

"Fifty Years From Appomattox."

Richmond, Va., May 17, 1915.—The second week in May finds plans for the twenty-fifth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, scheduled to be held in Richmond, June 1, 2 and 3, all but whipped into perfect shape. Work of preparing for the handling of the reunion and the vast crowds that are expected to attend has been so thoroughly distributed by the committee system employed that Richmond will be ready to receive the visitors weeks before the actual opening date.

The 1915 reunion, which comes fifty years after the fall of Richmond and the end of the War Between the States, is expected to be of the utmost significance and solemnity. To Richmond in June will come the greatest gathering of survivors of the Confederate arms that has perhaps ever been seen. With them will come thousands of visitors, relatives, and curiosity-seekers, who will find much of interest during the week to repay them for the trip.

Acceptances from many Southern Governors of the invitations to attend the reunion as the guests of the Confederates have been received. The presence of so many State executives will lend much to the importance of the occasion. President Wilson's reply to the invitation of the general committee is still in obedience. That he also will attend is the expectation of those in charge of the reunion.

Richmond, almost to the last man, is animated with the desire to make the twenty-fifth reunion the greatest event in the memory of the old Confederates. For one week the great city will be turned over to the visitors in strict truth. Each person seems determined that business and private affairs are to give place to the greater duty of entertaining the reunion.

Great plans have been made for the decoration of the city and of the Court of Honor, in particular. The Court of Honor is to be located at Lee Circle, in Monument Avenue, a situation ideally suited to such a purpose. Brick and mortar in all Richmond is to be covered with flags and bunting during the first week in June and the city will indeed present a beautiful appearance.

Elon's 25th Commencement Begins Saturday.

Class Day exercises at 2 p. m. Saturday, will mark the beginning of the 25th commencement. The year just closing has been marked by the largest enrollment yet attained, exceeding the 400 unit. From now on, attention will be given to internal development rather than to increase the numbers. The prevailing sentiment in official circles is the belief in the importance of a chief article in Elon's educational creed.

Saturday evening at 8 p. m. the Society Representatives will speak for the Representatives Medal. Sunday morning at 11 a. m. the American Christian Convention, will give the baccalaureate sermon, and in the evening President Fairfax Harrison of the Southern Railway, who has announced his subject as "The Choice of Hercules."

The afternoon of Commencement Day is to be given to the Art Exhibit, and to the business meeting of the Alumni Association. The Alumni Address is to come in the evening, and will be given by Rev. A. W. Andes, Harrisonburg, Va., following which will come the Alumni Banquet.

May 19, 1915.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

JOHN J. HENDERSON
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WM. I. WARD **IRA C. MOSER**
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OFFICE OVER MADLEY'S STORE
Leave Messages at Alamance Pharmacy
Phone 97 Residence Phone 382
Office Hours 2-4 p. m. and by Appointment.

U. S. MARINES WILL LAND AT GUAYMAS

PLENTY OF AID WILL BE GIVEN TO MEXICANS IF DEEMED NECESSARY

AMERICANS ARE IN DANGER

Three Americans Killed in Outbreak. All Are Ordered to Coast—Indians Still Fighting.

Washington—American marines will be landed at Guaymas and sent to aid Americans threatened by Yaqui Indian outbreakers if the commanders of the warships sent to the Mexican port believe it necessary. After a conference with Secretary Bryan, Rear Admiral Benson, acting Secretary of the Navy, said:

"We hope Americans will make their way to the coast and be taken aboard, but if it is necessary to send out landing parties, Commander T. C. Magruder of the Raleigh is authorized to take that action."

The Raleigh and New Orleans have been ordered to Guaymas.

State department advice from Hermosillo confirmed the reported killing of J. J. Donovan, W. A. Fay and Jack Wilson and the wounding of Z. O. Stocker, all Americans, in the recent outbreak in the Yaqui Valley. Secretary Bryan said information from several sources showed all Americans in the valley to be in danger. The department is said to be making every effort to protect them and get them out of the danger zone.

