GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 29 1915

## 1,000 LIVES LOST WHEN SHIP SINKS

HUNDREDS, MOSTLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN, PERISH IN A CHI-CAGO RIVER-

## TRAGEDY SADDENS CHICAGO

Whole City Shocked When Excursion Steamer Upsets at Pier-Most of the Bodies Recovered.

Chicago. — Bodies of more than one thousand persons have been found, most of them women and children, who were drowned within a few feet of land by the capsizing of the steel steamer Eastland, as it was about to leave its wharf in the Chicago river with 2,500 relatives and friends of the employees of the Western Elec tric company, for an excursion across Lake Michigan. The ship rolled over on its side in 25 feet of water and with-

in five minutes after it began to list.
The total dead remained at approximately 1,000 according to estimates by Coroner Hoffman, whose reports indicated that possibly 100 bodies were held in the mud of the river by the steamers superstructure. While only 1,002 of the 2,408 passengers of the Eastland have registered as saved, it was thought that about 475 survivors, including the crew of 72, had failed to

Several persons were taken alive from the cabins of the ship after it had laid on its side in the river for four hours, the the others said to be in the hulk all are dead

Under the glare of searchlights at

night, scores of men worked in the hull of the vessel to remove the bodies. The steamer lay on the bottom of the river, one side protruding like a monument to the hundreds it had drowned a it turned over

The cause of the capisizing had not been determined but federal, city and state officers were conducting investigations to determine whether the ship was top heavy from faulty designing, was improperly ballasted or was poor ly handled in warping from the wharf.

Marine architects asserted that the Eastland was faulty in design, that the top dock had been removed because of the tendency of the ship to list and also pointed to the possibility that the ship had been unevenly or in-sufficiently ballasted. The Eastland used water ballast, so that it could pump out some on entering shallow lake harbors, so some investigators are working on a theory that the bal last tanks were not filled and the rush-

ing of passengers to one side of the deck caused it to roll over. Under misty skies, 7,000 men, wo men and children wended their way to the Clark street dock early in the day to fill five large lake steamerers with holiday mirth in a trip to Michi gan City. The steamer Eastland brought to Chicago from Lake Erie

after an unsatisfactory career, was the first to be loaded.

Rain began to fall as the wharf superintendent lifted the gang planks from the vessel, declaring that the gov-ernment limit of 2,500 passengers had been reached. White dresses peeped from raincoats along the shore rails as those aboard waved good-bye to friends on shore who were waiting to board the steamer Roosevelt and oth-

Then the nessengers swarmed to the left side of the ship as the other steamers drew up the river towards the wharf. A tug was hitched to the Eastland, ropes were ordered cast off and

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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the steamer engines began to hum. The Eastland had not budged, how-

ed slowly but steadily toward its left side. Children clutched the skirts of mothers and sisters to keep from fallto which the vessel was tied.

er. Wharfmen and picnickers soon lined the edge of the embankment

For nearly five minutes the shir For nearly five minutes the ship turned before it finally dived under the swift current of the river, which owing to the drainage canal system flows from the lake. During the mighty turning of the ship with its cargo of humanity, lifeboats, chars and other loose appurtenances on the decks slipped down the sloping floors crushing the assessment town. floors, crushing the passengers toward

shricks of women and the ship was on the bottom of the river, casting hundreds of living creatures to the water. Many sank entangled with clothin

and bundles and did not rise, but hundreds came to the surfec, seized foating chairs and other objects. Those on shore threw out rones and ragged in those who could hold these life lines. Employes of commission firms along the river threw crates, chicken coops and other floatable things into the current, but most of these were swept away by the stre which runs five miles an hour

Boats put out, tugs rushed to the scene with shricking whistles and many men snatched off cats and shoes and sprang into the river to aid the drowning. With thousands of spectators ready to aid and the wharf within grasp, hundreds went to death despite every effort at rescue.

