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THE LANCASTER NEWS

WEATHER
Fair Friday and
Saturday.

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\$1.50 A YEAR.

PELLAGRA'S CAUSE AND REMEDY FOUND

Public Health Service Makes
Formal Announcement of
Goldberger's Discovery.

BALANCED DIET THE CURE.

Says Demonstrations Prove Dis-
ease is Caused by Wrong Sys-
tem of Dieting.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Discovery of the cause and cure of pellagra was announced formally tonight by the public health service. The announcement follows the recent publication of a report by Surgeon General Joseph Goldberger on a year of experiments in co-operation with Southern States health officers, demonstrating the correctness of the theory that a one-sided diet lacking in proteins would cause the disease and that a well balanced diet would cure it.

"The spread of this dread malady, which has been increasing in the United States at a terrific rate during the past few years, may now be checked, and eventually eradicated," says the service statement. "It is estimated that 75,000 cases of the disease will have occurred in the United States in 1915, and of this number at least 7,500 will have died before the end of the year. In many sections only tuberculosis and pneumonia exceeded it as a cause of death."

The final dietary test made by Surgeon Goldberger and Assistant Surgeon G. A. Wheeler at the farm of the Mississippi penitentiary, where half a dozen of eleven convicts were given pellagra by feeding them for five months on bountiful meals, consisting chiefly of cereals and sweets and lacking in meats, milk, eggs, beans and peas. The victims recently were pardoned by the Governor and being restored to health through a corrected diet.

SKIN SYMPTOMS SHOW.

"Although the occurrence of nervous symptoms and gastro-intestinal disturbance was noted early, says the service statement, "it was not until September 12, or about five months after the beginning of the restricted diet, that the skin symptoms so characteristic of pellagra began to develop. The convicts upon whom the experiment was made were kept under continuous medical surveillance. No cases of pellagra developed in camp excepting among those men who were on the restricted diet. The experimenters have therefore drawn the conclusion that pellagra has been caused in at least six of eleven volunteers as a result of the one-sided diet on which they subsisted."

"On the basis of this discovery the States of Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida have laid their proaganda through their respective boards of health for the eradication of the disease."

In earlier experiments about two hundred patients had been cured by balanced rations, and at the end of a year there had been a slight recurrence of the disease in only one instance.

DR. WILSON HEADS PHYSICIANS.

Charleston Man Elected President of
Southern Medical Association.

Dallas, Texas, Nov. 11.—Atlanta was today selected for the 1916 meeting of the Southern Medical Association.

Dr. Robert Wilson, Jr., of Charleston, S. C., was elected president of the association.

Dr. Hilman Taylor of Fort Worth, was elected first vice president of the association, and Guy Hunter of Baltimore, second vice president. Dr. Seale Harris of Birmingham holds over as secretary and treasurer.

The resolutions suggested that the number of medical officers in the regular military establishment should be equal to at least seventy-five hundredths of one per cent of the enlisted strength, "or such number as the surgeon general deems necessary." They recommended also provision for calling into service in war a reserve medical corps of physicians.

Woman Philanthropist Dies.

New Orleans, Nov. 10.—Mrs. Debra A. F. Milliken, reputed to be one of the wealthiest women in Louisiana and widely known in the South for her philanthropy, died here today, aged 84 years.

BANK CASHIER FOUND DEAD.

A. M. Haddon Came From Rock Hill, S. C.

Cornelia, Ga., Nov. 10.—A. M. Haddon, cashier of the First National Bank of Cornelia, was found dead in his bed room here today. Friends indicated their belief that he had shot himself, but assigned no motive for such an act. T. H. Little, president of the bank, stated that an investigation showed that there was no connection between Haddon's death and the institution's business affairs.

Haddon, who was about 30 years old, came here several years ago from Rock Hill, S. C. It was not known whether an inquest would be held.

VAUGHN WILL FACE JURY IN JANUARY

The Greenville Court Adjourned
Without Taking Up the Case
Wednesday.

Columbia Special to Charleston News and Courier, Nov. 11.—T. U. Vaughn, who was sentenced to be electrocuted for criminal assault alleged to have been committed while he was superintendent of the Odd Fellows' Orphan Home, near Greenville, will be tried for his sanity before a Greenville county jury in January. The sanity trial of Vaughn was set for yesterday, but the court of general sessions for Greenville county adjourned yesterday without taking up the Vaughn case and he will face a jury next January.

Vaughn is confined in the state penitentiary, where he has been constantly ever since his conviction in 1913. He fought his case through the state courts and up through the United States supreme court, but all confirmed the sentence of electrocution. When he was taken back to Greenville some weeks ago to be re-sentenced to death the judge, on the showing made, ordered that the question of Vaughn's sanity should be referred to a jury and no further steps in his case will be taken until a jury returns a verdict as to whether he is sane or insane.