Admiral Howard commanding the Pacific fleet, notified the department that the Yaquis and Mexicans still were fighting. Regular Mexican troops, he said, had refused to advance against the Indians. The latest fighting was reported at Ares, east of Hermosillo. Governor Maytorena reported to the Villa Agency from Nogales the capture of Alamos in southern Sonora on May 12 after seven hours fighting.

COMPLETE ANARCHY IN LISBON.

Fighting in Streets Between Loyal Troops and Mutineers.
Madrid, Spain.—Complete anarchy reigns in Lisbon, according to news reaching Madrid. Fighting in the streets continues between the mutineers and the loyal troops. The bombardment was stopped during the night owing to a lack of ammunition. The number of persons killed or wounded is said to have been considerable. Many buildings were burned and the homes of known loyalists pillaged.

Premier Dato announced that the Spanish battleship Espana would arrive at Lisbon soon to protect Spaniards and other foreigners. He added that it was probable another warship would be despatched to Portuguese waters.

Dispatches from Vigo announce that Portuguese people arriving there declare that the uprising is the beginning of civil war in Portugal. Reports from Oporto say the revolutionists in that city have been placed in jail and that the civil authorities have given over the reins of government to the military.

Deny Bank Charges.
Washington.—Specified denial of charges of conspiracy and malice against the Riggs National Bank of this city was made by Secretary McAdoo and Comptroller Williams of the Treasury Department in affidavits filed in the Supreme Court, which denied the District of Columbia in reply to injunction proceedings brought by the bank in which it was alleged the Treasury officials had conspired to wreck the bank.

"I specifically deny the charges of having conspired or combined with the defendant, Williams or any one else to injure the plaintiff bank or its business," Mr. McAdoo declares.

Bombs Drop at Ramsgate.
Ramsgate, England.—Some 40 bombs were dropped in an air raid here. So far as ascertained three persons were injured.

Quarter's Body Brought Back.
New York.—The American Line steamship St. Paul arrived here from Liverpool with 217 cabin and 106 steerage passengers. Captain Passow reported passing over the scene of the Lusitania disaster May 9 and sighted more than a dozen bodies. There were many small boats on the scene and the St. Paul did not stop. The St. Paul brought the body of Capt. Alfred Guter of the American steamer Gulfight torpedoed by a German submarine. Captain Guter died of shock.

Seven of Wrecking Crew Killed.
Atlanta, Ga.—Seven men who tried to raise the wreck of the Titanic from the bottom were killed and 10 others were injured, some seriously, when a derrick car overturned on the Southern Railway near Toocoo, Ga., while a wrecking crew was clearing a freight wreck. All were employees of the road. The white men killed were S. E. Griffin, section foreman; Liberty S. C. Railway officials here said the accident was caused by the slipping of a chain on one of the derricks which was lifting the car.

Sick Headache.
Mrs. A. L. Luckie East Rochester, N. Y., was a victim of sick headache and dizziness, caused by a badly weakened and debilitated condition of the stomach, when she began taking Chamberlain's Tablets. She says: "I found them pleasant to take, also mild and effective. In a few weeks' time I was restored to my former good health." For sale by all dealers.

PRESIDENT WILSON



President Wilson in the American note has put issue squarely on the German Government in firmly demanding a redress for past wrongs and a guarantee for neutral rights in the future.

BAPTISTS IN CONVENTION

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS WITHDRAWAL FROM BARACA MOVEMENT.

Eight C. Moore, of Raleigh, Re-Elected as one of the Secretaries of Women's Auxiliary.

Houston, Texas.—Committee recommendations against the proposed consolidation of the home and foreign boards, inauguration of the movement to withdraw Baptist young people from the world-wide Baraca and Philanthropic classes and election of officers were features of the sixteenth annual session of the Southern Baptist convention.

