

THE UPLAND SOUTH IS TO BECOME THE FUTURE "NEW ENGLAND"—THE INDUSTRIAL CENTER OF AMERICA.

The Highlander

For the Progress of the Piedmont-Mountain South.

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LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY SEMI-WEEKLY, NOT PUBLISHED IN A DAILY SHOP, IN THE SOUTHERN STATES

STEAMER MONROE SINKS, 47 ARE LOST

FORTY-SEVEN LIVES LOST IN MARINE DISASTER OFF THE VIRGINIA COAST.

THRILLING RESCUE OF 86

Steamer Nantucket Proceeding in Dense Fog Rans Into the Monroe.—Latter Sank in Ten Minutes.—Terrific Scenes on Lost Ship.

Norfolk.—Forty-seven persons lost their lives in the icy waters of the Atlantic at 2 o'clock a. m. when the Old Dominion liner Monroe was rammed amidships, practically cut in two and sank within ten minutes, 25 miles southeast of Hog Island by the Merchants and Miners' steamer Nantucket.

The 47 lost comprised 23 passengers and 24 members of the crew, as yet unidentified, according to official wireless report to the Old Dominion line here.

Thirty-one passengers and 55 of the crew were saved. Captain Johnson of the sunken Monroe and all his officers but one were among the saved. The lost officer was Second Engineer Gately.

Eighty-six survivors picked from the sea and huddled on the Nantucket, which was proceeding slowly with a crumpled bow toward Norfolk are the only ones who know all the story of how the two big ships, picking their way through a blanket of fog—once bound north and the other bound south—crashed near the Winter Quarters about daylight.

Fragments of the wreck narrative that reached here by wireless told how the Nantucket, backed off, lowered boats and began sweeping the misty sea with her searchlights, then passengers pitched out of berths in their clothes, went down.

In the swirling vortex of the sinking ship men shouted and women screamed through the mist. The Monroe went down so quickly that there was little time for launching boats and it is believed that the only ones saved were those picked up at once by the Nantucket.

A dense fog that enveloped the sea and the panic that followed the collision made rescue work hazardous. With water pouring into the doomed liner Monroe, her frightened passengers rushed to the decks and groped helplessly about in the dense fog. Many hurried themselves overboard. The Nantucket's boats had been lowered almost immediately after the collision and guided by the cries of the Monroe's passengers and crew who had taken the desperate chance of leaping into the icy sea, they pressed the work of rescue. Searchlights that were aimed through the wall of fog were of feeble help.

Meanwhile the wireless began blaring out its call for aid. The revenue cutter Onondaga, cruising off the Virginia Capes, heard and under forced draft, sped northward. From her Norfolk berth the wrecking tug I. J. Merritt soon was underway. The Old Dominion liner Hamilton, not far from where the Monroe went down, was headed for the Nantucket and other ships turned their bows to the rescue.

S. A. L. Train Crushes Into A. C. L. Laurinburg, N. C.—Seaboard Air Line Passenger Train No. 14, from Wilmington to Charlotte, ran into Atlantic Coast Line train No. 79 at the crossing of the two roads at Pembroke at 7:40 a. m.

Two of the coaches on the A. C. L. train were derailed. It is said that the dense fog made it difficult for the Seaboard train engineer to see the Coast Line train, which was standing on the tracks and it is also said that his brakes failed to respond when he did see it.

Several persons were injured, the most seriously injured being Engineer Charles Shafer, of Hamlet, of the Seaboard train. He was badly bruised about his head and body.

Clark Discredits Presidency Talk. Washington.—Speaker Clark declared that nothing in his Baltimore speech could be considered as indicating that he had figured on being a presidential candidate in 1916 or any time in the future.

"The only thing I said about the presidency," said the speaker, "was in reply to the flowery introduction of the toastmaster. I said that if all that the toastmaster said was true I ought to be president and would be if the proposed primary had been in force in 1912."

Boy Kills His Father. Natchitoches, La.—Fearing for the lives of his mother and other members of the family, John C. Clark, Jr., aged 13, shot and killed his father in their home at Natchitoches, according to testimony before the coroner's jury. Clark, Sr., it was testified, came home under the influence of intoxicants and threatened to kill members of his household. Mrs. Clark died. When her husband started to attack their 15-year old daughter, young Clark shot his father down. A wife and nine children survive.

Try our Job Work!

SHELBY M. CULLOM



Former Senator from Illinois and commissioner of the Lincoln Memorial passed away in Washington.

HUERTA FILLS THE JAILS

ALLEGED PLOT TO OVERTHROW THE DICTATOR DISCOVERED IN MEXICO CITY.

Many Prominent Mexicans Arrested. Money Sent to El Paso to Pay Soldiers.

