

THE TWICE-A-WEEK DISPATCH

A PROGRESSIVE REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE UPBUILDING OF AMERICAN HOMES AND AMERICAN INDUSTRIES.

BURLINGTON, ALAMANCE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1914.

STEAMER SINKS

The "Empress of Ireland" With Fourteen Hundred People Collides With the Collier "Starstadt" in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Over One Thousand Lives are Lost in the Accident.

Quebec, May 29.—The Canadian Pacific Railway steamer Empress of Ireland, with more than 1,800 persons aboard, sank in the Gulf of St. Lawrence early today soon after a collision thirty miles off Father Point, with the collier "Starstadt."

Three hundred and fifty survivors from the lost steamer were landed several hours later at Rimouski by rescue steamers, leaving more than 1,000 persons unaccounted for and probably lost.

The collision occurred at 2:30 o'clock this morning during a dense fog. The Empress of Ireland's wireless sent out a few "S. O. S." signals—enough to send the Canadian government steamer Eureka and the mail steamer Lady Evelyn to the rescue and then her messages ceased.

It was afterwards learned that the big passenger steamer sank ten minutes after the collision.

FULLY THOUSAND LIVES LOST.

Rimouski, Quebec, May 29.—The twin screw Canadian-Pacific liner Empress of Ireland, carrying 1,637 persons, passengers and crew, sank in the darkness before dawn today in the St. Lawrence river near here with a loss of perhaps 1,000 lives. Estimates of the dead vary from 678 to more than 1,000.

CUT WIDE OPEN BY COLLIER.

The vessel, bound from Quebec for Liverpool, with 77 first, 206 second and 504 third class passengers, was cut wide open by the collier Starstadt and sank within 20 minutes in nineteen fathoms of water. Of those saved the majority appeared to be members of the crew or from the steerage.

MANY INJURED DIE.

Many were badly injured and 22 died after being picked up. The crash occurred about 2 o'clock this morning off Father Point, Quebec. The collier, bound for Quebec, struck the Empress of Ireland on the port side about the middle of the ship. She literally tore her way back almost to the liner's screws, leaving a rent through which the water poured in in such a deluge that she sank before many of the passengers were aware of what had happened.

WIRELESS CALLS BROUGHT HELP.

Brief wireless calls for help sent out by the Marconi operators were heard by the pilot boat Eureka here, ten miles from the scene and the Eureka, followed by the Lady Evelyn, a mail tender, made all speed for the spot.

Montreal, May 29.—The story published this morning by La Patrie, indicating that all the passengers of the Empress of Ireland had been saved has not been substantiated.

The estimates of total loss of life range from 678 to over 1,100. Among the 350 persons reported rescuer are 12 women.

Twenty-two of the rescued died from their injuries after reaching shore.

AMERICANS WHO WERE ABOARD.

From the long list of passengers registered as being on board the Empress of Ireland, which the Associated Press sends as part of the above account, the following are names of all the Americans, or those registered as from points in the United States:

Burnthorne, Santa Barba, California.
Mrs. John Fisher, Chicago.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Freeman, West Allis, Wis.
Mrs. M. and Miss W. Gray, Terre Haute, Ind.
H. L. and J. R. Heath, Chicago.
Mrs. George Johnson, Santa Barbara, California.
Mrs. Freda J. Kruse, Rochester, Minn.
Mr. and Mrs. George C. Richards, Terre Haute, Ind.

CAPTAIN AMONG THE 100 SAVED.

It was the two boats that found afloat the few life-boats that were launched from the stricken ship and picked up the survivors they contained. Three hundred and thirty-nine were saved by the Lady Evelyn and sixty by the Eureka. Among those saved was Captain H. G. Kendall, of the Empress.

MOST FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS PERISHED.

Most of the first-class passengers apparently perished. Among those in the first cabin were Sir Henry Ston-Karr, a noted English lawyer and a big game hunter, and Laurence Irving, son of the late Sir Henry Irving, and his wife, Mabel Hackney. Of a party of 140 Salvation Army members on board, only 20 were rescued. They had left Quebec yesterday bound for the army's international conference in London.

MAN HURT IN BOILER EXPLOSION DIES.

Mr. Yow, of Greensboro, Hurt when Boiler Exploded in Basement Died Yesterday Morning.

Greensboro, May 29.—This afternoon at 4:30 o'clock the funeral of Raleigh C. Yow will be held. Mr. Yow died yesterday morning at 3:30 o'clock from injuries received when a boiler exploded in the basement of his home Monday. Death was caused by injuries received about the face and the base of the skull although Mr. Yow received several burns.

The pall bearers this afternoon will be as follows: F. L. Atkins, J. L. Cagle, J. R. Foster, S. A. Caviness, E. E. Hemmer and J. A. Custer. The pastor, Rev. H. E. Rountree, will conduct the services.

