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## CASEMENT PUT TO DEATH FOR HIGH TREASON

London, Aug. 3.—Roger Casement, former British Knight and consul, was hanged this morning at 9 o'clock in Pentonville jail for high treason. He was convicted of conspiring to cause an armed revolt in Ireland and with having sought German aid to that end.

Two hours before the execution a crowd of men, women and children gathered before the prison gates. Twenty minutes before Casement mounted the scaffold the great prison bell commenced to toll. The sound was greeted with cheers from the crowd, mingled with some groans. At 9 o'clock the crowd had swollen to such proportions that it extended for two blocks from the prison front. At one minute after nine a single stroke of the big bell announced that the trap had been sprung. It was the signal for a mocking, jeering yell from the crowd, which suddenly died away into dead silence.

Casement met his death with calm courage, according to eye-witnesses. Early in the morning two priests of the Roman Catholic Church administered the last rites in the cell of the condemned man and shortly afterward a little procession, headed by the clergymen with Casement following, a warden on either side proceeded to the execution shed, only five yards away. The priests recited the litany of the dying, Casement responding in low tones: "Lord have mercy on my soul."

According to one of those present Casement's last words were: "I die for my country."

As the party reached the shed where the gallows was erected the special executioner, a hair dresser named Ellis, approached Casement and quickly pinioned him. The two chaplains, the undersheriff of London and the undersheriff of Middlesex then took up their positions in front of the scaffold. Casement mounted the gallows steps firmly and commanded his spirit to God as he stepped on the trap. A moment later the lever was pulled.

Immediately after the trap was sprung the prison engineer and physician descended into the pit where, after the application of the usual tests, Casement was pronounced dead at nine minutes after nine. According to the custom in the case of prisoners hanged for crime similar to that of Casement, his body will be buried in quicklime in the prison yard.

An affecting incident took place outside the prison wall as the execution was in progress. At the back of the prison a little distance from the jeering crowd about the gates was a group of about thirty Irish men and women. When the dull clang of the prison bell announced that the doomed man paid the last penalty this little group fell on their knees and with bowed heads remained for some moments silently praying for the repose of the soul of their dead fellow-countryman.

Immediately after the execution 3 notices were posted on the prison door. The first, signed by the undersheriff of London, the governor of the prison and Father James McCarroll, Casement's confessor, read: "Judgment of death was this day executed on Roger Casement in his majesty's prison of Pentonville in our presence." A similar notice was signed by the undersheriff of Middlesex county. The third bore the name of P. R. Mander, the prison surgeon, who certified that he had examined the body and found Casement dead.

Ellis, the executioner, arrived in the prison early last evening and immediately made his preparations. He examined the trap door in the execution shed and tested it thoroughly with a bag exactly the same weight as Casement. Ellis remained in the prison all night.

Casement showed not the slightest concern over his fate. He ate well and chatted freely and cheerily with two wardens in his condemned cell. After a hearty late breakfast he divested himself for the last time of his convict clothes and went to bed. He was notified that he would be allowed to wear his own civilian clothes for the execution, though he would not be permitted to wear a collar.

All the members of Casement's family were presentants and he was brought up in that faith, but became a convert to Roman Catholicism within the last few weeks. On June 29 he was registered a member of the Roman Catholic Church and since that time Fathers McCarroll and Carey, of Edin Grove Church, near the prison, have been ministering to him. He received his first and only communion at seven o'clock this morning when he assisted at mass in his cell. One of his attendants said that his overpowering love for God and Ireland was most striking and according to the attendant, the last words of the condemned man, apart from his prayers, were: "I die for my country." Father Mc Carrell said

he found Casement to be a beautiful character and that he never instructed anyone in his religion who showed himself a quicker or more promising learner.

All hopes of an eleventh hour reprieve were dashed to earth yesterday with the statement of Lord Robert Cecil, parliamentary under-secretary of foreign affairs, that no government doing its duty could interfere with the sentence. Supplementing this were the dramatic disclosures by Lord Newton in the House of Lords that the Germans recently shot two Irish prisoners who refused to join Casement's Irish legion.

