MR. WARD OPENS CLARK CAMPAIGN

Washington Lawyer Looks to Him As the Man Who Will Fully Represent the State

Crowd Heard the Address and Cheered it Frequently Yesterday

(Special to News and Observer.)

Greenville, April 22.—Before a splendid audience of fully 500 people, the Clark senatorial candidacy was opened in Pitt today with a stirring speech by Hon. H. S. Ward, of Washington.

The distinguished attorney was introduced by Hon. C. C. Daniels, who declared since the death of Governor Aycock, there was only one man left in the field, who, he thought, represented the State and the Democratic party properly. "This man," said Mr. Daniels, "is Chief Justice Walter Clark."

Mr. Ward adverted to this when he arose. He said: "It is not mi purpose. He said: "It is not my purpose Simmons and Governor Kitchin. They have told each other's at some length. I shall not speak of that at all, but I believe that not since 1892 has the position of the party been just as it is today, in the same peculiar danger, and no amount of careful research will be superfluous in finding out the right man and issues." He said this is a Democratic year and in this campaign the State wants its best men.

"For this reason," Mr. Ward continued, "we need the best kind of Democrat, one who represents the wishes of the plain people of North Carolina, and that man is Judge Clark."

He spoke of the great respect of the Chief Justice for the people of the State and said there would never be any accusation against him of voting against the people, nor would there be any charge that he is not in harmony with the Democratic party.

From the frequent applause, there was an abundance of agreement with what the visiting attorney said. The cheers were frequent and there was a large amount of Clark sentiment. Just what proportion was for him, of course, could not be told, but there has rarely been seen such enthusiasm in a campaign prior to the nomination of candidates.

Mr. Ward spoke of the changed conditions of the country making the things for which Judge Clark had long stood popular and the inevitable position of true Democracy. He said that in the Republican party there is a large insurgency which is clamoring for a change in fundamental Republican measures and that these principles, for which Judge Clark had always stood, are to be the law of the land. The proper thing to do is to nominate a candidate who has always had the wisdom to see their righteousness and stood for them in all seasons.

SUCCOR WAS WITHIN FIVE MILES OF TITANIC

(Continued From Page One.)

hall, fourth officer of the Titanic, said that his duties always consisted of assisting the senior officer in charge. He described the journey of the Titanic from Belfast to Southampton.

Testimony in Detail.

"Were there any drills or any inspection before the Titanic sailed" asked Senator Smith.

"Both," said the witness. "The men were mustered and the life boats lowered in the presence of the inspectors from the Board of Trade."

"How many boats were lowered?"

"Just two, sir."

"One on each side of the ship?"

"No, sir. They were both on the same side." The witness said he did not know whether the lowering tackle ran free or not on that occasion.

"In lowering the life-boats at the test did the gear work satisfactorily?"

"So far as I know."

At the time of the tests all the officers of the Titanic were present.

"Were there any life boats on the Titanic not sufficiently fastened and in a position to be lowered?"

"All of them were, 14 life boats, two sea boas and four collapsible boats," said Boxhall.

Boxhall said that under the weather conditions experienced at the time of the collision the life boats were supposed to carry 65 persons. Under the regulations of the British Board of Trade, in addition to the oars, the waterbrakers, water dippers, bread, ballers, mast and sail and lights and a supply of oil. All of these supplies said Boxhall, were in the boats when the Titanic left Belfast. He could not say whether they were in when the vessel left Southampton."

"Now," repeated Senator Smith, "suppose the weather was clear and the sky unruffled, as it was at the time of the disaster, how many would the boat hold?"

"Really, I don't know. It would depend largely on the people who were to enter. If they did as they were told I believe each boat could accommodate 65 persons."

Boxhall testified to the sobriety and good habits of his superior and brother officers.

"You were on watch Sunday night from 8 o'clock till midnight?"

"Yes."

"Spend all that time at your post?"

"Yes."

"Were you on the bridge all that time?"

"No, but most of it."

