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LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF FORM

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

Revival at Centenary.—A revival meeting at Centenary Methodist church will begin Sunday and continue as long as the interest may warrant. The preaching will be done by the pastor, Rev. J. H. Bennett.

February Arrests.—During the month of February the Greensboro police officers made 120 arrests and 91 defendants were found guilty in the Municipal court. The fines imposed and collected by the court approximated \$248.30.

To Operate Foundry.—Mr. A. C. Snyder, who was formerly associated with the Cook-Lewis Foundry Company, is preparing to move to North Wilkesboro, where he will engage in the foundry business. He is now getting the new plant in readiness for operation.

Building Permits.—The report submitted to the city commissioners yesterday by the building inspector showed that permits were issued during the month of February for the erection of new buildings at an aggregate cost of \$32,350. The majority of the permits were for the erection of residences.

Dairy School.—The dairy school conducted at Brightwood yesterday was well attended and much interest was manifested. The school was conducted by representatives of the state agricultural department, in cooperation with the county demonstration agent, and the instruction given was of a practical nature.

Mrs. Blair Recovering.—Mrs. H. M. Blair, wife of the editor of the North Carolina Christian Advocate, who underwent a double operation at St. Leo's hospital a month ago and was in a serious condition for a while, has returned to her home on Hendrix street. Her friends will be glad to know that she is almost fully restored to health.

Civil Service.—A civil service examination will be held at the post-office in Greensboro on Tuesday, April 4, for positions as deputy collector, inspector and agent in the income tax division of the internal revenue bureau. The positions pay from \$1,400 to \$1,600 at the beginning, with an opportunity for advancement to \$7 a day, with an expense allowance of \$3.

Home For Children.—The North Carolina Children's Home Society, which is engaged in the business of finding homes for destitute orphan children in the state, has rented a residence on Lithia street to be used as a receiving home. The children will be kept there until placed in permanent homes. Mr. A. M. Scales is president of the society and Mr. L. H. Putnam superintendent.

McNeely-Hobbs.—Mr. Maurice C. McNeely, of Mooresville, and Miss Nina Elizabeth Hobbs, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Hobbs, of this city, were married yesterday at noon at the Church of the Covenant. The ceremony was performed by Rev. R. Murphy Williams. Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. McNeely left on a bridal trip to Washington and New York and upon their return they will be at home in Mooresville.

Takes New Position.—Mr. R. G. Campbell, of Friendship, has been employed as superintendent of the Rockfish Mills Company, a corporation that recently purchased four idle cotton mills at Hope Mills, Cumberland county. Arrangements are being made to put the idle plants into operation as early as possible. Mr. Campbell is a practical cotton mill man of long experience and for a number of years was superintendent of the Proximity Manufacturing Company. He gave up that position a few years ago and moved to his farm at Friendship.

O. Henry Memorial.—The committee in charge of arrangements for the O. Henry memorial announces that a public meeting in the interest of the movement will be held Saturday night, March 11. The meeting probably will be held in the Grand opera house. An address will be delivered by Dr. C. Alphonso Smith, of the University of Virginia, who is engaged in the task of writing a biography of O. Henry, who was known and is remembered by many Greensboro people as William Sidney Porter. It is probable that the memorial to be erected by Greensboro admirers of the distinguished writer will take the form of a tablet to be placed in the public library.

NAME DELEGATES TO CHICAGO

REPUBLICANS SELECT JUDGE W. P. BYNUM AND J. R. JOYCE TO REPRESENT THEM.

The fifth district Republican congressional convention was held in the court house here Tuesday afternoon and was attended by a large crowd, probably 400 or 500 men being present. No doubt the attendance was increased considerably by the presence in the city of a number of Republicans en route to Raleigh to attend the state convention.

Mr. John T. Benbow, of Winston-Salem, was chairman and Mr. J. Zeb Waller, of Burlington, secretary of the convention. The only business transacted was the selection of delegates to the national convention to be held in Chicago in June. Judge W. P. Bynum, of this city, and Mr. J. R. Joyce, of Reidsville, were elected delegates, with Mr. W. E. White, of Mebane, and Mr. Heenan Hughes, of Graham, as alternates.

Something was said about the selection of an elector, but it was thought better to defer this matter until after the nomination of a candidate for president.

The honor of being a delegate seems to have been wished on Judge Bynum. At any rate, his attitude was not that of a man who was seeking or expecting political preferment. After the delegates had been elected the convention, being hungry for a little oratory and knowing Judge Bynum's ability to thrill and enthuse an audience, sent a committee to wait on him and ask his presence before the convention. But Judge Bynum had forgotten all about the convention and the committee returned to report that he could not be located.

