

GERMAN RETAKE FRENCH FORTRESS

Kaiser's Forces Capture Dixmude, Which
Is On The Direct Road To
Seacoast

CRUISER EMDEN DESTROYED

Great Britain Elated Over Destruction
and Capture Of Marauding
Vessels

Resuming their attack on the allies, the Germans report they have recaptured Dixmude, which, the Berlin officials declare, gives them an open road to Dunkirk, an important French port, which has been one of the chief objective points of the war. Dixmude has been the center of some of the most sanguinary fighting of the campaign.

Great Britain is very elated over the news that the German cruisers Emden and Konigsberg have been put out of commission. These cruisers for the past month have been a great menace to British shipping in the Indian waters, and it has been reported in London that no less than 22 English merchantmen have been sunk or captured by these German warships.

For more than a week about forty British, Australian and Japanese fighting ships have been scouring the southern seas in search of these German scourges. The German cruiser Emden was located in the eastern waters of the Indian ocean, and after a short fight was driven ashore and burned. The Konigsberg was located in nearby waters by an allied warship. A chase followed in which the German ship took refuge in a harbor. The entrance of the harbor was then blockaded, bottling the German ship in its haven of refuge.

Turkey's advent into the war also puts a new phase into the situation. It is freely predicted that if Germany fails to win, the Ottoman empire will be vanquished by the allied forces. For nearly a half century Turkey has come out of one defeat only to be launched into another war which ends in defeat. This has resulted in a reduction in the Turkish territory, especially in Europe, until it is now one of the smallest countries on the continent.

To hold their enemies and at the same time inflict the greatest losses possible, seems to be the campaign the allies are carrying against the Germans in the north of France and in Belgium. For weeks the great forces of the German empire have been pounding away at the allied ranks trying with desperation to break through their lines and force an opening to the French coast. But it has all been in vain. Added to the irresistible strength of the allies the Germans had to fight in a flooded territory. It was too much for them and they were forced to retreat.

Another attempt is now being made by the Germans to force their way through the region surrounding Ypres. It seems to be the last chance the Germans will have, and they must either succeed or retreat back through Belgium. When the siege on Paris failed, the Kaiser, it is said, resolved to begin a campaign on England. For this purpose the control of the French and Belgian coast was necessary. Antwerp was taken and the German forces moved on to the Belgian coast. But all was lost when they failed to reach the French coast.

Much interest is being manifested in the campaign in the east. With the Great Russian hordes threatening the richest region of Germany with invasion, military experts are wondering what will be the next move of the Germans. According to the latest reports the Russians have advanced as far as the Warthe river, in Russian Poland, and are now on the border of East Prussia. The Germans are said to have retreated into East Prussia. In the east of East Prussia the Russians are also said to have made much headway. With the Russians closing in from two directions the German forces in Prussia are facing a serious dilemma.

Concessions Offered Roumania
Venice.—It is stated here that Count Tisza, the Hungarian premier, has promised political concessions to Roumanian aid in the war. Among the concessions alleged to have been promised are complete amnesty for all political offenders, permission to use and display the Roumanian national colors, a revision of the franchise, which will assure to Roumanians adequate representation in elective bodies and in parliament and a reform of school laws.

Lody, German Spy, Shot
London.—It is officially announced that Carl Hans Lody, alias Charles A. Inglis, who was found guilty by a court-martial of espionage November 2, has been shot as a spy. When arrested, Lody claimed to be an American, but later confessed he was a German. He had lived in New York and Omaha. In the latter city he married the daughter of Gottlieb Storz, a brewer, who later divorced him. Lody met his death in the Tower of London after he was found guilty by court-martial.

Marriages Increase During War
London.—Notwithstanding the departure of young men to the war, marriages in England and Wales for the quarter ending October 1 were 1.2 per cent greater than the mean rate for the ten preceding quarters, the rate per thousand being 17.4. The same period the birth rate was 1.3 per cent below the mean rate of the period named, and the death rate was 0.9 below the mean average.

