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LOCAL NEWS

MATTERS OF INTEREST READERS OF THE PATRIOT FAR AND NEAR.

Cicero Harris Dead.—Cicero Harris died at his home on Pillard street Saturday evening, following an illness of several weeks. The funeral was held at Fairfield church yesterday afternoon. He was 68 years of age.

Mr. Benbow Better.—Mr. C. R. Benbow, of Oak Ridge, who suffered a stroke of paralysis a few weeks ago and was desperately ill for a while, is greatly improved. He is now able to be up and attend to business.

Meet Here Next.—The grand lodge of the negro Knights of Pythias, in session last week in Elizabeth City, voted to meet in Greensboro next July. The grand lodge numbers all the negro lodges of the state, and the gathering here will be quite a large and representative one.

Death of Baby.—Lyman, the five-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Solomon, died at the home, No. 6 Peach street, White Oak, Friday morning. The body was carried to Greensboro Saturday morning on the 8:40 train and the funeral held in the afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Funeral of Landreth.—The funeral of Ethel, the six-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Landreth, who died at the home near Brown Summit Friday morning at 11:30 o'clock, was held Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock from Lee's chapel. Interment was in the church cemetery.

Excursion Tomorrow.—A special excursion train will be operated from here to Norfolk, Va., Tuesday night, leaving here at 7:30 o'clock. It is expected that a large number will avail themselves of the opportunity of spending a short time at the seashore. The rate is very low.

Half of Money Raised.—Nearly \$1,000 of the \$1,900 needed to get the Greensboro baseball club out of debt has been subscribed, and the directors have hopes of getting the remainder. They have found people responsive to the appeal, though subscriptions have not been large.

Mann-Brines Concert.—The most enjoyable of the closing events of the State Normal and Industrial College was a concert Thursday evening by Miss Evangeline Mann, soprano, and M. J. Brines, tenor. The program was well chosen and splendidly executed before an appreciative audience.

Celebrates Birthday.—D. E. Albritton, who lives between Greensboro and Guilford College, celebrated his 53rd birthday last Wednesday. Many relatives and friends were present and a big dinner was enjoyed. The day was spent most pleasantly and the guests extended many good wishes.

SNAKE IN AN EGG.—Mrs. J. P. Rankin, of South Greensboro, discovered a snake of well defined proportions in an ordinary hen egg Friday morning. The snake was about six inches long, it was declared. Several who saw the strange product of the egg could not be shaken in their accounts.

Eliminate Crossings.—By a good deal of work in connection with double tracking the Southern Railway has eliminated many of the grade crossings. Between Greensboro and Lenoir 20 underpasses have been made, 19 bridges built, 15 crossings eliminated by changing roads, leaving 19 grade crossings.

Canning School Begins.—The canning school for sub-agents of the county began this afternoon in the court house annex and will be continued tomorrow morning. It is under the direction of Miss Grace Shaeffer, county demonstration agent, assisted by Miss Ruth Evans, assistant field agent, of Raleigh.

Mr. Keeling Ill.—Mr. Spencer Keeling, who recently spent some time at St. Leo's hospital, is again a patient in that institution. Friday he suffered a stroke of paralysis that affected his throat and right side. While not regarded as especially critical, his condition is serious and friends are not permitted to see him.

Mr. Reece Linger.—Mr. J. M. Reece, editor of the Daily Record, who has been desperately ill for the past six or eight weeks, has shown signs of slight improvement during the past few days. He has been conscious at intervals and has been able to take a little nourishment. However, the attending physicians hold out no hope of even a partial restoration to health.

Capt. Story Leaves.—Capt. G. E. Story, of the local Salvation Army corps, last night conducted his farewell service here. He will leave this week for Columbia, S. C., to take charge of the work there. He has been in Greensboro two years. He will be succeeded here by Ensign Parker, of Savannah, Ga., who comes highly recommended.

Wants Places Cleaned Up.—Mrs. Mary T. Petty, who has charge of the Benbow arcade, was before the city commissioners Friday to urge them to adopt measures to clean up several places near her building. She says that some of the premises in the community are breeding places for flies. She was told the health officers would investigate.

Institute and Picnic.—The farmers' institute and woman's meeting at McLeansville Thursday promises to be a big event. The program of exercises begins at 10 o'clock. A big dinner will be served on the grounds. Every family in eastern Guilford is invited and are requested to bring baskets. There will be something of interest for both sexes of all ages.