The morning papers mostly deal in the briefest and most matter of fact way with the execution of Casement. The only editorial reference is in the Daily News, which says: "We cannot but reaffirm our conviction that the government exhibited grave unwisdom in exacting the death penalty. No evil results could have followed a commutation of the sentence. The hanging gives the disaffected section of Ireland another martyr, embitters feeling throughout the island, alienates a large and important body of American opinion and enables Germany to play off the death of Casement against the death of Fryatt."

Casement rose at about half past five this morning. From then until seven o'clock when Father McCarroll arrived he spent the time reading the instructions of the church for assisting at mass and the taking of the first communion. After mass he ate a little bread and butter and drank a glass of water.

He had very little to say to the priest only making a few remarks about the immortality of the soul. He appeared said Father McCarroll, like a man who had slept soundly—his nerves were completely calm.

A coroner's jury found that the sentence had been carried out in accordance with law and in a humane manner. Gavin Duffy, Casement's solicitor, who appeared in behalf of his relatives, identified the body. Replying to a question by the coroner, Solicitor Duffy said that Casement's health at times was very bad. He made a plea that the body be handed over to relatives. The authorities, he said, had refused. The coroner declared he had no power to interfere whereupon Duffy protested, saying it was "monstrous act of indecency that the authorities should refuse the request."

According to one news agency Casement had high hopes of being reprieved until the eve of his execution. He did not hide the fact he expected his many powerful friends would obtain for him a free pardon, because many of them exercised no little influence in political as well as literary circles.

"As there was no sign of reprieve last night," this account says, "the condemned man became very morose and hardly spoke at all. He did, however, inquire about the Zeppelin raids and asked if any German airships had reached London. Soon afterwards he became resigned to his fate and after he had done a considerable amount of writing he retired to rest and slept soundly."

"When aroused this morning Casement showed considerable nervousness, but he was quite collected and thanked the warders for the many little kindnesses they had shown him while he occupied the death cell."

At the inquest the governor of the prison and the chief warden testified that death was instantaneous. Dr. Mander was asked by Solicitor Duffy whether there was any truth in the statement published that Casement had been insane. He replied:

"I saw no evidence of insanity. He acted in a sane manner to the end."

Practically to the very hour of Roger Casement's execution strenuous efforts were made by his friends and sympathizers in the United States, and Ireland and even in England, to secure a reprieve. Petitions for mercy poured in upon the British government and efforts were made to obtain action by President Wilson. Repeated attempts to pass a resolution through the United States Senate requesting the President to urge Great Britain to extend mercy to Casement failed. This agitation was finally ended on July 27 when the Senate Committee on foreign relations ordered adverse report on all resolutions proposing intervention by the United States government. The only action taken in Washington was the passage of a resolution by the Senate asking the President to use his good offices with the British authorities to obtain clemency for Irish political offenders in general.

Many prominent men, both here and in Great Britain, interested themselves in Casement's behalf, including George Bernard Shaw and the Irish poet, William Butler Yeats. The hopes of the condemned man's friends were extinguished when Lord Robert Cecil, minister of war trade, announced on Wednesday that the British government would not grant a reprieve. Lord Cecil declared that Casement was much more "malignant than hostile" to Great Britain than were the leaders who took an actual part in the Sinn Fein revolt and that there was no

## DEUTSCHLAND SAFELY PASSES OUT THE CAPES

Norfolk, Aug. 3.—Somewhere out on the Atlantic today the big German submarine Deutschland probably is journeying safely homeward after having successfully run the allied warship blockade off Cape Henry last night. The giant undersea craft submerged a mile off the coast shortly before 9 o'clock and, insofar as is known here, she was unobserved by any of the allied warship patrol which has been gunning the capes against her escape for several weeks.

The final dash of the Deutschland to the sea was virtually without incident. Eighteen miles off Chesapeake Bay, at the crossing of the Old Point and Cape Henry channels, she began to gather speed about sundown last night, and in a little over two hours was plunging along under the waters of the Atlantic. With only a slight delay after reaching the capes she dashed into the sea and submerged. Only one warship, a United States torpedo destroyer, was sighted by the submarine in her entire trip from Baltimore, declared Captain Hines.

At Cape Henry today it was said that only one of the allied warships was off the Virginia coast and that she had two funnels. This is supposed to be a British cruiser that has been anchored there for more than a week. It is also supposed that the other vessels, believed to be a French cruiser, with three funnels, is steaming somewhere in the Atlantic ocean in hopes of picking up some trail off the Deutschland.

