

THE GASTONIA GAZETTE.

Devoted to the Protection of Home and the Interests of the County.

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W. F. MARSHALL, (Editor and Proprietor.)

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(This is the 100th Anniversary of the County.)

No 17.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

How It Was Finally Brought About.

SIMPLE STATEMENT OF THE FACTS.

Claims of the Greeks and of the Turks. The Island Always a Storm Center. Why the So Called Organic Statute Failed—The Armies, the Commanders and the Seat of War.

The immediate cause of the war between Greece and Turkey, according to the claims of the former, is due to the action of the Greek irregulars in penetrating Macedonia and attacking various minor Turkish posts, responsibility for which the Greek government avows. The latter, on the other hand, lays the blame on the Turks, who advanced into Thessaly. This resulted in a sharp conflict between the regular troops at the town of Naousa, which lies immediately under the shadow of Mount Olympus, the fabled home of the greater gods of the ancient Greeks.

The Greeks, who must be considered the aggressive party, say they sent troops to the island of Crete to oppose the Turks because the latter were massacring the Christians. A further cause for the belligerence is their impatience because the reforms imposed upon Turkey by the great powers have not been put into execution. But it is necessary to go back much farther to understand the primary cause of this great eastern crisis. Crete was the last of the Turkish conquests in Europe, having been captured from the Venetians after a desperate struggle. Like Ireland, Crete was imperfectly conquered at the beginning, and the date of discord has been kept alive in the island owing to the existence of a large minority differing in creed from the bulk of the population and long maintained in a privileged position by the ruling power. A disturbing influence was also exercised from without by the Greeks of the mainland, who have always fostered the revolutionary element among their brethren.

Shortly after the Turkish conquests a large number of the Greek inhabitants, through one cause or another—it may have been compulsion, possibly it was fear and self interest—embraced the creed of Islam, and of course thus effectually divorced all ties of blood, language and tradition. Today the Mussulman Greek of Crete is to all intents and purposes a Turk and is so regarded by his Christian kinsmen. Crete, however, played an im-

portant part in the Greek war of independence, and it would have been made a part of the new Hellenic kingdom if the Turkish forces had kept their hands off, but they insisted in forcing Crete back under the Turkish rule and encouraging Turkey to retake it. After a insurrection which lasted over three years, and which cost the Turkish and Egyptian treasuries some \$30,000,000, a measure of reform known as the "organic statute" was drawn up. This measure appeared to concede a large amount of self government to the island. It gave it a legislative assembly and judicial system of its own. The latter, however, was merely a pretense, and the former was reduced to impotence by being forbidden even to discuss any matter which had not previously received the sanction of the government.

This the organic statute proved a failure and the island became a discontented member of the empire. In 1878, and in the fall of that year, through the mediation of England, a compact was drawn up which retained the general system of the organic statute, but provided for its non-practical application. This was not satisfactory to the Greeks, however, and a number of secret parties. In 1895, the Turkish government, and only one man had the courage to hold the office of civil governor for a full term. All the others were driven to resign it.

A crisis came in 1896. The governor considered it to be his constitutional duty to send the number of appointments on the island, and the Congress three thousand took up arms and withdrew to the mountains. Then the half dozen fanatical of the people became aroused and the island was again plunged into civil war. In the space of a few months about 100 Christians and Mussulmans were murdered, 1000 houses, 150 schools, 57 mosques and 14 churches were burned. Property to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars worth was destroyed. The insurgents, however, got the worst of it. The portio soon became master of the island, and the Turkish army, the compact of 1878 was practically abandoned and for the next five years Crete was ruled autocratically by a succession of Mussulman governors.

The attention of the powers was attracted to the unhappy state of the island, and toward the end of 1896 the powers intervened in such a Christian and Mussulman Korathology Pasha as governor. He seemed to be acceptable to both Christians and Mussulmans. The assembly met again for the first time since 1890 and passed some good laws. But these were vetoed by the portio, and trouble again began. Finally the Mussulman and Christian governments were reconciled, and Turkish Pasha, a Mussulman, was appointed in his stead. The change seemed to satisfy everybody, Mussulman as well as Christian. The number of murders on both sides increased. Turkish showed considerable energy in punishing the guilty and in upholding the law, but the result continued, and disturbances were

rife all last summer. Greece sent considerable aid to the Christian Cretans, and this led Russia and Germany to propose blockading the island, but Great Britain refused to sanction such a scheme, and the project was therefore abandoned.

