

THE COURIER

ISSUED WEEKLY

PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

VOL. 40

Asheboro, N. C., Thursday, July 29, 1915

No. 29

THE AMERICAN NOTE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SENDS NOTE TO GERMANY—SAYS A DISREGARD OF NEUTRALS' RIGHTS WILL BE CONSIDERED AN UNFRIENDLY ACT

Following is the official text of the latest American note to Germany regarding submarine warfare, which was delivered to the foreign office at Berlin last Friday by Ambassador Gerard:

Department of State, Washington, July 21, 1915.

You are instructed to deliver textually the following note to the minister of 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 proposes 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 German government are to be in the present war in 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 can 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 can not 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 belliger-

GRAND PRIZE CONTEST

FULL DETAILS WILL BE GIVEN NEXT WEEK—OUT THE NOMINATION BLANK NOW.

Full announcement of the Courier's automobile contest will be made in next week's paper. This announcement will designate the prizes to be given, the districts into which the territory is to be divided, and the rules of the contest.

There is a nomination blank in this issue which you are urged to fill out and bring or mail to the Courier Contest Department. Upon receipt of this we will send you full details of the contest and will mail you receipt books in order that you may begin work at once.

It is important that you get started in the contest at once so that you may get a good lead while the field is not crowded. The few weeks of the contest will pass quickly, and if you want to be sure of the automobile or one of the other big prizes, an early start is advisable. Get your friends to help you. Those who get the earliest start will have the easiest work. See your friends, relatives, and acquaintances and get their support before they promise it to a more enterprising candidate.

A little effort at the beginning will pay you big dividends. Fix your eye on one of the big prizes and go in and win it.

ents 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 cause of offense.

"In view of the admission of illegality made by the Imperial 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 of the American lives lost, so far as separation 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 German government that certain vessels be designated and agreed upon which shall be free on the seas now illegally prescribed. The very argument 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 time of calmer counsels every nation would concede 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 feels obliged to insist upon, 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

CHICAGO RIVER TRAGEDY

HUNDREDS ON FESTIVE TRIP ARE DROWNED WHEN SHIP TURNS TURTLE, STEAMER WAS JUST LEAVING WHARF WITH 2,500 EXCURSIONISTS ABOARD

More than 1,000 persons, perhaps 1,500, most of them women and children, were drowned last Saturday within a few feet of land by the capsizing of the steel steamer Eastland, as it was about to leave the wharf in the Chicago river with 2,500 employees of the Western Electric Company and their friends, for an excursion trip to Lake Michigan. By Sunday night 900 bodies had been taken out and the divers were still at work.

7,000 men, women and children had assembled on the wharf to fill five large lake steamers on a holiday trip to Lake Michigan. The Eastland was the first to be loaded. The ropes had been cast off, and the engines started, but the ship instead of moving, slowly turned to one side and in five minutes went under the current of the river. During the mighty turning of the ship with its cargo of humanity, lifeboats, chairs and other loose appurtenances on the decks slipped slowly down crushing the passengers towards the rising waters. Many sank, entangled with clothing and bundles and did not rise, but hundreds came to the surface, seizing floating chairs and other objects and were dragged in by those on shore.

In an hour the water surrounding was cleared. Those who had not been taken to land had sunk or were whirling down the river towards the drainage canal locks at Lockport, Ill., many miles away. The locks were raised to stop the current and arrangements were made to take bodies from the river along its course.

The Acting Mayor sent out a request that the city display signs of mourning. Flags on public buildings were placed at half mast and many places were draped in mourning.

Work of tagging the bodies and placing them for identification lasted all day and night. Identification was slow and scenes at the temporary morgues were as affecting as those at the river when the ship capsized.

Federal and County grand juries were impanelled to look into the cause of the catastrophe, and the police arrested all the officers of the Eastland.

The exact causes of the disaster have not been determined, but marine architects assert that the Eastland was faulty in design.

It has been decided to raise a relief fund of \$200,000 to be distributed under the direction of the National Red Cross, the Associated Charities and the Municipal Board of Health. About 100,000 from life insurance funds is also available.

President Wilson has ordered the Department of Commerce to make a complete investigation of the catastrophe.

Telegrams of condolence were received by the city of Chicago from President Wilson, and the General Slocumb survivors, of New York. A Cablegram was received from Sir Thomas Lipton, of London, England, offering \$1,000 to the relief fund.

WARSAW NEAR FALL

The Teutonic troops are closing in on the city of Warsaw from the north and south and it is expected to fall soon. It is thought that Grand Duke Nicholas is now fighting in the hope of saving Warsaw and defeating the Germans. That the Germans are feeling that their forces are not entirely adequate is indicated by the news from Riga that a German army corps recently landed at Libau has been dispatched on Warsaw.

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 German 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.

THE WAR TRUST

THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD BUILD BATTLESHIPS AND DO AWAY WITH HUGE PROFITS TO PRIVATE CONCERNS

(By Congressman Clyde H. Tavenner.)

