MORE INTEREST IN SWINE BREEDING

NORTH CAROLINA ASSOCIATION MAPS OUT PLANS FOR DEFIN-ITE WORK IN THIS LINE.

DISPATCHES FROM RALEIGH

Doings and Happenings That Mark the Progress of North Carolina People Gathered Around the State Capitol.

Raleigh.

To develop more interest in swine breeding in the state and establish better marketing facilities is the object of the North Carolina Swine Breeders' Association of which Mr. Edgar B. Moore of Charlotte is president and Mr. Dan T. Gray is secretary and treasurer. As a platform the association has just to be issued a statement of three definite projects to be undertaken this year.

The statement reads: The majority of the members feel that the swine business would develop very rapidly if satisfactory market conditions were developed. On this account it was decided to pick out two or three counties in the state where marketing conditions are not now satisfactory, and induce three or four or five or any number of farmers to form an organization and agree to fatten their hogs and get them ready for shipping at the same time in car-load lots. The county demonstration agents will help in carrying this project through. The secretary is authorized to locate the counties for this work as soon as posible and it is hoped that this demonstration can made in two or three counties this fall and winter. The majority of the officers of the association feel that if two or three demonstrations of this kind were made in various parts of the state that the farmers would take, to this system of marketing readily.

'The officers decided to hold a sale of pure bred hogs at the meeting of the Live Stock Association at Salisbury, January 25-27- 1916. As many breeds as possible are to be entered in this sale, but the number of animals offered is to be kept down to a rea sonable point. The officers present seem to think that not over 25 animals should be offered for sale.

The officers also authorized the president, Mr. Edgar B. Moore, to accompany Mr. T. E. Browne and Mr. Dan T. Gray to visit the presidents of the railroads of the state and try to gain concessions from them relative to shipping the pigs of the boys who belong to the Pig Clubs of the state to the various fairs in the state, So far, the railroads have refused to grant concessions of any kind other than those usually granted to exhibit-This is a great handicap for the Pig Club work of the state as the boys who are in the Corn Clubs and the boys and girls who are in the Poultry Clubs have their products carried free by the express company."

Autos Worth Five Million Dollars.

The number of automobiles licensed in this state for the fiscal year that began July 1, the registration being really for only 35 days, has already licenses issued during the whole pre- was a gain of over \$35,000.00 machines relicensed and licenses for new machines as sold. There are about 20 licenses per day being issued now to new machines, showing a special activity in the automobile business at this time.

The revenue to the state for automobile licenses since July 1 has been more than \$105,000. The estimated value of automobiles in North Carolina during the last fiscal year was \$4,000,000 and it is believed that the value of the machines that will be licensed during the present year will round out \$5,000,000.

Three Hundred Will Attend.

Latest indications points to three hundred attendance here for the shor course in agriculture at A. and M. College on August 17 at which time there will be a large attendance of demonstration agents.

Organize Grain Growers' Association. The Hyde County Grain Growers' Association was organized with home office at Swan Quarter. The purposes specified in the charter are to arrange for additional markets for grain and any and all other farm products, obtain the best possible prices for the growers, strive for better facilities, safety and expedition of delivery, procide ratings of buyers, assure speedy collections, arrange for warehousing facilities, bring about better grading of products and most attractive preparation for shipment,

Canfield President A. & N. C.

Governor Craig has just announced the appointment of G. D. Canfield of Morehead City as president of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad. The chief executive has named R. A. Dunn of Newbern, as a director to succeed Thomas D. Warren, who recently submitted his resignation. 'The office of president heretofore has been held Mr. Warren, whose term recently expired. Mr. Canfield is one of the leading business men of the eastern part of the state.

Halifax Breaks Every Record. The new anti-typhoid campaign has

started off in record breaking fashion. In Halifax county the two dispersary physicians, Drs. C. P. Parker and W. H. Sloan gave the initial treatment to 2,146 people at Weldon the first day the dispensary was open. This sets a high-water mark for number of persons treated in any county in a single day. The best record made during the previous six weeks campaign was made in Cumberland county by Drs. B. D. Moore and P. C. Carter at Fayetteville, when 1,563

people were treated in a day. To say these results are exceeding the fondest expectations of the health authorities is putting it mildly. The second set of counties to undertake the anti-typhoid campaigns are Halifax, Wilson, Edgecombe, Iredell and Wayne. While good results were expected from these counties it was scarcely expected that they could reak the records established in

Northampton, Wake or Cumberland. The only other new counties heard from were Wilson and Wayne where 278 and 224, respectively, took the initial treatment the first day. While this does not begin to compare with Halifax it is in striking contrast to the first day's work in Buncombe and Cumberland during the first campaign where only 73 and 92 respectively, took the treatment the opening day of the campaign.

