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NO. 12.

WILL DISCONTINUE HOOKWORM WORK

COMMISSION WITHDRAWS WORK
MARCH 31; DIRECTOR LEAVES
FOR WEST INDIES.

LATE STATE CAPITOL NEWS

Review of the Latest News Gathered
Around the State Capitol That
Will Be of Interest to Our Readers
Over North Carolina.

Raleigh.
Dr. W. P. Jacobs, since last May director in North Carolina of the Rockefeller Hookworm Commission and International Health Commission, left for Washington, D. C., from whence he will go to St. Vincent Island of the British West Indies, for future work. He announced that on March 31 the work of the eradication of the hookworm in North Carolina will come to an end as far as the International Health Commission, which succeeded the Rockefeller Hookworm Commission is concerned.

The work of eradication of the hookworm under the auspices of the and lately the International Health Commission was started in North Carolina about five years ago and four months ago. Dr. John A. Ferrill, now assistant general director of the International Commission, was the first state director. During that time 325,000 microscopic examinations were made and over 100,000 infected persons treated. Dr. C. L. Pridgen, now of Wilmington, succeeded Dr. Ferrill. Dr. Jacobs succeeded Dr. Pridgen.

The work has been carried on in every county of the state, the state and various counties appropriating the cash for this work. Second campaigns were made in seven counties, including Wake.

The communities completed are Salemburg, Sampson county; Philadelphia, Robeson county; Red Oak, Nash county; Hallsboro, Columbus county; Mt. Pleasant, Nash county; Ingold, Sampson county.

The state board of health is planning to take up as comprehensive a scale as possible April 1 the continuation of the work for the eradication of the hookworm in this state as it has been carried on for the past five years by the Rockefeller sanitation board with such marked success. The Rockefeller board only launches the work in the state for a five-year period and its recently announced intention to terminate its work in this state March 31 is in line with its original plans. The details for the continuation of the work under the immediate auspices of the state board of health have not been worked out yet but there are assurances that the work will be on an effective basis.

Pig Clubs Very Popular.
"Better and cheaper meat, a higher class of animals, and knowledge of the business" are the slogans being adopted by the "Pig Club" men of North Carolina. New in its organization and wide in its scope, the pig club work of the state is calculated to be of immense value to the hog raising industry. More meat raised at a lower cost, improved stock to be imported and gradually building up reliable and standard breeds, and eliminating the scrub stock from the bounds of North Carolina are the primary principles for which the department under the direct supervision of Mr. J. D. McVean is advocating. That the work in North Carolina will be a success is indicated by the number of farm boys having enrolled since the work was started late last fall.

Treasurers Collections Slow.
The State Treasury Department, received from the State Department of Agriculture \$22,000 representing current revenue of the department from fertilizer taxes and other sources. This is understood to leave the department still about \$22,000 short in its revenue for the present season to date, compared with the corresponding period for last year. The settlements of sheriffs and other sources of revenue are declared to be behind in corresponding proportions.

Argue Woman Notaries Case.
Asheville—Arguments are being heard by Judge James L. Webb of the Superior Court in the case of the State against Mrs. Nolan Knight in which it is charged that she is holding a commission as notary public contrary to law. This action is a test case instituted to ascertain whether the law passed by the last session of the General Assembly giving women the right to hold office is constitutional. J. E. Swain asks that Mrs. Knight be robbed of her commission.

Dr. Bain of U. N. C. Dead.
Dr. Charles Wesley Bain, head of the department of Greek in the University of North Carolina, died at his home on Franklin street a few days ago. About two months ago he suffered an attack of heart trouble and all hopes for his recovery were abandoned at that time. Two weeks ago, however, he rallied and was on the streets recently. His death was all the more shocking since the hopes of relatives and friends who had attended his bedside were revived two weeks ago.

Appoints Receiver For Bank.
The Corporation Commission has instructed Bank Examiner Hubbard to procure at once from the judge of that district, the appointment of a receiver for the Merchant's & Farmer's Bank of Cleveland, Rowan County, in order that the affairs of the bank may be wound up at once to the best advantage to the depositors, who, it is understood, will have to stand some considerable loss as the affairs of the bank were in quite bad condition when closed several days ago.