The question has been raised as to the patriotism of those who insist upon the Government manufacture of all munitions of war, including battleships. I can not see how it can be contended that it is any more patriotic to advocate two battleships to be built by private contractors, with huge profits to the builders, than it is to advocate two battleships to be constructed by the Government, which policy means that for every dollar expended for battleships we will get a dollar's worth of battleship, and that the men who actually do the work of building the ships will receive higher wages and work under far better conditions than if the contracts are given to the Shipbuilding Trust.

The "big-Navy-to-be-built-by-private-contractors" policy will meet with the approval of the armor ring, ammunition ring and the Shipbuilding Trust. It will also be eminently satisfactory to the Navy League of the United States, which organization has from the first been an adjunct of the house of Morgan, and is constantly agitating a larger and larger Navy, but, mind you, not a larger Navy to be built at the lowest possible cost with a Government armor plant, and in Government shipyards, but a larger Navy to be built by the armor ring, the ammunition ring, and the Shipbuilding Trust.

Ever since I have been a member of Congress I have been receiving literature from this "big Navy" lobby, and finally I determined to call the attention of its officers to the fact that their plans for a larger Navy are tainted, and will continue to be tainted until they advocate the Government manufacture of all munitions of war. On January 16 of last year I addressed a letter to Mr. A. H. Dammun, the secretary of the league, in which, among other things, I said:

"Assuming that you are in good luck in this agitation and really desire the largest possible Navy for patriotic reasons, I am going to take the liberty of suggesting to you that if you will inaugurate a movement for the Government manufacture of all munitions of war, including all battleships, your campaign will strike a much more responsive chord with both members of Congress and the people.

"In other words, if the Government is to do all of the manufacturing of munitions of war, including battleships, the point can not then be successfully raised that the agitation is for the benefit of the armor ring, the ammunition ring, and the Shipbuilding Trust.

"But if you do not advocate the Government manufacture of all munitions of war, including battleships, you can not successfully deny that you are carrying on a propaganda that means millions and millions of dollars of extortionate profits to the above-mentioned interests."

I hardly expect readers to fall out of their chairs in amazement when I report that the Navy League has not accepted my suggestion.

I desire now to present some information as to who is behind the Navy League:

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan was until his death one of the directors and intensely interested in the league's work, to which he was a liberal contributor. Mr. Herbert L. Satterlee, general counsel for the league, is a son-in-law and heir of Mr. Morgan. J. Pierpont Morgan, jr., is one of the active directors of the league.

Gen. Horace Porter is president of the league. He was for many years an officer of the Pullman Co., which is a Morgan corporation.

Mr. Charles G. Glover is treasurer of the league. He is president of the Riggs National Bank, which is closer to Wall Street than any other bank in Washington.

Col. Robt. L. Thompson is chairman of the executive committee of the league. He is an eminent financier of New York, whose great interests generally coincide with the colossal undertakings of the Morgan group. He is also the head—being chairman of the board—of the International Nickel Co., and holds the honorable post of president of the New York Metal Exchange.

HEARD IN THE COUNTY

WHAT OUR TOWN CORRESPONDENTS HEAR AND THINK—ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTY.

We are glad to know that The Courier will conduct a subscription voting contest. Several handsome and expensive prizes will be awarded to the people absolutely free. Any man, woman, boy or girl may enter the contest. This is a race free and fair for all, and you will always regret it if you do not enter this race and win one of the prizes.

Mr. Hiram Freeman, of Ether, spent a short while in town Monday.

It is about time for the Muddy Creek watermelons to be on our market.

It improves the stew to throw a little pepper in it. Same way with a town.

A good way to make the world better is to begin with the home town.

Mr. W. B. Webster, of Ramseur, was in the city Sunday.

There is some talk of the Bonlee and Western Railway being extended from Bennett to Asheboro.

Mr. M. U. Kanoy, of Spero, was in town one day this week.

Mr. L. F. Fentris, of Franklinville, spent a short while in town Sunday.

Mr. W. A. Williams, of Randleman Route 2, was in town Monday.

Mr. S. W. Miller, of Trinity township made 1,865 bushels of wheat, 477 bushels of oats, and 151 bushels of mixed grain—a total of 1993 bushels of grain.

Mr. R. J. Pearce, the worthy superintendent of the County Home, was in town a few days ago.

Mr. J. R. Parks is opening up a stock of goods in his new store house at Seagrave.

Mr. W. R. Poole, of Randleman Route 3, was in town one day last week.

Cattle raising in Randolph county should be encouraged in every way possible.

Mayor H. B. Moore, of Ramseur, was here a few days ago.

Mr. J. H. Kearns, of Farmer, was here Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Jordan, of Troy, were here one day last week.

Mr. Bob Burns and family have moved to High Point.

The Courier is the best advertising medium in this section of the State.

The workmen will soon have the walls of the new jail done and will soon be covering the building.

The large new brick garage of W. D. Stedman and Son is nearing completion and will be occupied as soon as possible.

