CHARLOTTE NEWS—Established, Daily, 1888; Sunday, 1910,

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1921.

{Consolidated | PRICE

# Total Of More Than 1,200 Lives Believed Taken By Two Cloudbursts In Colorado

Finance Act Causes a

Shortage of Funds.

mor Says Duke Interests

By JULE B. WARREN,

of the legislature will be absolutely

of the financial difficulties imposed by

the adverse decision of the Supreme

Court on the municipal finance act in

the opinion of Mayor T. B. Elldridge

of Raleigh. The mayor calls attention

to the condition in which the Raleigh

municipal authorities find themselves

and thinks that this condition is typi-

The Supreme Court decision throws

the cities back on the amended 1919

This year the City of Raleigh

working on a budget of \$380,000 for

Raleigh could cut off a sufficient

amount of expenses to enable the mu-

nicipality to save the \$112,000, the may

or declared that he did not believe this

possible. The city could stop all street

repairs, it could cut off its sanitary

forces and require the citizens to pay

for the removal of all garbage;

the city administration.

pense on the city.

year than its budget calls for.

Some of the other cities are a little

bit better fixed than is Raleigh on ac

of state and educational, institution

property in the city limits of Raleigh,

ONLY SOURCE OF RELIEF.

which pays no taxes yet entails the ex-

The special session of the legislature

opinions of the Supreme Court have

administration. In the opinion of May

the average street will get into such

bad fix during the next two years

that it will require a great deal more

for repairs than the special session of

President Gallatin Roberts, chairman

of the Municipal Association, has been

communicated with about the next step

of the cities. At the initial meeting

of the executive committee, it was the

decision to prosecute the case before the

Supreme Court for the purpose of find-

ing out just, what the law was. The

special session was not talked at the

meeting of the committee last month.

for, in the opinion of the members, it

would be unwise to suggest to Gov-

ernor Morrison that a special session

be called when there was such a dif-

ference of opinion among various city

attorneys and municipal authorities

about what the law was if the amend-

The Supreme Court supplies the de-

ments of 1921 were held invalid.

troubles.

MAY RE-DRAFT ACT

legislation in detail.

DUKE CONTROLS N-S?

A rumor, which bears many of the

(Continued on Page Three.)

the legislature would cost.

for by special legislation.

\$24,000.

Raleigh, June 4.—A special session

Buy N-Southern.

Thinks Sheriff Should Swear in Deputies to Handle the Situation.

NSWER TO COCHRANE

sherifi Expressed Fear In Leter to Morrison of Possible Violence.

BY JULE B. WARREN. staff (orespondent of The News. Raleigh, June 4 .- Replying to

Sheriff W. O. Cochran of Meckbehurg county, about the use of troops to prevent trouble between textile strikers and other employes, Governor Morrison onight informed the sheriff that he would not hesitate to use troops to prevent disturbances, but thinks the sheriff glies to handle the situation without troops.

"I will not hesitate to use the Adjutant General's military forces in preserving the peace and protecting the legal rights of the citizens of any county," the Governor says in his letter to the sheriff, "but it has too often occurred in the past in this state that the local authorilles in vacillation and weakness, failed to perform their clear duty and thereby made the use of State troops neces-

sheriff of Mecklenburg county wrote the Governor that one of the cotton mills had announced its intention of resuming eperations on Monday morning and expressed the fear that trouble and arise between those who wanted to work and those who did not. He called attention to the fact that he has only two deputies and three-wekes' term of court com-The sheriff wanted to now if he could call the Hornets sest Rifflemen to aid him in preserving the peace. The sheriff the asked if he would be allowed call on the police force of Charthe since the mill is outside the city dimits.

"I hope there will be no trouble, it recent experiences here have laught me that, as an officer, I should be advised in advance as to

Governor tells Sheriff Cochran should consult his attorney s legal duty and the city attor the use of the Charlotte po but he urges him to use all in Mecklenburg county and of any civil authority in the to prevent trouble, he will power and "use all the my office to exact the 10H of the people or officers ermitted unnecessarily such a

Governor says the textile worka right to strike, but they light to use lawlessness or t, and the same applies to other side in the controversy.

