hunt of the noted outlaw. On arriving near the scene they were met by some boys who told them that they had seen the man and talked to him and that he had told them that he had saved ten miles by going straight across the mountain. This further confirmed the belief that it was Allen.

A Large Sum For Good Roads. Newton and Hickory townships now have at their disposal \$50,000 each for good roads, and within the next two years these two large sections of the county will have good roads from end to end. The top-soil type is the kind of road favored. The Newton township road commissioners have been paying visits to Cleveland and Iredell counties in search of information and steps will be taken to secure equipment, an engineer, etc., to begin the work. It is estimated that something like 100 miles of good roads will be built in the two townships this summer.

Postmaster Dobson Must Explain. Postmaster Dobson, of the Goldsboro postoffice, is to be called upon by the War Department at Washington to explain why he refused to allow his assistant postmaster, Captain Simpkins of the local militia, leave of absence to serve as statistical officer for the Second Regiment rifle range shoot that began there several days ago. Simpkins had been designated by Adjutant General Leinster of the North Carolina guard as statistical officer and there had been several days notice of the assignment.

Medical Association to Meet. The Ninth District Medical Association, which embraces some fifteen or more counties will meet in Salisbury Thursday, May 2. A program is now being arranged for the occasion. Day and night sessions will be held.

Capture An Illicit Distillery. Deputy Sheriffs Jule Griffith and Clifford Fowler captured a still in New Salem township, 13 miles from Monroe, near the same place at which one of these moonshine outfits was taken a year ago. One thousand gallons of beer was destroyed and a five-gallon jug full of corn juice was taken and together with the still brought into Monroe. The outfit has been on exhibition on the court house green and has been inspected by numbers of people. The still is of 60 gallons capacity.

Believe in Public Education. The people of the Carpenter school district, in Cedar Fork township, still believe in public education, and are willing to purchase it at the price of special taxation for schools. Because of some dissatisfaction a petition was presented to the board of education for an election on the repeal of the special tax. The board granted the election, and it was held several days ago, with the result that the special tax has, a second time, been endorsed by the people of that district. Carpenter is still to have a good school.

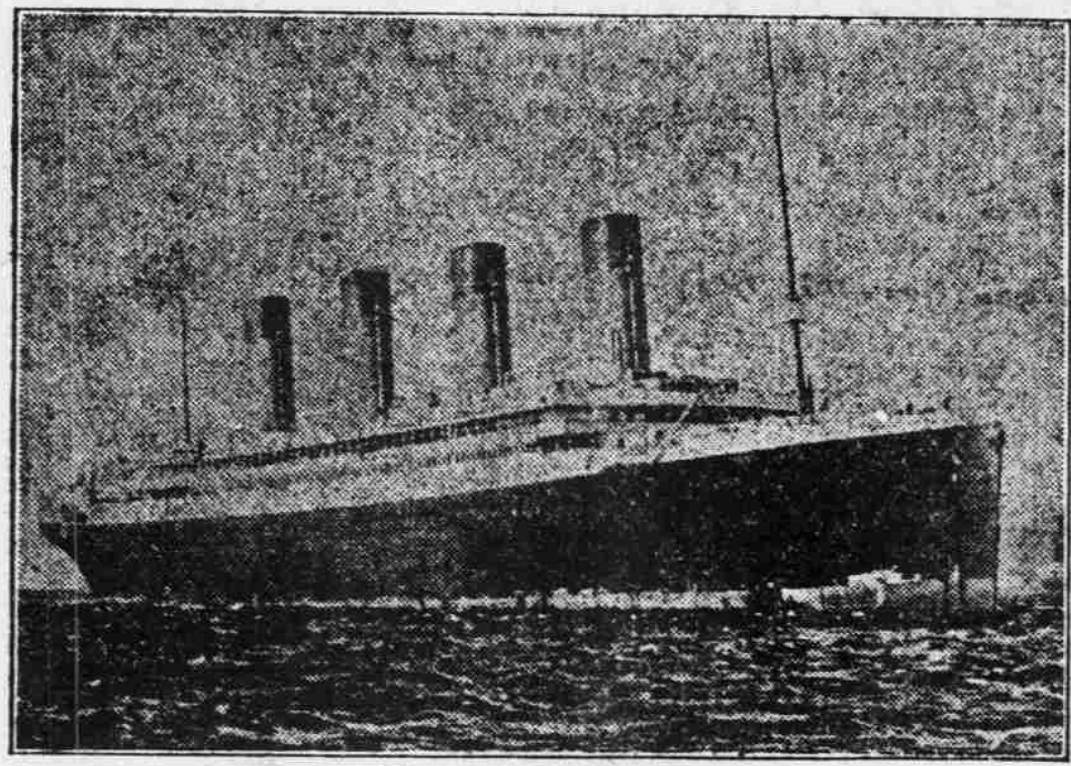
ICEBERG TORE TITANIC'S SIDE

Sank as Band Played "Nearer, My God, to Thee," Carrying to the Bottom of the Atlantic 1595 Souls

745 SURVIVORS ENTER PORT

New York.—After 4 days of agonizing suspense the Carpathia arrived at this port bearing all that remains mortal of the thousands of souls who sailed upon the Titanic.

