

## HOME-OWNERS, FOOD CROPS AND MARKETS

COMMISSIONER W. A. GRAHAM SPEAKS TO SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

## WATERWAYS AND RAILWAYS

Senator Ransdell Says Develop Every Waterway to Its Greatest Possible Extent.—Economy.

Muskogee, Okla.—Development of the country's waterways and resultant transportation competition will prove more effective in relieving the United States of excessive freight rates than efforts of the Interstate Commerce Commission or other bodies to regulate the railroads, according to Senator Joseph E. Ransdell of Louisiana, chairman of the Senate Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and president of the National Rivers and Harbors association, who addressed the Southern Commercial Congress here.

"I am not an opponent of the railroads," Senator Ransdell declared. "For the railroads have been the greatest civilizers the world has ever known. The producers and consumers are entitled to the use of the waterways and such competition is the proper way to regulate our railroads."

"The chief advantage of water transportation is its great cheapness compared to rail," Senator Ransdell said. "As an example, 8,000,000 tons of freight passed through the Sault Ste Marie last year at an average cost of .48 of a mill, compared with a rail rate of 73 of a cent. This same relative difference exists on all well-improved waterways."

"I believe every waterway in this country should be developed to the greatest possible extent, provided it can be done at a reasonable cost," he said. "They should be given over to privately owned lines just as our railroads are. It is useless economy to attempt to cut any appropriation for such development."

W. A. Graham, Commissioner of Agriculture of North Carolina, another speaker, declared that several serious problems must be solved "before the South can be rejuvenated."

"We must create a home-owning yeomanry who will raise crops to feed themselves and thus recover their lost independent condition," he said. "We must establish the principles of cooperation in buying and selling by means of township, county and state organizations. We must teach the farmer to think by inducing him to attend institutes. Too many farmers who know that they must live by the sweat of their brow believe the brow is situated in the back."

"We must have rural credit laws that will free the farmer from the curse of borrowing and we must have a currency system that will give the farmer the money he needs when he wants it."

## CRUISER WILHELM INTERNS.

Captain Thierfelder Notifies Collector Hamilton He Will Intern.

Newport News, Va.—Commander Thierfelder of the German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm, who took refuge in this port, notified Collector of Port Norman R. Hamilton that he would intern his vessel. The collector at once informed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Andrew J. Peters by long distance telephone and the notice of internment was first given official announcement by Mr. Peters.

Commander Thierfelder, amplifying verbally his brief notice of the internment to Collector Hamilton, said it would have been his own choice to have gone out and that it had been his hope and expectation to do so until it became evident that owing to the continued serious illness of more than 60 of his crew it would be impossible for him to do so.

Commander Thierfelder said that in view of this condition which made his crew too short to put to sea and further in view of his inability to get more men because it was impossible under the laws of Nations for him to recruit German sailors on American soil to make up his necessary crew, he was compelled to intern.

## Will Bombard Canadian Coast.

Portland, Ore.—A German fleet of warships is headed for the Atlantic coast of Canada to bombard important cities and fortifications there according to a letter received by Capt. Carl Brauch, master of the German bark Dalbeck, interned here since July 23, from a friend who is a deck officer of the German navy. "Eight days before the German fleet bombarded Scarborough, Hartlepool and other ports, I received a letter from a friend telling that the German fleet would strike for the British coast," said Brauch.

## Japan Makes 24 Demands.

Peking.—When conferences between the Japanese minister to China, Eki Hiroki, and the Chinese foreign minister, Lu Cheng-Hsiang, were resumed the Japanese minister presented an extended list of 24 demands. This list virtually is an amplification of the original 21 demands and includes even requests for railroad concessions, it is understood, in territory where the lines would compete with British interests. The Japanese insist that China accept the new list of demands in its entirety but no time limit set.



LADY LONDONDERRY

Lady Londonderry is colonel of the four companies of women's volunteer reserves already organized in England for service in case of invasion. The women are taught signaling, dispatch riding, telegraphing, motoring and camp cooking.

## ENGLISH MORE CONFIDENT

CONDITION OF ARMY AND OUTPUT OF MUNITIONS INCREASES ENTHUSIASM.

British Submarines Found in German Waters—Cabinet Ministers Make Frank Statements.

