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Lusitania Goes to the Bottom

One Thousand Lives Lost When Cunard Liner is Torpedoed Without Warning.

London, May 7.—The Cunard liner Lusitania, which sailed out of New York last Saturday with more than 2,000 persons aboard, lies at the bottom of the ocean off the Irish coast. She was sunk by a German submarine, which sent two torpedoes crashing into her side while the passengers were at luncheon.

How many of the Lusitania's passengers and crew were rescued cannot be told, but the official statements from the British Admiralty up to midnight accounted for not more than five or six hundred.

A ship's steward who landed with others at Queenstown, gave it as his opinion that 900 persons were lost.

There were dead and wounded among those brought ashore; some since have died. But not a name of rescued or lost, or dead or injured, has been listed officially.

The Lusitania was steaming along about 10 miles off Old Head Kinsale on the last leg of her voyage to Liverpool when about 2 o'clock in the afternoon a submarine suddenly appeared and so far as all reports go, fired two torpedoes without warning at the steamer. One struck her near the bows and the other in the engine room.

The powerful agents of destruction tore through the vessel's side, causing terrific explosions. Almost immediately great volumes of water poured through the openings and the Lusitania listed.

Boats which were already swung out on the davits were dropped overboard and were speedily filled with passengers who had been appalled by the desperate attack. A wireless call for help was sent out, and immediately rescue boats of all kinds were sent both from the neighboring points along the coast and Queenstown.

Within 15 minutes, as one survivor estimated, and certainly within half an hour, the Lusitania had disappeared.

Where Great Britain's fastest merchant vessel went down, Old Head Kinsale, is a landmark that has brought to joy many travelers as it always has stood as the sign from shore that the perils of the voyage across the Atlantic were at an end.

The line whose boat that it has never lost a passenger in the Atlantic service has lost the ship that dodged the lurking enemy of Nantuxet Light the day after war was declared and later startled the world by flying the Stars and Stripes.

The British Admiralty is discouraging the publication of surmises and guesses regarding the dead and injured. Even before details are known the British press is asking editorially what will the United States say to this event and how will she hold Germany to the "strict accountability" mentioned in previous diplomatic correspondence.

The office of the Cunard Line closed shortly after 11 o'clock tonight and officers of the company state there would be no further information coming from the line until the offices opened tomorrow.

Late messages received tonight from the Cunard Line offices in Liverpool indicated that no definite information would be forthcoming tonight as the officers were giving all attention to the persons saved from the ship.

Among the last messages received were several stating that individuals were saved. In these messages were the names of George Kessler, a New York wine agent; Miss Jessie Taft Smith, Braxtonville, Ohio; Mrs. H. B. Lasseter, wife of Gen. H. B. Lasseter and their son, P. Lasseter, of London. Mrs. Lasseter and her son were booked from Sydney, Australia.

Washington, May 7.—Destruction of the British liner Lusitania with the loss of many lives

shocked officials of the United States Government and spread profound grief in the National Capital.

Although it was not known how many, if any, of those lost were Americans, the view was general that the most serious situation confronted the American Government since the outbreak of the war in Europe.

The warning of the United States that Germany would be held to a "strict accountability" for the loss of "American lives" irrespective of whether they were aboard belligerent or neutral vessels when attacked focused attention on the White House, where President Wilson until late in the night read the dispatches with great interest. The President made no comment.

The disposition among higher officials was not to take hasty actions but to await the British Admiralty's report and results of the investigations and Ambassador Page.

Cork, May 8.—"From the day we sailed we complemented spoke of the possibilities of the German menace, but no one believed it, for we scorned the idea of being torpedoed," said F. J. Gauntlett, of Washington who was traveling with A. L. Hopkins, among the missing, and S. M. Knox, of Philadelphia, who was saved.

"A number of us were going over on business. It was shortly after two, probably ten minutes past, and I was lingering in the dining saloon chatting with my friends, when the first explosion occurred. We knew at once what happened. Shortly the ship listed perceptibly, I shouted to the others to close the ports. Some of us went to our births and put on life belts.

