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## LONG EXPECTED BREAK BETWEEN GERMANY AND ITALY IS HERE

### War Declared at Rome Yesterday Through Switzerland Really Existed Before Sending of Italian Troops to Saloniki Was Final Step Toward Inevitable Breach

Rome, Aug. 27, 6 p. m.—Italy today declared war on Germany.

Acted Through Switzerland. Berlin, Aug. 27, via wireless.—The following official announcement was made here today.

"The Italy Government has declared through the Swiss government that it considers itself from August 28 at war with Germany.

Italy and Germany have been drifting steadily toward war. In fact, Italy's formal declaration amounts to little more than official recognition of a state of affairs which already existed. The declaration became inevitable when Italy recently sent troops to Saloniki to cooperate in the campaign of the entente allies on the Macedonian front as Germany is directing the opposing forces and troops on this battle line.

Italy's position in regard to Germany has been an anomalous one since Italy withdrew from their triple alliance, May 23 of last year, and declared war on Austria. Although by this act she arrayed herself against her former allies, Germany and Austria she remained officially at peace with Germany until yesterday. Before Italy took this step Germany exerted every effort to induce her to remain neutral sending to Rome as ambassador Prince von Buelow, one of the ablest statesmen of Germany. The prince for some time averted war between Austria and Italy, and when he saw a rupture was inevitable took steps toward preservation of an official peace between Germany and Italy. He negotiated a special agreement under which, in case of war between Austria and Italy, Germany and Italy pledged themselves to respect the properties and lives of their respective subjects in each other's domains. This meant for Germany a guarantee of millions of dollars worth of properties in Italy and for Italy the safety of 30,000 Italian subjects in Germany.

According to unofficial reports from Europe, Italy's allies were dissatisfied and at the Paris council of entente powers in February last asked the Italian representatives why their nation was not at war with Germany. Italy already had agreed not to conclude a separate peace and at the Paris conference sanctioned the plan for a permanent high council of the entente powers for future conduct of the war. The increasing co-operation among the entente allies and the necessity for bringing into service Italy's surplus of troops, which could not be employed on the other fronts without bringing on war with Germany, gradually brought Italy into such a position that it became evident that a declaration of hostilities against Germany was only a matter of time.

The first overt act in this direction occurred shortly after the Paris conference, probably as a result of it. On February 28, Italy requisitioned 34 of the 37 German steamships interned in Italian ports, to help meet the pressing needs of the allies for shipping facilities. Other indications of approaching war have been observed in recent weeks. A German court ruled that Italy and Germany were actually, though not formally, at war. It was reported unofficially that Germany had taken charge of the defence of Trieste. A more definite indication was the severance last month of the last tie between the nations. The commercial agreement providing for mutual respect of the rights of each other's subjects was denounced. The final step was the sending of Italian troops to Saloniki.

Although officially at peace Italy and Germany severed diplomatic relations last year. On the day after Italy's declaration of war against Austria, Prince von Buelow and his staff left Rome, and two days later the Italian ambassador at Berlin was withdrawn. That was why Italy adopted the unusual procedure of asking Switzerland to inform Germany of her declaration of war.

Italy's action probably will have little effect on the military situation in the immediate future, although as the war goes on it may have more important bearing. On the Austro-Ital-

ian front Italy finds active use for hardly more than half her army and in future can send available troops to any front. Having committed herself already to the Macedonian campaign, Italy's step is of no significance as respects that theater of war. Germany hereafter will be free to take such part in the Austro-Italian campaign as may be decided on by the way of leadership or by utilizing her soldiers when needed in the rapid shifting of troops from one front to another.

## GREAT SCULPTOR FINDS PERFECT WOMAN HERE

Washington, Aug. 28.—American womanhood for American allegorical figures in art appears to be the slogan of the artists of the country.

This statement is made in view of the fact that has just come to light revealing the identity of the model for the Junosque figures in Paul Bartlett's pediment for the house of representatives wing of the capitol building as a North Carolina farmer's daughter who is not a professional model.

Mrs. Samuel Taylor Dorsett, wife of Sam Dorsett, of Salisbury, now a prominent real estate dealer here, is the name of the model. Because of her majestic figure and perfect proportions she has attracted the attention of many artists and has posed for them to be preserved in marble or on canvass, as the case may be, several times.

Mrs. Dorsett is the daughter of Captain John Milton Thrash, of North Carolina, and she was raised on a farm on the sides of Mount Mitchell, the highest mountain on the American continent, east of the Rockies.

