

## RUSSIANS MOVE ONWARD IN CARPATHIAN REGION

**Advance in Mountains Is To Protect Army Moving Against Lemberg—358,000 Teuton Prisoners—Air Raids Feature News From Other Fronts.**

(By Associated Press.)  
The Russians after a considerable period of inactivity in the Carpathians are moving aggressively against the Teutonic force there, according to Petrograd. After the capture of Jablotzka, one of the chief gateways to Hungary, reported last night, they have taken a series of gains west of Vorokhta and Argemiro. Petrograd reports an Austrian retirement to the west in this region.

The movement is considered as leading more effectively to protect the left flank of the Russian armies moving northward in the Stanislav-Halicz region in their advance on Lemberg.

Russian captures of prisoners since the beginning of their drive on June 15 to August 12 are officially reported by Petrograd to total more than 358,000 men.

Along the French front in the Somme region there was no marked activity last night.

The British lines in the Pozieres region where trenches recently were taken are being consolidated, but the relative position of opposing forces was not changed.

At Verdun there was a violent artillery bombardment east of the Meuse, but no infantry engagement.

Raid by Austrian and Italian armor are occurring with frequency in the region of Trieste, where rival armies are endeavoring to inflict damage on the opposing lines. Italian aircraft aided by French mechanics have bombarded sheds near Trieste, and Austrian armor have made another raid on Italian positions near Gorizia. In each case material damage was claimed.

There is renewed discussion of efforts to induce Rumania to play a more important position in the war. That Germany is anxious to insure Rumania's neutrality is reported by a Bucharest newspaper to have offered her territory to this end at the expense of Austria.

## THREE DEATHS FROM FEVER IN ONE FAMILY

Two deaths from typhoid fever and four or five cases, two serious ones, were reported in the family of Mr. W. L. Herman who lives near Turner's store in Cline township. Rev. J. E. Ray will conduct the funeral services Thursday at 10 o'clock for Vernon Herman, 15 years old, who died on the morning of 8 o'clock, the burial being at Mt. Zion Lutheran church Sunday one week ago the one-day burial of Mr. and Mrs. Herman's children were buried, and last Sunday Mrs. Herman was buried. One son who has recovered, but four or five other children are down with the disease.

Fever was contracted by one of the girls several days before the flood, and the other members of the family were attacked later. Several were vaccinated, but the treatment was too late to prevent the disease.

Neighbors express much sympathy for the father in his sad bereavement, and everything possible is being done to aid in the restoration of other children.

Two small children of Mr. Thomas Lipe, who lives near Mr. Herman, are down with the disease, but are improving.

## HUGHES IN PORTLAND

(By Associated Press.)  
Portland, Ore., Aug. 16.—Charles E. Hughes' Republican presidential nominee, arrived in Portland early today from Tacoma, Wash. Three receptions were before him. He will leave Thursday for San Francisco.

William R. Wilcox, chairman of the Republican national committee, has announced that the itinerary of Charles E. Hughes had been changed through "politeness" to President Wilson, who is to speak in Kentucky on Labor Day, September 4. Mr. Hughes will speak in Nashville, Tenn., that day.

## NEW ORLEANS IS AFTER COMMISSION

(By Associated Press.)  
Washington, Aug. 16.—The Louisiana congressional delegation today delivered to Secretary Lansing the resolution of New Orleans that the American-Mexican commission hold its meetings there. Mr. Lansing indicated that the meeting should be held within five hours of Washington, but said the members of the commission would decide that point

## CITY BUYS PUMP FOR MOTOR TRUCK

City council Tuesday night took advantage of the clause in the contract with the motor truck company and ordered a pump installed on the big fire truck at a cost of \$2,500 and decided to advertise for bids for 1,000 feet of hose. Under the terms of the sale of the truck, the company agreed to install a pump inside of three years for \$2,500, and the city saves \$500 by buying now.

Three grades will be taught in the Claremont College building, council closing a deal with Dr. J. L. Murphy whereby the chapel will be used for the session at a cost of \$200. The chapel will be partitioned off into three rooms, and children living near the building than either the North or South schools will attend there. The large grounds of the institution, the desks, blackboards and stoves will be available.

