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GERMAN SUBMARINE SINKS VESSEL AND TAKES TOLL OF 1,198 LIVES

LUSITANIA ATTACKED AND SENT TO BOTTOM OF SEA WITHOUT WARNING

GREATEST CRIME YET COMMITTED DURING PROGRESS OF THE EUROPEAN WAR STARTLES THE WORLD.

Many Helpless Women and Children Among the Passengers Who Were Drowned Like Rats—Grave Situation Confronts United States.

The British steamer Lusitania, which sailed from New York Saturday, May 1, for Liverpool with 1,901 persons on board—1,251 passengers and 650 members of the crew—was torpedoed twice by a German submarine eight miles off the Irish coast at 2.12 o'clock Friday afternoon and 21 minutes later had disappeared from sight. The doomed vessel carried 1,198 souls to death.

The survivors, many of them so critically injured that some have died and others will die, were carried to Kinsale, Queenstown and Cork.

Of the dead many are women and children. Three stories from Queenstown describe the bringing in of the bodies of a great number of women, many of them still unidentified. The Queenstown docks were made temporary resting places also of the bodies of several children. One dead mother still was clasping in her rigid arms the body of her three-months-old baby.

The hospitals of Queenstown were filled with the injured among the survivors and the morgues with the dead.

188 Americans on Board.

There were 188 Americans among the passengers of the Lusitania and nearly all of them were lost, the names of only a few appearing among the list of survivors. Among the well known Americans who went to their death at the hands of the piratical and murderous Germans were: Alfred G. Vanderbilt, head of one of the wealthiest families in the United States; Charles Klein, the playwright; Justin N. Forman and Charles Frohman, New York theatrical producers, and Elbert Hubbard and his wife.

Passengers Were at Lunch.

Describing the attack on the Lusitania, a steward who was among those who escaped said after landing at Queenstown:

"The passengers were at lunch when a submarine came up and fired two torpedoes, which struck the Lusitania on the starboard side, one forward and the other in the engine room. They caused terrific explosions. Captain Turner immediately ordered the boats out. The ship began to list badly immediately.

"Ten boats were put into the water, and between 400 and 500 passengers entered them. The boat in which I was approached the land was the last other boat and we were picked up shortly after 4 o'clock by the Spanish fleet. I fear that few of the officers were saved. They acted bravely.

"There was only 21 minutes from the time the ship was struck until she foundered, going down bow foremost. It was a dreadful sight."

Over Confidence.

All the evidence goes to show that the first-class and many of the second-class passengers had such confidence in the ability of the Lusitania,

because of her watertight compartments, to remain afloat if she received the first blow that they did not concern themselves about taking to the boats or even providing themselves with life preservers.

When the passengers did realize that the Lusitania was doomed, they found that most of the boats on the port side were so jammed, because of the great list of the vessel, that they could not be lowered, and the last seen of them by the more fortunate passengers who had secured places in the starboard boats, or who had jumped overboard and had been picked up, they were lined on the sloping docks awaiting their fate, doubtless even then believing that with land so close they would still be saved.

However, the torpedoes had torn such gaping holes in the liner that she did not remain afloat for more than about 20 minutes, and the calls for help which the wireless sent out, although answered quickly, could not bring the rescuing steamers in time to be of any service.

Scenes at Queenstown, where the survivors were landed and where there are many bodies of victims, were heart-rending. Many women separated from their husbands have been searching the hotels hoping to find them alive or, failing in that, have been looking for them in morgues.

British People Aroused.

Nothing that the Germans have done since the outbreak of the war has aroused the anger and determination of the British people as the sinking of the Lusitania. This anger is shared by the Americans in London who had relatives or friends aboard.

Members of the London stock exchange insisted upon the withdrawal of all members of German birth, although nationalized. At many places throughout the country these nationalized British subjects were made to suffer for Germany's action. In one large ship-building plant at Wallsend the workmen threatened to strike unless those employed with German names were discharged, and the company, although badly in need of workmen, was compelled to grant the demands. German barbers and other Germans whose presence in the country has been tolerated since the war began also found themselves boycotted. But there have been no disorders of any kind.

