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SUCCOR WAS IN FIVE MILES OF TITANIC WHEN THE VESSEL SLID INTO ITS WATERY GRAVE

Unidentified Steamer That Might Have Saved All On Board Passed On After Being Seen and Implored to Come to the Aid of the Doomed Palace of the Sea With Its Thousands Aboard.

BODIES OF THE DROWNED ARE BEING RECOVERED NEAR THE POINT WHERE THE TITANIC WENT DOWN

With Rockets and With Morse Electric Signals the Vessel, Not Five Miles Away Was Hailed But Though Its Masthead Lights Were Seen on the Titanic Towards Which it Was Steering it Either Failed to See the Calls or Refused to Give Aid and Kept on its Course; Ismay's Wireless Messages Show That He Had Prepared to Get Back to England at Once When He Reached America; The Search Goes On for the Dead of the Titanic; The Investigation by Senate Committee Brings Out Some Startling Facts.

(By the Associated Press)

Washington, April 22.—With succor only five miles away, the Titanic slid into its watery grave, carrying with it more than 1,600 of its passengers and crew, while an unidentified steamer that might have saved all failed or refused to see the frantic signals flashed to it for aid.

This phase of the tragic disaster was brought out today before the Senate investigating committee when J. B. Boxhall, fourth officer of the Titanic, told of his unsuccessful attempts to attract the stranger's attention.

This ship, according to Boxhall, could not have been more than five miles away and was steaming toward the Titanic. So close was it that when on the bridge Boxhall plainly saw its masthead lights and then its red side-light.

Both with rockets and with the Morse electric signal did the young officer hail the stranger. Captain Smith and several others in the vi-

city of the bridge, declared at the time their belief that the vessel had seen them and was signalling in reply. Boxhall failed to see the replies, however, and in any case the steamer kept on its course obliquely past the Titanic without extending aid.

This, and the declaration by P. A. S. Franklin, vice-president of the White Star Line, that there were not sufficient life boats aboard the Titanic to care for the ship's company at one time, were easily the features of the hearing.

The official was quizzed throughout the morning session on the messages exchanged between the Carpathia and himself, after the

ship had started for New York with the Titanic's survivors aboard. Among the survivors was J. Bruce Ismay, managing director of the line.

Among the wireless telegrams read into the record was one from Mr. Ismay urging that the steamship Cedric be held until the Carpathia arrived with its human burden of sorrowing souls.

He declared he believed it "most desirable" that the survivors of the Titanic's crew be rushed out of the country as quickly as possible. He also, the message said, would sail on the Cedric and asked that clothing be ready at the pier for him when the Carpathia docked. The Senate's subpoenas blocked the plan.

The committee will resume its hearing at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Fourth Officer Boxhall is expected to continue on the stand to tell more fully of the events proceeding the collision. J. B. Box (Continued on Page Two)

WHITE STAR LINE, CENSURED BY MANY FOR THE TITANIC WRECK.



J. BRUCE ISMAY

New York, April 22.—J. Bruce Ismay, the managing director of the White Star line and the principal owner of the Titanic, who was a passenger on the ill-fated boat and was saved from the wreck, has been severely censured by the press and public for his part in the tragedy. Many have argued that he should have stayed with the boat, as the captain and other principal officers did, and it has also been asserted that his presence on the boat was responsible for its going ahead at full speed through a sea known to be filled with icebergs. In his testimony before the Senate investigating committee Mr. Ismay denied that he was responsible for the speed of the craft, but admitted that it was making about twenty-six miles an hour, only a trifle less than its maximum speed. He explained his entering a life boat by saying that when the boat was about to be lowered there was no one on the deck, and as there was room on the boat, he naturally took a seat. He asserted that the Titanic complied with all the requirements of English law and that nothing had been omitted that previous experience had led navigators to believe to be necessary.

TEXT OF SIMMONS AMENDMENT TO IMMIGRATION BILL

The important change made in law restricting foreign immigration secured by the Tar Heel Senator; Who Are Exempt From Its Provisions

Washington, D. C., April 22.—Following is a copy of Senator Simmons' amendment to the immigration bill (S. B. 2175), which was adopted by the Senate, Friday, April 19, 1912.

"That four months from the approval of this act, in addition to the aliens who are by law excluded from admission into the United States, the following persons shall also be excluded from admission thereto, to-wit:

"All aliens over sixteen years of age and physically capable of reading and writing, who cannot read and write the English language or some other language provided that any admissible alien or any alien heretofore or hereafter legally admitted to this country may bring in or send for his wife, his children under eighteen years of age, and his parents or grandparents over fifty years of age, if they are otherwise admissible, whether they are so able to read and write or not.

"That for the purpose of testing the ability of the alien to read or write or the inspection officer shall be furnished with copies of the Constitution of the United States printed on uniform pasteboard slips, each containing no less than twenty nor more than twenty-five words of said Constitution printed in the various languages or dialects of immigrants; double small type. Each alien may designate the language or dialect in which he prefers the test shall be made, and shall be required to read and write the words printed on the slip in such language or dialect. No alien coming in the same vessel or other vehicle of carriage or transportation shall be tested with the same slip.