"On making our way to the deck we were informed that there was no danger, and we need not be alarmed, but the ship was gradually sinking deep into the water and efforts were made to launch the boats.

"Fifty or more people entered the first boat and as it swung from the davits it fell suddenly. I think most of the occupants perished. Other boats were launched with the greatest difficulty.

"Women and children under the protection of men had clustered in lines on the port side and as the ship made her plunge, down a little by the head and heeling at an angle of nearly 90 degrees, the little army slid down toward the starboard side, dashing themselves against each other as they went, until they were engulfed."

Mr. Gauntlett said that he heard only one explosion and the whole tragedy was over in 20 minutes.

Washington, D. C., May 8.—Lusitania first official information of the sinking of the Lusitania reached the British embassy from London today in the following cablegram from Sir Edward Grey, timed 11:30 a. m.:

Following is the latest official information with regard to the loss of the Lusitania, torpedoed by German submarines off the Head of Kinsale, May 7th. Torpedo boats, steamers and armed trawlers have landed 958 survivors and 45 dead. It is possible that Kinsale fishing boats may have a few more. An armed trawler and fishing trawlers are bringing in 700 further bodies. Only a few first class passengers saved. Ship sank in from fifteen to twenty-five minutes and it was reported she was struck by two torpedoes.

The Cunard agents give 2,100 as the total number on board. The Cunard company has reported the nationality of the passengers as follows:

Saloon passengers: British 87, American 109, Greek 8 Swedish 1, Mexican 1 and Swiss 1. Second-class: British 52, American 65, Russian 8, Belgian 1, Dutch 8, French 5, Italian 1, Unknown 2. Third-class: English 204, Irish 89, Scotch 18, Russian 59, American 17, Persian 21, Greek 8, Fin-

dish 1, Scandinavian 5 and Mexican 1.

Queenstown, May 8.—Captain Turner of the Lusitania has refused so far to make any formal statement. He displayed great grief over the loss of his vessel, but has expressed no opinion on the action of the Germans. Captain Turner remained on the Lusitania's bridge until the structure was submerged, and then climbed up a ladder, as would a diver from a tank. When he reached the surface he grasped an oar and then a chair. He plunged to the chair for nearly two hours, and finally when the chair turned over he flung up a gold braced arm. This was seen by a member of the crew in one of the boats and thus the commander was saved.

The size of the Lusitania, was length, 790 feet; beam, 88 feet; displacement, 45,000 tons; horse power, 70,000 tons; designed speed, 25 knots. Passengers, 291; first class, 601 second class, 882 steerage. Crew, 850. Launched in 1906. Fastest westward trip 4 days, 10 hours. Fastest hourly speed, 27.88 knots.

Insurance on the Lusitania, it is said, amounted to \$7,500,000. The vessel was valued at more than \$10,000,000 and her cargo at \$785,000.

Washington, May 10.—Count Bernstorff, the German ambassador, today expressed in person to Secretary Bryan "his deep regret that the events of the war had led to the loss of so many American lives." The phrases used were those of the ambassador contained in a written statement given out after his call.

Whether the expression was made on instruction from Berlin was not explained. As it was the first statement of its kind since American lives were lost on the Palala and the Galfrida, and no specific mention was made of the Lusitania incident, the impression prevailed that the statement was the usual broad expression which diplomatic representatives are permitted to make when a disaster occurs to the citizens of a friendly country.

The action of the German ambassador, however, will have little effect on the policy to be pursued, it was said unless the German government makes formal apology specifically for the loss of Americans on the Lusitania, and promises reparation.

Kinsale, Ireland, May 10.—The coroner's jury investigating the deaths of five persons drowned when the Cunard Lusitania was sunk by a German submarine off the coast of Ireland last Friday, returned a verdict here today charging "the officers of said submarine and the Emperor and government of Germany, under whose orders they acted, with the crime of wholesale murder before the tribunal of the civilized world."

Captain Turner of the Lusitania was the principal witness. He told the jury he did not see any submarines either before or after his ship was torpedoed. He was on the bridge when his vessel first was struck and immediately gave orders for the lowering of the boats and the placing of the women and children in them. He said there was no panic; that it was almost calm.