Germans Rejoice With Ghoulish Glee.
A dispatch from Munich, Bavaria, says the Lusitania was destroyed by the German submarine U-39 and adds:

"There were great rejoicings today in southern Germany, according to the advices. Towns were beflagged, especially along the Rhine, and the children had a half holiday in honor of the event. The rejoicings are said to have spread even to Vienna and Budapest. It is said that the general feeling in Germany and Austria is that the Americans on board the steamer had been warned previously of their danger and that, therefore, they undertook the voyage at their own risk."

ADMINISTRATION FACES MOST GRAVE SITUATION.

The destruction of the Lusitania brings the United States government face to face with the most serious situation that has confronted it since the outbreak of the European war. A Washington dispatch Saturday night said:

"President Wilson, upon whom the eyes of the world are focused at the present moment, studied in quiet seclusion today the aspects of law and fact in connection with the sinking by a German torpedo of the British liner Lusitania, with a consequent loss of many American lives.

"The great human tragedy coupled with the responsibilities of the hour caused the president to deny himself to all callers, even to members of his official family, while he turned over to his mind the course to be pursued by the United States government in one of the most serious crises in its history.

"The only glimpse of the workings of the president's mind was given when the White House tonight issued its first formal comment on the disaster. The announcement was made that the president realized the country expected him to deal with the situation 'with deliberation as well as firmness.'"

Lusitania Carried No Guns.

One important fact has been definitely ascertained by the Washington government from the port authorities at New York, who gave clearance to the Lusitania—that she carried no guns either mounted or unmounted, in accordance with the caution of the state department and British government early in the war. This disposed in the minds of officials of the claim that the German submarine had a right to attack the Lusitania because she was an auxiliary or converted cruiser.

These facts, in the opinion of law officers of the American government, left the German submarine no excuse under law or reason for an attack without warning on a ship with hundreds of non-combatants aboard, including neutral men, women and children. The position of the United States has been that the presence of contraband—even arms and ammunition—according to the rules of international law, including the declaration of London, which Germany has upheld, cannot warrant the sinking of a merchantman without the previous exercise of the right of visit and search and the removal of non-combatants to a place of safety. The government stated this in its last note to Germany, and at the same time issued a warning that the Imperial German government would be held to a "strict accountability" by the United States for any loss of American vessels or lives.

Variety of Speculations.

While not the slightest intimation of this government's course has come from the White House, various speculations are being indulged in. One course suggested was that a note be sent to Germany demanding an explanation of the occurrence, with a demand for an indemnity. Another was that American vessels hereafter be convoyed by American battleships and cruisers. The severance of diplomatic relations without an actual declaration of war with Germany is also talked of.

Some telegrams reaching the White House said the president would be supported, even if he thought war was necessary to defend American rights on the high seas. Other messages counseled peace and declared the country was solidly opposed to becoming involved in the European conflict.

Wilmington's Population.

With the recent extension of the city limits, the population of Wilmington is now 32,473, according to figures compiled from the records of the health department census of the city and county for the year 1914. The total population brought in by the annexation of the suburbs is placed at 1,112 and it is rather singular that not a single colored person is included in the number, the whole gain being in white population.

GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS MAKING MIGHTY EFFORT.

The Austrians and Germans are putting forth an effort the extent of which never has been approached in the history of war.

Throughout virtually the entire length of the eastern front the Teutonic allies are engaged with the Russians, while in the west, in addition to their attacks around Ypres, the Germans are on the offensive at many points. At other places they are being attacked by the French, British and Belgians.

Far up in the Russian Baltic provinces, heretofore untouched by the war, the Germans are attempting to advance toward Libau and Riga; on the east Prussian frontier they are engaged in a series of battles and with a big gun are bombarding at long range, as they did Dunkirk, the Russian fortress of Grodo; in central Poland they have had to defend themselves against a Russian attack; in western Galicia they are attempting with all their strength to smash the Russian flank and compel the Russians to abandon the Carpathian passes, which they gained at such cost during the winter. In this western Galician battle the Germans claim to have made a still greater advance and to have crossed the Wisloka river, well to the east of the Dunajec river which, until a few days ago, formed part of the Russian front, and to have put their hands firmly on Dukla pass.

A Second Chancellorsville.

The strategic achievement of rolling up a hostile battle front by a flanking attack, of which Chancellorsville is one of the few successful examples in modern history, is in full progress in west Galicia. Favored by continued good weather, mile after mile the Russian Carpathian front has been rendered untenable by the steady, unchecked Austro-German advance.