"That the following classes of persons shall be exempt from the operation of this act, to-wit: (a) All aliens who shall prove to the satisfaction of the proper immigration officer or to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that they are seeking admission to the United States solely for the purpose of escaping from religious persecution. (b) All aliens in transit through the United States. (c) All aliens who are in transit from one part of the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory."

DEMOCRATS OF THE NINTH DISTRICT MEET MAY 8

Committee Calls Convention to Nominate Congressman to Meet at Edenton.

Lincolnton, April 22.—The Unaffiliated Democrats of the Ninth Congressional District will assemble at Lincolnton May ninth (Thursday) to nominate a candidate for Congress.

This was the decision of the district committee which met here for this purpose.

TRYING TO STEAL IS IT DYNAMITE TAFT DELEGATES FOR THE COLONEL?

Chairman McKinley Says Senator Overman Calls for the Ormsby McHarg Is On the Harvester Trust Correspondence

SAYS DIXON INSULTS PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH

Claims He is Trying to Persuade Southern Republican Delegates to Betray Taft and That Northern Men Advised to Vote for Roosevelt Say That With Such Tactics They Will Meet Vote With Vote.

(By E. A. BROWN.) Washington, April 22.—Director William B. McKinley, of the Taft headquarters, today said:

"The methods being employed by the managers of former President Theodore Roosevelt to persuade Southern delegates to support his candidature in the national convention has met with a rebuff in the South. Ormsby McHarg, the recognized counsel of the Roosevelt headquarters, has already been found himself without a job among the honorable men of the South who have denounced him and his methods.

Although Senator Joseph M. Dixon is a native of North Carolina, and has sometimes proclaimed that fact in the Senate of the United States, no man ever offered such direct insult to the people of the South as did Senator Dixon when he sent McHarg South to persuade Southern delegates to break their word, in honor given in support of Taft at Chicago. The resentment which this action has aroused, is by no means confined to the South.

"Northern delegates, although advised to vote for Roosevelt, but who are at heart Taft men, have indicated in no uncertain terms their intention to control their own votes if Senator Dixon and McHarg continue their present work in the South. These men who have already spoken privately to the Taft managers, voluntarily sever such dishonorable tactics as the breaking of instructions on their own account, but that they will not hesitate to offer treachery to meet vote for vote. They propose to see fair play and a square deal and that is all President Taft has asked from anybody in this campaign."

Clement School Closing Tomorrow. (Special to News and Observer.) Wallace, April 22.—Elementary school closes April 24th. The annual sermon was preached by Rev. W. P. M. Currie, Sunday at 11 o'clock, a. m. in the Presbyterian Church.

Exercises by the different grades, Tuesday, following in the auditorium, at 8:30 a. m.

The celebration opened and annual address by Mr. W. P. Currie, Wallace, N. C., at 8:30 p. m., April 24th.

ROOSEVELT IS OUT TO COAX BREAK IN SOUTH

In Greensboro He Lambasts the President Who Had Made That City a Spanking Ground for Republican Pie Brigade and Official Servitude and Announces That in North Carolina He is for the Grandfather Clause.

GETS OUT IN THE RING AND PRESENTS HIMSELF AS A JACKSON DEMOCRAT

"When I Fight I Fight" Declared the Colonel Who Went on to Say That It Was the Plain "Peepul" Whose Aid He Sought That There Was No One Else for Him; He Scorches Taft by Declaring That He Looked Not to the People But to Bosses Penrose, Barnes, Guggenheim, Lorimer and Others; He Swats President Taft Some Hard Ones and Whoops Up His Forces to "Put Him Over" at Chicago.

(By ANDREW JOYNER.)

Greensboro, April 22.—Incessant rain all the morning and until the hour of the arrival of the train, bearing Colonel Roosevelt and party at two o'clock, alone prevented a record breaking crowd here today from hearing him.

Just before the train arrived the downpour ceased, the sun shone out and by the time he began speaking a crowd of at least five thousand men and women had assembled to hear him. On account of the rain, the opera house had been designated as the place for speaking and it was packed to suffocation hundreds being turned away. But on the arrival of the train, the rain having ceased, the original appointment of the speaking at the King Grove was reinstated and thither the immense crowd proceeded. Escorted from the station immediately to the place of speaking, by local committees in automobiles, there was little time lost.

ALLEN TAKEN TO HILLSVILLE

These Men Who Terrorized County Will Be Formally Arraigned for Murder Today

WILL BE TRIED IN BULLET-SCARED ROOM

Floyd, Friel and Claude and Victor Allen, Sidna Edwards and Byrd Marion Conveyed From Roanoke Under Heavy Guard—Defense Counsel as to Their Plans—Large Crowd Has Gathered at Hillsville.

