

# The Polk County News

VOL. XXI. NO. 5.

TRYON, POLK COUNTY, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1915.

ESTABLISHED MAY, 1894.

## DESTROYS ZEPPELIN AND CREW OF 28 MEN

YOUNG CANADIAN LIEUTENANT PERFORMS FEAT FOR FIRST TIME IN HISTORY.

WHAT IS WITHOUT PARALLEL

Speedy Aeroplane R. A. J. Warneford Drops Bombs on Clumsy Zeppelin. Aviator Unhurt.

London.—For the first time on record a Zeppelin in the air has been destroyed by an aviator in an aeroplane. Resinald A. J. Warneford, a young Canadian sub-lieutenant in the Royal Navy, who mastered aeroplane flying this spring, has performed a feat and is somewhere within the British lines, while the Zeppelin is a wreck on the roof and amidst of an orphanage near Ghent. Calling there a blazing mass after being struck by the young aviator's bombs, its crew of 28 men were killed and were several occupants of the orphanage building.

The Zeppelin, which was flying comparatively low, began to mount immediately, but the British wasp sped and climbed into the air in spirals, reaching a position, at length, over the German's vast bulk. This vantage point Warneford used the Zeppelin's shell repeatedly with his incendiary bombs.

Without parallel in this war or any other, is the story which the young aviator will have to relate, for details after the fight have not yet been given. First came the long pursuit, for according to the Admiralty report the aeroplane was 6,000 feet up. To reach this altitude would require nearly 20 minutes and the Zeppelin, meantime, could drive forward approximately 15 miles.

Then followed the maneuvering for position, and finally the dropping of the bombs, from which the dirigible fled vainly to escape. Minor explosions occurred, and, at last, one of terrific force and the Zeppelin burst into flames.

At the moment Warneford must have been at close range over the Zeppelin, for almost simultaneously the outburst his machine turned completely over, and for a moment flames head down, his monoplane whirled and tossing in the swift currents of air which rushed up to fill the vacuum created.

Then by a desperate effort Warneford righted his machine far above the earth and planned to a landing behind the German lines. He lighted the engine, set his propeller going again and flew off to the west.

## ROBABLE PEACE SPECULATION.

Geldemeester's Brief Visit Produces Conjecture.

Washington.—Van Ghell Geldemeester, son of the religious adviser to the Kaiser, and a member of the Imperial German staff, shortly after the Lusitania was sunk, and received certain impressions concerning the German attitude toward the war and the ultimate making of peace. With the knowledge, though not with the authority of the German officials, he started for Washington in the hope that informally he could portray German feeling in official quarters. On his arrival here, he met Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador.

The ambassador emphasized that Geldemeester carried no credentials from Germany and had absolutely no official connection with his government.

## Very Small Ship.

London.—A dispatch from Aberdeen says the British steamer Star of the West has been sunk by a German submarine. A trawler brought the crew into Aberdeen.

## Transport to Vera Cruz.

Galveston, Texas.—The United States Army transport Buford departed from Galveston for Vera Cruz to carry refugees from the interior of Mexico. The transport has aboard sufficient rations for 500 persons for days.

## Adopt Commission Form.

St. Augustine, Fla.—The commission manager form of government for St. Augustine was adopted at a meeting by a majority of 18 out of a total vote of 812.

## COUNT VON BERNSTORFF



Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to Washington, has just been granted an interview with President Wilson regarding the American note to Germany.

## U. S. LOSES STEEL SUIT

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION WILL NOT BE DESOLVED BY GOVERNMENT.

Is Not Using Its Power to Restrain Trade or Suppress Competition.—Government Will Appeal.

Trenton, N. J.—The United States District Court for New Jersey handed down a unanimous decision refusing the petition of the Federal Government to dissolve the United States Steel Corporation.

As against the Government the court refused to dissolve the corporation, holding that in acquiring its foreign and home trade the concern did not violate the Sherman anti-trust act and refused all the injunctions prayed for by the Department of Justice.

As against the Steel Corporation the court held that the committee meetings participated in by 95 per cent of the steel trade of the country, including the Steel Corporation, subsequent to the famous Gary dinners of eight or nine years ago, were unlawful combinations to control prices; but as these meetings had stopped before the Government filed its complaint in October, 1911, the judges held that there was no occasion for an injunction. The opinion of the court suggests that such practices lie within the province of the new Federal Trade Commission, but adds that if their repetition is apprehended the court will, on motion of the Government retain jurisdiction of the case for that particular purpose.