Superintendent McIntosh, who recommended the building pending the erection of the new school house, expects that some of the teachers will rent rooms in the dormitory, and it is probable that it will be used as a residence by several teachers if satisfactory terms are made.

## "SOUTHERN CONTROL"

### A Criticism and Reply in Chicago Tribune

When the passage of the bill to prevent interstate commerce in the products of child labor was a certainty, ten southern senators voted against it. So did two northern senators. It was suitable that the northern senators were Penrose and Oliver of Pennsylvania. They represent a highly and completely industrialized state. The southern senators represent states which are becoming industrialized.

For individual censure criticism would pick out Penrose and Oliver and Oliver defied community welfare. The southern representatives have not yet come to an understanding of community welfare. The two northern men committed an offense in defiance of public opinion for the special interest of the southern community intelligence.

Eleven southern senators voted for the bill. They represent the growing industrial intelligence of the south. It will not be long before the south is intelligent industrially and it will deserve credit for a valiant fight against obstacles. The Tribune's belief that the south is re-creating itself rapidly, is a notion unfounded with enormous questions. The Negro is a tremendous problem from which the north is fortunately removed. If the north had the Negroes the south would have the principles. The south has the Negroes and the north has the principles.

We are not dealing moralistically, but pragmatically, with the question. The south has had and has the Negroes, and the south has been and is not completely industrialized. Therefore the south is struggling against a species of feudalism and against the current of modernism.

It was natural and to be expected that part of the south, as represented in the United States, should vote against the bill. The portion of the south which these men represent has no conception of what industrialism is or of what it demands for the protection of the average wage earner and the average human being.

The south remains in considerable extent a frontier where individualism, the south inevitably will not work itself out of its problems. Labor has been a disregarded thing in the south because the south had slavery as the basis of labor conditions. It cannot outgrow that condition in one generation. It will outgrow it, but it will respect manual labor as a proper and dignified estate for man cannot for the time being be entrusted with the government of an industrialized nation.

That is as plain as a pikestaff to an unprejudiced person. We are willing to give the south all the time it needs to get away from the feudalistic notions which still prevail in it, but we cannot be willing nationally or sensibly to give it control of the nation while it is reaching an understanding of national needs.

To ask a northern voter to understand the south and its limitations and to deal with charitable sympathy is one thing, but to ask him to accept a government controlled by this section is another.

We do not censure the southern voters who voted against the child labor bill. We merely ask that they shall not be in control of the nation. If the Democratic party prevails they will be in control. The south controls the Democracy. If the Democracy controls the nation the

## NEW SCHEDULES FOR C. & N.-W. RAILROAD THAN FIRST REPORTED

(By Associated Press.)  
Washington, Aug. 16.—Warning of the approach of the West Indian hurricane was sent to all points on the gulf coast and in the south today. The tropical disturbance was 200 miles south of central Cuba.

Latest reports indicated the storm is a severe one and of greater intensity than earlier reports indicated. It is moving northwesterly and weather bureau officials believe it will pass through the Yucatan channel Thursday afternoon or that night.

Close watch will be kept on the disturbance by the ships and reports made of its progress.

## BANKERS IN SESSION TO CONSIDER CHECKS

(By Associated Press.)  
Raleigh, Aug. 16.—Bankers from many sections of the state were here today for a conference called by the president of the North Carolina Bankers' Association.

The meeting was called in order that the bankers might confer as regards to the check clearing situation in the recent proposal of the postmaster general that collection of checks might be free of all charges.

## GREENSBORO BRIDE DIES OF PARALYSIS

(By Associated Press.)  
Greensboro, Aug. 16.—Mrs. C. P. Chapin, aged 24, a bride of six months died of infantile paralysis here today after an illness of less than 48 hours.

Rev. J. D. Harte is holding a meeting with Rev. C. W. Scarborough at old Mt. Tabor church near Aboskin, N. C. Rev. J. B. Blalock of Weidman will preach at both services, in the First Baptist Church next Sunday.

The north cannot afford to hand over the management of national affairs to a section of the nation unfitted as yet to act as the nation needs.