(By the Associated Press.) Hillsville, Va., April 22.—Six kind men members of the Allen clan, who has for years terrorized the countryside, were brought here tonight from Roanoke, where, for more than a month, they have been prisoners, indicted for the five murders in the Carroll county courthouse here. A string of mud-covered carriages guarded by a group of horsemen armed with rifles and pistols, arrived at nightfall, after a 15-mile drive from the nearest railroad station, giving Hillsville a thrill of excitement as to-morrow, Floyd Allen, his two sons, Claude and Victor, and his nephews, Sidna Edwards, Friel Allen and Byrd Marion will be formally arraigned and perhaps their trial begun in the same bullet-scarred courtroom where on March 14 a hail of bullets assassinated the officers of the Carroll county court.

Tomorrow, however, Acting Sheriff Edwards will search all persons entering the courtroom, and for the first time in its history, Carroll county court will be in session without the spectacle of weapons bulging from hip pockets or trouser belts.

Except for the Baldwin Falls notes, detailed by Governor Mann to guard the prisoners, no one will be permitted in the courtroom, with arms on his person, without the approval of the sheriff.

Interest centered tonight on the probable proceedings of the trial, especially as to whether a change of venue should be granted. Neither the defense consisting of five attorneys, nor the prosecuting committee of four specially appointed would admit that they desired a change of venue for the prosecution declared persons friendly to or terrified by the Allen clan might have the best. The defense for its part expressed themselves as satisfied that a fair trial could be obtained here.

Many residents are anxious that the dignity of law be upheld by holding the trial here, and indications tonight are that this view will prevail. A first venire of 24 was drawn today, set one of whom lives within three miles of here.

Counsel for the defense outlined their plans informally. It will be argued that Floyd Allen, son of the late Allen, was shot only by court officers and that his son, Claude, and nephew, Friel Allen, fired in the expected moment, but did not kill any one. Sidna Edwards, Byrd Marion, and Victor Allen will deny having done any shooting. It was intimated by the defense that culpability for all five murders would be shifted to Sidna Allen and his nephew, Wesley Edwards, the only two members of the Allen clan still at large.

The prisoners were placed in the small brick jail near the courthouse, guarded by a squad of detectives.

The cavalcade of horsemen and carriages drew the attention of the entire mountainside, but no untoward accident occurred. Floyd Allen, who was wounded during his pistol duel with Sheriff Denton Good, had to be carried into the jail from a hospital. His right knee was held rigid to a cast. Two sentences in his own case he recognized a number of acquaintances. It was the first indication of emotion on the street since the news of the arrest had been reported.

DIRECTOR GENERAL ISMAY'S REPLY TO THE CRITICISMS OF HIS CONDUCT ABOARD SHIP

Washington, April 22.—Director-General J. Bruce Ismay, whose name has been so prominently connected with the Titanic disaster, has given out a statement very fully covering the charges brought against him by critics. Following are the more pertinent extracts therefrom:

Mr. Ismay denies that he had anything to do with the navigation of the Titanic, declaring among other things that he exercised no privileges that did not belong to any other first cabin passenger, that he was in bed when the accident occurred, and that he had no idea of returning to Europe quickly to avoid appearing at the senatorial investigation.

"When I appeared before the Senate Committee Friday morning, I supposed the purpose of the inquiry was to ascertain the cause of the sinking of the Titanic, with a view to determining whether additional legislation was required to prevent the recurrence of so horrible a disaster.

"I welcomed such an inquiry, and appeared voluntarily, without subpoena, and answered all questions put to me by the members of the committee, to the best of my ability, with complete frankness and without reserve. I did not suspect the question of my personal conduct was the subject of the inquiry, although I was ready to tell everything I did on the night of the collision.

"When I went on board the Titanic at Southampton on April 10, it was my intention to return by her. I had no intention of remaining in the United States at that time. I came merely to observe the new vessel, as I had done in the case of other vessels of our line.

"During the voyage I was a passenger, and exercised no greater rights or privileges than any other passenger. I was not consulted by the commander about the ship, her course, speed, navigation, or her conduct at all. All these matters were under the exclusive control of the captain. I saw Captain Smith only casually, as other passengers did; I was never in his room; I was never on the bridge until after the accident; I did not sit at his table in the saloon; I had not visited the engine room nor gone through the ship, and did not go, or attempt to go to any part of the ship, to which any first cabin passenger did not have access.

"I was never consulted by Captain Smith nor by any other person nor did I ever make any suggestions whatsoever to any human being about the course of the ship.

"The statement that the White Star Line would receive an additional bonus by way of bounty, or otherwise, for attaining a certain speed is absolutely untrue.

"I was never consulted by Captain Smith nor by any other person nor did I ever make any suggestions whatsoever to any human being about the course of the ship.

"The Titanic, as I am informed, was on the southernmost westbound track of trans-Atlantic steamships. The tracks, or lanes, were designated many years ago by agreement of all the important steamship lines, and all captains of the White Star Line are required to navigate their vessels as closely as possible on these tracks.

"The instructions, according to Mr. Ismay, require that commanders of vessels must bear in mind 'that the safety of the lives and property entrusted to their care is the ruling principle that should govern them in the navigation of their vessels, and that no supposed gain in expedition or saving of time on the voyage is to be purchased at the risk of accident.'

"The information I received aroused my apprehensions in my mind—which it did not—I should not have ventured to make any suggestion to a commander of Captain Smith's experience. The responsibility for the navigation of the ship rests solely with him.

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