The dash of the German submarine for the ocean was not observed at Cape Henry last night. The vessel passed out under cover of darkness and was not visible from the shore.

Capt. Zach Cullison, master of the tug Timmins, that accompanied the Deutschland down the bay and to within a mile of Cape Henry, declared that the allies, with all their vessels and aeroplanes they may have around the capes, have not a chance to intercept the German submarine.

ground which could be brought forward in mitigation of his offense.

Honored with knighthood—a title since taken from him by King George's order—for his many years of service for Great Britain an Consul and Consul-General, Roger Casement assumed leadership, at a period of his country's crisis, in the recent Irish rebellion, the plans for which were laid while Casement was in Berlin, where he was reported to have negotiated an understanding with the German Imperial authorities.

British naval supremacy brought an abortive close to Casement's plans. The German tramp steamship on which there was transported an armed expedition from Germany nearly to the west coast of Ireland in April of this year was blown up by its own crew when the latter foresaw that it was inevitable that the blockading English warships would capture it. The crew were made prisoners. The tramp had been conveyed by a German submarine from which Casement and a companion landed on Irish soil, where they were taken into custody before their plans matured.

In May, Casement was given a preliminary hearing and was committed for trial on a charge of high treason. Late in June the trial was begun, Casement pleading not guilty and uttering a denial that he had worked in Germany's interests and that he had accepted German gold as a bribe.

The court's verdict was guilty, and the sentence of death by hanging was, after appeal by his counsel, confirmed by the Court of Criminal Appeal, late in May.

The London press generally approved the fate legally fixed for Casement but in America persistent efforts were made to save the noted prisoner from death.

Adherents of John Redmond forwarded to Premier Asquith a petition signed by six bishops, twenty-six members of Parliament and fifty-one other persons, including a number of educators.

Pope Benedict interceded in Casement's behalf, endeavoring to obtain grace for him from the British government, influential Irish Nationalists having urged upon the Pontiff that the prisoner was not a traitor, but was inspired by Irish patriotism.

Roger Casement, prior to the war, established a reputation through his investigation of the Congo and South American rubber atrocities committed on natives by Belgian and British rubber hunters. The then Sir Roger headed a commission of inquiry, which brought about reforms. In 1913 he became actively identified with the organization of the Irish national volunteers. He was in the United States when the war began and addressed an open letter to the Irish press advising Irishmen to remain neutral. In October, 1914, he went to Norway and thence to Berlin, whence came the news that startled the world—Casement was that his country looked upon as high treason. His friends, recalling his years of service in Africa and South America, claimed for him that the tropical sun had unbalanced him mentally. Casement was born on September 1, 1864.

## PROGRESSIVE LEADERS MAY DECIDE TO PLACE FULL TICKET IN FIELD

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 2.—Progressive party leaders from a number of states, who disapproval of the action of the Progressive national committee in endorsing Charles Hughes for President at its meeting in Chicago, June 26, will hold a conference here tomorrow to consider the advisability of reassembling the party's national convention within 30 days to nominate a candidate for President as a running mate for John M. Parker, of Louisiana, nominee for Vice President.

Mr. Parker who issued the call for the conference, arrived tonight and conferred with Progressive leaders from other states, but no definite plan has been agreed upon for tomorrow's conference.

A majority of the party representatives who are here favor nominating a candidate for President but amid a lack of available candidates, Victor Murdock, of Kansas, apparently in charge of a majority but he has declined to make the race.

Bainbridge Colby of New York, is mentioned as a possible candidate but his friends believe he will decline to run. Another suggestion is that Mr. Parker be named for President and another candidate selected for vice-president.

A very few of the Progressive from the eastern states, it is stated, oppose the naming of a third ticket and either urge the endorsement of President Woodrow Wilson or fight to have the conference adjourn without taking action.

While the leaders who will attend the conference are divided as to the wisdom of naming a national ticket at this time they are a unit in protesting against the action of the national committee in endorsing Hughes and favor some action which will tend to perpetuate the Progressive party as a national political organization.

Sarah E. Lyons of Minneapolis, was the first woman Progressive to arrive for the conference, and she favors naming a third ticket. Bainbridge Colby, Matthew Hale and J. A. H. Hopkins, of New Jersey, will arrive here tomorrow morning.

