

# The Polk County News

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## PRESIDENT SPEAKS NEED OF KINDNESS

SELF-POSSESSION IS THE SUPREME TEST OF A NATION'S METAL.

### OPENING SESSION OF D. A. R.

Mr. Wilson Urges The Congress of Daughters to Rally to the Cause of Righteousness.

Washington.—The need of self-possession, calmness and a judicial temperament by the United States in the present world crisis was urged by President Wilson in a speech before the opening session of the twenty-fourth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The president said self-possession was the supreme test of a nation's mettle, and urged the Congress to rally to the cause of righteousness, as administered by those who hold their minds quiet and judge upon principle.

Following the president's speech Ambassador Jusserand of France told the Congress that the United States had behaved in the European crisis so as to command the gratitude and thankfulness of the world.

"We in France," he said, "have learned to know what the American heart is made of—the pure American gold that is in it. I am glad that I may affirm the thanks of France for the generosity of America—the neutral United States."

The ambassador said the "chief question in the European struggle" was the same problem that confronted America in revolutionary times. "We thought we had solved the problem of human liberty," he said. "But it again confronts us. It will be solved now just as it was solved in former times, as it was solved in the trenches at Yorktown."

### ROOSEVELT-BARNES TRIAL.

Jury For \$50,000 Libel Suit is Completed.

Syracuse, N. Y.—The jury which will try William Barnes' \$50,000 suit for alleged libel, against Theodore Roosevelt, was completed in Supreme court here. It comprises seven Republicans, three Progressives and two Democrats. Twenty-two talesmen were examined before both sides announced that they were satisfied with the 12 men in the box. The jurymen are: Henry Hoag, clerk, Republican (foreman); Irving J. Mills, woodworker, Republican; Walter J. Zull, manager, Republican; Franklin S. Rhoades, farmer, Progressive; Leonard K. Hungerford, painter, Progressive; F. W. Pierce, carpenter, Republican; Warren H. Somers, grocer, Republican; Ray Tanner, farm hand, Democrat; John W. Brown, farmer, Republican; George Boschert, manufacturer, Progressive; Edward Burns, motorman, Republican; Peter Bencke, coal dealer, Democrat.

Immediately after the jury had been completed, counsel for Colonel Roosevelt made a motion to dismiss the complaint against their client on the ground that allegations made in the statement on which the suit is based Mr. Barnes and Charles F. Murphy as were privileged and that in naming the controllers of "rotten government" in the state of New York, he did not mean anything personal or to imply that either of the two men named had in any way profited by the alleged "rotteness."

Abarno and Carbone Sentenced. New York.—Frank Abarno and Carmine Carbone, the anarchists who set a bomb in St. Patrick's Cathedral March 2, were sentenced to not less than six years nor more than 12 in Sing Sing. Abarno and Carbone were found guilty by a jury last week.

Sharp Fighting Occurs. London.—Activity along the western battle line seems to partake of the nature of isolated engagements rather than a general offensive. Artillery duels have taken the place of hand-to-hand fighting, which has been the feature of the recent struggle along the Meuse and near the Lorraine border, but the latter type of combat continues in the Vosges, where the official statements agree sharp fighting is taking place on German territory. The French and German both claim success.

## WILLIAM G. M'ADOO



Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and Comptroller Williams are leaders in the fight caused by their sensational attack on the methods of management of the Riggs National Bank of Washington.

### VIEW OF GENERAL HUERTA

SIXTEEN MILLION WILL HAVE TO BE KILLED BEFORE MEXICO COULD BE INVADED.

He Declares the Heads of Washington Administration Have Not Been Fair to Mexico.

New York.—Asserting that he had nothing to do with the death of Francisco Madero, General Victoriano Huerta, former Provisional President issued a lengthy signed statement relating to the question.

General Huerta declared he knew who was responsible for Madero's death, but that he was keeping it as "a professional secret."

General Huerta's statement reviewed the history of the Madero revolution, his own accession to the Provisional Presidency and concluded with the assertion that "my country can not be conquered."