### HERIFF DENIES HE SKED FOR SOLDIERS

O. Cochran denied to a of The Charlotte News light that he wrote the govask for troops, contending merely wrote to inform the of the situation here and to The letter was writ-R. Preston, the sheriff's attor

Cochran said he had been in-Mecklenburg mill in North be open Monday mornmill is outside of the city onsequently, the maintenwould fall into the hands

authorities. said he asked about the of obtaining troops should y by any chance arise in as he wished definite in-

to what course might to insure military assistaid be needed at any time. ble of any kind outside the arise with which the small his direction could not assistance of the city police eded, it was added. Cochran characterized as a nderstanding the reported of his letter as a request be used in preserving or-" Mecklenburg will reopen-

morning. The letter was the purpose of informing Morrison of the situation that should trouble arise the uthorities would be ready to

an emergency. officer had not received the gov-(Continued on Page Two)

### Millions Killed V Chinese Floods 1887, Figures Show

Pueblo, the flood ravaged city, is the leading commercial and industrial city of the southern part of Colorado. It has a population of about 60,000 and is situated 45 miles south of the famous Colorado Springs. The city has extensive iron and steel works, smelting furnaces and stock yards. The Denver and Rio Grande and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe are the main failroads passing through Pueblo. Following are some of the worst floods on record:

Galveston, Texas, Sept 8, 1900 6,000 dead, \$36,000,000 loss. Johnstown, Pa., May 31, 1889, 2, 235 dead, \$10,000,000 loss.

Dayton, Ohio, 1913, 5,000 dead. Hamilton, Ohio, 1913, 1,000 The total deaths in Ohio due to floods was more than 7,000; the prop erty damage was \$35,000,000. Indiana, 1913, 1,000 dead, \$20,-000,000 property loss. Guano Justo, Mexico, 1912, 1,000

Heppener, Ore., 1903, 300 dead in Sea of Azov, March 1914, 1,000 Japan, 1896, 27,000 lives lost.

Hoang Ho Valley, China, 1887, dead estimated in millions. Bengal, 1876, 200,000 dead in tidal Hyderab Deccan, India, October, 1908, 10,000 dead. Hankow, China, April 1908, 2,000

# **OBEYEDMANDATE**

Lord Mayor of Cork Has Been on the High Seas At Least Three Days.

Washington, June 4.-The Lord Mayor of Cork, Ireland, has obeyed he mandate of the United States and and you look in vain for the faces you fled the country. The United Press was expect to find there. eliably informed tonight. O'Callaghan, the 27-year-old boy

mayor of one of the largest Irish cities and leader of the Sinn Feinn movement, has been out of the United States for The destination of O'Callaghan and

now he slipped out of the country he picked for parliamentary assistance was O'Callaghan's flight not only baffled British secret service officers, who, the

Irish say, are active here, but also burdens upon the peoples of all Europe operatives of the United States secret to repair the damage done? service forces. Assistant Secretary Henning, of the Labor Department, at Washington, ex-

pressed a "hope" tonight that O'Callaghan was out of the country, "We have not heard from him nor anything concerning him for two months", Henning said.

O'Callaghan's movements since he vas ordered out of the country sixty days ago have been under the direcion of the Irish mission to the United States,, the headquarters of which is

It is definitely known that O'Callathan was in Chicago five days ago in conference with high officials of the

"I am needed back home", O'Callachan was quoted as saying." I cannot remain in safety while the people n my own country are suffering" O'Callaghan persuaded his political advisors to allow him to leave the coun try at a conference which was held at Washington not many days ago, it was

The Lord Mayor of Cork slipped into the United States several months ago. He landed here as a deck hand after he had been a stowaway following his departure from Cork.

He hid away in the hold and, when the vessel was out to sea one day appeared on the deck, offered to pay his passage and was put to work. O'Callaghan "'stumped" the whole country in the cause of Irish freedom. It is believed here that he took the 'underground passage" back to Ireland. The opinion was expressed to The United Press that it was not thought he shipped back as a seaman as presumed by the Labor Depart-

newspaper reports Despite Donal O'Callaghan is in New York, Department of Labor officials reiterat ed their belief that the Lord Mayor of Cork has sailed from the United States. "Inasmuch as O'Callaghan's time limit expires Sunday night at midnight and he is immediately subject to arrest on sight, it would seem foolhardy on his part to remain in the United States after the time set by the Department of Labor for his departure," Assistant Secretary of Labor Henning said to-

"As a matter of fact," added Henning, "department officials believe that O'Callaghan is already somewhere on the continent if he is not on Irish soil, although we have no official information to this effect. The Lord Mayor's attorneys have given us assurance that he would leave the country according to the new administration's order and, of course, we shall check up at the proper time to ascertain if our mandate has been carried out."

# VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

Berlin, June 4.-The Wirth cabinet, which has set for itself the task of beginning payment of reparations to the Allies, was given a vote of semiconfidence today by the Reichstag. Approval of the Wirth program was shown first when the Reichstag defeated a resolution of lack of confidence, offered by Deutsche Nationals party 261 to 77. The vote of partial confidence was carried 261, to 77, Volks Partei membrs rfraining from voting. portion Sunday.

"Hardboiled Smiths" Given Invalidation of Municipal Police Sentences for Crimes of the War.

WHERE ARE HIGH-UPS: DENTISTS MEET HERE

Like a Bank Failure, Those Apparently Authentic Ru-Guilty Escape; Clerks Are Put on Grill.

By WILLIAM BIRD, Staff Correspondent of The News.

Special Wireless Dispatch to The News. Copyright, 1921 by News Publishing Co. necessary to aid cities in getting out Leipzig, Germany, June 4.—Here in this peaceful provincial city, world famaus as a center of literature, is being put into execution today that clause of the Treaty of Versailles, which, perhaps more than any other, resulted from the heart of humanity, cal of the situation in practically all tortured by more than four years of of the cities and towns of North Caro-Consuegra, Spain, 1891, 1,200 | helocaust-that dreadful clause which should swear in sufficient dep- O'CALLAHAN HAS but by bringing to the bar of inexorprofiteers, whose vanity and cupidity were declared to be the root and cause

of the world calamity. Stern judges, clad in the solemn robes of office, sit learnedly and lend dignity to the criminal court scene, fittingly set for mankind's awful vengeance on the slayers of twenty million

NO FAMILIAR FACES But look into the prisoners' dock,

Where is the man, who, for no mili tary purpose whatsoever declared destruction of homes of nearly a million French peasant workers and of the mines and factories from which

they gained a livelihood? Where are the German industrial barons who hoped to profit by the elimination of the French mines and factories from competition, making France forever economically a vassal to Germany but who, instead, have only heaped misery and staggering tax

Where is the man who, while Amrica was neutral, attempted to induce Mexico to attack, promising to Mexico the annexation of Texas, Arizona and New Mexico in the event that Germany won the war? .

Where is the man who proposed the sinking of passenger ships without trace, in order that diplomatic complications might be thus avoided? Where is the man who gave the ord-

ers for the hiring of spies to use dynamite in neutral America to blow up ships and bridges and factories? WHERE IS MASTER CRIMINAL?

In short, where are all the men

'higher up" in the crimes of the war, including those responsible for the master criminal himself—the Kaiser? Instead of these, there are up for udgment some two score of "Hardboiled Smiths" of the prison camps, and other underlings-men deserving of punishment, no doubt of that, whose offenses have been duplicated in every army that ever waged war. The infliction of a few police court sentences and the world's demand for personal expiation for four years slaughter is supposed to be satisfied. An American observer cannot help comparing this procedure to such a thing as a great bank failure in the United States, wherein thousands of poor families have lost their lifelong penitentiary terms to the prisoners and expectations run high. But, after interminable delays, the net result is the trying of a few clerks and bookkeepers for making false entries pursuant to orders, while the men who got away with the swag, take a vacation in Europe or in Florida until the whole thing blows over. Then they

will return and open another bank. ONLY EXECUTED ORDERS

member that, when the war criminals section of the Treaty of Versailles was to make eternal examples of the authors of the war and those who profited by the wanton destruction of life and property and not to direct merely the punishment of a lot of hard-boiled sergeants and U-boat commanders, who, finite information and, with this in like any other naval officer, faithfully hand, the municipal league will be in executed the orders of their superiors. a position to lay all the facts before Thus it is not surprising to hear ex- the Governor and ask for a special sesplanations from England that the sion of the legislature to correct the present proceedings here in Leipzig have grown to be a farce. But, at the same time, nobody in Germany be lieves that Prime Minister Lloyd-George at this late date, will refer again to the promises he made repeatedly during the electoral campaign immediately following the armistice, and demand the bringing to trial at this time of the men who actually were re-WIRTH CABINET GIVEN sponsible for the war and its major



