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NO. 33.

CRASH AT DANVILLE

Another Rear-End Crash and Negligence the Cause

TWO TRAINMEN ARE VICTIMS

Engineer George Kinney, of Thomasville, brother of the engineer who had such narrow escape Thanksgiving Day, and brakeman W. B. King, killed outright—No. 34 Telephone—Fire Follows the Wreck—A Number Injured, of Whom at Least One Will Die.

Danville, Va., Special.—Another dread horror on the Southern which in many respects resembles that of the rear-end crash of the train which was wrecked in the yards here Saturday morning at about 4 o'clock. Two persons were killed outright, and a dozen more or less injured, one of whom will die as a result of their injuries.

Train No. 34, northbound, a solid Pullman and passenger train, crashed into the rear of freight train No. 2, which was standing on the main line. The engine ploughed through the cabooses and demolished several cars ahead of it. Fire followed the wreck and the local department was called out. Four or five cars were consumed and others badly damaged.

The Dead and Injured.

Engineer George C. Kinney, of No. 34, was scalded to death and brakeman W. B. King burned to a crisp. The home of Kinney, who is a brother of Will A. Kinney, the engineer on the train that crashed into Spencer's car, is at Thomasville, N. C. King's home is in Danville.

The seriously injured are: H. M. Patterson, of Chatham, brakeman, injured about the head and shoulders and leg broken.

O. J. Mull, of Columbia, S. C., flagman of No. 82, back sprained and hurt about the head.

O. O. Mailer, postal clerk, slightly hurt.

Robert Ford, colored fireman on No. 34, injured internally and will likely die. Several of his bones were broken.

The blame for the wreck rests upon two employes of the Southern, Flagman Mull, of No. 82, who was injured, and one or the other of the operators at Danville and Neapolis block stations. When the freight came to a standstill it was the duty of the flagman to go back and place a danger signal for any approaching train and the information so far shows that Mull did not do this.

Operator Skenille, at Danville, and Operator Clemons, at Neapolis, make contradictory statements regarding the sending and receiving of orders of a clear block for No. 34 and only official investigation will bring out the real facts. Dispatcher Skenille, at Danville block station, was formerly at Rangoon and was succeeded by Mattox, who is held responsible for the recent big wreck at Lawyers. An investigation by the local police authorities will be held in the mayor's court Tuesday morning.

Wreck at China Grove.

China Grove, Special.—Several box cars of southbound freight train No. 75 were derailed here. A number were completely demolished, but nobody was hurt. The chief feature of the wreck was the inconvenience to passenger trains. The main line is completely blocked, and unable to pass at 11:30.

Discharged Negro Soldiers Apply for Re-Enlistment.

Washington, Special.—At the instance of Secretary Taft Sergeant Sanders and Private Elmer Brown, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, colored, filed with the military secretary applications for re-enlistment in the army. One of these has been referred to the President in order that he may determine whether or not any of the men of the Twenty-fifth Infantry who were recently discharged without honor shall be re-enlisted and if so, on what conditions.

Young Men Needed For the Navy.

Washington, Special.—"We want younger men to command the ships of the navy," said Admiral Dewey, after an interview with the president, "and the only way to accomplish it is to retire officers early." This result is sought to be attained by the enactment of the naval personnel bill which the Admiral discussed with the president.

REVIEW OF WORK OF CONGRESS

What Our National Lawmakers Are Doing From Day to Day

Taft to Give Information.

The resolution of Senator Penrose calling the President or all the facts regarding the discharge of the negro troops belonging to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, was received at the White House and at once turned over by the President to Secretary Taft, who will furnish the information desired. The Foraker resolution, which also was passed at the same time, but which is directed to the Secretary of War, had not been received by Secretary Taft up to a late hour Friday. Secretary Taft said, however, upon returning from the cabinet meeting, that he would comply with both resolutions to the fullest extent.

Simplified Spelling.

Simplified spelling received a hard blow in the legislative bill for 1908 reported to the House by the committee on appropriations, which says: "Hereafter in printing documents authorized by law or ordered by Congress or either branch thereof the Government Printing Office shall follow the rules of orthography established by Webster's or other generally accepted dictionaries of the English language."

The bill carries an appropriation of \$31,215,525, which is \$685,842 less than the estimates made for the legislative, judicial and executive Departments of the government.