Mr. Joyce, the other delegate, was then pressed into service and made a speech that evoked much applause. He was certain that the name of Democracy this year is Dennis and that even in the imperial fifth district Maj. Stedman is to go down in defeat before the Republican candidate, whoever he may be. All this pleased the crowd mightily.

Cotton Merchant Suicides.

O. P. Heath, a well known cotton merchant of Charlotte, committed suicide Monday by shooting himself through the head. Bad health and financial reverses are assigned as the cause. Mr. Heath was 58 years old and is survived by his widow and six children. He was one of the most prominent cotton dealers in the South and had made and lost several fortunes. A few years ago he was reputed to have had \$1,500,000 in cash on deposit in Charlotte banks. About a year ago he suffered a stroke of paralysis and the condition of his health had seemed to prey on his mind a good deal. He did not seem to mind the loss of money, but when his health became impaired he became despondent.

Negro Training School.—A number of colored Sunday school workers of the city have organized a training school for the people of their race, somewhat along the lines of the training school conducted by the white people. The first meeting for work will be held tonight, when Rev. J. W. Long, secretary of the North Carolina Sunday School Association, will deliver a lecture.

Fire in High Point.—Fire in High Point Tuesday night destroyed the machinery building, engine room and kiln of the Rankin Coffin and Casket Company. The store room, which contained a quantity of manufactured goods, was saved. The loss is in excess of \$10,000, with very little insurance. The fire started on the second floor of the machinery building and its cause is unknown.

Policeman Pugh Dead.—Mr. John M. Pugh, a member of the Greensboro police force for the past five years, died at St. Leo's hospital yesterday morning at 12.30 o'clock, following an operation for appendicitis last Friday. Mr. Pugh was 58 years old and a native of Chatham county. He is survived by his widow, five sons and two daughters. The funeral was held from Spring Garden Street Methodist church this afternoon at 3 o'clock and interment made in Greene Hill cemetery. The services were conducted by Rev. Z. E. Barnhardt and members of the police force served as pallbearers.

WILSON CALLS FOR SHOWDOWN

ASKS CONGRESS FOR VOTE ON THE FOREIGN POLICY OF ADMINISTRATION.

President Wilson has served notice on Congress that he will consent to nothing less than a record vote on the anti-administration resolution to warn Americans off the armed ships of European belligerents before he goes on with the German submarine negotiations.

No compromise proposition, such as a vote of confidence in the president's foreign policy, will be acceptable. Such an action, it is held, might be construed in Berlin as justifying the opinion that the president lacks the support of Congress and his own party in his demands for a full observance of international law, while its only purpose would be to afford members of Congress a way to avoid recording their positions before the country on the straight, out and out question.

Washington, Feb. 29.—President Wilson decided today that he cannot proceed with the German submarine negotiations while dissension in Congress weakens his position before the world, so he called for a show-down on the pending proposals to warn Americans off merchant ships of the European belligerents armed for defense.

Making clear that he considers the president, and not Congress, charged with the conduct of foreign relations of the United States, he wrote a letter to Representative Poy, acting chairman of the house rules committee, asking him to provide parliamentary means for bringing the agitation out into the open on the floor of the house for full discussion and a vote.

Administration leaders, working steadily for the last week strengthening their lines and counting on the support of the Republicans, now are so sure of their position that they plan to end all agitation with a vote of confidence in the president.

This course was decided on after today's cabinet meeting, at which it was discussed, and after a week's quiet, steady work at the capitol. Prompt action is desired particularly in the house, where agitation has been most turbulent and where Speaker Clark predicted anti-administration resolutions when first introduced would have passed by a majority of two to one. There never has been any question of the administration control of the senate side.

Adoption of the pending resolutions practically would amount to congressional repudiation of policies announced and contended for by President Wilson and Secretary Lansing, all through the submarine negotiations, which more than once were in a crisis. With their defeat and an affirmation by a majority of Congress of their confidence in the president's course, Mr. Wilson's supporters point out he will be enabled to continue to contend for the principles of international law and humanity with a united government behind him and with the same force as he did before a minority in Congress weakened his position more than all the arguments of the foreign diplomats with whom he had to contend.

Dispatches from Berlin and Vienna have pictured how the congressional agitation was received there as indicating that the president, in his demands upon Germany and Austria, did not have the support of his own party and there was immediately a stiffening of the German determination not to recede from the announced purposes of the new submarine campaign to sink without warning all armed merchant ships, despite President Wilson's reiterated contention that such a practice was contrary to the principles for which the United States had contended with Germany ever since the sinking of the Lusitania.

It is known that among the elements leading to the president's action were repeated declarations of Germany's unyielding attitude expressed in inspired statements from Berlin by the highest officials of the German government, some of which even approached intimations of bad faith on the president's part because the United States would not accept the view that the Lusitania guarantees applied only to ships carrying no armament whatever.