One mother grasped her two children in her arms as she slipped from the steamer into the water. One child was torn from her but she and the other were saved. Fathers were drowned after aiding their wives and

as numerous as the number of per

been taken to land had sunk or were swirling down the river towards the drainage canal locks at Lockport, Ill., many miles away. The locks were raised to stop the current and arrangements were made to take bodies from the river along its course through the southwest part of Chi-

cago. Shortly after the water was clear ed, city firemen, ship engineers and helpers were on the exposed side of the Eastland's hull, cutting through its steel plates with gas flames. Divers were hurried into underwater suits. A tug was moored as a bridge between the pier and the capsized

ship. As the divers gained entrance to the hull, the scene of distress moved for the time being from the river to the extemporized morgues. Ware es of wholesale companies along the river were thrown open and bodies were placed in rows on the floors. Scores of persons rescued from the water were injured and these were taken to the Iroquois Hospital, built in memory of the 600 women, chiled and crushed to death in the Iro-

quois Theater New Year's Eve some years ago. Efforts to resuscitate those taken from the river were generally unsuc cessful. Only two or three were thus saved. It was also said that many sayed. It was also said that many of the injured would die. The whole city was in consterna-

tion over the catastrophe. Word of the accident spread rapidly and to the thousands already at or near th wharf, other thousands added them The Clark street bridge near the wharf was crowded until it threatened to collapse. Streets had to be cleard by the police to allow

the passage of ambulances. Business men sent their automo-biles and motor trucks to help aid the injured and carry away the dead. One warehouse soon was filled with les and other dead were taken to the Second Regiment armory, a mil

away.

Mayor William Hale Thompson was in San Francisco and Chief of Police C. C. Healy also was out of town, but Acting Mayor Moorhouse sent out a request that the city display signs of mourning.

While those on land were disposing of the dead, injured and rescued, the divers in the heart of the sunken vessel sent up an almost constant stream of corpses from the submerged decks. First it was a girl in her teens who had been caught beher teens who had been caught be-tween a pile of chairs and a cabin wall. Next it was a slight boy, gath-ered from the lifeless arms of a fond father, who had clung to his offspring even in death. They followed an old woman, who had gone aboard the ship to watch the youthful pleasure of her grandchaildren, or a little girl

Dr. J. J. Barefoot

OFFICE OVER HADLEY'S STORE
Leave Messages at Alamance Pharmacy Phone 97 Residence Phone
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Appointment.

The snip. The child was discovered in a star roard states on, where she Flags on public buildings were placed at half mast and many places were draped with mourning. Base-ball games were postponed and festivities largely cessed.

had been held from the water by a

Instead, the heavily laden ship way ered sidewise, leaning first towards the river bank. The lurch was so startling that many passengers joined the large concourse already on the river side of the decks. The ship never heeled back. It turn

ing. The whole cargo was impelled towards the falling side of the ship. Water began to enter lower portholes and the hawsers tore out the piles

Screams from passengers attracted the attention of fellow excursionists on the dock awaiting the next steamreaching out helplessly towards the wavering steamer.

the rising water.

Then there was a plunge with a sigh of air escaping from the hold, mingled with crying of children and

children to safety.
Instances of heroism were almost

Associated Charities, and the Municipal Health Department. In addition ance funds was available for relief. Numerous private relief funds were started.

Meanwhile Mayor Thompson, whwas at the Panama-Pacific Exposition to take part in the celebration of illi nois Day, left immediately for Chicain memory of the 600 women, chil-go on a special train to take his place dren and a few men who were burn-in investigation and relief work.

Coronor Hoffman issued an appeal to the public for a fund for the burial of whatever dead may remain unidentified. City officials with one voice declared that all dead should have proper burial.

the Eastland to turn over were dis cussed, but without prospect of a defi-nite explanation. The most discussed theories are four: That the boat was started pulling too soon; that conges tion of passengers rushing to the port

said that he thought several score bodies were still pinned under the boat, which he said was resting in about four feet of stiff mud. These bodies cannot be moved until after the coroner's inquest, when effort

The steamer Theodore Roosevelt, o the Indiana Transportation Company made its regular trip to Michigan City and the steamer City of Grand Rapids, of the Graham & Morton Line. sailed as usual for St. Joseph, Mich Both boats had comparatively small

passenger lists.
With the assembling of stories of when the assembling of stories of witnesses and survivors, more and more incidents of horror pathos and heroism came to light. All of the Eastland's passengers save two or three hundred who clung to the star-based real could be star-based real co board rail or climbed out of starboard port holes were thrown into the river crushed into the slimy mud of the

woman, who's had gone aboard the ship to watch the youthful pleasure of her grandchaildren, or a little girl with bare legs and booters and with gay ribbons sodden against the lace of her holiday gown.

