

# The Volk County News.

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NO. 20.

## RAILWAY TO SOUTH COAST

### Prospect Good For Opening a Great Trunk Line

## FROM CHICAGO TO CHARLESTON

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Management Announces Contemplated Great Undertaking—Rich Kentucky Coal Fields to be Traversed.

New York, Special.—The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton system is to have a through line from Chicago to Charleston, S. C., traversing rich coal fields in Kentucky and making the Cincinnati, Hamilton, Dayton and Pierre Marquette system a coal and iron carrying road.

President Zimmerman said: "Work has been undertaken on the construction of a bridge from Ashland to Ironton. We propose building a railroad 125 miles long into Kentucky, where we have acquired 350,000 acres of coal lands and will build coke ovens and other development work. We expect the output of these mines to be from two and a half to three million tons a year.

"Work on improving the coal and ore docks at Toledo is under way, and we are building a fleet for carrying coal and ore on the Great Lakes."

Mr. Zimmerman said the plans for financing the project had been completed.

## Birthplace of Lincoln.

New York, Special.—Abraham Lincoln's birthplace in Kentucky, which was purchased at public auction by Robert J. Collier, of this city, is to be restored and preserved. Mr. Collier said recently that he had not decided exactly what course to pursue with regard to the estate. It could be, he said, turned over to the national government and the farm could be maintained as a park. The surrounding country is beautiful and the place is not far from a railroad. Perhaps one of the patriotic societies may be interested enough in the property to assume the care of it, in which case I would make it over to such an organization. The cost of maintaining the place should not be large.

## For Hatteras Lighthouse.

Washington, Special.—Specifications and drawings for the light house and station which Congress authorized Albert Eels and associates, of Boston, Mass., to construct at Diamond Shoals, off Cape Hatteras, N. C., were filed at the office of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. Under the act of Congress authorizing the construction of the light house the engineers had six months in which to file plans. The time would have expired on September 3. The plans were referred to the government light house board for approval.

## Fire at Efland.

Efland, Special.—A saw mill located about three miles north of here, belonging to G. W. Albright, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. A large lot of fine oak lumber, belonging to J. H. Slippen, of Southern, Va., was also destroyed. The fire was first seen by Rudie Holly, a young man who was up during the night looking after a barn of tobacco. He aroused his neighbors but the fire was beyond control when they reached it. The loss will probably be between \$3,000 and \$4,000.

## Georgia Railroad Project.

Beaumont, Tex., Special.—The Bainbridge & Gulf Railroad Company received a charter. The company proposes constructing a railroad 52 miles long from this place, where it will connect with the Atlantic Coast Line at Chatham to Fairchilds, Ga., the Chathamoochee river. Ultimately, it is said, the road will be extended to some point on the Gulf coast. J. L. Hand, J. W. Everett and D. C. Barrow, of this city, are prominent among the incorporators. They propose beginning construction at an early date.

## Korean Officer Dismissed.

Seoul, By Cable.—John McL. Brown, who for 12 years past has been at the head of the Korean customs, is to be dismissed. This is probably due to the fact that the customs administration has been undertaken by M. Megata, the Japanese advisor of the Korean government, and is part of his general plan to reorganize Korean finance. Under the new arrangements the customs service will cease to exist as a separate organization but will be arranged on a plan similar to that of the Chinese maritime customs. Director Brown improved the harbors during his long service in the department which was the only honesty administered in the government.

## Advance Announced.

Beaumont, Tex., Special.—The Southern Lumber Manufacturers' Association has announced a general advance of one dollar per thousand feet on pine. Statistical information shows a decrease in stocks during July of 26,000,000 and an involuntary curtailment in the same month of 86,000,000 feet among 149 mills. Demand is so brisk that more of the mills throughout the territory are working double shifts.

## FEVER CONDITIONS IMPROVED

### New Orleans Situation Continues to Improve—Priest Goes to Patterson to Avert Italians' Threatened Riot—Work of Salting Gutters Pushed in the City.

New Orleans, Special.—Official report to 6 p. m.:

New cases, 29; total to date, 2,024. Deaths, 3; total death, 287. New foci, 11.

Cases under treatment, 305. Cases discharged, 1,432.

For the first time in over a month the number of new cases was in the twenties. With only three deaths, commission E. T. Dunn is also on the list. The feeling of confidence that the fever is being wiped out is growing. Among the new cases is that of Captain B. F. Clayton, U. S. A., the quartermaster in charge of this department. City Councilman E. T. Dunn is also on the list. Of the deaths, one occurred at the emergency hospital.