Health Exhibits For Faire. Final arrangements have just been made whereby the entire public

health exhibit of the state board of health will make the rounds of the various fairs in the Central Carolina Fair Circuit. The exhibit will be in charge of a competent demonstrator who will be assisted at the various towns by local health officers, nurses, physicians and representatives of wonan's clubs

The exhibit will start with the Durnam fair the week of September 21, then to Salisbury the week of September 28, to Winston-Salem the week of October 5, to Greensboro the week of October 12, to the State Fair at Raleigh the week of October 18 and finish the circuit at Charlotte October

It is possible that the exhibit will then go to two or three fairs in the eastern part of the state after the Charlotte fair. By this means thousands of people will be reached and benefited by public health ideas who could not otherwise be reached

One Applicant to Practice Law.

While the new rule of the Supreme Court does not require the registration of applicants for licenses to practice law until Friday before the court cor venes on the last Monday in August, there has already been filed one name for registration with Clerk J. L. Seawell of the supreme court. Fereto fore registrations have been allowed right up to the very hour of the opening of the court. The new rule gives two days to scrutinize the registered applicants after they have fully complied with the rule, including the payment of the \$23.50 registration fee. The indications are that there will be the usual 80 to 100 applicants for the licenses to undertake the examinations, with the great bulk of them coming from the University, Wake Forest and Trinity law schools.

Revenue Collections at Raleigh

During the month of July the internal revenue collections by the Raleigh office were over one-half million reached 17,500 compared with 16,305 dollars, \$528,453.20, to be exact. This vious fiscal year. This includes old July, 1914, when the collections to The tax collect from taxable sources in this district are as follows: Lists, \$2,306.13; income taxes, \$12,654.89; special taxes, \$6,620.41; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, \$498,251.05; emergency (war) stamps, \$7,426.99; opium license and blanks, \$1,154 34.

Moonlight School Begins.

One of the very first local moonlight school movements to materialize in connection with the state-wide movement for this method of eliminating adult illiteracy in this state, g just launched for New Light Town

n. Wake, county, where W. N. O'Neill of the New Light School committee, has worked up a movement for such a school to be in operation within few days. It is to be "a moonlight school at Sunrise schoolhouse in New Light township.

Corporation Commission Busy.

The corporation commission had a busy session with hearings on tax assessments for the officials of a number of the railroad and other corporations on the question of the reduction of the increased tax valuations. President Henry E. Fries was here for the Winston-Salem Southbound Railroad; J. W. Pless of Marion, for the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio; Auditor Varden, for the Norfolk & Western; A. W. McLean, of Lumberton, for the Virginia Carolina & Southern ..

Suggestions On Court Reform. Legislative Reference Librarian W.

S. Wilson, who is also secretary to the commission on court procedure and judicial reform is not greatly encourarged at the number of replies received from men over the state to whom inquiry was made for opinions as to desired changes in the conduct of courts and for expressions or suggestions looking to uniform practice in recorders courts. While a number of suggestions have been made, the commission desires a fuller expression of sentiment on the part of the people.

LAWYERS LIKE ASHEVILLE

North Carolina Bar Association Holds Seventh Annual Convention at Mountain City.

Asheville.-With more than 200 repsentative lawyers in attendance from all sections of North Carolina and scores of prominent members of the legal profession of other states here the seventh annual convention of North Carolina Bar Association was held in this city. The first session was given over to the exchange of greetings and the annual address of the president and was called to order at 9 o'clock and adjournment was not taken until shortly before midnight, J. Crawford Biggs of the Raleigh bar, president of the association, was in the the chair upon the calling of the meeting to order.