Dr. Lansing Burrows of Americus, Ga., was re-elected president, and the following were elected vice presidents:

B. C. Henning, Elizabeth City, N. C.; John Hampton Hardy, Waco, Texas; J. L. Gross, Houston, Texas; P. C. Barton, Jonesboro, Ark.

The two secretaries of the convention were re-elected. They were: O. F. Gregory, Baltimore, and H. C. Moore, Raleigh, N. C.

All elections were unanimous. There were 1,005 registered delegates to the convention and 300 in the meeting of the Women's Missionary Union. Those who attended the opening of the convention included representatives of Southern Baptist churches in every Southern state and delegates from Southern Illinois while many Baptist churches are affiliated with the Southern convention. Representatives of the National Baptist convention (negro) were also present.

The convention sermon was delivered by Dr. J. W. Porter of Lexington, Ky. In his sermon Dr. Porter pointed against universities becoming secular organizations.

Strangely enough, our universities have proven our religious storm centers," he said. "From them have come the fiercest and most violent attacks on the church."

The report of Miss Kathleen Malter, of sweet charity's sake, we call higher critics, but who are in reality enemies of the Cross."

The report opposing the world-wide movement known as the Baraca and Philanthropic classes for young men and women, respectively, was made by the Sunday school board. These classes are interdenominational and are found in many Baptist Sunday schools. The report suggested that in place of them, all classes, regardless of class name, be affiliated in the convention adult class department with the motto, "The Bible and the Church."

The Women's Missionary Union, an auxiliary to the convention, opened its twenty-seventh annual convention with various committee meetings. The auxiliary convention was formally called to order by Mrs. E. B. Mathews, of Baltimore, vice president for Maryland. Miss Fannie E. Heck of Raleigh, N. C., president of the union for a number of years is seriously ill and unable to attend the present session.

Rioters Attack Germans.
London Shop Windows Smashed and Proprietors Driven From Premises.
London.—The striking of the Lusitania has aroused to a violent climax the smouldering hatred and suspicion of Germans living in England. The animosity has found expression during the last 24 hours in attacks on Germans and their shops in London and Liverpool while there have been minor disturbances in Manchester, Birkenhead, Glasgow and a few other places.

Riggs Bank Case Postponed.
Washington.—Hearing of the case of the Riggs National Bank against Secretary McAdoo, Comptroller Williams and Treasurer Burke was postponed until May 17 at the request of the government's attorneys.

West Virginia Legislature.
Huntington, W. Va.—Governor Hatfield called the West Virginia legislature to meet in special session May 18 in response to enactment of laws to increase revenues.

For a Torpid Liver.
"I have used Chamberlain's Tablets off and on for past six years whenever my liver showed signs of being in a disordered condition. They have always acted quickly and gave the desired relief," writes Mrs. F. H. Trubus, Springfield, N. Y. For sale by all dealers.

To Cure a Cold Intest Dyspepsia.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box, 25 cents.

Chamberlain's Liniment.
This preparation is intended especially for rheumatism, lame-back, sprains and like ailments. It is a favorite with people who are acquainted with its splendid qualities. Mrs. Charles Tanner, Washington, D. C., writes: "I have found Chamberlain's Liniment 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 members of my family as well as myself for upwards of twenty years. 25 and 50-cent bottles. For sale by all dealers."

A war zone that offers peculiar perils for non-combatants should provide an interesting topic when international law comes to be written.

BRITISH WARSHIP SUNK BY TORPEDO

BIG BATTLESHIP GOLIATH SENT TO BOTTOM WITH 600 MEN.

DISASTER IN DARDANELLES

Twenty Officers and 120 Men of the Big Sea Fighter's Crew Were Saved—Official Statement.

