

MEMORIAL DAY AT UNITY CHURCH

Next Sunday, May 16th, Hon. Walter C. Feinstor of Newton, Delivers the Memorial Address—Rev. Dr. Hobson of Cornwallis Preaches The Annual Sermon.

The Memorial occasion which has been observed annually at Unity for many years will be held next Sunday the 16th inst. Hon. Walter C. Feinstor of Newton has accepted the invitation to deliver the annual memorial address at 11 a. m., and Rev. Dr. Hobson of Cornwallis will preach the annual sermon at 2:00 p. m. Unity is one of the oldest churches in the county, and one of great interest historically.

It is situated near Beatties Ford on the Catawba river, and the first house of worship was a log building called Beatties Meeting House, erected in pioneer days. The headstones in the grave yard date back to the American revolution. The second church was erected in 1808 when James Connor, Alexander Brevard, John Reid and Joseph Graham soldiers and officers in the American Revolution constituted the board of trustees. The present building was erected in 1833 when John D. Graham, Daniel M. Forney and John Knox were trustees. With its high pulpit, gallery, communion tables and session house it is a quaint edifice still preserving the architecture of ante-bellum days.

In this community live and have worshipped families of Abernethy, Ballard, Beatty, Black, Burton, Cherry, Graham, Hager, Johnston, Kelly, King, Little, Long, Lowe, Luckey, McLean, McIntosh, McDowell, Morrison, Nixon, Proctor, Rankin, Regan and scores of others. Being an old and noted place of worship, and the burying ground of a large connection, these occasions bring together a great concourse of people not only from Lincoln but the surrounding counties of Gaston, Mecklenburg and Catawba.

CORONER'S JURY CHARGES WHOLESOME MURDER.

Kinsale, Ireland, May 10.—The coroner's jury investigating the death of five persons drowned when the Cunarder Lusitania was sunk by a German submarine off the coast of Ireland last Friday, returned a verdict here today charging "the officers of said submarine and the Emperor and Government of Germany, under whose orders they acted, with the crime of wholesale murder before the tribunal of the civilized world."

Captain Turner of the Lusitania was the principal witness. He told the jury he did not see any submarine either before or after his ship was torpedoed. He was on the bridge when his vessel first was struck and immediately gave orders for the lowering of the boats and the placing of the women and children in them. He said there was no panic; that it was almost calm.

Many of the boats could not be lowered because of the list of the steamer the witness continued. He was unable to say how many boats were put overboard, nor was he able to tell the extent of the damage to the Lusitania. He gave it as his opinion, however, that the water-tight compartments were blown asunder by the force of the explosion. These compartments, he said, were all closed when the ship was struck and yet she remained afloat only 18 minutes.

Carried Out Orders. Captain Turner said that after the warning at New York that the Lusitania would be torpedoed he did not make any application to the Admiralty for an escort. "It is their business, not mine. I simply had to carry out my orders to go, and I would do it again," declared the witness with emphasis.

Among other witnesses heard was Ship's Bugler Livermore. He testified that all the water-tight compartments were closed, but that the force of the explosion and rush of water must have burst them open.

SANDY RIDGE NEWS.

Dear Editor:—Will you please allow me space in your valuable paper for a few dots.

There was preaching at St. Matthews church Sunday in honor of mother's day. There was a large crowd present; and there will also be preaching the third Sunday evening.

There was a singing Sunday evening at the home of Mr. Theo Bumgarner and all present enjoyed a nice time—Misses Minnie and Eula McGee spent Saturday evening with Misses Lillie and Martha Bumgarner—Mrs. D. F. Finger spent Sunday with Mrs. E. E. Boyd—Ascension day will be observed at Sandy Ridge and most of the young folks have planned to go fishing—South Fork Institute at Maiden closed Wednesday and Thursday, May the fifth and sixth with a good entertainment both night and day—Miss Lena Finney was in Maiden Tuesday—Miss Ruth Shrum gave a pound party Saturday night. Those present had a nice time. Most of the farmers are about working planting and cotton chipping will soon be the order of the day. Wishing the News much success I will ring off. COUNTRY GIRL.

FRANK SENTENCED TO HANG FOR MURDER.