London.—Glowing accounts of the strength and condition of the British army and of the great increase in the output of munitions, which it is expected, next month will amount to 25 times what it was last September, given by David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Secretary of the War Office, in the House of Commons, have increased enthusiasm and confidence of the people of England in the war.

Supplementing the Chancellor's statement that Great Britain has more than 36 divisions of troops on the Continent and that the output of munitions has increased enormously, Mr. Tennant, speaking on behalf of the Secretary of War, Lord Kitchener, declared that recruiting had been most satisfactory and gratifying; that the health of the troops was splendid, and that the wounded were in the London hospitals 24 hours after they were stricken in France. He wished to impress on the country the necessity of increasing the supplies of artillery ammunition, adding:

"There is no limit to the amount required."

The frankness of the Cabinet Ministers in making known the number of men at the front, and the reports that reach London from various sources have convinced the people that at last the big effort against Germany and Turkey is about to commence. Both in the Aegean and North Seas there are signs of increasing activity. From today all steamboat communication with Holland is stopped by order of the British Government.

## CRUISER WILHELM REPAIRED.

Taken Out of Dry Dock After Small Hole Is Stopped.

Newport News, Va.—After having her hull below the water-line cleaned and painted the German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm was taken from the drydock at the local shipyard and is lying at anchor in the harbor. The only repairs made to the ship while she was in dock was the stoppage of a small hole in her port bow, made when the raider rammed and sank one of her prizes at sea. When floated from the dock the big cruiser showed a bad list which is said to be due to faulty construction but which is overcome when the ship is loaded.

## Villa Concentrating His Forces.

Washington.—Consular dispatches from Mexico indicate that while temporarily disorganized by the defeat at Celaya, General Villa's forces by no means have been removed as a formidable factor in Mexico's civil war. Plans for another battle with Obregon's Carranza forces are proceeding rapidly. Villa's chief difficulty is his lack of ammunition. Too, when he met Obregon at Celaya, Villa had sent forces to attack Matamoros, Nuevo Laredo, Tampico and West coast towns greatly depleting his main force.

## GERMANY RUSHING MEN TO FLANDERS

CONSIDERABLE SUCCESSES ARE BELIEVED TO FORERUN A BIG EFFORT.

## BRITISH HOLDING POSITIONS

Frankfurter Zeitung Justifies Use of Asphyxiating Bombs on Ground That Allies Used Them.

London.—The German rushes in Flanders and the Woeyre, where they claim considerable successes, are believed to be forerunners of another big effort to break through the Allied lines in the West. For many days Belgium has been sealed, from the observation of neutrals, while German reinforcements are being moved to the South to take part in the new offensive, which they hope is to carry them to Calais. The attack in Flanders, originally leveled at the French, has been transferred to the British lines held by the Canadians on the immediate right of the French and here for two days the men from the Dominion have been engaged in a deadly contest with the Germans. The Germans claim further progress toward Ypres and that British counter attacks have been repulsed. The French, on the other hand, declare the Allies' counter-attacks continue with success and that the British hold all their positions and repeat the charge that the Germans are using bombs containing asphyxiating gases.

The Frankfurter Zeitung justifies the use of these missiles on the ground that the Allies have done likewise.

The German attack in the Woeyre, or in the Meuse hills was directed against the French positions south-west of Cambes, and according to Berlin, the French suffered a heavy defeat. Paris, however, says that in a counter-attack the Germans were driven out of the French first line which they had pushed back.

The Germans in the East transferred a large number of troops to the West to make another big effort which shows they are not content to rely on a passive policy.

It is believed that a half million new German troops have reached Flanders and that more guns and material are to be used than were provided for the original attempts to destroy the Allied armies in the West—attempts which met with failure both in August and in October.

## JAPAN'S ATTITUDE POPULAR.

Public Opinion Justifies Firmness in Dealing With China.

Tokio.—The Government's firm attitude in pressing its demands on China is meeting with widespread approval in Japan and public opinion is manifesting itself with increasing force in this direction.

Although Parliament is not in session, many members of the National Legislature are lending active support to the Government. One hundred members placed themselves on record as favoring Japan's demands. They laid special emphasis on the demands for railway and mining concessions and provisional supervision over financial, political and military affairs of eastern Mongolia. Asserting that Japan is actuated by a desire to bring about permanent peace in the Orient the legislators urged the Government to proceed firmly with its program.