WAR MAKES STRANGE TENTMATES



German Cruisers Are Captured

London.—The British navy got into the war picture with two successes—the destruction of the German cruiser Emden, in the eastern waters of the Indian ocean, and the bottling up of the Konigsberg, considered her sister ship, in the western extremity of the same sea.

These two raiders, especially the Emden, have many successes to their credit, and their skill in evading the net thrown out for them has been a matter of chagrin to British naval men.

The Emden's end came in battle as befitting her record throughout recent history, for, according to all accounts, even those of her victims, she played a clean game, strictly in accordance with the recognized rule of naval warfare.

After a sharp action off Cocos Island with the Australian cruiser Sydney, the German ship, with heavy casualties, was beached; ablaze. The German cruiser Konigsberg met a less glorious fate, as she was bottled up in such a position that she must either be captured or surrendered, though in either case she probably will be nothing but a useless hulk.

The cruiser Chatham, which ran down the Konigsberg in the river opposite the island of Mafia, German East Africa, is a sister-ship of the Sydney, which closed the career of the Emden.

Both the Emden and the Konigsberg have the destruction of warships to their credit, as well as the sinking of many merchant ships. The Emden sank the Russian cruiser Jemchug and a French torpedo boat destroyer off Penang, while the Konigsberg's guns made a hulk of the British light cruiser Pegasus at Zanzibar, in the middle of September.

With the exception of Admiral von Spec's squadron in the Pacific, all the oceans are now believed to be free of German cruisers, and the British admiralty already has informed the country that adequate measures have been taken to deal with the victors of the recent battle off the Chilean coast.

German Ships Destroyed
Tokio, Japan.—After desperate assaults, in which the Japanese, in the face of heroic resistance, rivaled the bravery of their forces at Port Arthur, Tsing-Tau surrendered, Gov. Meyer-Waldeck, after the hoisting of white flags on the forts, sent an officer with a flag of truce to the Anglo-Japanese lines.

The Japanese and German officers opened a conference at Moltke barracks when the formalities of capitulation were concluded.

The Japanese officers highly praise the bravery of the Germans, who fought tenaciously to the last. Unofficial reports are that the Germans blew up what was left of their forts before surrendering and practically the whole town is in ruins.

England Predicts Long War
London.—That England is prepared to carry on the war indefinitely, with every confidence in the result, was the tenor of the speeches at the annual banquet inaugurating the new lord mayor of London at Guild Hall, delivered by the men responsible for the conduct of the war. Notable speeches were made by the prime minister, H. H. Asquith, Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, secretary for war, and Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty.

Lost British Warships Sighted
Santiago, Chile.—The British cruiser Glasgow, which was engaged with the German squadron in battle off the Chilean coast Sunday, November 1, and the British transport Otranto have passed Delgada Point light in the Straits of Magellan, bound for the Falkland islands, a British possession east of the extreme southern point of South America. The information is contained in advices received here by the admiralty from naval authorities in the Straits of Magellan.

Japs May Fight In Europe
Tokio.—Since the fall of the German position at Tsing-Tau the question of Japan's sending an army to Europe has begun to attract increasing attention. The idea finds considerable support in military circles.

3,000 Prisoners Taken
London.—A Reuters dispatch from Kiev, Russia, says: Three thousand German and Austrian prisoners, including ninety officers, together with fifty guns and several thousand rifles, capture, have arrived here.

Russians Advance Into Germany

London.—Except for the fall of Tsing-Tau, the most significant report from any of the battle fronts—and the most welcome to the allies—is that the Russians, besides driving the Austrians back in Galicia, have reached the Warthe river in Russian Poland, and have established themselves on the East Prussian frontier.

A Berlin official report says some Russian cavalry crossed the Warthe, but were driven back. To this the Russian report adds that the town of Warta, on the Warthe river, in Poland, has been occupied and that a Russian column has proceeded westward through Ciespatochowa, near the Silesian frontier.