Whenever a town girl gets too proud to marry a man with 100 acres of land and 20 red pigs just because he wears blue jeans and can't tell the tango from any other vegetable, you can set it down as a fact that she will either die an old maid or marry a \$6-a-week clerk with a head full of ozone and one change of socks. We should just as soon be hooked up to somebody who wears 49c overalls and knows when to hit the top of the market as to be yoked to some pampered son of society who plays the mandolin, smokes Egyptian cigarettes and lives off his father's income.—Ex.

ASHEBORO GRADED SCHOOLS TO OPEN SEPTEMBER 15

Announcement has just been made that the Asheboro graded school will open Wednesday, September, 15. The following teachers will have charge of the work for the coming year:

- 1st grade—Miss Janie McLeod, Carthage, N. C.
- 2nd grade—Miss Mary Kelly, Carthage, N. C.
- 3rd grade—Miss Louella Lewo, Asheboro, N. C.
- 4th and 4th supply—Miss Elbie Miller, Asheboro, N. C.
- 5th grade—Miss Enolia Pressnell, Asheboro, N. C.
- 6th grade—Miss Kate Phillips, Asheboro, N. C.
- 7th grade—Miss Cora Redding, Asheboro, N. C.
- 8th grade—Miss Susie McIver, Cheraw, S. C.
- 9th grade—Miss Lillie Bulla, Sophia N. C.
- 10th grade—Miss Mary Lamb, Guilford College, N. C.
- 11th grade—Mr. C. R. Wharton, Gibsonville, N. C.
- Musical Dept.—Miss Nannie Bulla, Asheboro, N. C.
- Ass't. Musical Dept.—Miss Lillie Parrish, Asheboro, N. C.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS

ITEMS OF LIVE NEWS GATHERED FROM OUR EXCHANGES AND CONDENSED IN BRIEF FORM FOR BUSY READERS.

Mr. Cicero Harris died at his home in Greensboro Saturday evening.

Mr. W. P. West, of McLeansville, died Saturday night, July 17, in St. Leo's hospital, Greensboro.

Mr. J. M. Reece, editor of the Greensboro Daily Record, who has been desperately ill for eight weeks, is improving slowly.

The Confederate Veterans of Chatham county will hold their reunion at Siler City Saturday, August 21st.

Miss Lillie Mae Holton and Mr. H. W. Benbow were married at Winston-Salem Thursday of week before last.

The 37th annual Masonic picnic will be held at Mocksville, Thursday August 12. Among the features will be an address by Hon. Tasker Polk, of Warrenton, and exercises by children from the Orphanage.

Theaters and picture shows, dealers in manufactured tobacco and others liable to Internal Revenue special taxes must pay for the six months from July 1st to December 1st, or a 50 per cent. penalty will have to be paid in addition to the taxes.

The first step in the reorganization of the Wabash Railroad was taken Wednesday of last week when the committee of creditors bought the \$220,000,000 corporation for \$18,000,000 at a public sale. The road went into receivership January 1, 1912.

Sunday school workers from Lee, Moore and Montgomery counties met at West End July 13 and 14 and enjoyed an enthusiastic institute, with strong addresses by prominent speakers.

The High Point Merchant's Association has set aside the week of July 31 to August 7, as pay-up-week. Immediately following this week a new rating book will be made, and the standing of those who run accounts will be made in the new book in accordance with their credits at that time. The rating will be based on the amount owed, to whom owed, and the time it has been running at the end of pay-up-week.

Messrs. Goe. S. Hollingsworth and Max H. Jordan, two Raleigh young men, were drowned in the surf at Ocean View last Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Hollingsworth was a drug clerk in the Galloway Drug Store, while Mr. Jordan was a watch repairer and run a small business in Raleigh.

The J. A. Vance Iron Works, of Winston-Salem, is now engaged in enlarging its force and adding equipment for the manufacture of steel jackets for the United States government, to be used in the manufacture of shrapnel shells.

BAR ASSOCIATION AT ASHEVILLE

The approaching meeting of the North Carolina Bar Association which will convene in Asheville at the Battery Park Hotel on Monday night, August 2nd, promises to be largely attended. A very interesting program has been arranged. President, Judge J. Crawford Biggs, of Raleigh, will make an address on "The Power of the Judiciary over Legislation." Hon. Wm. R. Vance, dean of the law school of the University of Minnesota, will speak on "The Political Party and Primary Laws." The other non-resident speaker will be Hon. James H. Lewis, Senator from the State of Illinois. Hon. Josephus Daniels has been invited to speak at the banquet on the 4th of August.

LIBRARY FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL WORKERS

At the County Sunday school convention held last year at Liberty, a plan was proposed by which a library of books suitable for Sunday school workers might be established.

The Executive Committee, at its last meeting, appointed a committee to make out a list of books that would be helpful, giving the price of each, and present to the coming convention to be held at Ramseur.

All persons who are willing to help this cause will be asked to contribute the price of one or more books.

The library will probably be kept at Asheboro, and the books will be loaned to workers all over the county, but the plan has not been perfected in detail. This will be one of the important matters that will claim the attention of the Sunday school people at the Ramseur convention.