

SURVIVORS OF THE GIANT TITANIC ARRIVE IN NEW YORK ON CARPATHIA

The First Authentic Statement Made by the Survivors of the Titanic, Which was Wrecked at Sea April 8th—Several that Were Rescued from the Ship Died from Exposure—Pitiful Stories Told by the Survivors—A Number of Physicians and Nurses at the Dock When the Carpathia Landed—New York Exchange Contributed \$20,000 for the Relief of the Survivors.

New York, April 18.—How the White Star liner Titanic, the largest ship afloat, sank off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland on Monday morning last, carrying to their death 1,501 of the 2,340 persons aboard, was told to the world in all its awful details for the first time to-night with the arrival in New York of the Cunard liner Carpathia, bearing the exhausted survivors of the catastrophe. Of the great facts that stand out from the chaotic account of the tragedy, these are the most salient:

The death list has been increased rather than decreased. Six persons died after being rescued.

The list of prominent persons lost stands as previously reported.

Practically every woman and child, with the exception of those women who refused to leave their husbands, were saved. Among those lost was Mrs. Isadore Straus.

Scenes at the Pier.

New York, April 18.—In a drizzling rain, two hundred and fifty policemen gathered early to-night at the Cunard line piers at West Fourteenth Street and North River, preparatory to handling the crowds. Inspector McClusky was in charge of the squad, and ropes, dotted with green lights, were stretched for seventy-five yards in front of the piers to hold back the throngs. No one without a special permit was allowed beyond these ropes. As early as 8 o'clock automobiles, in which veiled women and silent men were seated, began arriving and by 8:30 a small crowd had already entered the great steel and concrete structure which covers the piers.

A small hotel across the way had been converted into headquarters for the newspapers and press associations and a meeting place for those who had been bereaved or had relatives aboard the Carpathia. Although there was no rule for silence, every one talked in whispers. In this assemblage there were those who hoped against hope that some dear one was alive, although the list of survivors had failed to show their names.

A committee from the New York Stock Exchange, headed by E. H. Thomas, president, came to the pier shortly before the Carpathia arrived, bringing \$20,000 in cash to be distributed among those most in need of assistance.

This money was raised on the Exchange by popular subscription and brought to the pier in an oblong box. Surveyor Henry assigned to the use of the committee the little Customs House on the pier.

Several Red Cross nurses and a dozen physicians arrived upon the pier and two ambulances from St. Vincent's Hospital stood outside.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company had a special train waiting at their station at Thirty-fourth Street and a number of taxicabs to convey survivors desiring to go to Philadelphia to their friends.

At ten minutes past nine there was an agonized wailing while the boat was being slowly warped into her berth.

When the ship docked at 9:30 the gang-plank was quickly lowered and the doctors and nurses went aboard.

How the Big Ship Sank.

New York, April 18.—How the Titanic sank is told by Charles F. Hurd, a staff correspondent of The Evening World, who was a passenger on the Carpathia, and who to-night furnished that newspaper with his account.

He gives the number of lives lost as 1,700. He praises highly the courage of the crew, hundreds of whom gave their lives with a heroism which equalled, but could not exceed, the account says, that of John Jacob Astor, Henry B. Harris, Jacques Futrelle, Major Butt, and others in the long list of first cabin passengers.

It was the explosion of the boilers, according to Mr. Hurd's account, which finally finished the Titanic's career. The bulkhead system, though probably working, prevailed only to delay the ship's sinking. The position of the ship's wound, on the starboard quarter, admitted icy water, according to Hurd's story, which caused the boilers to explode and these explosions broke the ship in two.

Played "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

The ship's string band gathered in the saloon near the end, the narrative says, and played "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The account continues:

"The crash against the iceberg which had been sighted at only a quarter mile distance, came almost

simultaneously with the click of the levers operated from the bridge which stopped the engines and closed the water-tight doors. Captain Smith was on the bridge a moment later, summoned all on board to put on life preservers and ordered the lifeboats lowered.

"The first boats had more male passengers as the men were the first to reach the deck. When the rush of frightened men and women and crying children to the decks began, the 'women first' rule was rigidly enforced.

