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NUMBER 21.

Call 1-7-4--It Pays You

The surprise some people express at the great number of people trading at my store surprises me.

It certainly seems to me that the only thing to be surprised at is that there are a few people who do not trade regularly here.

There is not a single grocery store within a radius of thirty miles that has as large stock, as complete assortment of fancy or staple groceries.

There is not a grocery store within a radius of thirty miles that receives and sells as much, thus indicating the freshness of the goods bought from me.

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NEW NOTE DEMANDS PROMISE OF SAFETY

LUSITANIA WAS GIVEN NO WARNING AND WAS NOT ARMED AT ALL.

DEMANDS PAY AND PROMISE

Gate Left Open for Germany to Submit Evidence That Ship Was Not Thoroughly Inspected.

New Note to Germany

The latest American note to Germany makes the direct request that the German government guarantee that American lives and American ships shall hereafter be "safe-guarded." It declares that in the view of the American government the contention that the Lusitania was carrying contraband of war or that the munitions exploded by a torpedo are irrelevant to the question of the legality of the methods used by the German naval authorities in sinking the vessel, and it is upon the principal of humanity as well as upon the law founded upon this principle that the United States must stand.

The note denies on the authority of the officials of the government that the Lusitania was equipped with masked guns, supplied with munitions and ammunition, or was transporting Canadian troops or carrying a cargo not permitted under the laws of the United States, but hopes that if the German government believes itself to be in possession of "convincing evidence" these officials did not fully perform their duty it will submit that evidence for consideration.

Washington.—The United States in its latest note to Germany formally asks the Imperial Government for assurances that measures hereafter will be adopted to safeguard "American lives and American ships" on the high seas. The alternative in case of refusal is not stated.

It was this note to which William Jennings Bryan resigned to attack his signature, resigning instead his portfolio of state, thereby precipitating a dramatic cabinet crisis. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, and interim, signed the communication which went forth with the approval of President Wilson and his entire Cabinet.

Friendly terms characterize the document, which renew representations made in the American note of May 15 after the Lusitania was torpedoed and sunk. The German government it is declared "must have been misinformed," when it assumed that the Lusitania carried guns, as official information is at hand to corroborate the original contention of the Washington Government—that the Lusitania was an unarmed passenger ship which, should it did not resist capture, could not be sunk without transferring passengers and crew to a place of safety.

The communication informs Germany that it is "on the principle of humanity as well as upon the law founded upon this principle that the United States must stand." Opportunity is given to Germany to submit any evidence that American officials did not execute their tasks thoroughly in inspecting the Lusitania before she sailed, but the cardinal fact—that a liner was given no warning and made no resistance and was primarily a passenger ship—the American Government declares, throws into the background any special circumstances of detail, "and lifts the case" out of the class of ordinary subjects of diplomatic discussion or of an international controversy.

The issuance of another statement by former Secretary Bryan coincident with the publication of the note added to the surprise in official quarters at the character of Mr. Bryan's argument. High officials said the note employed the very process—persuasion—which Mr. Bryan advocated and did not necessarily lead to war.

A copy of the note was delivered to Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, who declined to comment.

In diplomatic circles generally the note seemed to create a favorable impression. In quarters friendly to Germany, it was stated that the document confirmed a belief held since Count von Bernstorff's recent interview with President Wilson, that the critical stage had been passed and that with the American viewpoint clearly before it, the German Government would be able to find a way out of the dilemma that would satisfy the United States.

One phase of the note which attracted much attention in diplomatic circles was that relating to mandatory steps on the part of the United States looking toward a reformation of war laws on a general basis. In this connection it was suggested that the chief difficulty might be an insistence by Germany that the Allies refrain

from interfering, not only with foodstuffs consigned to her civilian population but with raw materials of all kinds.

Text of the Note.

The text of the American rejoinder to the German Government's reply to the note following the sinking of the Lusitania follows:

"The Secretary of State ad interim to the American Ambassador at Berlin:

"Department of State, Washington, June 9, 1915.

"American Ambassador, Berlin:

"You are instructed to deliver textually the following note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"In compliance with Your Excellency's request I did not fail to transmit to my government immediately upon their receipt your note of May 23 in reply to my note of May 15, and your supplementary note of June 1, setting forth the conclusions so far as reached by the Imperial Government concerning the attacks on the American steamers Cushing and Guilgluit. I am now instructed by my Government to communicate the following in reply:

"The Government of the United States notes with gratification the full recognition by the Imperial German Government in discussing the cases of the Cushing and the Guilgluit of the principle of the freedom of all parts of the open sea to neutral ships and the frank willingness of the Imperial German Government to acknowledge and meet its liability where the fact of attack upon neutral ships which have not been guilty of any hostile act by German aircraft or vessels of war is satisfactory established and the Government of the United States will in due course before the Imperial German Government, as it requests, full information concerning the attack on the steamer Cushing.