Decisions of the Supreme Court.
Singleton vs Cherry Beaufort no error; In re Brown Northampton reversed; Brinkley and Lassiter vs Norfolk Southern and Town of Greenville no error; White vs Guyton, Pamlico, no error; Clark vs Norfolk Southern, Pitt, affirmed; Dupres vs Bridges, Pitt, affirmed; State vs Wade Lenoir, no error; Waters vs Waters, Duplin, no error; Summerlin vs Morrissey, Duplin, appeal dismissed; Letell vs Hall, Duplin, no error; Royal vs Sotherland, Sampson, affirmed; Causey vs Seaboard Air Line, Randolph.

Governor Names Highway Board.

The State Highway Commission, provided for by the recent Legislature with an annual appropriation of \$10,000, was appointed by Governor Craig and is to meet for organization as early as possible. Governor Craig and State Geologist Joseph Hyde Pratt are ex-officio members of the commission and the other appointees are Prof. Marvin H. Stacy, chair of engineering, University of North Carolina; Prof. W. C. Riddick, the chair of engineering, North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts; E. C. Duncan, Raleigh; Col. Benehan Cameron Stagville; Guy V. Roberts, Asheville. Professor Stacy and Riddick are appointed under the provisions of the bill that specify that there must be on the commission an engineer from the State University and an engineer from the A. & M. College. E. C. Duncan is named for Eastern Carolina and under the specification of the act that one of the three members at large must be of the minority party. Colonel Cameron is the representative for the central section of the state and Representative Roberts of Buncombe is the representative on the commission for the western section of the state.

As soon as the commission can meet and organize there will be selected a state road engineer to have in hand the provision of expert assistance to any and all county authorities applying under the terms of the act for such assistance in the location and construction of public highways.

Lime For Tar Heel Farmers.

Commissioner of Agriculture W. A. Graham is already taking steps to put into operation the act of the recent legislature to have the Department of Agriculture provide lime for the farmers for agricultural purposes at the lowest possible cost. The legislation placed at the disposal of the department \$15,000 to be expended, if necessary, in equipment for carrying and grinding limes and authorized the use of State convicts for their work at a rate of \$1.25 a day to be paid to the State's Prison for this labor.

The bill as passed by the Legislature says that the commissioner can either grind the lime on the State's account or make contracts with private corporations for the purpose of supplying the lime at figures that the commissioner may deem more advantageous than undertaking the actual grinding by the State. All these matters are being worked out as rapidly as possible and the expectation is to be in position to begin supplying the lime applied for not later than May 1.

It is estimated that the average two-horse farmer should use as much as 10 tons, a minimum car load a year, to keep his farm up to the standard in lime resources. It now costs from \$3 to \$4 a ton and the purpose of the legislative act, the application of which is being worked out now is to get the cost of the lime very much below these figures.

State Food Chemist Pleased.

State Food Chemist W. M. Allan is well pleased with two advances in pure food legislation that the recent Legislature made by special acts. One requires that the net weight shall be branded on all package goods. Heretofore the law has been that if the weight was shown on a package it must be the correct net weight else the goods would be condemned as "misbranded." However, it has not been required until now by the laws of this State that all foodstuffs put up in packages shall show the net weight.

The other new law is that requiring that all packages of flour artificially whitened by whatever process shall be branded "bleached" so that the consumer may know that they are getting that kind of flour and not the naturally white flour.

Considering Express Rates.

Chief Clerk A. J. Maxwell of the Corporation Commission has returned from Washington, where he attended a hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission on the question of whether or not there shall be an opening of the question of the country's following the one year's trial of the reduced rates the commission put in force a year ago. Mr. Maxwell says the commission reserved its ruling, but that there is every indication that the matter of the increase asked for by the express companies will be opened for complete review.

One Quart Law Unconstitutional.

Montgomery, Ala.—The law recently enacted by the Alabama legislature prohibiting the delivery into the state of more than one quart of liquor to one person was declared unconstitutional by Judge Gaston Gunter. The court ruled that the statute is a regulation of interstate commerce; that congress cannot delegate such authority to the states; and that the Federal Webb-Kenyon act prohibits the shipment of liquor in a state only, when possession of any quantity of liquor in that state is unlawful.

