

**GREENVILLE IS THE HEAD OF EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA. IT HAS A POPULATION OF FOUR THOUSAND, ONE HUNDRED AND ONE, AND IS SURROUNDED BY THE BEST FARMING COUNTRY. INDUSTRIES OF ALL KINDS ARE INVITED TO LOCATE HERE FOR WE HAVE EVERYTHING TO OFFER IN THE WAY OF LABOR, CAPITAL AND TREASURARY FACILITIES. WE HAVE AN UP-TO-DATE JOB AND NEWSPAPER PLANT.**



Agriculture is the Most Useful, the Most Healthful, the Most Noble Employment of Man.—George Washington.

**WE HAVE A CIRCULATION OF THREE HUNDRED AMONG THE BEST PEOPLE IN THE EASTERN PART OF NORTH CAROLINA AND INVITE THOSE WHO WISH TO GET BETTER ACQUAINTED WITH THESE GOOD PEOPLE IN A BUSINESS WAY TO TAKE A FEW INCHES SPACE AND TELL THEM WHAT YOU HAVE TO BRING TO THEIR ATTENTION. OUR ADVERTISING RATES ARE LOW AND CAN BE HAD UPON APPLICATION.**

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**GERMANIC ALLIES WITHIN 50 MILES PRZEMYSL FORT**

**Russians Continue to be Driven Back in Western Galicia**

**TURKISH LOSSES LARGE**

**Report From Athens Estimates Turks' Loss at 45,000. Constantinople Hospitals Unable to Accommodate Wounded.**

London, May 11.—The Russians continue to fall back in Western Galicia before the Austro-German thrust and the German allies now have crossed the upper reaches of the Wisloka river and are within 50 miles of the fortress of Przemyśl.

This much is admitted in the Petrograd official communication but it is spoken of in a matter of fact way, which does not show much perturbation, and couples with the reverse claims of having recommended a successful offensive against the Austro-Germans at various points.

It is anticipated in London that the allied advance on the western front will help to reduce the pressure on the Russians. A new and significant development in the Western theatre is that despite the German concentration in Flanders and France the British and French forces find themselves strong enough to attack on such a wide front.

Confirmation of yesterday's statement that heavy reinforcements had reached the allied front is found in the Berlin official communication which estimates the number to be "at least four fresh army corps."

The recruiting fever aroused in Great Britain by the sinking of the Lusitania continues.

**Turkish Losses are Estimated at 45,000**

London, May 11.—The allied troops on the Gallipoli Peninsula continued their advance Friday and Saturday, according to an Athens dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. They are reported to have occupied positions in spite of the desperate Turkish resistance. The Turks' losses are estimated at 45,000. The hospitals in Constantinople are said to be so crowded that wounded are being sent to Konieh, in Asia Minor.

**Turkish Official Statement**

Constantinople, via Amsterdam and London, May 11.—The following statement was issued today by the Turkish war office:

"On the Dardanelles front the enemy made four desperate attacks near Ari Burnu Sunday night but was repulsed by bayonet attacks and suffered heavy losses. Three enemy battalions were annihilated.

"Monday afternoon the enemy constantly carried away wounded to their boats.

"In the south, near Seddul Bahr, the enemy attacked under the protection of naval guns, but owing to our counter-attacks his assault was unsuccessful."

**Russian Official Statement**

Petrograd, via London, May 11.—An official statement issued by general headquarters said:

"In the region of Etsok Pass the enemy made a fruitless attack Saturday.

"Serried enemy columns attacked impetuously a position held by two of our companies in a sector of the Javorina mountain chains on the slope above Lomniza. The enemy's losses were so heavy heaps of bodies inter-

**Mr. R. H. Allen Prominent Farmer Falls Dead While In the Field**

Mr. R. H. Allen, a well known farmer, dropped dead late Tuesday afternoon while ploughing on his farm the old Chas. Roundtree place about two miles west of Greenville on the Fall-land road. Mr. Allen was 67 years of age and leaves surviving him, four sons and three daughters. His death resulted from heart failure.