London.—The British battleship Goliath has been torpedoed in the Dardanelles with a probable loss of more than 600 lives and two Turkish gunboats and a Turkish transport have been sunk in the sea of Marmora by the British submarine E-14 which penetrated the Dardanelles. This announcement was made in the House of Commons by Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the Admiralty, who added that 20 officers and 160 men of the Goliath's crew were saved. Mr. Churchill said:

"The Goliath was torpedoed in a torpedo attack by destroyers while protecting the French fleet just inside the straits.

"Twenty officers and 160 men were saved, which I fear means that over 500 were lost.

"The Admiral commanding at the Dardanelles also telegraphs that the submarine E-14 which with so much daring, penetrated to the sea of Marmora, has reported that she sank two Turkish gunboats and a large Turkish transport."

The Goliath was one of the older British battleships of the pre-dreadnought type. She was built in 1898. Her complement was 750 men. She was 400 feet long on the water line, displaced 12,950 tons, and was armed with four 16-inch and 12 six-inch guns, 12 12-pounders, six three-pounders, two machine guns, and four torpedo tubes.

Those Striving For Permanent Peace Shout With Applause.
Cleveland, O.—Delegates to the World Court Congress burst into wild applause when Dr. John Wesley Hill of New York in an impromptu speech, pointed dramatically to a huge American flag above his head and shouted:

"Any English-American, German-American, French-American, or other hyphenated American who does not support that flag in the present situation is unworthy of the citizenship he owns."

John Hays Hammond, chairman of the congress, announced a commission of delegates to draw up a definite plan for a world court of justice. Its members are:

James Brown Scott, Washington, jurist; Theodore M. Marburg, Baltimore, former Minister to Belgium; Henry Lane Wilson, ex-Ambassador to Mexico; Bainbridge Colby, New York attorney; Judge D. D. Woodmansee, Cincinnati; Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks, New York; Mr. Hammond, president of the congress, also is a member of the commission.

Henry Lane Wilson, Judge Woodmansee and William Dudley Foulke were the principal speakers at the night session.

Mr. Wilson gave his attention to the limitations and possibilities of a world court.

General Kirkland Dead.
Washington.—W. C. Kirkland, a brigadier general in the Confederate army, is dead here, aged 82.

He was a native of Hillsboro, N. C., and graduated at West Point in 1852. He served as aide to General Hardee and was promoted for bravery at the battle of Winchester. Burial was at Shepherdstown, W. Va.

Fleischmann Dead.
New York.—Otto F. Fleischmann, president of the Fleischmann Vehicle Company and a son of the founder of the Fleischmann bakery business and its famous bread line, died from a revolver shot he fired into his breast at a hotel here.

Cotton Movement For Season.
Washington.—Cotton used during April was 513,610 bales, exclusive of Hinters, compared with 499,545 1/2 April last year, the census bureau announced. During the nine months ending April 30 cotton used was 4,991,285 bales against 4,264,854, in the same period the previous year.

Cotton on hand April 30 in manufacturing establishments was 1,831,035 bales, against 1,572,658 last year and in independent warehouses 2,850,189 bales against 3,253,295 last year.

Exports in April were 672,008 bales against 398,223 last year and for the nine months 7,261,621 bales against 8,324,298 in last year's period.

Imports were 54,479 bales against 32,917 last year and for the nine months 261,269 bales against 148,074 in last year's period.

Spain Needs Coal Badly.
Madrid.—Spain is so much concerned over coal scarcity that the cabinet is willing to guarantee the payment of orders placed in the United States by opening a credit in New York.

Stormy Weather Prevents Search.
Queenstown.—Stormy weather interfered with the search for bodies of the Lusitania's dead, the searching boats being forced to seek harbor. However, 15 bodies were found, and brought to Queenstown. It is feared the storm will result in widely scattered bodies. The Cunard company offered a reward of \$5 each for the recovery of bodies and the American consuls supplemented this offer by another of an equal sum for the body of each American found.