The country situation is improving somewhat, though the discovery of new foci causes some little anxiety.

The situation at Patterson where it was feared the ignorant Italians contemplated trouble has developed nothing new. No overt act has been committed, and it is believed that danger is over. Father Widman, the Jesuit priest went there Sunday and met the citizens and a number of leading Italians and proposes to make a personal canvass of the town, to talk to every Italian, and convince him of the good intentions of the health authorities. A heavy downpour of rain prevented the mass-meeting which it was proposed to hold here today.

Today nearly all of the dirt carts were used in the work of salting the gutters. It has been found that since the mosquitoes have been deprived of their favorite breeding places, the stagnant gutters on cross streets are filled with wiggle-tails, so special efforts are being made to render these unsuitable. Over a thousand tons of salt have been used so far and the work will continue.

There is much interest in the case of Dr. Philip Berge, the physician who was arrested late Sunday night on the charge of failing to report three cases of yellow fever. He was paroled by the inspector, but will have to answer to the charge Monday morning before the second recorder. He says that he reported the cases by mail, but the Marine Hospital Service has no record of them.

There has been a recrudescence at Tallulah, in Madison parish, not far from Vicksburg, three cases having been diagnosed by Dr. Krauss, of the Marine Hospital Service.

A report from Leeville, under date of September 1, shows that there have been 312 cases there so far, and 29 deaths, with 145 cases under treatment.

## To End Oil Inquiry.

Birmingham, Special.—H. M. Beck, of this city who is representing minority stockholders of the United Oil and Land Company, of Columbus, Ga., states that the final hearing in the investigation proceedings against the officers of the company is to be given in Columbus, Ga., on September 7. A temporary injunction has been in force since last fall which restrains the majority stockholders from disposing of the company's properties at Mokitrick, California, in the Bakersfield district. The Associated Oil Company, which is the largest producer in California, now operates wells which oil daily and the companies are to turn out about 1,000 to 1,500 barrels of oil daily and the officers of the Associated Oil Company are the majority stockholders in the United Oil and Land Company.

## No Spread of Disease at Natchez.

Natchez, Miss., Special.—This is the fifth day since the promulgation of the report of yellow fever in Natchez, since which time no new cases have been reported. All of the patients are doing well, the fever being of an exceedingly mild type. Fifty-three volunteers made a house to house canvass and reported very little sickness.

## Bomb Explodes in Crowd.

Barcelona, Special.—A bomb exploded with terrific force Sunday afternoon on the marine parade, which was thronged with holiday makers. A panic ensued and the air was rent with shrieks and groans of the victims, who numbered 21, including one woman, killed and five persons mortally wounded. The bomb was conical in shape and was covered with cement. The perpetrator of the outrage is unknown. One witness states that early this morning a child was seen to deposit a bomb at the foot of a tree, while another version is that the bomb was placed at the foot of a tree this afternoon and that the man who was seen to place it there was injured.

## CHOLERA NOW THREATENS

### American Seaport Towns Seriously Menaced by the Plague

## IT GETS HOLD IN GERMAN PORTS

### Plague Record Stands at 51 Cases and 19 Deaths, Two Cases Existing at Hamburg, But the Greatest Danger to American Ports is Believed to Lie in the Austrian Port of Trieste.

Berlin, By Cable.—Dr. Nocht, harbor physician at Hamburg, in reply to inquiries made by the press concerning cholera, telegraphs as follows:

"The transhipment of Russian emigrants having been suspended at Hamburg, further cholera infection is improbable.

"The room companion of the first case has a fight attack, but otherwise all the emigrants are healthy.

"Three emigrants due to sail last Thursday on the steamer Moitke, (for New York,) were landed and since then have been under medical observation. All are healthy. The drinking water and the sanitary arrangements here are faultless, and consequently an epidemic is unlikely.

"Single instance, naturally, in spite of the greatest care, cannot always be prevented, but no danger exists for sea traffic. I am convinced that all the means for opposing the cholera are in use. We are going to meet the future with tranquility and we hold that Americans have no grounds for disquietude.

The opinion is expressed in Berlin that the United States seaboard has more to fear from emigrants shipping at Trieste than from German ports as cholera is already in Austria Poland.