Sixteen millions of men, women and children would have to be killed before Mexico would submit.

The heads of the Washington Administration, Huerta declared, had not been fair to Mexico, had been misled by false statements and if they had been in Mexico for thirty days "they would have changed their theoretical, erroneous ideas." Had it not been for the embargo on the exportation of arms from this country General Huerta indicated that his army would have prevailed over those opposed to it.

The former Provisional President reiterated the assertion made when he left Mexico last year that he had resigned from his position only because he hoped to bring peace to his country. He pointed out that in the eight months elapsed since that date the situation in Mexico had become "too sad for me to analyze deeply."

"Anarchy is too soft a word to call it," he said. Mexico eventually would be saved, but by a Mexican, he said. Who that would be he did not know. Huerta declined to give an inkling as to his future movements. He denied that he would go to San Antonio, Texas, or any other point near the Mexican border. Discussing the death of Madero, he said:

"That is a professional secret. Lawyers have secrets, doctors have secrets—I am a soldier—why should not a soldier have secrets? It is not thorough friendship for any one that I am withholding the information. The time will soon come when my name will be vindicated and, as General Lee said of General Jackson, the world will say of me, I stood like a stone wall submitting to the ignominy and the insults heaped upon me."

## CERTAIN NO COTTON REACHES GERMANY

IS KEPT FROM GERMANY AND AUSTRIA SAYS ATTORNEY GENERAL.

### BLOCKADE IS UNNECESSARY

Attorney General Simon Replies to the Conference of Chemist and Engineers.

London.—That cotton is kept from Germany and Austria just as effectively as if it were declared absolute contraband, is the tenor of a reply addressed by Attorney General Simon to a conference of chemists and engineers who asked whether the Government's action was sufficient to make it certain that no cotton reaches those countries.

"The Attorney General ventures to suggest that those for whom you write may be under some misapprehension either as to the law of contraband or as to the steps which in fact are being taken under the order in council of March 11. The steps being taken under authority of that order in council have been extremely effective in stopping cotton from reaching Germany and the declaration of cotton as contraband would not alter the result in the very least so far as preventing cotton reaching Germany is concerned.

"If an article is declared absolute contraband, it can be stopped from going to a German port and can be stopped even from going to an adjoining neutral port, if it is in course of transit through that neutral port to an enemy country. These are exactly the circumstances in which, under the order in council any article can be stopped, whether it is contraband or not, and of course, this order in council is being put into force in all proper cases.

"To imagine that since March 11 anything can be gained so far as stopping the entrance of cotton into Germany is concerned by calling it contraband is, in effect, to suppose that a blockade is rendered more effective if you add that specified contraband articles will not be allowed to break that blockade. A blockade stops all articles whether they are contraband or not, therefore any additional rulings would not have any practical consequences. What is true of Germany of course, is equally true of Austria.

"Your memorialists no doubt will readily believe that there may be good reasons of quite a different kind for not making cotton contraband in view of the precedent which would thereby be created, but as a practical matter in the present war any stoppage of cotton secured by calling it contraband is equally secured by the order in council."

### GENERAL HERRERA KILLED.

Killed by Own Men Who Mistook Them For Villa Troops.

Laredo, Tex.—Gen. Maclovia Herrera, Carranza commander at Nuevo Laredo, opposite here, was killed by his own men, who mistook him and his for Villa troops, according to information received here by Gen. R. K. Evans, in command of United States troops here.

General Herrera and members of his staff had taken a position on a hill near Nuevo Laredo when, it is said, they were fired upon from a Carranza military train, the soldiers mistaking the party for Villa troops. Besides Herrera his aide and several other members of his staff were killed.

### SERIOUS MOTOR ACCIDENTS.

Lake Hopatcong, N. J.—An automobile plunged down an embankment near here, killing Mr. and Mrs. Albert Terhune, of Passaic, N. J.