**Southern Control**  
Chicago, Aug. 10.—(Editor of the Tribune.)—With reference to your editorial "Southern Control" I would like to call your attention to the following: You say, "The success of the Democratic party involves—necessitates—the imposition of southern thought upon northern action." Was not this condition reversed on the south from the days of the civil war almost uninterruptedly until Wilson became president? You speak of the work of congress having been directed for the last three years by men from the south. Prior to 1913 were not the congressional activities for a half century directed by men from the north? During this time did the south make a like childish campaign complaint against the north?

You make free your criticism of child labor in the south, but you do not state that practically all the cotton mills in the south are built with northern money and that it is perfectly natural for the northern owners to make the same fight against better conditions for the children in the south as they did in the north. Surely you would not deny that northern money is spent liberally to influence southern elections for congressional protection.

You admit that you stand for a centralized government, but the south still clings to the doctrine of the early fathers that the central government cannot exercise any function not delegated to it by the states, and that all functions not so authorized are reserved for the states to exercise for themselves.

The federal government exists solely because of the will of our several states. Democracies contend for local self-government; monarchies contend for a strong central government. The south is proud to still contend for the advancement of democracy. It looks with apprehension upon the apparent leaning of the north toward monarchial tendencies. The Republican "Hamiltonian theory" is, as I have said, "The Jeffersonian" theory is, "Let all the people rule."

May I ask if the laws and in the fact, all federal activities during the last three years, are not far superior to those of the Aldrich-Cannon regime? Do not the last three years exceed in constructive law-making the administrations of McKinley, Roosevelt, and Taft combined? In 1912 I was in the Progressive band wagon; in 1916 I am for Wilson. If for no other reason I could not support Hughes because he is backed by practically all papers of Germany and all of the anti-American German papers of our country, including the treasonous Fatherland.

It is time the world's greatest newspaper should outgrow its sectionalism and look at political matters from the national viewpoint. It is time all of us should accept the Swiss doctrine "all for one and one for all."

J. Wesley Dickson.

The last spike was driven in the Catawba river bridge late Tuesday afternoon and rails are now across 1,000 feet of trestle that was made necessary by the great flood of July 16. Freight service will be inaugurated between Chester and Lenoir Friday and passenger service will follow on Sunday.

Work of construction has been pushed as rapidly as possible, the Elliott Building Company employing two shifts in the great task of spanning the river. Stationary engine and dynamo developed electric current to enable the night gang to see, and the company was on the job at all hours.

The length of the bridge from bank to bank is about 600 feet, but from fill to fill is 1,000 feet, the water removing the old fill and making a great deal of extra work necessary. The work on both sides of the river for a distance was washed away, and on the Catawba side the destruction was great. For two miles one rail was washed up or covered in sand and mud for a depth of from two to four feet, and at one point—the entire roadbed was removed. Blasting has to be done to enable trains to get by with safety.

Large sections of the big steel bridge were lifted up and carried down stream, one piece being removed half a mile down the river and another being left a hundred feet below the bridge. The task of salvage will be a hard one.

Col. L. T. Nichols, general manager of the road, has spent days and nights at the scene, as has also his son, Mr. Lucian Nichols, his assistant. Mr. J. D. Elliott never had the big task of his mind and he put in extra hours at the river.

## ENGLAND MAD AT MURDER OF CAPTAIN

(By Associated Press.)  
London, Aug. 16.—Replying to a question in the house of commons today, Premier Asquith said the government was determined this country should not tolerate a resumption of diplomatic relations with Germany after the war until reparation was made for the murder of Captain Fry.

A member asked if the government was "prepared to make a statement that Emperor William is wanted for a willful murder in this case. No answer was returned to this question."

## MARKETS

**CHICAGO WHEAT.**  
(By Associated Press.)  
Chicago, Aug. 16.—The grain market today was again active. Nervousness was apparent, but the undercurrent of strength was in evidence from abroad. The opening was followed by an advance of 2 1/2 to 2 cents. At the advance profit taking caused a recession September opened at 1.42-1.42 and sold for 1.44.