The address of welcome was livered by Thomas J. Harkins of the local bar who expressed pleasure that Asheville had been chosen as the place of holding this year's gathering. He referred to the fact that former meetings have ben conducted at this city and said that it is a tribute to Asheville that the attorneys have decided to return for the 1915 meeting.

F. C. Harding of the Greenville bar delivered the response to the address of welcome and declared that the attorneys always welcome an opportunity to come to Asheville. He expressed delight that so many of the attorneys are accompanied by their wives and daughters, who are showing keen interest in the proceedings. He created laughter when he declared "every lawyer loves Asheville's sunshine with rosy hue and most of us your moonshine, too, and of us, I am told there is yet a few who delight to sip your mountain dew.

"The Power of the Judiciary over Legislation" was the subject of the annual address of President Biggs. who spoke at length on this topic. He reviewed many court decisions and handled his topic in an interesting manner.

Cattlemen to Meet Soon. Charlotte - Extensive preparations for the entertainment of the Southern Cattlemen's Association Convention to be held in Birmingham, Ala,

August 18th and 19th, are being made. Delegates from all Southern States to the number of 2,000 will be in attendance and an effort will be made to have located somewhere in the South some large packing plants.

A delegation of Chicago packers will attend. It is planned to establish a large cattlemen's bank to advance loans on cattle to help out the cattle industry in the South.

No Stock Law for Jones

Newbern .- The citizens of Jones county decided that they are not ready to adopt the stock law just at this time. An election was held and this resulted in a vote of 700 against the measure and 70 for it. The agitation there has been going on for only a short time and the advocates of the law knew that the citizens had not had time to thoroughly understand it and tried to have the election post-

Double-Tracking Southern Railway. Charlotte.-Contracts for double tracking of the Southern Railway's main line between Concord and Rocky River, N. C., six miles from Hayne to Greer, S. C., 17 miles, and from Greer to Greenville, S. C., 13 miles were let The North Carolina contract here. is for \$260,000, the two in South Carolina aggregate \$1,168,000.

New Hanover Gains Three Millions. Wilmington.—New Hanover county will have an increased valuation of realty of about \$3,000,000 as the result of the new assessment. The exact figures are not yet obtainable, but enough is know nto state with certainty that the increase will around \$3,000,000 and all but \$500,000 of this amount is in Wilmington.

Gaston Votes \$150,000 Road Bonds. Gastonia.-Gaston county voted to issue road bonds in the sum of \$150.-000 by a majority of about 800 votes.

NORTH CAROLINA MARKET.

Prices of Cotton, Corn, Oats, Peas, Butter, Eggs, Etc., on North Carolina Markets During Past Week.

Week.

Asheville—Corn, \$1.02 bu; oats, 63½c bu; Irish potatoes, \$1.50 bbl; Western butter, 31c lb; N. C. butter, 29c lb; eggs.

15-16c doz.

Charlotte—Cotton, 8½c; corn, 96c bu; oats 55c bu; peas, \$1,75 bu; eggs, 15-17c doz.

Durham—Cotton, 8c; corn, 95c bu; oats 55c bu; peas, \$1,75 bu; lrish potatoes, \$1.75 bbl; Western butter, 32c lb; N. C. butter, 30c lb; eggs, 18c doz.

Fayetteville—Cotton, 8½c; corn, \$1 bu; oats, 55½c bu; Irish potatoes, \$1.50 bbl; Western butter, 32c lb; N. C. butter, 32c lb; eggs, 16-17c doz.

Greensboro—Cotton, 8½c; corn, \$1 bu; oats, 65c bu; peas, \$2 bu; Irish potatoes, \$1.40 bbl; Western butter, 30c lb; N. C. butter, 32c lb; neggs, 16-17c doz.

Greensboro—Cotton, 8½c; corn, \$1.05 bu; butter, 30c lb; eggs, 14c doz.

Hamlet—Cotton, 8½c; corn, \$1.05 bu; butter, 30c lb; eggs, 20c doz.

Lumberton—Cotton, 8½c; corn, \$1.00 bu; oats, 65c bu; Western butter, 30c lb; N. C. butter, 35c lb; eggs, 20c doz.

Hickory—Eggs, 14-17c doz.

Newton—Cotton, 8½c; corn, \$1.50 bu; eggs, 16c doz.

