

## Bryan Delights Splendid Audience With Address on "The Average Man"

### Roosevelt Has Feathered His Nest With the Commoner's Plumage And Deserves Credit For Doing So

### A Blow for Trusts And Monopolies—State's Rights to Front With a Compliment to Governor Glenn.

The address of Mr. Bryan at the Auditorium last night was a masterly presentation of the ideas of the great statesman, and for two hours, the large audience, numbering about 2,000, were held with a power, which only a great man with a great speech command. His address was hung upon with concentration of mind by all, and not a word from beginning to end was lost.

"The Average Man," was the subject of the address. The average man in America, what he is, and how important he is to our government, and why this average man is so much better than the average man of any other country, was gone into at length by the speaker, and then followed a discussion of these questions of policy of government, which are uppermost in the minds of the average man today.

"Dixie" Caught the Crowd. The large crowd assembled at the Auditorium early, and by 8:15 o'clock, the opening hour, they had been seated. While waiting for the distinguished speaker, the audience was entertained with several selections by the Temple Quartet and Mr. John Barnes Wells. The latter's rich tenor charmed the audience.

When the quartette followed their first number with "Dixie" their voices were submerged in the usual wave of applause which always follows this great Marcelline of the South. Twice the splendid quartette was compelled to respond to the enthusiastic encores.

Mr. Bryan and Governor Glenn were escorted down the left aisle by Mayor T. S. Franklin, F. R. McNinch, Heriot Clark, General T. R. Robertson, Congressman Yates Webb, and Randolph Preston, those gentlemen remaining on the stage during the address. Mr. Bryan was given a spontaneous ovation upon his entrance, and when he arose to speak, he had to ask for silence by a wave of his hand.

Introduced by Governor Glenn. Governor Glenn began his introduction by alluding to Charlotte as the birth place of American liberty, and what the country owed to the memory of North Carolina under the leadership of the Davidsons, the Davies, the Grahams and others, whose names have come down to us. He reverted to the fact that Mecklenburg was the birthplace of two of our greatest presidents, James K. Polk and Andrew Jackson, and how the same principles were being fought for today that these men fought for, the right of a state to attend to its own affairs. He said how glad he was to be present at the opening of this magnificent auditorium, the possession of which would give Charlotte the next democratic convention. This was greeted with great applause.

The governor paid a high tribute to the Greater Charlotte Club. "I congratulate the city in having such an organization as the Greater Charlotte Club, that body of splendid young men, to whose efforts this magnificent building is due. I only wish that there were other such organizations of young men in the state whose purpose and ambition was the upbuilding of their respective cities, such as the Greater Charlotte Club is doing for Charlotte, the Queen City of the Carolinas."

Governor Glenn closed his remarks by saying that it was well that the people should hold this festival, and enjoy the wholesome fun of life, and that it was well that they had selected, as one of the attractions, the greatest progressive statesman of the present time, the greatest orator of the land, a man who stands second to none, equal to all and surpassed by no one, a man loving his God first and his country second, and giving to both his whole heart and powers.

An Ovation for Mr. Bryan. Tumultuous applause greeted this declaration of the governor, and when Mr. Bryan arose, it was several minutes before he could speak.

## Favor Shorter Working Hours

Providence, R. I., Oct. 15.—At the annual convention of the United Textile Workers of America, which opened today, practically all the delegates favor shorter working hours, but are divided as to the adoption of a daily or weekly standard of time.

A movement will be made to request a midsummer holiday for operatives in all the mills for at least one week.

utes before he could speak. Mr. Bryan opened his address by saying that he was surprised and wonderstruck at the progress of the city since his last visit, and that he was glad to see so many evidences of progress and prosperity. He then paid his respects to the governor. Said he, "I feel honored in being introduced by your chief executive, who one year ago was possibly not known outside of your state, but who by his brave stand, in telling the grasping corporations, that they must not trample the laws of the state and ride through them on federal injunctions, has become known throughout this great land. Andrew Jackson did not display greater virtue than did your great governor in this great fight of the state against the usurping power of the federal courts."

### "The Average Man."

Mr. Bryan began his address by an eulogy of the common people, and quoted Lincoln, as saying that God must have loved the common people because he made so many of them. He said he was proud to be classed among them, that his father was a worker, and that he thanked God for every drop of sweat that came to his brow. "I want to make the common people so popular that all will want to be in that class." He said that the average American was of the common people, and our average man is the biggest average man in the world.

Taking up his recent foreign travels he contrasted conditions in other countries with America. He began with Mexico, saying that the officials were competent, intellectual and refined. The condition of the means was the reverse. The men on the railroads were Americans competent for the reasons that the Mexicans competent for positions were above it and those willing were inefficient.