Mr. Yow was 43 years of age and moved to Greensboro from Randolph county ten years ago. He was a native of Randolph. He was married twice. He is survived by his widow and nine children, the oldest being 18 years of age. He was a consecrated member of the First Christian church.

The explosion causing Mr. Yow's death occurred while he and a negro, Susan Watson, a washerwoman, were at work in the basement, where laundry was handled. The residence was wrecked from the explosion, the boiler blowing through the roof, knocking the kitchen range through the wall and scattering debris.

Susan Watson is still in a serious condition at the hospital. No material change in her condition was reported last night.

A large increase appeared yesterday in the fund started for the relief of the Yow family. The total now is \$4,175, an increase of \$76.25 yesterday.

The following statement concerning the needs was given the Daily News yesterday by E. J. Harold, secretary of the Interchurch association:

"One of the results of the distressing accident which occurred a few days ago when the house of R. C. Yow, deceased, was demolished by explosion, is that nine children, ranging in age from one to 18 years are not only left without a father and protector but are left without a home. It will require several hundred dollars to put that demolished house in condition to live in. That family is going to have a hard enough struggle even after their home has been reestablished. The very least that the community can do is to restore the home and give them a living chance to start within the struggle that is before them. Let every man and woman in Greensboro ask himself or herself the question: 'Who is my neighbor?' and let everybody contribute something towards the response which this community must make to this demand upon its human kindness."

"A committee will receive contributions and see that they are judiciously administered for the restoration of this home. If you want to lend a hand, do not wait to be called on, for we shall make no personal solicitations."

ELECTRIC STORMS BREAK HEAT WAVES.

Rain Brings Relief to New York and Philadelphia—Six Deaths Reported.

Philadelphia, May 27.—The hottest day in the year in this city and vicinity was brought to a close today by an electrical storm that set fire to several buildings and shattered uprooted trees and poles. Four deaths were reported as being due to the heat in this city. The maximum temperature was reached at one o'clock when the thermometer registered 94. This is the highest temperature recorded here on May 27 since 1880.

NEW YORK'S WAVE BROKEN.

New York, May 27.—The heat wave which for two days past has sent the mercury here to unwonted heights for May was broken by a storm late today. Two men were killed by lightning and several persons were hurt by falling timbers or other objects blown about by the gale. Many buildings were struck by lightning, none damaged.

Two deaths today were attributed to heat and there were more than a dozen prostrations. The maximum temperature was 91.

MIDSUMMER HEAT.

Washington, May 27.—A wave of midsummer heat, accompanied by en-

LESTER DAVIS GETS "IN BAD."

Rich Man of Davidson County Gets Long Chain-Gang Sentence for Tigering.

Lexington, May 28.—W. Lester Davis, of Tyro, township, a citizen of considerable wealth and standing in Davidson County, was this morning sentenced by Judge H. P. Lane to serve 18 months on the public roads of Lexington township for selling liquor. Davis was found guilty of receiving four barrels of whiskey in a single shipment on March 30 at the Linwood station in this county. There are several other cases against him and the total amount received by him at the same station during the past year, according to the records of the railroad and express company is about ten barrels. All of this came in larger shipments than the law allows.

Mr. Davis immediately gave notice of appeal and bond was fixed at \$4,000. Adding to this the bonds required in the other cases against him, he is under bonds aggregating \$5,000 for his remaining within the jurisdiction of the court. He gave these bonds readily. He owns two automobiles, farming lands, etc. He is a brother-in-law of the late H. Clay Grubb.

The conviction means the breaking down of the whiskey power in Davidson county and it is due mainly to the good work of J. F. Spruill, solicitor of the Lexington recorder's court, who has been on Davis' trail for months.

This term of court, which is now drawing to a close, has been extremely hard on the tigers. Judge Lane has been dealing with them in no half-hearted fashion and it is the big offender that he has been the hardest on. When court opened Monday morning word came that Mr. Davis was too ill to appear in court. Judge Lane sent Mr. R. J. Buchanan, county physician, and Dr. D. J. Hill, to the Davis home to make an examination. They reported that there was nothing seriously wrong and Mr. Davis drove his car to town.

When the case of John Carrick, a tiger from Healing Springs township, was called, he too, was reported too sick to come to court. Dr. Buchanan was sent to investigate, and Mr. Carrick came to town. He was tried and convicted and will be sentenced tomorrow morning.

John Hill, a Thomasville tiger, tried the same dodge but again Judge Lane was "from Missouri," and Hill came to town, along with the sheriff and County Physician Buchanan.

Overcoming humidity over the Atlantic States, the Ohio and the Mississippi valleys today caused suffering in many cities. Richmond, Va., with a temperature of 96 degrees, was the only place where the mercury established a new record.

In Washington the enclosed thermometers at the elevated Weather Bureau registered 95 degrees, while those on the streets marked 103. The official figure within one degree of the record for the warmest day in May since 1870.

RICHMOND WAS HOT.