The press calls on the Nation to present a united front and declares the world should be brought to realize that the outcome depends entirely on China.

## More Heavy Rains in Texas.

Austin, Texas.—Another heavy rain swept central Texas and streams already swollen out of their banks by last week's rains began rising rapidly.

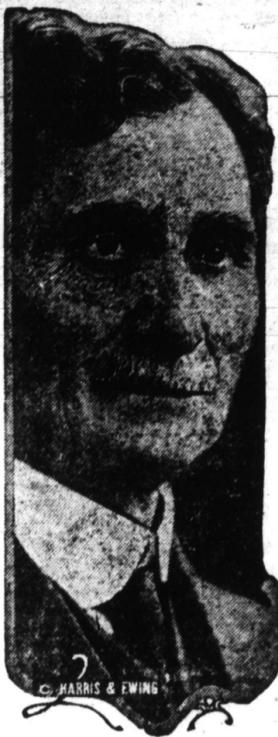
No deaths have been added to the 21 killed last week but a score of persons still are missing. In Austin rain damaged streets and bridges. Persons in the lowlands fled before the waters.

## Higher License for Saloons.

Albany, N. Y.—A determined but futile fight in the Assembly on a bill to raise the cost of liquor licenses one-fourth throughout the state delayed adjournment of the Legislature until almost daylight. The license measure passed and now goes to Governor Whitman. He is expected to sign it. Appropriation measures, which brought the state budget up to about \$64,000,000 also were passed in the closing hours. All bills relating to the ousting of public service commissioners were killed.

## Concessions Not Satisfactory.

Rome, via Paris.—The press politicians and the public are discussing with the most lively interest, the plan for Austro-Italian agreement reported to have been presented by the German Ambassador, Prince von Bellow, in the original negotiations on this subject. This plan, as set forth by the Socialist organ, Avanti, which favors neutrality, provides for recognition of the reciprocal interests of Italy and Austria and approving the Triple Alliance, and for territorial concessions by Austria.



SAMUEL L. ROGERS

Samuel L. Rogers, of Franklin, N. C., recently selected by President Wilson for Director of the Census has had an eventful and unusual life, both in private and public station. As a young man, he was elected clerk of the superior court of the county of which he was a resident in North Carolina, where he first gave evidence of his fidelity to public trust. Later, during the second administration of President Cleveland, he was appointed Chief Clerk to the collector of Internal Revenue for the western district of North Carolina and when the collector died, succeeded to the office of collector.

For twelve years Mr. Rogers was a member of the corporation commission of North Carolina. This is one of the important public agencies of the state having control of common carriers, state banks and other public service corporations. The corporation commissioners of North Carolina are also a board of state tax commissioners. Their services in this connection are of value and far-reaching importance, both in their effort to aid in preparing laws governing taxation and in the equalization of the burden of taxation.

His ideals of integrity and loyalty to duty are of the highest. Those who know him and have followed his work in North Carolina bespeak for the Census Bureau a fair and efficient administration.

## BRITISH FORCES IN FRANCE.

Number 750,000 Men—Every Place Filled.

London.—The British expeditionary force in France, which at the beginning of the war consisted of six divisions, has been increased to more than 36, or, roughly speaking, 750,000 men according to a statement by David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons.

The Chancellor added that the place of every man who had fallen in battle had been filled and that the army was adequately equipped. But he reiterated the need for munitions, declaring that during the battle of Nueve Chapelle more ammunition was used than in the whole of the South African war, which lasted nearly three years.

The interesting information also was given that the output of the munition factories had been increased more than ninefold since the outbreak of the war but the call was still for more, and as Mr. Lloyd-George continues to hold the opinion that consumption of liquor is interfering with the work, he promised legislation to deal with this matter.

## Mrs. Story Re-elected by D. A. R.

Washington.—Mrs. William Cumming Story of New York was re-elected president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution over Mrs. George Thatcher Guernsey of Kansas by a vote of 695 to 461.