The section of the country from which Mrs. Dorsett hails is called the "Sapphire Country" because many gems of that kind are found there and the deep blue flash of the sapphire is reflected in the clear, blue eyes of the young woman whom artists have called a living Brunhilde—a "daughter of the gods."

Mrs. Dorsett is just an inch short of six feet. She states that she has two brothers who are more than six feet six inches. Artists have said she is perfectly proportioned. Her full figure adorns the diplomas of award bestowed by the Panama-Pacific exposition as the majestic allegorical figure of Panama. This was made from a photograph and engraved by the head engraver of the bureau of engraving and printing here.

Mrs. Dorsett lived in the "Sapphire" country most of her life—and she is still well in her twenties. She grew up on the farm. She knows how to ride and shoot and has spent most of her life in the open. A few years ago she went to Florida for a winter visit and at one of the big hotels was introduced to a foreign nobleman, an artist who was painting pictures in this country. He was struck by her beauty and her unusual figure and requested her to pose for him. She complied more as a lark than anything else. The picture was a great success.

After her marriage, Mrs. Dorsett met the late Weyl, the landscape painter, and Mr. Weyl asked her to pose for him. He was painting a picture of him to prove his ability at figure painting and portraiture. He was engaged on this picture when he died. Paul Bartlett, the sculptor met her through another artist and asked her to pose for the figures to be used on the house of representatives pediment. She appears as the great figure in the center of the pediment and as the woman sitting at this pinning wheel in the center of the left of the pediment.

While these figures were being made S. Y. Turner, the mural painter, met Mrs. Dorsett and at his request she posed for a number of figures in his famous mural decorations for the state capitol at Madison, Wisconsin.

## GEORGIA MILITIA CAPTAIN KILLED IN CAMP BY WOMAN

Macon, Ga., Aug. 25.—Capt. Edgar J. Spratling of Company F, Fifth Regiment National Guard of Georgia was shot and killed in his tent at the state mobilization camp near here today by Mrs. H. C. Adams, an Atlanta woman, who, according to officers at the camp, accused Captain Spratling of having wronged her.

At the Bibb County jail tonight Mrs. Adams asserted that Captain Spratling, who was a physician, had caused her to shoot him by attentions paid her while she was in his office in Atlanta for treatment before the Georgia troops were mobilized.

Mrs. Adams, who is about 30 years old, came from her home in Atlanta today, and going to the State camp, inquired the way to Captain Spratling's tent. Reaching the tent she asked the officer, it is said if he were Captain Spratling. On being answered in the affirmative she fired twice from a small caliber pistol, both shots taking effect.

The woman, according to Lieut. Samuel A. Kysod, of F. Company who seized her a moment later, cried out as she fired "you have ruined my home." Mrs. Adams's husband is employed at a laundry in Atlanta, according to information received here.

Captain Spratling, who was about 47 years old, and married, was one of the most popular officers in the regiment and was well known in medical and social circles in Atlanta. Flags were placed at half mast in the state camp tonight and preparations were made to take the officer's body to Atlanta under military escort.

At the corner's inquest tonight the jury held that Mrs. Adams fired the shot that killed the officer and ordered her held for the country grand jury on a charge of murder. The Federal government made no effort to assume jurisdiction in the case.

## WANT 11 INCHES OF LAND

More than one hundred defendants were named in a suit brought in the supreme court by Columbia university to sell in partition proceeds a strip of land eleven inches wide, running westerly from Morningside avenue one hundred feet and eleven inches north to One Hundredth and Sixteenth streets. The university owns a two-thirds interest in the strip, through a conveyance by Katherine Drexel, Lucy Drexel Dahlgren and Mrs. Harry Lehr, and the other third is owned by the estate of Leonardo Saurez, who died in 1874.

The university owns all the lands surrounding the property, and intends to buy the interest of the Saurez estate.—New York Times.

## REVENUE AGENT SHOT IN "MOONSHINE" BATTLE

Lynchburg, Va., Aug. 25.—B. H. Mays, a revenue agent, was shot and probably fatally wounded and William Smith, a blockader, was also shot in a battle yesterday eight miles from Stuart, just across the North Carolina line.

## DANES WANT DELAY OR VOTE ON ISLAND'S SALE

Copenhagen, via London, Aug. 25.—The Landsing, the Danish upper house, today adopted an order of the day declaring that if the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States cannot be postponed until after the war the question shall be settled by a general election.

## Girl Got Hit

"My wife managed to drive a nail today without hitting her thumb." "How was that?" "She inveigled the hired girl into holding the nail."—Louisville Courier Journal.