"Do you know whether the officers were at their customary posts at the forward end during that watch?"

"Yes, Lightoller was on the bridge when I came on at 8 o'clock. He was relieved at 10 o'clock by Murdock, who remained until the accident happened."

"Who else was on deck?"

"Moody, the sixth officer."

"Who occupied the crow's-nest during your watch?"

"Fleet and Leigh."

"Who else was on the look-out?"

"The bridge officer, Mr. Murdock."

"Was the ordinary complement of officers at their posts?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you not know of the proximity of icebergs?" asked Senator Smith.

"No, sir."

Under questioning, however, Boxhall said Captain Smith had told him of the positions of certain icebergs which he marked on the chart.

"Were there any additional officers or members of the crews stationed in the bow or on the deck after you went on deck Sunday night?"

"I don't know that there were any additional officers or men on the forward deck. Just the regular force."

"Did you see the Captain frequently Sunday night?" asked Senator Smith.

"Yes, sir, sometimes on the upper deck, sometimes in the chart room, sometimes on the bridge and sometimes in the wheel house."

"Was the captain on the bridge or at any of the other places when you went on watch at 8 o'clock?"

"No, sir. I first saw the captain about nine o'clock."

"Did you see Mr. Ismay with the captain on the bridge or in the wheel house?"

"No, sir, not until after the accident."

Boxhall said he did not believe the captain had been away from the vicinity of the bridge at any time during his watch.

"When did you see the captain last?" asked Senator Smith.

"When he ordered me to go away in the boat."

"Where were you at the time of the collision?"

"Just approaching the bridge."

"Did you see what occurred?"

"No, I could not see."

"Did you hear?"

"Yes, the senior officer said, 'We have struck an iceberg.' I heard the sharp report of the crash."

"Did you see the iceberg?"

"No, sir."

"Did it strike the bow or shave it?"

"It seemed to me to have struck the bluff of the starboard bow."

"Then it was not a square blow on the bow of the ship?"

"No, a glancing blow."

"Was it a harnpack?"

"No, it was so slight that I did not think it was serious."

Boxhall then went to the bridge, where he found the first officer, Mr. Murdock, the sixth officer, Mr. Moody and Captain Smith.

Boxhall said the captain asked what was the trouble and the first officer replied they had struck an iceberg, and added that he had been starboard and reversed his engines full speed after ordering the closing of water-tight doors.

"Did you see the iceberg?"

"Yes, sir. I could see it dimly. It lay low in the water and was about as high as the lower rail of the ship or about thirty feet out of the water.

Boxhall said he went down to the steerage, inspected all the decks in the vicinity of where the ship had struck, found no traces of any damage and went directly to the bridge and so reported.

"The captain ordered me to send a carpenter to sound the ship, but I found a carpenter coming up with the announcement that the ship was taking water. In the mail room I found mail sacks floating about while the clerks were at work. I went to the bridge and reported and the captain ordered the lifeboats to be made ready."

Boxhall testified that at Captain Smith's orders he took word of the ship's position to the wireless operators.

"What position was that?"

"41:46 north; 50:14 west."

"Was that the last position taken?"

"Yes the Titanic stood not far from there when she sank."

After that Boxhall went back to the lifeboats where there were many men and women. He said they had life belts.

"After that I was on the bridge most of the time, sending out distress signals, trying to attract the attention of boats ahead," he said.

"I sent up distress rockets until I left the ship, to try to attract the attention of a ship directly ahead. I had seen her lights. She seemed to be meeting us, and was not far away. She got close enough, so she seemed to me, to read our electric Morse signals. I told the captain. He stood with me much of the time trying to signal her. He told me to tell her in Morse rocket signals, 'Come at once—we are sinking.'"

"Did any answer come?" asked the Senator.

"I did not see them, but two men say they saw signals from that ship."

"How far away do you think that ship was?"

"Approximately five miles."

Boxhall said he did not know what ship it was.

"Have you learned anything about that ship since?"