Atlanta, Ga., May 10.—Leo M. Frank was today sentenced to be hanged on Tuesday, June 22, for the murder of Mary Phagan.

Sentence was passed by Judge Ben H. Hill of the Fulton county Superior Court.

Mary Phagan was killed April 26, 1913.

Before sentence was pronounced Frank made a statement to the court reiterating his declaration of innocence.

The State Normal College commencement embraces May 22-25. Gov. Craig will deliver the annual address on the 25th.

RICHNESS OF LINCOLN COUNTY

Beside a Section Like Lincoln County The Bonanza Mines of Nevada Are Like a Handful of Pennies Dropped in a Contribution Box.

(By Bion H. Butler.)

Lincoln, May 8.—One of the most troublesome of all maladies that afflict mankind is that of the restless foot. You no sooner think that you have it suppressed in one foot than it breaks out in the other. I had barely reached my home from wandering in eastern North Carolina than I found myself out again parting with my small income to the railroad company for setting me down in the uplands of Lincoln county.

No matter where we go in North Carolina there is the same charm of landscape, of scenery and of historical tradition and tale. It is hardly fair to offer comparisons, yet it is fair to say that the traveler will journey a long distance before he will find a spot that has been more kindly dealt with by nature and circumstances than Lincoln county. Spring is a time to see the hills of North Carolina. A hill has its own advantages. A hill is the home of the panorama of Nature. From the summit you can see the world spread out before you. In the clear air of the highlands the range of vision is extensive, and in the picture is the abridged history of the race. The church tops the eastern rise, with God's acre beneath the giant tree. The school house is a companion guarding the opposite knob. There is the alpha and the omega. At the baptismal font of the ancient sanctuary life commenced, and there on each recurring Sabbath day came the little feet on their constant pilgrimage to the shrine. About that hilltop cluster the memories of childhood, and of manhood and of old age. What romances are woven by the feet that have trod the road that disappears beyond the farmhouse at the end of the bridge. History is wrapped up in the fragment that the guide gives you as he points to the slope on which the bones of the battle of Ramseur's mill in the days of the revolution.

You get interested in these things as the field is opened in front of you. The battle is not a great one, the historians telling that some seventy men were killed and probably two hundred wounded, but it was an important event in local affairs, and had its influence in discouraging the British in their efforts to control the colonies.

Cornwallis Passed Through. Cornwallis, in his march to catch Morgan in 1781, passed up through the hills of Lincoln county and camped on January 21 at Ramseur's mill, close to the scene of the battle. From the hill tops the folks point out the locations of the old iron furnaces, and tell you that back a hundred years or so ago here was the seat of a right thriving iron industry. Iron was mined on a station on the railroad to this day, and the older ones tell of the Vesuvius furnace, and Brevard's forge, and of the Famous Brevard family, and the Forneys, and the Gramhams, who were iron masters at the time of the Revolution. The Secretary of Navy, was one of the Gramhams of Lincoln, and presently you are thoroughly alive in the memory of colonial and early history of the county.

Lincoln is a fitting village to crown one of the most interesting hills of the county. A quaint old courthouse stands in the center of the time-honored public square, and two hotels of the older day stand sentinels on opposite sides of the square to give an old-time setting to the scene. One of the taverns under the compulsion of modern progress has added a large new wing, but it has not had the effect of robbing the old house of its picturesque appearance. New things and old things stand neighborly to each other all up and down the village streets. Old homes that were homes of the first inhabitants of upland North Carolina are sharply contrasted with the homes that have been built by the folks who have grown out of the earlier notions. Old houses with gardens about them that tell of yesterday, with big trees and roses and sweet Williams and lilacs, and the posties our grandmothers favored, all suggest that you know nothing of the little windows and low roofs and gables of their neighbors. Roads that go out among wheat fields and thrifty country places. Roads that go down long hills and come to creeks with big bridges.

Getting Good Roads.