The Russians, too, are responsible for the report that they have defeated the Germans near Miawa, in Poland, just across the East-Prussian boundary and at Lyck in East Prussia.

Military observers here say the Russians have followed the retreating Germans at a much faster pace than was anticipated and that if they are in force they may prevent the Germans from taking up their new positions on the Warthe and compel them to fall back to the Silesian border.

Despite all this, reports persist that the Germans are sending westward large numbers of their troops who have been fighting in Poland to oppose the allies in France and Belgium. That they would do this with enormous Russian forces threatening their own and richest territory military men here say seems highly improbable unless the Germans are satisfied a small force can prevent the Russians entering Silesia and East Prussia.

Allies Fighting Around Ypres
In the west the ding-dong fighting continues. The Belgians, who hold the lines along the coast, are being given comparative rest, after their three months of almost continuous fighting. The Germans still are concentrating around Ypres, where they are trying to hack their way through the Anglo-French troops to the coast.

Both sides claim to have made progress here, the Anglo-French forces southeast of the town and the Germans southwest. Correspondents in the rear of the armies say the fighting has not appreciably lessened and that both sides are using tremendous weight of artillery in an endeavor to clear the ground for an infantry advance.

Both armies are being reinforced. It seems to be realized that the Germans cannot proceed farther west because of the co-operation of the warships with the land forces and that a route either here or farther south must be found if the Germans are to attain the French ports.

Rebels Win In South Africa
London.—Gen. Christian De Wet, the rebel leader, says Reuters' Pretoria correspondent, has been in contact with and dispersed a small government command under General Cronje.

Naval Battle Is Pending

Washington.—Official dispatches of the fall of Tsing-Tau were received at the Japanese embassy and interpreted as signalling the beginning of an offensive movement of the squadrons of warships which have been occupying and blockading Kiaochow, which have been released. It is said, to hunt down the German ships in the Pacific. It was stated at the embassy that in all probability a joint occupation of the British and Japanese forces would take place at Tsing-Tau immediately.

Servians Defeated Near Shabats

London.—An official statement issued in Vienna says: "In the southern war theater, attempts made against the enemy, strongly fortified behind barbed wire entanglements in the district of Complanine and south of Shabats, are progressing slowly. The strategically important heights of Misar were captured and 200 prisoners taken. Some Servian entrenchments were stormed and 1,500 prisoners, four cannon and six machine guns were taken."

British Occupy Turkish Port

London.—The admiralty announces the occupation of Fao, a port of Asiatic Turkey, at the mouth of the River Shat-el-Arab, in the Persian gulf. A military force from India, covered by the sloop Odin, landed with a naval detachment after the Turkish garrisons had been silenced.

Russians Master the Black Sea

Rome, Italy.—According to a telegram from Odessa, the Russians consider themselves absolute masters of the Black sea.

EYES OF THE WORLD ON EAST PRUSSIA

ALTHOUGH THE GREAT NUMBER
OF MEN AT WEST FLANDERS
ARE WATCHED.

GERMANS LOSE DIXMUDE

Berlin Denies the French Claims and
Asserts That the Germans Continue
Progress.

London.—While the battle in West Flanders continues to hold public attention because of the desperate character of the fighting, the numbers of men engaged and the territory at stake, military men now look on East Prussia as the center of gravity of the war. In the latter field a tremendous battle is developing. The Russians are pushing vigorously a great enveloping movement. They are engaged with the Germans along a wide curve of 150 miles from Stalluponen, in the Northeast through Goldap and Kruglaken, which is well within the tangle of lakes, down to Soldau in the southwest.