Objections to Paving.—Thursday the paving of gutters was held up on North Elm street because of alleged bad work, the city authorities being the complainants. Friday property owners objected to the entire work and some of them stated it as their conviction that the paving was not up to specifications. The mater is being investigated by the city engineer.

Self Case Continued.—The case of C. Self, charged with shooting E. L. Flack, at Brown Summit, last Wednesday when Flack, in company with two of his brothers, entered the restaurant and jumped on him, was not tried Saturday owing to the fact that Mr. Flack was unable to be present. The case will be tried next Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock before Squire J. B. Minor.

For House Breaking.—Waldese Murray was arrested yesterday afternoon charged with breaking into the house of Jasper Baynes and stealing a quantity of goods. Baynes had been in jail with his wife in connection with the death of a child alleged to be theirs. Baynes gave bond Saturday and he went home and found his house had been entered. Both parties are negroes and live on Watts street.

Milk Source of Typhoid.—Dr. W. S. Rankin, of the state board of health, who came here to investigate the cause of typhoid fever in the city, expressed the opinion yesterday that the epidemic had been caused by the use of infected milk. He found no other cause. Forty-four cases have developed, but there have been no deaths since the last issue of The Patriot. Few of the present cases are regarded as critical.

Pan-American Dinner.—Fifteen hundred invitations were issued to the "Pan-American dinner" to be given at the State Normal and Industrial College on the evening of August 4, when Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo will be the principal speaker. There will be five-minute speeches by a number of others. It is expected that all officers of chambers of commerce and similar organizations of the state will be in attendance.

R. G. Burnside Dead.—Mr. R. G. Burnside passed away at his home on East Gaston street last night at 9:45 o'clock, following an illness of several months. He was well known in the city and county, and for a long time was in the employ of the city. He drove the first fire wagon ever brought to Greensboro. He is survived by his wife and three sons, who live here. Mrs. Nancy Kirkman and Mrs. Mary Gorrell are sisters, and Benjamin Burnside, of Greensboro, is a brother. Two brothers live in Texas and another in Asheville. The funeral will be held at Alamance church. He was 59 years of age.

Mr. McAllister Speaks.—The negro Sunday school workers of the city met Thursday night at St. James Presbyterian church for the purpose of organizing to take up the teacher training work. Mr. A. W. McAllister was the speaker, outlining the work as carried on by the white Sunday school workers of Greensboro. Upon a suggestion by him, the following committee was named on permanent organization: Prof. J. E. Wallace, Rev. R. B. Watts, Dr. J. G. Walker, Rev. H. Dillard and W. N. Nelson. Weekly meetings will be held each Thursday night at 7:30 o'clock, at the St. James' church, until the work is well organized and under way.

Choral Concert.—The summer school choral concert was given at the State Normal College Friday evening. The soloists assisting in the program were Mrs. Minnie Haynes Edmonds, soprano; Mrs. Nell Breshingham Starr, contralto; Gurney Briggs, tenor; P. E. Epps, bass. Mr. Scott-Hunter was organist; Miss Allene Minor, pianist, and Prof. Wade R. Brown, director. The program, which was of a high order, was greatly enjoyed.

A Menace to Health.—Mr. W. H. Swift, was before the city commissioners Friday to make complaint against the present method of cleaning surface closets in Greensboro. He spoke of the large number of cases that had been before him as acting judge of the city court. He suggested that the city do the work and charge a fee for it, instead of making the owners responsible. The commissioners declined to follow the suggestion, and will continue the old plan.

Dr. Lull Returns.—Dr. E. E. Lull reached the city Friday after a voyage to France and return. He went over as veterinarian on a ship that carried 1,046 horses from Norfolk, Va., for use in the French army. He left Norfolk on June 22 and reached Bordeaux, France, July 6. He left Bordeaux July 8 and arrived at Newport News July 22. He was away just a month and the sailing time was two weeks each way. The ship landed safely the cargo of horses. Of the 1,046, only 54 succumbed to the hardships of the voyage. Dr. Lull was not sick at all.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE AT PLEASANT GARDEN.