Mexico City.—The police authorities say that they have broken up a conspiracy which had as its object the overthrow of the administration. Several prominent Mexicans, including Col. Vito Alessio Robles, are among those arrested. It is alleged that Gen. Eugene Rason, military governor of Oaxaca, and Gen. Fernando Gonzales were in some way involved in the plot. They, however, have not been placed under arrest.

The ex-minister of the interior, Jesus Flores Mason, returned from his conference with John Lind at Vera Cruz. He declined to discuss the nature of the conversation.

It is believed that the conspirators were to be sheltered and fed indefinitely by the United States government, the Mexican soldiers from Ojima who are interned at Fort Bliss received from their own government some of the pay due them for fighting before they crossed the Rio Grande.

An official census just completed by Col. Frederick Perkins, shows there are now 5,255 soldiers and refugees to be provided for by this government. Besides the six generals there are thirteen field officers of the regular Mexican army and fifteen volunteer field officers. Other officers total 204. The women number 1,237 and the children 552.

WRECKED FRISCO IS LESSON

The Interstate Commerce Commission Shows How System Was Obliterated. Washington.—Financial operations, which included the equipment of lines through syndicates which profited to the extent of more than \$8,000,000, some of which was pocketed by the road's own officers, are cited as among the underlying causes for the insolvency of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad company, in a report to the senate by the interstate commerce commission on the Frisco line's receivership. No recommendations are made by the commission. E. E. Clark, the chairman, stating in a letter of transmittals addressed to the president, that they were not called for in the resolution adopted by the senate last summer, directing the investigation.

The report shows that the funded debt of the railroad May 27, 1913, when the receivership was ordered, amounted to \$2.63 per cent. of the total capital liability, the total capital at that time amounting to \$295,633,923.72, of which only \$51,364,109 was capital stock and \$244,269,833.72 was funded debt including equipment trust notes.

75 Lives Lost in "Movie" Panic. Batavia, Dutch East Indies.—Fifty-eight children, sixteen women and one man were killed during a panic caused by a fire at a moving picture show on a plantation in the Dutch residency of Surabaya. Most of the victims were trampled to death or suffocated.

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Taft Warns Against Plutocracy. Toronto, Canada.—"I sincerely hope our experience may give you warning and cause you to take prompt measures to prevent plutocracy reaching the danger point," said former President William H. Taft here in an address before the Library and Scientific Society of the University of Toronto. The former president had dwelt on the industrial expansion of Canada and the probability that its people would come face to face with conditions of corporate control existing in the United States.

Earthquake Shocks Cause Panic. Buenos Aires, Argentina.—Earthquake shocks at Mendoza caused a panic. Mendoza is the capital of the province of Mendoza, lying about sixty miles distant from the volcano of Aconcagua. In 1861 Mendoza was overthrown by an earthquake.

Try our Job Work!

RAISE QUARANTINE IN MANY STATES

MORE TERRITORY IS FREED FROM CATTLE TICKS THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH.

TENNESSEE ENTIRELY FREE

Over 17,000 Additional Square Miles in Eight Southern States to Be Released From Quarantine.

Washington.—The territory in the South freed from cattle ticks and released from quarantine has been increased by 17,106 square miles by an order issued by the acting secretary of agriculture, effective February 16, 1914, releasing additional portions of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Oklahoma and Texas. This action has been taken as a result of further progress made in the extermination of the ticks which spread splenic or Texas fever of cattle. The total area released since the beginning of the work in 1906 now aggregates 215,908 square miles, and amounts to about 30 per cent. of the territory infected at the time the work was undertaken.

Tennessee is the first of the states extensively infested by the ticks to be entirely freed from this pest and released from quarantine.

The portions of the several states to be released from quarantine February 16 under the order mentioned are as follows:

In Virginia: The county of James and the balance of the county of Greensville.

In North Carolina: The counties of Moore, Hoke, Scotland, Robeson and New Hanover.

In Georgia: The counties of Morgan and Franklin.

In Tennessee: The remainder of Marion county.

In Alabama: Portions of the counties of Jackson and Sumter.

In Mississippi: The counties of Clay, Jasper, Smith, Scott and Hinds, the remainder of the county of Lowndes, Holmes, Madison, Attala, Rankin, Noxubee, Chickasaw, and portions of the counties of Calhoun, Warren, Yazoo, Sharkey, Bolivar, Winston, Grenada, Lenoir, Monroe, Jones and Lafayette.

In Oklahoma: The county of Cotton and the remainder of the counties of Tillman, Grady, Craig and Ottawa, and portions of the counties of McClain, Osage and Delaware.

SENATOR CULLOM IS DEAD

He Had Represented Illinois in Congress for Fifty Years.

Washington.—Former Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois died here after an illness of more than a week, during which he hovered between life and death. His last words were a wish that he might live to see the completion of the national memorial to Abraham Lincoln, who was his personal friend.