The powers were agreed upon by the powers in September and accepted by the sultan. There was to be a Christian and one-third Mussulman, and other reforms were agreed upon which would give the island a more advantageous position than it had. For one reason or another, however, they were not carried out. Thus the present acute crisis ensued, and it derives its importance from the intervention of Greece. The annexation of Crete to Greece has been proclaimed, and Greek troops have taken possession of the island with the exception of a few ports which are held by the fleets of the powers.

The inhabitants of Crete, both Christians and Mussulmans, seem to approve of the annexation, and there is reason to believe that even the portio itself would not strenuously object to it. But Russia and Germany have done all in their power to prevent it. The alternative offered is a measure of autonomy. At the beginning of the year that would probably have been accepted. Now it is regarded with suspicion, as a mere ruse of the portio to throw Crete back under unrestrained Turkish rule.

The Turkish commander is one Edham Pasha. He saw service in the Thero-Nassau war as a colonel and brigade commander, but he has had no experience in the leadership of a large army. Prince Constantine, the commander of the Greek army, has a military training which is merely that of the academy and drill ground, and there seems to be no general under him who has had a different experience. In numbers the Turkish army of advance is far larger than the Greek forces, and there is reason to expect that the latter may get the worst of it at the outset. The Greeks, however, have the best reason to look for efficient help from their large body of irregulars, which have been pouring into Macedonia and Epirus. From this source the tide of uprising against Turkish rule promises to swell into a great volume. Other elements that favor the Greeks are the facts that the fighting will be in Hellenic territory, which the Greeks know thoroughly, and that the whole of the nation is on fire with passionate enthusiasm.

All that the great powers can do at present is to look on and localize the conflict as far as it is possible. But the issue is not merely between Turkey and Greece, nor the question merely the government of the island, but the question of all those traditions are dependent, and

Greece, all of whose traditions are liberty, may easily involve before it be completed all Europe in a war between abolition and democracy. It may result in an uprising throughout Europe until every government east of Russia is revolutionized and anke liberalism dominant from the Mediterranean to the Baltic.

The accompanying map gives a good general idea of the country in the neighborhood of the Greek-Turkish frontier, where the hostile armies confront one another. It is extended south to show the geographical relations of Athens and the present region of conflict. The frontier extends from the Ionian sea at the gulf of Arta, on the west, to the gulf of Salonika, near Mount Olympus, the fabled home of the old Greek deities, on the east.

"It Pays to Trade with Gray and Love."

For the last year or so it has been the sentiment expressed by hundreds upon hundreds of people in Gaston county.

Among the Crystallized Chunks of common sense handed out to the people of the surrounding county is the oft-repeated truth, "It Pays to Trade with Gray and Love."

'Tis a Fact Known Far and Wide. The statement grows in force every day of our business life, because each day brings new evidences that "It Pays to Trade with Gray and Love," and new people to be convinced of it.

Our Last Full-page Ad, so tastefully displayed by THE GAZETTE, brought throngs of anxious buyers to our store, who soon swooped up the many bargains offered.

Replenished Fourfold. But alas! Too true, we have replenished our stock fourfold, and here we come again:—

- | | | | |
|---|------|--|------|
| 45 Dozen Ladies' Laundered Shirt Waists, beautiful styles and patterns, softly pass away for..... | 45c. | 500 Yards Lawns, Dimities, and Satteens, worth 10c to 12½c. Come and get 'em for..... | 5c. |
| 50 Dozen Ladies' Hose, in colors only,..... | 3c. | 100 Pairs Ladies' Slippers, all toes in tans and blacks, good goers at \$1.25, \$1.35. Soon they'll leave us at the price..... | 89c. |
| 50 Dozen Good Spool Cotton, only..... | 2c. | | |

Come in and watch us. No trouble to show goods.

GRAY AND LOVE.

SOLD IN NORTH CAROLINA. Russell and his Friends. ALLIGATOR HUNTING.

25,000,000 Produced in the State—Special Report by Geological Survey.

Haligh News and Observer.

The geological survey report on gold deposits in North Carolina is now ready for distribution and copies can be obtained from the State geologist by forwarding 8 cents for the payment of postage. The report is accompanied by a geological map of the State which shows the regions in which gold has been found in any considerable quantity, the location of the more important mines, and the character of the rocks in all the gold producing districts. The new discoveries in Granville county are located on this map but not described in the report as the latter had been printed before the discoveries were made.

The total amount of gold produced in the State to date is estimated to be \$24,000,000, mostly in Franklin, Nash, Montgomery, Moore, Davidson, Rowan, Stanly, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Union, Burke, McDowell, Rutherford, Henderson, Jackson and Macon counties.