Vaughn has been apparently insane for some months, and it is said that he sits in the state penitentiary without saying a word to any one and with a vacant look on his face. He is said to be nearly a physical wreck, and many strong men incline to the belief that he has become insane since his conviction. Others think he is simply feigning insanity in the hope of escaping the electric chair and being sent to the State Hospital for the Insane. That Vaughn is sane was held by a noted alienist of Maryland, who examined him while here last spring.

BRITISH STEAMERS SUNK.

Californian, Clan Macalister and
Moorina Torpedoed.

London, Nov. 10.—The British steamers Californian, a vessel of 6,223 tons; the Clan Macalister and the Moorina have been sunk.

The Californian was a Leyland Line steamer of 6,223 tons gross register, 447 feet long, 53 feet beam and 30 feet depth, built at Dundee in 1902. Many months ago she was taken over by the British for government service.

The Californian figured in the Titanic inquiry, having been near the scene of the wreck, but not having gone to the rescue. Lord Mersey, in presenting the judgment of the British board of trade court of inquiry into the disaster, mentioned the Californian as having seen the Titanic's signals at a distance of eight or ten miles, and declared she could have reached the liner without serious risk and have saved many lives. The Californian master, in a subsequent statement, declared that the signals from the Titanic had not been recognized by the officers as distress signals.

The Moorina was in the service of the British government, and there are no records of her recent movements. Her net tonnage was 3,159.

The Macalister, 4,835 tons gross, was owned in Glasgow. She was built in 1903 and was last reported at London on September 13.

VILLA'S MEN FALLING AWAY.

Deserters Continue to Join General
Carranza's Army.

Douglas, Ariz., Nov. 11.—General Alvaro Obregon left here today for Nogales. Villa deserters continue to arrive both in Douglas and in Agua Prieta, just across the border. Gen. Calles is granting amnesty to prisoners. The deserters usually join the Carranza ranks.

AN AMERICAN SHIP SEARCHED IN PORT

British Landing Party Search
Zealandia at Progreso,
Mexico.

MAY SEIZE THE VESSEL.

Zealandia Has Been Behaving Rather
Peculiarly of Late and May
Have Transgressed Laws.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Great Britain was formally asked today by the United States for information concerning the recent search of the American ship Zealandia in the Mexican port of Progreso by a landing party from a British cruiser. Ambassador Page was instructed to make the inquiry through the London foreign office.

A report from American Consul John W. Garmon at Progreso stated that the Zealandia was forcibly searched last week by men from a British cruiser now lying outside the harbor, presumably waiting to seize the vessel.

In the absence of complete data state department officials were not inclined to comment on the case but it was indicated that it might develop new points in the neutrality situation prompting Mexico as well as the United States to enter protest to Great Britain.

The Zealandia figured much of late in reports of the investigations of British agents who were on the trail of ships supposed to be fitting out in the United States for attacking oil carrying ships from Mexican fields where the British navy draws a great proportion of its supply of fuel oil.

The Zealandia has no change of registry involved as has been the case of many other American ships since the beginning of the war, but originally was a Heilian ship which came under the American flag at the time of the annexation.

On October 7 the Zealandia mysteriously left Pensacola, Fla., at night, clearing for Tampico, Mexico, carrying a large stock of provisions and manned principally by a crew of Germans. An American flag painted on her hull had been painted over and it was reported that while at sea she flew the German colors, although that was flatly denied by her owners.

The ship moved from Tampico to Campeche where British agents reported she bore a large quantity of resin for which there was no ostensible use in Mexico although it is used largely for making shrapnel. They also reported their suspicions that she bore a large quantity of copper and the British view was that the ship was waiting for an opportunity to slip out with the cargo for some port where it would find its way to Great Britain's enemies.

Nothing further of her movements was reported until today. The forcible searching of an American ship in a neutral port probably would constitute one of the most serious issues to arise between the United States and Great Britain in the controversy now in the channels of diplomacy over the British navy's conduct toward American shipping. While awaiting further details officials were silent. A thorough investigation will be made.

In the event that it should develop that the Mexican port authorities had no means of resisting the entry of the British seamen, the good offices of the United States to prevent a recurrence of such incidents might be enlisted by Mexico.

It was suggested here today that if the Zealandia was armed for raiding purposes, her sojourn beyond the 24-hour limit in a neutral port, especially where the authorities were powerless to intern her, might be advanced as a justification for entering the territorial waters to seize the vessel. Mere suspicion that a merchant ship is armed, however, is not regarded by officials here as sufficient ground for such action.

MORE TALK ON KITCHENER.

Asquith Again Declares He Did Not
Resign.