Military experts say the Germans apparently have checked their retreat in Poland and are counter-attacking. They say, however, that the Russians are not to be turned from their plan, which is believed to be an attack on Danzig. They argue that the Germans must allow East Prussia to be overrun a second time or bring up reinforcements and that they hardly can weaken their army along the Polish frontier for that would leave Posen and Silesia open to invasion. The Allies, naturally, are hoping an effort will be made to relieve East Prussia at a sacrifice to the German armies in Belgium territory.

In fighting in their own country the Germans will have the advantage over the Russians as they have a network of strategic railways to move their troops quickly and they use more motors than their opponents. Military men are watching operations in this region with deepest interest.

In West Flanders the Germans do not seem to have improved their position to a marked extent. In fact, an unofficial report from the north of France says they again have lost Dixmude, which they took last Tuesday, that their attempts to break down the Belgian resistance around Ypres have failed and that their attack in the vicinity of Labasse has met with no greater success.

The German official report again says the German attacks are progressing and records the capture of prisoners. German attacks have been repulsed and that an advance has been made by the Allies nearly everywhere.

Vienna also reports that the Austrians have turned their attention to the Montenegrins and are endeavoring to force them back. According to a Montenegrin report they have failed. Accounts from this part of the world are so contradictory that the only thing clear is that the Austrians have virtually cleared their country of the enemy.

England is beginning to learn the cost of the European war. A white paper issued shows that the government intends to ask Parliament for \$112,000,000 which with their \$500,000,000 voted at the last session, is expected to be the Great Britain's bill for the fiscal year ending March 31. Of this sum, however, a small part has been loaned to Belgium and Serbia.

A portion of the money also will be required for the additional million men to be enlisted, who will bring the English regular army up to 2,185,000. These figures do not include the territorials, who number nearly 600,000.

Strenuous Efforts by Germans

London.—The official press bureau issued the following communication: "A severe attack against the portion of the line held by the first army corps before Ypres was delivered on the eleventh by the Prussian Guard Corps. The enemy made an especial effort on this occasion to break the line which they hoped already had been weakened by attacks of infantry of the line."

"Our troops were subjected to the heaviest bombardment that we have yet experienced, from dawn for three hours. This was followed up by an assault carried out by the First and Fourth Brigades of the Prussian Guard Corps. It is understood that these picked troops had been brought up specially to act against us in order to force their way through at points where previous efforts made by the infantry of the line had failed."

"The attack was pressed with the greatest bravery and determination. Owing to the gallantry of our troops the enemy was repulsed."

"An immense loss had been inflicted on the Germans, 7000 of their dead having been found on the ground behind our front trenches alone. Their casualties in advancing up to our line under direct fire must have been enormous. Our casualties also were heavy. Action of our troops on this as well as on previous occasions cannot be praised too highly."

Dixmude Abandoned by Germans

London.—The correspondent of the Central News in the north of France telegraphs that the Germans have been driven out of Dixmude.

"The Germans, the correspondent says, 'had not long in which to congratulate themselves on their seizure of the mass of ruins which once was Dixmude. They were sprayed with shrapnel and high explosive shells until extermination threatened them. The appearance of French marines in a bayonet charge rapidly convinced the path that the death rate would be too high if they remained. Hence Dixmude is ours again.'"

"The Germans have made a slight advance against Ypres, but it is doubtful if they hold the village of Steier very long."

TO EVACUATE VERA CRUZ TWENTY-THIRD

JATE SET FOR SOLDIERS OF THE
UNITED STATES TO LEAVE
MEXICO.

CHIEFS PROMISE SAFETY

Carranza and Aguas Calientes Con-
vention Agree to Terms Submitted
by Department of State.

Washington.—Monday, November 23 was fixed as the date for the American evacuation of Vera Cruz.

Secretary Bryan issued this announcement: "Both General Carranza and the convention at Aguas Calientes having given the assurances and guarantees requested, it is the purpose of the Administration to withdraw the troops of the United States from Vera Cruz on Monday, the 29th of November."

"All the persons there for whose personal safety this government has made itself responsible have left the city. The priests and nuns who had taken refuge there and for whose safety fears were entertained, are now on their way to this country."