At what time gold mining was first undertaken in North Carolina, says Prof. Thomas in this report, cannot be ascertained, but several traditions, which carry a large probability of truth, would seem to indicate that the arduous character of the section was known before the Revolutionary war. One of the localities in this State, which it is believed was worked before that struggle began, was the Oliver mine in Gaston county.

Information has recently been received of the successful operation of the Parker mine in Cherokee county, N. C., by the Cherokee Indians long before the coming of the white people, near into that section. They obtained only nugget gold and their art was entirely inadequate to the winning of the fine dust gold.

The first authentic find was on the Reed plantation, in Cabarrus county, where a 17-pound nugget was found in 1793. Its value was not ascertained at first, but when it was ascertained to be gold, a systematic search was undertaken and a large number of nuggets were unearthed.

Success at this mine stimulated search elsewhere; nugget gold was found at the Dunn mine in Mecklenburg county soon afterwards, and curious stories are still current of the common use to which these nuggets were put by the local gentry.

In 1825 gold mining on a vigorous scale was carried on along the entire Appalachian slope, from Virginia to Alabama. The placer or like deposits were first worked, then the granite outcrops of the veins, where slight skill with few and cheap appliances were adequate to the work. The exhaustion of these easily worked stores was effected about the time of the discovery of gold in California and there was a large exodus of miners to that territory. The mining work had not recovered from the retarding influences of this exodus when the civil war came and put an end to all work. At the close of the war but one gold mine in North Carolina was in operation. Since then there have been spasmodic revivals and depressions in gold mining throughout the State and at the present time every thing points to a healthy growth of the industry.

The greatest drawback in the development of this industry in the State at the present time is the lack of large metallurgical plants, located at central points like Salisbury and Charlotte, where the ores from the hundreds of neighboring mines could be successfully treated.

Send us Newsy. The Gastonia GAZETTE has completed its sixth year under the editorial management of Mr. W. F. Marshall. It is a good, newy paper.

ALLIGATOR HUNTING.

Sometimes the Bourgeois Becomes the Hunter and is Aggressive. Wilmington Messenger.

C. E. Butters goes every day in his steamer launch to the rice fields which he has been hunting for alligators. H. U. Butters and Governor D. L. Russell have developed over on English Island and along Brunswick river. The steamer runs through Redman creek, and it is infested with alligators.

Last Thursday F. B. Thrall, a traveling man from Muncie, Ind., took a trip to the rice fields with Mr. Butters. Mr. Butters carries a couple of Winchester rifles in his yacht, and when they were returning to the city they came across a big alligator three quarters of a mile from the mouth of Redman creek. They called their Winchester rifles into play and shot the monster twice through the head. He disappeared and at first they thought they had lost him.

When the steamer had gotten a short distance away, however, the 'gator came to the top and they put back for him. The 'gator, wounded to desperation, showed fight when an attempt was made to lasso him with a rope and gave the party a lively fight that lasted an hour. When the rope was thrown around him he lashed the water with fury, and was able even to tow the steamer. Once he threw his big jaws and a portion of his body clear into the boat, and Mr. Thrall in the excitement impulsively grabbed a steam pipe in getting out of the way, burning his hand and nearly going out of the boat backwards when he let the hot pipe loose.

They finally got the best of the 'gator and towed him to the city. It measured 11 feet four inches in length. It was still alive, and Capt. E. D. Williams shipped it to a friend in New York city.

American National Songs. Philadelphia Record.

In a recent lecture on "Music in America," delivered in Baltimore, Professor H. W. Parker, of Yale, declared:

There are but few songs which give adequate expression to national feeling. Nothing is left of revolutionary songs except "Yankee Doodle," and it would have been better had this also been lost. Our present national hymn, "America," is not American in any sense of the word. "The Star Spangled Banner" is a nice tune to sing on an instrument, but its arrangement is so great as to make it all but impossible for singing. "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," is musically better, while "Swanee River," "Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground" and "My Old Kentucky Home" are all negro melodies. The most satisfactory of them all for a musician is "Dixie," which is less vulgar and more characteristic.

This was a pity way the Professor took to compliment Maryland upon her great song. But while there is much truth in all that he said, and while none will dispute the charm of "Dixie," nevertheless it is scarcely possible that "Yankee Doodle" will ever be replaced. A national song is not primarily mere music; it must mean something in its associations. To be sure, the tune was patmed off on the old Colonial provincials by a smart British army surgeon; but it was only just returned for him to hear it sung to compliment Maryland upon her great song. But while there is much truth in all that he said, and while none will dispute the charm of "Dixie," nevertheless it is scarcely possible that "Yankee Doodle" will ever be replaced. A national song is not primarily mere music; it must mean something in its associations.