Still dazed and half stunned from the shock of that appalling night, amid all their grief the survivors in sentences interrupted by sobs and ejacula-



THE LOST TITANIC.

tions told of brief moments of their experience that had to be pieced together to make a coherent narrative. Titanic was running at full speed. The ocean was calm as a mill-pond when the Titanic crushed into the iceberg. It was a quarter of an hour before midnight. Most of the passengers were in their cabins.

Then came the shock of collision—not so violent a crash as had been depicted, for there were many who were not even awakened by it—but enough to disquiet all who felt it. There was a general and orderly exodus to the decks.

Sailors were scurrying hither and thither crying: "NOTHING TO BE AFRAID OF! THERE'S NO DANGER!"

Some of the passengers even returned to their rooms and prepared to retire. But gradually the cessation of the engines' vibration caused uneasiness and the groans on the decks grew greater and greater. Still the sailors announced that there was nothing to be feared.

Then, with perceptible suddenness, the ship began to list. "All passengers on deck with life belts," was shouted. Then for the first time the gravity of the situation dawned upon the passengers.

The sailors, working silently and without excitement, yet fast as their hands could move, removed the tarpaulins from the lifeboats and—terribly, without excitement—came the order, repeated upon every side: "Women and children in the lifeboats!"

The sailors helped the nearest women and children into the boats. And it was the beginning of excitement to other sailors began to lower the boats.

Men Laughed as Boats Filled. Thus far the men, standing idly by, falling entirely to grasp the significance of the moment, had helped the sailors. Many of the passengers reported that the men were laughing.

"We'll be safer here on the ship than in that cockle-shell!" one man cried to his wife as she was helped over the rail.

But the Titanic settled deeper in the ocean and it was difficult for the men to remain on their feet. Then it was that the appalling nature of it dawned upon those men. And then, also it was, that the officers of the ship drew their revolvers.

"Stand back!" they cried. "Only women and children go into the boats." Some of the men leaned against the rail and looked down over the towering sides of the ship. Others slowly paced the deck as if they were waiting.

Three Steerage Men Shot. The ship sank lower and lower. Three revolver shots were heard. Three passengers in the steerage had attempted to force their way past the sailors and had been ruthlessly shot down.

By this time the passengers on the deck who remained in possession of their faculties observed the huge masses of ice which the Titanic had

rent from the berg with which it had collided. Of the scene in the bow, where over a hundred and fifty feet of the ship's length had been crushed in, there were no witnesses until an hour afterward, when the lifeboats were all in the water.

Heroism Asserts Itself. The ship had now listed to a terrible angle. Men, in the throes of panic, attempted to reach the boats and were pushed back. And in that moment the heroism of hundreds asserted itself. It was the passengers who pushed back these panic-stricken few and not the sailors. Of the individual deeds of heroism only a few have as yet been told. But those few are the fore-runners of thousands.

Soon most of the boats had been lowered and still a full realizing sense of the extent of the disaster had not dawned upon all that mass of men.

But, finally, all the boats had been lowered. Then, the sailors, seeing women standing and running about, cried: "All women to the lower deck!"

There began a rush to the lower deck, and there it was that the nearest semblance to a panic began. Some of

he women were seized by sailors and deliberately thrown over the rail into the boats.

The weaker men, by scores, began to jump overboard. The lifeboats began to draw away from the ship.

As they drew away those who were floating among the cakes of ice in the sea cried aloud piteously for help. Those who could seized the sides of the lifeboats. In many cases they were pulled aboard.

One Lifeboat Capsizes. In many cases the sailors who manned the boats rowed deliberately on, heedless of all supplications, for their boats were full. One boat was observed to overturn. What capsize it is not yet known—probably a number of men in the sea struggling to board her.

Several more pistol shots were heard on board the ship. And then, suddenly, above the murmur of the sea and the crunching of the ice floes there rose a steadily increasing cry from the doomed ship—a cry in which hundreds upon hundreds of voices mingled.