Judge Albert D. Norton, of St. Louis apparently reflected the sentiment of a majority of the early arrivals, when he said: "I want somebody to vote for in November. I will not vote for Wilson or Hughes."

## RAILROAD MEN VOTE TO DECLARE A STRIKE

They Are So Far Virtually Unanimous in Favor of a Strike—Will Take Five Days to Complete Count

New York, Aug. 1.—Ballots of one-fourth of the 400,000 members of the four railroad brotherhoods, who are voting on the question of calling a general strike on 225 railroads already have been canvassed, and they were virtually unanimously in favor of a strike, it was learned tonight.

The ballots counted here today were received from the eastern and southeastern territories and it is expected the count in these districts will be completed tomorrow. The count from railroads west of Chicago and the Mississippi river are expected here not later than next Saturday. Timothy Shea, assistant president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, in charge of the staff of fifty men counting the ballots said tonight it will take a full five days to count the votes from all territories.

When the complete vote has been counted, probably on Saturday or Monday, Shea said, there will be a meeting here of the National Conference Committee of Railways and the result will be submitted by the Brotherhood. Negotiations then will be conducted and a strike will be called only if they failed.

"The railroad workers feel that their claims are just and righteous," Shea said. "The eight hour day is the 'going day' for laboring people and as a penalty of working men overtime the railroads must pay time and a half overtime. Railway employees do not care to work overtime."

## ANOTHER AIR RAID OVER EAST COAST OF ENGLAND

London, August 3.—German airships have again flown over the eastern counties of England, dropping bombs. An official communication just issued says: "A number of airships crossed the coast of the eastern counties shortly after midnight. Their objective has not yet been definitely ascertained, as the raid is still progressing. Some bombs were dropped at various places."

ber, 1914, he went to Norway and thence to Berlin, whence came the news that startled the world—Casement was that his country looked upon as high treason. His friends, recalling his years of service in Africa and South America, claimed for him that the tropical sun had unbalanced him mentally. Casement was born on September 1, 1864.

## CLOUDBURSTS IN KENTUCKY KILL TWENTY PEOPLE

Middlesboro, Ky., Aug. 3.—Between fifteen and twenty-five persons were drowned and enormous property damage was sustained by a cloudburst on Blair's creek, near Tazewell, Tenn., last night, according to information which has reached here today.

Telephone messages from there said about one hundred persons lived along the creek and of these only a few have been accounted for.

Nine bodies have been recovered. City officials and citizens of Tazewell have organized rescue parties and are scouring the stricken districts in search of the dead. The region is very rough and communication has been practically cut off.

Blair's creek is ten miles long and it is estimated that 150 people lived in that neighborhood, although only 100 of them are supposed to have been directly in the path of the cloudburst or endangered by the waters of the creek overflowing its banks.

The bodies that have been found are Robert Johnson, his wife and two children; Mrs. Samuel Wiley and two children; Bush Hargeson and wife.

The home of Crockett Edmondson has completely disappeared and no trace of the family is obtainable.

Two bridges on the Southern railway between Middlesboro and Knoxville are washed away and train service is at a standstill.

A special from Tazewell, Tenn., says eight people are known to be dead and thirty or more reported missing as a result of the cloudburst.

## PARALYSIS FOUND AT CONCORD

Two Cases of Infantile Disease Located in Outskirts of Of That City

Concord, N. C., Aug. 2.—Two cases of infantile paralysis have been discovered in the outskirts of Concord, according to local physicians. The patients are more than one mile apart and no connection between the two has been traced thus far, it was said. Both are quarantined, and every precaution to prevent a spread of the disease is being taken by the authorities. Both cases are of a mild form it was said.

One case of the disease previously reported from Kannapolis, brings the total number of known cases in this country up to 3.

## NEW YORK PAPERS AGREE TO DECREASE NUMBER OF PAGES.

New York, August 1.—Publishers of daily newspapers in Greater New York, at a meeting this afternoon, took action which will result in a decrease in the number of pages in their morning, evening and Sunday issues of 121 pages a week. The reduction of so many pages is a step to relieve the news print paper situation, which is regarded by the publishers as very serious. Action was also taken to eliminate returns of unsold copies.