An increase from \$1,200 to \$1,000 is made in the allowance to members of the House for clerk hire, and the requirement that members certify they have spent this amount is omitted.

Efforts to take up the bill conferring citizenship upon the citizens of Porto Rico, reported from the committee on insular affairs of the House were defeated by objections of the Democrats.

An Important Measure.

During the three hours the House was in session it passed a bill which has the enthusiastic endorsement of labor as well as manufacturers generally, repealing that portion of the Wilson inter-state commerce bill relating to convict-made goods and pointing the several States to regulate their competition with "free labor" made goods.

The bill was introduced by Mr. Hunt, of Missouri, himself a practical stonemason. Under the Wilson bill, which became a law in 1890, convict labor-made goods may enter into active competition with the goods manufactured by "free labor" and under this Federal law a State could not pass a law that would prevent the shipping into the State prison-made goods of other States. The law which was passed abrogates the inter-State commerce law as at present applied to convict-made goods, thereby affording to the different States and Territories the right to prohibit the shipping of convict-made goods within the confines of any State or Territory.

Senator Simmons gave further attention to the case which he is to make out against Federal officeholders in North Carolina, who have been perniciously active in political matters. He conferred with Mr. Degraw, Fourth Assistant Postmaster general concerning the specific charges which have been made against Daggelhart, the rural free delivery carrier, who, it is alleged, tried to break up a meeting in Iredell county, at which Mr. Hackett was to speak. Mr. Degraw said that the inspector assigned to look into this matter had not yet completed his report, but he thought it would be at hand in a very few days. Mr. Degraw affirmed the report given out by the civil service commission that an agent would be sent from the department to accompany Commissioner Green when he starts on his tour of investigation to the State to look into charges against Federal officeholders.

Minority leader John Sharp Williams declared it to be his intention to recommend Representative Small for membership on the rivers and harbors committee, a recognition that is being urged by the entire North Carolina delegation. Mr. Williams is reported to have said that Mr. Small was his first choice, and that if Speaker Cannon did not approve of this recommendation he would next endorse Representative Ellerbe of South Carolina.

Japs Want Naturalization.

Washington, Special.—Favorable action by Congress on the recommendation of the president in his last annual message that an act be passed specifically providing for the naturalization of Japanese who come to the United States intending to become American citizens, will go far toward securing a continuance of the traditional friendly relations between this country and Japan, in the opinion of Viscount Aoki, the Japanese ambassador.

NORTH CAROLINA AFFAIRS

Items of Interest From Many Parts of the State

MINOR MATTERS OF STATE NEWS

Happenings of More or Less Importance Told in Paragraphs—The Cotton Markets.

State Auditor Submits Report.

Raleigh, Special.—State Auditor B. F. Dixon transmitted to Governor Glenn his annual report and recommendations for the year just past. The principal recommendation regarding the inconsistency of 45 counties of the State receiving more money, for schools, etc., than they pay in taxes. Mr. Dixon urges that kind of a tax commission be established to equalize the tax valuation. As it is, in one county tax there may be a tax valuation of 80 per cent of the cash valuation, while in another only 40 per cent. In other words some counties as it is now, are paying twice as much as others.

According to the report of the State auditor, a general summary of the State finances shows a balance on hand, general fund, to Dec. 1st, of \$338,882, and an educational fund of \$56,525, making a grand total of \$394,698.

The total debt of the State, interest and non-interest bearing, is \$6,879,450.

Investments of the State aggregate \$323,550.

During the past year the State has paid to the old soldiers in pensions \$273,479. These payments are to 14,035 old soldiers, an increase in pensioners over last year of 719.

There are now 116 old veterans being cared for at the Soldier's Home, and there is a balance due them in the treasury of \$2,793 from last year's appropriation.

An Increase of \$886.45 Charlotte Postal Sales.

Charlotte, Special.—The receipts of the post office last month from the sale of stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards and postage on second-class matter amounted to \$8,312.99.

For the same month last year they were \$7,426.54, showing an increase of \$886.45. The money order department deposited during November \$29,200.50, for the corresponding month last year \$25,400, making an increase of \$3,800.

Rural carriers handled during the past month 29,627 pieces of first class, 26,224 pieces of second class matter and 14,038 circulars or odd matter, making a total of 69,889.

Run Over and Killed.

