



"TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE, AND IT MUST FOLLOW AS THE NIGHT THE DAY: THOU CANST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN."

By STECK, SHELOR & SCHRODER.

WALHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1915.

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SPECIAL

One hundred dozen cans best North Carolina Apples. Large size No. 3 cans, 5c. per can.

C. W. & J. E. BAUKNIGHT,

WALHALLA, S. C.

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"CHECK US AS YOUR BANK."

MOTHER AND CHILDREN DROWN

Automobile Rushes into St. John's River and Four Perish.

Jacksonville, Fla., May 9.—Mrs. O. H. Johnson, wife of Dr. O. H. Johnson, a prominent physician of this city, and their three children were drowned to-night when their automobile plunged into the St. John's river, and Dr. Johnson and Mrs. J. H. Bland and two daughters had a narrow escape from death, being rescued from the river just in time to save their lives.

The Johnson party had spent the day at Atlantic Beach and were on their way home, having entered the ferry at South Jacksonville. Just as the boat was approaching the landing on this side of the river Dr. Johnson left the car and went to the front, where he cranked his machine. In some manner he had left the machine in gear, and when the engine started the car jerked ahead, knocking him overboard, while the car plunged through the heavy chains and went into the river.

As the car took its plunge there was a cry from one end of the vessel to the other, and several lines were thrown overboard to the party. Dr. Johnson and others succeeded in rescuing Mrs. Bland and daughters, but were unable to save his wife and children. One baby girl, about 5 years old, was taken from the river and the pulmotor put into action, but she could not be resuscitated.

The bodies of Mrs. Johnson and the other two children, aged 2 and 4, are still in the water. The machine is being raised to-night and divers are searching the ferry slip in the hope of recovering the other bodies.

DAY OF DEAD AT QUEENSTOWN.

Soldiers Told at Graves for Unknown in Foreign Land.

Queenstown, May 9.—This has been a day of the dead in Queenstown. Most of the survivors of the Lusitania left for their homes. No survivors were added to the meagre list and the only figures augmented were those of the identified dead. No additional deaths were reported at the hospitals.

While soldiers toiled at graves for the unknown dead, who will be buried to-morrow, groups of relatives and friends of the passengers went from morgue to morgue—some finding what they sought, others turning away to continue their search, with ebbing hope.

The public funeral to-morrow, which a representative of the Viceroy of Ireland will attend, will be too large for the ordinary facilities of Queenstown and Cork and trucks will be pressed into service to carry the coffins. The funeral will be marked by military pomp such as is accorded those who die in the armed service of their country.

Though too late to be of material assistance to their stranded countrymen, Capt. Wm. A. Castle and Alexander Miller, the American military attaches, arrived here to-day to confer with the American consul, Wesley Frost. They left in an automobile for Kinsale Head to continue their information in behalf of the government. Consul Frost has been indefatigable in assisting the American survivors and attending to their wants. All identified American dead have been claimed by the consul, even in cases where no requests from relatives have been received.

TORNADO STRIKES CAROLINA.

Manning Suffers Three Lives Lost. \$200,000 Property Damage.

Manning, May 7.—Special: A tornado struck the center of the town of Manning shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon and caused fearful destruction of life and property. The principal force of the storm was limited to a radius of about 150 yards of the Confederate monument, on the court house grounds, and in that area property to the amount of \$200,000 was destroyed. Three lives were lost and several persons were seriously injured.

In the New Idea Store, at the McLeod corner, Miss Clara Baggett, saleslady, was instantly killed by the falling roof and walls, while her sister, Miss Julia Baggett, is thought to be fatally injured. In the same store Miss Annie Thames, milliner, was so injured as to be rendered unconscious for some hours, while her brother, John Thames, was painfully injured.

Two Killed in One Building.