"No."

"Some people say she replied to our rockets and signals, but I did not see it."

"By some people, who do you mean?"

"Not passengers, but stewards and the captain all declared they saw them."

"What lights did you see on the ship?"

"First, we saw her masthead lights, and a few minutes later her red side lights. She was standing closer."

"Suppose you had had a powerful searchlight on the Titanic, could you not have thrown a beam on the vessel and have compelled her attention?"

"We might."

Boxhall said he had rowed in the sea boat three quarters of a mile when the Titanic went down. Before that, he had rowed around the ship's stern to see if he could not take off three more persons for which there was room. He abandoned that attempt, however, because he had with him only one man who knew how to handle an oar and he feared an accident. His boat, he testified was the first picked up by the Carpathia at 4 10 in the morning.

"Did you have any communication with Mr. Ismay that night?"

"Yes, sir, before I left the ship on the bridge, just before the captain ordered me below to take an emergency boat."

"Did you see Ismay when you got into the life boat?"

"No."

"When did you next see Ismay after you left the ship?"

"I saw him in a collapsible boat in the water afterwards."

"Who else was in it?"

"Mr. Carter."

"Any other men?"

"Yes. I saw some men that looked like Filipinos, three or four of them."

"Any women in it?"

"Yes, it was full of them, well not exactly full of them, but there were many women, most of them foreigners."

"How long after you reached the Carpathia did Ismay's boat arrive?"

"I cannot say exactly, but it was before daylight."

"Did you see any bodies?"

"Yes, I saw one body, the body of a man lying on his side. He had a life belt on."

"There must have been hundreds of bodies about the Titanic?"

"But I saw no more."

"Did you hear of any persons refusing to enter the life boat?"

Saw No One Kept Out of Boats.

"But I saw no more."

"Did you hear of any persons refusing to enter the lifeboats?"

"No, sir."

"I heard persons on the Titanic say that some people refused."

"Did you see any man, woman or child prevented from entering a life boat?"

"No, sir."

"Did you see any ejected?"

"No, sir."

"Did you see any who got in from the water or see any in the water?"

"No, sir," said Boxhall. "If I had seen any in the water I should have taken them in the boat."

Boxhall said that the sea was calm and that, in his opinion, each of the lifeboats could have taken its full capacity. How many he had in his small sea boat he never knew.

Boxhall testified that the sea was as oily calm, and that he could not see the iceberg in the small boat.

"I believe," he declared, "that if there had been a little ripple on the water, the Titanic would have seen the berg in time to avoid it."

Why Franklin Withheld Reports.

Vice-President P. A. S. Franklin of the International Mercantile Marine Company, told the same investigating committee today how he had asked to have the earlier reports of the Titanic disaster held up to avoid unnecessary alarm. He denied the knowledge of the message addressed to Representative Hughes of West Virginia, about the ship being towed to Halifax, and that the passengers were all safe.

After denying that officials of the White Star Line had any knowledge of a misleading telegram to Mr. Hughes, it was acknowledged by Mr. Franklin that he had issued reassuring statements when he had no facts on which to base them.

Mr. Franklin read from a great sheaf of wireless telegrams received Monday morning. None of them related any information of value that was upon this data that the lines issued the statement in an effort, said Mr. Franklin, to reassure inquiries. Later, when he received news, he said, he sent in for reporters, and proceeded to begin reading to them the lengthy Marconigram from the Carpathia, giving the gruesome news in certain details.

When Franklin Finally Told Truth.

"I began to read," said Mr. Franklin, "'Titanic went down this morning at 2:20 a. m.,' and then I looked up. There wasn't a reporter in the room. They were all racing for 'phones to get the news out to the world."

Mr. Franklin testified that he in no way caused or attempted any censorship of the wireless.

"Has anything been done with the equipment of other ships as a result of the disaster?" said Senator Brown.

Franklin's White-Wash Brush.