The record stands at 51 cholera cases and 19 deaths, a steady increase and a high percentage of mortality. The most uneasy news for America is that a second case exists at Hamburg. It was officially reported that a laborer in St. George's Hospital where the Russian emigrant died, has cholera, but it is added that the seizure is of a milder form than the previous ones. Two of the other fresh cases are in east Prussia, indicating that the infected area has widened. The imperial health office, as shown by the statement made, is confident that it has the disease in hand. The most recently reported victims are among the Russian rivermen in quarantine. Professor Adolph Kafa, Prof. Koch's successor as head of the Institute of Infectious Diseases, has gone to the infected district to direct the measures to confine the disease.

The Institute of Infectious Diseases will be open all night examining sections taken from the digestive tubes of persons who have died under circumstances suggesting cholera. From time to time couriers arrive from some port of Germany with portions of bodies done up hermetically.

The Minister of the Interior has issued an order covering all Prussia, requiring physicians immediately after the death of any suspected patient to send a messenger with sections of the alimentary canal to the Institute of Infectious Diseases for through examination.

## Gets Lower Duty.

Mexico City, Special.—In consequence of a treaty recently made between French and Mexico, the former country is now imposing the minimum duty on Mexico coffee shipped from a Mexican to a French port. Exports of coffee to France show a considerable increase at very good prices.

## New Cases in Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., Special.—Surgeon Wasdin reports three new cases of yellow fever at Gulfport and states that the situation is well in hand along the Gulf coast. Dr. Labanon report one case of fever at Pearlinton, near the Louisiana line, and has taken charge as State health officer. Three new suspicious cases are under observation at Vicksburg.

## Peppered the Bridegroom.

Richmond, Va., Special.—John Kinker was shot and painfully wounded in the left shoulder with a shotgun by W. L. Mason, at Lacross, Va., Sunday afternoon. He went to Mason's to be married to Miss Lula A. Harris, who was living at Mason's. It is said Mason had notified Kinker that he would kill him if he came on to his yard. On Kinker entering the yard, Mason fired on him twice, as above stated. Kinker was subsequently married to Miss Harris and is doing well. Mason is under arrest.

## FACTS ABOUT THE RECENT WAR

### Interesting Sidelights and Statistics That Are Valuable.

## The Cause.

1. Russia's policy of playing fast and loose with her promises as to the evacuation of Manchuria, whereby China's sovereignty over that land was practically annulled, and the equal commercial rights therein of the rest of the world seriously threatened.

2. Russia's refusal to recognize Japan's paramount interests in Korea and her own "diplomatic" moves in that peninsula, looking toward treaty rights, under which she might gain control of the port of Vladivostok and Port Arthur having proved less serviceable than had been anticipated.

3. Japan's 7-year-old grudge against Russia for ousting her from Port Arthur at the close of her contest with China and (also) Russia's fatal ignorance of Japan's preparedness and her over-confidence in her own strength.

## The Duration.

From February 5, 1904, to June 11, 1905—493 days. Note: June 11 is the date on which Russia and Japan agreed to meet to consider peace. There has been no armistice since June 11, but there has been no fighting.

## The Results.

1. Japan has reacquired control of Korea, establishing a protectorate, and appointing an American, Durham White Stevens, as advisor to the Emperor, Yi Heul.

2. Japan has regained possession of Port Arthur and the Lia-Tung peninsula and has forced the return of Manchuria to China with "open doors" for the trade of the world. Japan also acquired the northern half of Sakhalin Island.

3. International law has gained a clearer knowledge than has before been had of what constitutes "contraband of war" and to what lengths a naval officer may properly go in the "right to search." Both of these advances were made largely through the prompt diplomacy of the late Secretary of State Hay.

4. Russia certainly will not get on the Pacific coast the "ice-free port" for which she has so long been looking.

## The Cost.

Russia had in Manchuria in February, 1904, 60,000 men.

She has since sent out to the front, 780,000 men.

Japan is said to have mobilized nearly 700,000 men.

Total force engaged since the outbreak of the war (about) 1,540,000 men.

Of these the killed, permanently disabled and invalided home have been computed at 625,000; 375,000 Russians and 250,000 Japanese.

Japan has suffered the loss of only one prominent officer, Commander Oda; the Russian officers of rank killed are Count Keller, General Rutkovsky, Smolensky, Rialnikin, Tserpitzy, Kondratschenko, Commander Stepanoff and Admirals Makaroff, Molas, Volkershram and Withoff.

In money, according to figures published in The Gazette, of St. Petersburg, the war has cost Russia (including property destroyed) \$1,075,000,000.

On the 5th of June it was estimated at Tokio that the cost to Japan had been close in the neighborhood of 475,000,000.