Newton—Cotton, 8½c; corn, \$1.50 bu; oats

New Bern—Corn, \$1 bu; peas, \$1.50 bu; eggs, 16c doz.

New Hern—Cotton, 8½c; corn, \$1 bu; peas, 16c doz.

Newton—Cotton, 8½c; corn, \$1 bu; peas, 16c doz.

Newton—Cotton, 8c; corn, \$1 bu; peas, 16c doz.

Raleigh—Cotton, 8c; corn, \$1 bu; peas, 60c bu; Irish potatoes, \$1.50 bb; N. C. butter, 28c; eggs, 15-18½c doz.

Salisbury—Cotton, 9c; corn, \$1.05 bu; peas, \$1.75 bu; Irish potatoes, \$1.75 bb; eggs, 13-14c doz.

Scotland Neck—Cotton, 8c; corn, 90-95c bu; peas, \$2 bu; Irish potatoes, \$1.50 bb; eggs, 20c doz.

Winston-Salem—Corn, \$1 bu; peas, 52 bu; Irish potatoes, \$1.50 bb; N. C. butter, 29c lb; eggs, 15c doz.

Chicago—No. 2 white corn \$2½-79¼c (delivered in Raleigh 96%-91½c) butter, 21½c-25½c (creamery); eggs, 16-17½c (dirsts).

New York—Butter 26-26¼c (cytra);

New York—Butter 26-261/2c (extra); eggs, 25-25c (extra);

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON FOR AUGUST 15

EROBOAM LEADS ISRAEL INTO

LESSON TEXT-I Kings 12:25-33. GOLDEN TEXT—Thou shalt not make unto thee a graven image, nor any like-aess of anything that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth; thou shalt not bow down thyself down unto them or serve them. Ex. 20:4, 5a.

Whether Jeroboam incited Israel's rebellion or was summoned home be cause of his being known as an opponent to Israel, we cannot say. He must have remembered Ahijah's prophecy (11:29-40) and he had anothprophet on his side, Shemaiah (12:22-24), though Ahijah afterwards In Egypt. deserted him (14:1-18). Jeroboam had learned of the worship of the bull Apis and upon setting up his kingdom, saw at once the need of centering the religious life of the people elsewhere than in Jerusalem, I. "Calves of Gold" vv. 25-30. Given

these ten tribes by God (11:31) the people had chosen Jeroboam without seeming consultation with God, and the result was a tragic future for the Hebrews. David's monarchy lasted scarcely two generations. Rehoboam's second attempt at coercion (12:21-24) is rebuked and he settles down in Judea but fortifies many cities (II Chron. 11:5-12; I Kings 12:24; 14:17). Jeroboam likewise built cities, Shechem and Penuel, but the result of the schism was a weakened people and Israel was the first to be carried into captivity and to extinction as a nation. Defensed cities are not adequate safety for a nation (11:38; 2 Chron. 20:20; Zech. 1:4; 5). Witness Liege and Antwerp. As a matter of political prudence Jeroboam's scheme of removing the center of worship from Jerusalem succeeded admirably. The center of gravity of a man and of a nation is that place where he centers his worship. The temple had no image, and his setting up of his images of bulls was a backward step, though doubtless it was regarded as best for the nation. Jeroboam's fatal error was in deflecting the people from the invisible Jehovah to the visible creations of their own hands. Mankind always prefers to trust to their own devices and to plan their own deliverto lean to our own understanding but upon the Holy Spirit (John 16:13). fronted.

Man is "slow of heart" and that one Sir Ed at all familiar with Hebrew history should repeat the mistake Aaron made is scarcely to be understood (Ex. 32:4-The errors and "isms" of today are but a repetition of the false teachings of former days dressed in a new garb, labeled with a new name; such is the deceitfulness of the human heart (Jer. 17:9). Jeroboam's excuse was plausible enough (v. 28) and appealed to the ever-present weakness of the human heart to seek some easier way of serving God. But man's way always becomes the hardest way. Jero-boam today would be classed as a