London, Nov. 11.—To make the matter quite clear Premier Asquith stated in the house of commons tonight Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, secretary of state for war, had never tendered his resignation either to King George or to the premier.

ANNUAL MEETING OF A. R. P. SYNOD

One Hundred and Twelfth Ses-
sion Opens With Rev. G. G.
Parkinson as Moderator.

WELCOME TO DUE WEST.

Opening Sermon Preached by the
Rev. B. H. Grier of Camden,
Alabama.

Due West Special to The State, Nov. 11.—The Synod of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church began its 112th session Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. The opening sermon was preached by the Rev. B. H. Grier of Camden, Ala. His text was John 2:24. He discussed faith and what it is.

After the sermon the Rev. G. G. Parkinson, D. D., the moderator, came forward and took up the organization of the Synod. After this he thanked the Synod for the honor it had conferred on him in making him moderator and introduced the moderator-elect, the Rev. W. M. Hunter, D. D., Little Rock, Ark. After the making of announcements the Synod adjourned until 3 o'clock.

At the evening session the reports of the various committees were made and topics relating to business were discussed. At the close of the meeting J. E. McDonald of Winnsboro made a motion to the effect that the students of the Woman's College be given a holiday during the Synod. It was passed, and Dr. Robinson, president of the college, was notified of this action of the Synod.

Dr. Robinson gave a reception at the Woman's College to the members of the Synod, the visitors and the people of Due West. The students of Erskine also gave a reception.

The Synod met Wednesday evening. The subject under discussion was "Home Missions and Church Extension." The Rev. E. P. Lindsay presided and made the introductory address. In the absence of the Rev. T. H. McDill, the Rev. R. G. Miller, D. D., Sardis, N. C., made an address on "The Needs of Home Missions and Church Extension." The Rev. W. M. Hunter, D. D., Little Rock, Ark., made an address on "The Progress of the Work of Home Missions and Church Extension." After these addresses there was a general discussion of the subject. Short talks on the subject were made by the Rev. I. S. Caldwell, the Rev. W. W. Orr, D. D., Charlotte, N. C., and E. C. Stuart, Bartow, Fla.

About 200 delegates and visitors have arrived and more are expected. Places for all the delegates and visitors were furnished in the homes of the people of Due West. Some of them are being entertained at the Woman's College and the college home.

WANTS CHANGE IN METHODS.

County Engineer of Spartanburg
Makes Some Suggestions.

Spartanburg, Nov. 10.—A radical change in the methods of maintaining the highways of Spartanburg county is suggested by Hickman Stribling, the county engineer, in a letter to the members of the county legislative delegation, for their consideration in connection with their plans for the coming session of the general assembly.

Mr. Stribling suggests that the maintenance of the county roads be taken out of the hands of the county chaingang, since these bodies are not mobile enough. Instead, the entire chaingang organization, he suggests, should be placed on permanent grading and top-soiling of roads, and a money fund be substituted for the chaingang work in road maintenance.

Recall Petition Up to Governor.

Columbia, Nov. 10.—A petition asking a recall election for Mayor John F. Floyd and Councilmen C. B. Waller and John B. Fielder of Spartanburg has been filed with Governor Manning by citizens of Spartanburg. The petition is signed by 392 persons, of whom 312 are said to be qualified electors.

Mayor Floyd called at the governor's office yesterday and made a copy of the petition and the signatures. He declared that he was not worried. Councilman Waller is head of the chemistry department at Wofford College. Mr. Fielder is a merchant.

FIRE AT BETHLEHEM.

Machine Shop Destroyed With an Es-
timated Loss of Millions.

South Bethlehem, Pa., Nov. 10.—Fire virtually destroyed the No. 4 machine shop of the Bethlehem Steel Company here today with an estimated loss of from \$1,000,000 to \$4,000,000.

The building destroyed was recently reconstructed and equipped with machinery at a cost of about \$3,000,000. Eight hundred guns among other war material were in process of manufacture in the shop.

The company issued a statement that the fire was due to a crossed electric light wire circuit.

FINANCIAL LOAD OF GREAT BRITAIN

War is Now Costing England \$21-
750,000 Daily—Cause of the
Increase.

London, Nov. 10.—Premier Asquith was to have asked the house of commons today for a vote of credit of \$2,000,000,000, but some unexpected development prevented him from taking this action, which was postponed until tomorrow. The Premier, however, made his expected statement in regard to the financial situation and impressed upon the nation the necessity of a careful husbanding of its resources.

Including the new vote of credit to be asked tomorrow the Premier pointed out the total amount allotted for war purposes will be \$8,310,000,000.

He presented figures showing that the government had a sufficient sum left over from the previous vote to finance the war to the third week of November.

The approximate daily cost of the war between September 12 and November was given by Mr. Asquith as \$21,750,000. It rose to this figure from \$13,400,000 in the earlier part of the financial year.