### TELEPHONE RATES PAST AND PRESENT PIEDMONT CAROLINA **EXCHANGES** By JULE B. WARREN.

Staff Correspondent of The News. Raleigh, June 4.-The table below will show the telephone rates in force in seventeen cities of Piedmont North Carolina since May 21, 1921, the rates asked for by the Southern Bell and the rates that were allowed by the Corporation Commission. The pre-war rates for all telephone systems under Federal control was about twenty-five per cent under the rates listed under the 1921 column. The Federal order inreasing the rates to the government-controlled companies was effective May 21, 1921. The smaller companies also secured about the same increase during that year, so the figures in the 1921 column represented about one-fourth more than were the rates before th war.

In tabulation follows:				
The state of the s	1921	New Rate ·	Rate Asked	
Bu		Bus. Res.	Bus. Res.	
Charlotte\$5.5	0 \$3.25	\$6.00 \$3.50	\$6.60 \$3.90	
Asheville	Committee of the Commit	Pending	6.25 3.90	
Greensboro 5.0		5.50 3.25	6.25 3.75	
Winston-Salem 5.6		5.50 3.25	6.25 3.75	
Durham 5.0		Same	None	
Gastonia 4.0		Same	None	
Salisbury 4.0		4.40 2.75	5.00 3.10	
Concord 3.0		Same -	None	
Hickory 4.	00 2.50	Petition pendin	g	
Statesville 4.6		Same	None	
Thomasville 3.0	00 2.00	Same	None	
Lexington 3.0	00 2.00	Same	None	
Lincolnton 3.0		Same	None -	
Monroe 3.7	5 2.50	Same	None	
Shelby 3.0	00 2.00	Same	None	
Morganton 3.2	25 2.00	8.58 2.25	3.90 2.40	
Hendersonville 3.3		Petition pendin	~	
Hamlet 3.5		3.85 2.50	4.55 2.90	
Raleigh 5.0	3.00	5.50 3.25	6.25 3.75	

# Demand Government To Bring Back Profits Of By-Gone Days

### law for the authority to get its reve-WILLING TO LIMIT Many Have the Mistaken raised \$244,000 for general purposes, that is all purposes except sinking funds and interest, which are provided NAVAL STRENGTH

Wilmington ..... 5400

Japan, the Stumbling Block general purposes. It will take every cent of this money for the city during May Have Her Supply of the present year and the probabilities are that it will take a little more dur-Steel Rationed. ing the coming year. This leaves the

city \$112,000 short for, in addition to \$244,000 raised by general taxes on real By GEORGE N. BARNES, property in 1919, the cities are allowed Former Member British War Cabinet. to raise ten per cent more, which is Staff Correspondent of The News. Special Wireless Dispatch to The News Copyright 1921, by News Publishing Co. Asked if, in his opinion, the City of

London, June 4 .- "Barkis is willing" In other words, England is ready to gree to a limitation of naval strength, Japan and the United States will do

But Japan is the difficulty. Perhaps it may be necessary diplo natically to remind that country of

could stop cleaning the streets and could possibly drop some of its police ier dependence upon outside sources and firemen. None of this is desirable for a supply of steel and other requisand would result in greatly hampering ites for naval armaments, and suggest to her that she may be rationed. conditions prevail in practically all of There has been much comment here the other cities. Raleigh will have to egarding the attitude of President operate on one-third less revenue this disarmament, and the Hardingtoward

manimous adoption by the United States Senate of Senator Borah's amendment to the naval bill, requesting count of the larger valuations in other the President to invite Great Britain and Japan to consider with the united States the mutual limitation of naval of Durham, two-thirds as much as Ashe armaments. ville and on down the line. The other Mr. Lloyd-George, the prime min'scities may not be so badly hit as is Raleigh because of the large amount

ter, has been asked to submit an indorsng motion to the House of Commons and, while his answers have been noncommittal, they have not been unfavor

But there is no doubt as to the attitude of this country in regard to naval reduction. The country wants