## Ford People Increase Wages.

Detroit, Mich.—A sweeping advance in wages and reduction of working hours for all employees was made by the Ford Motor Company, Limited, of Canada. All employees in the company's service six months or longer will receive a minimum wage of 50 cents an hour or \$4.00 a day, the working hours being reduced to eight hours a day or 48 hours a week. The company employs about 2,400 persons at its factory at Ford, Ontario, and its nine branches in principal Canadian cities.

## Several Persons Killed.

Birmingham, Ala.—More than a dozen persons were believed to have lost their lives and a score were known to have been injured in the wrecking of two stores here by the falling of a five-story wall of the Steel-Smith building on Second avenue. The body of A. E. McLeod, manager of the wrecked Atlantic & Pacific Tea Store and three unidentified bodies had been recovered from the debris. Many others are known to be buried in the ruins.

## ROOSEVELT TELLS ABOUT THE BOSSES

DID NOT KNOW WHO CONTRIBUTED TO HIS CAMPAIGN FUND

## NOT FOR HOPE OF REWARD

Prompted By Same Spirit That Would Cause Him to Donate Similar Sum to a Church

Syracuse, N. Y.—Theodore Roosevelt told on his cross-examination in William Barnes' suit for \$50,000 alleged libel, about his dealings with the "bosses" his personal relations with Barnes and his ideas about campaign funds in millions of dollars. He mentioned the famous half million dollars which Thomas Fortune Ryan contributed to the presidential cause of Alton B. Parker and swore he never had seen a list of the names of the persons who helped swell the \$3,000,000 fund used in his own campaign for the presidency.

The list contained initials of men whom the Colonel readily identified as being allied with the country's most powerful business and financial interests.

In speaking of the Ryan contribution the witness gave it as his opinion that a leader of big business who contributes half million dollars to help elect a candidate for President of the United States is prompted by the same spirit which would cause him to donate a similar sum to a church, and that such a contributor has no more hope of reward in one case than he has in the other. Personally, he said, he would have been very much surprised if many masters of big business had not contributed to the Republican campaign of 1904.

The Colonel mentioned the Standard Oil Company. He said that if the report of the Congressional Committee which investigated his campaign contributions showed that "H. H. R." and "J. D. A."—which the witness thought stood for H. H. Rogers and John D. Archbold—had contributed to the Republican fund in 1904, he was astonished. He said he had given explicit instructions against receiving Standard Oil contributions.

Personally he emphatically declared, he would regard just as highly a contribution of \$25 from the station agent at Oyster Bay as he would a contribution of \$25,000 from George W. Perkins, who in 1904 was a partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. And he expressed the belief that there was a limit to the amount a campaign fund should total. Over a certain sum, he did not know how much, he thought there might be some danger.

American Note and President's Address Not Pleasing.

Amsterdam, via London.—The American answer to Count Bernstorff's recent memorandum drew this comment from the Berlin newspapers:

The Tageliche Rudschau: "America takes all possible trouble over the ammunition requirements of our enemies ostensibly from a love of neutrality. She does not trouble about the possible food requirements of Germany; this also is done from a love of neutrality."

## GERMAN PAPERS COMMENT.

Washington should recognize that such an attitude on the part of America will not speedily be forgotten in Germany.

The Lokai Anzeiger: "The German standpoint on this question is founded on thoroughly established principles and practice of international law. The American standpoint can be explained only by the profits of the armament firms."

## Cannot Restrain Jitney Busses.

Richmond, Va.—The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals sustained the lower court in refusing the petition of the Virginia Railway & Power Co. for an injunction forbidding two jitney bus companies to operate here without first securing franchises from the city.

## Fourteen Drowned in Flood.

Austin, Tex.—Fourteen persons are known to have been drowned in the flood which swept down Shoal and Waller Creeks on the outskirts of Austin during rainstorm, washing away more than 200 dwelling houses. Eleven other persons not accounted for, are believed to have lost their lives. The property damage is estimated at \$500,000. Ten inches of rain fell within two hours, the creeks rising rapidly and overflowing their banks before residents of the lowlands could be warned.