"Most emphatically," answered Mr. Franklin. "On last Friday, Mr. Ismay authorized that all our vessels be equipped with boats and rafts sent to take off passengers and members of the crew in case of accident."

"Do you know of any one, any officer or man, or any official, who you deem could be held responsible for the accident and its attendant loss of life?"

"Positively not," he replied. "It was undreamed of. I think it would be absurd to try to hold some individual responsible. Every precaution was taken, that the precautions were of no avail is a source of the deepest sorrow. But the accident was unavoidable."

A Belated "Concern" for the Crew.

Mr. Franklin volunteered a statement relating to criticisms of the White Star Company for atempting to return the crew of the Titanic to Europe immediately.

"I think there has been an awful mistake made about the matter," said Franklin. "I would like to clear it up. The belief has been made known that we were trying to keep those men from testifying. That is not so. It was not the reason at all. As far as the crew is concerned, it was our duty to return them to their homes. If they were permitted to roam around here men would besiege them for news give them presents, take them away and many of them would get lost. We assured you that we would hold any officers or men that you wanted for this committee. We made that promise to you, Senator Smith, as soon as the boat docked. There was no attempt on our part to spirit away any member of the crew, to the best of my knowledge and belief."

Fifty-Three Bodies Recovered.

Halifax, N. S., April 22.—Late reports received here tonight tell that the cable steamer Makay-Bennett had recovered the bodies of 53 victims of the Titanic disaster. How many of these have been identified is not clear but that some have not been was made known when the wireless message returned that the bodies were embalmed and would be received here as soon as possible. The Rev. K. C. Hind, of the Church of England, was taken along, and to him tonight fell the duty of conducting the services for those who were again consigned to the sea.

Rush orders were received here today to prepare another steamer to go in search of the bodies. The cable ship Minia was chartered and local undertakers placed 150 coffins on board while 100 tons of ice were stored away in the holds. A quantity of iron was also taken.

Twenty-Seven From Sea.

New York, April 22.—The first list of names of bodies recovered from the Titanic district by the cable steamer Mackay Bennett, was received tonight through wireless message to the White Star line offices. The list of twenty-seven names contain none of several of the most prominent men who perished unless it be that of "George W. Widen" as sent by wireless refers. As is believed probable to George D. Widener, of Philadelphia.

A number of the names in the list do not come up with the passenger list which leads to the belief that a number of the bodies recovered are members of the Titanic's crew. The names are:

L. M. Hoffman, Mrs. Alexander Robinson, Wm. H. Harbeck, Malcolm Johnson, A. J. Halverston, H. W. Ashe, Leslie William, A. H. Hayter, Jerry Monroe, Frederick Sutton, J. E. Gill, Ernest B. Tomlin, George Rosenship, N. Marriott, John H. Chapman, W. Colbine, H. Greenberg, Simon Sother, N. Colas Rasher, —— Shea, George W. Widen, Ramon Artagaveytia, Nihli Schedit, Howard No. 74, Yeotte Brazenoul, R. B. Att, Isolio Gitenski.

The wireless message after listing the names concluded:

"All preserved," presumably referring to the condition of the bodies.

Universal Kitchin at Holly Springs School.

Gov. W. W. Kitchin and Superintendent Zebulon Judd will go out to Holly Springs tomorrow. Governor Kitchin will deliver the annual address.

KEEP THE CHILDREN'S BOWELS CLEAN NOW

If tongue is coated, stomach sour, breath feverish, bowels clogged give "Syrup of Figs."

Children must be kept clean inside to be healthy and to feel of bowels so promptly and thoroughly.

Children get bilious and constipated just like grown-ups. Then they get sick, the tongue is coated, stomach sour, breath bad; they don't eat or rest well, they become feverish, cross, irritable and don't want to play. Listen Mothers—for your child's sake don't force the little one to swallow nauseating castor oil, violent calomel or harsh irritants like Cathartic pills. A teaspoonful of Syrup of Figs will have your child smiling and happy again in just a few hours. Syrup of Figs will gently clean, sweeten and regulate the stomach, make the liver active and move on and out of the bowels all the constipated matter, the sour bile, the foul, clogged-up waste and poisons, without causing cramps or griping.