Among the innumerable deeds of heroism of that hour there was one attested by many witnesses. The sailors attempted to pull Mrs. Isador Straus from her husband's side, but she clung to his arm, smiling. She had decided to remain with him. She sank with him.

Women Row Lifeboat. In the hurry of embarking, one of the lifeboats had been lowered without a single sailor in it. Three men had been picked up by this boat, but the women were rowing. And the women between the thwarts were screaming to their loved ones in agony.

Then, suddenly, above all the wailing of that desolate scene there arose the strains of the ship's orchestra playing "Nearer, My God, to Thee!"

And for the first time those in the lifeboats realized that those who were left behind knew that they were doomed. A few voices rose in accompaniment to the melody. The chorus swelled louder and louder. The lights sunk lower and lower.

The lifeboats were pulling from the scene as fast as they could. But while they were still within sight of the ship the lights began to go out with startling swiftness.

The screams and shouts of those on board still resounded through the air. The last light went out and the music ceased.

The peerless Titanic had sunk beneath the waves.

HYSTERICAL SCENES WHEN FRIENDS MEET SURVIVORS

Slowly the Carpathia, ambulance ship of the ocean, made her way up the bay in the gloom of the evening, through lanes of silent vessels, and warped into her dock at Pier 54, North River.

From her descended the saved of the Titanic, all that remained of 2,

362 souls, a semi-hysterical band numbering 745.

All the figures that had drifted through the air were wrong, and when the truth came it was merely to increase the terrible toll to 1595.

The scenes that were enacted on the Cunard Pier, and outside as the survivors were being hurried away to homes and hotels, will live a lifetime in the memory of those who witnessed them.

Men in hysterics, women fainting, and children almost crushed in the arms of those welcoming them, were the rule, not the exception. Men fell down to kiss the knees of their returning womenfolk. Women shrieked, wept, dashed in madness from one group of friends to another, and finally collapsed in the arms of those who had come to meet them.

The Scenes Repeated. Outside, as they were led or carried to waiting automobiles, the same scenes were repeated. The sight of a street seemed to fill some of the returned ones with awe, to others it was a cause for emotional joy that could only find relief in extravagant ecstasy.

The precautions taken for the protection of the survivors proved entirely adequate, and, fortunately, all the ambulances and relief corps that had been gathered at the pier were not necessary.

The number of badly injured on the Carpathia was not nearly as large as had been imagined, and cases requiring hospital relief were mercifully few.

It was a joyous occasion for many—a terrible day for some. To the last there had been hope in many breasts that their loved ones would be aboard—and at the last those hopes were blasted with the icy breath of the news the Titanic sank, what happened when she sank, what was told in as many different ways as there were people to tell it. But they agreed on one thing—that Capt. Smith and his officers showed the greatest bravery throughout the terrible ordeal, and that, except in isolated cases the men aboard, from the saloon to the steerage, showed a heroism worthy of the sea.

When the Ship Went Down. Men were playing cards in the smoking room when the great ship struck the iceberg whose propinquity was well known to all aboard, for a bulletin of it had been posted in the saloon, and when the ship went down, most accounts agree, the band was playing "Nearer, My God, to Thee," while the lifeboats were pulling away.

But it was difficult to get a connected story from any survivor.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, outwardly none the worse for her awful experience, was among the first to be whisked away to her home. Her stepson, Vincent Astor, and Craig Brite had come to meet her and the greeting between them was affecting. She went direct to the home of her father, William H. Force, but stayed there only a few moments.

THRILLING ACCOUNTS OF HEROISM AND SACRIFICE BY TITANIC SURVIVORS.

Tales of horror were told by the survivors of the Titanic wreck when they landed from the steamship Carpathia.

Men and women related in detail how the big ship had crushed against the iceberg, but how the jar was so slight that no one was excited until the ship's officers and crew began lowering the lifeboats and rafts and ordering passengers into them.

The Titanic's boilers exploded when water rushed in upon them, and it was the opinion of some of the survivors

self included, went to bed. I did not rise from my bed until I heard the sound of pistol shots. Then I pulled on a bathrobe and went out on deck. Some of the officers nearest me were shooting into the air—for the purpose, I suppose, of awaking all the passengers who had retired. I did not once catch sight of the iceberg which had ripped our portside from stern to stern."

Clubmen Wonder Whether He Was Forced Into Boat by Employes. London.—The only comment made by the London papers on the escape of J. Bruce Ismay, appears in the Daily Herald, the new labor paper.

One of the chief subjects of discussion in the hotels and clubs is Mr. Ismay's escape, there being much wonder as to whether he was forced into a boat with the women and children by his employes.