## Think Exports Reach Record.

Washington.—Secretary Redfield laid before the cabinet estimates that the American exports for the current fiscal year will reach \$2,750,000,000. The secretary took to the cabinet meeting tables showing that exports of breadstuffs last month amounted to \$59,000,000 compared with \$8,000,000 in March 1914. Breadstuffs exported since the war's outbreak have totalled \$418,000,000. Half of all exports during the eight months ending February 23 went to British territory as against 45 per cent a year ago in the same period.

## Modern Creamery Started

Wilmington.—A modern creamery has been installed in this city by Mr. A. G. Warren, for many years engaged in the manufacture of ice cream in Wilmington, and will be operated along the same lines that have proven so successful in the western part of the state. He has already made contracts for milk with farmers and dairymen in New Hanover, Pender, Brunswick, Duplin, Sampson, Moore and Bladen Counties and the S. A. L. and A. C. L. railroads have agreed to ship the milk at a baggage rate.

## EDWARD K. GRAHAM IS PRESIDENT U. N. C.

FORMAL INAUGURATION ATTENDED BY THOUSANDS OF NOTED EDUCATORS.

## SPIRIT OF SERVICE LEADS

North Carolina University Fully Realizes That Its Duty is to Serve the State.

Chapel Hill.—In the presence of a great gathering of educators, scientists, dignitaries, alumni and visitors, Dr. Edward Kidder Graham was inaugurated president of the University of North Carolina. He is the tenth man to be at the head of the oldest state-supported university in the United States. Governor Locke Craig presided over the exercises and Chief Justice Walter Clark administered the oath of office. The retiring president, Dr. Francis Preston Venable, presented Dr. Graham.

The monster parade of notables formed at 10:30. Parades rarely make thrilling reading, but this one thrilled the thinking observer. In line were leading educators from all over the East, a faculty that takes second rank to none in Southern Universities—Prof. Horace H. Williams for once in a cap and gown, the student-body—age, wisdom and experience. Youth, hopes and its blessed enthusiasm.

In Memorial Hall Governor Locke Craig presided over the exercises, first calling on Bishop Edward Rondthaler of the Moravian church to invoke the Divine blessing on the gathering. The venerable churchman fervently and eloquently gave his thanks for President Graham, a man of great qualities, for the cordial spirit between the students and their leader.

Governor Craig then spoke of the dedication of a man to his work and of the welcome given the visitors who had come to honor Mr. Graham, a man worthy of the University's glorious past equal to the opportunities of the greater future, to the work in addition to ability, bringing a pure and earnest life.

President Powell of Harvard, who was to have delivered the first address of the day, was detained because of a death in his family; but the greetings and congratulations of Harvard University were read by Professor Charles H. White.

President Frank J. Goodnow, of Johns Hopkins, treating the general theme of "Aspects of Lifes Education," devoted himself to "Research," explaining its function and place in American colleges.

Addresses were delivered by Dr. Frank J. Goodnow, president of Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Edwin Anderson Alderman, president of the University of Virginia; Dr. John H. Finley, president of the University of the State of New York.

Then followed the presentation of the president by Dr. Francis P. Venable, the administration of the oath of office by Chief Justice Walter Clark, the induction into office by Governor Locke Craig and the president's inaugural address.

Greetings to the University were extended by Dr. George H. Rennel, president of the University of Alabama, on the part of the State Universities and Dr. William J. Martin, president of Davidson College, on the part of the colleges of the state.

In the afternoon at 2 o'clock a luncheon in the University dining hall was given, plates for 600 being laid.

The academic procession was notable in every way. Distinguished delegates from 98 institutions and learned societies, the governor of North Carolina, members of the supreme court of North Carolina, various state officers, members of the board of trustees, members of the general assembly, hundreds of visitors and alumni, more than 1,000 students swelled the attendance into the thousands. Those in the procession wore caps and gowns signifying their rank, making a picturesque appearance as they proceeded in a long line from the various buildings to memorial hall.

Edward Kidder Graham, who was inaugurated as tenth president of the University, will not be 39 years old until October 11. He was born in Charlotte, the son of Archibald and Eliza Owen (Barry) Graham, and was prepared for college in the public schools of Charlotte. He entered the University in the fall of 1894. He was graduated in 1898 with the degree of bachelor of philosophy. Mr. Graham spent one year as teacher in the Charlotte graded schools and two years pursuing graduate studies in Columbia University.

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