"With regard to the sinking of the steamer Paluba, by which an American citizen lost his life, the Government of the United States is surprised to find the Imperial German Government contending that the effort on the part of a merchantman to escape capture and secure assistance alters the obligation of the officer seeking to make the capture in respect of the safety of the lives of those on board the merchantman although the vessel was armed and her attempt to escape when torpedoed. These are not new circumstances. They have been in the minds of statesmen and of international jurists throughout the development of naval warfare and the Government of the United States does not understand that they have ever been held to alter the principle of humanity upon which it has insisted. Nothing but actual forcible resistance or continued efforts to escape by flight when ordered to stop for the purpose of visit on the part of the merchantman has ever been held to forfeit the lives of her passengers or crew. The Government of the United States, however, does not understand that the Imperial German Government is seeking in this case to relieve itself of liability, but only intends to set forth the circumstances which led the commander of the submarine to allow himself to be hurried into the course which he took.

"Your excellency's note in discussing the loss of American lives resulting from the sinking of the steamer Lusitania, adverts at some length to certain information which the Imperial German government has received with regard to the character and outfit of that vessel and your excellency expresses the fear that this information may not have been brought to the attention of the government of the United States. It is stated in the note that the Lusitania was undoubtedly equipped with masked guns, supplied with trained gunners and special ammunition, transporting troops from Canada, carrying a cargo not permitted under the laws of the United States to a vessel also carrying passengers and serving in visual effect as an auxiliary to the naval forces of Great Britain. Fortunately these are matters concerning which the government of the United States is in a position to give the Imperial German government official information. Of the facts alleged in your excellency's note, if true, the government of the United States would have been bound to take official cognizance in performing its recognized duty as a neutral power and in enforcing its national laws. It was its duty to see that the Lusitania was not armed for offensive action, that she was not serving as a transport, that she did not carry a cargo prohibited by the statutes of the United States and that, if in fact she was a naval vessel of Great Britain, she should not receive clearance as a merchantman; and it performed that duty and enforced its statutes with scrupulous vigilance through its regularly constituted officials. It is able, therefore, to assure the Imperial German government that it has been misinformed. If the Imperial German government should doubt itself to be in possession of convincing evidence that the officials of the government of the United States did not perform these duties with thoroughness the government of the United States sincerely hopes that it will submit that evidence for consideration.

"Whatever may be the contentions of the Imperial German government regarding the carriage of contraband of war on board the Lusitania or regarding the explosion of that material by the torpedo it need only be said in the view of this government that these contentions are irrelevant to

the question of the legality of the methods used by the German naval authorities in sinking the vessel.

"But the sinking of passenger ships involves principles of humanity which throw into the background any special circumstances of detail that may be thought to affect the cases, principles which lift it, as the Imperial German government will no doubt be quick to recognize and acknowledge, out of the class of ordinary subjects of diplomatic discussion or of international controversy. Whatever be the other facts regarding the Lusitania, the principal fact is that a great steamer, primarily and chiefly a conveyance for passengers, and carrying more than a thousand souls who had no part or lot in the conduct of the war, was torpedoed and sunk without so much as a challenge or a warning, and that men, women and children were sent to their death in circumstances unparalleled in modern warfare. The fact that more than one hundred American citizens were among those who perished made it the duty of the government of the United States to speak of these things and call the attention of the Imperial German government to the grave responsibility which the government of the United States conceives that it has incurred in this tragic occurrence, and to the indisputable principle upon which that responsibility rests. The government of the United States is contending for something much greater than mere rights of property or privileges of commerce. It is contending for nothing less high and sacred than the rights of humanity, which every government honors itself in respecting and which no government is justified in resigning on behalf of those under its care and authority.

Only her actual resistance to capture or refusal to stop when ordered to do so for the purpose of visit could have afforded the commander of the submarine any justification for so much as putting the lives of those on board the ship in jeopardy. This principle the government of the United States understands the explicit instructions issued on August 2, 1914, by the Imperial German admiral to his commanders at sea to have recognized and embodied, as do the naval codes of all other nations, and upon it every traveler and seaman had a right to depend. It is upon this principle of humanity as well as upon the law founded upon this principle that the United States must stand.

