

FRANCE VIOLATES AMERICAN RIGHTS

PASSENGERS WERE REMOVED FROM OUR VESSELS BY CRUISER ON HIGH SEAS

NO LEGAL JUSTIFICATION

Note Will Be Sent to France Protesting Over the Removal of Enemy Subjects From Neutral Ships

Washington.—The state department announced the stopping and searching of three vessels of the New York and Porto Rico Line by the French cruiser Descartes would be made subject of diplomatic representations to France. The department received official advice from San Juan of the incidents.

The note will contend that removal of citizens of any nation from an American vessel on the high seas is without legal justification. It will assert, as was done a year ago in a protest to France in the case of August Piepenbrink, that the men removed were not embodied "in the armed forces of the enemy" in the sense of that term in established international law.

The communication, it is understood, probably will declare also that there is no justification for the removal of an enemy subject from a neutral vessel on the high seas bound to a neutral port, even if he could properly be regarded as a military person. The Trent case during the Civil War probably will be cited as a precedent.

The state department was not advised whether any of the Austrians or Germans seized had declared their intention of becoming American citizens. Should it develop that such is the case, the protest may be even more firm.

A statement by the department says: "The department has received reports from the collector of customs at San Juan, Porto Rico, indicating that three ships of the New York and Porto Rico Line have been stopped on the high seas and searched by the French cruiser Descartes. The steamship Carolina, northbound, was stopped six miles off San Juan and the German chief steward named Schade was taken off by the boarding officer. The steamer was allowed to proceed north after delay of about two hours.

"The steamer Coamo, southbound, was stopped about 20 miles off shore by two shots across her bow and the following persons taken off by the boarding party: J. Luscor Rutter, Anton F. Doliorch, Austrians, of the engine room, and H. Krger, a German of the steward's department. It appears that other Germans in the crew with American citizenship papers were not molested.

"The steamship San Juan, southbound, is reported to have been stopped northeast of Porto Rico and two second cabin passengers, William Guntherodt and Fritsch Lothar, German subjects, taken off ship.

The two last named are understood to be residents of New Orleans.

PERSONAL TAX INCREASES.

Nearly \$13,000,000 More Income Tax Was Collected Last Year.

Washington.—Personal income tax was paid during the last fiscal year by 357,515 individuals, who turned into the government \$41,046,162, more by nearly \$13,000,000 than the total paid by 257,598 making returns the year before, according to the annual report of the commissioner of internal revenue, just made public.

The greatest increase shown was in the amounts paid by those subject to the normal tax, a jump from about \$12,728,000 in 1914 to about \$16,559,000 in 1915. Incomes exceeding \$500,000 paid this year about \$6,439,000 compared with about \$3,437,000 last year. There were 82,754 individuals subject to the normal tax; 127,448 who reported incomes between \$4,000 and \$5,000 and 174 whose returns were made on a basis of incomes of \$500,000 or more.

Explosion in Belgium Kills 110. Paris.—One hundred and ten persons are reported to have been killed in the explosion in the Belgian munitions factory at Havre, says a dispatch from that city to The Temps. "The exact cause of the explosion has not yet been determined," says the newspaper. "The investigation conducted has developed that one of the buildings contained boxes of ammunition which came from the United States. Discovered in one of these boxes was an apparatus designed to cause deflagration.

Raise Money For Suffrage.

Washington.—More than \$41,000 was raised in 15 minutes at a mass-meeting held here by the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage in connection with its annual convention. The money will be used to finance the work of organizing for a nationwide campaign to secure the passage of the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment by the present Congress. The largest individual contribution was that of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, who pledged \$10,000 for the New York delegation.

STEPHEN M. SPARKMAN



Congressman Stephen M. Sparkman of Florida, chairman, and the other members of the house rivers and harbors committee, will have to play again this session the part of buttresses for the usual fight on rivers and harbors expenditures.

