



SCHOOL OPENS SEPTEMBER 6TH

Complete List of Teachers For Lincolnton Graded Schools For the Next Term—The Eleventh Grade Will Be Added—Will Be Several New Faces in the Teaching Force.

The line-up of teachers for the Lincolnton Graded Schools for the scholastic year 1915-16 is as follows: High School: W. H. Ward of Tiptonville, S. C., mathematics in the high school and history in the eleventh grade.

Miss Louise McCraw of Andersonville, Va.,—History and English. Miss McCraw holds a Ph. B. degree from Elon College and has had one year of experience in the Elizabeth City Graded Schools and one year in Lincolnton High School.

Miss Mabel Farmer of Virginia, Latin in the high school and French in the eleventh grade. Miss Farmer holds a Ph. B. degree from Elon College and has had two years of experience in Rameaux Graded Schools and one year in Lincolnton Graded Schools.

Miss Bettie Coon of Lincoln county—seventh grade. Miss Coon received her training at Concordia College, Greenboro, and has had a number of years of experience in elementary and high school work, having been principal of the Daniels School for a number of years.

Miss Kate Lowry of Clifton Forge, Va.,—sixth grade. Miss Lowry holds an English certificate from Clifton Forge Seminary attended Mary Baldwin Seminary and graduated at Virginia Christian College with Ph. B. degree and also holds a professional certificate in Grammar Grade work from Richmond City Normal. Also she has had two years of experience.

Miss Laura Cornwell of Shelby, N. C.,—fifth grade. Miss Cornwell has completed a professional course of two years in Pedagogy at the State Normal College, and has had several years of experience in teaching.

Miss Cora J. Roberts of Marion, S. C.,—fourth grade. Miss Roberts is a graduate of the Asheville Normal, having received special instruction in the Normal Department.

Miss Irene Nixon of Top Soil, N. C.,—third grade. Miss Nixon attended Southern Presbyterian College, having completed an elective course. She has had several years of successful experience.

WILSON LISTENS TO THE COUNTRY

President Regarded as Sure to Stand Firm by Principles of Law and Humanity—Agrees, As Before First Note, That There Are Worse Things Than War.

Washington, D. C., July 12.—President Wilson has been in constant communication with the White House and State Department since the German note arrived, but he has discussed the situation with no one. Persons who are familiar with his mental processes agree that he, in the seclusion of the Summer White House, has his mind focused upon public opinion and that within the next few days he will conclude upon the course which he will follow in dealing with the Kaiser hereafter.

Concerning the President's determination as far as principles are concerned there is a unanimity of opinion in Washington official circles. The precise method to be pursued is being discussed. It is understood that upon the principles of law and humanity which he has enumerated repeatedly to the Kaiser.

Concerning the methods to be employed in impressing the American position upon the German Foreign Office there are two opinions. One of these is that the President will dispatch to Berlin a short, firm, friendly note, advising the Kaiser that the position taken by Germany is repugnant to the United States and that he will omit no act hereafter to protect the lives of American citizens.

The other view is that the President will advise the Kaiser that, as long as his Ambassador remains in the United States, this Government will expect American citizens to be safe upon the high seas, and, if this assumption is not true, the United States is prepared to sever diplomatic relations without delay.

At the Cabinet meeting immediately preceding the dispatch of the first Luntania note members called attention to the fact that the note would compel this country to enter the war if Germany persisted in killing Americans after having been warned of the Administration's attitude. The suggestion resulted in a short discussion.

On the other hand, there are members of the Cabinet who appear to have taken the position that it might be better for the United States to enter a war, even with such allies as Russia and Serbia, than to allow Germany to continue to break down the fabric of civilization as reflected in international law. Crankwell, they have argued, that if Germany is likely to win the war, while setting civilization back 2000 years it would be better for the United States to throw its weight with the group which shows some respect for law, as a mere matter of self-preservation.

talented pupils will put on the play "Miller's Daughter." "Again we congratulate Taveres upon having such a talented member of our school faculty and we trust she will return next year without fail. Our interest in it is to see that every Lake County school shall have the best that is to be had in this world."

School officials are expecting larger and greater results in the department of Voice, Piano and Expression than ever before. Provision will be made for every student who applies for instruction in either of the above departments. Send in your application early.