### s the only source of relief for previous WHAT WARS COST. held that the legislature which made

the mistake is the only proper authori-The subject has hal a poignama appli ty to make the correction. Of course, cation, for one of the no wile events c if the special session is not called, the the week has been the sale for break cities will have to manage to get ing up of one hundred and fourteen along without the additional money, obsolete battleships, 'ncluding the origbut this cannot be done-if the average inal and once all-powerfull "Dreadcity is to keep up its repairs to street naught." They have been sold for work and do the other services which three million dollars. Their original the average citizen expects of a city cost was probably in excess of one hundred million dollars, figures that or Elldridge, holding up street repairs should emphasize the wastes of war until after the session of the legislature in 1923 will be disastrous, since

We still are confronted by the Irish situation and the coal strike. The full results of the Ulster elections, now at hand, are more favorable to the unionists than I predicted in my last dispatch. The Unionist party has succeeded in placing practically all of its nominees, so that the new Northern parliament in Ireland will start with forty members favorable to a British union, with but twelve in opposition. Only six of the latter are Sinn Feiners.

The elections have passed off without serious trouble and they demonstrate the unionist sentiment in the north and east of Ireland. Ireland now has a chance to redeem herself by the cooperation of the elements in Ulster and elsewher.

The retirement of Sir Edward Carson fittingly synchronizes with the establishment of the new Irish Parliaments. He has been a picturesque figure in the House of Commons, which I must particularly business readjustment say will be the poorer for his loss. In the future, he will be hidden in the House of Lords as a member of the Court of Appeals.

### LITTLE SIGN OF PEACE.

Meantime, there is little sign of peace between the Sinn Fein and the British If a special session is called, the government. The latter is about to probabilities are that an effort will be largely increase the number of her milimade to re-drast the whole municipal tary forces in the unhappy island. finance act. It is in a pretty ragged The position in regard to the mining condition at the present time, since it dispute is much the same as it was a has been amended and patched up for month ago. Conferences have been a number of years past. The regular sessions of the legislature during the held but they have proved abortive, except for the fact that the mine ownpast several sessions has been so busily ers and the miners are putting the new engaged in other work that little attenproposals of the prime minister up to tion has given the municipal finance their respective district committees. In effect, the proposals amount to arbitration. Pending a permanent setact. A special session would afford the opportunity for considering municipal

tlement, it is proposed that work should be resumed on a temporary basis, with a subsidy of fifty million dollars from the government to be used in easing down the wages of the miners instead earmarks of coming from authentic of submitting them to an abrupt cut. sources, is to the effect that the Duke It apears that the leaders of the miners | the nation in the Harding administrainterests have acquired control of a majority of the stock of the Norfolk- finally are dropping the idea of ana-

(Continued on Page Three.)

Idea That the President Can Bring About Change.

6.25 3.73

By DAVID LAWRENCE, Staff Correspondent of The News. Copyright 1921, by News Publishing Co

Washington, June 4-President Hard ing is encountering the full force of the tidal wave which rises out of a dis tressed economic situation and mistakenly demands that the government cure all business ills and restore the profits of by-gone days.

The president told friends today

that, judging by the appeals for government aid, many people imagined it possible for the executive and his administration by a wave of the hand to bring back normal conditions. The President looks upon the economic situation as the inevitable result of reconstruction and readjustment follow ing the war. The cabinet, at its Friday meeting, discussed what the government could do but unfortunately the government cannot do much mora than guide certain currents that may dent that the big industries will themselves find the way out. America, he thinks, will recover from the shocks of the European war just as she did from the Civil war-in a natural and orderly way. It is the agricultural situation however, which causes concern for while the big industries can in a sense help themselves, the farmer needs to tives. be financed and needs to have an ex port trade and, at the same time, must be protected in his home market. A! these different desires are the basis for the so-called agricultural block in congress, composed of members of both parties mostly from the west and south, who are able to put through congress practically any measure of relief that the farmers may want. And President Harding is unquestionably sympathetic with the agricultural