AUSTRIA MUST ANSWER

UNITED STATES MAKES FORMAL DEMAND UPON AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Must Give Assurances That Such Will Not Be Repeated and Reparation For Americans Lost.

Washington.—The United States has sent to Austria-Hungary a note asking for a disavowal of the submarine attack upon the Italian liner Ancona, assurances that such an act will not be repeated, some degree of punishment for the commander of the submarine, and reparation for the American lives lost.

The communication went by cable from the state department to Ambassador Frederick C. Penfield at Vienna who was instructed to hand it to the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Burian.

Friendly but firm terms, it is said, characterize the document which is understood to make a particular point of prompt assurances for the future safety of American lives. Austria-Hungary has never notified the United States whether the commanders of its submarines had been given instructions similar to those which the German Government gave to its commanders after the Lusitania tragedy. It is understood that the note referred particularly to the charge that shells from the submarine killed or wounded some passengers on the Ancona after she had halted, and asked for an explanation on the point.

In despatching the note Secretary Lansing acted with the approval of and after consulting with President Wilson. It is stated authoritatively that the document which is described as being comparatively brief and decidedly vigorous in tone, was so drafted as to attempt a settlement of the controversy at once.

High officials are said to be of the opinion that the situation is one which calls for grave consideration, the state of affairs having become more complicated since the note was dispatched by reports of attacks upon American oil-carrying vessels in the Mediterranean, presumably by Austrian submarines.

NAVY IN SPLENDID FORM.

Secretary Daniels Makes Interesting Statements of Condition.

New York.—The United States Navy has a waiting list at its recruiting offices and accepts only one in six of the men who apply for enlistment, Secretary Daniels told members of the Southern Society of New York, speaking at the society's annual banquet on "The Navy." When he took office, the secretary said there were 4,053 vacancies in the authorized enlisted personnel of 51,000, but as a result of the steps taken to make the service more attractive to young men of proper qualifications, this has been overcome and in addition the proportion of re-enlistments has risen from 54 per cent to 92 per cent, "which means the securing of men of long training for the service."

President Wilson Confident.

Washington.—President Wilson told members of the Democratic National Committee at a luncheon in the state dining-room of the White House that the Republicans had no issue for the next campaign except the tariff and that Democracy was certain to win. "Our constructive work has started an irresistible movement which cannot be stopped," he declared. "Any one who tells you otherwise is talking through his hat." Mr. Wilson said nothing to indicate whether he would again be a candidate.

WILSON ADDRESSES OHIO BUSINESS MEN

COMMERCE OF AMERICA OUGHT TO MOBILIZE FOR BIG WORK.

BE NO PATCHED-UP PEACE

President in Masterful Address Says Business and Politics Will Not Mix Readily.

Columbus, O.—President Wilson expressed the opinion that there will be no patched-up peace following the European War. In a comprehensive and forceful address before the Columbus Chamber of Commerce, he urged American business men to mobilize their resources in order that the United States might be prepared to play a more important part in the world's affairs, and bring about justice after the present war.

The President spent 18 hours in Columbus during which he was active every minute. His reception was enthusiastic and pleased him greatly. In addition to the Chamber of Commerce speech he delivered an address before the commission on country and church life of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ of America, shook hands with more than 7,000 people at a reception in the rotunda of the state capitol, spoke briefly to a large crowd from the steps of the capitol and took a long walk about the streets of Columbus. The entire city and many people from surrounding towns greeted him.

In the Chamber of Commerce address the President defended his Mexican policy and said as long as he was President nobody should "butt in" to alter the Mexicans' Government for them; urged business men to pay more attention to foreign commerce and be more self-reliant; demanded the restoration of the American merchant marine; praised the new banking and currency law; and touched on the attitude of the United States toward the European war.

"When the present great conflict in Europe is over, the world is going to wear a different aspect," Mr. Wilson declared. "I don't believe there is going to be any patched-up peace. I believe that the thoughtful men of every country and of every sort will insist that when we get peace again we shall have guarantees that it will remain, and that the instrumentalities of justice shall be exalted above the instrumentalities of force.