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FRENCH CONTINUE ADVANCE TO NORTH

HIGH OFFICIALS SAY GERMANY WILL NOT REVERSE HER BLOCKADE.

ITALY'S ACTION IS DELAYED

British Repulse All German Attempts to Reach Ypres.—Some Momentous Battles.

London.—The American note to Germany and the new turn in the Italian situation resulting from the resignation of Premier Calandora and the Cabinet overshadow other features of the war news.

The firm attitude the American Government has taken over Germany's submarine attack here and the question now is not what the United States will do but "what will Germany's answer be?"

It is believed in high official circles here that Germany will not agree to reverse her submarine blockade policy, and the conclusion is drawn that the United States will be compelled to sever diplomatic relations with her.

The hope is everywhere expressed that the United States will not be drawn into war, as it is considered by observers of the situation that she is of greater assistance to the Allies as a neutral than she would be as a belligerent.

The Italian situation is badly confused. Resignation of Premier Salandra's Cabinet, it is believed, must delay Italy's action overtly the war, and it is thought that nothing in this respect will be decided until after the Chamber of Deputies meets next week, unless in the meantime King Victor Emmanuel induces the Government to retain office, which step the Premier might take as assurance of the peace and confidence in his policy.

Meanwhile the belligerents on both the East and West fronts are engaged in most momentous battles. The French, who already have gained possession of what was thought to be impregnable German positions north of Arras, are reported to be continuing their victorious advance while the British are asserted to be holding a large force of German in their front and repulsing all German attention to reach Ypres, which has proved the graveyard of so many thousands of men since the opposing lines were established there last Autumn.

ENGLAND BLAMES OFFICIALS.
Demand That German Government Be Held Personally Responsible.
London.—Riots which occurred recently have given place to condemnation by public men of the German Emperor and his agents, who are charged with responsibility for actions which have aroused public anger. The demand is made that Great Britain publicly proclaim the personal responsibility of members of the German Government for "the outrages perpetrated by German officers or their agents during the present war."

Resolution in this sense offered at a public meeting in Chelsea on Tuesday Charles Boreford was unanimously passed.

Only One Torpedo Was Fired.
Berlin, via Amsterdam to London.—From the report received from the submarine which sank the Lusitania the following official version of the incident is published by the admiralty staff under the signature of Admiral Behneke:

"The submarine immediately after 2:20 o'clock central European time, after noon, on the southeast coast of Ireland in fine, clear weather.

"At 3:10 o'clock one torpedo was fired at the Lusitania which hit her starboard side below the captain's bridge. The detonation of the torpedo dealt the Lusitania a mortal wound by a further explosion of extremely strong effect. The ship quickly listed to starboard and began to sink."

"The second explosion must be traced back to the ignition of quantities of ammunition inside the ship."

Strong Efforts to Reach the French Coast Are Now in Progress.
London.—With two of the greatest battles of the war in progress—one between Arras and the Belgian coast and the other in western Galicia—so far nothing of operations in the Dardanelles, and lesser engagements along the eastern and western fronts, the armies of the belligerents are now fully occupied.

From the report to Dismuke the Belgians, supported by French marines, have taken the offensive, and besides repulsing German counter-attacks, have gained a footing on the right bank of the Yser Canal.

Around Ypres, particularly to the east of that town, the Germans continued to attack the British lines and again are using gas and a tremendous amount of artillery, but according to the British version, without making any impression.

Wave of Feeling Against Germans.
London.—Never since the war began has such a wave of anti-German feeling surged through the country as at the present time. It is due entirely to the sinking of the Lusitania. Workmen are refusing to labor alongside men of German birth, whether naturalized or not. In many towns premises occupied by Germans have been damaged or destroyed and even the changes in London and provincial towns are barring the doors to persons of German blood.

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GENERAL VON BERNHARDI



General Count von Bernhardt, whose writings are believed to have done much toward bringing on the great European war, declares that a war between Germany and the United States is impossible, physically and economically.