### group. THE PRESIDENT KNOWS.

Meanwhile, the President himself recognizes that the chief trouble of the present moment in the economic situation is the fact that the profits of yesterday, out of which it might be possible for he American business man to recoup losses of today, are inaccessible. Large portions of those profits have been paid into the treasury of the United States as income taxes and have in turn been expended by the government. Were it possible for business people of America to have paid taxes over a period of years, rather than over a single year as a unit, they would have been better able to finance themselves in the trying era of reconstruction when goods bought at steep prices must be sold below cost to clean shelves and empty the warehouses for new supplies. But this is impossible. The govern-

ment faces a condition and not a hypothetical case. And Mr. Harding realizes that the full strength of the ele: torate is being exerted to make the administration move in this or that direcion so as to hasten a return to normalcy. It is a fact that the Harding administration has given more time and thought to domestic problems and in the administration admit that the food administrator for the rationing tide of circumstances, over which no of foodstuffs. Citizens must have an one in the government had control is order from him to purchase any kind almost irresistible.

### BREAKS A PRECEDENT.

During the week, President Harding broke a precedent in order to speed up one form of relief for American producers. By implication he suggested reductions in freight rates in the Interstate Commerce Commission and found upon inquiry there that already military forces by Captain S. L. Fitzthe commission was trying to work out gerald, in command. Rangers are paa program of voluntary reduction by the carriers of burdensome rates. Incidentally, Mr. Harding seems to think that the days of horizontal increases or decreases in freight rates are about over and that the inequities of that system ought not to be repeated in any revision of freight rates. The farmers have been clamoring for

an adjustment of freight rates. The carriers have been reluctant but the power of the agricultural elements of tion loomed up as too great to resist

(Continued on Page Three)

Fires Follow Cloudburst, Trapping Thousands in **Buildings Like Rats.** 

WATER BLOCKS ROADS

Rescue Parties, as a Result, Are Unable to Reach the Stricken Inhabitants.

DARKNESS

Flood Came With the Suddenness of Lightning, Refugee Tells Denver.

Here are the outstanding features of the Pueblo flood:

By International News Service.

Death toll, 500 minimum, 2,000 maximum. Estimates Martial law proclaimed with

rangers and national guardsmen Two-thirds of city under water, whole business section de-

stroyed by fire. Property damage estimated

\$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000. Looting started; military under orders to shoot to kill.

Red Cross attempting relief. Thousands marooned on high

City threatened by pestilence; lightless, heatless and without drinking water. Food administrator named

and all food distributon controlled. Relief trains being rushed

from Denver and Colorado Springs. Police at height of flood had to battle crowds, who sought to

dash into torrents after rela-

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News Service.

Pueblo, Colo., June 4. (6 p. m.)-An eighteen-hour reign of terror in Pueblo is gradually coming to an

National guardsmen, state rangers and hundreds of the civilian pouulation who escaped are now restoring order. Nightfall finds the city at the mercy of the elements, with bodies floating here and there on the ebbing waters. The city is without gas, electric

lights or drinking water. The eastern section of the city is isolated. business district is plackened and charred with filthy water flowing in and out of the ruins. Per ple are marooned in every section of the city where they escaped death by climbing to the roofs of tall buildings. Refugees are now housed in schools, the courthouse and in churches. Consternation reigned in Pueblo Friday night Hundreds of persons, ignoring the warnings of rising waters, were trapped in the downtown sections and drowned like rats when the flood of the Arkansas and Fountain rivers broke over the city.

I was marooned in the center of the city in a large building with eight feet of water eddying in and out at the foundation.

The whole south section is swept by the flood waters. The eastern half of the city is isolated. Fears are felt for fifty prominent persons marooned in Minnequa Club on Lake Minnegua.

The Red Cross is organizing to aid the sufferers. C. W. Lee, of the Charles Lee Company has been named of article at the few shops which escaped the fire and flood.

TO SHOOT TO KILL.

There has been looting. Even now, rangers are guarding bomes and business places wrecked by the floods but undamaged by fire. A "shoot to kill" order has been send out to the city trolling with rifles and drawn revolvers. Thousands of Mexicans are wandering around the dry spots with their possessions on their banks. They are without food and have no place to sleep. The Red Cross is endeavoring

to care for them. The flood at this moment is stationary from Second Street to the Nessa. All this territory is under water, some places as deep as 18 feet.

Trooper Richard Philbins, whose horse was washed out from under him, was rescued today after he nad spent.

the night on a telephone pole. The American Legion and all exa