With Syrup of Figs you are not drugging or injuring your children. Being composed entirely of luscious figs, senna and aromatics it cannot be harmful. Full directions for children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the package.

Ask your druggist for the full name "Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna" prepared by the California Fig Syrup Co. This is the delicious tasting, genuine old reliable. Refuse anything else offered.

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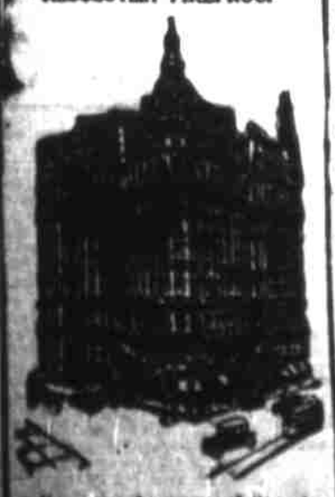

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Suites of Two to Sixteen Rooms.
Rooms with detached bath.....$2.00 up
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Send for "Hostess" Booklet
Colonel Jack Montgomery
Formerly of the Belmont, Manhattan and other managers of the Belmont Hotel.

WILLIAM MARCONI, WIRELESS INVENTOR, TRAVELERS' FRIEND.

New York, April 22.—William Marconi, the inventor of the system of wireless telegraphy that took the Carpathia to the rescue of the survivors of the Titanic, is an earnest advocate of international regulation of wireless messages so that the device can be made more certain. So many electric flashes were started through the air immediately after the Titanic sank that there was much confusion, and important messages were lost or delayed.

Old Sores

that refuse to heal are caused by poison in the blood. Skin eruptions of all kinds are due to the same cause. The cure for such troubles is not an external application of some salve, ointment, etc., such treatment does not penetrate to the seat of the trouble and

For obstinate sores and other eruptions of the skin, thousands of people have found a prompt relief and permanent cure by using

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BLOOD PURIFIER

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This successful remedy is made from pure vegetable ingredients, contains no minerals or harmful drugs and may be used by young or old with no injurious effect.

K. E. B. P. is sold under a positive guarantee that it will help you or your druggist will refund your money. It's helped thousands of other people. Don't you think it is reasonable to believe it will help you, too?

Ask your Druggist today

ON THE SPANKING GROUND WHERE OFFICIAL SERVITUDE WAS SPIT UPON BY TAFT

(Continued on Page Two.)

back and try to get the old North State to vote right."

(Applause.)

"I am standing for the right of the people to rule. July 4th stars should [illegible] forgets it when Congress [illegible] not only to vote [illegible] whom they please for whom they shall vote" (Applause.).

"Mr. Taft said the other day he feared the impulsive judgment of the people. I would prefer deliberate judgment of the people, but if I have to get to chance deliberate judgment of the people with foreordained judgment and deliberate judgment of the bosses and their politicians, I'll take the impulsive judgment of the people every time." (Great applause.) "Mr. Taft suggests as an improvement on Lincoln that this is a government of the people by a representative part of the people. Look at his representative part. Boss Barnes, Aldrich, Guggenheim, Lorimer, Penrose. But Lorimer and Penrose are less representative than they were since the people in Illinois and Pennsylvania got a chance at them. In these States we appealed to our representative part, the people themselves, and we haven't got through counting our majority of votes yet. And so it will be in Kansas. And so I understand it will be in grand old North Carolina. Every one should have a chance to live a life that will lend to its uplift and laws should be directed so as to be for the interest of future as well as for the present generation. We should shape the action of State and national laws alike so that in future this shall be a government in a country where justice prevails, and I don't mind saying that in North Carolina I am in the grandfather clause." (Laughter and applause.)