Lincoln county is getting good roads. The infection for improvement is at work, and presently from one end or the other of the county will be highways of the most substantial type. Then all signs indicate a revolution. It is kind of a pity, but the old atmosphere of Lincoln is destined to give way to marked era of modern things. Probably the old will always have influence, and it would be a mistake to do away with the signs of the early days. People like those things that tell where the race came from. When good roads are all over Lincoln county, and people can come from all over the big common country and idle around here over the hills and dig out the story of development they will come in numbers, for romance is one of the spices of life that we are all after. Books are merely the romances set down on printed paper. Books are not half so fascinating as the chapters that is written in disconnected paragraphs on the hill side itself. When you can stand on the hill and see before you the ridge where the British held a position, and where the colonial troops under Colonel Locke were arranged in the road below, where the charge was made, where the British fell back over the hill they had held, you begin to take some actual share in the battle. You throw books away and want to ramble over the fields that for a century and a half almost have been fertilized by the blood of the patriots who went down that a

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PEACE KEYNOTE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

Hearers Interrupted with a Tumbult of Applause. Arise En Masse and Waved The Stars and Stripes—Americans First, Last and All The Time.

Philadelphia, May 10.—President Wilson gave to a gathering of 4,000 naturalized Americans tonight the first intimation of the course the United States probably will pursue in the situation resulting from the loss of more than a hundred American lives on the British liner Lusitania. He spoke by implication, but his hearers interpreted his remarks as meaning that, while the United States would remain at peace, it would seek to convince Germany of the injustice to mankind of the tragedy.

"Let us unite in singing America," were the words with which Mayor Blankenburg opened the meeting. The president stood with the crowd and joined in the singing.

Alex. Hendricks, Couden offered prayer. Doctor Couden prayed that "peace be made stronger than war and love stronger than hate," and also that the people of the United States might "stand behind their President in his righteous endeavor to lead the Nation rightly."

Mayor Blankenburg called attention to the fact that like the other aliens he had "come from foreign shores," to find in the United States a home.

"Let me beseech you," he said, "to be Americans first, last and all the time, no matter what may happen in the world at large.

"No matter what our personal feelings for the country we left behind, our first allegiance is to the country of our adoption. I cannot improve this too strongly on account of the occurrences of the last eight months. Thank God we have a man in the White House who knows, who is just, a man who knows how to do it."

The crowd interrupted with a tumult of cheers, arose en masse and waved the Stars and Stripes. It was a remarkable demonstration of applause.

In introducing the President Mayor Blankenburg said: "I present to you—God bless him—the President."

Mr. Wilson's address follows: "It warms my heart that you should give such a reception, but it is not of myself that I wish to think tonight, but of those who have just become citizens of the United States. This is the only country in the world which experiences this constant and repeated re-birth. Other countries depend upon the multiplication of their native people. This country is constantly drinking strength out of new sources by the voluntary association with it of great bodies of strong men and forward looking women. And so by the gift of the free will of independent people it is constantly being renewed from generation to generation by the same process by which it was originated created. It is as if humanity had determined to see to it that this great Nation, founded for the benefit of humanity should not lack for the allegiance of the people of the world.

"You have just taken an oath of allegiance to the United States. Of allegiance to whom? Of allegiance to no one, unless it be God. Certainly you are thoroughly alive in the memory of colonial and early history of the county.

"You have said 'We are going to America, not only to earn a living, not only to seek the things which it is more difficult to obtain where you were born, but to help forward the great enterprise of the human spirit'—to let men know that everywhere in the world there are men who will cross strange oceans and go where a £, each is spoken which is alien to them, knowing nothing of the language, there is but one longing and utterance of the human heart, and that is for liberty and justice. And while you bring all countries with you, you come with a purpose of leaving no other countries behind you—bringing what is best of their spirit, but not looking over your shoulders and seeking to perpetuate what you intended to leave in them. Certainly would not be one to suggest that a man cease to love the home of his birth, and the Nation of his origin; these things are very sacred and ought not to be put out of our hearts—but it is one thing to love the place where you were born and it is another thing to dedicate yourself to the place to which you go. You cannot dedicate yourself to America until you become in every respect and with every purpose of your will thorough Americans. You cannot become thorough Americans if you think of yourselves in groups. America does not consist of groups. A man who thinks of himself as belonging to a particular group in America has not yet become an American and the man who goes among you to trade upon your nationality is no worthy son to live under the Stars and Stripes.

"My urgent advice to you would be not only always to think first of America, but always also to think first of humanity. You do not love humanity if you seek to divide humanity into jealous camps. Humanity can be welded together only by love, by sympathy, by justice; not by jealousy and hatred.