In Asia he found the conditions pretty much the same, the gulf between the officials and the coolies was even wider than in other countries. In Europe he found somewhat different conditions, but nowhere he went did he find the same opportunities as were offered brain and muscle in glorious America. (Applause.)

In England he found the landed estate system. In some instances estates had fallen from father to son for hundreds of years, and the custom of collecting rents had been inherited for many generations. He found that two-thirds of the land was owned by members of the house of lords.

Who the Average Man Are. The speaker then began a classification of the American average man, a dividing up of the common people, or the middle classes. "I am going to put the farmers in this class," he said, "they are the producers of the wealth of the country. They have enough to keep out of the poor house, but not enough to have foreign nobles disgrace their families by marrying their daughters. (Laughter.)

"I will put the mechanics in that class. They are the producers of the city as the farmers are the producers of the country.

"I will add the merchants. Some of the merchant princes may object and climb out, but those who remain will be glad that they are in."

"The ministers are included in the common people, and they are there by Biblical command, and they are there by an going to put the lawyers in. They belong to the middle class for they are the great bulwark of the rights of the people in and outside of the court room. The cornfield lawyers, I mean, not the lawyer who gets rich from tips received from inside information of trusts and monopolists and the manipulation of the stock exchange.

"The cornfield lawyers of Oklahoma had prepared a constitution which was so solid that holes through it could not be shot, holes through it. Secretary Taft went to Oklahoma to tell the people to vote against the 'corn-field lawyer' constitution, yet the people had not heeded the remonstrances of Mr. Taft, and the people had ratified the constitution, and it is the best in the country today."

Col. Bryan put the newspaper men in the class, also. He paid a tribute to the country papers, saying that it was the custom of some of the metropolitan papers to hire brainy men to chloroform the public and the owner picked the pockets of the corporations. The columns of many metropolitan papers were open to the highest bidder.

Teachers Thrown In. The teachers should be added to this class. They come up from the common people and teach the common people's children, and I don't think they are overpaid. The yearly income of one trust magnet would pay the yearly salary of 100,000 teachers.

"There are others which should be put in that class. A rich man can put in that class as well as a poor one, for it is not a question of money, but of sympathy. Jefferson was a rich man and an educated man, yet he was one of the common people, because his sympathies were with the great mass, which form 95 per cent of the people.

"The old theoretical plan of government which we learn in college is that a monarchy is the strongest, an aristocracy the wisest and a democracy the most just, but I have discovered that the wisest is the strongest and the most just is the wisest. Continued on page 4



## Twenty Persons Killed And Hundred Injured In a Great Explosion

### Dupont Powder Mills At Fontanet, Indiana, Demolished—The Town in Ruins—Windows Shattered 15 Miles Away.

### People Panic-Stricken—Relief Train Rushed to Scene—Fearful Destruction Wrought by Fire That Followed.

Brazil, Ind., Oct. 15.—Three distinct explosions were heard here today from the direction of the Fontanet powder mills, 15 miles away.

Many windows were shattered here. It is reported the powder house and two mills of the powder company at Fontanet had blown up and 25 to 100 persons killed.

All communications with Fontanet were cut off by wire and persons in automobiles have gone to assistance. Fontanet is a mining town of a few hundred inhabitants.

Twenty-five to 30 persons are dead and dying, 100 injured, every house in Fontanet destroyed, 700 residents homeless, is the result of the explosion of the mills of the Dupont Powder Company, near Fontanet today.

The first explosion was in the glazing mill. Quickly following the other mills blew up. Men ran for their lives.

At the first explosion the town inhabitants ran from the buildings, thus saving themselves.

No one was killed in town, although not a building is left standing. Ninety minutes after the first explosion heat from the burning mills exploded the great powder magazine, several hundred yards away.

A freight train on the switch was partly destroyed by the concussion and caught fire. Heat from the burning mills made the removal of the many bodies impossible.

Eighteen mangled bodies were taken to the morgue to await identification.

The injured were found everywhere. Fronts, roofs, sides and foundations of the many buildings were blown to atoms.

Story of Disaster. Terra Haute, Ind., Oct. 15.—The Dupont Powder Mills, at Fontanet, 18 miles northeast of this city, exploded at 9:15 o'clock this morning, practically wiping out the little mining town and killing 20 men and seriously injuring 100 more.

The mills are burning and the bodies of the killed cannot be recovered. Every building within half a mile is wrecked.

The Big Four railroad ran a special train to the scene with physicians and the injured are being brought to the hospitals here.