Horn Will Be Tried.

Bangor, Me.—Werner Horn, charged with illegal interstate transportation of explosives in connection with his attempt to wreck the international railroad bridge at Vanceboro, will be taken to Boston for a trial as a result of the finding of Federal Commissioner Charles H. Reid. The commissioner decided that the indictment warrant was sufficient basis for holding the prisoner. The defense's motion for the release of Horn on the ground that he was a belligerent engaged in an act of war was denied.

SUBMARINE LOST IN DARDANELLES

GREAT FRENCH BOAT IS DESTROYED IN THE NARROW
TURKISH STRAIT.

AFTER THE SULTAN SELIM

Admiral Tells of Sinking of Undersea
Craft in Attempt to Torpedo the
Big Cruiser.

London.—The loss of a French submarine boat in an attempt to run through the Dardanelles is described by Rear Admiral Guepart of the French Dardanelles fleet, in an interview with the Daily Telegraph's Tondos correspondent. The attempt apparently was made some time ago although no announcement has been made of it heretofore.

The object of the submarine was the sinking of the Turkish battle cruiser Sultan Selim (formerly the German cruiser Goben), the correspondent says Admiral Guepart told him. The submarine was submerged and successfully navigated the straits up to the corner where the Asiatic coast juts out at Nagara. Through some miscalculation the hull struck the rocky shore which compelled the boat to rise to the surface. Immediately the submarine appeared the forts sank her. Only a few of her crew escaped and these were made prisoners.

Regarding the present situation in the Dardanelles Rear Admiral Guepart said the waters of the straits are clear as far as Mephez Bernu, to which points all vessels of the fleet can safely navigate. The main mine fields, however, are between Chanak Kalessi and Kilid Bahr, where also are the main coast defenses.

BRITISH ORDER PERPLEXES.

American Government Awaiting Further
Construction By England.

Washington.—While the United States does not know as yet whether the Allies intend to maintain a legal blockade or propose to apply general rules of contraband and non-contraband in enforcing their embargo on commercial intercourse between Germany and neutral countries, American naval officers and officials versed in international law expressed the opinion that the indefinite limit prescribed "European waters, including the Mediterranean," might be construed as a legal area of operations for a blockading fleet.

Naval officers frankly admit that the old form of blockade by warships close to an enemy coast passed with the investment of Santiago in the Spanish-American war. Accordingly, in asking Great Britain and France for an explanation of their recent declaration of an embargo, the United States conceded that the activity of submarines might make physically impossible a close blockade of an enemy coast, and suggested that if the declaration of the Allies were to be construed as a legal blockade some "radius of activity" be announced.

Cargo For Belgium.

Newport News, Va.—With a cargo of grain valued at \$391,980, the Belgian relief ship, the British steamer John Hardie, cleared and sailed for Rotterdam from whence the cargo will be re-shipped to Belgium for distribution among the destitute civilians. The cargo which includes 210,500 bushels of wheat and 25,000 bushels of corn, was supplied by the American Commission for Relief in Belgium.

Steamer Myndford Torpedoed.

Glasgow, Scotland, via London.—The British steamer Myndford was torpedoed in the English Channel by a German submarine. It is reported one member of her crew was killed. This steamer was torpedoed in the favorite hunting ground of the German submarines off Beachy Head while she was proceeding for London under her own steam.

Put Matter Up to Germany.

Washington.—The United States will make its formal representations to Germany on the sinking of the American ship William P. Frye by the cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, as soon as certain missing facts regarding the destination of the Frye's cargo of wheat are obtained. President Wilson said the informal conferences between state department officials and the German ambassador had served to pave the way for formal representations, which will include a demand for an indemnity.



WALTER W. SCHULTZ
Walter W. Schultz is receiving congratulations in San Francisco on his success in obtaining for the Panama-Pacific exposition a representative exhibit of German industries despite the war. Mr. Schultz has been the exposition's commissioner to Germany for a year and a half.