"The government of the United States is happy to observe that Your Excellency's note closes with the intimation that the Imperial German Government is willing, now as before, to accept the good offices of the United States in an attempt to come to an understanding with the government of Great Britain by which the character and conditions of the war upon the sea may be changed. The Government of the United States would consider it a privilege thus to serve its friends and the world. It stands ready at any time to convey to either Government any intimation or suggestion the other may be willing to have it convey and cordially invites the Imperial German Government to make use of its services in this way at its convenience. The whole world is concerned in anything that may bring about even a partial accommodation of interests or in any way mitigate the terrors of the present distressing conflict.

"In the meantime, whatever arrangement may happily be made between the parties to the war and whatever may be in the opinion of the Imperial German Government have been the provocation or the circumstantial justification for the past acts of its commanders at sea, the government of the United States confidently looks to see the justice and humanity of the Government of Germany vindicated in all cases where Americans have been wronged or their rights as neutrals invaded.

"The Government of the United States therefore very earnestly and very solemnly renews the representations of its note transmitted to the Imperial German Government on the fifteenth of May and relies in these representations upon the principles of humanity, the universally recognized law and the ancient friendship of the German Nation.

"The Government of the United States cannot admit that the proclamation of a war zone from which neutral ships have been warned to keep away may be made to operate in any degree an abbreviation of the rights either of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality. It does not understand the Imperial German Government to question those rights. It understands it, also, to accept as established beyond question the principle that the lives of non-combatants cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unresisting merchantman, and to recognize the obligation to take sufficient precaution to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact of belligerent nationality or is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag. The Government of the United States therefore deems it reasonable to expect that it will adopt the measures necessary to put these principles into practice in respect of the safeguarding of American lives and American ships and asks for assurances that this will be done.

(Signed) "ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State ad interim."

CARRANZA SEEKS FOR RECOGNITION

HIS REPLY TO PRESIDENT WILSON'S NOTE RECEIVED AT WASHINGTON.

ANSWER FROM VILLA ALSO

General Villa Anxious For Peace—Carranza Reply is "Proclamation to the People"

Washington.—President Wilson has before him the first reply to his recent statement regarding Carranza. It consisted of a "proclamation to the people" issued by General Carranza asserting the right of the Constitutional Government to recognition by the United States and other foreign powers. Lack of recognition is declared to be the one difficulty remaining in the way of restoring constitutional government in Mexico and the statement asserts:

"At this time we believe ourselves to be in a position to overcome this last difficulty because the Constitutional Government is now actually in de facto possession of sovereignty, and the legitimate exercise of sovereignty is the essential condition which should be taken into account when deciding upon recognition of a government."

General Carranza's answer also reached Washington, but was not delivered at the State Department. Until it is presented the Villa agency declined to make public the text.

Department officials declined to comment on the abstract of the Villa statement carried in press dispatches, or upon a copy of a letter from Villa to Carranza, also received at the agency, which urges that difficulties be forgotten and suggests a personal meeting between the two leaders to arrange for co-operation and restoration of peace.

General Carranza's proclamation was promptly laid before President Wilson. The document recites the history of the revolution, beginning with the Madero uprising.

President Madero's failure the document attributes to the opposition from Orozco, Reyes and Felix Diaz, of the old regime, and Zapata, instigated by their adherents. General Huerta, it contends, consummated the movement with the co-operation of "a group of foreigners favored by the old regime who surrounded Henry Lane Wilson," former American Ambassador to Mexico, and under the pretext of saving Mexico City from war.

PRESS OPINIONS ENCOURAGING.

Washington Officials Optimistic Over Carranza's Reply.

Washington.—Comment by the European press on the recent American note to Germany attracted much attention in official and diplomatic quarters. In the absence of information concerning Carranza's probable attitude it was the chief subject for speculation.

Officials drew much encouragement from references in the editorials to the friendly tone of the American note. Many have felt that if a spirit of friendliness could be maintained throughout the negotiations, the efforts of the United States to convince Germany of the equality of the American position ultimately would be successful.

The careful phrasing of the last American note is known to have had the purpose of stating the demands of the United States earnestly, but in such a fashion as would not make it embarrassing for Germany to meet the American position.

House Back From Europe.

New York.—Admitting that he had talked with leading government officials of Germany, France and England, but denying that his trip to Europe in any way was connected with a possible peace mission, or that he was the personal emissary of President Wilson, Col. Edward M. House arrived here from Liverpool, a passenger on the American line steamer St. Paul.

Wisconsin Storm Kills Twelve.

Lacrosse, Wis.—Twelve persons are reported dead in a storm which swept over Western Wisconsin and parts of Minnesota and Iowa. Seven lost their lives near Ferrysville, Wisconsin, and five near Lansing, Iowa.

An eight-mile strip near Ferrysville and Seneca was swept clear and every farm house was wrecked or damaged. Besides the 12 killed 30 were injured, several of whom are in hospitals in Lacrosse, Wis., in a serious condition. Two lives were lost in Pennsylvania and two in Ohio in the same storm.