"But these multi-millionaires and standpatters are fighting against the future of their own children, for so sure as there is a sun above us those who are striving for eternal universal justice are striving to secure it to the descendants of those who are fighting us now and trying to deny it to us now. This country will not be a good place for any one to live in twenty years from now unless we make it a good place for all to live in five years from now. Character is the best element of success, but it cannot be exercised unless every man and every woman is given a fair chance under the law, and for saying this my opponents will call me an anarchist, but this is what I have been preaching everywhere, and if it is not sound citizenship I don't know what is. They call me a dictator. I never dictated to the people, nor to Congressmen who directly represented the people, but while I was President, I did dictate to the Senators who represented the people in theory, but the bosses and plutocrats in practice. I did dictate to, them, and I'll do it again. That part of the press which belongs to these bosses and plutocrats are right in fighting me now as in the past, for I will surely hurt them when I come again. For to all interests that thrive on swindling the people, by fraud or by monopoly or by stealth of legislation, we'll certainly singe them when we come to the people's own again in this government. He recounted the history of the Panama canal, answering the charge that he had violated the Constitution and closed by saying that where there was no prohibition in the law, he believed that all doubts should be solved in favor of Uncle Sam and he would do it again. For the spirit of the law giveth life, while the letter of the law killeth. Using this text he spoke of many other charges of his violating the Constitution and said while after he was dead Congress would be debating him, the things he had done for the American people would be going on, especially the use of the Panama canal. Mr. Taft and others of our opponents speak of their fear of the tyranny of the majority. Our people are suffering now from the tyranny of the minority. He then recounted the pure food law, women and child labor laws, water power trusts, reclamation schemes and laws for preserving the resources of the country, which had been blocked by the "big evil trusts" and monopolies represented by this tyrannous minority which seemed close to the President but far from the people. They stand behind the formula of law but give us nothing when we ask for relief. When the Titanic went down England, Germany and other countries will give a pension to every widow of sailors lost. But in New York no such allowance will be made, for a few minority judges declared unconstitutional the New York majority people's compensation act, and not a dollar can these widows get were that a New York vessel. These judges are good, elegant gentlemen but they do not know life, not one of them possibly is personally acquainted with a laboring man. I call that a travesty of justice. I am for justice and I am for taking such steps to get it for the majority as well as for the minority. I claim that the people are better able to say how justice can come than any small select body of men shall say how it shall come and if that be treason make the most of it. I have a right to advocate the rule of the people. I have so done for a generation and for generations to come I hope it will be my heritage demonstrated by my acts as by my words. I am glad, real and truly glad to be able to say these things here in North Carolina, in Greensboro on sacred soil of liberty loving people, whose forefathers made the Mecklenburg declaration, Guilford Court House and Alamance battles of the Revolution so glorious in the very birth of our independence. Not general independence, but personal independence, individual liberty, a fair chance f r every one in this broad country then, in this universal brotherhood of peoples of the earth today. I have my belief in the safe future of this country and I know it will be safe in the hands of the majority of such a fine example of this country's unselfish citizenship."

Immediately following the speech, the procession proceeded to the State Normal College, where Colonel Roosevelt made a brief but splendid address to the six hundred women students of the college. From here Senator Dixon took the distinguished guest to his alma mater, Guilford College, and from there to the historic Guilford Battle Ground six miles distant.

Returning, a reception was held at the Benbow Arcade on Elm street. Hundreds pressed forward to greet the ex-President. From here he went the McAdoo Hotel, where he was in retirement until going to his special train at eight o'clock. He was taken to a siding leaving for New York at 11 o'clock.

ASSOCIATED PRESS ACCOUNT.

Greensboro, N. C., April 22.—If Colonel Roosevelt gains the nomination for President he will come to the South, he said today, in an effort to win it over. He made a claim to the support of Democrats as well as Republicans, and said that he would embark upon a determined campaign to break up the "Solid South."