Many of the boats could not be lowered because of the list of the steamer the witness continued. He was unable to say how many boats were put overboard, nor was he able to tell the extent of the damage to the Lusitania. He gave it as his opinion, however, that the watertight compartments were blown asunder by the force of the explosion. These compartments he said were all closed when the ship was struck and yet she remained afloat only 18 minutes.

Captain Turner said that after the warnings at New York that the Lusitania would be torpedoed he did not make any application to the Admiralty for an escort. "It is their business not mine, I simply had to carry out my orders to go, and I would do it again," declared the witness with emphasis.

Spraying for Apples and Peaches

How to Kill Cabbage Lice and Worms and Potato Bugs.

Apples should have been sprayed immediately after the blossoms fall with 14 gallons ready-made lime sulphur to 50 gallons water, adding 2 pounds arsenate of lead to poison Coddling Moth, Tent Caterpillars, etc. By the time this item is printed it will be time to spray them again using either the same mixture, or the Bordeaux Mixture with 4 pounds lime, 8 pounds bluestone to 50 gallons water, adding 8 pounds arsenate of lead paste. If the dry powdered arsenate is used, use only half as much by weight.

Peaches should have been sprayed when the shuck was shedding from the peaches, and by the time this item is printed should be sprayed again, using self-boiled lime-sulphur wash, 8 pounds lime, 8 pounds sulphur, to 50 gallons water, adding 24 pounds arsenate of lead paste, or half that weight if the dry powdered form is used. All the useful orchard sprayings are indicated in a circular which can be had on application to Division of Entomology, State Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.

At this season a small gray louse appears on cabbage in great numbers, sucking the leaves and causing them to wilt. A simple remedy consists of 1 pound of home made or lys soap shaved in thin pieces and dissolved in two gallons hot water, then adding 2 gallons cold water to reduce to proper strength and temperature. When sprayed or sprinkled (spraying is far the best) on the plants this will kill all lice that are wetted by it. The same remedy may be used for lice on roses.

To kill potato beetles, cabbage worms, etc., use one ounce of Paris green thoroughly mixed with one pound of dry dust lime, may be safely used by dusting it on potato vines, young cabbage plants, etc. On cabbage, mustard and the like it should not be applied within two weeks of the time of using. Apply by shaking from a thin cloth sack.

For a Torpid Liver.

"I have used Chamberlain's Tablets off and on for the past six years whenever my liver shows signs of being in a disordered condition. They have always acted quickly and given me the desired relief," writes Mrs. F. H. Trubus, Springville, N. Y.

Among other witnesses heard was Ship's Bugler Livermore. He testified that all the water-tight compartments were closed, but that the force of the explosion and rush of water must have burst them open.

In summing up the case Coroner Horgan charged that the responsibility "lay on the German Government and the whole people of Germany who collaborated in the terrible crime."

The verdict of the coroner's jury follows.

"We find that the deceased met death from prolonged immersion and exhaustion in the sea eight miles south-southwest of Old Head Kinsale, Friday, May 7, 1915, owing to the sinking of the Lusitania by torpedoes fired by a German submarine.

"We find that this appalling crime was committed contrary to international law and the conventions of all civilized Nations.

"We also charge the officers of said submarine and the Emperor and Government of Germany, under whose orders they acted, with the crime of wholesale murder before the tribunal of the civilized world.

"We desire to express sincere condolence and sympathy with the relatives of the deceased, the Cunard Company and the United States, many of whose citizens perished in this murderous attack on an unarmed liner."

Coroner Horgan said that the first torpedo fired by the German submarine did serious damage to the Lusitania, but that, not satisfied with this the Germans had discharged another torpedo. The second torpedo, he said must have been more deadly because it went right through the ship, hastening the work of destruction.

Where is Schmidt?

Can Catholics be Loyal Americans? Can They Serve Two Masters?

From The Menace.