The first of the three farmers' institutes to be held in Guilford county was at Pleasant Garden Friday. A large number of farmers and their families were in attendance and the sessions were held in the graded school auditorium. The program, for both the meetings—for men and women—were of high order and were enjoyed and appreciated by the people of the county.

A. L. French, prominent grain and stock farmer of Rockingham county and a frequent contributor to agricultural journals, made an address filled with valuable information of the best methods of enriching soil by stock raising. Mr. French stated in his address that the soils of Piedmont North Carolina are no better than they were 15 years ago. He gave as the reason for larger and better crops of today the use of better farm implements and better crop rotation. He was emphatic in his remarks to the farmers of Guilford and Piedmont North Carolina that there should be more stock raisers among them. Following the address by Mr. French the crowd adjourned for dinner and the grove about the school building was dotted with table spreads on which were piled high the best things to eat that can be prepared.

After the dinner hour the farmers gathered under a large tree where material had been placed for the construction of a "V" shaped road drag. A road drag was made and horses hitched to it and the stretch of road in front of the school building dragged. The farmers expressed themselves as being favorably impressed with the boys' road patrol plan, and expressed a desire of having it started in their community. County Commissioner Tucker was present and saw the operation of the patrol, noting the success of the work. The drag was then turned over to a team and man making a gift of the implement to the farmers of Pleasant Garden community. The cheapness of the drag was surprising to the farmers when they were told that the total cost would amount to only 42 cents.

There was held in connection with the institute for men an institute for women. Mrs. W. N. Hutt addressed the institute in the afternoon with other speakers. Rural life and economics in the home, better living, happier surroundings for women were all emphasized.

Investigating Fire.

Capt. W. A. Scott, of the insurance department, is investigating an alleged incendiary fire in Carteret county. It is believed that a fishing lodge was burned there because somebody in the community was not permitted to fish on the property of the lodge.

THIRD NOTE TO GERMANY

FULL TEXT OF LATEST COMMUNICATION IS MADE PUBLIC BY PRESIDENT.

The text of the third American note on submarine warfare presented at Berlin Friday by Ambassador Gerard reveals that the imperial government had been informed it is the intention of the United States to regard as "deliberately unfriendly" any repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of American rights. The United States announces that it 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 communication was viewed as the strongest and most emphatic pronouncement that has come from the Washington government since the beginning of its correspondence with the belligerents of Europe. President Wilson returned to Cornish, N. H., Friday night to await developments.

On the assumption that Germany has already admitted the illegality of her practices by attempting to justify them as retaliatory moves against Great Britain, the United States expresses the 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."

Following is the official text of the note which was delivered to the foreign office at Berlin by Ambassador Gerard Friday:

"Department of State,

"Washington, July 21, 1915.

"You are instructed to deliver verbally the following note to the minister for foreign affairs:

"The note of the imperial German government, dated the 8th of July, 1915, has received the careful consideration 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 purposes, on the contrary, arrangements for a partial suspension of those principles which virtually set them aside.

"The government of the United States notes with satisfaction that the imperial German government recognizes without reservation the validity of the principle insisted on in the several communications which this 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 high seas are free, that the character and cargo of a merchantman must first be ascertained before she can lawfully be seized or destroyed, and that the lives of non-combatants may in no case be put in jeopardy unless the vessel resists or seeks to escape after being summoned to submit to examination; for a belligerent act of retaliation is per se an act beyond the law, and the defense of an act as retaliatory is an admission that it is illegal.

"The government of the United States is, however, keenly disappointed to find that the imperial German government regards itself as in large degree exempt from the obligation to 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 regard to neutral trade except with that government itself, and that it must regard the conduct of other belligerent governments as irrelevant to any discussion 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 an enemy who is believed to have acted in contravention of law and humanity, are manifestly indefensible when

they deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights, particularly when they violate the right to life itself. If a belligerent cannot retaliate against an enemy without injuring the lives of neutrals, as well as their property, humanity, as well as justice and a due regard for the dignity of neutral powers, should dictate that the practice be discontinued. If persisted in it would in such circumstances constitute an unpardonable offense against the sovereignty of the neutral nation affected. The government of the United States is not unmindful of the extraordinary conditions created by this war, of the radical alterations of circumstance and method of attack produced by the use of instrumentalities of naval warfare which the nations of the world cannot have had in view when the existing 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 its people because of a mere alteration of circumstance. The rights of neutrals in time of war are based upon principle, not upon expediency, and the principles are immutable. It is the duty and obligation of belligerents to find a way to adapt the new circumstances to them.