"I have the right to the support of every heir to the Jacksonian Democracy" he said in his speech here. "I am fighting for the people in which the great bulk of the people of the South believe, and they are kept away from me only by a name. I am going to see to it that they are not kept away by a mere name. I shall fight so that they will vote the way they feel—and when I fight, I fight."

In another part of his speech he said: "When I am nominated I'll do my best to get the old 'Tar Heel' State."

Colonel Roosevelt announced his decision of making his appearance in two Southern States for support in his campaign for the presidential nomination. He said that this decision in Arkansas on Saturday and in North Carolina today had pleased him greatly.

The Colonel arrived at Asheville, N. C., in the early morning in the midst of a downpour of rain which continued most of the time while he was on the way to Greensboro. Despite the storm he was met by crowds at a number of stations. He made several brief speeches from his train.

The rain had ceased when he reached Greensboro, and he delivered his speech from the window veranda of an old Southern mansion which stands near the center of the city. Senator Dixon, his campaign manager, introduced him to the crowd which had gathered on the green before him. The Senator said that the North Carolina Republicans had taken sides with Roosevelt early in the campaign, and that they "did not have to get their hands full of splinters in climbing over the tailboard of the band wagon." Colonel Roosevelt responded in his speech by saying that with the Senator as manager he knew that "not one thing would be done in the campaign that I would fear to have exposed to the open light."

His Dependence on Plain People.

After declaring his intention of coming into the South with his campaign if he were nominated, Colonel Roosevelt said that he was relying especially upon the plain people. "That's the only chance I have," he continued. "I have nobody with me but the people. Wherever the people are allowed to express their preference by voting we will win, nine times out of ten. In Pennsylvania and Illinois, the people had such an opportunity and they have not got through counting the majorities yet."

After making his speech, Colonel Roosevelt was taken to the State Normal College, an institution for young women. His audience consisted of 700 girls and one man. The Colonel said that he did not want to make a conventional speech about the duties of the young women, because they probably knew more about that than he did. "I don't feel so much at home in talking to girls as I would be in you were boys," he said. "You know I was asked to get married." He explained his conception of the proper education for young women, saying he believed that with the purely colonial courses there could be combined more of the work which would equip them for domestic life. "Cooking it won't be sold," he added, "that a girl can't learn good

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Baltimore, Md.—"My trouble began with the loss of a child, and I had hemorrhages for four months. The doctors said an operation was necessary, but I dreaded it and decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The medicine has made me a well woman and I feel strong and do my own work."—Mrs. J. R. Pickens, 1260 Sargeant St., Baltimore, Md.

Since we guarantee that all testimonials which we publish are genuine, is it not fair to suppose that if Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has the virtue to help these women it will help any other woman who is suffering in a like manner?

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

CONSUMPTION OFTEN DEVELOPS FROM PNEUMONIA.

Consumption readily attacks those who have had Pneumonia. Many sufferers from Tuberculosis give a history of having had Pneumonia. The lungs thus weakened are more easily attacked by the germs that cause Consumption.

For all those with "weak lungs," especially those who have had Pneumonia, Eckman's Alterative is the greatest remedy. Cures of Consumption are accomplished by Eckman's Alterative. But take it in time. Cures in [illegible] cases [illegible] Eckman's Alterative [illegible] Dr. [illegible] N. 41st St., Phila., Pa. [illegible] taking it, following a bad attack of Pneumonia, I have gained twenty-eight pounds, and I cannot but be very thankful to you and the Almighty God for the great blessing and change of health it has brought me."

(Signed Affidavit) THOMAS REILLY.

Eckman's Alterative is effective in Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever; Throat and Lung Troubles, and in upbuilding the system. Does not contain poisons, opiates or habit forming drugs. For sale by all druggists. Ask for booklet of cured cases and write to Eckman Laboratory, Philadelphia, Pa., for additional evidence.

DIRECTOR GENERAL ISMAY'S REPLY TO CRITICISMS

(Continued From Page One.)