One thrill passed through the crowd as word came from the steamer turned over. The dipontal form of the little girl with bare legs and booters and with gay ribbons sodden against the lace of her holiday gown.

One thrill passed through the crowd as word came from the steamer turned over. The gloom for all Chicago. The clip turned to prayer and thought. Ministers said more people attended church than for many Sundays past. The preachers nearly all referred to the Eastland disaster in their sermons and asked congregations to join in prayers for the bereaved. There were crowds of morbidly curious along that I never used any discloses that you were originally were crowds of morbidly curious along the river, but for the most part the populace either went to church or stayed at home in appalled thought. With the details of the catastrophe



During the week Von Jagow, foreign secretary, sent us Germany's answer to our protest on her submarine warfare; it proved unchanged in tone. Charges of breaking the neutrality laws resulted in our government taking over the German wireless station at Sayville, N. Y., putting it in charge of Captain Bullard, U. S. N. German Southwest Africa surrendered to General Botha, Of the Week commanding the British forces. Appeals for ammunition workers in Great Britain brought many women into the field. Thomas

A. Edison consented to serve as head of the new naval test board, composed of civilian inventors. Mexican affairs again favored Carranza, as his forces under General Gonzales took possession of Mexico City. The tornado which swept over the middle west killed over thirty and damaged about \$1,000,000 worth of property in Cincinnati alone. Harry K. Thaw was declared same by a jury. Judge Hendrick later giving a like opinion.

chair that fammed against the berth. of the great cities of the world a thou-

another staterom in a protruding a narrow river 20 feet from the dock.

sied of the Eastland but that ended the Popes that any number had escaped death in the trap. There were called death in the trap. There were Chicago. — Sorrow which spread still 300 persons in the hold when these three persons were taken out alive and the explorers of the hulk live and the explorers of the hulk with poignant grief, hung lowest over the silent forms of the victims in the drill hall of the Second Regiment lead and placing them in accessible. said that all were dead.

dead and placing them in accessible places or identification proceeded all day and night.

Identification was slow and scenes at the morgues were as affecting as those at the river when the steamer capsized. Mothers fell across the biers of children whom they had sent

the catastrophe; State's Attorney Hoyne prepared a county grand jury inquiry; Coroner Hoffman selected a jury to look into the cause of the deaths: the police arrested all the or ucers of the Eastland, and the health commissioner prepared to clear the river, for fear disease might be spread by the presence of so many bodies in the stream.

as numerous as the number of persons on the scene. Boats as soon as full took rescued passengers to the get at the sunken vessel to determine wharf or to the steamer Theodore Roosevelt, which was tied up opposite the Eastland.

In an hour the water was cleared of excursionists. Those who had not been taken to land the control of the sunken vessel to determine the underlying causes of the accident. Derricks on scows were taken to the side of the Eastland and marine engineers who engaged to inspect the land of excursionists. Those who had not been taken to land the sunken vessel to determine the underlying causes of the accident. Derricks on scows were taken to the side of the Eastland and marine engineers who engaged to inspect the land the sunken vessel to determine the underlying causes of the accident. Derricks on scows were taken to the solder of the most pitiful were the bodies of solder. In the Red Cross room there were many scenes of sorrow. One aged

Those in charge of the various works of clearing up the toll of cas-ulties and determining the respon-sibility for the capsizing of the boat said that the endeavor would necessarily be slow because of the large number of persons aboard the East-land the difficulty of getting at the hull of the steamer.