Raleigh, Special.—W. A. Stunkle, a prominent young business man of this city, was run over and instantly killed by a drag wagon early Thursday morning. One side of his head was crushed and the shaft of the wagon also penetrating the back of his head. He was riding a bicycle, and turning a corner sharply, collided with the drag. He was a member of the firm of W. A. Stunkle & Co., steam fitters and plumbers and was well thought of here.

Case Workers Meet.

Winston-Salem, Special.—The North Carolina Case Workers' Association met in this city Wednesday, the session being held in the assembly room of Hotel Zinzendorf. There was a large attendance of manufacturers and after a thorough discussion it was decided that if the manufacturers would make a profit on capital they have invested it would be necessary to advance present prices on account of the continued advances in the cost of material and timber.

The Rice Crop.

Washington, Special.—The Census bulletin says the capital invested in rice clearing and polishing establishments for the calendar year, 1904, aggregate \$8,821,099. Products were valued at \$16,296,916. The rough rice milled was valued at \$12,631,132 from which \$15,357,133 worth of clean rice and \$885,200 by-products is obtained.

To Build New Jail.

Asheville, Special.—The Buncombe county commissioners have decided to build a new jail to replace the present very unsatisfactory structure. The estimated cost of the new building will be in the neighborhood of \$40,000. A committee will be appointed to visit the jails in many of the larger cities and towns, with a view of obtaining information in regard to modern structures of this character, so that new features may be incorporated in the new building.

BULLET FELS EX-SENATOR.

Arthur Brown, Former United States Senator From Utah Shot and Seriously Wounded by Mrs. Anna M. Bradley, of Salt Lake City.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Former United States Senator Arthur Brown, of Utah, lies in a critical condition in Emergency Hospital, from a pistol shot wound in the abdomen inflicted by Mrs. Anna M. Bradley, of Salt Lake, who arrived here Saturday from that city. The shooting occurred in Senator Brown's apartments in the Hotel Raleigh, where Mrs. Bradley also had registered under the name of "A. B. Brown." She was taken in custody and was locked up for the night in the matron's room of the First Precinct police station.

Two shots were fired, one glazing Brown's left hand and the other entering the abdomen and lodging in the pelvic cavity. After working over him for nearly two hours, the surgeons decided that for the present at least they would make no further attempt to find the bullet. It was stated that while Senator Brown's condition was critical, his wounds are not necessarily fatal.

No Witness to Shooting.

Mrs. Bradley arrived here shortly after noon. After being assigned a room she immediately went to Senator Brown's apartment. There were no witnesses to the shooting, but a floor maid heard the shots and notified the management. According to her statement, Mrs. Bradley came to Washington to demand that Senator Brown marry her. She said that their relations were well known in Salt Lake. "I asked him if he was going to do the right thing by me," she said, maintaining a remarkable composure. "His reply was that he put on his overcoat and started to leave the room and I shot him. I abhor acts of this character, but in this case it was fully justified."

While expressing no sorrow for her act, she was glad to know that Senator Brown might recover. "I was practically penniless when I got here today," she said, "having only \$1.25, and after paying the cabman, all the money I had in the world was \$1.00." She said she urged Senator Brown to marry her, that he had been instrumental in the divorce between her husband and herself, and that as his wife was dead he now could "do the right thing" by her. This she said he positively refused to do.

Tells Senator Her Story.

Mrs. Bradley is a brunette, about 35 years old, and frail of stature. Her first act after being taken to the police station was to send for Senator Sutherland, of Utah, who called on her. Senator Sutherland regretted being brought into the case, but said that Mrs. Bradley had sent for him because he was the only man here whom she knew. To him she told the story of her relations with Senator Brown. She alleged that two of her children owe their parentage to Senator Brown and that she had named one of them after him. Mrs. Bradley was reluctant to speak of her former husband, but questioning brought out the facts that he now is living in Nevada with a second wife.

Further questioning disclosed the fact that Mrs. Bradley for two years, 1900 and 1902, had served in the capacity of secretary to the Utah State Republican committee and also at one time was editor of the official organ of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. She declared that she had a sister in the newspaper business in Salt Lake City, but that she would not communicate with member of her family because she knew that they would come to her assistance.

Manager Talty, of the Raleigh, was notified of the shooting within two or three minutes after it occurred. He hurried to Senator Brown's apartment to ascertain the facts.

Brown Retains Consciousness.

