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MITCHELL TO THE MINERS

He Tells a Crowd of 7000 Strike Will Be Successful.

COMMANDS PEACEFUL MEANS

The Strikers' Leader Says That the Miners Themselves Only Have the Power to End the Struggle—If They Fail to Win Their Future Will Be Black and Their Union Crushed—Plan of Relief.

Scranton, Pa.—The first of the series of strikers' mass meetings planned to take place at the various strike centres was held in the Roundwoods. There were 7000 strikers present from all parts of the city and the adjoining towns, one contingent having marched four miles to the meeting, headed by a band, and carrying flags and banners. National President John Mitchell, District President J. D. Nicholls, District Vice-President Adam Ryscavage, District Secretary John T. Dempsey, Organizer Mortimer Memolo and Sub-District President Theophilus Phillips delivered addresses. Vice-President Ryscavage spoke in Polish and Organizer Memolo in Italian.

Mr. Mitchell's speech was brief, and dealt only with the live issues of the fight. He said in part:

"It has been said by some who are not your friends that the miners of the Scranton region are getting tired of the strike and are about to return to work. I come to find out if this is so, I want to know if you are going to return to work, dishonoring your organization and dishonoring yourselves." (Cries of "Never, never!" "No!" "Don't you believe it!" and the like.)

"If the strike is lost, may God Almighty help the men, women and children, who depend for their subsistence on the mining of anthracite coal. If the strike is lost you will pay the cost of the strike."

"I want to say that the anthracite miners went on strike themselves. They themselves voted for the strike. It was not the officers of the United Mine Workers who called the strike. It will never end until you vote it ended."

"From the offices of the coal Presidents in New York comes the declaration that the strike will be settled only in their own way of settling it. I would direct your attention to similar declarations made in the 1900 strike. The Coal Trust may be powerful and strong, but the American people whose hearts throbb in sympathy with the miners' cause are stronger than the Coal Trust. The American people, like a jury, have passed upon the conflict. They heard of the miners' request for betterment of condition and the operators' refusal. They heard of the miners' proposition to arbitrate and the operators' further refusal. Ninety per cent. of the people have agreed that the miners are right and the operators wrong."

"I understand there is some dissatisfaction and misunderstanding about the distribution of the relief fund. The operators have sent men among you to urge you to be dissatisfied. Through the newspapers they have told you that you were dissatisfied. We have sent a circular to all the locals which will explain in detail the plans for distributing relief, and I trust when you hear it read there will be an end to dissatisfaction and misunderstanding. While we haven't got millions, we have enough to see to it that no miner will starve during the continuance of the strike. [Loud cheers.]

"I want to appeal to men with means to refrain from applying for relief. Let the fund be used by those who are in absolute need of help. Be patient with your committees. Put your shoulder to the wheel and do your share of the work. Don't depend altogether on your officers to win your fight. If we are to win we must all help."

"The one among you who violates the law is the worst enemy you have. No one is more pleased than the operators in New York to hear of the disorder in the coal regions. I want our men to exercise their rights that inure to them under the laws, but I want that no man shall transgress the laws. 'The strike will be won. [Loud and long cheers.] I have no more doubt about it than I have that I am standing here addressing you."

"If you lose the strike, the operators will make you pay for their strike losses by reducing your wages. And, if you lose the strike, you lose your organization. I trust and hope and constantly pray you will stand as you did in 1900." [Cheers and cries of "We will!"]

COLONEL LYNCH HELD FOR TRIAL

Denies Having Had Any Mission From Leyds to the Transvaal.

London.—Colonel Arthur Lynch, the Nationalist member of the Parliament who is accused of high treason during the Boer War, was taken to Bow Street Police Court and committed for trial.

Before the Court committed him Colonel Lynch made a long statement, in which he said he had gone to South Africa under contract with the Paris Journal, and that he had not expected to stay more than two months. He also arranged to serve several American publications. He denied that he saw Dr. Leyds, the Boer agent, before starting, and he asserted he had no mission from Leyds to the Transvaal.