The funeral of Mr. Allen was held this afternoon at four o'clock at the family burial ground. He was a member of the Mason Lodge and was buried with Masonic honors. The deceased was a fine type of man and had a splendid character.

ferred with the fire from our trenches. Our troops, in spite of the enemy's machine gun fire left their trenches and swept the enemy from the whole region.

"The same day, after a desperate fight, the enemy forced a Russian detachment near the village of Zalevki to retire to the left bank of the Dniester."

"Sunday night our vanguards having crossed the Dniester, attacked the enemy on the Chabaruki front to the south of the Stry. We took 1,200 prisoners, one gun and many machine guns."

**French Official Statement**

Paris, May 11.—The French war office this afternoon issued the following statement:

"In Belgium near St. Georges the enemy endeavored by a night attack to recapture the positions taken by us the day before yesterday. They were, however, repulsed.

To the north of Arras our progress has continued. Monday evening we took possession of the cemetery and then of the eastern part of the village of Carney and also of the road from Carney to Sauciez, where we took two hundred and thirty more prisoners including three officers and captured several machine guns, is now invested by our troops on three sides and is reduced to precarious communication with the German lines.

"The forces brought by the enemy from Lens and from Douai in automobiles were not successful in any place in getting the advantage. Four strong counter-attacks broke down under our fire at the same time suffering very heavy losses.

"These attacks took place in front of Loos, at Notre Dame De Lorette, at Sauciez, and at Nuyville Saint Vaast. At this last mentioned place we gained territory, at the same time making about one hundred prisoners. The number of officers taken by us up to yesterday evening is more than fifty.

"Monday night the enemy suffered a further check. The counter-attacks to the north of Nuyville Saint Vaast preceded by a violent bombardment, were completely repulsed and we retaken all the ground gained by us at the same time inflicting very heavy losses on our assailants. On the remainder of the front from Loos to Arras there was no counter-attack yesterday.

"Following the bombardment of Dunkirk, reported yesterday morning, during which three shells fell on us without hurting anybody or inflicting any damage, the Germans threw eleven shells on the town of Bergues, five miles south southeast of Dunkirk. Twelve persons were killed and eleven were wounded.

"Our batteries at once opened fire and they put a stop to the shelling of the enemy which was not resumed during the day.

"On the rest of the front there has been no change."

(Continued on Third page)

**Wilson Remains Silent Following Three Hour Cabinet Session Yesterday**

**The President and Secretaries Bryan and Daniels Refuse To Comment**

**THE PHILADELPHIA SPEECH**

**Chief Executive Refers to His Quaker City Address as Covering His Views on Entire Subject of Foreign Relations.**

Washington, May 11.—The Cabinet was in session three hours today, the longest meeting several months. None of the members would deny that the Lusitania incident had been discussed but all refused absolutely to comment. The Secretary generally of the Cabinet members was grave and reserved.

Secretary Bryan, pressed with questions, said:

"We must not discuss what occurs at Cabinet meetings."

Secretary Daniels, asked whether the Atlantic fleet would pass through the Panama Canal in July in accordance with previously announced plans, replied:

"I cannot discuss that or any other question now."

Mr. Daniels was asked whether the review of the Atlantic fleet planned for next week in New York would be held. Yesterday he had denied that plans for the review would be changed. Today he answered:

"I cannot discuss that."

White House officials would give no intimation as to whether the President had decided on a course. They simply declared there was nothing to be said at present.

**Denies Declaration of Policy.**

President Wilson said today that his speech in Philadelphia last night was not a declaration of policy in reference to the Lusitania disaster; that he was not thinking of any special matter but of the newly naturalized Americans in his audience.

The President used the expression that he was thinking of the "Cair" some people were trying to raise.

The President said he would make a decision on the policy to be followed in the Lusitania case as soon as he had all the elements in mind. For the present he had nothing to add, he said, to his statement of Saturday that he was considering "very earnestly but very calmly the right course of action to pursue" and that he knew the country expected him "to act with deliberation as well as with firmness."