WILL PROTEST BLOCKADE

OUTLINE OF BRITISH POLICY OF
RETALIATION IS DISPLEASING
TO PRESIDENT.

Proposed Commercial Blockade Is
Something Entirely New in Con-
duct of Warfare.

Washington.—President Wilson indicated that a strong protest would be made against the action of Great Britain and her Allies in subjecting neutral commerce to restrictions imposed by the British Order in Council just issued.

Senator Walsh of Montana, an international law authority, talked at length with the President about the situation. He went to the White House on another subject, but found the situation produced by the commercial blockade uppermost in the President's mind.

As he left the White House, Senator Walsh said the British action had no precedent, and that an unusually vigorous protest should be made. He spoke of the general regret among Senators now that before the last Congress adjourned, power had not been given the President to declare embargoes on exports from the United States to the belligerents. He added, however, he had no idea the president would call an extra session for that purpose.

The British order will be made public by the State Department together with the full text of the notes to and from Great Britain and Germany in which the United States sought to bring about an abandonment of submarine warfare and the shipment of conditional contraband to civilians. The Department also has arranged with the British Foreign Office to make public the reply of the British Government to the American note of inquiry asking how the British embargo on commerce with Germany was to be carried out in practice. This is understood to contain the British order in which the word "blockade" appears for the first time.

LAUNCH BIG DREADNAUGHT.

Largest Warship in the World
Launched at Newport News.

Newport News, Va.—The new dreadnaught Pennsylvania was successfully launched here.

The United States dreadnaught Pennsylvania, the largest engine of naval warfare in the world, was successfully launched here with a prayer that she might prove a messenger of peace rather than a weapon of destruction.

Christened by Miss Elizabeth Kolb of Germantown, Pa., as Secretary of the Navy Daniels gave the signal for the launching, the 15,000-ton hull slid steadily from the ways into the historic James river. The swell in the river which rose in huge proportions as the hull struck the water tossed the ship of a nation now at war, the German converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, docked less than a hundred yards away.

One of the notable accidents of the occasion was the presence in the launching grandstand of Captain Max Thierichens, commander of the German sea raider, which but a few weeks ago had sunk an American merchant vessel in the South Atlantic ocean and had put into an American port of refuge to escape destruction at the hands of her enemies.

BRITISH NOTES ARE NOT SATISFACTORY

UNITED STATES WILL SEEK FURTHER
INFORMATION AND ALSO
LODGE PROTEST.

QUESTIONS NOT ANSWERED

Allies Cannot Interrupt Shipments Be-
tween United States and Neutral
Countries.

Washington.—The United States considers that Great Britain and France in the British Order-in-Council and accompanying notes have not answered questions propounded to them as to what warrant there is under international law for the establishment of an embargo on all commercial intercourse, directly and indirectly between Germany and neutral countries.

It was stated officially at the State Department that this government still does not know whether the action of the Allies is intended as a legal blockade or whether rules of contraband and non-contraband are to be their legal basis for future detentions. On a determination of this question probably will depend not only the nature of any steps to be taken by the United States now, but also the basis for damage claims arising out of interruption to American commerce.

In preparing the protest to be sent to Great Britain and France the position of the United States substantially is as follows:

1. If the action of the Allies is a blockade, all commerce directly with Germany can be halted by making the blockade effective, a certain "radius of activity" being allowed for the blockading warships off the German coast because of the newly developed activities of submarines. But there can be no legal blockade of the coast of neutral countries of Europe contiguous to those at war, under any circumstances and commerce between the United States and neutrals especially in non-contraband, should be free from interruption, irrespective of ultimate destination.

2. If the action is not a blockade then there exists no legal right to detain cotton or other non-contraband cargoes even when consigned directly to Germany. Nor can foodstuffs or conditional contraband be justly interrupted unless proven though consigned to Germany, to be destined for the use of its belligerent forces and not its civilian population. Under the same circumstances too, there is no legal basis for detaining cargoes consigned from the United States to the neutral countries of Europe if containing cotton or non-contraband goods, irrespective of ultimate destination.

EXPECT BIG CLASH SOON.

Germans and Belgians Face Each
Other on River Yser.

