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SECOND ATTEMPT TO FORCE THE STRAITS

TURKS OFFERED STUBBORN RESISTANCE BUT TROOPS WERE LANDED.

HEAVY LOSSES REPORTED

Some Sensational Happenings.—Turkish Troop Ship is Sunk and Big Warship Set on Fire.

London.—After serious fighting in which the Turks offered a stubborn resistance, British troops, according to an official statement issued have established themselves on the Gallipoli Peninsula and advanced a considerable distance toward the Narrows of the Dardanelles, while the French have cleared Cape Kum Kaleh on the Asiatic side of the Straits, of Turks.

Thus, it may be said, that the second and most serious attempt to force the Dardanelles has been fairly launched. The Turks under German officers placed every obstacle in the way of the invaders but against the fire of the Allied fleet and the gallantry of the army they were forced to fall back. The British forces lost heavily in the operation.

Six points were selected for the landings, which began at daylight of April 25. At five points they were successful immediately but at the sixth near Seddul Bahr the troops were unable to advance until the evening. The Australians and New Zealanders landed on the west coast of the Gallipoli Peninsula, directly across the country from the strongly fortified Narrows. The other British troops disembarked at the extreme end of the peninsula and by the twenty-eighth when it was decided to give the men a rest and time to enable the positions to be consolidated, they had reached Krithia, on the road which runs along the peninsula and over which they will join their comrades from the dominions.

The French took possession of Cape Kum Kaleh after they had previously attacked toward Yenli Shehr to the south on the Asia-Minor coast.

While this was proceeding the fleet, besides covering the landing of the troops kept up a bombardment of the forts in the Dardanelles and prevented reinforcements from reaching Turkey from the Sea of Marmora. One Turkish troop ship was sunk by the Queen Elizabeth which is believed again to have fired her big guns across the peninsula, directed by airman. The troop ship was sunk off Maldos a town well inside the Narrows, which later the battleship Triumph bombarded and set on fire.



DR. LOUIS E. VAN NORMAN
Dr. Louis E. Van Norman, who for ten years has been in charge of the foreign department of the American Review of Reviews, has been made editor in chief of The Nation's Business, the official magazine of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States issued in Washington.

FRENCH CRUISER IS SUNK

AUSTRIAN SUBMARINE SENDS CRUISER LEON GAMBETTA TO BOTTOM.

Cruising at Entrance of the Otranto Canal.—All Officers Perished at Their Posts.

Paris.—The French armored cruiser Leon Gambetta has been torpedoed and sunk in the Ionian Sea with the loss of all of her officers and all except 136 members of her crew, according to an official announcement by the French Ministry of Marine. The number of the crew was not given, but it was believed the warship carried 750. From this it was estimated that about 600 men perished.

While the French communication did not say by what the cruiser was torpedoed an official from Vienna said the warship was sent down by Austria submarine U-5, commanded by Lieut. George Ritter von Trapp.

The communication issued by the Ministry of Marine was as follows: "The armored cruiser Leon Gambetta, cruising at the entrance of the Otranto Canal, was torpedoed the night of April 26-27 and went to the bottom in 10 minutes.

"All the officers on board perished at their posts. One hundred and thirty-six members of the crew, including 11 under-officers were rescued by vessels sent out promptly to their help by the Italian authorities.

"The list of survivors has not yet been received at the Ministry of Marine."

THE NEW JAPANESE DEMANDS.

President Yuan Has Not Reached Decision Regarding Them.

Peking.—With the new draft of the Japanese demands on China interest is aroused in the nature of the modification of the original document. President Yuan Shi Kai and his advisers have examined the demands as amended, but no decision has been reached and they are likely to be the subject for further discussions. Group one and group four of the original demands have not been altered from the form to which the Chinese Government already has agreed. Group one relates to Shan-Tung Province and group four relates to refusing a third Power, any island, port or harbor along the China coast.

Expecting Early Recognition.

Washington.—Unofficial advice that General Carranza expected early recognition by the United States attracted widespread attention in official and diplomatic circles here.

Carranza representatives here have been very active recently. The United States, it is said, has been advised in detail of the Carranza plans. It was said at the state department, however, that the question of recognition had not been formally considered.

Damage at Friedrichshafen.

Geneva, Switzerland, via Paris.—Of the six bombs dropped on Zeppelin dirigible balloons workshops at Friedrichshafen by Allied aviators four fell on empty sheds and one struck a building in which was the framework of a new Zeppelin. The French aviator who dropped the bombs was under heavy fire.

Henry W. Miller Vice President.

Raleigh.—Henry W. Miller of Atlanta, assistant to the president of the Southern Railway, has been promoted to the vice presidency of the road, it was announced here.