Indecency on the Wane.

Shelby Aurora.

Parties who have been regular attendants in the Court House this week tell us that the criminal trials have been the freest from indecency of any court for years. This shows an improvement in the morals of the county.

They Recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

In a letter to the manufacturers Messrs. David & Boston of West Montreat, Pa., Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has cured people that our physicians could do nothing for. We persuaded them to try a bottle of it and they now recommend it, as do the rest of us." For sale at 25 and 30 cents per bottle by J. E. Curry & Co., Druggists.

HON. DANIEL W. VOORHEES.

A CHARACTER STUDY OF THE MAN.

Not so Great as He Seem, Nor so Deep as He Seem, Yet He Was One of the Most Loved and Loveliest and Dearest of the Public Servants of the State of Indiana—He Rose to His Seat in the State Campaign of '76—His Name Came Disconcerted Blaine—The Long and Eventful Career of the Democracy of His State. O. O. Healy in Charlotte Observer, Sept.

The death of Daniel W. Voorhees removes another of the actors on the political stage who were conspicuous among the elders sitting in the gates a generation and more ago. For above a third of a century he was a force in American politics. For that whole period he was the idol of his party in one of the great States of the Union. He was a man of intellect, a man of force, a man of magnetism, a man of culture, and, above all, a man of the people. He was an earnest, sincere man, and what the heart of Voorhees forged that the tongue of Voorhees uttered. No student of his day was less a self-proclaimed, and was one of the most conspicuous statesmen of his time who were content to follow when they might have led.

Voorhees entered Congress with Clement L. Vallandigham and S. S. Cor. Thaddeus Stevens was the leader of the House, which he dominated in even greater degree than Mr. Reed dominates the present House. And such a Congress! It is no disparagement to say one of our time to say that the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congresses were far superior, both in constructive and destructive statesmanship, to any that has sat in that Capitol for the twenty years last past. It was natural that they should be so. Great occasions make the great man, and the period of 1857 was the greatest occasion, so far as concerns this hemisphere, of the century.

No ordinary man could be conspicuous in the Thirty-seventh Congress. At that time Voorhees was less than 34 years of age, and yet, before he was a year older, he was as great a force in the House as any man since that time. A minority that included Crittenden and Wickliffe, Vallandigham, Pendleton, and Cor. The paramount issue was the conduct of the greatest war of modern times, and incident to it was the personal liberty of the citizen. The Republican leaders were terribly in earnest, and had no motion of being checked by a strict observance of the rights guaranteed by the writ of habeas corpus. Voorhees had distinguished himself as counsel for the defense in the trial of one of the accused of the John Brown raid, and as an orator he was the first on the "Death of Liberty," made in Thirty-seventh Congress, in the Democratic case of that day, and while he was right in the argument, he did not realize that the occasion was such as to make a record to all posterity.

Though Voorhees might have contested the supremacy with him, he cordially recognized the primacy of Thomas A. Hendricks in the Democratic party of Indiana. And to that magnanimity on his part was due the fact that for many years the Democracy of Indiana was not torn by faction. Perhaps Hendricks expected more admiration than Voorhees; but certainly Hendricks never loved him more than Hendricks; the latter was "Dan," and Hendricks was the commander-in-chief; Voorhees was the trusted lieutenant. And to this was due the fact that not even the coolness between the followers of McDonald could impair the superb discipline of the Indiana Democracy. The Republicans were not so fortunate. Oliver P. Morton was an autocrat. He repelled Julian and many him out of the party; he saw "many Martineau" in Harrison and as long as Morton lived, Harrison was kept in cooperative obscurity, and when Morton died he left a Pandora legacy to his party—the feud between Harrison and Greatham.