"Officers drew revolvers, but in most cases there was no use for them. Revolver shots heard shortly before the Titanic went down caused many ropes adjusted to their waists. The little children and babies were hoisted to the deck in bags. Some of the boats were crowded, a few were not half full. This I could not understand. Some people were in full evening dress, others were in their night clothes and were wrapped in blankets. Those, with immigrants in all sorts of shapes, were hurried into the saloon on the Carpathia, indiscriminately, for breakfast. They had been in the open boats four and five hours in the most biting air I ever experienced. There were husbands without wives, wives without husbands, parents without children and children with parents. No sob—scarcely a word spoken. They seemed to be stunned.

"Immediately after breakfast divine service was held in the saloon. One woman died in the life-boat, three others died soon after reaching our deck—their bodies were buried in the sea at 5 o'clock that afternoon. None of the rescued had any clothing, except what they had on, and a relief committee was formed and our passengers contributed enough for their immediate needs. I was told by survivors that when the Titanic's lifeboats pushed away from the steamer, she was brilliantly lifted, the band was playing and the captain was standing on the bridge giving directions. The bow was well submerged, and the keel rose high above the water. Suddenly the boat seemed to break in two. The next moment, everything disappeared. The survivors were so close to the sinking steamer that they feared the lifeboats would be drawn into the vortex. There were preparations for a brilliant party to be given on board the next evening.

Authentic Statement Made by Survivors of the Titanic.

New York, April 18.—The following statement issued by a committee of surviving passengers was given the press on the arrival of the Carpathia:

"We, the undersigned surviving passengers from the steamship Titanic, in order to forestall any sensational or exaggerated statements, deem it our duty to give to the press a statement of facts, which have come to our knowledge, and which we believe to be true.

"On Sunday, April 14, 1912, at about 11:40 p. m., on a cold starlight night, in a smooth sea and with no moon, the ship struck an iceberg, which had been reported to the bridge by lookouts, but no early enough to avoid collision. Steps were taken to ascertain the damage, and save passengers and ship. Orders were given to put on lifebelts, and the boats were lowered. The ship sank at about 2:20 a. m., Monday, and the usual distress signals were sent out by wireless and rockets fired at intervals from the ship. Fortunately, the wireless message was received by the Cunard steamship Carpathia at about 12 o'clock, midnight, and she arrived on the scene of the disaster at about 4 a. m., Monday.

"The officers and crew of the steamship Carpathia had been preparing all night for the rescue and comfort of the survivors, and the last mentioned were received on board with the most touching care and winniness, every attention being given to all, irrespective of class. The passengers, officers and crew gave up gladly their staterooms, clothing and comforts for our benefit; all honor to them.

"The English Board of Trade passengers certificate, on board the Titanic, allowed for a total of approximately 3,500. The same certificate called for lifeboat accommodations for approximately 950 in the following boats—fourteen lifeboats, two smaller boats, and four collapsible modern passenger steamships, and recommend that immediate steps be taken to compel passenger steamers to carry sufficient boats to accommodate the maximum number of people on board."

"The following facts were observed and should be considered in this connection: The insufficiency of lifeboats, rafts, etc., lack of trained seamen to man same (stokers, stewards, etc., are not efficient boat handlers); not enough officers to carry out emergency orders on the bridge and superintend the launching and control of lifeboats; absence of searchlights.

"The Board of Trade rules allow for entirely too many people in each boat to permit the same to be properly handled. On the Titanic the boat deck was about 75 feet above water and consequently the passengers were required to embark before lowering boats, thus endangering the operation and preventing the taking on of the maximum number the boats would hold. Boats at all times are to be properly equipped with provisions, water, lamps, compasses, light, etc. boats. Live preservers were accessible and apparently in sufficient number for all on board.

"The approximate number of passengers carried at the time of collision was:

"First class, 330; second class, 320; third class, 750; total, 1,400. Officers and crew, 940. Total, 2,340.

"Of the foregoing, about the following were rescued by steamship Carpathia: First class, 210; second class, 125; third class, 200; officers, 4; seamen, 39; stewards, 95; firemen, 71—total, 210 of the crew. The total about 775 saved was about 80 per cent of the maximum capacity of the lifeboats.

"We feel it our duty to call the attention of the public to what we consider the inadequate supply of life-saving appliances provided for on life-saving boats drills should be more frequent and thoroughly carried out; and officers should be armed at boat drills. Greater reduction in speed in fog and ice as damage if collision actually occur is liable to be less. In conclusion, we suggest that an international conference be called to recommend the passage of identical laws providing for the safety of all at sea and we urge the United States Government to take the initiative as soon as possible."