At the other end of the same block the upper story of the large Nettles building collapsed and killed two men, Basley Davis and a negro porter. This building was only recently occupied by the Manning Dry Goods Co. Adjoining the Nettles building is Arant's drug store, which was almost entirely demolished.

The intervening buildings, from the Bank of Clarendon to Katsoff's Bargain Store, were either damaged or totally destroyed. In the McLeod block the walls of the Clarendon Millinery Store collapsed and narrowly missed crushing Mrs. J. M. Bradham, the proprietress. The roof of the Home Bank was blown off, and the walls of the Wilson Insurance Company's office collapsed.

Across the street extensive damage was done to the roofs or front walls of nearly every store. The main building of the Plowden Hardware Company was unroofed, while the warehouse in the rear was demolished. Cothran's tobacco warehouse and Glenn's tobacco warehouse were completely wrecked.

Singular freaks of the storm were impressive, such as the new brick stables of Coffey & Rigby being unroofed and damaged, while the frame stables of D. H. Bradham & Son, across the street, escaped unscathed. A number of small dwellings were demolished.

Telephone and electric light wires are out of commission, and the streets are in darkness to-night. The debris from the demolished buildings and a large number of fallen trees render locomotion very difficult. The court house building was damaged in the roof and the furnace chimney above the roof toppled over.

Very few of the business men carried tornado insurance and hence the property loss is nearly all loss.

In Darlington County.

Darlington, May 7.—A severe cyclone passed over the upper part of this county and the lower part of Chesterfield county this afternoon, doing considerable damage to property. The only fatality so far learned is the death of one negro on the plantation of David McIntosh, where several buildings were destroyed and several negroes received minor injuries, the most serious being a fractured skull of a small girl, who was taken to a hospital by automobile to-night.

At the plantation of Wilson Maloy, few miles north of Society Hill, a dwelling containing a number of white people was severely damaged, but no occupants fatally injured.

About four miles north of Darlington several buildings were destroyed on the plantations of J. N. Kirven, S. Vaughan and B. F. Gandy, but so far as can be learned no one was injured.

The wind was accompanied in this district by a severe hail storm, and at this time there is falling the first heavy rain since last March.

Four Killed in Marlboro.

Bennettsville, May 7.—Four people were killed and hundreds made homeless by a tornado which swept Marlboro county this afternoon, just escaping the town of Bennettsville. The dead are Miss Inez Tart and Carl Tart. The county home was destroyed and one inmate killed. A negro infant was killed.

JURY ACQUITS MRS. CARMAN.

Was Charged With the Murder of Mrs. Louise Bailey.

Mineola, N. Y., May 8.—A verdict of acquittal was returned after a short deliberation late to-day by the jury trying Mrs. Florence C. Carman on the charge of murdering Mrs. Louise Bailey at Freeport on the night of June 30, last.

The jury was agreed on the first ballot and the verdict was returned one hour and twelve minutes after the jury had retired. Mrs. Carman shook hands with all the jurors, then left with her husband for their home in Freeport.

In his charge to the jury Justice Blackmar said the State's case centered on the testimony of Celia Coleman, a negro maid in the Carman household, who testified that Mrs. Carman had darted into the kitchen the night of the murder with a revolver in her hand, and announced: "I killed her." The Coleman woman also testified that Mrs. Carman had come to her room early the next morning and expressed repentance for "having killed that poor woman."

Westminster Local Notes.

Westminster, May 11.—Special: Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Garrison, of Trinidad, Colo., stopped off for a visit of a day or two with friends here this week. Mr. Garrison was our genial and accommodating agent for the Southern Railway some ten or more years ago, and he and his estimable wife have many friends here who are delighted to see them again.

Miss Ruth Green, of Greenville, is the attractive guest of her sisters, Misses Elvira and Minnie Green, this week.

Mrs. N. S. Harper has been very sick for the past few days. We hope to hear of an improvement in her condition soon.

Rev. H. M. Fallow is in Seneca this week assisting Rev. T. M. Galphin in a series of meetings.