The Colonel was visited in his cell before going to court by W. H. K. Redmond and other Nationalist leaders.

OUR UNUSUAL WEATHER

A Scientist Says That It is Not Due to Planetary Changes.

Doubts Whether Seismic Disturbances Are the Cause of the Summer's Extraordinary Rainfalls.

Geneva, N. Y.—As to whether the peculiar weather conditions of the present summer are due in whole or in part to the seismic disturbances so universally manifested of late and to the volcanic eruptions of the present year is a question which is absorbing the attention of scientists. It has been said that the unusual weather, cloudbursts, cyclones, terrific thunder storms and other atmospheric disturbances were due to planetary changes, but Dr. William R. Brooks, Director of Smith Observatory, in this city, and one of the world's best known astronomers, asserts that there can be no positive connection between the movements of the planets and the weather of this globe. Dr. Brooks said:

"I do not believe in the theory that the planets influence our atmosphere, nor do I believe that the commonly accepted idea about the effect of the moon on our weather conditions should be seriously considered. I know that my assertion that the moon can have no effect on our weather will be scouted in some quarters, but I am firmly convinced that such is the case. There have been no marked changes in the planetary system of late such as would lead an astronomer to believe that the planets are responsible for the present weather conditions."

Asked whether he thought it possible that the recent seismic disturbances or earthquakes and the volcanic eruptions had anything to do with the weather, Dr. Brooks replied that he was not prepared to submit an opinion for publication. Dr. Brooks recalled the eruption of Krakatau in 1883, when thousands of people were killed. Following that eruption there was wide remark on the coloring of the western sky at sunset. All that summer the sunsets were a blood red and scientists everywhere were trying to explain the phenomenon.

"It was held in some quarters," said Dr. Brooks, "that the red sunsets were caused by the dust from the volcano, but I never accepted that statement as true. The fact that before the eruption an artist had sketched and painted the peculiar sunset sun seems to have exploded the theory. However, I have kept careful watch for the same phenomena since the eruption of Mount Pelee, and I shall continue to do so for the reason that I may have been mistaken. As yet I have failed to observe any marked change in the color of the western sky."

GENERAL SMITH LEARNS FATE.

Gets First News of His Retirement as Transport Near Shore.

San Francisco, Cal.—Standing on the bridge of the transport Thomas, eagerly waiting with the ship's captain, for a glimpse of his native shore, General Jacob H. Smith, who was tried by court-martial for having ordered the Island of Samar transformed into "a howling wilderness," was doomed to learn that the President had retired him from active duty. The pilot boat which met the Thomas just outside the heads at 2 o'clock a. m. brought to General Smith the first news of the President's action. In the falling light of a binnacle lamp the veteran read the message that apprised him of his fate.

Six hours later, when the Thomas reached the quarantine station in the harbor, Major Duval, of the transport service, boarded the ship with his Secretary and met General Smith at the door of his cabin. A sealed document from the War Department was handed to General Smith. It contained the official notification of President Roosevelt's action, and upon reading it General Smith retired, overcome with emotion.

STRANGE FREAK OF A STORM.

Great Fissure Discovered in the Ground at Troy, Ill.—Its Origin a Mystery.

Troy, Ill.—During a severe electrical storm here a cross-shaped fissure was formed in the ground near the school building, one arm of which is forty feet long and about six inches wide, and the other twenty feet long and six inches wide. Where the arms of the cross converge there is a hole two feet in diameter, and a line 150 feet long weighted with lead did not touch bottom.

The theory is advanced that a bolt of lightning entered the ground, yet those in the vicinity assert that no unusual bolt of lightning was noticed during the storm.

SHAKE-UP IN MINNEAPOLIS.

Acting Mayor Files Chief of Police Ames, Brother of the Mayor, Who Resigned.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The resignation of Mayor Ames has been followed by a shake-up in the police force. The acting Mayor has forced Chief of Police Ames, the former Mayor's brother, to resign. He has appointed a new Chief and has fired Police Captain Flobett, "Coffee John," who was Mayor Ames's pet captain.