This statement was given out after a long conference between Mr. Bryan and President Wilson. It apparently was received with surprise in some of the official quarters, the general understanding having been that the evacuation might be delayed indefinitely pending reports on the alignment of the various Mexican chiefs in the latest civil war.

Secretary Bryan declined to add to the formal announcement, saying details would be made public by the War Department. Secretary Garrison had nothing to say and to just what authority the port of Vera Cruz would be delivered was not made plain. It has been assumed, however, that as the United States throughout the Mexican difficulties has dealt with the de facto authorities actually in control of territory involved, the city would be turned over to an agent of General Carranza, probably General Candido Aguilar.

As far as is known there has been no final decision as to when and to whom the more than a \$1,000,000 of Mexican customs monies now held by the United States shall be paid.

Both Carranza and the Aguas Calientes convention have given guarantees that customs duties collected will not be reimposed. In view of the complications which might arise, however, in the event Carranza were driven from power by Villa's army, supporting General Guiterrez, the convention's new provisional President, it has been suggested that payment of the money might be withheld, pending a clarification of the situation.

NATION IS WORTH 140 BILLION.

Has Increased Seven Billions.—Popu-
lation Now Over 100,000,000.

Washington.—Enormous growth of the last half century was shown in a report by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Since 1850 the population has more than quadrupled, being now more than 100,000,000, the report says.

"In the same period," continued the report, "foreign commerce has grown from \$213,000,000 to \$4,259,000,000, and the per capita value of exports from \$18.96 to \$23.27. National wealth has increased from \$7,000,000,000 in 1870 to approximately \$140,000,000,000; money in circulation from \$279,000,000 to \$3,419,000,000 and New York bank clearings from approximately \$5,000,000,000 to over \$93,000,000,000, while for the entire country bank clearings have grown from \$52,000,000,000 in 1887, the earliest year for which figures were available, to \$174,000,000,000 in 1913."

Will Reduce Acreage

Atlanta, Ga.—Thirty-three Georgia counties will reduce their cotton acreage 42 per cent in 1915 as compared with this year's crop according to reports received by J. D. Price, state commissioner of agriculture, and made public here.

Haitians Establish Government

Washington.—The United States was notified officially of the establishment of a new government in Haiti with Davilmar Theodore, successful revolutionist against President Zamor, as president. The only cabinet officer selected so far is Joseph Justin as minister of foreign affairs. He was director of the law school at the capital. Although the transport Hancock with a regiment of marines has left Port au Prince for Guantanamo, the battleship Kansas remains there and the cruiser Tacoma stays in the North.

Cotton Loan Most Complete

Washington.—Strong efforts in the last few days to complete the \$135,000,000 cotton loan fund so far have been unsuccessful. It was said that much depended on Boston and Philadelphia bankers and their participation would insure the raising of \$98,000,000 in non-cotton producing states. This would be within \$4,000,000 of the amount required from these states. Officials hope the New England and Philadelphia bankers will contribute the portion allotted to them within a few days.

Aviator Killed In S. C.

Chesterfield, S. C.—James Terrill, an aviator of Worcester, Mass., was instantly killed while doing a trick flight at the Chesterfield County fair when the right wing of his Curtiss airplane crumpled and his machine collapsed and his machine collapsed, throwing him to the ground 600 to 700 feet below. Every bone in his body was broken. Several doctors were present and rushed to the fallen man, who was dead before they could reach him. Mrs. Terrill was present and collapsed and is in a serious condition.

DEMOCRATS HAVE SMALLER MAJORITY IN 1915 STATE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FORTY-THREE TO SEVEN IN
STATE SENATE; 97 TO 21 IN
THE HOUSE.

ONLY TWO PROGRESSIVES

And One Independent Elected to Gen-
eral Assembly, Complete List of
Legislators.