"I believe that the spirit which has hitherto reigned in the hearts of Americans and in like people everywhere in the world will assert itself once for all in international affairs, and that if America preserves her poise, preserves her self-possessing, preserves her attitude of friendliness towards all the world, she may have the privilege, in one form or another, of being the mediating influence by which these things may be induced."

ASSURE AMERICAN RIGHTS.

Vigorous Resolutions Are Presented on Subject in Congress.

Washington.—The long-expected storm in congress over the administration's conduct of the defense of American rights on the seas broke in Congress when Senator Hoke Smith, Democrat, demanded an investigation of Great Britain's interference with neutral trade and Senator Lodge, Republican, replied with a demand that an investigation include the loss of American lives.

The body of an innocent child, floating dead on the water, the victim of destruction of an unarmed vessel, is to me a more pregnant and a more tragic spectacle than an unsold bale of cotton," declared the Massachusetts senator.

Both resolutions were referred to the foreign relations committee. Their introduction has served to bring out the first debate of the session on a subject to which all minds had turned.

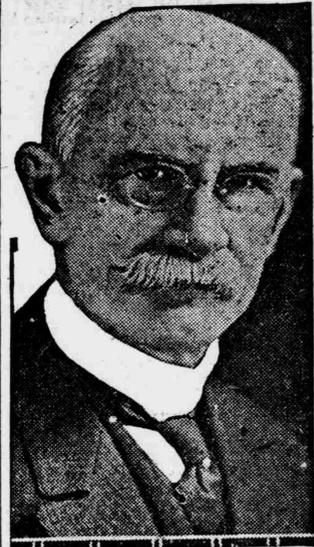
Isenhower "Not Guilty" Says Jury. York, S. C.—After being out one and a half hours the jury in the Isenhower case brought in a verdict of not guilty. The result was heard in silence by a packed court room, there being no sign of demonstration of any kind.

Judge Rice delivered a clear and comprehensive charge to the jury in which the law applying to the case was fully expounded. The other Fairfield cases scheduled for trial at this court have been continued until the April term.

Situation is Tense.

Washington.—Diplomatic relations with Austria are in grave danger of being broken off over the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona with the loss of American lives. All officials here continue to preserve silence over the negotiations with Austria, but through the veil which has been drawn about the situation is seen a crisis just as grave as that which attended the submarine negotiations with Germany. The question of continuing diplomatic relations may be said to depend upon a satisfactory reply

SENATOR CHARLES S. THOMAS



Senator Charles S. Thomas of Colorado, chairman of the senate committee on woman suffrage, pacified the suffragists by providing for a hearing before the committee on the Susan B. Anthony amendment removing from the ballot the qualification of sex.

DIVIDED AS TO SUFFRAGE

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE HEARS VIEWS FROM BOTH SIDES.

Other Suffragist Leaders Want Democrats to Champion in Congress or Next Democratic Convention.

Washington.—Women suffragists and anti-suffragists in stirring speeches debated the question of votes for women for an hour before the National Democratic committee.

The committee held public session in a hotel ballroom to hear the women, and the place was packed to the doors.

Six suffragist leaders told the committee that the women of the nation were looking to the Democratic party to champion a Federal suffrage amendment, either in the present congress or in the platform of the next Democratic national convention. Two leaders of the national society opposed to suffrage argued that the party already had declared that suffrage is wholly a state question and that moreover a majority of American women did not want to be enfranchised.

The committee took no action, but the members appeared to enjoy the debate thoroughly and applauded each speaker liberally.

The hearing was arranged because the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, in convention here this week, wanted to tell the committee that suffrage had become a national issue. When the union's request went in, the National American Woman Suffrage Association asked to be heard and then the national society opposed to woman suffrage sent word to the committee that they could not allow the claims of the suffragists to go unchallenged.