Acting Mayor Moorehouse and his advisers decided to raise a relief fund of \$200,000 to be distributed by a sub-committee acting under the direction of the National Red Cross, the to this the Western Electric Company. whose employes formed the majority of the excursion party announced that \$100,000 from its employes insur-

Various theories as to what caused overloaded; that she was not properly ballasted; that a tug that made fast to warp the Eastland from the docks

tion tipped the steamer over.

One of the divers, Louis Kruger

The baby only half awakened as 't was carried to land. Its mother could not be found.

Two women were found alive in —that that great mass could drown in another staterom is a professional of the world a thought and the state of the world a thought and the state of the world a thought and the world a thought a though

Scores at the Morgue. Chicago. — Sorrow which spread over the city with the Eastland disaster and beclouded a thousand homes

Armory. There were little signs of violen emotion, though everywhere the tense-ness of repression was apparent. Men and women, boys and girls and even little ones, bereft in many cases of all their loved ones, though they shook with sobs, made no outcry as sway a few hours before on what was they beloid their dad. Some few intended to be a day of pleasure.

Federal Judge Landis ordered a grand jury impannelled to investigate the catastrophe: State's Attorney intended to have cared for by Red of the thousands who through the ican note on the submarine warfare, night and day visited the armory not presented at Berlin by Ambassador Ge

struggle. Calm and still their faces American rights. lay upturned and uncovered to aid in

wife and children. "The men are the hardest to control when they do give has already admitted illegality of her way," said the physician in charge of the relief roon



MAKING MONEY FROM HENS

Not Always Fault of Fowl That She Is Unprofitable-Owners Often Follow Wrong Scheme.

Most people keep poultry because they expect to make money from Yet more than half of the hens of food they consume in one year.



Prize Winning Columbian Wyandott

other "kind" to go the way of th Most of the trouble with poultry of

management they receive.

All that is required to make m with poultry is to just give your hen a chance and they will prod If you have a flock of runty, sleepy lazy old hens investigation generally

Benefited by Chamberlain's Liniment "Last winter I used Chamber-lain's Liniment for rheumatic pains and stiffness and soreness of the knees, and can conscientiously say that I never used anything that did me so much good."—Edward Craft, Elba. N. Y. Obtainable every-where

summed up the people shuddered that SUBSCRIBE FOR THE GLEANER close to the throbbing heart of \$1.00 A YEAR

# MUST BE UPHELD

LAST WORD FROM WASHINGTON TOUCHING ON SUBMARINE ATTACKS.

NOTE CONTAINED NO THREAT

Germany is Given Clear Understand ing What This Country Will

more than 100 needed aid.

All through the night load after veals that the Imperial government load of bodies were received at the had been informed it is the intention morgue and through the morning at of the United States to regard as "deless frequent intervals the procession liberately unfriendly" any repetition continued.

Many of the bodies bore no signs of vessels of acts in contravention of

lay upturned and uncovered to aid in identification. Here and there, however, was one with distorted limbs, with bruised head or torso. Perhaps the most pitiful were the bodies of babies.

The United States announces with the will continue to contend for the freedom of the seas "from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost," In official and diplomatic quarters. The United States announces that

Dables.

In the Red Cross room there were many scenes of sorrow. One aged with those about the communication was viewed as the strongest and most emphatic promouncement that has come from the Washington government since the beginning of its correspondence with the belligerents of Europe. President Witsteam of the communication was viewed as the strongest and most emphatic promouncement that has come from the Washington government since the belligerents of Europe. President Witsteam of the communication was viewed as the strongest and most emphatic promouncement that has come from the communication was viewed as the strongest and most emphatic promouncement that has come from the communication was viewed as the strongest and most emphatic promouncement that has come from the communication was viewed as the strongest and most emphatic promouncement that has come from the communication was viewed as the strongest and most emphatic promouncement that has come from the communication was viewed as the strongest and most emphatic promouncement that has come from the communication was viewed as the strongest and most emphatic promouncement that has come from the communication was viewed as the communica children."

One man bowed with years screamed and struggled with those about him when he saw the bodies of his wife and children. "The men are the

practices by attempting to justify them as retaliatory moves against Great Britain the United States expresses belief that Germany will no longer "refrain from disavowing the wanton act of its naval commander in sinking the Lusitania or from offering reparation for the American lives lost so far as reparation can be made for a needless destruction of human life

by an illegal act." oy an inegal act."