MORE THREATS OF BOMBS ON SHIPS—ECHO OF THE HOLT AFFAIR.

A written threat to assassinate J. Pierpont Morgan, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British ambassador to the United States and to destroy by bombs British vessels clearing from American ports was received Sunday by a New Orleans newspaper from a person who signed himself as 'Pearce.'

Pearce declared that he had come to New Orleans to complete plans for the destruction of British mail transports sailing from that port and said the steamers Howth Head and Baron Napier, which cleared from New Orleans on the 8th for Dublin and Belfast, probably would not be heard from again.

Warning to look out for bombs concealed aboard was flashed these vessels Sunday night from the wireless naval station at Arlington. Pearce, the letter writer, professed to be an associate of Holt and said he would complete the work Holt started out to do.

BURY FRANK HOLT IN HASTE. Dallas, Tex., July 11.—Dashing out of the city at the rate of 20 miles an hour, the family of Frank Holt, bomb planter and would-be assassin of J. P. Morgan, eluded a crowd of curious onlookers who luried the body in a country cemetery five miles from the city. The automobile funeral was followed by five motor cars filled with policemen, who had nothing to do but watch a little group of dry-eyed mourners.

URGENT NATIONAL PROHIBITION BE SUBMITTED TO PEOPLE. The National convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America, in session at Atlantic City unanimously adopted resolutions urging Congress to submit the question of national prohibition to the people in the form of a constitutional amendment.

STANLEY ITEMS. Stanley, N. C., July 12.—The convict camp No. 2 has been completed the road from here to Mt. Holly and moved the camp to Cherryville township where they will build a sand clay road. Rev. N. C. Williams and Rev. Moore is holding a meeting at the Methodist church here.

STANLEY 20, PUTNEY 19. CLOSE GAME. Stanley, July 12.—The Stanley team and nine Juniors went over to Putney and defeated the Putney Juniors by the score 20 to 19. The hitting by McGinnis, Cloninger, Clemmer and Carpenter were the features of the game.

MT. HOLLY ITEMS. Mt. Holly, July 12.—Misses Willie and Annie Dellinger of Ivanhoe is on an extended visit to their grandmother Mrs. D. G. Thompson on Route 1. Mrs. J. W. Patterson was called to Davidson last week to the bed side of her brother Mr. A. S. Cathcart who is critically ill.

CATAWBA MAN SAID TO HAVE PERISHED IN CINCINNATI STORM. Thirty-two lives were lost in a storm that visited Cincinnati on the 7th. In addition a hundred or more houses were demolished and other buildings damaged while telephone, light and trolley wires were put out of business.

A telegram received at Newton says that A. E. Cline, son of J. J. Cline of Catawba county, was one of the victims of the storm. Young Cline had left Catawba some time ago under charges of retailing.

ARTILLERY ACTION CONTINUES IN WEST

Serious Fighting South of Lublin in Which Russians Claim Success on Italian Front.

The Argonne forest in France, the region directly to the west of that wood and the section to the north of Arras are the scenes of the most violent infantry fighting now in progress on any of the numerous fronts.

South of Lublin there has been serious fighting in which the Russians claim to have captured during the week ending July 11, officers and men to the number of 2,760. The Russian War Office also reports that trenches extending over a territory of about one and a third miles on the right bank of the Pissa River in Poland, which were captured by the Russians on July 13 were retaken by the Russians by a strong counter-attack.

SINKING OF SHIPS GOES ON. The Italian navy has suffered its first serious loss, an Austrian submarine Anzani in the Adriatic. Most of the crew were saved.

CHERRYVILLE SCHOOL NOW IN COURT. Judge Webb Issues Restraining Order and Stopped Work on the New School House.—Will Be Heard Before Judge Harding on July 22nd.

ROUTE FOUR NEWS. Dear Editor:—As I have seen no news from Route-four in quite a while will send in a few lines.—The farmers are about done laying-by in this part of the county.—Miss Bessie Keever spent Sunday with Miss Tena Finger.—Misses Orie Keever and Willie Bumgarner spent Sunday with Misses Lillie and Martha Bumgarner.