Speaker Champ Clark was seated in the front row of the committee men when the first suffrage delegation went to the platform.

ST. LOUIS GETS MEETING.

Uphold Hands of Wilson.—McCombs Chairman.—Pence Secretary.

Washington.—The Democratic National Convention of 1916 will be held at St. Louis beginning Wednesday, June 14, at noon. The Democratic National Committee named the convention city and adopted resolutions calling for the renomination and reelection of Chairman W. F. McCombs as leader of National Democracy. Thomas J. Pence of North Carolina, was elected secretary.

Chicago and Dallas contested with St. Louis for the honor of the convention, but St. Louis easily led from the start and won on the second ballot. When the trend of the voting was seen Texas moved that the choice of St. Louis be made unanimous.

Dallas held second place on the first ballot, but was displaced by Chicago on the second roll call.

The result of the first ballot was: St. Louis, 25; Dallas, 14; Chicago, 13. On the second ballot the vote was: St. Louis 28; Chicago 15; Dallas 9. The majority for St. Louis was gained on this ballot when John T. McGraw changed West Virginia's vote from Chicago to the Missouri city.

Bankers to Help Farmers.

New Orleans.—Definite plans designed to aid in the advancement of the South's agricultural, commercial and other interests were promulgated by the conference of Cotton States' Bankers, at its closing session here, in the adoption of resolutions pledging support to various movements discussed at the two days' meeting. The bankers promised to add the farmers in marketing and financing their cotton crops and in promoting a selling season extending over the entire year instead of a few months.

CITY OF HOPEWELL WRECKED BY BLAZE

FIRE SWEEPS CLEAN NEW MUSHROOM TOWN OF HOPEWELL, VA.

SOME SCENES OF DISORDER

Militia Summoned to Take Situation in Hand and Martial Law is Proclaimed in District.

Hopewell, Va.—This mushroom town of 25,000 people, grown up since last summer with the great new gun cotton plant of the Dupont Powder Company, was completely destroyed by a fire which started in a restaurant and did property damage estimated at from one to three million dollars. The Dupont works outside of the settlement was undamaged, but was once seriously threatened. Villages A and B, near Hopewell, built to house the families of married employees of the factory, also escaped.

Scenes of wild disorder accompanied the fire and citizens lynched a negro for looting. There was no loss of life otherwise and only a few minor injuries were reported.

Martial law was proclaimed with the arrival of six militia companies, rushed from Richmond by order of Governor Stuart. The thousands of homeless men, women and children had been sent to Petersburg and Richmond, but many men remained to guard what little property they had been able to save.

The fire was said to have been caused by the overturning of an oil stove, though there were rumors that it had been incendiary. These rumors first were given credence in many quarters because of the arrest at the gun cotton factory of a man whom, factory officials said, had attempted to put a charge of nitroglycerin in one of the heater houses and had been under surveillance for several days.

The fire raged from 1:45 p. m., until nearly 9 p. m. Available fire fighting apparatus was utterly inadequate to cope with the situation the flames eating their way through the flimsy frame structures quickly, thrown up during the early days of the town last summer, like so much tinder.

Several times sparks set fire to mule sheds of the explosive factory, but the flames which followed were quickly extinguished.

While the fire raged the police were busy on all sides, keeping back a great throng of people eager to get near the flaming structures.

As soon as it was realized that the place was doomed, the police, assisted by experts from the powder plant, began dynamiting buildings.

WOULD ACCEPT PEACE PLAN

Germany Disavows Responsibility for Continuation of War

Berlin.—(By Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—"If our enemies make peace proposals compatible with Germany's dignity and safety, then we shall always be ready to discuss them," said the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, in addressing the Reichstag.

The chancellor made it clear that in his opinion it would be folly for Germany to oppose peace "as long as in the countries of our enemies the guilt and ignorance of statesmen are entangled with confusion of public opinion."