The greatest campaign of Voorhees' career was that of 1870—the Tilden campaign. The Democratic candidate for Governor was the celebrated "Blue Jeans" Williams, who had been a member of the Forty-fourth Congress, and an able member of the committee on accounts. He had refused to pass the door-keeper's bill for lemonade which the members of several previous Congresses enjoyed at public expense, and which Senators were not in for. Williams was an old-fashioned man, as plain in appearance as a stout fence, and as Democratic in demeanor as a coon-skin cap. Voorhees accompanied him over the State, and the pair appeared on the stump in every county from St. Albans to Ellettsville, from Switzerland. It was the most stubbornly contested election in the history of American politics and the ablest conducted. Hendricks was the Democratic candidate for Vice President, but Morton was yet living, with vigor enough left to fight his last and most heroic battle. Indiana was then an October State, and the Democrats triumphed. The night of the election Morton started on a special train for Hayes. But the campaign of 1870 was Daniel W. Voorhees' career for him the title of "The Great Orator." He had more of the characteristics of Nathaniel Bacon than any man who has been in public life in recent years. He was a good old man, a faithful Democrat and faithful public servant, and dying, he has a long list of good deeds as credits on his general account.

The example of W. W. Brewster, Reg. Justice of the peace and prominent citizen of Mt. Jervis, Pa., is worthy of emulation. He says: "I never have known without a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and always recommend it to my friends. It is the best I ever used, and never fails to give immediate relief." For sale by J. E. Curry & Co., Druggists.

Few Appreciate the Danger.

to which the country is exposed by the action of the powers in the East.

Philip B. Thompson, Sr., of Kentucky is perhaps the most successful criminal lawyer this country has ever known since James T. Brady and that factor of the criminal bar would have chosen Voorhees among all the lawyers of the Union as his associate in a disputed case.

Voorhees loved good fellowship. Malice and he were strangers. Though a partisan of partisanship, he never carried his politics into social life. The friendship between him and the late James G. Blaine continued until their first acquaintance until death separated them. Both, Blaine, and Voorhees were a host when in social converse, and many an attic night they made of it. But in the Senate, when a political question was the theme, it was lay on, Madoff. One day Blaine was discussing along the whole Democratic line, regarding Voorhees, Thurman, Beck, Hill, Lamar, and the others. He was citing some statistics of Southern elections, and in his hurry he read from the wrong column. In a moment he corrected himself with the words, "I was wrong about that." Before he gave the correct reading, Voorhees, his face as threatening as a thunder-cloud, supplemented Blaine's words "as usual." For once in his life the Plumed Knight was disconcerted. A moment later he was in the chamber. Blaine soon yielded the door and went over to Voorhees' seat and confessed that the inadvertent and spontaneous sarcasm had put him out more than all the logic of Thurman and all the eloquence of Hill.

Voorhees was a princely man. He could never realize the value of a dollar. Nearly thirty years of his life were spent at this capital, and so far as providing against a rainy day was concerned, every day was as though the next was the day of judgment. His heart was open to every tale of distress and so was his purse, though, alas, the latter was all too frequently empty. It was this phase of his character that prompted him to support all pension legislation looking to an increase of the roll. He was no demagogue and never calculated that a slight political advantage would result to himself. Since 1861 he had given to the professional "dependents" of this town enough to have rendered himself independent in his old age. Perhaps this is a weakness—perhaps. The man of heart, however, will regard it as a treasure which in the sweat by and by will yield a greater return than all the wealth of all the million, than all the riches of all the coffers of all the banks of all the world.

Ten years in the House and upward of nineteen in the Senate measure the duration of his service in the national councils. And every moment of it was honorable. When corruption stalked the corridors, lived in the committee rooms, and brazen and wanton, on the floor of either chamber, Daniel W. Voorhees lived through it all without a suspicion of guilt attaching to him. He was not as great a man as Morton, he was not as great a man as Harrison, he was not as accomplished a man as Turpie; he was not an eloquent a man as Willard, but he was a more lovable man than either one of them, and, take him all in all, he is conferred as much honor on his State as either of them. He was a manly man and an unselfish patriot.

Kind hearts are more than coronets. A simple faith than Norman blood.

Charlotte Observer, Sept.

"The watch-dog of the Treasury" has gone out of the sight of men. Mr. Holman was a native of Indiana, born in 1832. In 1880 he was elected to a session called to amend the constitution of the State; had been a member of the Legislature, a judge in the State courts, he was elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress and has served in that body almost continuously since, stepping out only occasionally as the fortunes of parties changed. He was not a man of abiding ability, but of good parts and approved integrity, and his long experience made him a very valuable representative. He watched the course of legislation more narrowly perhaps than any man in the House, was especially suspicious of bills curtailing appropriations, and his frequent "I object" served for him the title of "The Great Objector." He had more of the characteristics of Nathaniel Bacon than any man who has been in public life in recent years. He was a good old man, a faithful Democrat and faithful public servant, and dying, he has a long list of good deeds as credits on his general account.

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