minded man. lected from among 'all the people" vah's worship. God had selected the sons of Levi and specially ordained When the devil introduces a new religion, or any false idea of Christ, or the Bible, he always appeals to sacred memories, or else claims a 'modern expression of the truth." Jeroboam not only chose those who would be beholden to himself, but he also selected positions in his kingdom, at either end, each of which was easily accessible. Thus to build and thus to select others than the sons of Aaron as priests was expressly forbidden. But such is the natural perversity and stubbornness of the human heart that it readily follows its leaders into all sorts of apostasy and error (Rom. Jeroboam also changed (v. 32) the feast ordained of God on the 15th day of the seventh month (Lev. 23:33, 34) to one occurring in the eighth month. No possible appeal of local interests warranted any such substitution; to obey is better than to modify (Matt. 15:6; Mark 7:13). III. The Main Teaching. Jeroboam's

thief purpose was not the glory of God, but this new religion was for personal safety and glorification. His cunningly devised program became the agent of his own and the nation's destruction (13:34; 14:7-11; 2 Kings 10:29, 31), and his opproblous title has become "Which made Israel to sin." Graft and trickery succeed for a time, out only those who obey God in all things build on a solid and lasting foundation, "Nothing in this world s worth doing wrong for." Boys do ot succeed by breaking the rules of he game.

ENGLAND WILL CONTINUE TO ENFORCE HER BLOCKADE

DESPITE AMERICAN PROTESTS COMMERCIAL BLOCKADES TO BE ENFORCED.

NOTES ARE MADE PUBLIC

Great Britain Makes it Plain That She Will Not Let Protests Stand in Case of Detained Goods.

Washington-Great Britain's replies

to the latest American representations against interferences with neutral commerce reject entirely the contention that the orders-in-council are illegal and justify the British course as being wholly within international law. "Unsustainable either in point of aw or upon principles of international equity," is the British reply to the American protest against the blockade of neutral ports, with an invitation to submit to international arbitration any cause in which the United States

is dissatified with the action of the

British prize courts. Changed conditions of warfare, the British note contends require a new aplication of the principles of international law. The advent of the submarine, the airship and the alleged atrocities by German troops in Belgium are cited as justification for the exercise of extreme measures. The blockade is jutsified on the contention that the universally recognized fundamental principle of a blockade is that a belligerent is entitled to cut off "by effective means the sea-borne commerce of his enemy."

The note reiterates that Great Britain will continue to apply the ordersin-council complained of, although not without every effort to avaid embarrassment to neutrals, and observes that the American statistics show that any loss in trade with Germany and Austria has been more than over-balanced by the increase of other industrial activities due to the war.

In the general reply to the American representations against the orders-in-council, Sir Edward Grey, the foreign minister, addressing Ambassador Page, begins by expressing the hope that he may be able to convince the administration in Washington ance rather than to trust in God. The "that the measures we have announcevidence of our trust in God is to obey ed are not only reasonable and neces-Note Jeroboam took counsel, not sary in themselves, but constitute no as did Rehoboam, of the aged or the young, but "in his heart." We are not principles of blockade to the peculiar circumstances with which we are con-

Sir Edward refers to atrocities in Belgium, poisoning of wells in German Southwest Africa, use of poisonous gases against the Allied troops in Flanders and the sinking of the Lusitania to show "how indispensable it is that we should leave unused no justifiable method of defending ourselves." Taking up the question of the Allied blockade of neutral ports the note continues:

"In the various notes which I have received from Your Excellency, the right of a belligerent to establish a blockade of the enemy ports is admit-"liberal" and held up as a "broadto a belligerent to cut off the sea-borne II. "Priests of the Lowest" vv. 31-33. exports and imports of his enemy. Jeroboam's real concern was not that The contention which I understand of the people but the permanency of the United States government now his kingdom. Jeroboam was not intro. puts forward is that if a belligerent is ducing a new God but a new way of so circumstanced that his commerce worship. One step always leads to can pass through adjacent neutral another, and to fully establish this ports as easily as through ports in his new way, and at the same time en own territory, his opponent has no tirely to control the situation, he see right to interfere and must restrict his measures of blockade in such a priests who were to carry on Jeho manner as to leave such avenues of commerce still open to his adversary. This is a contention which His Mai-esthem for this service (Num. 3:10). ty's government feels unable to accept and which seems to them unsustainable either in point of law or upon principles of international equity.