Statement is signed by Samuel Goldenberg and a committee of 25.

HEROIC ACT OF DOG.

Saved Boat Containing Survivors of Titanic From Being Run Down.

New York, April 21.—Not the least among the heroes of the Titanic disaster was Rigel, a big black Newfoundland dog, belonging to the first officer, who went down with his ship. But for Rigel the fourth boat picked up might have been run down by the Carpathia. For three hours he swam in the icy water where the Titanic went down, evidently looking for his master, and was instrumental in guiding the boat-load of survivors to the gangway of the Carpathia.

Jonas Briggs, a seaman aboard the Carpathia, now has Rigel and told the story of the dog's heroism. The Carpathia was moving slowly about, looking for boats. Exhausted with their efforts, weak from lack of food and exposure to the cutting wind, and terror stricken, the men and women in the fourth boat had drifted under the Carpathia's starboard bow. They were dangerously close to the steamship, but too weak to shout a warning loud enough to reach the bridge.

The boat might not have been seen had it not been for the sharp barking of Rigel, who was swimming ahead of the craft, and valiantly announcing his position. The barks attracted the attention of Captain Rostron and he went to the starboard end of the bridge to see where they came from and saw the boat. He immediately ordered the engines stopped and the boat came alongside the starboard gangway.

Care was taken to take Rigel aboard, but he appeared little affected by his long trip through the ice-cold water. He stood by the rail and barked until Captain Rostron called Briggs and had him take the dog below.

Why They Kept a Card Game Going.

New York, April 23.—How a group of men passengers on the Titanic kept a card game going for three-quarters of an hour after the steamer struck the iceberg, to allay the fears of others, was told to-day by George Bradley, one of the first cabin passengers. Bradley with several friends was playing bridge whist in a room far aft on the ship and felt only a slight shocking collision. Henry B. Harris was in another party in the same room, Bradley said, and left his game to go on deck with Bradley to investigate. Mr. Harris, Bradley said, found his wife, saw her to one of the boats and then came back to the room to which Bradley already had returned.

"He told me there was danger," said Bradley, "but for the sake of the women and children make no sign. The orchestra struck up 'Alexander's Rag Time Band,' and we went on playing cards. There was not a man in the game who did not realize the stake which we were playing for; there was not a man who did not know what those hysterical musicians were playing for. They played on, played anything they had and finally struck 'Nearer, My God, to Thee.' Then we knew that the time had come and might as well not bluff any longer. People crowded around us and watched us play the game out, feeling that there could be no danger. When

that old hymn sounded a different feeling possessed them. They knew that it was time to go if any one of us hope for a chance to get off the ship.

"How any man was going to save himself, not one of that bunch knew. It took only a few moments on deck to realize that we were all too late for the lifeboats. The last ones were being lowered."

Bradley said that he ran between decks and managed to get into a boat as it was being lowered. The boat was not a bit crowded, he said, but it was not more than one hundred yards from the Titanic when the steamer went down.

Ten Thousand People Treated in the State for Hookworm Disease in Three Months.

During the first three months of 1912, in spite of the terribly cold weather, ten thousand sufferers in the State from hookworm disease have been treated. Ten thousand North Carolinians have already during the present year been improved in health, made more comfortable, happier and better fitted to become producers. All of them received free treatment in the county dispensaries. They represent men, women, and especially children, of the following counties: Johnston, Craven, Carteret, New Hanover, Beaufort, Bertie, Edgecombe, Chowan, Gates, and Martin.

The County Dispensaries for Free Examination and Treatment of Hookworm Disease are now in progress in the counties of Wake, Greene, Edgecombe, and Martin Counties.

The counties have been so enthusiastic about the hookworm dispensary that the hookworm Commission, Raleigh, N. C., usually has a number of counties on the waiting list. Among those which have already made the provision to have the dispensaries are Duplin, Vance, Person, Nash, Wilkes, and Richmond.

Dr. George F. Leonard will enter the hookworm campaign in North Carolina May 1st. He is a graduate of the State University, a medical graduate of George Washington University, and has been in the service of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service for five years.

Last week, in Halifax County, a man named Melville Allen, shot and killed his brother, Mack Allen. The murderer is in jail. It is said the brothers had a disagreement and Melville pulled his pistol.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

Rules and Regulations for the Organization of the Republican Party of North Carolina.

(Amended and adopted at the State Convention, held in Greensboro, August 10, 1910.)