Who knows what dispositions has been made of Hans Schmidt, perhaps we should say "Father" Schmidt, who killed and cut up Anna Annuller in New York some time ago? It was a mean trick he played on the girl, cut her down in the bloom of youth and then cut her up, and he should be suffering pangs of remorse, if he is not suffering in other ways. We are informed that his sentence of death was commuted to life imprisonment, but instead of being incarcerated in a prison's cell he is said to be whiling away the time in an insane asylum, taking life easy at government expense, and waiting for the time to come when he may be quietly removed and set up in some distant and secluded spot for a season in preparation for the restoration of his right to do as he pleases.

It is hard to put the legal thumb upon a "Father" with sufficient force to hold him still for any great length of time. Priest Muller, of Hillsdale fame, is outside the pale of the law, though a murderer. "Father" Fitzpatrick, once of Portland, Ore., is at large though a confessed forger. These holy reregades have ways of getting behind the law and winking at justice, which, if they had been known and understood by the Terre-Haute crooks, might have been used to their personal advantage. As the secret seems to be the private property of the holy Romish ruffians the Terre Haute crowd had to submit to the law and are now doing time at the Leavenworth prison. They are only human and must suffer for their weakness. Schmidt, Muller and Fitzpatrick are gods, or at least semi-gods, and to them favors must be extended even though they make of themselves a public menace.

This one faculty of the papal power, the power to secure clemency, no matter what the crime, is in itself a danger to society which should be reckoned with when considering the menace of Catholicism to our nation, since its possession removes much of the fear of consequences when overt acts are contemplated. As long as the priest feels secure in his "Holler than Thou" relation to the rest of the world, his arrogance will be assertive in forwarding papal interests with Jesuitical cunning, Inquisitorial cruelty, legislative intrigue, K. C. mob rule and the bullet or bludgeon.

Until the priestly degenerates and criminals are treated as other humans are treated when they transgress the moral and criminal code, we can hardly feel the respect one should feel toward a religion, there is not enough sanctity in their acts to base a human faith upon.

ARE THEY LOYAL?

According to a Roman Catholic paper, the papists are in politics to the following extent, it says:

Very slowly, but let us devoutly hope, none the less surely, Catholics are coming in to their own so far as adequate representation in public life is concerned. There are now, for the first time, six Catholic members of the United States Senate, Messrs. Ashurst of Arizona, Borah and Ransdell of Louisiana, O'Gorman of New York, Phelan of California, and Walsh of Montana, all clever and creditable representatives of our faith.

How can these men be loyal representatives of the people and the pope at one and the same time? The pope says Roman Catholic authority is superior and above that of states, and when in conflict: "To hell with the government." How can these men vote for free press, free speech and free schools, when they bear first allegiance to the pope who is absolutely opposed to these constitutional guarantees? These senators have placed themselves in a position where they are expected to serve two masters. Can they do it? It is the business of the people to elect senators above suspicion of disloyalty. See that you do it by forgetting party in the interest of patriotism.

Unload by The Unfit on Uncle Sam

The Immigration Authorities are Doing Some Good but More Should be Done.

Washington, D. C.—Eternal vigilance is needed on the part of the Immigration Department in restricting the number of unfit immigrants trying to enter this country. Although immigration has had a tremendous drop, paupers, insane, epileptic and feeble-minded persons, professional beggars, those likely to become a public charge, contract laborers, assisted aliens, those living on immorality and others debarred from entering this country, still seem to be emigrating as usual.

Last year, 88,041 individuals were refused entrance to this country, a proportion to the total number of aliens (immigrant and non-immigrant) landing of 2.8 per cent. while for the half year ending January, 1915, 15,208 were debarred, being 5.1 per cent. of the total immigration during that time.