News of the president's decision

BUTLER TAKES POSSESSION

FORECLOSES ON REPUBLICAN PARTY IN NORTH CAROLINA—E. C. DUNCAN DEPOSED.

Marion Butler foreclosed on the Republican party of North Carolina at the state convention held in Raleigh yesterday and now must be accepted as the real leader of the G. O. P. forces in this state. Butler attained his position of leadership by deposing E. C. Duncan, who was defeated for re-election as national committeeman. John M. Morehead, of Charlotte, former congressman from the fifth district, was the Butler candidate for national committeeman and defeated Duncan by a vote of 761 to 335. Previous to the convention Morehead had pledged his support to Duncan and promised to stand by him to the last ditch.

The following were elected delegates-at-large to the national convention in Chicago: J. S. Lewis, of Randolph county; Thomas Settle and J. J. Britt, of Asheville, and W. S. O'B. Robinson, of Goldsboro. The alternates are: Clarence Call, of Wilkes; L. L. Wrenn, of Chatham; H. S. Williams, of Cabarrus, and John E. Cameron, of Lenoir.

The convention was a noisy and turbulent affair and was marked by a display of much bitterness.

When the Butler forces were about to put E. C. Duncan to his death Dr. Cyrus Thompson, an old-time war horse of the party, proceeded to tell the members of the convention just what he thought of them in words that were red hot. "If you want the Republican party to be run from Washington," said he with great heat, "get right on as you have started. Let your slogan be 'Butler and Bonds.' It's fine work you are doing for the Democratic party. You are howling down a man who has given time and money to the Republican party, whose service has been unselfish and untiring and you are following a leader."

Here his words were drowned in a chorus of howls from all parts of the house, but he managed to hand out a parting shot as he left the stage, mad clear through. "If you can run the Republican party without men like me and Carl Duncan, take it and run it," said he.

In the midst of the excitement Mr. Duncan addressed the convention, saying:

"I am placed today in the most embarrassing situation of my life. Nothing could have forced me here except that my honor and integrity are at stake. I am aware that the state has been flooded with printed matter, all assailing me viciously. All of this was issued from Marion Butler. I knew 90 days ago that Butler was coming back to North Carolina to attack me with the purpose of winning over the Republican party and taking charge of the state. I paid no attention to his assaults, because I thought that surely Marion Butler was so well known in North Carolina that his attacks could not hurt me.

"Not long ago I received from John M. Morehead a letter asking me to meet Butler with the view of settling our differences. I answered that I could not have dealings with a man of Butler's character and standing and wanted no conference with him. I did not recognize him as a factor in the Republican party. I got another letter from Morehead, stating that the conference was for the purpose of getting rid of Butler, and in that letter he agreed to stand or fall with me. Now I call on Mr. Morehead to make good his promise to me. I demand that he refuse to accept the nomination and take his stand by my side.

"Then, fellow Republicans, I demand that Marion Butler come into the open and that there be a roll-call between me and him. It is unfair to Morehead to place him in this embarrassing situation and there is no fight on him. I am willing to fight it out with Butler himself and if he wins on a roll-call vote, I will move to make it unanimous and turn the party over to him."

The proposition was a stunner and things were quiet for a brief season, during which the leaders looked blank and uneasy. Nobody had looked for such a challenge. Then the Butler influence got to working again and jeering and hissing started and Duncan could not make himself heard.

Morehead told the convention that he had promised Duncan to stand or fall with him, but he did

GRAVELY WAITS FOR RESULTS

ATTITUDE OF UNITED STATES TOWARD NEW POLICY NOT FULLY DETERMINED.

Washington, Feb. 29.—Results of the new Austro-German submarine campaign against armed merchant ships of the entente allies, beginning at midnight, are awaited by the United States with grave concern.

Although under their new instructions Teutonic naval commanders are authorized to sink without warning all armed enemy merchantmen they encounter, it is understood they have been told to make sure if possible that no American citizens are aboard any ship attacked. Furthermore, in the latest communication regarding submarine warfare, Germany has assured the United States that the new orders are so formulated as to prevent the destruction of enemy liners "on account of their armament unless such armament is proved."

The attitude of the United States government toward the new policy of Germany and Austria has not been definitely determined. President Wilson today discussed the subject in a conference with Secretary Lansing and then laid the German communication before his cabinet. Later it was said that because the all-important appendices to the German memorandum had been delayed in transit, the state department thus far was unable to determine if the claims set forward by Germany and Austria in justification of their course were sustained.

Meanwhile if any American citizen is injured during the attack by a submarine on a merchant ship which does not and has no intention of using its armament otherwise than defensively, a grave situation will arise.

The United States stands at this time, as it has always done, for the right of American citizens to travel with safety on defensively armed ships. If the German contentions are sustained, however, and it is proved conclusively that a ship upon which an American may be injured use defensive armament for purposes of offense it is considered unlikely that this government will take any action.