London.—The next important battle in the West, it is believed, will take place along the River Yser, held on one side by the recently reorganized Belgian army, and on the other by Germans.

As the floods have subsided the Belgians, supported by the Allies' warships, have pushed their line slightly forward, and this is almost certain to lead to counter-attacks by the Germans and then a general engagement as when similar movements were initiated elsewhere along the front. An artillery duel already has commenced.

There may be a slight delay while the Germans are awaiting reinforcements for they have been using most of their reserves to counter-attack the British troops at St. Eloi and Neuve Chapelle and the French north of Arras, but that a big clash will soon come nobody doubts.

The contest for the spur of Notre Dame de Lorete is still in progress, and, according to Berlin, further attempts of the French to advance in Champagne, where they captured an important ridge north of Le Mesnil, have been repulsed. Fighting in the Argonne forest and the Vosges has slackened somewhat owing doubtless to the cold weather.

Typhus Epidemic in Ranks.

London.—Appalling stories of conditions in Serbia were told here by Ernest Bicknell and Henry James, Jr., of the War Relief Committee of the Rockefeller Foundation after a tour of inspection through that country. Typhus, most deadly of the several epidemics in Serbia, already has caused the death of 60 out of 400 native doctors they said. Two American Washington with a view to an appeal had to suspend regular work. Nine American nurses and two physicians have contracted typhus.

The commissioners first visited Nish, Belgrade, and Uekub, the three most populous towns. They learned that typhus, typhoid fever, cholera, small pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever and recurrent fever existed in more or less epidemic form. The largest number of cases is that of recurrent fever, but that seldom is fatal. Typhus is particularly deadly. Smallpox and diphtheria are diminishing. The Serbians assert typhus was introduced by Austrian prisoners of war who spread vermin which conveys the disease germs.



JUDGE ED B. ALMON
Judge Ed B. Almon succeeds the late William Richardson as representative from the Eighth Alabama district. His hobbies are rural credits and national aid to good roads.

FORM TRADE COMMISSION

MEMBERS OF GREAT GOVERN-
MENTAL AGENCY TAKE OATH
OF OFFICE.

Will Exercise Supervision Over
American Enterprises.—Davis Is
First Chairman.

Washington.—The second great governmental agency created by Congress in President Wilson's Administration came into being when Joseph E. Davies of Wisconsin, Edward N. Harris of Illinois, William J. Harris of Georgia, William H. Parry of Washington and George Rublee of New Hampshire were sworn in as members of the Federal Trade Commission with far-reaching powers of supervision over American enterprises.

There were only the simplest ceremonies. Chief Justice J. Harry Covington of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, administered the oath, completing the work he began as a member of Congress, when he introduced the bill creating the commission. Later in the week the commissioners will be received by President Wilson.

All of the commissioners were in Washington engaged in preliminary conferences. Mr. Davies, who is the first chairman of the commission, called the first formal meeting immediately following the induction of the members into office. From that time on the commission will be in daily session.

ENGLAND EXPLAINS BLOCKADE.

Great Britain Tells How She Will
Place Blockade on Germany.

London.—Great Britain made known to the world in a formal proclamation signed in council by the king and issued from Buckingham Palace how she proposes to sever the arteries of sea commerce to and from Germany during the period of the war.

The term "blockade" is not used and no prohibited area is defined. Nevertheless the text of the order makes plain England's purpose to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany during the war.

The last clause of the proclamation contains the proposal most interesting to neutrals. This is a flat agreement to lift the "blockade" in case any nation will certify that the ships flying its flag shall not carry goods to Germany or goods originating therein or goods belonging to the subjects of the German empire.

It is notable that the order declares no intention to capture ships proceeding to and from the countries of Germany's allies Austria and Turkey the reason being no doubt that the measure is avowedly a reprisal against Germany's submarine warfare. However, a cordon of ships will be maintained to shut off the commerce of German ports and regulate trade in the war zone, although ships voyaging eastward across the Atlantic, will, it is expected, be seized before they reach the North Sea.

27,000 Japs Embark For China.