"They are unable to admit that a belligerent violates any fundamental principle of international law by applying a blockade in such a way as to cut off the enemy's commerce with foreign countries through neutral ports, if the circumstances render such an application of the principles of blockade the only means of making it effective. The government of the United States, indeed, intimates its readiness to take into account the great changes which have occurred 'n the conditions and means of naval warfare since the rules hitherto gov erning legal blockade were formulated and recognizes that 'the form of close blockade with its cordon of ships in the immediate offing of the blockaded ports is no longer practicable in the face of an enemy possessing the means nad opportunity to make an effective defense by the use of submarines, mines and air-craft."

"The only question then, which can arise, in regard to the measures resorted to for the purpose of carrying out a blockade upon these extend ed lines is, whether, to use Your Exellency's words. "they conform to the spirit and principles of the essence of the rules of war' and we shall be content to apply this test to the action which we have taken in so far as it has necessitated interference with neutral commerce.'

Sir Edward then refers to the Am erican Civil War blockade of 3,000 miles of coast with a small number of vessels and recalls how the United States finally took recourse to blockading "neighboring neutral territory which afforded coveneient centers from which contraband could be introduced into Confederate territory and from which blockade running could be facilitated."

The note then refers to the case of

the British ships Springbok, seized by United States cruisers during the Civil War while bound for the British West Indies, because her carge, it was charged, was to be trans-shipped to the Confederate States. The Supreme Court of the United States sustained the seizure against the condemnation of a group of prominent international lawyers, although the United States and British Governments took the broader view and recognized the development of the older method of blockade. No protest was by Great Britain. "What is really important, in the general interest?" says the note, "is that adaptations of the old rule should not be made unless they are consistent with the general principles upon which an admitted belligerent right is based. It is also essential that all unnecessary injury to neutrals should be avoided. With these conditions it may be safely affirmed that the steps we are taking to intercept commodities on their way to and from Germany fully comply. We are interfering with no goods with which we should not be entitled to interfere by blcokade if the geographical position and the conditions of Germany at present were such that her commerce passed through her own ports. We rae taking the utmost possible care not to interfere with commerce genuinely destined for or preceding from neutral countries. Furthermore, we have tempered the severity with which our measures might press upon neutrals by not applying the rule which was invariable in the old form of blockade, that ships and goods on their way to or from the blockaded area are liable to condemnation."

The note then reviews at some length the various forms in which blockades have been maintained to show there has been no uniformity of practive in very essential points, and declares:

"The one principle which is fundamental and has obtained universal recognition, is that by means of blockade a belligerent is entitled to cut off by effective means the seaborne commerce of his enemy."

Consequently, Sir Edward argues, it is impossible to maintain that the right of a belligerent to intercept the commerce of his enemy can be limited in the way suggested in the American notes on the subject.

Sir Edward's note closes with the observation that "figures of recent months show that the increased opportunities afforded by the war for American commerce have more than compensated for the loss of the German-Austrian markets. x x x X We shall continue to apply these measures ted, a right which has obviously no with every desire to occasion the value save in so far as it gives power least possible amount of inconveni-

In the supplemental note, which is a reply to the American caveat giving notice that the United States would not recognize the 'orders-incouncil in lieu of international law, Sir Edward Grey writes he does "not understand to what divergence of views as to the principles of law applicable in cases before the prize court, the government of the United States refers, for I am not aware of any differences existing between the two countries as to the principles of law applicable in cases before such courts.

If the United States should be dissatisfied with decisions of British prize courts as sustained by the privy council, that the British government prepared to concert with the United States, "in order to decide upon the hest way of applying the * * * principle to the situation which would then have arisen."

To the American note in the case of the steamer Nechos, which summarily demanded the expeditious release of the American owned goods detained under the orders-in-council the international invalidity of which the government of the United States regards as plainly illustrated by the present instance" Great Britain replies that "while these acts of the German government continue ('sinking neutral as well as British merchant ships irrespective of destination or origin of cargo and without proper regard for safety of passengers or crews') it seems neither reasonable por just that His Majesty's government should be pressed to abandon the rights claimed in the British note * * and to allow goods from Germany to pass freely through waters effectively patrolled by British ships

of war. The British note, in short, is a declination to allow free passages to goods originating in Germany or in a territory under German control