Bringing the total money cost (at the agreement to peace parleys) to \$1,550,000,000.

## Actual Work of Peace.

Portsmouth, N. H., Special.—Actual work of drafting the treaty of Portsmouth began Wednesday. It is being done by Mr. De Martens and Mr. Denison, acting as legal advisors for the respective sides. While the "bases" of peace have been accepted by the plenipotentiaries, considerable detail remains to be worked out in the elaboration of the articles of the treaty. This is especially true in regard to the articles dealing with the Chinese Eastern Railway, and the surrender of the leases of the Liaotung peninsula and Port Arthur and Tallienwan (Dalny). Mr. Pokotloff, the Russian minister to Pekin, who was formerly manager of the Russo-Chinese Bank at Pekin, and who has intimate knowledge of all the details relating to these matters, is assisting Mr. De Martens.

A very anomalous situation exists as to the impression created by the conclusion of peace. While the outside world applauds, in Japan there is evidently great disappointment in the terms, and in Russia, where it would seem that there should be universal rejoicing over the great diplomatic victory Mr. Witte has won, the government seems to have received it coldly.

## To Vote on Dispensary.

Spartanburg, S. C., Special.—Superior Miles announced that, after feeling satisfied that the required one-fourth of the qualified voters of the county had signed the petition calling for an election on dispensary or no dispensary, he would accordingly order an election. The day for the same has been named, the time being Tuesday, November 14. At this time H. B. Carlisle and J. S. Turner, who were nominated in the primary for county senator and coroner respectively, will be voted on.

## HIGH PRAISE OF ROOSEVELT

### His Efforts in Behalf of Peace Are Highly Commended

## BY THE WORLD'S GREAT RULERS

### Congratulatory Messages Pour in From All Parts of the World, Commending Mr. Roosevelt on His Action.

Oyster Bay, L. I., Special.—The crowned heads of the world unite with distinguished statesmen of America and Europe in according the glory of peace between Russia and Japan to President Roosevelt. Telegrams of congratulation have been pouring in upon the President in a great flood. They came from persons of high degree and low from all quarters of the world.

Among the first letters received was one from the King of England, as follows:

"MARIENBAD, August 29.

"The President: "Let me be one of the first to congratulate you on the successful issue of the peace conference, to which you have so greatly contributed.

"EDWARD, R. I."

Soon afterwards a notably cordial cablegram was received from Emperor William, of Germany. It read:

"NEUES PALAIS, August 29.

"President Theodore Roosevelt: "Just received cable from America announcing agreement of peace conference on preliminaries of peace; I'm overjoyed, and express most sincere congratulations at the great success due to your untiring efforts. The whole of mankind must unite, and will do so, in thanking you for the good boon you have given it.

"WILLIAM, I. R."

President Loubet, of France, extended his congratulations in this message:

"LA BERGUE, August 30.

"President Roosevelt: "Your excellency has just rendered to humanity an excellent service, for which I felicitate you heartily. The French Republic rejoices in the role bet, but the text of his responses is this historic event.

"EMILE LOUBET."

The President has acknowledged the message received from King Edward, Emperor William and President Loubet, but the text of his responses is not made public here.

Then came cablegrams from diplomatic representatives of foreign governments in this country—From Sir Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador; from M. Jessorand, the French ambassador; from Mayor des Planches, ambassador of Italy, and from Sir Chentung, the Chinese minister.

Count Cassini, who recently was succeeded by Baron Rosen as Russian ambassador to the United States, called as follows:

"Paris, August 30.

"President Roosevelt: "Profoundly happy at the result of the negotiations, which assures a peace honorable to both nations and in which you have taken so faithful a part.

"CASSINI."

William J. Bryan sent a message crediting the President with the peace agreement, as follows:

"JANESVILLE, Wis., August 29.

"President Roosevelt: "Accept congratulations. Your successful efforts to secure peace between Russia and Japan reflects credit on the nation.

"WM. J. BRYAN."

Cordial messages were received also from Senators and Representatives in Congress congratulating the President on his great triumph for peace, also one from former Secretary of State John W. Foster.

Among the scores of messages which were received by the President under Wednesday's date, were congratulations from General Booth, of the Salvation Army; General King, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic; from the archbishop of Canterbury; Andrew Carnegie and the latter's guests at Skibo Castle. Among the Skibo guests are John Morley, Nicholas Murray Butler and Charles Dabney.