Superintendent Monahan, of the powder mill, is supposed to be in the debris. Panic prevails among the residents of the surrounding country. Telegraph and telephone wire are down.

Many automobile parties left here with physicians and relief supplies.

Three Hoboes Killed. Asheville, N. C., Oct. 15.—Three hoboes, who were stealing a ride, were instantly killed in a freight wreck near Campobello, 10 miles from Spartanburg at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The accident was caused by a derailment, and 13 cars were piled up in the wreckage. None of the train crew were injured.

## A Sweeping Injunction

### Judge Pritchard Issues Injunction Restraining Commission to Wind up Affairs of State Dispensary of S. C.

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 15.—Federal Judge Pritchard has issued a sweeping injunction restraining the commission to wind up the affairs of the state dispensary; from paying out any money belonging to the state dispensary. The injunction was secured by Garret & Co., wine dealers, of Weidon, N. C., who have a claim against the state dispensary amounting to over \$7,000 and the order is returnable before Judge Pritchard on Nov. 19th.

Garret & Co. applied for a writ of mandamus to compel the commission to pay their claim and meanwhile the commission is restrained from paying out any money on claims.

The order of Judge Pritchard was served this morning on Dr. W. J. Murray, chairman of the commission and created a sensation. The commission is appointed by the governor under an act of the legislature to wind up the affairs of the state dispensary and the commission is acting as the agent of the state in settling up the dispensary accounts. It is not yet known what course the state will take as Governor Ansel and Attorney General Lyon have not yet had time to consult the commission.

The injunction ties up about \$750,000, which the commission has on hand for the payment of claims against the state dispensary and which is on deposit in South Carolina banks.

## Killed Herself And Child

New York, Oct. 15.—Suffering from an illness which she feared was incurable, Mrs. Alice J. Hullmud, 29 years old, wife of contracting carpenter, today killed herself and her 14-months old child in her Brooklyn home by asphyxiation.

She left a note saying she was weary of battling against ill-health and she was taking the child lest it might suffer similarly.

## Lived on Raw Meat And Fish Among Esquimaux

New York, Oct. 15.—Fish and meat, most of it raw, was the food upon which V. Sreafahson, ethnologist of the Mikelson-Lefingwell expedition lived while with the Esquimaux on the northern edge of the American mainland last winter. Mr. Stensen who has just returned here says that this diet was palatable and healthful and that he gained 20 pounds on it.

Sometimes the Esquimaux and some times without them the ethnologist traveled about 2,000 miles back and forth along the coast, from the McKenzie delta to the winter station of the expedition at Plaxman. The exploring vessel was unable to reach Stefansen at the McKenzie delta and he was without supplies when he ended his trip of the arctic coast. But the natives took him to their huts and would accept nothing for giving him food and shelter.

## Mr. Bryan to Speak At Spartanburg, S. C.

Spartanburg, S. C., Oct. 15.—William Jennings Bryan will deliver his famous lecture the "Prince of Peace" in Spartanburg on the night of October 18th. He will speak in the First Baptist church for the reason that the auditorium will seat more people than that of any building in the city. It was hoped that the new theatre would be secured for Mr. Bryan, but a show, "The Hoster Girl" is due to appear here on the night that Mr. Bryan is to lecture and the manager of the show would not cancel his date.

Hundreds of out-of-town people will visit Spartanburg next Friday night to hear Mr. Bryan.

The management of Wofford College Lyceum has received letters from citizens in Anderson, Greenwood, Laurens, Marion and other places asking that tickets be reserved for them.

Conceit may puff a man up, but it doesn't boost him up.

## Explosion Near Thomasville

### Two Men Probably Fatally Injured by Explosion at Saw Mill—Body of One Was Hurlled 40 Feet.

Thomasville, N. C., Oct. 15.—Yesterday afternoon, five miles southeast of here, near Hopewell church, a fearful explosion occurred at the sawmill of Cicero and Maynor Kennedy. As they were sawing logs suddenly the boiler exploded. Albert Cousins, the fireman, and Maynor Kennedy were standing near the boiler at the time. Maynor was blown 40 feet away and was terribly scalded. Cousins was knocked down, badly scalded and the base of his skull fractured and is still unconscious. It is feared that he will die.

Two other men were working at the mill but escaped unhurt. The boiler was blown 40 feet from where it was stationed. The engine was totally demolished, pieces of it being blown about 400 yards away. The cause of the explosion is supposed to have been a defect in the bottom of the boiler.

Sparks of fire set the woods on fire more than 100 yards away. This is the most awful accident of the kind ever recalled in this vicinity.