Conscious of her military successes, the chancellor said, Germany declines responsibility for a further continuation of the war, Germany, he declared, could not be charged with the purpose of fighting on to make further conquests.

"The war can be terminated only by a peace which will give the certainty that war will not return," the chancellor declared.

"We all agree about that." He asserted Germany's food supplies were sufficient and that her immense stores of copper were adequate for many years.

To Construct Two Battleships.

Washington.—Secretary Daniels announced that contracts for the construction of battleships Nos. 43 and 44, authorized by the last congress, had been awarded to the New York and Mare Island Navy Yards respectively, their bids being New York \$7,690,925; Mare Island \$7,413,156. The decision to build the ships in the government yards was reached at a conference between President Wilson and Secretary Daniels. All bids submitted by private firms exceeded the cost fixed by congress.

Prize Court Will Settle.

Washington.—Great Britain advised the United States that in response to the state department's protest in the case of the steamship Hocking and other vessels of the American Trans-Atlantic Company, orders requisitioning the Hocking and Genesee would be cancelled and test cases would be tried promptly in a prize court to dispose of the charge that the company is partly German owned. Two of the steamers seized by the British cruisers, will be released under bond.

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Can Be Greatly Relieved by the New External Vapor Treatment.

Don't take internal medicines or habit-forming drugs for these troubles. Vick's "Vapo-O-Rub" Salve is applied externally and relieves by inhalation as a vapor and by absorption through the skin. For Asthma and Hay Fever, melt a little Vick's in a spoon and inhale the vapors, also rub well over the spinal column to relax the nervous tension. 25c, 50c, or \$1.00.

VICK'S VAPOR SALVE

Shakespeare "Called Down."

"Ye think a fine lot of Shakespeare?"

"I do, sir," was the reply.

"An' ye think he was mair clever than Rabbie Burns?"

"Why, there's no comparison between them."

"Maybe, no; but ye tell us it was Shakespeare who wrote, 'Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.' Now Rabbie would never hae written sic nonsense as that."

"Nonsense, sir!" thundered the other.

"Aye, just nonsense. Rabbie would hae kent fine that a king or queen either disna gang to bed wi' the croon on their head. He'd hae kent they hang it over the back o' a chair."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*. In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

In the Lurch.

"I hear your rich uncle died last week. Did he leave you anything?"

"Yes, he left me out of his will."

Housework Is a Burden

It's hard enough to keep house if in perfect health, but a woman who is weak, tired and suffering from an aching back has a heavy burden.

Any woman in this condition has good cause to suspect kidney trouble, especially if the kidney action seems disordered.

Doan's Kidney Pills have cured thousands of suffering women. It's the best recommended special kidney remedy.

A South Carolina Case

Mrs. T. Nelson, Walnut St., Abbeville, S. C., says: "For years I suffered from backache and when I stooped, sharp pains seized me. The kidney secretion passed too freely and my feet swelled so badly I couldn't wear my shoes. I was in bad shape when I took Doan's Kidney Pills, but two boxes fixed me up all right."

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The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Bileousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

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RHEUMACIDE

The Old Reliable Remedy for acute, chronic or muscular RHEUMATISM

Rheumatic Gout or Lumbago RHEUMACIDE is not a preparation that gives only temporary relief, but it is designed to remove the cause and drives the poison from the system. At All Druggists

BRAME'S VAPOR-MENTHA

The External Vapor Remedy for

CROUP AND PNEUMONIA If applied in time saves baby's life. Mothers recommend and use it because it is safe and sure. Price, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00. For sale by all Dealers, or sent Post Paid on receipt of price. Sample and interesting booklet sent on request. Keep it handy. BRAME MEDICINE CO., N. WILSON, N. C.

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For MALARIA CHILLS & FEVER A FINE GENERAL STRENGTHENING TONIC

DIET DOES NOT CURE PELLAGRA

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A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 25c. and \$1.00 at Druggists.