## One More Case at Natchez.

Natchez, Miss., Special.—After 6 o'clock Wednesday evening one new case of yellow fever, which was reported convalescent, was discovered. Otherwise there has been no change in the local yellow fever situation. The work of fumigation is being carried on in every home. There has been no exodus. Only one special train left Natchez this month. This left Wednesday night with 150 passengers.

## Tornado Strikes Town.

Scranton, Pa., Special.—A tornado occurred in Carbondale. Some frame houses were carried 200 feet and cars were toppled over. Many people were injured, but fortunately no fatalities occurred.

## News of the Day.

It is proposed to raise three British warships sunk in the St. Clair river by Commodore Perry, and the Canadian Government may object.

The President conferred with General Wood, General Davis and others at Sagamore Hill.

## TEXTILE NEWS OF INTEREST

### Great Activity Shown in New Enterprises and Enlargements.

Columbia, S. C.—The fourth press-cloth mill in the United States will be established here. Press cloth is manufactured from camel's hair and mohair, and the woven cloth is used in cotton-seed oil mills, linseed oil mills, in wine factories and other plants where the products must be strained by pressure through fabric. This new enterprise will be an important addition to Columbia's industries as well as to the textile interests of the South, with which it may be classed. The plant at Columbia will be built by the American Press Cloth Co., which is now being organized by Messrs. Benj. F. Taylor, John Jacob Seibels, E. G. Seibels, Thomas Taylor, Jr., and A. S. Guignard, the capital stock to be \$50,000 to begin with. Contract has been awarded to Messrs. Waring & Co., for the erection of the necessary buildings to have a floor space of 5,000 square feet, and Messrs. Benj. F. Taylor and A. F. Parker are now in New York arranging for the purchase of the machinery and other mechanical equipment that will be required. Mr. Parker will be superintendent of the plant. He established the press-cloth mill at Houston, Texas, that being one of the three now in operation in this country. The other two are at Brooklyn, N. Y., and North Chelmsford, Mass.

Magnolia, Miss.—Some months ago the Magnolia Cotton Mills announced certain enlargements arranged for its plant, and details were made public. The work has progressed steadily, and recently the addition was completed. It is of interest to note briefly what was done to affect the betterments. There has been built an addition which makes the company's main building 78 feet wide by 292 feet long, and the new machinery was installed. This gives the mill an equipment of 10,000 spindles and 264 looms, with necessary accompanying machinery, for manufacturing sheetings. The daily output of these goods is 15,000 yards. The textile machinery was furnished by the Whitin Machine Works, of Whitinville, Mass., and the Woonsocket Machine and Press Co., of Woonsocket, R. I. The Magnolia Cotton Mills corporation increased its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$200,000 in making these improvements.

Durham, N. C.—Notwithstanding the reports that continue of a boycott on American-made goods by Chinese buyers, the Southern cotton mills continue to make shipments of their products to the Far East. This is indicated by a dispatch from Dunn, N. C., which refers to the shipment of 500,000 yards of cloth to Shanghai by the No. 2 mill of the Erwin Cotton Mills Co., of this place. The No. 2 mill is located at Duke, near Dunn. It was planned for 70,000 spindles and 2,000 looms, but only half that equipment is in position at present, and the product is denim cloths. This is one of several recent instances of big foreign order for Southern mills.

Emporia, Va.—Recent reports that the Ashby Cotton Mill Co. intends to double its 5000-spindle plant have been verified by the company. While this is the company's intention, yet contracts for the machinery, etc., will not be awarded for some time, as a water power is to be developed first. This development will consist of obtaining 400-horse power from the Meherrin river, to be transmitted by electricity. It will develop the entire power available, and plans are now being prepared. T. Ashby Blythe of 114 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, is president of the mill company.

## Textile Notes.

The Cabarrus Cotton Mills of Concord, N. C., contemplates building a large addition to its plant; present equipment, 8,500 spindles and 542 looms.

The Union Bleaching and Finishing Co., of Greenville, S. C., has awarded contracts for the installation of new machinery to increase the capacity of its plant. A reservoir will also be built.

The Nantucket Cotton Mills will, during the coming fall, install 5,000 additional spindles of the Saco & Petee make. This plant is under the management of Mr. J. S. McAlister.

A movement is on foot for the organization of a company with capital stock of \$200,000 or \$300,000 for the purpose of building a cotton mill between Hagan and Claxton, Ga. R. A. Scott of Hagan is interested in the enterprise, and invites correspondence for information to be addressed to him.

T. W. Brame, of Macon, Miss., is interested in plans being formulated for the erection of a cotton mill in that town.