WARNS ENGLAND SHE WILL NOT SURRENDER. London, July 10.—Sir John Simon, the Home Secretary, speaking at an open air meeting at Leyton today, declared emphatically that if England does not do more in the future than she has done in the past she is going to be defeated by Germany.

FATE OF VICIOUS BULL. Mr. Henry Seegers of Jefferson, S. C. had a battle with a vicious bull five days ago in which it was "nip an' tuck" for the mastery. Mr. Seegers went to his pasture and a bull which before that time had been docile became enraged and made for Mr. Seegers, knocking him down and trampling him.

A CHURCH IN A DAY. About 100 men gathered at the Oak Forest church near Morganton Saturday and in a single day erected a church building ready for occupancy. Sounds like a fish yarn but it's so. Brick pillars had previously been built and the lumber received. By ten o'clock the framing was up, and by weather boarding well under way. By 4 o'clock in the afternoon the building was practically ready for holding service, and it is a creditable one, built by the best workmen in Burke county.

A fellow with an engagement ring in a pretty sure to get the girl hand from some girl.

SUBMARINE USED SHIP AS SHIELD.

Captain of American Ship Makes This Report as American.

Liverpool, July 13.—How an American ship is alleged to have been used as a shield by a German submarine for sinking another vessel is the story of the crew of the American bark Normandy, here from Gulfport, Miss. Their story is that the Normandy was stopped by the German off the Irish Coast Friday night. The captain was called aboard the submarine, where his papers were found to show that the ship was chartered by an American firm.

The captain, it was asserted, was allowed to return to the Normandy but under the threat that his ship would be destroyed unless he stood by and obeyed orders. These orders, it was stated, were that he was to act as a shield for the submarine, which lay around the side of the bark and hid itself from an approaching vessel.

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SOBERS TO FIND HIMSELF IN BRITISH ARMY. Washington Special to Raleigh News and Observer. Steve D. Telfer, a Louisiana youth less than 19 years old, arrived in England some time ago on a cattle boat and proceeded to celebrate. He was arrested by the British police on a charge of drunkenness and sobered up as a recruit in the British army.

SWAP DISABLED SOLDIERS. Berne, July 11.—The exchange of soldiers wounded and incapacitated for further service has been resumed between France and Germany. Two Swiss hospital trains, each carrying about 300 men, started in the evening one from Constantine, Germany and the other from Lyons, France, and passed through Switzerland during the night.

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SHORT NEWS ITEMS

According to the estimates of the wheat crop in the State this year 10,900,000 bushels—the State has for the first time since 1900 produced enough again to feed the population.

An ordinance is being passed in Asheville to eliminate the megaphone from the advertising field in Asheville. Spillers have been annoying through megaphones the advent of bargains, entertainments, etc.

The Wilmington chamber of commerce has adopted resolutions urging President Wilson so far as consistent with the rights of this country, to bring about a speedy conclusion of terms whereby the exporting of cotton to neutral countries may continue unimpeded.

The Salisbury Watchman says that two weeks ago a cow belonging to John Louis Holthouser, who lives near Rockwell, swallowed an umbrella rib. Two weeks later the cow died and the umbrella rib was found with one end in the stomach and the other had cut through the liver.

Gen. Victoriano Huerta, the Mexican ex-president, charged with conspiracy to violate the neutrality law of the United States, waived examination at El Paso, Texas, and was held in a bond of \$15,000 for the Federal grand jury at San Antonio, Texas, December 20. Huerta refused to furnish bond and was sent to Fort Bliss, where he will be guarded. Five associates of Huerta, arrested on similar charges, also await examination, but all save one gave bond.

Gov. Craig has pardoned Junius Bowman of Catawba county, who had served five years of a 7-year sentence for manslaughter. At a chicken fight in Alexander county John Hafer, son of Poly Hafer, was killed. Bowman and Frank Propst were both sent up for the trouble, but Propst was pardoned about a year ago. Gov. Craig had twice refused to pardon Bowman.

Will Bell, the negro electrocuted in the State prison at Raleigh last week for the murder of a Durham citizen, had requested that his funeral be held in the court house at Durham, as an object lesson and a warning to others. Permission was given to hold the funeral in the court house yard but this was subsequently withdrawn on account of protests and the funeral was held at a negro church.