## HE SAYS KITCHIN WAS EVERLASTINGLY RIGHT

Washington Banker Says Order Would Put Postmasters in the Banking Business and Cost Democratic Votes

(P. R. A. in Washington Star.) Washington, D. C., Aug. 2.—Wade H. Cooper, president of the United States Savings and Union Savings banks, of Washington, and also interested in a dozen other banks in the south, particularly in North Carolina, told the Star correspondent today that Majority Leader Claude Kitchin was everlastingly right in condemning the recent order issued by Postmaster General Burleson, directing postmasters throughout the country to collect checks drawn on state banks who are not members of the Federal Reserve system.

"Again Democratic Leader Claude Kitchin has demonstrated his sound sense in condemning the recent order issued by Postmaster General Burleson directing postmasters throughout the country to collect checks for their patrons," said Mr. Cooper. Such an order, if carried into effect, he said, would practically force all the small postmasters in the United States to actively engaged in the banking business, that they would have to do the business of collecting checks and securing and maintaining a force of office employees just as any country bank would do, and that Mr. Kitchin was correct when he said such an order would cost North Carolina 25,000 Democratic votes.

"I tell you to compare Claude Kitchin's ability to the ability of some of his critics would be like comparing the radiant splendor of the sun to the flashing of the lightning bug. Mr. Kitchin has always been found safe, sane and practical in every emergency, and the man who suggested the issuance of this recent order requiring postmasters to collect checks manifestly did not know what he was driving at."

## VIOLENT FIGHTING IN STOKHOD RIVER REGION OF RUSSIA

Germany Made Counter-Attacks Against The British in Delville Wood.

London, Aug. 3.—Thursday passed in all the war theatres without notable gains for any of the belligerents. In the Stokhod region of Russia violent fighting continued between the Russians and Austro-Germans while German counter-attacks against the British in the Delville wood sector in France, all of which were repulsed, and bombardments characterized the operations in France.

Battles took place along the Sereth and Dneister rivers in Galicia between the Russians and the Teutons, while in the Caucasus region the Russians near Diabekr carried out a bayonet attack against the Turks, which resulted in the capture of a Turkish work and some 300 prisoners and guns.

In the Travananzas valley of the Austro-Italian theater the Italians have made fresh progress against the Austro-Hungarians. In the Adige valley, in the upper Posina region and in the district of Cortina d'Ampezzo the Austrians are bombarding Italian positions.

## THE ONLY REIGNING QUEEN

Ruler of Holland, Woman Who Spurned Crown Prince—On The Throne.

(From the London Ideas.)

The Queen of the Netherlands, as Wilhelmina, Queen of Holland, is commonly called, is one of the most interesting women in the world. She is also the only woman who is a reigning sovereign, and has been such since her tenth year, in 1890, upon the death of her father, the former king.

She was the only child, therefore her education had to be particularly broad and comprehensive. The system adopted was naturally a methodical one and severe. The different professors engaged to instruct the little queen on special subjects were experts in their chosen fields, and Wilhelmina proved to be not a brilliant student at all, but one of those steady plodders who get there all over, as a small boy would say. The great idea in systematizing the course of study of the Queen was that the greatest possible amount of work should be accomplished within the smallest space of time.

The Queen's first official public appearance was at Amsterdam, when she was but ten years old. The country round was wild with excitement, and great preparations were made by the people to render meek homage to their queen, to the two queens, in fact, for Queen Emma was reigning sovereign during the minority of little Wilhelmina.

## JERSEY CITY WILL EXCLUDE ALL MUNITIONS

Railroads Will Seek Injunction to Restrict City From Enforcing Order

New York, Aug. 2.—The railroad lines that have terminals in Jersey City will apply for a temporary injunction to prevent the city from excluding shipments of munitions from that port. Yesterday the commission in charge of Jersey City voted to have the director of public safety to stop the railroad from putting explosives in city. Order is to go in effect at 12 o'clock, noon tomorrow. The authorities took the step to safeguard the lives of the citizens from a repetition of the disaster of Sunday.

Jersey City, Aug. 2.—Determined to prevent a recurrence of the disastrous fire and explosion on Black Tom Island last Sunday morning, the city commissioners of Jersey City have voted to exclude from that city within 24 hours all freight cars laden with high explosives.

If the railroads fail to comply, Director of Public Safety Frank Hague, chief of the police department, is in his power and at his command to enforce the order.