New York.—Mme. Margarete Matzenhauser, of the Metropolitan Opera Company was badly cut and bruised when she was thrown from an automobile in collision with another machine in Long Island City. Her husband, Edocardo Ferrari-Fontana, a tenor of the Boston Opera Company, also was cut and bruised.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—Mr. and Mrs. Paul Pare were killed here when an automobile collided with a street car. Two others in the automobile were injured.

Egg Harbor, N. J.—Benjamin L. Stratt, a Philadelphia underwear manufacturer, was killed and his business partner, Meyer Myerson, was injured when their automobile overturned.

Tyrone, Pa.—Dr. C. E. Shaffer, of Windber, Pa., was killed and five persons were injured in an automobile accident near here. All the injured will recover.

## NELSON W. ALDRICH



Nelson W. Aldrich, great Republican leader, was senator from Rhode Island for 30 years has just died at his home at New York of heart disease. He was 74 years old.

### MAXWELL IS PRESIDENT

NEW LEADER NAMED BY COTTON MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION AT MEMPHIS.

Protest Against Operation of Bill—Favors Merchant Marine.—Want "Open Door."

Memphis, Tenn.—Endorsement was given proposals to establish an American merchant marine by Government subsidy and protest made against the operation of the Palmer child labor law and legislation pending in Congress to require the branding of goods, in a resolution adopted by the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, which concluded its annual convention here. Other resolutions adopted asked that the United States Government require a new statement of the "right of equal opportunity" to trade in the markets of the world, particularly in China and that the principles of the "open door" be reasserted.

Scott Maxwell of Cordova, Ala., was elected president of the association, John A. Law, Spartanburg, S. C., vice president and Caesar Cone, Greensboro, N. C., chairman of the board of governors. Other members of the board of governors elected were J. J. Bradley, Huntsville, Ala.; Eugene Holt, Burlington, N. C.; George E. Spofford, Augusta, Ga.; Paul J. Marrs, Henderson, Ky., and Craig S. Mitchell, Philadelphia.

### FIFTEEN KILLED IN COLLISION.

Street Car and Freight Train Collide in Detroit.

Detroit, Mich.—Fifteen persons were killed and about 20 injured in a collision between a Detroit city street car and a string of freight cars pushed by a switch engine on the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad.

Most of the dead lived in Detroit's foreign quarter. Four are women.

The street car, crowded with passengers, stopped as it approached the railroad crossing and the conductor ran ahead to see if the track was clear. He signalled the motorman to wait, but apparently the latter misunderstood his meaning. He applied the power and the car ran rapidly down an incline and onto the railroad tracks.

The freight cars pushed by the engine struck the street car fairly in the middle. The wreckage was pushed along 100 feet, several of the dead and injured dropping along the street before the train was stopped. Others were crushed in the splintered mass of steel and wood and it was several hours before they could be extricated.

### Kaiser Visits in Italy.

Geneva, via Paris.—Information reaching Geneva tends to confirm the reports that Emperor William visited Emperor Francis Joseph last month. According to this information Emperor William determined to see Emperor Francis Joseph after receiving from Prince von Buelow, German ambassador to Italy, a message that negotiations concerning territorial concessions by Austria as the price of Italy's neutrality had failed.

### May Soon Get Dyestuff.

Washington.—State department officials were prepared to take up with the German government the last step necessary to supply American textile mills with two cargoes of German dyestuffs bought before March 1. The way was cleared by the announcement that Great Britain had agreed to permit these cargoes under certain conditions to come through from Rotterdam. The position previously taken by the German government has been that it would permit dye shipments in exchange for cotton or copper.

## HOSTILE AIRCRAFT ANNOYS ENGLAND

GERMANS MAKE THREE ZEPPELIN RAIDS WITHIN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

### NO LOSE OF LIFE OR DAMAGE

At Least 50 Bombs are Sent Down—Raiders Keep Away From All Large Cities.

London.—England experienced its third hostile air raid within 48 hours, but the last, like the others resulted in no loss of life and no serious damage to property.