Loans advanced by Great Britain to her allies and dominions between April 1 and November 6, Mr. Asquith said, amounted to 98,000,000 pounds. In the same period 23,000,000 pounds was expended for food supplies and miscellaneous items.

The main causes of increase in the cost of the war Mr. Asquith continued, were the great expenditures for munitions and the advances to Great Britain's allies and dominions. He could hold out no hope that there was any immediate likelihood of a decrease in those two items.

On the contrary they were likely to increase.

MILITARY PREPAREDNESS.

Is a Commercial Necessity, Says Ed-
ward F. McSweeney.

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 10.—Military preparedness, urged as a commercial necessity and for national surety by Senator Willard Saulsbury of Delaware and an attack on the LaPollette seamen's act as a means which would "enable Great Britain and Japan to monopolize the seas" by Edward F. McSweeney, chairman of the directors of the port of Boston, featured the sessions of the convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association here today.

Delegations began bidding for the next convention today, and Boston, Trenton and Baltimore were favorably mentioned.

Mr. McSweeney also declared in his address that while Germany and England at present were marooned commercially and industrially the end of the war would bring them together again. "With the United States as the common foe—the easy mark of the seven seas."

Senator Saulsbury in discussing the American situation, said, "We cannot count on our conscious rectitude of action or intention to protect us from the hatred of the belligerents."

He declared that America's assertions of its rights as a neutral probably would incur the enmity of many of the fighting powers.

"There will come a time," he said, "when we must stand prepared to resist aggression."

Number Saved 347.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The state department received a cablegram from American Consul White, at Naples today saying that the "Societa Italia" says 347 passengers and crew of the Ancona are reported as saved out of 496 and that the steamship officials believe that more will be reported saved.

SOME AMERICANS AMONG THE LOST

About 27 Believed to Have
Perished on the Italian
Steamer Ancona.

BUT VERY LITTLE TENSION

Washington Inclined to Credit Story
of Liner's Attempt to Escape
Pursuer.

Washington, Nov. 10.—About 27 Americans are believed to have been lost with the torpedoed Italian liner Ancona, according to a cablegram tonight from Ambassador Page at Rome. The ambassador said the probable victims of the tragedy were Alexander Patattivo, his wife and four children of New York, and Mrs. Frances Mascolo Lamura and about 20 unnamed third class passengers.

Mrs. Cecil L. Griel (first reported Grey) was named as the one known American survivor among the passengers.

No further word came from Ambassador Page during the night. Secretary Lansing kept in touch with the telegraph office of the state department until nearly midnight, hoping that additional dispatches would tell definitely of the fate of the missing Americans and throw some light on the manner in which the Ancona was attacked. Such information as has been received has caused officials to regard it as practically certain that the liner was attempting to escape when she was sent to the bottom. For this reason in spite of the evident feeling over the loss of American lives, so far there has been an absence of the tension in official circles which was apparent after the destruction of the Lusitania and the Arabic. News dispatches which referred to the shelling of the Ancona by the Austrian submarine led to the belief generally among officials that the Italian vessel ignored warnings and attempted to escape. This, in the view of this government, would justify a submarine commander in the use of force.

Should it develop that no warning was given a note demanding disavowal, reparation and assurances that the incident would not be repeated would be sent to Austria. Officials made it clear they did not consider that Austria was legally bound by exchanges between her ally, Germany, and the United States.

If the Austrian commander gave warning and torpedoed the Ancona only after she endeavored to escape, it is unlikely that the question of submarine operations will become a subject of diplomatic correspondence with Austria.

It was pointed out today that the usual assumption was that a nation would comply with international law and that in the absence of a specific violation there would be no ground for inquiry as to a government's intentions.

Ambassador Page and American consuls throughout Italy were instructed today by Secretary Lansing to cable immediately all information they could gather concerning the torpedoing of the Ancona and to ascertain particularly whether any Americans were lost.

UNIFORM HEALTH REGULATIONS

Physicians Declare That Eventually
Malaria Will Be Stamped Out.

Dallas, Texas, Nov. 10.—Means of eradicating malaria, the tonsils as a source of infection for tuberculosis and other diseases, and the need of uniform health laws in the South were discussed at today's sessions of the Southern Medical Association, meeting here in annual convention.

Several physicians declared that malaria eventually would be stamped out, but none would predict when the task would be accomplished. The discussion centered principally in the efficacy of the injection of quinine directed in the veins as a means of quickly curing persons affected and preventing them from becoming carriers of the disease.

Mr. Whitlock to Return.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Secretary Lansing announced today that he expected American Minister Whitlock would return to Brussels after his vacation in the United States, thus setting at rest reports that Mr. Whitlock would go to Havre, seat of the Belgian government.