"I am sorry for the man who seeks to make personal capital out of the passions of his fellowmen. He has lost the touch and ideal of America, for America was created to unite mankind by those passions which lift and not by the passions which separate and debase. We came to America, either ourselves or in persons of our ancestors, to better the ideals of men, to make them seek finer things than they had seen, before to get rid of things that divide and to make sure of the things that unite. It was not an historical accident no doubt, that this great country was called the United States, and yet I am very

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DEADLY CRUSADE HAS ONLY BEGUN

Other British Ships Will Meet Fate Similar To That Of Lusitania—Dr. Dernburg Makes Threat—Even American Flag No Protection If Any Contraband Is On Board.

New York, May 9.—Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former Minister of Colonies of the German Empire, and recognized in this country as the Kaiser's spokesman, said tonight that Germany had only begun her deadly crusade against Great Britain's commerce and that the sinking of the Lusitania would be followed by the destruction of other British ships, whether or not there were Americans aboard.

The American flag would afford not the slightest protection for vessels which carried cargoes that the Germans regarded as contraband. He said that even parts of flying machines, automobile accessories and cotton were now considered contraband by the German admiralty.

"Any ship carrying goods to Great Britain is to be sunk. England has cut off Germany from the outside world, and we intend to isolate her in like manner, so that all communication with other parts of the earth will be impossible," said.

"The Americans have always been friendly to Germany," he said, slowly, "and we want to maintain their friendship. These facts, however, must be taken into account in every case in the situation in the proper light."

There were 5,000 cases of war material for the allies on board the Lusitania. I understand that something like 150 Americans were killed. I regret that very much. It was most unfortunate. Nevertheless, if this material had gotten into the hands of the allies, it would have been used against us, and they might have been able to pound their way into Germany through our lines, and many more than 150 of our people have been killed.

The British orders in council were to exclude all kinds of material from reaching our civil population. They placed an embargo on Holland, Denmark and Sweden on gunpowder, which would be blockaded and they practically are blockaded. As it, therefore, reasonable to believe that the German admiralty will permit anything to get into the hands of the allies.

"Suffering is recognized in war. Unfortunately, that must be England is building submarines in her home yards just as well as having them built in the Fore River Plant in the United States and put together in Germany. Old Rules of War Pass With Modern Weapons.

"England admits that with modern weapons of warfare she is not able to maintain all the old rules of war. She is in a general way every case in the course, but the note leaves open the steps the United States will take to compel an acquiescence in its position. It calls attention to the fact that while warning advertisements appear in the newspapers the United States government never was officially informed that the Lusitania would be torpedoed. Respective of that, however, the position is taken that the serving of notice to do an unlawful act neither justifies it, nor makes it lawful.

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UNCLE SAM SENDS NOTE TO GERMANY

Washington, May 12.—The United States Government in a note to Germany today formally demands of the imperial government a strict accounting for the loss of American lives in the war zone. It also asks guarantees that there will be no repetition of such practice.

With the plain intimation in it that the United States is prepared to meet any eventuality that may arise from non-compliance, the communication phrased in unmistakably emphatic language, was prepared to be cabled to Berlin by nightfall. Written by President Wilson and approved unanimously by radical and conservative members of the cabinet, the note was being carefully examined by Counselor Lansing and other law officers of the state department today to make sure its phraseology covered every point of law involved.

The president finally had determined the course of action to be pursued. The following statement was issued by Secretary Tumulty after a conference with the president: "The course of the president has been determined. It will be announced just as soon as it is proper to publish the note now in preparation."

This was taken to mean that the American government, observing the usual diplomatic amenities, would await receipt of the communication from Berlin before making it public. At first, there was some suggestion that the communication be sent personally by the president to Emperor William. Mr. Wilson determined that it should be addressed not to individual but to the German people and through it to the German people.

The United States naturally seeks financial reparation, but its protest now is in the name of international law of humanity. It obtains no interest that such tragedies will not be repeated, and the lives of non-combatants sacrificed. While high officials were reticent in discussing its contents, it was agreed the note would be the intimation of the United States over recent occurrences in the war zone.