Mrs. Frances Green, of Virginia, will lecture at the school auditorium Tuesday evening on temperance.

The R. A. Thompson Chapter, U. D. C., observed memorial day here Monday. A large crowd gathered at the auditorium, where a very interesting program was rendered. Following the program a long line led by the old soldiers marched to the cemetery, where the graves of the Confederate soldiers were wreathed with many beautiful flowers. The school children were a bright feature in this parade. Each child carried a garland of roses and kept perfect time to the drum's beat, making the scene most impressive.

Mrs. W. R. Leathers, of Nashville, Tenn., who is visiting her sister, Mrs. F. W. Cannon, has been very ill for the past few days, but we are glad to hear of an improvement in her condition.

Dr. J. H. Johns left last week for Chicago to take a post-graduate course in surgery.

Mr. and Mrs. Webb Sanders, of Walhalla, were in Westminster for a few hours Sunday.

Misses Lynn and Pearl Verner, of Richland, visited here Monday.

Neville Cemetery.

All persons interested in the Neville cemetery will please meet there on May 22d, in the forenoon. Maggie Harden.

Lady Injured at Ellore.

Ellore, May 7.—A fearful cyclone swept over Ellore this afternoon, its path ranging from a quarter of a mile to half a mile in breadth and several miles in length, uprooting giant trees and demolishing a number of buildings. It seems a miracle that no one was seriously hurt, and so far Mrs. J. D. Strock, who was passing the Methodist church, which was completely demolished, is the only one reported to have received any injuries.

Mrs. Strock, who stopped in the porch of the church, was struck by a piece of the falling building. Her injuries, it is said, are slight. No casualties from the country so far have been reported, but it was learned late this afternoon that a number of farm buildings had been reduced to debris.

OFFICIAL WASHINGTON QUIET.

"No Time to Rock the Boat," Says Secretary Bryan.

Washington, May 8.—President Wilson, upon whom the eyes of the world are focussed at the present moment, studied in quiet seclusion to-day the aspects of law and fact in connection with the sinking by a German torpedo of the British liner Lusitania, with a consequent loss of many American lives.

The great human tragedy, coupled with the responsibilities of the hour, caused the President to deny himself to all calls, even to members of his official family, while he turned over in his mind the course to be pursued by the United States government in one of the most serious crises in its history.

The only glimpse of the workings of the President's mind was given when the White House to-night issued its first formal comment on the disaster. The announcement was made that the President realized the country expected him to deal with the situation "with deliberation as well as firmness."

Waiting on Information.

The official data upon which formal action will be based had not arrived. The President, therefore, did not communicate with Secretary Bryan or officials of the State Department. Nor did he consult members of the Cabinet or Congress. He has been giving such close personal attention in the last few weeks to the particular questions involved that he was thought to be determined first to sift for himself the various questions and shape a policy to be submitted to the cabinet, probably on Monday or Tuesday.

In the meantime, public opinion was expected to crystallize and help point the way. Members of the cabinet cancelled other engagements and held themselves in readiness for the President's call. At the State Department, when Secretary Bryan was asked if there was any advice to communicate to the American people at this time, he replied that he did not think this was needed, for the country understood the situation.

"This is not the time to 'rock the boat,'" he said.

Carried No Guns.

One important fact was definitely ascertained by the Washington government to-day from the port authorities at New York, who gave clearance to the Lusitania—that she carried no guns, either mounted or unmounted, in accordance with the caution of the State Department and British government early in the war. This disposed in the minds of officials of the claim that the German submarine had a right to attack the Lusitania because she was an auxiliary or converted cruiser. The officials of the Cunard Line are understood to have stated that the Lusitania was not convoyed.

These facts in the opinion of law officers of the American government left the German submarine no excuse under law or reason for an attack without warning on a ship with hundreds of non-combatants aboard, including neutral men, women and children.

Position of United States.