## Hadn't Been There

Lecturer (in a small town)—"Of course, you all know what the inside of a corpse is like." Chairman of Meeting (interrupting)—"Most of us do, but ye better explain it for the benefit of them as have never been inside one."—Puck.

## BLAMES DEFENSE FOR HEAVY TAXES

Washington, Aug. 22.—Senator Simmons, chairman of the Finance Committee, opened the general debate on the \$205,000,000 emergency revenue bill in the Senate today by submitting figures to disprove Republican charges of Democratic extravagance. Senator Smoot, Republican finance expert, asserted that the Democratic party should be convicted of attempting to procure votes under false pretenses. There were indications on every hand of a partisan battle royal to be waged for several days.

Insisting that national defence, preparedness and the Mexican situation were entirely responsible for the necessity of special revenue legislation and a proposed bond issue. Senator Simmons declared that Republican in Congress had clamored for even greater expenditures for defence, and having done this, were seeking partisan advantage by making false charges of Democratic extravagance.

Senator Smoot, opening the Republican assault of the revenue bill, said that if the Democratic party were to remain in control the country would "suffer an era of unequalled extravagance combined with inefficiency unsurpassed." Senator Curtis asserted that the burden of taxation should not be placed on the American people and that revenues should be raised by a protective tariff.

To prove his contention that normal appropriations of this session were not excessive, Senator Simmons submitted Treasury Department estimates for 1917, showing that, excluding postal appropriations, bond issues already authorized and amounts that will not be expended, revenues must be provided for disbursements of \$1,138,243,000. Of this amount the total appropriated for national defence would aggregate about \$654,000.

Referring to the proposed \$130,000,000 bond issue for Mexican expenditures, Senator Simmons said that Panama bonds could be used to reimburse the Treasury, and added that up to this time the Democratic party had issued no Panama Canal bonds, whereas the Republicans during the Roosevelt and Taft administrations sold \$154,000,000 worth.

Senator Smoot asserted that the Democratic party had not kept the pledges of retrenchment and economy, and charged it with "wasteful and useless expenditures too long for enumeration."

"If we could bring the Democratic party into a court of justice and indict and try that party under the rules of law," said the Utah Senator, "the evidence that could be submitted would be more than adequate to convict it of procuring votes under false pretenses."

"Unfortunately, we can have no trials under the rules of law, which is undoubtedly better, we shall have a trial before the great tribunal of the American people, whose verdict will be given as impartially as ever was given by a jury of twelve good men and true, and we shall know on the 8th of November whether, in the opinion of the jury of juries, the Democratic party has kept its economy pledge in office as zealously as it relied upon that pledge during the campaign."

"It is yet too early to say what will be the exact amount of the total appropriations of the first session of the 64th Congress, but the estimate is now \$1,700,000,000 which will be at the rate of \$3,400,000,000 for the entire Congress, or over \$1,900,000,000 more than the last Republican Congress appropriated."

Senator Curtis predicted "four or five deficiency appropriations" before the year 1917 was over, advocated a return to the protective tariff, and declared that the Republican party was "opposed to a war tax in a time of peace."

Just before adjournment Senator Penrose introduced a resolution to recommit the revenue bill to the Finance Committee, with instructions that it be amended to raise an equitable portion of required revenue from a protective tariff. No action was taken on the proposal.

## Hit Task

A little lad was boasting that he had worked in a blacksmith shop. "What do you do there?" he was asked. "You can't shoe horses." "No sir," the youngster answered promptly "I shoe flies."

## SAME OMINOUS WORD CAME FROM BOTH RAILROAD CAMPS

### Both Sides Declare their Ability to Wage Warfare Indefinitely—Managers Have Already Arranged Tentative Schedule

Washington, Aug. 27.—"We are ready!"

This statement came from both railroad executives and employes, as a national transportation paralysis loomed up.

Railroad managers contend they could keep sufficient trains running through "loyal" employes to prevent a milk and food famine.

The employes said there might be a few non-unionists ready to continue work, but that the roads as a whole would be tied up tighter than a drum. In the railroad camp the grimmest fighters said: "Put white lead on the engines and lay everything off," the more conservative said: "We must see that the babies have their milk and the nation its food."

Down the street, the employes said the guilt for ruin or starvation would lie upon the railroad kings.

It developed today that while the railroad presidents have been wrestling with the problem of meeting President Wilson's proposal, the managers somewhat sidetracked from that phase of the situation, have been working out plans for handling an actual strike if one comes. They have reported the result of their efforts day by day to the presidents. A comprehensive plan is complete, they now declare.