All this is the result of the bribery charges against Mayor Ames, his brother and various members of the Police Department.

TOWN SHAKEN TO PIECES

A Heavy Earthquake Shock Caused Terror in Los Alamos, Cal.

BIG FISSURES IN THE EARTH

Every Brick Structure in Los Alamos Either Demolished or Seriously Damaged—People Fled in Panic From Their Homes—Shocks Not So Severe at Other Towns—No Lives Lost.

Santa Barbara, Cal.—A severe earthquake shock was felt throughout the Santa Barbara Valley, and at Los Alamos, a town of 600 inhabitants, every brick building was wrecked. At that place the shock lasted half a minute. The damage to property is estimated to be over \$30,000.

Throughout a strip nearly twenty miles long and four miles wide the earth was rent with wide, deep fissures, and the character of the country was changed. Hills sprang up as if by magic.

The seismic disturbances continued with but slight interruption until shortly before noon, many light shocks being felt. The first shock, which was so severe as to throw persons out of their beds at Los Alamos, was the most severe. About seventy-five shocks have been felt there since July 27.

The whole of Santa Barbara County was affected, reports of the earthquake coming from Lamport, Santa Ynez, Ballard and other small towns. In this city the shock was slight.

The population of Los Alamos was panic-stricken. Many of the inhabitants have left the town. The Western Union Oil Company is the heaviest loser, two of its immense storage tanks being demolished, releasing thousands of gallons of oil.

No lives are known to have been lost, though there were many narrow escapes. Every brick building in the town was destroyed or badly wrecked. In nearly every house windows were broken. The Presbyterian Church, a large and handsome brick structure, was razed to the ground and a similar fate befell the general store of W. S. Wickenden, also a brick building.

The shock seems to have had a spiral motion. Goods were hurled from shelves of stores and piled in the middle of the rooms. Even such heavy articles as desks were thrown about. Not a chimney is left standing in the town. All brick walls are badly damaged, but frame structures generally escaped serious injury.

Many people appealed to President Benjamin H. Wheeler, of the University of California, for advice, and he told them to leave their homes. This, if anything, added to the panic.

On the following day four severe shocks of earthquakes were felt in Los Alamos Valley, and several buildings not already destroyed were cracked badly. One immense structure, a short distance from Los Alamos, was turned partly around on its foundations. Everybody who could left Los Alamos, many departing on a special train sent from San Luis Obispo.

Los Alamos is the centre of a large oil producing territory. It is situated in the Los Alamos Valley, one of the most productive valleys in the State, wheat, olives and citrus fruits being produced in abundance.

A CHILD HEROINE

Ten-Year-Old Girl Saves Her Baby Sister From Infuriated Bull.

Rochester, N. Y.—Ten-year-old Flora Williams, of Aristotle, hearing screams from the cow pasture, arrived just in time to see her baby sister tossed in the air by a vicious bull.

Without a moment's hesitation the girl grasped a stick, and springing into the inclosure, rushed at the bull, which was making ready to toss the baby again. At the sight of the newcomer the bull diverted his attention from the baby, and with lowered head charged the girl, who calmly invited his coming. As the maddened animal dashed up the child poised her stick, and when the bull was three feet away she poked it directly into one of his eyes. The pain caused the animal to desist from further attacks, and hastily catching her little sister in her arms Flora ran from the field, little the worse for her encounter.

The baby, while badly bruised, will probably recover.

NEGRO LYNCHED IN VIRGINIA.

Alleged Murderer Taken From a Jail and Hanged by a Mob.

Washington, D. C.—There was a lynching within twenty-five miles of Washington, when a Virginia mob of 150 white men took Charles Craven, a negro, accused of the murder of William Wilson, from the jail at Leesburg, hanged him to a tree and fired five hundred bullets into his body as soon as it was suspended.