In another part of the opinion the court states that "the real test of monopoly is not the size of that which is acquired, but the trade power of that which is not acquired."

## AUSTRIANS TAKE PRZEMYSL.

Great Fortress is Again in Hands of Austro-German Armies.

London.—With the capture of Przemyśl, the Austro-German armies achieved the main object of the great thrust they commenced against the Russians in Western Galicia a month ago. They have yet to drive the Russians farther back and establish themselves in easily defended positions which will enable them to detach forces for operation against Italy and the Allies in the west.

Whether or not they accomplish this the Teutonic Allies have won a great victory and with a suddenness which overshadows all past operations of the war. It was only 10 weeks ago that Przemyśl fell to the Russians after a six-months investment which was interrupted for a short time in November by an Austrian advance. With the surrender of the fortress, there fell into the Russian hands, according to official reports, 120,000 Austrians and 600 guns and an immense amount of war material. Most of the forts, however, had been destroyed by the Austrians and this is considered in military circles here to account for the fact that the fortress succumbed so quickly to the Austro-German attack.

## New British Cabinet Meets.

London.—Both houses of parliament met for the first time since the formation of the new coalition ministry. The new members of the cabinet could not take their places on the ministerial benches owing to the law which made them ineligible to sit until they were re-elected by their various constituencies.

This situation, however, was speedily remedied, for the house of commons passed in all its stages a bill removing this disability for the period of the war. The House of Lords passed the first reading of the bill.

## MAKE EFFORTS FOR PEACE IN MEXICO

VILLA-ZAPATA FACTIONS SEEK RECONCILIATION WITH CARRANZA.

## NO OFFICIAL MESSAGES YET

Red Cross Works Rapidly to Relieve Hungry Mexicans.—Boat Load of Supplies.

Washington.—Informal efforts—yet without official sanction—are being made by Mexicans identified with the Villa-Zapata movement in Mexico to bring about a reconciliation with the Carranza faction with the view of establishing a government that could claim recognition by the United States.

Elisico Arredondo, Washington representative of General Carranza, received a message from a Carranza Consul on the border saying he had been approached by a Villa official, speaking presumably with authority, to learn what could be done to initiate peace negotiations. The message was forwarded without comment by Arredondo to General Carranza at Vera Cruz.

"I have nothing official and therefore can make no statement," said Arredondo.

Enrique Llorente, agent here of the Villa-Zapata coalition, said he had no official advice that any peace parleys had begun and believed any preliminaries in this connection would be arranged through his agency. He said he had received a telegram from Miguel Diaz Lombardo, Secretary of State of the Villa-Zapata government, in which the latter announced his departure from Chihuahua for Leon to confer with General Villa on the general situation.

American Red Cross officials are rapidly putting into effect their plans for relieving starving Mexico non-combatants. An army transport has just left Galveston, Texas, for Vera Cruz, with a large consignment of corn and beans for Mexico City, arrangements having been made for safe passage of supplies through the Carranza lines.

On its return trip the transport will bring back any Americans or other foreigners who may have reached Vera Cruz from the interior and who desire to leave the country.

Brig. Gen. Devol, general manager of the Red Cross, left for the Texas border to direct the handling of relief supplies.

## 710 NEW RURAL ROUTES.

Will Go Into Operation June 15 and Will Serve 82,390 Families.

Washington.—Establishment of 710 new rural mail delivery routes to serve 82,390 families and the extension of existing service to reach 5,460 additional families was announced by Postmaster General Burleson. Nearly all of the new routes will go into operation June 15.

Enlargement and extension of the rural service was made possible, a Postoffice Department statement explains, by a readjustment in April and May, resulting in a reduction of operating expenses amounting to \$511,262. Many routes have been consolidated with others, but it is said but few carriers will be dropped.

Orders are now awaiting the Postmaster General's signature providing for new rural automobile service in many localities. People on these routes when living within a radius of 25 miles will enjoy local rates. The first of the routes will go into operation August 1.

## Passports Revoked.

Berlin, via London.—The passports of two American citizens living at Dresden—Leon Raines and Karl Recknagel—have been ordered revoked by the American embassy on instructions from the state department at Washington.

The men, it is said, adversely criticized the American government in the present crisis and declared in a newspaper article that they were ashamed of their citizenship.

## Obregon Claims Victory.

Vera Cruz.—Defeat of the forces of Generals Angeles and Villa, the capture of the town of Leon and of all of Villa's trains and artillery, is announced in a report of General Obregon of the Carranza army received here. The report says:

"I have achieved an important victory. After a five days battle Angeles and Villa with small groups of followers fled in different directions. Our forces are pursuing them north of Leon. All the enemy's trains and artillery were captured."