The position of the United States has been that the presence of contraband—even arms and ammunition—according to the rules of international law, including the declaration of London, which Germany has upheld, cannot warrant the sinking of a merchantman without the previous exercises of the right of visit and search, and the removal of non-combatants to a place of safety. The government stated this in its last note to Germany, and at the same time issued a warning that the Imperial German government would be held "to a strict accountability" by the United States for any loss of American vessels or lives.

The decision which the President and his advisers must reach, it was admitted in all quarters, is a momentous one. Those officials conversant with the legal aspects of the case pointed out that the United States faced a grave and serious problem of lasting importance in history, as all the world—neutrals and belligerents alike—would wait with acute expectancy for the course which the

VERDICT—AN APPALLING CRIME

Charge Against Submarine Officers, Emperor and German Government.

Kinsale, Ireland, May 10.—The coroner's jury investigating the deaths of five persons drowned when the Cunarder Lusitania was sunk by a German submarine off the coast of Ireland last Friday returned a verdict to-day charging "the officers of said submarine and the Emperor and government of Germany, under whose orders they acted, with the crime of wholesale murder before the tribunal of the civilized world."

The verdict follows:

"We find that the deceased met death from prolonged immersion and exhaustion in the sea eight miles southwest of Old Head of Kinsale Friday, May 7, 1915, owing to the sinking of the Lusitania by torpedoes fired by a German submarine.

"We find that this appalling crime was committed contrary to international law and the conventions of all civilized nations.

"We also charge the officers of said submarine and the Emperor and government of Germany, under whose orders they acted, with the crime of wholesale murder before the tribunal of the civilized world.

"We desire to express sincere condolence and sympathy with the relatives of the deceased, the Cunard Company, and the United States, many of whose citizens perished in this murderous attack on an unarmed liner."

Capt. Turner, of the Lusitania, was the principal witness. He told the jury he did not see any submarine either before or after his ship was torpedoed. He said there was no panic; that "it was almost calm."

Many of the boats could not be lowered on account of the list of the steamer, the witness continued. He said the ship remained afloat only 18 minutes.

Carried Out Instructions.

The witness said he had received and carried out special instructions as to this voyage, but he declined to say what they were. He also said he had received messages in regard to the presence of submarines off the Irish coast, but when asked the nature of their contents he referred the coroner to the admiralty for answer.

Capt. Turner said that after the warnings at New York that the Lusitania would be torpedoed he did not make application to the admiralty for an escort.

"It is their business, not mine. I simply had to carry out my orders to go, and I would do it again," declared the witness with emphasis.

Among other witnesses heard besides Capt. Turner was the ship's bugler, Livermore. He testified that all the watertight compartments were closed, but that the force of the explosion and rush of water must have burst them open. All the officers were at their posts, the witness continued, and the earlier arrival of rescue boats would not have saved the situation.

In summing up the case Coroner Horgan charged that the responsibility "lay on the German government and the whole people of Germany, who collaborated in the terrible crime."

United States would pursue to preserve the rules of international law, particularly the rights of neutrals, with respect to the safety of non-combatants on merchant ships at sea.

The German Warning.

The suggestion that the warning by the German embassy in newspaper advertisements should have been sufficient to deter Americans from traveling aboard ships flying the British flag was widely commented upon among diplomatists. At the State Department Secretary Bryan revealed that the embassy's warning had never been officially communicated to the State Department, and that since the announcement by the German admiralty in February of its proclamation of a war zone, the American protest and the reply from Germany saying the government would disclaim responsibility for accidents to neutrals, the subject for several weeks had not been officially mentioned between the Berlin and Washington governments.

That the appalling nature of the disaster, brings home to those who had friends on board the Lusitania the human side of the occurrence was apparent in the demeanor of high officials. They were grieved—sick at heart. They made no formal expression of their feeling, preferring to maintain silence until the American government is ready to speak on the human as well as the legal aspects of the case.