**COTTON FUTURES.**  
(By Associated Press.)  
New York, Aug. 16.—The cotton market showed renewed irregularity this morning and the opening was steady for October, but later fell 1/2 to 1/4 cents. The market closed steady.

|          | Open  | Close |
|----------|-------|-------|
| August   | 14.23 | 14.13 |
| October  | 14.25 | 14.19 |
| December | 14.45 | 14.39 |
| January  | 14.51 | 14.46 |
| March    | 14.73 | 14.50 |
| May      | 14.77 | 14.74 |

**HICKORY MARKETS**  
Cotton ..... 14  
Wheat ..... 1.25

## THE WEATHER

For North Carolina unsettled, probably showers tonight and Thursday; light west winds.

## GERMANY SENDS TROOPS TO TRIEST

(By Associated Press.)  
Paris, Aug. 16.—It is reported that Germany is taking over the defenses of Triest, sending troops especially organized for that purpose, says a dispatch to a Paris newspaper from Milan today.

Mr. Frank Allen fired a load of birdshot at an unknown man who entered his watermelon patch early this morning, but "Jack," Mr. Allen's dog, gave the intruder warning, and he fled before a fair crack was had at him. Some time ago a thief stole the only ripe melon in the lot, but during the last few nights has been carrying off the little green fellows.

Mr. David Jordan of Ealsbury is visiting at Mrs. Johnson's on Ninth avenue.

## REVENUE BILL IS REPORTED TO SENATE

(By Associated Press.)  
Washington, Aug. 16.—By a strict Democratic vote, Republicans unanimously opposing it, the senate finance committee today ordered a favorable report on the revised revenue bill calculated to raise \$205,000,000 a year. Chairman Simmons submitted the report when the senate met and announced that the Republicans would be given several days to study the measure.

Meanwhile he proposed that the senate should take up the workmen's compensation bill. This would make the appropriation bill the last important measure to be acted on at this session.

Senator Simmons said he could not see why the senate should adjourn later than September 1.

## STALEY RESIDENCE SOLD TO MR. J. W. CLARKSON

Mr. C. M. Staley, formerly superintendent of the Hickory schools, has sold his residence to Mr. J. W. Clarkson of Mount Solon, Va., who will move his family here next spring. Mr. Staley is shipping his household goods to Mt. Airy, where he will be superintendent of the schools, and his family will leave Thursday. While regretting to lose Mr. and Mrs. Staley, Hickory people will extend a welcome to Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson.

## FORESTS AND FLOODS

**Prof. Collier Cobb Shows From An Actual Experiment Influence of Former on Latter**  
Few efforts have been made to study experimentally the influence of forest cover on the flow of springs and the discharge of rivers. The chief difficulty is to obtain two areas presenting essentially the same factors. The drainage basins studied should be situated near together, run upon the same geological formations, receive the same amount of rainfall and have the same rate of descent. One of the basins should be deforested and the other should have its forest growth preserved intact.

A near approach to such parallel factors was found by the Biltmore estate, on the one hand in the portion of Pisgah Forest drained by Davidson's river in Transylvania county, and on the other hand in the upper drainage basin of Tuckasee river, in Jackson county, North Carolina. The two areas drained are geologically of the same age and structure; their headwaters are found within the same range of mountains; the rainfall of the two areas is the same; the steepness of the slope is about the same on the two watersheds.

But a marked difference is found in the treatment to which the two areas have been subjected by man. The headwaters of Davidson's river have had their woods protected from fires, from heavy lumbering, from reckless farming and from erosion on the hillsides since 1895. The headwaters of the Tuckasee, on the other hand, have had their woodlands burnt over, farmed, pastured and logged; in fact, the area has been so inconsiderately used that in many cases the original litter of the forest floor has been entirely destroyed.

Now the Biltmore estate, with the help of the hydrographic branch of the United States Geological Survey, has been carrying on a study of these two areas. The Tuckasee, though it is the larger river, shows greater fluctuation in its discharge than does Davidson's river. In other words, the discharge of Davidson's river is more uniform and even than that of the Tuckasee. Davidson's is practically free from sediment; Tuckasee, at its flood-time, bears an abundance of gravel and sand which it spreads out over fertile farm lands.