Referring to the German government's expression of hope in its last note that the freedom of the seas may be established in some measure befor the end of the present war, the United States declares that this object can be accomplished and invites the practical co-operation of the Imperial government. The American government adds, moreover, that it "holds itself ready at any time to act as the common friend who may be privileged to suggest a way" to assist in establishing

the freedom of the seas.

At the outset, the German note of July 8 is declared "very unsatisfacbecause it fails to meet the real tory because it rams to meet the residifferences between the two governments and indicates no way in which the accepted principles of law and humanity may be applied in the grave matter in controversy, but proposes, on the contrary, arrangements for a partial suspension of those principles, which virtually set them

Following is the official text of the latest American note to Germany re-garding submarine warfare, which was delivered to the Foreign Office at

Department of State. Washington, July 21, 1918.
You are instructed to deliver textually, the following note to the Minister for Foreign Affairs:

The note of the Imperial German Government dated the eighth of July. 1915, has received the careful con-sideration of the Government of the United States and it regrets to be obliged to say that it has found it very unsatisfactory, because it fails to meet the real differences between the two Governments and indicates no way in which the accepted principles of law and humanity may be applied in the grave matter in controversy, but proposes on the contrary, arrangements for a partial suspension of those principles which virtually set

them aside.

The Government of the United

The designation that the States notes with satisfaction that the Imperial German Government recog-nizes without reservation the validity of the principle insisted on in the several communications which the Government has addressed to the Imperial German Government with regard to its announcement of a war zone and the use of submarines against merchantmen on the high seas—the principle that the seas are free, that the character and cargo of a merchantmen must first be ascartained. nmunications which the Gov the character and cargo of a mer-chantman must first be ascertained before she can lawfully be selzed or destroyed, and that the lives of non-combatants may in no case be pat in jeopardy unless the yessel resists or

seeks to escape after being summoned to submit to examination, for a belig-erent act of realiation is per se an act beyond the law and defense of an ect as retaliatory is an admission that t is illégal. The government of the United

States is, however, keenly disappoint-ed to find that the Imperial German government regards itself as in large degree exempt from the obligation observe these principles, even where neutral vessels are concerned, by what it believes the policy and practice of the government of Great Britain to be in the present war with regard to neutral commerce. The Imperial German government will readily understand that the government of the United States cannot discuss the policy of the government of Great Britain with re

gard to neutral trade except with that government itself, and that it must re-gard the conduct of other beiligerent governments as irrelevant to any dis-cussion with the Imperial German government of what this government regards as grave and unjustifiable violations of the rights of American citizens by German naval commanders. Illegal and inhuman acts, however justifiable they may be thought to be against any enemy who is believed to have acted in contravention of law and humanity, are manifestly inde-fensible when they deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights, particu-larly when they violate the right to life itself. If a belligerent cannot retaliate against an enemy without in-juring the lives of neutrals, as well as heir propery, humanly, as well as justice and a due regard for dignity of neutral powers; should dictate that the practice should be discontinued. If persisted in it would in such cir-cumstances constitute an unpardonable offense against the sovereignty of the neutral nation affected. The government of the United States is no unmindful of the extraordinary tions created by this war, of the radi-cal alterations of circumstances and methods of attack produced by the use of instrumentalities of naval war fare which the nations of the world cannot have had in view when the ex-isting rules of international law were formulated, and it is ready to make every reasonable allowance for these novel and unexpected aspects of war at sea; but it cannot consent to abate any essential or fundamental right of is people because of a mere alera-tion of circumstance. The rights of neutrals in time of war are based up on principle, not upon expediency, and the principles are immutable. It is the duty and obligation of belliger-

ents to find a way to adapt the new circumstances to them. The events of the past two months have clearly indicated that it is pos-sible and practicable to conduct such submarine operations as have characterized the activity of the Imperial German navy within the so-called war zone in substantial accord with the accepted practices of regulated war-fare. The whole world has looked with interest and increasing satisfaction at the demonstration of that possibility by German naval commandors. It is manifestly possible, therefore to lift the whole practice of submarine attack above the criticism which it has aroused and remove the chief cause of offense.