**Expressed Personal Attitude**

The President made it clear he was impressed with the belief that he was referring specifically to the Lusitania tragedy, but he indicated by his remarks today that he meant his speech to be broader than a single incident and to cover the entire subject of foreign relations as well as the subject of domestic solidarity with reference to the aliens who have become naturalized in America.

**MEMBERS OF CABINET ARE IGNORANT OF PLANS PRESIDENT HAS IN MIND**

At the usual hour Cabinet members began arriving for the first conference with the President since last Friday. Whether the President would take up the Lusitania tragedy or wait until he had gathered further facts was something which none of the secretaries seemed to know.

Chairman Stone of the Senate For-

ign Relations Committee, discussed the Lusitania disaster with the President before the Cabinet meeting began and later said he had no expectation that an extra session of Congress would be called.

**Stone for "Peace With Honor."**

"I am for peace with honor," said Senator Stone. "I do not know what the President plans to do about the Lusitania. It is his problem, and it is useless for others to attempt to advise him."

Senator Stone declared he favored passage of the government ship purchase bill which failed in the late Congress. Such a step, he said, would provide American ships to carry American passengers and goods. He added that he took it for granted the United States would find means to protect its own ships.

Senator LaFollette, another White House caller today, opposed the suggestion that diplomatic relations with Germany be broken off.

"I am for peace," said Senator LaFollette. "I want the United States to take a firm stand, but I am opposed to war."

**Will Endeavor to Serve Cause in Humanity.**

The Philadelphia speech was interpreted by official Washington, nevertheless as meaning that whatever course is pursued the United States probably would endeavor to serve the cause of humanity by appealing to Germany to send her submarine warfare against unarmed merchant ships carrying non-combatants.

**May Send Message to Kaiser.**

In some quarters the suggestion was made that the President might forego the usual means of diplomatic correspondence and address a message in person to Emperor William. It was pointed out by persons hitherto in the President's confidence that he might first try to prevent a recurrence of such an attack as was made on the Lusitania, taking up subsequently the question of reparation for the loss of American lives.

Germany's disavowal of any intention to destroy American lives was looked on by many officials as significant of Germany's desire to maintain friendly relations with the United States.

**Dispatch From Ambassador Gerard.**

A dispatch from Ambassador Gerard was received today and sent to the President, but its contents was not revealed.

The evidence given by Captain Turner of the Lusitania before the coroners jury has been reported to the State Department and will be used by officials in their study of the case.

**German Communication Received.**

Ambassador Gerard today transmitted a communication from the German government dealing with the submarine warfare. It was said to be explanatory but the full nature of its contents was not divulged. It was said before the cabinet. It was understood to have been occasioned by the sinking of the Lusitania.

**Diocese is Fifty Years Old.**

Pittsburg, Pa., May 12.—The 50th anniversary of the organization of the Pittsburg diocese of the Episcopal Church will be celebrated by church leaders here tonight, led by Bishop Cortlandt Whitehead. The services will be held in Christ Church, which is the only church now standing as it was without alteration 50 years ago.

**Dr. Edgerton Tells How to Protect Yourself Against Typhoid Fever**

An active immunity to typhoid fever may be produced by introducing dead Typhoid Bacilli under the skin with a hypodermic syringe. No scar is produced and the procedure is harmless and the best time of day to be vaccinated is about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. When done at this time you are asleep when the reaction is at its height.

The method of procedure consists of 2 to 4 subcutaneous injections from 5 to 10 days apart. There is always a slight local tenderness and redness at the site of inoculation and in some cases there may be some malaise, pains in the back and limbs and slight fevers. These, however, pass off in 24 hours. 10 per cent of the cases have no general reaction while 80 per cent have a mild or moderate reaction. About one case in one hundred may feel quite uncomfortable but there is no danger.

The immunity conferred is supposed to last 2 to 3 years after 4 injections and it may be again renewed. The results of this treatment cannot any longer be questioned since it has been used extensively in this country and abroad. A few examples will convince the most skeptical.

