

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

GOVERNOR WILL SEND TROOPS IF IT IS NECESSARY

But Thinks Sheriff Should Swear in Deputies to Handle the Situation.

ANSWER TO COCHRANE Sheriff Expressed Fear In Letter to Morrison of Possible Violence.

BY JULE B. WARREN. Staff Correspondent of The News. Raleigh, June 4.—Replying to Sheriff W. O. Cochran of Mecklenburg county, about the use of troops to prevent trouble between textile strikers and other employees, Governor Morrison tonight informed the sheriff that he would not hesitate to use troops to prevent disturbances, but thinks the sheriff should swear in sufficient deputies 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 authorities, in vacillation and weakness, failed to perform their clear duty and thereby made the use of State troops necessary."

The sheriff of Mecklenburg county wrote the Governor that one of the cotton mills had announced its intention of resuming operations on Monday morning and expressed the fear that trouble would 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 a three-weeks term of court coming on. The sheriff wanted to know if he could call the Hornets and Nest Killers to aid him in preserving the peace. The sheriff also asked if he would be allowed to call on the police force of Charlotte when the mill is outside the city limits.

"If there will be no trouble, but recent experiences here have taught me that, as an officer, I should be advised in advance as to any duty."

The Governor tells Sheriff Cochran that he should confer with his attorney about his legal duty and the city attorney as to the use of the Charlotte police, but he urges him to use all authorities possible in preventing trouble which may demand the use of troops. The Governor says the use of troops should be a last resort and that, should weakness and vacillation of any civil authority in the future fail to prevent trouble, he will use his power and use all the assistance of his office to exact the obedience of the people or officers who have permitted unnecessarily such a calamity to arise.

The Governor says the textile workers have a right to strike, but they should be allowed to use law-enforcement or other force, and the same applies to the other side in the controversy.

SHERIFF DENIES HE ASKED FOR SOLDIERS

Millions Killed 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 railroads 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 dead. The total deaths in Ohio due to floods was more than 7,000; the property damage was \$35,000,000. Indiana, 1913, 1,000 dead, \$20,000,000 loss. Guano Justo, Mexico, 1912, 1,000 dead. Heppener, Ore., 1903, 300 dead in cloudburst. Sea of Azov, March 1914, 1,000 dead. Japan, 1896, 27,000 lives lost. Hoang Ho Valley, China, 1887, dead estimated in millions. Bengal, 1876, 200,000 dead in tidal waves. Hyderabad Decan, India, October, 1908, 10,000 dead. Hankow, China, April 1908, 2,000 dead. Casagra, Spain, 1891, 1,300 dead.

O'CALLAHAN HAS OBEYED MANDATE

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 the mandate of the United States and fled the country. The United Press was reliably informed tonight. O'Callaghan, the 27-year-old boy mayor of one of the largest Irish cities and leader of the Sinn Fein movement, has been out of the United States for three days. The destination of O'Callaghan and how he slipped out of the country he picked for parliamentary assistance was not known. O'Callaghan's flight not only baffled British secret service officers, who, the Irish say, are active here, but also operatives of the United States secret service forces. Assistant Secretary Henning, of the Labor Department, at Washington, expressed his opinion which was held at the time he 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 was ordered out of the country sixty days ago have been under the direction of the Irish mission to the United States, the headquarters of which is in Chicago.

It is definitely known that O'Callaghan was in Chicago five days ago in conference with high officials of the mission. "I am needed back home", O'Callaghan was quoted as saying. "I cannot remain in safety while the people in my own country are suffering." O'Callaghan persuaded his political advisors to allow him to leave the country at a conference which was held at Washington not many days ago, it was said. The Lord Mayor of Cork slipped into the United States several months ago. He landed here as a deck hand after 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 Department. Despite newspaper reports that Donald O'Callaghan is in New York, Department of Labor officials reiterated 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 tonight. "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 assurances 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."

WIRTH CABINET GIVEN 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 semi-confidence 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 Nationale, 261 to 77. The vote of partial confidence was carried 261 to 77. Volks Party members refraining from voting.

REAL CRIMINALS UNMOLESTED BY GERMAN COURTS

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

WHERE ARE HIGH-UPS? Like a Bank Failure, Those 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. Leipzig, Germany, June 4.—Here in this peaceful provincial city, world famous 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 heat of humanity, tortured by more than four years of hellocaust—that dreadful clause which promised that war and its horror should henceforth be avenged not alone by punishment of the fighters, but by bringing to the bar of inexorable justice the rulers, the chiefs, and profiteers, 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 scene, presiding fittingly set for mankind's awful vengeance on the slayers of twenty million innocents.

NO FAMILIAR FACES But look into the prisoners' dock, and you look in vain for the faces you expect to find there.

Where is the man, who, for no military purpose whatsoever declared the 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 profit by the elimination of the French mines and factories from competition, making France forever economically a vassal of Germany but who, instead, have only heaped misery and staggering tax burdens upon the peoples of all Europe to repair the damage done? Where is the man who, while America was neutral, attempted to induce Mexico to attack, promising to Germany 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 orders for the hiring of spies to use dynamite in neutral territory 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 judgment some two score of "hardboiled Smiths" of the prison camps, and other underworld characters deserving of punishment, no doubt of that, but 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 explanation for four years of 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 savings. The prosecuting attorneys publish sensational declarations for 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 Europeans, with long memories, remember 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, like any other naval officer, faithfully executed the orders of their superiors.

Thus it is not surprising to hear explanations from England that the present proceedings here in Leipzig have grown to be a farce. But, at the same time, nobody in Germany believes 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 responsible for the war and its major horrors.

UNSETTLED

Washington, June 4.—North and South Carolina: Partly cloudy Sunday and Monday, cooler in northeast portion Sunday.