London.—The Daily Telegraph's Peking correspondent says he is able to assert on reliable information that 27,000 Japanese troops have embarked for China and that China is under appeal to Great Britain.

Detained German Vessel.

Newport News, Va.—According to testimony given the Washington Government, Charles Frank, one of the members of the crew of the American ship William P. Frye, which was sunk by the German converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich is being held aboard the German warship in German uniform against his will. The circumstances of the case as communicated to Washington were revealed here by other members of the crew of the Frye who remain in Newport News.

CONFINE BLOCKADE TO CERTAIN WATERS

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE
ASSURE UNITED STATES OF
BOUNDARY.

NOTES ARE ALL MADE PUBLIC

Allies Propose to Blockade Germany
With as Little Loss to Neutrals
as Possible.

Washington.—Diplomatic communications were made public by the State Department consulting the entire correspondence of the last few weeks between the United States and Germany and between the United States and Great Britain and France, relative to the cessation of submarine attacks on merchant ships, the shipment of conditional contraband and foodstuffs to civilians, the use of neutral flags by belligerent merchantmen, the removal of mines, and the proclamation of a virtual blockade of the Allies against Germany.

The communications revealed that the United States, realizing the difficulties of the Allies maintaining an effective blockade of Germany by a close guard of the coast on account of the newly-developed activity of submarines, asked that "a radius of activity" be defined. Great Britain and France replied with the announcement that the operations of blockade would not be conducted "outside of European waters, including the Mediterranean."

While Germany agreed it is disclosed to abandon her submarine attacks on "mercantile of any flag" except when they resist visit or search provided foodstuffs were permitted to reach her civilian population, Great Britain and her Allies rejected the proposal originally made by the United States in an effort to bring the belligerents into an arrangement which would safeguard the interests of neutrals.

Furthermore the documents show that the United States asked Great Britain and France whether the embargo on all commerce between Germany and neutral countries was to be carried out under the rules of a blockade or by interference with ships and cargoes "as if no blockade existed," the two together presenting in the view of the American Government a proposed course of action previously unknown to international law.

The answers from Great Britain and France reveal for the first time that the Allies officially regard their policy as a "blockade" but desire to refrain from exercising the rights of belligerents under a blockade to confiscate ships and cargoes as a penalty for breach of blockade, substituting procedure in prize courts and compensation through sale of the detained merchandise.

GERMAN CONSUL ARRESTED.

Charged With Trying to Secure Busi-
ness Secrets at Seattle.

Seattle, Wash.—Dr. William Muller, Imperial German consul at Seattle and his secretary B. M. Schultz were served with notice of arrest at the consulate. They are charged with conspiracy in attempting to corruptly influence John Murdoch, an employe of the Seattle Construction and Drydock Co., by inducing him to sell business secrets of his employers.

Consul Muller and his secretary are accused by the State of Washington of offering Murdoch a cash consideration to supply them with information bearing out Ambassador Bernstorff's charge that the Seattle corporation was shipping knock-down submarines to the British government.

Protest to Japan.

Peking.—Official information reached Peking that the Russian and British Ambassadors at Tokio called upon Baron Takasaki Kato, Japanese Foreign Minister, and informed him that if Japan persisted in pressing upon China demands beyond those contained in her original communication to the Powers, it would be difficult for Japan's allies to negotiate diplomatically with her in the future.

French Will Buy Dacia Cargo.

Paris.—The French Foreign Office, it is understood has decided to buy the cotton cargo of the steamer Dacia, which was seized by a French cruiser and taken into Brest while on a voyage from the United States to Rotterdam. The cotton is valued at about \$750,000. The owners proposed the purchase, it is stated. The disposition of the ship must be left to a prize court. The French law, it is pointed out, does not permit the transfer of a ship belonging to a hostile country to a neutral during war.

Has Not Set Definite Time.

Newport News.—Collector of the Port Norman R. Hamilton was still without definite request from Commander Thierichens of the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich for the time desired by him for such repairs as will make his vessel seaworthy. Commander Thierichens has told Collector Hamilton that he is still in doubt as to the repairs which are necessary to make his vessel seaworthy and he therefore is unable as yet to make definite request for his stay in Newport News to complete repairs.