## MISS MABEL BOARDMAN



Miss Boardman, of the American Red Cross, forwarded a suggestion to the White House that an embargo be declared on war munitions to Mexico. The society did not make the suggestion.

## CONFERS WITH PRESIDENT

COUNT VON BERNSTORFF VERY HOPEFUL AFTER INTERVIEW WITH WILSON.

No Changes Will Be Made in the Plan to Send Response to the German Reply.

Washington.—President Wilson emphasized in an informal talk with Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, the intense feeling of the American people over the sinking of the Lusitania and other violations of American rights on the high seas and impressed on him that the United States would insist on an adherence by Germany to the accepted principles of international law as they affect neutrals.

No announcements were made after the conference, which had been arranged at the Ambassador's request, but it was stated authoritatively that there would be no change in the plan to send in response to the German reply to the Lusitania note an inquiry to ascertain definitely whether the Imperial Government will abide by international law or follow its own rules of maritime warfare.

In 20 minutes conversation the President and the Ambassador exchanged views on the delicate situation which has arisen in the relations between the United States and Germany. Their meeting was cordial, their conversation friendly and not details. Count von Bernstorff later told friends that the interview had been satisfactory and that the President had spoken clearly and frankly. The Ambassador felt hopeful when he returned to his Embassy.

In official and diplomatic quarters opinion was divided as to the effect of the conference. Some thought it would be beneficial and bring from Germany a conciliatory reply to the next American communication. Others pointed out that the German Ambassador similarly was hopeful when President Wilson's note of May 13 was dispatched and that the recommended several methods to the German Foreign Office of meeting the American position satisfactorily.

## GOOD RESULTS APPARENT.

Plan to Continue Work of Pan-American Congress.

Washington.—Plans, to continue the work begun by the recent Pan-American Financial Conference through permanent, although unofficial committees were announced in a statement by Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury. The Secretary expressed confidence that "practical results of the most advantageous sort to the United States and all the countries of South and Central America" would follow the conference.

"Some of the Governments in South America, I am told," he said, "have already made financial arrangements with some of our bankers and negotiations are pending between other South American countries and our bankers with every prospect that they will be consummated."

Mr. McAdoo said the conference showed "absolute unanimity of opinion as to the vital necessity for improved ocean transportation facilities," and added:

## EMPHATIC NOTE IS READY FOR GERMANY

CABINET APPROVES PRESIDENTS NOTE AS A WHOLE.—PRINCIPLE IS FIXED.

## GERHARD GOES TO BERLIN

The Note Will Ask Definite Answer From Germany That She Stick to Rules.

Washington.—President Wilson read to his Cabinet the draft of a note to be sent to Germany demanding, in effect, adherence to the humane principles of international law in the German Government's conduct of maritime warfare as affecting neutrals. Comparatively brief, but described as insistent and emphatic. The Cabinet approved the note as a whole. Minor changes in phraseology may be made to make it conform with previous expressions in diplomatic correspondence of the United States. The principle is fixed and unalterable—that the United States must know definitely and promptly whether Germany intends to ignore visit and search rights and continue torpedoing vessels without warning, or whether rules of marine warfare which have governed for centuries will be followed.

The alternative course is not stated, but it is generally known that the United States in the event of an unfavorable reply will discontinue diplomatic relations with Germany.

The note sets aside as irrelevant all contentions of the German reply except one—whether the Lusitania was armed—and restates the position taken by the United States previously that the Lusitania after official investigation by competent inspectors sailed from an American port, with no guns aboard. It further calls Germany's attention to the fact that the Lusitania did not attempt resistance, but was torpedoed without warning.

The meeting lasted two hours and at its conclusion all the members, it was said, had agreed to the principle set forth in the note. It was stated that the sending to emperor William by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, of Meyer Gerhard, an attaché of the German colonial office, as special envoy to carry messages from the Embassy and to outline the American point of view would not delay the dispatch of the note.

## CARRANZA PLEASSED WITH NOTE.

Assumes the Belief That President Wilson Favors Him.

Vera Cruz.—"Appreciative, friendly and serene," such will be the tone of General Carranza's reply to President Wilson's note. After carefully considering the note, General Carranza concluded that it contains nothing other than hopeful wishes for the Constitutionalists' cause and it was officially announced that his reply to President Wilson would be handed to John R. Silliman, personal representative of President Wilson in Mexico, for transmission to Washington within the next few days.