(1) County Organizations.—The election precinct shall be the unit of county organizations. Each precinct shall have an executive committee consisting of three active Republicans. They shall be biennially chosen by the Republican voters of the precinct who shall also designate one of their number chairman. They shall convene at such time and place as the majority may elect.

There shall be elected biennially by the County Convention called by the County Executive Committee to nominate candidates for the General Assembly an county officers, a County Executive Committee to consist of five members unless the Convention shall designate a greater number; and said County Convention shall also elect at the same time a chairman of the County Executive Committee. Vacancies in precinct committees shall be filled by the voters of the precinct, and in the county committees by the county convention; provided, that in case a vacancy occurs within thirty days prior to an election, such vacancy may be filled by the votes of the remaining members and in the event of the removal of the chairman by death or resignation or any other cause a chairman shall be elected by the committee.

(2) Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial District Committees shall be composed of no less than one member from each county, nor less than seven members, biennially elected by the several district conventions, which shall also designate the chairman; provided, that a Senatorial Committee shall only be elected in districts embracing more than one county. Vacancies occurring within thirty days of an election may be filled by the vote of the committee.

(3) There shall be a State Executive Committee composed of one member from each Congressional District in the State to be designated by the district delegation at a State Convention assembled, ten members at large, to be selected by the State Chairman and shall also include the chairman of the convention at which election is held, and said committee are required to call a State Convention of the Republican party at least sixty days prior to every election for members of the General Assembly, and oftener if necessary in the interest of the party. Members of the State Executive Committee shall be biennially elected at the State Convention, and shall elect a Secretary, who is not a member, and the chairman of said committee shall be elected by the State Convention.

(4) The chairman of the respective County, District and State Executive Committee shall call their conventions to order and act as temporary chairman until a permanent organization is effected, with power

only to appoint and receive the report of a committee on credentials.

(5) No Executive Committee shall have power to elect or appoint delegates to any convention, whether County, District, State or National.

(6) No member of any Executive Committee or delegate or alternate duly chosen, shall have power to delegate his trust or authority to another.

(7) Representation in county conventions shall consist of one delegate for every twenty-five Republican votes, or fractional part thereof, cast in said precinct at the previous election for the Republican candidate for Governor. Provided, that each township shall be entitled to one vote, at least, in the county convention.

(8) The basis of representation in and State Conventions shall be apportioned so as to consist of one delegate and one alternate for every one hundred votes or fractional part thereof cast for the candidate of the Republican party for Governor at the last general election in the counties in the State. Provided, that each county shall be entitled to at least two delegates to the Republican State, Congressional, Judicial and Senatorial Conventions.

(9) Delegates and alternates to the County Conventions shall be elected only by a vote of the Republicans of each precinct meeting assembled, and delegates and alternates to the District, State and National Conventions shall be elected by a convention of delegates duly elected and sent by the people for that purpose, after notice and publication of not less than fifteen days of time, place and purpose of such convention, and not otherwise, and the delegates so elected shall be citizens of the county from which they are elected and that in all primaries electing delegates, a poll of the voters present shall be taken in order to ascertain the strength of all officers to be voted for and said votes shall be pre-rated and cast in County, District or State Conventions on the first ballot according to the strength

of each officer voted for, the said primaries and the delegates representing the minority shall be named by the minority.

(10) The certificate of the chairman and secretary of the meeting, setting forth the regularity of the primary meeting or convention and the election of delegates and alternates thereat, shall be accepted, when uncontested, as a good and sufficient credential for such delegates and alternates.

(11) The Chairman of the State Executive Committee shall, for sufficient cause, have power to remove any county chairman at his pleasure, and to appoint some suitable successor; provided, however, that the chairman thus removed shall have the right of appeal from the action of the State Chairman to the State Committee, whose duty it shall be to pass upon the question as to whether or not there was sufficient cause for such removal.

(12) It shall be the duty of the State Committee to prepare a temporary roll of the delegates elected to the State Convention, and such temporary roll shall be used for the purpose of effecting a temporary organization.

(13) There shall be a Campaign Committee appointed by the State Chairman to consist of five members and said committee shall assume management and control of the campaign in such sections of the State as may be designated by the chairman; said committee shall at all times be subject to the direction of the State Executive Committee.

(14) This plan of organization and procedure shall continue in force until changed or abrogated by a subsequent Republican State Convention.

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