NEBRASKA "DRYS" ARE SUSPICIOUS OF BRYAN.

A dispatch from Omaha, Neb., to the Philadelphia Public Ledger says:

W. J. Bryan is trying to capture the prohibition sentiment in Nebraska, and state prohibitionists are wondering if their efforts are to be utilized to punish Bryan's enemies and reward Bryan's friends, instead of to make Nebraska "dry" this fall. At the November election Nebraska is to vote, under the initiative and referendum laws, on a state-wide prohibition measure. The prohibitionists, 30,000 of them, signed the petition, placed them on file and called upon their friends to rally to the support of the movement. The Bryans, William J. and Charles W., "rallied" all right, but they are now trying to capture the prohibition campaign and turn it to their own advantage.

W. J. Bryan is a candidate for delegate-at-large to the Democratic national convention; his brother, Charles W., is a candidate for governor. Both Mr. Bryan and his brother are demanding that a prohibition plank be placed in the Democratic state platform, and that all candidates of the party subscribe to that measure before the primaries are held.

In order to force the party to adopt this plank, Mr. Bryan is coming to Nebraska several weeks before the primary and will stump the state for prohibition—and, incidentally, for his own candidacy and that of his brother.

Mr. Bryan, while posing as the leader of the prohibitionists and calling upon all the "dry" voters to get behind his men, is not adhering to his own demand that all those who expect his support shall declare for prohibition. Instead, the demand, in its practical effect, has been changed to "Bryan" instead of "prohibition" as the qualification upon which rests the support of the prohibitionists.

He not refuse to accept the position of national committeeman as Duncan's successor.

GERMAN VESSELS ARE SEIZED

ITALY TAKES POSSESSION OF INTERNED STREAMERS—MAY LEAD TO WAR.

The announcement that the Italian government has seized 34 German steamers interned in Italian ports is attracting much attention in official and diplomatic circles, and in some quarters the belief is expressed that the seizure was the first of a series of acts which eventually might lead to war between Italy and Germany. Although diplomatic relations between the two countries have been broken off, they have not been at war.

One of the leading explanations advanced for Italy's action was that she proposed to answer the new German submarine campaign by sending German-owned ships to sea to meet the Teutonic submarines. Another explanation advanced was that Great Britain, short of ocean ships for submarine activities, wanted to use the ships in Italian ports, and was urging Italy to war on Germany.

The ships seized by Italy are worth millions of dollars. A total of 57 German and Austrian vessels are in Italian ports, the Austrian ships having been seized when Italy declared war on the dual monarchy. The status of the German vessels until now has been the same as that of German vessels which remained in American ports after war began.

The allied nations are short of ships and transfer of the German vessels to the flag of Italy and their use by the entente allies would do much toward relieving the congestion of goods on American docks awaiting shipment to the allied countries. Officials explained that vessels of an enemy country impressed into service are operated by the government and revenues derived are kept as separate accounts. At the conclusion of peace the revenues are accounted for and a settlement made.

Purse Snatcher at Work.

Two Greensboro ladies have been badly frightened this week by an unknown negro purse snatcher—at least the presumption is that both offences were committed by the same man. Just after she had alighted from a street car at the corner of Spring Garden street and Highland avenue about 9.30 o'clock Monday night and started to her home, a few yards distant, Mrs. W. L. Clement was approached by a negro who seized her handbag, which contained her purse and several small articles. Mrs. Clement held on to the handbag and screamed and the negro was frightened away. While returning to her home on North Elm street about 8 o'clock Tuesday night Mrs. F. A. Austin was followed by a negro who, at the intersection of North Elm and Fisher avenue, seized her handbag and ran. The handbag contained only some pieces of embroidery.

More Testimony in Brandies Case.

Washington, Feb. 29.—Explanations of the charges against Louis D. Brandies, being investigated by the senate committee, considering his nomination for the Supreme court, began today by Edward F. McClennan, of Boston, member of Brandies' firm.

McClennan, referring to the charges that Brandies had been employed by the New Haven railroad to help wreck it, declared the office diary showed that Brandies severed connection with the road before it went into the hands of a receiver. He admitted that his firm was counsel for the Equitable Life Insurance Company when Brandies attacked the company in a public speech in 1905.

Court House Burned.

The Davie county court house, at Mocksville, was totally destroyed by fire Monday night. All the records were saved. The court house was a new building and cost \$40,000. It is stated that there was no insurance on the property. The building was equipped with a private water system for use in the event of fire, but the apparatus refused to work.

One of Lee's Officers.

Norfolk, Va., March 1.—Col. Walter H. Taylor, one of the best known men in the South, died at his home in this city tonight. He served as adjutant to General Lee in the Civil war. He was one of General Lee's advisers and served in every campaign with the Southern chieftain.