Craven took to the woods, and for three days had been chased by bloodhounds. His pursuers had an understanding that if it was necessary to shoot the negro, they would try not to wound him mortally, in order that he might be lynched.

When captured Craven was more than half dead from exposure. He had not eaten for several days.

COINAGE FOR JULY.

A statement issued by the Treasury Department, at Washington, shows that during the month of July the coinage executed in the United States mints aggregated 16,560,000 pieces and was valued at \$4,576,800.

RIOTS MAR A FUNERAL

Remarkable Scenes Attend the Burial of a Rabbi in New York City.

Mourners Insulted Storm a Building and 200 Persons Are More or Less Injured—100,000 Honored the Dead.

New York City.—One hundred thousand men, women and children of the Hebrew faith thronged one narrow East Side street a few days ago to express their great grief for the death of their beloved rabbi, Jacob Joseph, late head of the orthodox Hebrew congregations of the United States. It was a most remarkable demonstration of sorrow. Its like has never before been seen in New York.

Fourteen years ago to the very day according to the Jewish calendar saw the streets of the lower part of this city dark with a great mass of humanity welcoming the holy man to these shores. From Wilna, Russia, he came, and thousands, who had heard of his fame as a pious and learned man, and as a clarion-tongued preacher and singer of the devout chants of the synagogue, poured out to greet him. And those same thousands, augmented by scores of other thousands, have followed him to the grave.

As the cortege was passing the big Hoe Printing Press Factory at Grand and Sherif streets, going toward the ferry to Brooklyn, the fiercest riot in the history of the East Side was precipitated.

Some workmen, oblivious to the respect due to the dead, and incapable of appreciating the pious grief of the mourning throngs, seized the occasion to throw missiles at the procession. There is a confusion of testimony as to the nature of the objects thrown, as well as to the identity of the miscreants. It is certain, however, that the missiles flung at the paraders were sufficient to arouse their indignation to the highest pitch.

The lamentations of the mourning thousands turned to frenzy at the insult to their dead, and a conflict ensued in which scores of mourners were injured. Every window in the immense establishment of the Hoes was broken, and a vast crowd surged into the building.

A riot call was sent out, and the reserves of half a dozen police stations responded. The police charged the frenzied mob unmercifully and freely spilled the blood of the mourners. About 200 persons were injured in the fighting, including women and children.

A second riot occurred while the procession was passing the axle works of Former Mayor Wurstler, of Brooklyn, at Kent avenue and South Sixth street. Some one hurled a heavy block of wood from an upper window into the crowd, and a repetition of the bloody affray on the Manhattan side of the river was narrowly averted. The large force of police who were called out did not hesitate to use both fists and clubs.

An impromptu meeting was held on the East Side and arrangements made for a monster gathering to protest against the alleged police brutality.

At a meeting of business and professional men, of the East Side, it was determined to organize an investigating committee to take testimony for the purpose of punishing those who were responsible for the riot and for alleged police brutality.

Several fraternal and political organizations held special meetings and adopted resolutions denouncing R. Hoe & Co. and the police.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S VISIT.

Heir to the Siamese Throne to Have a Pleasant Time.

Washington, D. C.—While the Crown Prince of Siam, during his approaching visit to the United States, will not be the guest of the Government, he will be entertained and shown every consideration, the money for this purpose being taken from the contingent funds



CROWN PRINCE OF SIAM.

available for use by the President and the State Department.

The Crown Prince will reach this country about September 1, possibly before that date. A committee of entertainment will be appointed by the State Department officials, and plans will be taken to make the Crown Prince's visit an event of importance.

MANY SHOT IN MINERS' RIOT

A Mob Attacked Non-Union Men at Shenandoah, Pa.

TROOPS SENT TO THE SCENE

A Conflict Between Deputy Sheriff and Miners Led to a Terrific Fusillade—A Merchant Killed, Policeman Shot and Strikers Wounded—A Reign of Terror—Cause of the Trouble.