SPECIAL SESSION OF LEGISLATURE NOW NECESSARY

Invalidation of Municipal Finance Act Causes a Shortage of Funds.

DENTISTS MEET HERE Apparently Authentic Rumor Says Duke Interests Buy N-Southern.

BY JULE B. WARREN, Staff Correspondent of The News. Raleigh, June 4.—A special session of the legislature will be absolutely necessary to aid cities in getting out 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. Eldridge, of Raleigh. The mayor calls attention to the condition in which the Raleigh municipal authorities find themselves and thinks that this condition is typical of the situation in practically all of the cities and towns of North Carolina.

The Supreme Court decision throws the cities back on the amended 1919 law for the authority to get its revenues. In 1919, the City of Raleigh raised \$24,000 for general purposes, that is all its revenue except sinking funds and interest, which are provided for by special legislation.

This year the City of Raleigh is working on a budget of \$380,000 for general purposes. It will take every cent of this money for the city during the present year and the probabilities are that it will take a little more during the coming year. This leaves the city \$112,000 short for, in addition to the \$24,000 raised by general taxes on real property in 1919, the cities are allowed to raise ten per cent more, which is \$24,000.

Asked if, in his opinion, the City of Raleigh could cut off a sufficient amount of expenses to enable the municipality to save the \$112,000, the mayor declared that he did not believe this possible. The city could stop all street repairs, it could cut off its sanitary department, it could stop the work for the removal of all garbage; it could stop cleaning the streets and could possibly drop some of its police and fire departments, but the mayor declared that he would not do this. He said that the city administration, these same conditions prevail in practically all of the other cities, Raleigh will have to operate on a budget of \$380,000 this year than its budget calls for.

Some of the other cities are a little bit better fixed than is Raleigh on account of the larger valuations in other cities. In the case of the same city, Raleigh has about half the tax values of Durham, two-thirds as much as Asheville and on down the line. The other cities may not be so badly hit as is Raleigh, but the municipalities of state and educational, institution property in the city limits of Raleigh, which pays no taxes yet entails the expense on the city.

ONLY SOURCE OF RELIEF. The special session of the legislature is the only source of relief for previous opinions of the Supreme Court because the mistake is the only proper authority to make the correction. Of course, if the special session is not called, the cities will have to manage to get along without any additional money, but this cannot be done if the average city is to keep up its repairs to street work and do the other services which the average citizen expects to get.

Mr. Lloyd-George, the prime minister, has been asked to submit an indorsing motion to the House of Commons and, while his answers have been non-committal, they have not been unfavorable. But there is no doubt as to the attitude of this country in regard to naval reduction. The country wants it.

WHAT WARS COST. The subject has had a poignant application, for one of the notable events of the week has been the sale for breaking up of one hundred and fourteen obsolete battleships, including the original and once all-powerful "Dreadnaught." They have been sold for three million dollars. Their original cost was probably in excess of one hundred million dollars, figures that should emphasize the wastes of war preparation.

WE 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 twelve in opposition. Only six of the latter are Sinn Feiners.

TELEPHONE RATES PAST AND PRESENT IN PIEDMONT CAROLINA EXCHANGES

Table showing telephone rates in Piedmont Carolina exchanges for 1921, comparing old and new rates across various cities like Charlotte, Asheville, Greensboro, etc.

Demand Government To Bring Back Profits Of By-Gone Days

WILLING TO LIMIT NAVAL STRENGTH Japan, the Stumbling Block May Have Her Supply of Steel Rationed.

BY DAVID LAWRENCE, Staff Correspondent of The News. Copyright 1921, by News Publishing Co. Washington, June 4.—President Harding is encountering the full force of the tidal wave which rises out of a distressed economic situation and, mistakingly 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, he might have 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 a fact that the government could do nothing to change, but that certain currents that may have an influence on the situation. After all, it is the feeling of the President that the big industries will themselves, which causes concern over the government's attitude toward the situation. He thinks, however, that the government should guide certain currents that may have an influence on the situation. After all, it is the feeling of the President that the big industries will themselves, which causes concern over the government's attitude toward the situation.

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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 yesterday, out of which it might be possible for the American business man to repay 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 in America to have that 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.

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 the commission was trying to work out a program of voluntary reduction of 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 the agricultural elements of the nation in the Harding administration loomed up as too great to resist.

WALL OF WATER SIX FEET HIGH IN THE FIRST WAVE TO STRIKE CITY

Fires Follow Cloudburst, Trapping Thousands in Buildings Like Rats.

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

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

BY International News Service. Here are the outstanding features of the Pueblo flood: Death toll, 500 minimum, 2,000 maximum. Estimates vary.

Martial law proclaimed with rangers and national guardsmen in control. Two-thirds of city under water, whole business section destroyed 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 points.

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

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

National guardsmen, state rangers and hundreds of the civilian population 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. The business district is blackened and charred with filthy water flowing out of the ruins. People are marooned in every section of the city where they escaped death by climbing to the roofs of tall buildings. Refugees are now trapped 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 Minneapolis Club on Lake Minnetonka.

The Red Cross is organizing to aid the sufferers. C. W. Lee, of the Charles Lee Company, has been named food administrator for the rationing of foodstuffs. Citizens must have an order from him to purchase any kind 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 homes and business places wrecked by the floods but undamaged by fire. A "shoot to kill" order has been sent out to the city military forces by Captain S. L. Fitzgerald, in command. Rangers are patrolling with rifles and drawn revolvers. Thousands of Mexicans are wandering around the dry spots with their possessions on their backs. 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 Nesson. All this territory is under water, some places as deep as 15 feet. Trooper Richard Phillips, whose horse was washed out from under him, was rescued today after he had spent the night on a telephone pole. The American Legion and all...