Taking advantage of fine weather which enabled Zeppelins to visit the vicinity of the Tyne and the coasts of Suffolk and Essex early, a German aeroplane flew over the county of Kent, dropping bombs. In all, four missiles were dropped in the vicinity of the towns of Faversham and Sittingbourne, the latter just across the Bugle from the Isle of Sheppey, which is the birthplace of the British Royal Naval Flying Corps.

All the bombs fell in fields. From Sittingbourne the aeroplane flew over the Isle of Sheppey and it is thought probable the raider mistook the towns attacked for Sheerness, the British naval base, which is on the other side of the island. On his way the airman passed over Canterbury and other towns in Kent but did not drop any explosives upon or near them.

Zeppelins, for it is believed two visited East Anglia during the early hours dropped some 25 incendiary and explosive bombs on Lowestoft, Southwold, Maldon, Burnham-on-the-Crouch, Heybridge and Tillingham, but like the raid of the previous night on the Tynemouth district, there was only slight damage, although many persons had narrow escapes. In Lowestoft a bomb dropped in a garden, shattered a row of small houses and persons sleeping in them were cut by broken glass.

During the three raids at least 50 bombs were sent down by the Germans. The raiders kept away from the larger towns. There they might have been discovered by searchlights and come under fire from the land.

### GOVERNMENT WILL ANSWER.

Date for Hearing in the Riggs Bank Case Set for May 12.

Washington.—With almost a month in which to prepare for the next appearance in court, counsel for the government in the injunction proceedings against treasury officials brought by the Riggs National Bank laid plans to make full answer to all charges set forth in the complaint.

Justice McCoy in the District of Columbia Supreme Court set May 12 as the date when the government must answer charges that Secretary McAdoo and Comptroller of the Currency Williams have conspired to wreck the bank. Counsel for the government asked for a postponement and counsel for the bank said they were ready to proceed at any time.

### Gorgas Can't Go.

Washington.—Secretary Garrison made it plain he would oppose Major General Gorgas' going to Serbia for the Rockefeller Foundation to fight the typhus scourge unless the surgeon general resigns his commission in the army.

Mr. Garrison takes the position that should General Gorgas go to Serbia as a retired officer in which capacity he still would be under the jurisdiction of the war department a situation would be created which easily might lead to trouble.

### Villa Troops Leave Matamoros.

Brownsville, Texas.—A report that the 5,000 Villa troops which have been besieging Matamoros for more than two weeks had started for Celaya to assist General Villa in his campaign against General Obregon was received by Major General Frederick Funston in command of the United States troops here.

### Army Wants Prohibition.

Washington.—A delegation from the anti-saloon league called on Secretary Garrison, causing comment which increased when he declined to make public the reason for the call. The Secretary afterwards explained however, that the delegation had not even in its own judgment sufficiently established the facts it wished to present. Rumor had it that there was an effort to introduce in the army regulations similar to those which Secretary Daniels has applied to the Navy.

## COMMENCEMENTS INCREASE

Estimated That Over 100,000 Children Will Have Participated at the End of All Sessions.

Raleigh.—When all the reports are turned in to the state department of education between sixty and seventy counties of the state will have held county commencements this year. This is the estimate of Mr. C. L. Brogden, state agent for rural schools, who has been attending county commencements all over the state.

Last year county commencements were held in forty-one counties of the state, and practically 75,000 school children participated in parades, contests, school exhibits and exercises. Already county after county has lined up this year for a county commencement for the first time, and without an exception they have been held or will be held in all those counties which last year saw the good effects of the educational demonstration.

Recently Mr. Brogden has attended county commencements in four counties, Granville, Forsyth, Surry, and McDowell and in these counties he gave certificates of graduation or diplomas to an aggregate of two hundred and ninety children.

### Charlotte Nominates Kirkpatrick.

Charlotte.—After one of the most closely contested political campaigns in the history of Charlotte, Col. T. L. Kirkpatrick, who has been a member of the board of aldermen and mayor pro tem for some time, was nominated for mayor over his opponent, F. R. McNinch, by a majority of 58 votes. Mr. McNinch entered the race only five days ago, after Captain William Anderson, who had been a candidate for some time, withdrew from the race. The primary also resulted in the change of many members of the board of aldermen and the board of school commissioners. The election will be held on May 5, but the primary nomination is equal to election.