As the note has been read more and more by Carranza officials and the Cabinet, it has created a feeling that President Wilson intends no harsh action toward Mexico.

## Thompson Liner Sunk.

Montreal.—The Thompson liner Iona for Montreal with freight from Middlesborough, England, and carrying no passengers, was torpedoed and sunk off the North Coast of England, according to a report received by agents of the line here. The captain and crew were landed at Kirkwall, Scotland.

## Southern Gas Association.

Charleston, S. C.—Mac D. Dexter of Columbus, Ga., was elected president of the Southern Gas Association at the closing business session here. E. D. Brewer of Atlanta was re-elected secretary and treasurer and O. M. Benedict of Charleston was chosen vice president. Tampa, Fla., was selected as the meeting place for 1916.

## Ford Capital \$100,000,000.

Detroit, Mich.—The Ford Motor Company announced that it had increased its authorized capital stock from \$2,000,000 to \$100,000,000 and had declared a stock dividend of \$48,000,000 payable July 1. A cash dividend was declared on the original authorized stock of \$2,000,000 but the amount was not made public. The stock dividends increases the holding of Henry Ford, president of the company by 27,349,000. James Couzens, vice president, received \$5,000,000.

## NOTE IS SENT TO MEXICAN LEADERS BY PRESIDENT

MUST SET UP A GOVERNMENT THAT CAN BE ACCORDED RECOGNITION.

Washington.—In a statement to the American people President Wilson served notice on the factional leaders of Mexico that unless within "a very short time" they unite to set up a government which the world can recognize, the United States "will be constrained to decide what means should be employed by the United States in order to help Mexico save herself and serve her people."

## The Message to Leaders.

The statement, which goes to Carranza, Villa, Zapata and Garza, the principal leaders, not as a diplomatic note from the United States but as a declaration of President Wilson's attitude expressed in a statement to the American people, is as follows:

"More than two years of revolutionary conditions have existed in Mexico. The purpose of the revolution was to rid Mexico of men who ignored the constitution of the republic and used their power in contempt of the right of its people; and with these purposes the people of the United States instinctively and generously sympathized. But the leaders of the revolution, in the very hour of their success have disagreed and turned their arms against one another.

"All professing the same objects, they are nevertheless unable or unwilling to co-operate. A central authority at Mexico City is no sooner set up than it is undermined and its authority denied by those who are expected to support it.

## Trouble Reviewed.

"Mexico is apparently no nearer a solution of her tragical troubles than she was when the revolution was first kindled. And she has been swept by civil war as if by fire. Her crops are destroyed, her fields lie unseeded, her work cattle are confiscated for the use of the armed factions, her people flee to the mountains to escape being drawn into unending bloodshed, and no man seems to see or lead the way to peace and settled order. There is no proper protection either for her own citizens or for the citizens of other nations resident, and at work within her territory. Mexico is starving and without a government.

## Duty of United States.

"In these circumstances the people and government of the United States cannot stand indifferently and do nothing to serve her neighbor. They want nothing for themselves in Mexico. Least of all do they desire to settle her affairs for her, or claim any right to do so. But neither do they wish to see utter ruin come upon her and they deem it their duty as friends and neighbors to lend any aid they properly can to any instrumentality which promises to be effective in bringing about a settlement which will embody the real objects of the revolution—constitutional government and the rights of the people. Patriotic Mexicans are sick at heart and cry out for peace and for every self-sacrifice that may be necessary to procure it. Their people cry out for food and will presently hate as much as they fear every man, in their country or out of it, who stands between them and their daily bread.

## Policy Frankly Stated

"It is time, therefore, that the government of the United States should frankly state the policy which in these extraordinary circumstances it becomes its duty to adopt. It must presently do what it has not hitherto done or felt at liberty to do—lend its active moral support to some man or group of men, if such may be found, who can rally the suffering people of Mexico to their support in an effort to ignore, if they cannot unite, the warring factions of the country, return to the constitution of the people so long in abeyance, and set up a government at Mexico City which the great powers of the world can recognize and deal with, a government with whom the program of the revolution will be a business and not merely a platform.

"I therefore publicly and very solemnly call upon the leaders of factions in Mexico to act, to act together, and to act promptly for the relief and redemption of their prostrate country. I feel it to be my duty to tell them that, if they cannot accommodate their differences and unite for this great purpose within a very short time, this government will be constrained to decide what means should be employed by the United States in order to help Mexico save herself and serve her people."