Told How He Stopped Panic.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was excused from the witness stand in the \$50,000 suit for alleged libel which William Barnes has brought against him after he had told his own story of how he ended the panic of 1907 and had identified a letter in which Governor Charles S. Whitman, then District Attorney of New York, wrote that he thought the time was ripe to rid the state of the kind of party control mainly responsible for corrupt conditions.

Big Fire at Vancouver.

Vancouver, B. C.—Fire, held by some police officials to be part of a plot to burn the city, started simultaneously in the Cambie and Grandville street bridges, connecting the business and residence parts of Vancouver. The loss was \$300,000. Aside from the bridges, however, no attempts at arson were discovered. Thousands of persons blocked on their way to work watched the flames soar from the wood and tar pavement of the Great Connaught bridge at Cambie street. The chief damage was here.

TORPEDO STRIKES AMERICAN OIL SHIP

CAPTAIN DIES OF HEART FAILURE AS A RESULT OF THE SHOCK.

FEW OF THE DETAILS KNOWN

Gulflight is Struck Off Scilly Islands.—Washington Believes It Was Accident.

London.—The American oil tank steamer Gulflight which sailed from Port Arthur, Texas, April 10, for Rouen, France, was torpedoed off the Scilly Islands, according to a Central News dispatch.

The captain of the Gulflight, according to the same advice, died of heart failure as a result of shock. Two seamen jumped overboard and were drowned.

The other members of the crew were taken off by a patrol boat. The vessel was towed into Crow Sound and beached.

The Gulflight was a steel vessel of 3,202 tons net and was built at Camden, N. J., in 1914. She was owned by the Gulf Refining Company. The vessel was 383 feet long, 51 feet beam and 30 feet deep. She was equipped with wireless apparatus.

Washington.—Press reports of the torpedoing of the American steamer Gulflight and the loss of her captain and some members of the crew created a stir in official circles here.

The course of the Gulflight is not likely to be determined for several days as some time probably will be required to get the facts. The possibility of any action other than a demand for damages is considered remote because of the belief of officials that the attack on the Gulflight probably will be found to have been accidental.

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FIRST PLACE IN FINANCE.

America May Lead World at End of Great War.

Philadelphia.—First place in the field of international finance may come to the United States as a consequence of the European war, W. P. G. Harding, member of the Federal Reserve Board, said in an address to the session of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

To obtain the pre-eminence in international finance, however, Mr. Harding warned his hearers that the United States must resist any tendency toward inflation, and a wild temporary boom, such as history has shown frequently follows the conclusion of great wars. He declared the nation now was in a commanding position as the only great world power not involved in war, and pointed to the big trade balance that has been in favor of the United States. This balance he predicted might reach \$2,000,000,000 by the end of 1915.

Conditions Are Better.

Washington.—General improvement in business conditions with "returning confidence" is announced in the Federal Reserve Board's digest of reports of agents in the 12 reserve districts into which the country is divided. Development of considerable activity in certain industries in connection with the war are pointed out.

Colon Fire Loss \$2,000,000.

Colon.—The city of Colon, half of which was destroyed by fire, presented a scene of desolation. According to police records, 10 persons, two of whom were Panama policemen, perished and many were injured. The loss is still estimated at \$2,000,000. The American consulate was among the buildings destroyed.

Charles E. Littlefield Dead.

New York.—Charles E. Littlefield, former representative from Maine, died in a hospital here, after an operation. Mr. Littlefield was born in 1851. He was a Republican.

Switzerland Preparing.

Berne, Switzerland.—The Federal Council decided to call out the sixth division of the Swiss army.

Increase Rural Mail Service.

Washington.—Plans for a general readjustment of the rural postal service through the country by July to provide mail facilities for a million persons not included in the present routing system, were announced by Postmaster General Burleson. Motor vehicles will be provided under the new plan where highways will permit. "Rural service will be extended to every farmer reasonably entitled to it," said Mr. Burleson, "as rapidly as the new adjustments can be made."

GENERAL MANAGER RED CROSS.

President Appoints General Carroll A. Devol.

Washington.—President Wilson as head of the American Red Cross has appointed Brig. Gen. Carroll A. Devol, U. S. A., general manager of the Red Cross, a newly-created position.

General Devol, now attached to the General Staff, was given three months leave of absence on May 1 to assume his new office and become active head of the Red Cross. He has not determined whether he will remain in the position permanently. To do so he would have to resign from the army at the expiration of the three months leave as he will not reach the age of retirement for several years.

Kitchener Scores Gas Bombs.

London.—War Secretary Kitchener in the House of Lords referred to the use by the German armies in the West of asphyxiating bombs. He declared that Germany had "stooped to acts which surely will stain indelibly her military history."

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