In view of the illegality made by the Imperial government when it PRACTICAL GOOD ROADS TEXT pleaded the right of retaliation in defense of its acts, and in view of the Probably Three-Fourths of Difficulties manifest possibility of conforming to the established rules of naval warfare the government of the United States cannot believe that the Imperial German government will longer refrain in early spring than to let the roads from disavowing the wanton act of its themselves become a "drag" next sumnaval commander in sinking the Lusimer, when heavy teams loaded with tania or from offering reparation for produce must be hauled to market the American lives lost, so far as repa-ration can be made for a needless de-struction of human life by an illegal

The government of the United The States while not indifferent to the friendly spirit in which it is made, tic mut cannot accept the suggestion of the cannot accept the suggestion of the importal German government that certain vessels be designated and agreed upon which shall be free on the seas now illegally prescribed. The very agreement would, by implication subject other vessels to illegal attack and would be a curtailment and, there-fore, an abandonment of the princi-ples for which this government con-tends and which in times of calmer counsels every nation would concede as of course.

The government of the United States and the Imperial German gov-

and effectively achieved.

The Imperial German governmen expresses the hope that this object may be in some measure accomplished even before the present war ends. It can be. The government of the United States feels obliged to insist upon it, by whomsoever violated or ignored, in the protection of its own citizens, but it is also deeply interested in seeing it made practicable between the belligerents themselves, and holds itself ready at any time to act as the common friend who may be privileged to suggest a way. suggest a way.
In the meantime the very value

In the meantime the very va'ue which this government sets upon the long and unbroken friendship between the people and government of the United States and the people and government of the German nation impels it to press very solemniy upon the Imperial Jerman government of neutral dights in this critical matter. Friendship itself prompts it to say to the ship itself prompts it to say to the imperial government that repetition by the commanders of German naval ves-els of acts in contravention of those dishts must be regarded by the govern-nent of the United States when they affect American citizens, as deliberatey unfriendly. LANSING.

Must Decide Now.
Times-Dispatch—President Wilson as closed the door on further discus-tion \* \* The words amount to an altimatum. Germany must decide whether she will keep the peace with he United States.

**EXPENSE OF BUILDING ROADS** 

Over \$200,000,000 Spent on Highways Up to January 1, 1915—31,000 Miles Constructed.

More than \$200,000,000 of state an more than \$200,000,000 of state ap-propriations have been expended to January 1, 1915, and an approximate total of 31,000 miles of surface high-way constructed under state supervi-sion since the inauguration of the polsion since the inauguration of the pol-icy known as "state aid," according to the Good Roads Year Book for 1915, issued by the American Highway association from its Washington office. Only seven states, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas, have no form of state highway department whatever, although Georgia grants aid to the counties for road improvement by lending the services of the entire male state convict force.

Legislatures are devoting much attention to road legislation and unques-tionably several new highway depart-



ments will result. North Carolina will probably establish an independent highway department in lieu of the work now done by the state geological

survey relating to highways.

New Jersey in 1891 was the pioneer state in providing state aid for public highways, Massachusetts and Connecticut adopted the policy shortly after, but only during the last ten years has the state-aid policy been in ef-fect on a considerable scale. About 5,000 miles of state highways were completed in 1913 and about 6,000 miles in 1914, so that the last two years have been responsible for more than one-third of the entire state highway mileage. The state highways

placed under non-partisan, efficient control; skilled supervision required in all construction work; a proper classification of highway to insure intelligent distribution of improve ments: an Adequate provision American Highway association is wag

pleasure later on of hauling The pleas tic mud puddles after the summer shower, will make up for any extra

gressive communities this year.

Making Hard Ros To make a hard roadbed the soil must contain a fair amount of moisture. The control of the moisture requires that the roadbed be higher in the middle and smooth so that water cannot stand on it but will run off.