## A Shooting Affair Near Greensboro

Greensboro, N. C., Oct. 15.—Yesterday morning near White Oak, Bob Potter, a negro barber, was shot in his shop by George Troxler, colored. Troxler came to the shop where Potter was attending to customers and became so boisterous and troublesome that Potter ordered him out and finally had to put him out. In half an hour Troxler reappeared and with an old shotgun stood in the door and poured a load of shot into Potter's legs. De liberately loading the old gun, Troxler proceeded to fire another load into the prostrate man, left and has not yet been caught.

Strange to say, Potter, although filled with small bird shot is not thought to be dangerously hurt. It was a sorry gun.

## National Bank At Dresden, O. Failed

Washington, D. C., Oct. 15.—The comptroller of the currency today announced the failure of the First National Bank at Dresden, Ohio, caused by loans to local woolen manufacturers who it is said, had failed. Robt. Lyon, bank examiner, was appointed temporary receiver.

## NEW BELMONT TUNNEL. Both Tubes of Big Tunnel Completed According to Contract.

New York, Oct. 15.—After a months labor both tubes of the new Belmont tunnel under East river between Manhattan and Long Island City, have been turned over to the trustees of the New York and Long Island railroad for operation.

The tank was finished within the time stipulated.

## Protectorate Over Morocco.

Tangier, Oct. 15.—Pudging from the latest semi-official declarations of Sultan Abd-El-Aziz during a conference with the French minister, at Rabat, invited France to consider establishing a protectorate over Morocco, including the immediate occupation of the entire coast.

## Passenger and Ticket Agents.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 15.—The fifty second annual convention of the American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents opened today at the New Willard Hotel. C. L. Stone, general agent of the Louisville and Nashville, presided, and C. M. Burt, general passenger agent of the Boston and Maine, officiated as secretary. Safety ticket paper, the division of excess baggage earnings, excursion rates, and a variety of other timely topics will be taken up by the convention, which will remain in session several days.

## President Finley Says That The South is Not Hostile To Railroads

### 16 Killed In Fatal Wreck

Shrewsbury, England, Oct. 15.—A passenger train bound from Scotland and North of England to Bristol, left the rails as it was entering the station here this morning and sixteen persons, including ten passengers, were killed and many were injured.

The London and Northwestern Railroad, on which the train was running at the time of the accident, curves sharply as it nears Shrewsbury and there is a standing order that the engineers must not exceed a speed of ten miles an hour at that point. Disregard of this order is believed to have been the cause of the accident.

The engine and all the cars with the exception of the last one, left the rails and when officials at the railroad station reached the spot the cars were a tangled mass of wreckage, beneath which were the bodies of the dead and injured.

A pouring rain retarded the work of rescue and several hours elapsed before the last body was taken out.

Those killed included the engineer, fireman, guards and postal clerks.

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## Proposed Uniform Bill Of Lading Considered

Washington, Oct. 15.—An important hearing, involving the proposed uniform bill of lading on all railroads, was held at the interstate commerce commission today. Practically every railroad in the United States was represented, also shipping interests.

## Will Divide Up Fortune Of \$30,000,000 at Once

Chicago, Oct. 15.—The Tribune says: A \$30,000,000 will contest that was argued and settled out of court was disclosed when the last testament of Nelson Morris, the packer, was filed for probate. Instead of carrying the arrangement which would have held the bulk of the estate in trust 15 years the widow and four children will divide the property equally at once. Instead of \$500,000 and an annuity of \$15,000 during the next 20 years each of the five principal heirs will receive \$6,000,000 in cash and securities.

## MR. ERNEST VERNON RSEIGNS.

Has Accepted a Position With the American Trust Company as Second Teller. Mr. Ernest Vernon, for five years assistant city ticket agent of the Southern railroad in this city, has resigned his position and after the first of the month will be connected with the banking department of the American Trust Company in the capacity of second teller. Mr. Vernon is said to be one of the swiftest ticket sellers on the Southern's entire system, and is both accurate and efficient. His successor has not been named.

## Airship Co. Is Formed

New York, Oct. 15.—The American Airship and Balloon Corporation has been incorporated under the laws of this state, with a capital of \$200,000 to build airships and balloons.

Israel Ludlow, director of the Aeronautics at Jamestown, is one of the vice-presidents. Charles A. Strobel, who owns several airships is president, and William H. Hodge, a large shoe dealer in Virginia is treasurer. According to Ludlow the company has another airship to operate in Cuba and a third outfit for a trip around the world. It also expects to secure patent rights of the various inventors of airships and balloons.