Richmond, Va., May 27.—Richmond was the hottest place on the weather map today, the official thermometer showing 96. No prostrations were reported. Reports from throughout the state say that crops have been nearly ruined by the drought and the heat.

2 OVERCOME BY HEAT.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 27.—Two persons were overcome by the heat here today.

The temperature reached 88 degrees. At Lafayette the thermometer registered 95.

HOT AT GREENSBORO.

Greensboro, May 28.—Greensboro, along with many other towns and cities in the north and south, suffered intensely from the heat yesterday. The official temperature for Greensboro was 98, two degrees hotter than Richmond. Yesterday was the hottest day of the year, being 32 degrees hotter than the same day a year ago.

The Winston Journal wants to know what is wrong with its intimation that Carranza was considering sending a delegate to Niagara Falls. Oh, nothing; if the Journal cannot see the joke in the idea of Carranza sending anybody anywhere there is no use in trying to explain.—Greensboro News.

THE WILSON TARIFF BILL COSTS THE COUNTRY ONE MILLION DOLLARS A DAY.

Gradually the story of the new tariff law and its effect is being unfolded. It is proving to be a continuous story in which there is little comfort to the American producer. The monthly installments of official Government figures are but similar chapters of the same tale. Foreign goods to the value of one million dollars are coming to this country each working day of the week, that did not come under the former tariff law. This ration remains constant as the reports for the different months are compiled.

Apparently that is the price that the American producer is paying for the privilege of living under the beneficent sway of the Wilson-Underwood law, one million dollars a day more of competition for him to face in the markets of the United States. The month of April was a normal month under the new tariff dispensation. All of the abnormal elements of the preceding time were out of the way. Every new schedule was in effect, and opportunity given for a fair test.

The import figures for April show that there was a gain in the value of goods brought here from foreign countries of twenty per cent. over the importations of the same month of last year. In figures, this increase is twenty-six millions of dollars, or one million a day for every working day in the month. During the same period of April the exports from the United States also fell off about twenty per cent. as compared with the same period of 1913. The merchandise shipped from this country was thirty-seven millions of dollars less in value.

There are many countries to which the new law is a source of pleasure and profit. Great Britain and German have very great reason to bless the name of Woodrow Wilson. Each of them is sending to the United States nearly four millions more of goods each month than it did before. France is shipping nearly two millions more a month. Italy a million and Belgium the same, and a monthly half million more is coming from The Netherlands, from Switzerland and from Turkey.

In fact the law should be popular all over Europe, for she is thereby permitted to put on the American market her merchandise to the amount of twelve millions a month more than she did a year ago. Spain is the only European country whose exports to these shores show a large falling off. Even Iceland and the Azores are providing by the change, and Roumania and Serbia as well.

To the south of us, great beneficiaries of Democratic generosity to foreign producers are Argentina and Brazil. The Argentine shipments have more than doubled in value, and increased three millions in value. Brazil has nearly the same monthly increase. The whole of South America gains nearly six millions a month, even with Chile falling a million behind. The greatest advance of all however, is from Uruguay. Goods made in that country came here last year to the amount of about one hundred thousand dollars a month. The same month of this year she sent her goods here to the value of nearly two millions.

But it is Canada who should be most grateful. She is sending across our northern border her products to a value of over four millions a month more than she did under the old tariff. Mexico during the month of March gained a three-million-dollar larger foothold in the American market than she did during the same period of 1913. The Central American States are increasing their exports hither by a third, and the British West Indies by about the same figure. Australia is doubling her shipments.

These are the benefits that the new law is bringing to foreign nations, to the competitors of the American producer, to the employer of cheap labor and the payer of an un-American wage. What benefit has it brought to the United States? Are more persons employed? Has any new industry started? Are prices lower? Is business confidence stronger? Has the industrial situation been better? What has the United States gained in return for this million-dollar-a-day gift of her market?

The Lure of Exploration.

Colonel Roosevelt's discovery of a great Brazilian river, hitherto unknown in geography, is a reminder that the earth still has its unpatented waters and undreamed shores. Boundless forests, holding, perhaps the secret of buried civilization, remain to be adventured. Vast regions at the top of the world are yet to be penetrated. Strange lands and strange peoples still stir the explorer's spirit.

There was never, indeed an age when the zest for discovery was keener, and certainly none when it was so finely tempered with science. Not only the Arctic and Antarctic but the tropics as well, particularly the southern half of this hemisphere, are engaging the interest of rarely talented men. The expeditions of Peary and Scott and Amundsen and Stefansson and others in the polar regions

are marked in South America by the Amazon expedition now being conducted by Dr. William C. Farabee under the patronage of the University of Pennsylvania.

These explorers, we are told, are making the acquaintance of tribes "to whom white men are much a novelty as were Columbus and his followers to the natives who witnessed his discovery of a new world for Castile and Leon. A dozen or more new tribes have been found and a number of rivers, previously unknown, have been placed on the map. A writer in the Boston Transcript interestingly observes:

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