Raleigh.—While no finally authoritative statement based on official returns is yet available, it has been figured out here that the new General Assembly to meet in January will consist of 48 Democrats and seven Republicans, compared with 47 Democrats and three Republicans in the 1913 senate. It is figured that the house will consist of 97 Democrats, 21 Republicans and two progressives and one independent compared with 101 Democrats, 16 Republicans and two Progressives and one independent in the 1913 lower house.

Candidates for the speakership of the house have not yet fully developed. E. R. Wooten of Lenoir is an avowed candidate, having served as speaker protem in the last Legislature. L. H. Allred of Johnston County has also stated his purpose to try for the speakership. There is mention of A. A. F. Seawall of Lee and Gailatin Roberts of Buncombe, both being old experienced legislators, but neither has avowed his intention of seeking the office.

Six Old Senators

There seems to be six members of the senate of the last Legislature returned to the senate of the new assembly and 27 members of the last lower house returned. The members of the senate, all those not marked otherwise being Democrats, follow: First District, W. L. Cohoon, Elizabeth City, and J. S. McIndler, Hertford; second, H. W. Stubbs, Williams, and Mark Majette, Columbia; third, T. T. Speight, Windsor; fourth, H. A. Gilliam, Tarboro, and R. L. Stedman, Halifax; fifth, F. C. Harding, Greenville; sixth, R. B. White, Franklin, and T. M. Washington, Wilson; seventh, A. W. Ward, Newbern, and Frank Thompson, Jacksonville; eighth, E. A. Stevens, Goldsboro; ninth, R. D. Johnson, Warsaw; tenth, W. B. Cooper, Wilmington; eleventh, Donald McRacken, Whiteville; twelfth, George B. McLeod, Lumberton; thirteenth, J. W. Johnson, Raeford; fourteenth, W. H. Fisher, (R), Ezra Parker, (R); fifteenth, W. B. Snow, Raleigh; sixteenth, Tasker Polk, Warrenton; seventeenth, T. G. Curran, Oxford; eighteenth, Frank Nash, Hillsboro, and E. R. Upchurch, Yanceyville; nineteenth, C. O. McMichael, Wentworth; twentieth, F. P. Hobgood, Greensboro; twenty-first, J. B. Atwater, Bynum, and C. M. Muse, Charlotte; twenty-second, Frank McAlle, Mount Gilead; twenty-third, J. S. Hurd, Albemarle, and Ney McNeedy, Monroe; twenty-fourth, John A. McRae, Charlotte, and W. L. Morris, Concord; twenty-fifth, B. B. Miller, Salisbury; twenty-sixth, Hugh G. Chatham, Winston-Salem; twenty-seventh, R. L. Haymore, (R), Mount Airy; twenty-eighth, Linville, Bunnager, (R), Wilkesboro; twenty-ninth, Dorman Thompson, Statesville; thirtieth, Charles A. Jones, (R), Lincolnton; thirty-first, Arthur M. Dixon, Gastonia; thirty-second, O. Max Gardner, Shelby, and E. B. Cloud, Columbus; thirty-third, D. F. Giles, Marion, and B. F. Davis, Morganton; thirty-fourth, R. L. Ballou, Jefferson; thirty-fifth, John E. Lineback, (R), Spruce Pine; thirty-sixth, Zebulon Weaver, Asheville; thirty-seventh, C. Paxton, Brevard; thirty-eighth, John C. Hubert, (R), Hayesville.