City employees were later sent to the terminals of all railroads entering the city to put into effect the order on the storage of ammunition in cars, and on piers in this city and on its shipment to the city for steamers going to Europe. This action was taken because of the great explosion of ammunition at Black Tom Pier Sunday morning. The order will become effective tomorrow. All the railroads having terminals here have received notice to discontinue receiving war munitions through this city. Officials of some of the railroads threaten to get out in junctions restraining the city from barring explosives.

## 75,612 BABIES BORN IN STATE IN 1915.

According to preliminary statistics compiled today by the Bureau of Vital Statistics there were 75,612 babies born in North Carolina in 1915. This is equivalent to a birth rate of approximately 31 per thousand of population. This birth rate is considerably above the average birth rate reported in the United States.

## ALLIES SLACKEN BIG OFFENSIVE ON ALL FRONTS

London, August 3.—The armies in the three great centers of recent activity—the Somme region of France, Russia and Galicia—evidently have let up considerably in the violent fighting in which they have been engaged and are indulging in a breathing spell preparatory to further attacks and counter-attacks. The official communication dealing with the operations in these theatres Wednesday tell of no single important engagement or of any notable changes in the positions of any of the belligerents.

Attacking in echelon on a three mile line, from the Meuse river to Fleury, north of Verdun, the French have captured several German trenches and organized points of support. In the engagements 600 Germans were made prisoners and ten machine guns were captured.

On the Russian front, Petrograd reports merely artillery duels and infantry attacks on the Stokhod and Turia river fronts and of local Russian offensives on the Stripa river in Galicia, all of which were repulsed.

Attacks on the Austrian front against the Italians at various points, including Cimone, Monte Seluggio and Castellato, have been repulsed with heavy casualties, according to Rome.

The Russians are keeping up their advances against the Turks in the Caucasus region.

The Germans have carried out another air raid on the eastern countries of England—the third during the present week.

## "SIAMESE TWINS" STAY 50.

Parents of Eastern Prodigies Will Not Agree to Separate Them

Margaret and Mary Gibb, world famous "Siamese Twins," of Holyoke, Mass., have just celebrated their fourth birthday. They have grown steadily in size and health since last year, when it was almost decided to operate on their little bodies and cut them apart. The Siamese twins remain fastened together at the hips, and their mother declares that they shall continue so.

Laughter, play and noise resound where Margaret and Mary Gibb chance to be. Occasionally there are tears and little liffs between them. The last are never serious.

Their feet twinkle in fascinating unison as the girls run, descend steps of clamber into their porch hammock.

They spend much time in demonstrating love for each other. They seem to yearn for everything that pleases children for their years. They are brilliant, joyous youngsters, with normal aspirations and usual notions. They are like other little girls, only they can never be apart.

The education of Mary and Margaret has begun. Blackboard and chalks are the principal appointments. The school marm is their mother.

Mr. Gibb takes a positive attitude on things connected with the twins. He says they will never be operated upon or exhibited. Their future has been planned. It is for the parents to care for one and enjoy these children in their own domestic way.—From the Boston Post.

## THEIR MOTIVE A MYSTERY

Why Was Attempt Made to Wreck Bridge at Lumberton?

Lumberton, N. C., Aug. 1.—No satisfactory explanation has yet been advanced as to the motive of the miscreant who early Sunday morning attempted to wreck the wooden bridge over lumber river between midnight and day Sunday, as reported in a dispatch published in the Star Monday morning.

Only the timely arrival of Night Policeman J. B. Boyle Sunday morning about 2:30 o'clock saved the going down on the old wooden bridge which crosses lumber river at the foot of Third street, says the Robesonian. Some misguided wretch had sawed one of the sills and all the sleepers under the bridge on the east side in two except one, and had sawed the second sill about half in two. A new crosscut saw and a new axe were found at the place where the dastardly job was being done. Mr. Boyle said he was down at the Seaboard station and heard somebody making a noise down at the bridge but never thought of what was taking place for some time. However, he decided to make some investigation and walked down that way. Before he reached the foot of the bridge the man fled and Mr. Boyle saw him leaving in a hurry. No one seems to know why anybody would have been so much interested in the bridge going away, but some investigation may be made that will clear up things. Had the bridge gone down the stream it might have caused the Seaboard trestle and the iron bridge below the Kingsdale mill to go down too.