Senator Brown, despite the seriousness and shock of the wound, retained consciousness and was perfectly calm and collected. He made no statement to Mr. Talty beyond saying that he had been shot by Mrs. Bradley.

The woman continued in the room while Mr. Talty was attending to Senator Brown, but offered no assistance. Finally, Mr. Talty ordered her to leave the room. She declined with absolute coolness to comply with the order.

"I will remain here," she said, "I am the mother of two of his children."

An officer from the first precinct police station placed Mrs. Bradley under arrest. She made no resistance and offered no further explanation of the shooting. She was asked for a statement of the incident, but referred all those who inquired to Senator Sutherland, of Utah.

CORNELL BOYS DIE IN CHAPTER HOUSE FIRE

Three Prominent Ithacans, Volunteer Firemen, Also Perish.

SEVEN STUDENTS WERE HURT

Members of Chi Psi Fraternity Sacrifice Their Own Lives to Rescue Comrades Penned in Upper Stories—Victims Trapped Asleep.

Ithaca, N. Y.—Four men students of Cornell University and three members of the Volunteer Fire Department of Ithaca were killed and seven students were injured in the burning of the Chi Psi Fraternity house on Cornell campus. Two bodies remain in the ruins.

Thirty students lodged in the house, which originally was the McGraw-Fiske mansion, and was the most palatial fraternity lodge at any college in the United States. All except three escaped when the fire was discovered roaring up both stairways at 4 o'clock a. m. Two of the victims died as heroes, returning to rescue comrades, and the three firemen were killed together under a falling wall.

Students Dead.

Grelle, Ferdinand W., twenty, South Orange, N. J., freshman in engineering school; body missing.

McCutcheon, James, Jr., Pittsburg, halfback on Cornell eleven, sophomore class; died in hospital.

Nichols, William Holes, Chicago, senior class; body not positively identified.

Schmuck, Oliver Leroy, Hanover, Pa., senior class; jumped from third story after trying to rescue Nichols; died in hospital.

Volunteer Firemen Dead.

London, E. J., salesman, Ithaca.

Robinson, Alfred S., lawyer, Ithaca, graduate of Cornell.

Ramsey, John C., hardware merchant, Ithaca.

Students Injured.

Pope, Clarence J., East Orange, N. J., freshman; football eleven; went back to rescue comrade; probably fatally burned.

Curry, Henry M., Pittsburg; burned attempting with Pope to rescue a comrade.

DeCamp, H. S., New York.

Goetz, W. W., Milwaukee.

Powers, R. R., Atlanta.

Sailor, G. R., Pittsburg.

Uhlen, H. A., Milwaukee.

The fire started in the kitchen, and when H. S. DeCamp, a New York student, who lodged on the third floor, was awakened by smoke and gave the alarm, the flames had reached the hall on the first floor and started up both stairways, cutting off escape from the upper floors.

DeCamp shouted to awaken the men on the third floor and ran through the blinding smoke to the attic. From a window he slid down the vines and ran to another chapter house and a student there sent in an alarm from the nearest box on the campus.

Most of the students roomed on the third floor, and they were confronted by injury if they jumped, death if they remained.

Oliver Schmuck got safely out of the building before he discovered that his roommate, Nichols, had not followed him. He dashed back through the flames, but could not find his friend. Driven, finally, to save himself, he had to jump from a third-story window. His charred body was unconscious when carried away and he died within a few hours.

McCutcheon gave his life, too, remaining too long to assist other boys to escape. He roomed with Curry and Pope. McCutcheon was made helpless before he would consent to flee. Then his comrades put him on the coping outside a window, and having nothing with which to lower him to the ground, had to leave him there while to save their lives they escaped from the flames that drove them out of a window. When men from a neighboring fraternity house got a ladder up to the window McCutcheon was nearly dead.

Grelle and Nichols finally retreated to the tower, where from a window they called for help. The volunteer firemen had arrived by this time, having taken a half hour to get their apparatus up the steep hills that are everywhere in Ithaca. They were stringing a hose alongside the tower when the two students appeared there. It was impossible to rescue them, and they hesitated to jump.

Firemen and students in horror watched the flames, fanned by a forty-mile gale, lick up the structure below the helpless boys. Suddenly the tower crumbled, the two penned-in victims fell with it, and underneath were three of the firemen volunteers.

Charged With Embezzlement.