The communication lays stress on the inhumanity of attacks, without warning, on merchant vessels. It recalls in a general way every case in the war zone in which the rights of American citizens are transgressed—the sinking of the Fulda with the loss of Leon C. Thresher, an American; the attack by German airmen on the American steamer Cushing; the torpedoing of the American steamer Gulftide while flying the American flag; and finally the destruction of the Lusitania, with the loss of more than 1,000 non-combatants, and more than 100 of them American.

The note, while firm and pointed, does not abandon tones of friendliness, giving room for a disavowal by Germany of her acts or an abatement of her practices. Germany is called on for an explanation of her past and future course, but the note leaves open the steps the United States will take to compel an acquiescence in its position. It calls attention to the fact that while warning advertisements appear in the newspapers the United States government never was officially informed that the Lusitania would be torpedoed. Respective of that, however, the position is taken that the serving of notice to do an unlawful act neither justifies it, nor makes it lawful.

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HEAVY FIGHTING ON BATTLE LINES

London, May 12.—Another big battle has been added to those taking place in Flanders and western Galicia, the Russians having taken the offensive in eastern Galicia, Bukovina and along the Dniester River.

According to the Russian report the Muscovites have driven the Austrians back along a forty-mile front, capturing many prisoners and making a great haul of booty. The Russians also are said to have taken energetic action against the Germans who raided their Baltic provinces and to have captured the town of Sharle, while in central Poland they are on the offensive along the Bzura River. Heavy fighting is also reported from the Gallipoli peninsula and the Dardanelles where the Anglo-French troops last Friday had advanced to the vicinity of Krithia, some five miles from the point where they landed and from the entrance to the straits. Since then the fleet has recommenced a heavy bombardment of forts in the Narrows, an indication, it is believed here, that the troops have got in such good positions that they no longer require the support of the ship's fire.

The greatest interest, however, centers in the great battles raging from the Belgian coast to Arras, in northern France, and the battle in western Galicia, where the Russians still are falling back before the Germanic Allies.

In the battle in Flanders the Germans continue their attacks against the British lines east of Ypres, where Saturday and Sunday and almost daily since then they have launched tremendous attacks.

Swiss Insults Germans. Basel, Switzerland, May 12.—The Swiss Government is today sending more troops to the southern frontier, especially to Lugano, because of recent anti-German demonstrations. Agitators have marched in procession in front of the Lugano hotels, particularly those occupied by Germans, calling out to them insulting phrases. The Lugano police apparently are finding difficulty in dealing with the crowds.

London Rioters Attack Germans. London, May 12.—The sinking of the steamer Lusitania has aroused to a violent climax the smouldering hatred and suspicion of Germans living in England. This animosity has found expression during the last 24 hours in attacks on Germans and their shops in London and Liverpool while there have been minor disturbances in Manchester, Birkenhead, Glasgow and a few other places.

Windows of many German shops were smashed and some shops were pillaged. The proprietors of the shops generally were driven away by angry crowds. None of the persons attacked are reported to have been seriously injured. One or two shops have been set on fire by the rioters.

Claim is Decided On. Geneva, via Paris, May 13.—The correspondent at Rome of the Journal de Geneve, says he is able to affirm that Italy's intervention in the war has been absolutely decided on.

"The Government," the correspondent adds, "shortly will take steps which will leave no doubt about Italy's participation in the war. The cabinet appears before Parliament May 20 that body will ratify an accomplished fact."

Bombs Dropped on Paris Suburb. May 11.—A German aeroplane flew over St. Denis, a suburb of Paris, this morning and dropped two bombs. One missile wounded five persons. The other fell on a building without causing damage.

THE LUSITANIA'S BABIES. A Mother Gives Two Dead Infants To The Sea; a Third Dies Later.

London Dispatch to The New York Times.—The illustrated Sunday Herald of Cork says there was on the Lusitania 50 babies who were less than 12 months old and more than one hundred others whose ages did not reach two years. They all have been drowned.

The babies were recovered from the ship and everybody tried to look after them when the time came. There were numerous cases recorded where both passengers and crew stripped themselves of their own lifeboats to put around the little ones, but it was useless and about 150 of the infants, it is calculated, died from shock and exposure. They were afterward seen floating in the water with lifebelts tied around their little bodies, but they were past saving.

Their mothers recovered consciousness in the rescuing boats only to find that the little ones they were hugging to