Two Killed in Collision.

New York.—One man was killed and three persons seriously injured when C. K. G. Billings' steam yacht, Vendasi, collided with the passenger steamer Bunker Hill of the Eastern Steamship Company in a heavy fog 3 1/2 miles from New York.

Both vessels, accompanied by half a dozen tugs, proceeded toward New York after the accident. A wireless report from the Vendasi said that she had on board the body of John Egan, a member of the Bunker Hill crew.

BRYAN RESIGNS FROM PRESIDENT'S CABINET; SPECTACULAR CAREER

1860—Born, Salem, Ill., March 19.
1881—Graduated, United College, Jacksonville, Ark.
1882—Graduated, Union College of Law, Chicago, and began practice of law at Jacksonville, Ill.
1884—Married Mary E. Baird, at Perry, Ill., Oct. 1.
1887—Served law office at Lincoln, Neb.
1891—Elected to Congress from First Nebraska district.
1894—Nomination at Democratic convention for United States senator, but defeated.
1895—Became editor of the Omaha World-Herald.
1896—Elected to Democratic National Convention, wrote silver plank made notable speech and was nominated for president, in election received 176 electoral votes against 271 for McKinley.
1897—Began career as public lecturer, which he has since continued, and has received a fortune.
1898—Raised regiment of volunteer infantry for service against Spain, but coming its outbreak.
1900—Again became Democratic nominee for president, on platform of anti-imperialism; received 155 electoral votes against 221 for McKinley.
1901—Elected weekly editor of the Omaha World-Herald.
1902—Made extensive tour of the world.
1908—Nominated by the Democratic National convention at Denver as candidate for president.
1912—Appointed Secretary of State by President Wilson.
1915—Resigned the Premiership of the Cabinet.

Washington.—William Jennings Bryan, three times Democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States, and author of nearly thirty peace treaties has resigned as Secretary of State. President Wilson accepted the resignation.

Secretary Bryan's letter of resignation was as follows:

"My Dear Mr. President:

"It is with sincere regret that I have reached the conclusion that I should return to you the commission of secretary of state with which you honored me at the beginning of your administration.

"Obedient to your sense of duty and actuated by the highest motives, you have prepared for transmission to the German government a note in which I cannot join without violating what I deem to be an obligation to my country and the issue involved is of such moment that to remain a member of the cabinet would be as unfair to you as it would be to the cause which is nearest my heart, namely, the prevention of war.

"I therefore, respectfully tender my resignation, take effect when the note is sent, unless you prefer an earlier hour. Alike desirous of reaching a peaceful solution of the problems arising out of the use of submarines against merchantmen, we find ourselves differing irreconcilably as to the methods which should be employed.

"It falls to your lot to speak officially for the nation; I consider it to be none the less my duty to endeavor as a private citizen to promote the end which you have in view by means which you do not feel at liberty to use."

"In severing the intimate and pleasant relations which have existed between us during the past two years, permit me to acknowledge the profound satisfaction which it has given me to be associated with you in the important work which has come before the state department, and to thank you for the courtesies extended.

"With the kindest good wishes for your personal welfare and for the success of your administration, I am, my dear Mr. President,

"Very truly yours,

(Signed) "W. J. BRYAN."

The president's letter to Mr. Bryan was as follows:

"My Dear Mr. Bryan:

"I accept your resignation only because you insist upon its acceptance, and I accept it with much more than deep regret, with a feeling of personal sorrow. Our two years of close association have been very delightful to me. Our judgments have accorded in practically every matter of official duty and of public policy until now; your support of the work and purposes of the administration has been generous and loyal beyond praise; your devotion to the duties of your great office and your eagerness to take advantage of every great opportunity for service is indeed has been an example to the rest of us; you have earned our affectionate admiration and friendship. Even now we are not separated in the object we seek, but only in the method by which we seek it.

"It is for these reasons my feelings about your retirement from the secretariat of state go so much deeper than regret. I sincerely deplore it. Our objects are the same, and we ought to pursue them together. I yield to your desire only because I must and wish to bid you Godspeed in the parting. We shall continue to work for the same causes even when we do not work in the same way.

"With affectionate regard,

"Sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

Heavy Fighting Continues.

London.—In the Baltic provinces and along the Dnieper River heavy fighting continues between the Russians and Austrians and Germans. The movement, forward and backward, of the battle lines in the Baltic provinces is almost continual and each side has at various times held the advantage. In Galicia the scene of the fighting has changed. The Germans, backed in their effort to reach Lemberg from the south, have attacked the Russians on the River San north of the Russians on the River San north

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