Inadequacy of Lifeboats on Titanic Stupid and Criminal. London.—Allan H. Burgoyne, M. P., editor of the Naval Annual, says: "Amid a horde of horrors, attendant on the Titanic disaster, one vital, central fact emerges. This fact is nothing less than the woeful inadequacy of lifeboat accommodations, due to the ridiculously antiquated regulations laid down by the British Board of Trade.

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Thirty-Two Killed By Tornado. Chicago.—Thirty-two persons are known to be dead, half a score were so severely injured they may die and a hundred and fifty others were hurt in two tornadoes, one of which swept over southern Illinois and the other across northern Illinois and Indiana. Twelve were killed at Bush, Ill., five at Willitsville, names not obtainable, three at Reddick, Ill., three near Murphysboro, Ill., and one at Morocco, Ind. The storm swept through Murphysboro, Ill., seriously injuring five persons.

ed by the shock of the collision, and went on deck. There was no great excitement, and persons were coming out of their rooms and asking what had happened.

Wouldn't Leave Brother. "Suddenly from the bridge or from some of the officers came the cry, 'Ladies first.' This was the first intimation that we had that the ship was in danger. We went back to the staterooms and dressed. Then came the horrifying order that women must leave their husbands and brothers and that no man was to go in the lifeboats.

"I refused to leave my brother, and remained on deck until the next to the last boat was leaving. They looked around and saw that I was the only woman. I told them that I would not go without my brother and then they took him also. Thus I saved my brother."

"We left the ship about twenty-five minutes before it sank. She sank at about 1:50 o'clock Monday morning. At 6 o'clock the same morning the Carpathia put in an appearance and we were picked up. We were probably one mile away from the ship when she went down, and the steward that had given me the first warning that the ship might sink went down with all the others.

Lights Burning, Band Playing. "As we left the ship it was the most remarkable and brilliant sight I had ever witnessed on the water. All the lights were burning and the band was playing as if at a concert."

Mrs. Schabert was asked in regard to a rumor that Major Butt, military aide to President Taft, had shot eight men to keep them from upsetting lifeboats by crowding into them.

Mrs. Schabert answered that she was unable to either confirm or deny this. She said she had seen no such thing, but that the confusion was such she might not have seen it, even if it had happened.

Col. Astor Died a Brave Man. Dramatic stories of the death of Colonel Astor were told on the pier by survivors.

"Mrs. Astor was sent away to the tenth boat," said John Kuhle, of Nebraska. "Just as she was about to be placed within the boat, Colonel Astor embraced her."

Helped to Force Wife into Boat. "Astor then freed himself from his wife's embrace and, after helping to force her into the boat, turned away and stood upon the deck."

Colonel Archibald Gracie, U. S. A., declared Colonel Astor's conduct was deserving of the highest praise. Colonel Astor, said Gracie, devoted all his energies to saving his young bride, who was in delicate health.

"Colonel Astor helped us in our efforts to get her in the boat," said Colonel Gracie. "I lifted her into the boat. Colonel Astor then inquired the number of the boat which was being lowered and turned to the work of clearing the other boats and in reassuring the frightened and nervous women."

Col. Astor Joined Mr. and Mrs. Straus. "John Jacob Astor escorted his wife to one of the lifeboats, kissed her quietly and then went up to deck B and joined Mr. and Mrs. Isador Straus," said Robert W. Daniel, of Philadelphia. "I was almost alongside of them, but not close enough to distinguish anything they said to each other. When the water reached deck B, I jumped into the sea. Neither Colonel Astor nor Mr. and Mrs. Straus made any effort to save themselves. They seemed to realize that it was hopeless. I am convinced that Colonel Astor could have saved himself had he jumped into the water."

"None of us were worried after the crash. Many of the passengers, myself included, went to bed. I did not rise from my bed until I heard the sound of pistol shots. Then I pulled on a bathrobe and went out on deck. Some of the officers nearest me were shooting into the air—for the purpose, I suppose, of awaking all the passengers who had retired. I did not once catch sight of the iceberg which had ripped our portside from stern to stern."

Memorial Services in Augusta. Augusta, Ga.—A general memorial service to Maj. Archibald W. Butt and other victims of the Titanic disaster will be held in Augusta May 2, when the principal tribute to Major Butt will be delivered by President Taft. Mayor Barrett has called a meeting to arrange details of the memorial. A more lasting tribute to Major Butt's memory will be in the form of a bronze or marble monument to be erected in Augusta. The movement has already met with such substantial response as to insure the monument.

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