"The events of the past two months have clearly indicated that it is possible 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 warfare. The whole world has looked with interest and increasing satisfaction at the demonstration of that possibility by German naval commanders. It is manifestly possible, therefore, to lift the whole practice of submarine attack above the criticism which it has aroused, and remove the chief causes of offense.

"In view of the admission of illegality made by the imperial German government when it pleaded the right of retaliation in defense of its acts, and in view of the manifest possibility of conforming to the established rules of naval warfare, the government of the United States cannot believe that the imperial government will 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.

"The government of the United States, while not indifferent to the friendly spirit in which it is made, cannot accept the suggestion of the imperial 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, therefore, an abandonment of the principles for which this government contends, and which in times of calmer counsels every nation would concede as a matter of course.

"The government of the United States and the imperial German government are contending for the same great object, have long stood together in urging the very principles upon which the government of the United States now so solemnly insists. They are both contending for the freedom of the seas. The government of the United States will continue to contend for that freedom, from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost. It invites the practical co-operation of the imperial German government at this time when co-operation may accomplish most, and this great common object be most strikingly and effectively achieved.

"The imperial German government 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 not only feels obliged to insist upon it, by whomsoever violated or ignored, in the protection of its own citizens, but 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.

"In the meantime the very value 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 solemnly upon the imperial government the necessity for a scrupulous observance of neutral rights in this critical matter. Friendship itself prompts it to say to the imperial government that repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly.

"LANSEING."

Inquiries as to Orduna.
The United States will make diplomatic inquiries of Germany regarding the submarine attack on the Cunard liner Orduna at a time when she was bringing a score of Americans home.

A report of an investigation conducted by Customs Collector Malone, at New York, presented to the state department, embracing affidavits of officers, crew and passengers on the liner, contains the sworn statement of at least one American passenger that the ship was attacked without warning.

All officials refused to discuss the report or its contents, but it is known that state department officials did not feel they could address inquiries to Germany on statements made by British passengers alone. Now, in possession of statements by Americans, the United States probably will ask the Berlin foreign office for its version.

DR. ALEXANDER AT STATE NORMAL COLLEGE FRIDAY.

Dr. H. Q. Alexander, president of the State Farmers' Union, spoke to the students of the State Normal and Industrial College summer school Friday, as one of the closing events. His subject was "Adult Illiteracy." He treated the subject in a very interesting and intelligent manner. He discussed the question of moonlight schools and declared that through them it is hoped that the illiteracy among the adults of the state may be eliminated. Something for the older people must be done, as well as for the children, if North Carolina hopes soon to lower the percentage of illiteracy. While it is fine enough to educate the children, this does not eliminate a condition that is unfortunate now, said the speaker.

This percentage means that there are 50,000 voters in the state who cannot read and write, according to the figures of Dr. Alexander. To aid these the moonlight schools have been started, and he appealed to the teachers to fulfill the great call upon them as the ones who are to alleviate the situation.

He praised the work the teachers have done, and laid stress on the importance of the profession, which necessarily must have in it the heart of service. He lamented the poor pay of the teachers, saying that "I think the teachers of the state ought to get double what they are getting." The summer school will close tomorrow.

WANT BETTER SYSTEM FOR TOBACCO STATISTICS.

G. E. Webb, of Winston-Salem, secretary-treasurer of the Tobacco Dealers' Association of the United States, and two other tobacco men, Helm Glover and H. L. Boatright, of Danville, Va., conferred in Washington Friday with a committee of representatives of the department of commerce, the treasury department and department of agriculture in relation to tobacco statistics.

A resolution was adopted to recommend to Congress when it convenes that all tobacco statistics shall be disseminated in the future from one central bureau instead of from the four bureaus now in existence. The internal revenue department is favored for the work. The conference also will ask Congress to authorize the department of agriculture to issue an annual statement of the tobacco business of the world.

At present the bureau of census, the bureau of statistics, the department of agriculture and the internal revenue department all issue tobacco statistics. Because of the absence of team work the data has been unsatisfactory and of little use to the tobacco industry, it was complained.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Blair have gone to Brunswick, N. J., to spend two weeks.