At San Antonio, Texas, in the summer of 1911, 12,800 soldiers were inoculated against typhoid. From March to July there were only two cases and no deaths. One of these was a teamster who had not been inoculated and the other was a soldier who had received only two injections. There were 49 cases of typhoid with 19 deaths in San Antonio during the same period.

At Jacksonville, Florida, in 1898 during the Spanish-American war there were the same number of men there were 263 cases of typhoid with 248 deaths. Typhoid Vaccination is used all over the world. It is practically a sure prevention against typhoid fever. It is not dangerous and it causes you very little inconvenience, and no alcer is produced on your arm. Finally best of all it will not cost you anything to receive the treatment.

The State Laboratory at Raleigh furnishes Typhoid Vaccine free. You may get your family physician to give it to you, or the County Health officer will give the injections free of charge to any one who ask it.

In order to reach every one in the County, he will station himself at different places in the county on different days and in this way it is hoped that thousands will avail themselves of the opportunity. The people of Greenville will be immunized on Saturday afternoon, from 2 to 4 p. m.

This of course is purely voluntary and in order that I may know who wants it. If all those who want to be immunized will drop me a card so stating, I will immunize them first."

M. T. EDGERTON, M. D., County Health Officer.

**Opening of Italian Parliament.**

Rome, May 12.—The reopening today of the Chamber of Deputies is considered a highly important event in view of the international situation as regards Italy's possible entry into the European War. It is considered in some quarters quite possible that intervention may be announced, although, according to the constitution the King is entitled to declare war. If the war question is thrown into the Chamber, a quick decision is expected for financing on a war basis, and prompt measures will be

**U. S. NAVY PRAISED BY ADM'L. FLETCHER AT N. Y. BANQUET**

**James M. Beck Former Attorney General, Also Gratified at Our Preparedness**

**RECEPTION GIVEN TO OFFICERS**

**Baseball and Theatre Parties Among The Many Events Given For The Entertainment of the Fleet.**

New York, May 11.—Fride in the United States navy and content that it called upon to vindicate the honor of this nation it would uphold the heroic traditions of its past were voiced at a luncheon tendered today to Admiral Fletcher and the officers of the Atlantic fleet at Frances Tavern by the Sons of the Revolution. The occasion was one of many events arranged for the entertainment of the fleet during its visit here and was followed tonight by a reception to the officers at the New York Yacht Club.

The enlisted men, meanwhile were again enjoying to the full the baseball and theatre parties which are a daily feature of the entertainment provided by the citizens' committee.

The guests for the luncheon assembled in the historic room, where George Washington parted from his officers and Washington, as the first commander-in-chief of the United States navy, was in part the theme of the addresses.

James M. Beck, former attorney general the principal speaker declared that if Washington had been present, "he would share with us the pride and gratification that we take in the navy of the United States and in the confident expectation that if the time should ever come when that navy would be obliged to vindicate by force the honor of the United States, every member from the Admiral on the bridge to the humblest stoker in the engine room would unite in passing along as a flaming torch to the next generation the noble and heroic traditions of the American navy."

Admiral Fletcher voiced the appreciation of the officers and men for the welcome rendered them here and discussed the trying accorded to the enlisted men. He said that the atmosphere under which they grew up was a wholesome one.

There was no abatement today in the throngs of sight-seers who visited the waterfront to view the fleet at anchor in the river.

**National Congress of Mothers.**

Portland, Ore., May 12.—The National Congress of Mothers, which opens today in this city has brought large delegations from many sections of America. Governor Withycombe will welcome the women to Oregon this afternoon. Mayor Albee will speak and Mrs. Aristone Felts, president of the Oregon Congress, will welcome the visitors in the name of the Women of the state. Mrs. Frederick Schaefer of Philadelphia, president of the National Congress, will preside and will deliver her annual address. Tomorrow a discussion on children, the work of the church, the school and the government will bring forth many distinguished speakers. The sessions will extend until Friday afternoon.