Harrisburg, Pa.—The Eighth and Twelfth regiments and the Governor's troop of cavalry were ordered to Shenandoah. The total strength of the troops numbers 1500.

Shenandoah, Pa.—A reign of terror, compared with which the scenes enacted during the riots of 1900 seem insignificant, held Shenandoah in its grasp Wednesday night. Centre street, one of the principal thoroughfares, was in the hands of an infuriated mob. Two of the borough policemen were shot, one perhaps fatally. Joseph Boddall, a leading merchant and cousin of Sheriff Boddall, was brutally clubbed to death, and upward of a score of strikers whose names could not be ascertained were shot by policemen, and it is expected that many deaths will result.

The trouble started about 6 o'clock p. m. when Deputy Sheriff Thomas Boddall attempted to escort two non-union workers through the strikers' line of pickets.

The workmen were dressed in their street clothes, but one of them carried a bundle under his arm, and this aroused the suspicion of the strikers. The bundle was torn from him, and when it was found to contain a blouse and overalls the man was taken from the deputy and beaten almost to death.

In the meantime Boddall opened fire on the mob, which had gathered and emptied his revolver. Two of the shots took effect, one man being shot in the leg and the other in the foot.

The deputy and his men were now compelled to fly for their lives, and took refuge in the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad depot. The depot was soon surrounded by an angry mob of 4000 which was becoming more threatening and demonstrative every moment.

Joseph Boddall, a hardware merchant, was seen making his way through the crowd, and the mob, divining that he was carrying ammunition to those inside the depot, seized him and beat him with clubs and bludgeons into insensibility. He died en route to the Miners' Hospital.

Shortly after this the entire borough police force arrived on the scene and escorted the deputy sheriff and his men to an engine which had been hauled into the depot for that purpose. When the mob realized that they were about to escape they surrounded the engine and the engineer was afraid to move.

In a few moments, however, the police fired a volley, dispersing the crowd for a brief period, and the engineer turned on full steam and got away with his men.

Stones were now thrown thick and fast about the heads of the police, whereupon Chief John Fry gave the order to fire. At the first volley the mob fell back and several were seen to fall.

Their retreat, however, was but momentary. They turned, and with revolvers, stones and shillings charged on the little band of policemen and made them fly for their lives. The policemen turned in their flight at short intervals and fired volley after volley at their pursuers, but the mob seemed thoroughly infuriated and smoking revolvers seemed to have no terrors for them.

When the Lehigh Railroad crossing was reached a passing freight train blocked the progress of the police, two of whom were caught and brutally beaten. One of them, Stiney Yacopsky, was fatally injured.

It is estimated that upward of 1000 shots were fired, and the wonder is that more fatalities did not result. More than twenty strikers, all of whom were foreigners, were shot, and at least two of them will die.

BOY OF SIX KILLS BROTHER.

Finds a Rifle Meant For Shooting Cats and Pulls the Trigger.

Norwalk, Conn.—George McMullen, the six-year-old son of Andrew McMullen, the sexton of Willowbrook Cemetery, Westport, shot his eight-year-old brother Charles last evening with a rifle. The little fellow died.

Mr. McMullen purchased the weapon to rid the premises of cats. He left it in his bedroom, where the boys found it. Little George told his brother that as cats were scarce he would make a target of him, and taking aim pulled the trigger. The bullet took effect in the boy's forehead.

MEN SAVED, GIRLS DROWNED.

Three Young Women Students Lost on Lake Jefferson.

St. Paul, Minn.—Three young women students of the State Agricultural College were drowned in Lake Jefferson. They were Miss Eva Fasken and Miss Mira Pye, of Faribault, and Miss Mabel Wells, of Monticello. They had gone boating with Professor C. L. Bingham and N. L. Hanson, of the college. The lake was rough, the boat was overcrowded and it was swamped. All were thrown into the water. The girls were drowned while their men companions swam to shore.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

President Roosevelt approved the court-martial sentences of Major Glenn and Lieutenant Ganjot for cruelty to Filipinos, and disapproved the acquittal of Lieutenant Cook.