BLAME CUNARD COMPANY

ARE NOT MAKING SUFFICIENT EFFORT TO RECOVER THE FLOATING DEAD.

To Use British Ships Would Be to Invite Submarine Attacks, Others Can Not Be Secured.

Queenstown.—The identification of 10 of the 16 dead picked up during the night by the Dutch tug Poolzee, chartered by the Cunard Company, 20 miles west of the spot where the Lusitania was sunk, was the only incident tending to relieve the depressing mood.

Among the 16 dead brought in by the tug only two were the bodies of Americans—Mrs. Stewart Mason of Boston and Mrs. Della Condon, wife of Terence Condon of New York. The American Consul claimed both and will send them to the United States.

Two bodies from Baltimore and two from Castle Townsend were expected to arrive at Queenstown in the afternoon on the tug Flying Fox, but an obdurate coroner insisted on a formal inquest before releasing them and it was doubtful when the bodies would reach here. At the delay, Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt's English secretary, Webb Ward, entered a vigorous protest, saying he would motor to Baltimore, if he could expedite matters; yet he hesitated to take the trip, fearing to pass the bodies, which might be started for Queenstown at any moment.

There is considerable indignation among some of the survivors, who say that full measures to recover the floating dead have not been adopted but the Cunard officials insist that it is almost impossible to charter tug or motor craft, as all of them have been commandeered by the British admiralty.

There are plenty of British war craft available for the search but it is considered that it would be inviting submarine attacks to cruise around the scene of the disaster.

The Poolzee went as far south as Cape Clear and returned with quantities of the Lusitania's light deck furniture. A misty rain was falling when the tug landed the dead. A crowd of people gathered as the bodies were carried into the Cunard offices.

BIG BATTLES UNDER WAY.
Strong Efforts to Reach the French Coast Are Now in Progress.
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LAND OF THE LONG LEAF PINE

Short Paragraphs of State News That Have Been Condensed For Busy People of the State.

Nebbs gets a new rural route on June 16.

The government is building a new wharf at Southport.

The condition of ex-Governor Jarvis is unchanged and there is little hope for recovery.

A Robertson, aged 70, a Confederate veteran, died at an Asheville hospital recently.

During a ball game at Spencer Cecil Perkins, a boy, was struck on the head by a bat flung by a batter and his skull was fractured.

The Newton Enterprise will hereafter be a semi-weekly newspaper. George E. Cochran will be associated with F. M. Williams as editor.

A National society to preserve the old Wiley Jones home, for a time the Paul Jones home, in Halifax county, North Carolina, has been organized.

The Cannon Manufacturing Company is reported to have taken over the Kannapolis Mill of the Patterson Manufacturing Company. The consideration is said to have been \$245,000.

Maurice Hill, a well-known farmer and trucker of Cumberland, was attacked by two negroes one night recently near Fayetteville while driving home.

The negro population in North Carolina in 1910 was 697,843, that being 31.6 per cent of the total population, and 144,123 of that number were mulattoes. There were 339,581 males, and 358,262 females.

The Salvation Army entertained about 150 children of the Edgemont section of Durham at a picnic. This occasion was one of the annual spring picnics or "treats" for the little folks of the mill section of the city.

Washington.—A most encouraging crop statement, just out, estimates that the wheat crop of North Carolina will be 11,000,000 bushels at \$1.50 per bushel this year against 7,322,000 bushels at \$1.12 per bushel last year.

The work of rebuilding the Asheville-Weaverville highway which recently was authorized by the board of county commissioners and which will be carried forward at a cost of approximately \$35,000 has been started.

Timber lands in Cherokee county, estimates of which value range from \$250,000 to \$1,000,000, are stake in the trial started in the United States district court at Asheville of Gilbert v. Hopkins. The case has been before various Federal courts for the past 10 years and the hearing at Asheville promises to be a long-drawn out one.