### Only 27 Delinquent Taxpayers.

Kinston.—There are but 27 names on the delinquent tax list of the sheriff of Greene county, Lenoir's northern neighbor. Pitt county has 468 and Lenoir 286. All the figures are for delinquents owning salable property. Moseley Hall Township alone, Lenoir county, has 54 delinquents, while Farmville in Pitt, also adjoining Greene, has 58. The population of Greene county is about 15,000.

### Jumps From Buggy, Breaks Ankle.

Cherryville.—Mrs. William Ford of Waco met with a serious accident; while returning to her home from Cherryville. Meeting an automobile in a narrow road she attempted to turn her horse around to avoid it, then seeing that she could not turn in the space she had, jumped from her buggy, breaking an ankle and sustaining several slight bruises.

### Land Reclamation Lecture.

Wilmington.—F. H. Newell, chief of the land reclamation bureau of the Department of the Interior, who has been spending several days in the city and vicinity studying the colonization work that has been done in this section, delivered a lecture at the Hemenway schools.

## MARKET REPORTS.

Cotton, Cotton Seed and Meal Prices in the Markets of North Carolina For the Past Week.

As reported to the Division of Markets, North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station and Department of Agriculture, Raleigh.

Town	Price of mid-ling cotton.	Price of cotton seed per bushel.	Cash price of feed per ton.	Price of meal per ton.
North Eastern North Carolina				
Farmville	8 1/2-9	35-40	30.00	...
Murfreesboro	8 1/2-8 3/4	40-42	30.00	...
New Bern	9-9 1/2	35 1/2-38 1/2	29.00	...
Windsor	8 1/2-8 3/4	33	30.00	...
South Eastern North Carolina				
Jacksonville	7 1/2-8 1/2	35-40	30.00	...
Maxton	8 1/2-8 3/4	35-40	30.00	...
North Central North Carolina				
Airle	8 1/2-8 3/4	31	32.00	...
Battleboro	8 1/2-8 3/4	40	32.00	2000
Louisburg	8 1/2-8 3/4	40	30.00	2000
Pittsboro	8 1/2-8 3/4	35	30.00	2000
Raleigh	8 1/2-8 3/4	39	30.00	1500
Scotland N.C.	8 1/2-8 3/4	33-35	32.00	1600
Tarboro	8 1/2-9	30-37 1/2	30.00	...
Wilson	9	30-37 1/2	30.00	...
South Central North Carolina				
Charlotte	9 1/2	37-33	29.00	2000
Cleveland	9 1/2	30-37 1/2	28.00	1800
Elerbe	8 1/2-8 3/4	35-38	30.00	1800
Morris	9-9 1/2	35 1/2-38 1/2	29.00	1500
Mooresville	9-9 1/2	30-35	30.00	1700
Newton	8-9	40	32.00	1800
Statesville	9	30-33	30.00	1700
Norfolk, Va.	9	30-33	30.00	1700

### PRICES PAID FOR GRAIN, BUTTER AND EGGS DURING PAST WEEK.

Asheville.—Corn, 91-93 1/2c; oats, 70 1/2c; soy beans, \$2.25; cow peas, \$2.25; Western creamery butter, 33 1/2c; N. C. creamery butter, 32c; eggs, 15-20c. Charlotte.—Corn, 93-95c; oats, 68c; soy beans, 1.75; cow peas, 1.75; N. C. creamery butter, 25c; eggs, 17-22c. Greensboro.—97 1/2c; cow peas, \$2.00; Western creamery butter, 32c; N. C. creamery butter, 16-17c. Louisburg.—Corn, 96c; cow peas, 1.75; Western creamery butter, 33c; eggs, 15c. Maxton.—Corn, \$1.00; oats, 70c; cow peas, \$2.25; Western creamery butter, 35c; N. C. creamery butter, 35c; eggs, 20c.