If water can stand on the road, ruts
will result, and when these are ground
down, dust forms and finally a loose

To Cure a Cold InOne Day. 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.

## ALL FACTIONS ARE NOTIFIED

finite Instructions to Gen. Funston In Regard to Peace-Must Not Be Molested.

Washington—Orders were issued with the approval of President Wilson to Major General Funston to repel with force if necessary any firing into American territory during fighting be-tween the factions in borders towns and a note was dispatched to General Carranza advising him of that fact. Soon afterward advices from Vera Cruz to the Carranza headquarters here said the general had specifically

withdraw leaving a civil administra-tion in charge. The garrison marched

visited Naco.

Experienced in Season Could Be Eliminated.

"How much better to drag the roads Probably three-fourths of the dirt road difficulties experienced during the season could be eliminated by a little industry right now.

work this spring.

Here is a practical good roads text that will be carried out by many pro-

The Read Drag.

The road drag is the simplest and least expensive contrivance yet devised for maintaining earth roads.

roadbed results.

## ACROSS BORDER

PRESIDENT WILSON TO USE AR-TILLERY IF NECESSARY TO PROTECT MEXICAN BORDER.

instructed General Calles, his com mander before Nogales, not to attack the village force and gave assurance that the Carranza force in Naco would

out.

General Carranza was informed that American border commanders had orders to prevent by force if necessary any shooting into American territory. The specific method of reterritory. The specific method of re-pelling the attack was not mentioned, but the inference was american artillery would deal with any situation construed as an attack on American citizens.

General Funston was instructed to

resist border attacks immediately with out referring the question further to Washington.
General Carranza apparently gave

immediate heed to the warning.

The state department has had the border situation under consideration for several days. The Villa and Carranza agencies here have each held the other responsible for the viloa-tion of the agreement to neutralize border towns, made when Gen. Hugh Scott, Chief of Staff of the Army, last

The situation throughout Mexico as reported from various sections was considered discouraging by officials.

NOTE UNFAVORABLE.

German Newspapers Do Not Like Tone of Note. Berlin, via wireless to Savville. The latest American note to Germany concerning submarine warfare was re-ceived most unfavorably by the German newspapers in which it was

The Tageliche Rundschau and The Kreuz Zeitung similarly declare that the American note calls for the most decided opposition and that it requires Great Britain to show at least an equal respect for the spirit of international law as the president deternational law as the president de mands from Germany.

The Tageblatt says:
"The note shows clearly that the merican government cares more for the crippling of our submarine war than for the safeguarding of American lives. The United States must realize that to change our submarine warfare is out of the question. The note proves that pro-British influence has gained an upper hand in President Wilson's circle. We hope the common sense of the American people will pre-

vent citizens from serving as protion, for English munition ships." The Tages Zeitung writes:
"Neutrals have rights but so also has a great nation fighting for its life. Though maintaining warfare Germany always is willing to respect the justifiable wish of Ameri-

cans but not at any price. Girl's Plea Brings Pardon. Milledgeville, Ga.—The plea of a six year old child to Governor Harris won promise of freedom for Thoma Edgar Stripling, who was arrested in Danville, Va., in 1911, where he was chief of police, and returned here to spend his life in prison for murder at ter he had escaped from efore, while awaiting transfer to the

Object to New Seaman's Law.
Syracuse, N. Y.—William C. Redfield, Secretary of the Department of
Commerce, who is in Syracuse, made
public correspondence between St. Joseph-Chicago Steamship pany, owners of the steamer Eastland, and the Department of Commerce, relating to the new seaman's act Sec retary Redfield believes that under the seaman's act, the passenger-carrying capacity of the Eastland could have been reduced from 2.570 to 1.552 The steamship company opposed the seaman's bill.

Military Defenses Insufficient. New York.—The report of the Army committee of the National Security characterizes the military defense of the country as "woefully insuf-ficient," and endorses the recommen-dations of the General Staff of the Army "made repeatedly to congress," for a reserve army of 500,000 men The report also endorses "the repeated recommendation made to congress for providing adequate reserve of arms, armament, ammunition and all classes of war material."

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