It was stated that Consul-General Bragg was likely to be recalled or transferred from Havana as a result of his criticism of the Cubans.

The Catholic Missionary Union received a gift of \$10,000 for the establishment of the apostolic mission house which is to be opened for the training of Roman Catholic priests.

Secretary Shaw denied that he had established a five-year service limit in the Treasury Department.

Hannus Taylor, Former Minister to Spain, was reappointed as Special Counsel for the Department of Justice before the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission.

The Court of Inquiry which investigated the grounding of the battleship Illinois, while covering Christmas recently, found that no blame attached to the officers or crew.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The typhoon which prevailed over Central Luzon for some days subsided. A quiet meeting in opposition to the friars was held at Manila.

An analysis of the water at Manila showed that it was uncontaminated.

A native, reared as a Christian in Spain, was said to be the Sultan of the mysterious race of white Filipinos in the Island of Mindanao.

Over 7000 cigar makers went on strike at Manila.

The bodies of the teachers murdered in the Philippines will be brought to the United States.

The Civil Service Commission issued a statement expressing gratification at the remarkable showing made by native Porto Ricans in the postal service examinations recently held at San Juan.

Ross Douglass, formerly Treasurer of the Island of Cebu, P. I., was found guilty of embezzlement.

DOMESTIC.

An unknown negro, apparently without cause, shot and killed Arthur A. Schneider, at Chicago, and escaped.

Albert Edward Tower, whose wife killed her son and herself at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., last April, will wed Miss Mary Towne Bogardus, a former telephone girl.

A premature blast at the Clay Mine, New Cumberland, W. Va., killed two miners, who leave large families.

Angry from drinking, John Dickerson shot and killed Roe and Jack Dyer at a picnic at Vanceburg, Ky.

Bad feeling over a lawsuit caused the murder of Sherman Dyer by Berry Donahue at Luttrell, Tenn.

The coroner's jury that investigated the Johnstown, Pa., mine disaster, exonerated the company from blame.

William J. White, cashier of the Board of Public Works at San Francisco, Cal., had disappeared and it was officially announced that he was several thousand dollars short in his accounts.

The cloudburst in New York State affected nearly eighty square miles of territory and caused nearly \$250,000 damage.

Because of ill health Police Justice J. McKenny White declined the police marshalship of Baltimore, Md.

Incendiaries almost succeeded in blowing up Fort Stevens, a new military post near Astoria, Ore., and left a threatening letter.

The Common Pleas Court, at Cambridge, Ohio, decided that the municipal local option law enacted last winter, known as the Beal law, is constitutional.

Julia Pigg, colored, was fined \$5 by Police Judge McCann at Louisville, Ky., because she maliciously sat on the cat of a neighbor with whom she had quarrelled.

The Republicans of Morris County, Kan., nominated Miss Kate Boering for Treasurer.

As a result of a water famine, Trinidad, Col., was without fire protection, and water for domestic purposes had to be purchased by the bucketful.

Mrs. Elizabeth Chase Ingalls, mother of the late Senator Ingalls, died in Haverhill, Mass.

Lightning killed E. White, a farmer, and his son, at Indianapolis, Ind.

FOREIGN.

The freedom of the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, was conferred on the Colonial Premiers.

The provisional government of Haiti declared General Firman, the revolutionary leader, an outlaw.

Anxiety was expressed in Paris regarding the results of the Anglo-Japanese agreement on Korea.

The Costa Rican Government, it was announced, will grant Chile a coaling station on Cocos Island, in the Pacific.

Insurgents in Venezuela defeated reinforcements on the way to General Castro, and captured a quantity of ammunition.

Successful experiments in wireless telephony over a distance of more than four miles were reported from Berlin.

President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, commuted the death sentence of Dr. Wilson Russell, an American.

Mr. Balfour declined in the House of Commons to explain the Government's relations with the Morgan shipping combine.