Embezzlement of about \$68,000 is charged against J. E. Hutchinson, former secretary-treasurer of the Delta Cotton Company at Memphis, Tenn.

Russian Seamen Strike.

Eleven thousand seamen at Odessa, Russia, struck because of the suppression by the Government of the Seamen's Union.

Italians Improve Railways.

The Italian Government asked for \$182,000,000 to improve the railways.

RUSSIA'S FAMINE HORROR

About 20,000,000 People Face to Face With Starvation.

Crops in Seven Provinces Fail and in Twenty-one Harvests Are Very Poor—Parents Sell Girls.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—Princes G. E. Lvoff and Orbellani, the representatives of the Moscow zemstvo famine relief organization, who have just returned from the stricken districts, have given the following description of the conditions in the famine provinces:

The crops in seven provinces, Samara, Saratov, Bembirsk, Kazan, Penza, Tambov and Ufa, were practically total failures. In twenty-one provinces the harvests were very poor. About twenty million people will need assistance from four to ten months to stave off starvation, until the new crops are available. Contrasted with other years the present famine is the largest since 1891, that of 1905, though affecting eighteen million persons, being far less intense.

In some regions the inhabitants have been suffering from starvation for ten years, passable crops having been gathered in only two out of the ten years. Prince Lvoff believes the Government estimate of \$50,000,000 for famine relief is inadequate. The Moscow zemstvo relief organization calculates that \$75,000,000 and possibly more will be necessary.

Though the conditions in the famine regions are now most distressing, the real terrors will begin in January. The zemstvo organization funds, \$300,000, will then be exhausted, and the Relief Committee will be compelled to cease their efforts to save the lives of the starving peasants. Prince Lvoff complained that the local officials, for political reasons, are interfering with the establishment of soup kitchens and the rendering of medical assistance. He reported a number of cases where petty functionaries prohibited assistance being given to famine sufferers.

The villages are convulsed by agrarian troubles, though the inhabitants are actually in the greatest need of food. Hunger, and epidemics of typhus and scurvy, which usually begin in February, have already appeared in these provinces. Tula, Kazan and Samara, and as the winter progresses more epidemics are anticipated.

On the strength of his practical knowledge Prince Lvoff reaffirmed the truth of the report, lately officially denied, that girls in Kazan Province had been sold into slavery and taken to Mohammedan harems in the Caucasus. He said the sales were masked under the guise of entering domestic service, but that did not affect the truth of the first statements made. Hundreds of families in the Volga provinces, the Prince added, were flocking to the already overpopulated towns.

Prince Orbellani, who extended his trip to the Turgai steppes, said that a famine was raging among the Kirghiz and the Bashkir tribes. The horses and cattle of these nomad tribes were perishing from hunger and the owners were killing them for their hides. The tribesmen, according to the Prince, will face complete ruin next year.

SHIP CAPTAIN FROZEN.

Died After Reaching Shore With Crew—Sailor Lost.

Digby, N. S.—Captain Berry, of the three-masted schooner Emma R. Harvey, was frozen to death near here after the Harvey had gone to pieces, and he and all but one of his crew had forced their way through the breakers to land. One seaman was drowned, but the other members of the crew found shelter and were revived.

The Harvey, of Bucksport, Me., sailed from Applesand, N. S., bound for New York, with a cargo of lumber. Coming down the western coast of Nova Scotia she had a constant fight with wind and wave, and encountered a terrific gale. Driven before the northwester, with the temperature hovering about the zero mark, the Harvey reached a point just off Sloan's Cove, eight miles east of Digby Gut, when a tremendous gust of wind hurled the three-master ashore and every man on board was thrown into the water. The captain came ashore with the others, but fell on the beach some distance away and was frozen to death. One seaman was drowned after the vessel went to pieces.

TOWN RUINED BY FLOOD.

Clifton, Ariz., Dam Breaks, Destroying Life and Property.

Bisbee, Ariz.—Anywhere from seven to twenty persons are reported drowned in the flood that came down the San Francisco River and Chase Creek and struck the town of Clifton. The principal business section of the town was almost ruined. The flood was caused by the bursting of the Detroit dam. Mrs. Joseph Thom was caught in a falling building and killed. The other members of the family had narrow escapes. One of the saloons which was washed away carried several men into the raging water and they are believed to have been drowned. A woman and a child were lost in a small restaurant which was dashed to pieces in the flood.