Plans included details of train operations. Emergency schedules have been made, and it is known that since the beginning of the negotiations embargoes on some commodities have been considered. One railroad official said that immediately upon declaration of a strike, embargoes would be placed on war munitions and dry goods and imperishable commodities not regarded as necessities.

The thought of the roads will be to carry foodstuffs. A reason for the extensive strike plans one executive said, is the roads' feeling that all the brotherhood members are not behind a strike movement "Our fight is with the leaders," he said. "I know my men are loyal to me. I have worked with them and talked with them and I know they like me. But we must prepare against anything."

One great railway system has prepared thousands of circular letters to be mailed to employes within an hour after a strike is declared. The letters tell the road's side of the case and ask support in its fight.

What Congress could and would do in event of a nation-wide strike on the railroads was as much mooted a question among legislative and administration officials today as was the probability of the strike itself. The President's seal of silence placed on Senators Kern and Newlands following their conference yesterday afternoon is nonbreakable. It was believed word was passed around for other senators and congressmen not "in the know" to refrain from talking on the subject for none would be quoted directly or indirectly even regarding possible lines along which Congress would act.

Before the President's call at the capitol, however, some senators agreed Congress might take one or several of six steps. They were:

Nass Senator Newlands' bill directing the Interstate Commerce commission to investigate and advise as to the best way out of the quandary. Direct the joint Interstate Commerce committee to proceed with investigation of all railroads, especially as to wages and working hours, and to report on advisability of government ownership.

Enlarge the Interstate Commerce commission by two members and direct it to investigate advisability of granting increased freight rates which would give the roads ample additional revenue to grant wages and eight-hour day demands made by the employes.

Enactment of a law which would tend to authorize the President to take over and operate the roads then he believes the general welfare demands it, as was done during the Civil war.

Enactment of a law which would tend to compel arbitration, or which would at least prevent a strike or

lockout during the course of an investigation like one of the several suggested.

Requested by the government for federal receiverships during which time a tentative agreement with employes would be arranged.

In connection with the last suggestion, it has been known for more than a week that the department of justice has been quietly looking into the situation.

Suggestion that the government operate or compel operation of the roads with the help of the army were said to be "out of the question" Senator Kern Democratic floor leader, holds this view.

## HUGHES SURE OF N. Y. SAYS SENATOR WADSWORTH

Rocky Point, R. I., Aug. 22.—The national political campaign in this state was opened here today at a meeting of the Republican Club of Rhode Island.

Senator Wadsworth of New York, declared that Hughes would carry New York State by 200,000 majority. He said that the motive underlying the pending appropriation bill was an instinctive hostility to the success of the country, because the leadership of the Democratic party failed to understand the industries of the United States. He asserted that the success of the next two generations depended on Republican success this fall.

Representative Longworth of Ohio, made a vigorous attack on the shipping and Underwood tariff bills, both of which he said, must be wiped out of the business life of the nation was to be conserved and not strangled.

Senators Lawrence Y. Sherman of Illinois, and Henry F. Lippitt, of this state, assailed the Administration's Mexican and financial policies.

"It is undeniably something new for a President, who is paid \$75,000 a year to manage the business of the American people, to take upon his shoulders the management of 18,000,000 people on the other side of our Southern border," said Senator Lippitt.

Senator Sherman charged that the government was bordering on bankruptcy of its financial policy.

## FLED FROM NEW YORK TO ESCAPE DISEASE, IS DEAD

Shelby, Aug. 25.—Fleeing from New York City to escape infantile paralysis, the four-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Guy W. Eskridge died here yesterday afternoon of ileo colitis following an illness of a week. The child died at the home of the father's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Webb Eskridge and the remains were taken this afternoon to New York where the interment will take place Saturday in Greenwood cemetery. Mr. Eskridge is connected with the Frank B. Presby advertising agency.

## TRAVELS 600 MILES TO WALLOP DURHAM MAN

Durham, Aug. 25.—F. M. Bivens and Carl Perry, two young white men caused unusual excitement in Main street when they participated in a fist fight, with pugilist features. When arrested Bivens declared that he had come 600 miles to beat Perry and that he was not through. However, Perry's face borne signs that indicated Bivens had done a good job. There was a huge knot under his right eye and abrasions about his face. His nose was bleeding. Bivens said that Perry had slendered his sister.

## GIFT TO DEUTSCHLAND CREW

Bremen, Aug. 25.—Via London.—Nearly 100,000 marks has been contributed by a number of wealthy men of this city for presentation to Captain Koenig of the commercial submarine Deutschland and his crew.

A book is being written by Captain Koenig, describing his voyage to the United States and return.