Members of the House

Alamance, J. H. Vernon, Burlington; Alexander, Ira Walden, (R), Stony Point; Alleghany, R. A. Doughton, Sparta; Anson, E. F. Thomas, Wadesboro; Ashe, T. C. Bowie, Jefferson; Avery, W. M. Johnson, (R), Beaufort; J. L. Mayo, Washington; Bertie, Dr. A. Capehart, Roxabel; Bladen, J. B. Clark, Elizabethtown; Brunswick, B. L. Hewitt, (R); Buncombe, Gailatin Roberts, Asheville, H. L. Nettles, Skyland; Burke, Dr. A. M. Dula, (R), Morganton; Cabarrus, H. S. Williams, (R), Concord; Caldwell, Dr. A. A. Kent, Lenoir; Camden, W. P. Barco, Shiloh; Carteret, M. Leslie Davis, Beaufort; Caswell, P. M. Somers, Catawba, J. Y. Killian, (R), Hickory; Chatham, F. W. Bynum, Pittsboro; Cherokee, D. Witherspoon, (R); Chowan, P. H. Bell, Edenton; Clay, O. L. Anderson, (R), Hayesville; Cleveland, J. B. Smith, Shelby; Craven, G. A. Whitford, Asks; Columbus, A. M. Benton, (Ind.), Evergreen; Cumberland, J. H. Currie, Fayetteville; Currituck, Pierce Hamp.

NORTH CAROLINA AT FRONT.

Tar Heels Were Prominent in the Twenty-First Annual Convention of U. D. C. at Savannah, Ga. Savannah, Ga.—The twenty-first annual convention of the United Daughters of Confederacy was marked by a patriotic spirit, typical of the south. The addresses of welcome breathed a hospitality that knows no stint. North Carolina occupies a seat among the mighty.

Mrs. A. B. Hull, convention hostess, is a Wilmingtonian. Mrs. Joseph

Daniels responded to the addresses of welcome. Miss McCullers is a president's personal page. Mrs. Eugene Page is a member of the rules and regulations committee, and Mesdames I. W. Falson and P. M. Williams are general officers. Mr. Hickman, president of the American Cotton Association, addressed the convention as to the wear cotton movement. The Daughters will put a memorial window to the women of '61 and '65 in the Red Cross building to be erected in Washington, D. C. Impressive memorial services were held.

Plans For Carolina Stadium

Chapel Hill.—Capt. Isaac E. Emerson, multi-millionaire of Baltimore, Md., who is the donor of Carolina's new athletic stadium, was a visitor to Chapel Hill, bringing with him the architectural plans of the proposed stadium. The active construction of the stadium will be deferred until after baseball season, which ends in early May, 1915.

The specifications, which were drawn up by William H. Parker, business manager of the Emerson interests, indicate that the stadium will