The Russian forces have been in full retreat since Wednesday morning, and are being closely followed by the Austrian Carpathian army, according to official advices reaching Vienna. More than 50,000 prisoners already have been captured by the Austrians in west Galicia.

Progress on the northern half of the front is slower. The Russians are holding desperately to Tarnow and Wal mountain—a fortified crest 1,500 to 6,000 feet high between the Biala and Dunajec rivers—to enable them to get quantities of stores accumulated behind Tarnow away and cover the retirement of the armies to the southward.

PRINCE FARRINGTON FINED \$500 IN REIDSVILLE.

Prince Farrington, of Sumner township, who was captured in Reidsville Saturday night, May 1, while passing through the town with an automobile loaded with whiskey, was given a hearing in the Reidsville recorder's court Friday. After hearing the evidence and argument of counsel, Recorder Humphreys fined Farrington \$500 and costs and ordered his automobile, which had been captured along with the liquor, returned to him. (The law held on to the liquor.)

Farrington is under a suspended sentence in Guilford Superior court on a charge of selling liquor, and it is presumed that this case will be taken up at the June criminal term of court. It will also be recalled that he is under a bond of \$250 to appear at each succeeding criminal term of court for two years from last December and show that he has not been engaged in the liquor business. His conviction in the Reidsville recorder's court will serve to forfeit the bond.

Love Cools on 25 Cents a Day.

Evansville, Ind., May 8.—Mrs. Mary Neuman has entered suit in the Vanderburg county Superior court against Ernest Nelman for divorce. She alleges her husband told her before their recent marriage that he made \$25 a week. In reality, she claims, he makes only 25 cents a day by working as an usher in a theater, and that he expects her to live on this amount. They were married in February and separated in March.

Deaf Man on Track.

Larkin Kennel, of Elk township, Wilkes county, 79 years old and deaf, was walking on the track of the Watauga railroad, near his home, when a train ran on him and killed him.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF FORM

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO THE READERS OF THE PATRIOT FAR AND NEAR.

Ill of Typhoid Fever.—Perry B. Whittington, Jr., the seven-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Whittington, is quite ill of typhoid fever.

June Wedding.—Mr. Penn Scott, son of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Scott, and Miss Rebecca Hodges, of Andersonville, Ga., are to be married June 8.

Leaves Hospital.—Mr. S. P. Keeling, who spent the past four weeks as a patient in St. Leo's hospital, left the institution this morning greatly improved in health.

To Give Play.—The boys and girls of the South Buffalo school will give the play, "Mrs. Bridges of the Poultry Yard," at Neece's hall tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock.

Brought to Hospital.—Mr. Samuel A. Denny, of Gibsenville Route 1, was brought to St. Leo's hospital this morning and will undergo an operation tomorrow. His condition is considered serious.

Better Facilities.—The facilities of the Sunday school room of the First Reformed church have been increased by the addition of five individual class rooms, which were used yesterday for the first time.

Memorial Services.—The annual memorial services at Frieden's Evangelical Lutheran church will be held the first Sunday in June. There will be two services, in the morning and the afternoon. A cordial invitation is extended to the public to attend.

Three Speakers.—Greensboro is furnishing the speakers today for the Confederate Memorial day exercises at three places in the state. Congressman Stedman is the orator at Winston-Salem, Col. F. P. Hobgood, Jr., at Durham and Mr. A. M. Scales at Raleigh.

To Enlarge School.—On account of the increased patronage, it has been found necessary to provide additional room for the Hilltop public school. The committee have arranged to add a room to the building and the work will be done during the summer.

Listing Taxes.—Mr. E. B. Jones, the county tax assessor, has visited several townships and says the work of assessing and listing property for taxation has started off very satisfactorily. He thinks that every township in the county will show a substantial increase.

Mrs. N. A. Nelson Dead.—Mrs. N. A. Nelson died Friday morning at her home at White Oak. She was 38 years old and is survived by her husband and nine children. The body was carried to Stokesdale, where the funeral and interment took place Saturday afternoon.

Many Stills Captured.—A report sent to the internal revenue department in Washington from the revenue agent's office in this city a few days ago showed that the officers of this division seized and destroyed 105 stills during the month of April. This did not include eight or ten successful raids reported too late to be included in the April report.