Since his retirement from the senate last March, Mr. Cullom had been resident commissioner of the commission created by congress to build the \$2,000,000 Lincoln memorial.

Shelby Moore Cullom's death ended fifty years of continuous public service that had made him a figure in American national life and brought him into official relations with every president from Abraham Lincoln to Woodrow Wilson.

As a plowboy driving his father's oxen over the fresh prairie of Illinois he had known and talked with survivors of the revolution and on the rugged foundations of a life begun in pioneer hardships of a family of twelve children had built a career that took him to the Illinois legislature as a member; speaker of the assembly; two terms in the governor's chair, service in the national house of representatives and thirty consecutive years in the United States senate.

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Try our Job Work!

DR. G. E. YOUNG DIES AT FOREST CITY

Prominent Physician and Business Man Victim Paralysis Funeral Sunday

Forest City, Special.—Dr. G. E. Young died at his home here Friday afternoon at 6:30 o'clock, following a third stroke of paralysis which he suffered Thursday morning. He became unconscious yesterday afternoon and remained so until the end. Doctor Young was first attacked by paralysis in February, 1911, and lost the use of his limbs; but in a few months grew stronger, and for the past year was able to be about the streets with aid of his stick.

The funeral was held last Sunday afternoon from the Baptist Church, conducted by Rev. J. Q. Adams. Interment was made at Coal Springs Cemetery Sunday. The pall-bearers were Judge M. H. Justice and Doctor Biggs of Rutherfordton, Dr. T. B. Lovelace of Henrietta and H. C. Carson, R. K. Hollifee, W. W. Hicks and Dr. George P. Reid of Forest City.

Dr. Young was born three miles east of Forest City in 1844. He served two years in the War Between the States, and soon after his close entered Jefferson University of Philadelphia, graduating in 1870. He returned immediately to his native county and joined in building a new South. At that time he was one of the few physicians in this county and his practice extended into adjoining counties, for no call of the sick ever went unheeded. He was married in 1871 to Miss Florence Jackson of this place. To them were born 10 children, five of whom survive, as follows: Claude J. Young, Forest City; Mrs. E. F. Breneman, Maryville, Tenn.; and Misses Kathaleen, Nelle and Margaret Young of this place. One brother, W. M. Young and four sisters, Mrs. I. N. Biggstaff, Mrs. Priscilla Padgett and Mrs. S. I. Padgett, survive.

Doctor Young had accumulated considerable wealth by his close attention to business and hard work. He was the first president of the old Forest City Cotton Mills, and at the time of his death was president of the First National Bank of this city and a director in the Bank of Bogota, the Forest City Loan & Insurance Co., the Florence Mills, Cliffside Mills and the J. P. Alexander Lumber Company of Lilesville.

A pioneer citizen, he contributed much of his life and means to the upbuilding of the town. Broad-minded, public spirited and generous, he was widely known throughout western North Carolina, and telegrams of condolence from his friends to the family have been pouring in since his death was announced. He was a tower of strength to the educational forces of the county and for a number of years had been chairman of the County Board of Education.

Box Supper at Mooresboro Friday Night Feb. 6 Special to The Highlander.] There will be a box supper at the Mooresboro High School next Friday night, Feb. 6, 1914. There will be other subordinate features of equal interest, and probably more so to some. Amusements for the children young and old.

We urgently request the whole community to co-operate with us in bringing boxes and being present.

The proceeds will be used for beautifying the building, oiling the floors, and putting the premises in better sanitary conditions. Remember the school building should be attractive as well as a healthy center in the community, a public invitation to all.

GAFFNEY, S. C., R-9 Mr. Editor:—

Have not seen any thing from No. 1 Township in your paper for some time. If you will please find space for a few words from us 'twill be appreciated.

The people of prospect are showing their interest in the addition being made to the church here as they are all out every day and will soon have the building completed.

Everybody is getting along nicely with their farms and for the bad weather that will surely come.

Mr. John Mosteller and son is very ill. We sincerely hope for a speedy recovery.

There will be a box supper at the Prospect church Saturday night, Feb. 7th, for the purpose of raising some money for a library. Everybody is cordially invited.

CHARLES C. CARLIN



Representative Charles C. Carlin of Virginia is one of the three men on the subcommittee of the judiciary committee that is preparing the anti-trust bills whose passage is asked by President Wilson.

GOETHALS NAMED GOVERNOR

PRESIDENT WILSON ORDERS THE ABOLISHMENT OF CANAL COMMISSION.

Army and Navy Officers Are to Be in Control of the Great Waterway.

Washington.—Organization of a permanent government for the Panama canal zone to supersede the institution canal commission April 1 was authorized by President Wilson, with the announcement that the nomination of Col. George W. Goethals to be first governor of the canal zone would be sent to the senate in a few days. Colonel Goethals' term of a "transient" government is started out in the executive order, which was made public by Secretary Garrison immediately after the cabinet meeting. The authority of the governor will be supreme under the secretary of war.