Of those trying to enter during the last six months, 249 were insane or feeble-minded; 87 were insane or epileptic; 1,144 were suffering from leishmaniasis or danger of contagion diseases; 989 were likely to become a public charge; 1,748 were contract laborers; 844 were assisted aliens, and 171 were coming for immoral purposes. Many people set in the fact that there is practically no reduction in the numbers of the mentally, physically and morally unfit who are attempting to enter this country as an indication of what may be expected in the near future. At the end of the war, Europe will try to send its strong, its able-bodied, and its healthy individuals, while enormous financial burdens will probably induce a marked tendency toward emigration, actively encouraged perhaps, by those who are apt to become a burden on the state. Such problems as far as possible, will be shifted to other shoulders through a process of emigration. Only stringent regulations on the part of the American government and extraordinary efficiency in its immigration service will prevent such an unloading of the unfit upon the shoulders of Uncle Sam.

Whooping Cough.

"About a year ago my three boys had whooping cough and I found Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the only one that would relieve their coughing and whooping spells. I continued this treatment and was surprised to find that it cured the disease in a very short time," writes Mrs. Archie Dalrymple, Crookville, Ohio.

Judge Frank Carter, who has just been acquitted of immorality and improper conduct as judge by a legislative investigating committee has announced himself as a candidate for attorney general of North Carolina. This is where the judge makes a mistake.

Chamberlain's Linctament.

This preparation is intended especially for rheumatism, lame back, sprains and like ailments. It is a favorite with people who are well acquainted with its splendid qualities. Mrs. Charles Tanner, Wabash, Ind., says of it: "I have found Chamberlain's Linctament the best thing for lame back and sprains I have ever used. It works like a charm and relieves pain and soreness. It has been used by others of my family as well as myself for upwards of twenty years." 25 and 50 cent bottles.

North Carolina Classic of the Reformed church will meet in Newton, May 21, instead of May 20, as had been arranged, and the opening session will be held on the evening of the 21st. The change is made to make the date of the meeting more closely coincide with the opening of the Oatawba College commencement, which is May 28, when Rev. H. A. M. Housner will deliver the benediction sermon.

Early Tuberculosis

How to Know if you Have the Disease and What to do.

Aeroplane have proved of incalculable benefit to the French and German armies in giving prompt information of the whereabouts of the enemy. A foe discovered quickly enough can often be destroyed.

So it is with tuberculosis, the worst of all germ diseases to which man is subject. If it can be diagnosed early it can be cured. Every one should know the most important early signs of this disease, not that they are to be a cause of terror, but that they may be warning signals to suggest treatment.

The records of Bellevue hospital in New York city show that out of 980 patients treated during the years 1910, 1911 and 1912, 75 per cent. of the early cases of tuberculosis admitted were discharged cured or improved, and only 2 per cent. died. Of the moderately advanced cases 55 per cent. were discharged cured or improved, and 4 per cent. died. Of the far advanced cases, only 35 per cent. were discharged improved, and 14 per cent. died.

The question a man should ask himself if he wishes to detect and defeat the enemy, tuberculosis, should run somewhat as follows:

Do I find that work that was once easy to do now seems hard?

Is my appetite poorer than it formerly was?

Am I flat chested?

Do I take cold easily?

When I have taken cold, does it drag on for weeks with a cough that's worse in the morning?

Is the matter that I cough up occasionally blood-streaked?

Have I a persistent catarrh?

Am I pale and anaemic looking, with flushed cheeks and feverish feeling in late afternoon?

Am I losing weight?

Do I experience a feeling of discomfort in my chest not especially painful, but something that I am conscious of day after day?

A man who finds he must answer "Yes" to one or more of these questions should recognize the warning of the enemy's possible approach. Especially is this true if relatives or others with whom he has lived have died of tuberculosis.

He should go at once to an honest and capable physician and have his lungs examined while there is good hope of a cure. The man who puts off going to a doctor for fear he may find he has tuberculosis is making a grave and fatal mistake. Knowledge is not to be feared but ignorance.

The patent medicines advertised or the doctors who write you prescriptions for symptoms like those described above never do any real good in cases of consumption. They may make you feel better for a time if they have a tonic effect, and they may relieve the cough but they do not cure, and the disease continues slowly to extend. Patients should remember that there are quack doctors as well as quack remedies to be avoided. It is cheaper to buy patent medicines direct than to pay a quack doctor to write you a prescription for the same stuff. Get an honest physician to give you the facts and take his advice.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it incurable, Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.