ton, Water Lily; Dare, A. H. Etheridge (Ind.); Davidson, C. H. B. Leonard (R); Lexington, Davis, Thomas J. Hendrix (R); Mocksville, Duplin, Dr. R. L. Carr, Rose Hill; Durham, Benahan Camerda, J. Ed Pegram, Durham; Edgecombe, T. F. Cherry, Rocky Mount; Forsyth, P. Frank Hanes and Walter A. Moxie, Winston-Salem; Franklin, J. T. Innes, Castalia; Gaston, John C. Puett, Dallas, and S. S. Mauney, Cherryville; Gates, G. V. Gailin, Drum Hill; Graham, C. Z. Denton, Robbinsville; Granville, D. G. Brummitt, Oxford; Greene, L. J. H. Mowbray, Snow Hill; Guilford, Robert Brockett, High Point, and N. L. Eure, Greensboro, and W. A. Bowman, Liberty; Halifax, W. W. Long, Roanoke Rapids, and J. H. Darden, Spring Hill; Harnett, F. M. McKay; Haywood, D. R. Noland, Crabtree; Henderson, G. H. Valentine, Hendersonville; Hertford, Stanley Winborne, Murrellsboro; Hoke, Thomas McBryde; Hyde, J. M. Clayton, Englehard; Iredell, J. P. Grier, Statesville, and Thomas N. Hafl, Mooresville; Jackson, V. C. Jones, Gray; Johnston, L. H. Allred, Smithfield, and C. M. Wilson, Wilson's Mills; Jones, V. B. Collins, Mayaville; Lee, A. A. F. Seawall, Sanford; Lenoir, E. R. Wooten, Kinston; Lincoln, John E. Hoover, Henry; Macon, W. J. Jenkins, West Hill; Martin, A. R. Dunning, Williamston; Madison, Philo D. Elbs, Marshall; McDowell, Byron Conley, Marion; Mecklenburg, R. C. Freeman and R. S. Hutchison, Charlotte, and T. J. Rinfrow, Matthews; Mitchell, John H. Phillips, Bakersville; Montgomery, A. M. Bennett, Jackson Springs; Moore, Henry A. Page, Aberdeen; Nash, Jacob Battle, Rocky Mount, and George R. King, Nashville; New Hanover, W. P. Stacy, Wilmington; Northampton, T. W. Mason, (R), Garyboro; Onslow, Horace Grant, Sneeds Ferry; Orange, S. S. Smith; Pamlico, Jordan Carraway, Mosaic; Pasquotank, W. L. Small, Elizabeth City; Pender, J. B. Scott, Rocky Point; Perquimans, John S. Winslow, Hertford; Person, Dr. E. J. Tucker, Roxboro; Pitt, J. C. Galloway, Greenville, and J. J. Laughinghouse, Greenville; Polk, J. T. Camp, Randolph, Dr. G. A. Foster, Richmond, M. C. Freeman, Hamlet; Robeson, Marshall Shepherd, Orrum, and G. B. Sellers, Maxton; Rockingham, J. T. Wall, Statesville, and Jesse L. Roberts, Reidsville; Rowan, T. J. Brown, Salisbury, and W. C. Coughenour, Jr., Salisbury; Rutherford, J. F. Alexander, Forest City; Sampson, C. M. Faircloth, (R); Scotland, L. M. Blue, Gibson; Stanley, L. H. Host, Big Lake; Stokes, D. V. Carroll, (R), Mizpah; Surry, Matthew H. Norman, (R), Dobson; Swain, J. A. Gibbs, (R), Whittier; Transylvania, C. B. Deaver, (R), Brevard; Tyrrell, J. C. Erickhouse, Columbus; Vance, J. C. Kittrell, Kittrell; Union, J. C. M. Vann, Monroe, and W. G. Long, Monroe; Wake, Clyde A. Douglas, Raleigh, A. P. Smith, Holly Springs and D. B. Harrison, Eagle Rock; Warren, Dr. P. J. Macon, Warrenton; Washington, A. W. Swain, Plymouth; Wayne, A. W. Smith, (R), Mabel; Wayne, M. H. Allen, Goldsboro, and P. R. Mintz, Mount Olive; Wilkes, T. S. Bryan, (R), Trap Hill; Wilson, John L. Bailey, Elm City; Yadkin, S. C. Williams, (R), Yadkinville; Yancey, G. Penley Dayton, Toecane.

Equal Suffrage Gains Momentum. Raleigh.—Mrs. Russell C. Langdon returned from Charlotte, where she attended the first state-wide equal suffrage convention ever held in North Carolina. Mrs. Langdon represented the Raleigh league, which has some 65 members.

Mrs. Langdon was enthusiastic over the meeting and stated that Charlotte treated the delegates royally. They were welcomed by Mayor Bland, who said in his address that he was formerly opposed to woman suffrage, but that he had repented, no matter what the men thought of it, it is already here.

The meetings were held in the assembly room of a local hotel and Mrs. Langdon stated that the Charlotte people took a great deal of interest in the deliberations, the room at all times being filled with interested listeners.

Addresses were made before the convention by Chief Justice Walter Clark, of the North Carolina Supreme Court; Prof. Archibald Henderson, of the University of North Carolina; Mrs. Archibald Henderson, of Chapel Hill, president and many others.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Archibald Henderson, Chapel Hill; vice-president, Mrs. J. B. Kelley, Charlotte; Miss Gertrude Well, Goldsboro; Mrs. C. M. Platt, Asheville; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Palmer Jeremy, Raleigh; recording secretary