The forester most interested in the problem reports that the following factors tend to influence the rapidity of flow, if not the amount of water running from the forest-clad watershed:

1. The greater porosity of the forest soil increases its permeability; the water precipitated from the clouds sinks into forest soil more easily than into field soil.
2. The litter on the ground in the forest checks the superficial run-off of water.
3. The litter and the debris on the ground act as a sponge.
4. The melting of the snow is retarded under a dense forest cover. If the forest soil is frozen before snowfall, and if there has been accumulated in the forest on such frozen soil a large quantity of snow, then, indeed, this retardation of the melting process may become disastrous at a time in spring when the south wind causes the snow to melt rapidly.
5. The evaporation from forest soil in summer is reduced.

"Little" Monroe Fry was fined \$5 and costs in recorder's court, for an assault on his wife and Mr. Pink Campbell was fined \$25 and costs for an assault on Mr. Irvin Park.

Rev. B. A. Yorke has returned after having held successful revivals in Norwood and Charlotte there being about 50 conversions and reclamations and 20 accessions to the church. Rev. Yorke will return to Norwood Saturday where he will hold another revival.

## PRESIDENT TO RECEIVE THE GENERAL COMMITTEE

**Will Confer With 640 Members in White House Thursday--Temporary Halt In Negotiations As Result of Meeting--Eight Hour Day Basis of Settlement.**

## REVENUE BILL IS REPORTED TO SENATE

(By Associated Press.)  
Washington, Aug. 16.—President Wilson decided today to postpone further conferences with the representatives of the railroads and employes in an effort to avoid the railroad strike until tomorrow when he will receive the 640 members of the general committee in the east room of the White House.

In the meantime the president, through Judge William L. Chambers of the federal board of mediation and conciliation, will keep in touch with both sides. No engagement has been made with the managers' committee, but it is probable the president will see them tomorrow.

The plan the president is working on is to have an eight-hour day and have a commission work out the collateral issues. If the eight-hour day is agreed on employes, will be asked to give up their demand for time and a half for overtime.

The halt in the negotiations has been caused primarily by the fact that the brotherhood leaders who have been meeting with the president, have no plenary powers and have to refer back all matters to the general committee in New York.

President Wilson decided time would be saved and better results achieved the 640 members of the general committee were brought to Washington and met him directly. Therefore it was decided to have the members meet him tomorrow.

The committee of managers remained in session almost continuously today discussing the questions outlined. It was expected that the discussions have taken such from that a definite decision might be made before the end of the week.

Administration officials would not discuss the situation today, because the outcome of the negotiations depends on the action of the managers' committee.

Among the railroad managers to day there was a discussion of a proposal for some sort of permanent commission to consider all railway disputes and that it should begin with the present one. Whether it should be a semi-private one organized by agreement between the railroads and men was not made clear, but there seemed to be some sentiment in favor of having it created by an act of congress similar to the board of mediation and conciliation. It was not made clear whether President Wilson was considering the idea or not.

Brotherhood leaders would not say whether a compromise could not be reached by putting the eight-hour day into effect for six months for a trial and allowing prorata pay for over time as has been suggested, but they say such a system would have decided advantages over the one in which they are working. Under that plan a man earning \$4 for 10 hours would make the same at eight hours. Thus his overtime would start at 50 cents an hour at the end of the eighth hour, and he would earn \$5 instead of \$4 a day.

After speaking tomorrow to 640 representatives of the employes, President Wilson may make public his remarks. This is regarded as very significant of the president's fear of the country's being plunged into a nation-wide industrial disturbance and will show the manner in which he has tried to avert it. It will be the first announcement of the deliberations.

## Children Have Picnic

The children's choir of the First Methodist church was given a picnic Tuesday afternoon, about 75 children enjoying the swings on the lawn at Mr. George Ivey's and Mr. E. J. Foster's for an hour. Refreshments were served by the ladies of the church, the children were photographed in group and later driven to the river in automobiles. It was an enjoyable afternoon for the little folks.

## COTTON IMPROVES IN NORTH CAROLINA

(By Associated Press.)  
Washington, Aug. 16.—Cotton showed some improvement in the central cotton states during the week last noted, but everywhere conditions were not so promising. The bulletin issued today says:

"The weather of the week caused an improvement in North Carolina also, although the effect of previous unfavorable conditions is still marked."