A Valuable Rain.—The rain that fell the latter part of the past week came as a welcome relief and great blessing to this part of the country, and it might be added that it didn't come before it was needed. If there were any way of computing the value of the rain to the farmers of Guilford county, it is safe to say that it would run well up into the thousands of dollars.

Hockett-Hodgin.—Mr. Carl Worth Hockett, of southern Guilford, and Miss Linda E. Hodgin, who has resided in Greensboro for several years, were married Thursday evening at 8.30 o'clock at the home of Rev. Shuford Peeler, who performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Hockett are well known and popular young people and have many friends who wish them well.

Young Debaters.—Teams representing the training school of the State Normal and Industrial College and the Pomona graded school held a joint debate Friday night in the Pomona school building and discussed the question: "Resolved, that the United States should so amend the constitution as to prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages." The judges awarded the decision to the affirmative side, which was debated by Norman Boren and Joe Elam. Donnell Van Noppen and Colvin Leonard represented the training school and upheld the negative side.

To Receive Bids.—The county board of education will hold a meeting on Tuesday, June 8, to receive and open bids for the \$15,000 of bonds recently voted by the Jamestown special tax school district. It is understood that an offer has already been made for a portion of the bonds.

Secure Contracts.—Two Greensboro concerns have been awarded the contracts for a new dormitory to be built at the A. & M. College, in Raleigh, during the summer. Longest & Tessier will erect the building and Hunt Brothers & Pettit will install the plumbing and steam heating. The two contracts will aggregate \$17,705.

Vann-Carpenter.—Mr. William L. Vann, of Burgaw, and Miss Blanche Lee Carpenter were married Thursday at noon at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Carpenter, south of the city. Miss Ida Carpenter, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor and Mr. H. W. Vann, of Mt. Vernon Springs, a brother of the groom, was the best man. The ceremony was performed by Rev. R. G. Kendrick, pastor of Forest Avenue Baptist church. After a visit to the groom's parents at Mt. Vernon Springs, Mr. and Mrs. Vann will be at home at Burgaw.

Had Narrow Escape.—Mr. John J. Nelson, who is connected with the income tax division of the internal revenue department, was in Burlington on business when that place was visited by a severe storm Friday afternoon. He had business with the Burlington Coffin Company, which suffered serious loss in the storm, and had started to the factory a few minutes before the heavy wind blew off the roof of the building and demolished a portion of the walls. Fearing that he would be caught in the heavy rain he saw coming, Mr. Nelson returned to the hotel and a few minutes later was informed that the coffin factory had been partially wrecked. Had he gone on to the factory, the chances are that he would have been seriously injured if not killed.

Closing Exercises.—The closing exercises of the Pomona graded school were held Friday morning, when the pupils rendered an attractive program in a creditable manner. Certificates were presented to 32 pupils who had not missed a day during the school year and the following prizes were awarded: To the third grade, for the room having the best average attendance; to the "specials," for the best deportment; to Miss Eva Boren, a medal, for the best pupil in school. Dr. J. L. Mann, superintendent of the Greensboro graded schools, addressed the school on "The Essentials of Manhood." He classed money, position, title and physical perfection as non-essentials and defined the essentials as courtesy, a good vocabulary, information on current events and control over self.

Young Girl Attacked by Negro.

Miss Alma Smith, the 16-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, who reside near Pleasant Garden, was attacked by an unknown negro man at the home of her parents between sunset and dark last evening. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were visiting at the home of a neighbor at the time, their daughter having been left at home with two younger brothers.

When Miss Smith entered the house alone after sundown, having left her brothers at the spring, she found the negro searching a trunk. He threatened her life if she made any outcry, and when the girls screamed, the negro struck her and knocked her down, after which he made his escape.

An alarm was quickly given and Deputy Sheriff Charles Ross organized a posse of citizens and went in search of the negro. He had not been captured at the latest accounts. Miss Smith was so badly frightened that she was unable to give a very full description of the negro. The occurrence naturally created a good deal of excitement in the community.

Federation of Women's Clubs.

The North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs, which met in Goldsboro last week, adjourned Friday afternoon to meet next year in High Point. Mrs. Thomas W. Lingle, of Davidson, was elected president for the ensuing year.

Mr. W. L. Buchanan, of Greensboro Route 2, was among the callers at The Patriot office Saturday.