Official notification of his selection was called to Colonel Goethals at Panama. Secretary Garrison, who personally told the colonel last summer that he would be made the first governor, said he was confident there would be no question about acceptance.

The change in title will mean a loss of \$5,000 a year to the head of the zone, as the governor's salary will be \$10,000 and he now receives \$15,000 as chairman of the commission.

Secretary Garrison announced that it was proposed to resolve members of the commission, with the exception of Colonel Goethals, into a new commission to arrange for and conduct ceremonies incident to the canal opening. Congress will be asked to provide the necessary legislation.

URGES SCHOOLS IN SUMMER

Commissioner Claxton So Urges—Practice of Closing Term Primitive.

Washington.—Characterizing the practice of closing public schools in summer as "primitive and preposterous" and declaring the most "important problem of today was to keep city boys from three months' contamination in the streets," P. P. Claxton, commissioner of the United States bureau of education, approved a plan which would mean continuous school sessions and through which two million children might be enlisted in vocational work.

"The teachers should teach nature study and the principles of horticulture," said Mr. Claxton.

"Public schools of the country represent no investment in buildings, grounds and equipment of nearly two billion dollars, and this investment stands idle about one-quarter of the time for no other reason than that in primitive days both teachers and pupils were needed on the farms three or four months in the summer.

Duehay Will Inspect Federal Prison. Washington.—Francis H. Duehay, the newly appointed superintendent of the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., to inspect the United States penitentiary there. His appointment is a personal one of Attorney General McReynolds, and he does not have to be confirmed by the senate, so he will enter upon his new duties at once. Mr. Duehay declined to make a comment upon the charges of Julian Hawthorne and others affecting the conduct of Warden Moyer.

FREE CANAL TOLLS OPPOSED BY WILSON

PRESIDENT HOLDS EXEMPTION TO AMERICAN COASTWISE VESSELS VIOLATES TREATY.

THREE COURSES ARE OPEN

Question of Panama Canal Tolls is Subject Discussed About Capitol in Washington.

Washington.—How to dispose of the Panama canal tolls question was the subject uppermost in discussion about the capital when the attitude of President Wilson, outlined to the senate foreign relations committee, became public. The president's position was asserted to be that the provision of the Panama canal act granting toll exemption to American vessels is in violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which proclaims that the canal shall be free and open to all nations "on terms of entire equality," and that "charges of traffic should be just and equitable."

Before definite action is taken in congress, it was said administration leaders will await the public statement from the president on the question. President Wilson himself, after the conference with the senators, said he would proclaim his views "at a future time."

Three courses are open to congress. Great Britain, which persistently has opposed the toll exemption for American ships, has offered to arbitrate the question as to its being a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The majority in congress, it is believed, opposes this, maintaining that the United States should settle the issue for itself.

Another course is to carry into effect a resolution submitted by Representative Adamson, which would suspend for two years, the operation of the provision exempting American vessels from the payment of tolls. Should this resolution be passed, the tolls would continue in the meantime. The third proposal is that congress should free the toll problem.

Representative Adamson said that the committee on interstate and foreign commerce undoubtedly would report the free tolls suspension bill to the house favorably, but that this action would be held up pending definite word from President Wilson. Mr. Adamson expects the president to communicate his views to congress soon in a special message.

WHITE TEACHERS BARRED By Measure Passed by South Carolina House of Representatives. Columbia, S. C.—The lower house of the South Carolina general assembly passed to third reading a bill prohibiting white people from teaching in negro schools or negroes in white schools under penalty of a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment for not exceeding twelve months. The measure was passed to third reading after a bitter fight in which the chief issue was whether negroes would be more liable to be taught social equality by teachers of their own race or by white people. A strenuous effort was made to exempt Charleston county from the provisions of the bill. In Charleston, it was stated, about fifty white women teach negroes.

Sensational speeches were made, and at times the discussion became most bitter. In urging the passage of the bill Mr. Fortner of Spartanburg declared: "The negroes have their Booker T. Washington. Let the negroes run their own business and their schools."

\$25,000 for Cancer Work. New York.—The New York Homeopathic Medical College has been given \$25,000 for research work in cancer, it was announced. The donor is Lambert Suydam, who for many years has been interested in furthering scientific investigation along this line.

Probe of Strikes Ordered. Washington.—A sweeping investigation of strike conditions in the coal fields of Colorado and the copper district of Michigan was authorized by the house. By a vote of 151 to 15 the house adopted the resolution of Representative Keating of Colorado, empowering the mines and mining committee to make inquiry as to conditions in Colorado and Michigan in which the federal government might be concerned. Hearings will be conducted in the strike regions by a subcommittee, or sub-committees.

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