Deputy Collector Bob Rhyne of Rutherfordton has a dull time. There are no tobacco factories for him to sell stamps to and his chief occupation is catching moonshiners, and these have almost disappeared. He raided five stills in May and nine in June but none in July so far. Says he can't find 'em any more, as the boys hide 'em too well.

The Clark's creek drainage folks met yesterday and had rather a warm session, at which they voted out proposed new territory and postponed action on redressing the creek until September.—Newton Enterprise, 13th.

Neutrality demonstrates that some people are on the defensive and others are on the fence.

ENGLAND POSSESSES MOST TERRIBLE SECRET WEAPON

Great Britain has in reserve a weapon of war she has not yet dared to use. In military circles it is spoken of in a whisper as "Dundonald's Destroyer," says the New York World.

The fact that England has the weapon in reserve is no dream, no bugaboo; it is attested by official documents and the official reports of committees of experts.

What is this extraordinary weapon? Only a few highly placed persons know. They do not tell; they have not told; the reason for their silence being the horror of it.

Great Britain was on the point of using it against Napoleon and again in the Crimean war, but in each case her rulers drew back shuddering and refused to "shock humanity." But, if the worst should come to the worst, it may draw it from its century-old hiding place, and the most ghastly horrors yet known in warfare will seem humane in comparison with its effects of this engine of destruction.

It was invented by Thomas Cochran, tenth Earl of Dundonald, an extraordinary man who had an extraordinary career. He offered it to the British government, which twice appointed a committee to pass upon it. He disclosed his secret to them and claimed for it that it was the infallible means of securing at once our maritime superiority and of hereafter maintaining it in perpetuity—of at once commencing and terminating a war by one conclusive victory. And again, that "no power on earth could stand against its attack."

The first of these committees, appointed in 1811 was composed of the Duke of York, second son of George III, commander-in-chief of the army, the Secretary of State, Lord Keiton, Admiral Lord Exmouth, two of the most experienced men in the navy, and the two Congreve brothers, of the ordnance department, one of whom, Sir William, was the inventor of many government military and industrial appliances. A more competent and authoritative committee could not have been found.

In spite of their recommendation that Dundonald's invention be kept a secret the British government consented to use a part of it against the French at Toulon. Dundonald refused to consent to this and the committee backed up in his refusal, on the ground that such partial use would reveal the secret to the enemy and to the world, and enable other countries to make use of it against England.

In order to demonstrate its power, however, Dundonald ordered to use it against the French fleet at Flushing whence Napoleon was planning an invasion of England; but this destructive device was not used, as it would have revealed the secret to the world, and would have annihilated the fleet; it would be annihilation.

The second committee was appointed in 1841. It was an advisory committee and its make-up as the first had been it was directed to ascertain if the device was as efficient and as dreadful in the then relatively advanced state of military science as it had seemed 30 years previously. The committee reported in January, 1847. About Dundonald's device would not merely defeat, but actually destroy, annihilate sweep out of existence any hostile force against which it might be directed. But it was too awful to contemplate, and its first constructive use would reveal the secret to the world. During the Crimean war, when Sebastopol and Cronstadt seemed impregnable, Dundonald offered to reduce them in one hour. The British government hesitated, and was still discussing the matter with the inventor when the war ended.

Dundonald died in 1860. His plans are still in the archives of the British war office—at least there is no reason to suppose they had been destroyed—and it is possible that should the war take a turn disastrous to Great Britain, they may be brought out and made the final weapon in an Armageddon. This would end the war, and it would end not merely the war but all war for all time; as with all the world in possession of a device with which armies and fleets and fortresses could be annihilated in an hour, a device so simple that anyone seeing it once could put it into practice, no nation would ever dare to make war. War on such terms would mean annihilation for victor as well as for vanquished.

The Earl of Dundonald, inventor of this device, was a most extraordinary man. He was born in 1775 and was a captain in the navy by 1800. He won fame for himself by brilliant exploits in sea fighting; but he quarreled with his superiors and got into serious trouble through financial speculations. He made a name in parliament as a reformer and was famous as a scientist, for his inventions were many and practical. These included a lamp for burning oil of tar, new methods of excavation and mining, steam engine for marine use, and the screw propeller, which he patented in 1843.