"It has been stated that Captain Smith and I were having a dinner party in one of the saloons from 7:30 to 10:30 Sunday night, and that at the time of the collision Captain Smith was sitting with me in the saloon.

"Both of these statements are absolutely false. I did not dine with the captain, nor did I see him during the evening of April 14. The doctor dined with me in the restaurant at 7:30, and I went directly to my state room and went to bed at about 10:30. I was asleep when the collision occurred.

IS IT DYNAMITE FOR THE COLONEL?

(Continued from Page One.)

lotte Club, W. T. Corwith, E. W. Thompson, Shippers' and Manufacturers' Association, E. W. Thornton.

Elizabeth City—Chamber of Commerce, E. F. Lamb.

Greensboro—Chamber of Commerce, R. C. Hood.

Oxford—Granville Commercial Club, Dr. E. T. White.

Washington—Chamber of Commerce, George T. Leach.

E. S. Sanders of Smithfield, Horton Corwin, Jr., Edenton, president of the National Pine Association; David Way of Mt. Olive, are here.

Illustrated Lecture Given at Warren School.

Last Friday night an illustrated lecture was given at the Warren school, in House Creek township. This was to have marked the close of the school, but with the receipts from the lecture, the sale of some boxes, and a few subscriptions, the school will be continued another month, making 120 days.

Will Make Addresses Today at Judd Hill School.

Today, Dr. D. H. Hill and Superintendent Zebulon Judd will go to Judd-Hill Academy, in Wake Forest township, where they will make addresses at the close of the school.

Dr. W. P. Few Will Deliver Addre

Dr. W. P. Few, president of Trin College, will deliver the annual address at the closing of the pub school at Garner, on Friday, the 26th.

An Appointment By Governor Kitchin.

Dr. J. D. Hathaway of Elizabeth City, has been appointed by Governor Kitchin a member of the State Board of Examiners in Optometry.

Elected a Member of Board of Examiners.

Mr. H. E. Austin, professor of science at Eastern Carolina Training School, was yesterday elected by the State Board of Education a member of the State Board of Examiners to succeed Dr. F. L. Stevens.

VIRGINIA LEAGUE.

At Petersburg—
Petersburg-Portsmouth; no game; wet grounds.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 22.—Private advices that Sidna Allen and Wesley Edwards, fugitive leaders of the Allen gang from Carroll county, Virginia, have friends in Southern California and probably are traveling hither has created much excitement in the sheriff's office.

Special Bulletin

Games at 3:00 P. M.—Temperatures.

Asheville	66	6	74	54	.96
Atlanta	72	12	78	58	1.50
Charleston	68	4	74	64	.44
Knoxville	66	4	78	58	1.50
Lynchburg	66	..	76	54	.24
Norfolk	64	10	66	54	1.18
Raleigh	68	10	72	56	1.92
Washington	62	4	62	54	.08
Wytheville	60	0	68		.64

Constipation, if Neglected, Causes Serious Illness

Constipation, if neglected, leads to almost innumerable complications affecting the general health. Many cases of typhoid fever, appendicitis and other severe diseases are traceable to prolonged clogging of the bowels. Regard the effects of constipation, C. E. Ayers, 6 Sabin St., Montpelier, Vt., says:

"I was afflicted with constipation and biliousness for years, and at times became so bad I would become unconscious. I have been cured in that condition many times. Physicians did not seem to be able to do me any good. I would become weak and for days at a time could do no work. Not long ago I got a box of Dr. Miles' Laxative Tablets, and after using them found I had never tried anything that acted in such a mild and effective manner. I believe I have at last found the remedy that suits my case."

Thousands of people are sufferers from habitual constipation and while possibly realizing something of the danger of this condition, yet neglect too long to employ proper curative measures until serious illness often results. The advice of all physicians is, "keep your bowels clean," and it's good advice.

Dr. Miles' Laxative Tablets are sold by all druggists, at 25 cents a box, containing 30 doses. If not found satisfactory, your money is returned.

Ask druggist, 6th, Sentent, Dist.