

HEARING IN PITTS CASE

Burke County Men Committed to Jail to Await Trial at Morganton on Murder Charge.

Morganton.—The coroner's jury concluded its inquest in the Pitts-Hennessee case and rendered a verdict that Dr. E. A. Hennessee was shot to death by Garfield and Aaron Pitts.

The jury was composed of C. T. Webb, J. F. Brittain, W. M. McDowell, W. I. Walker, Fred Ross, Leith Gordon and Coroner Dr. T. V. Goode. Before the time set for the preliminary hearing all available seats and standing room were taken and many stood outside unable to get near.

When Solicitor Huffman called his witness and announced readiness to begin, the attorney for the Pitts boys waived examination and submitted to the defendants being bound to the March term of Burke superior court without bail. Therefore no evidence was submitted.

Judge Cline, of Hickory, who is here, upon motion of Solicitor Huffman and agreement between the attorneys, the defendants were committed to the Buncombe county jail to be confined in separate cells, incorporating in the order that the defendants would be allowed to be brought to Morganton twice for a period of several hours in order that their attorneys might consult them.

Solicitor Huffman had asked that the men be transferred to another county for safe keeping, and they were accordingly taken to the Buncombe county jail. There is said to be strong feeling on both sides and it was feared that there might be an attempt at jail delivery.

The solicitor says he has obtained some damaging evidence against the Pitts boys, but he refuses to make public any of his evidence. He has let it be known, however, that he has nothing to implicate W. D. Pitts, father of the two men under arrest.

The Pitts-Hennessee fight, or rather battle, several years ago, was the most memorable affair of the sort in these parts within the memory of the present generation, and its bloodiness is still a favorite subject of reminiscence.

Gorman Pitts was killed and Garfield Pitts badly wounded. Dr. Hennessee was to all appearances done for, shot and cut to pieces as he was. But he, Spartanly, allowed himself to be sewed together without anaesthetics and surprised everybody by getting well.

He was tried and acquitted, his lawyers being Gus Self and Mike White. After the trial he presented Attorney Self with an automobile in token of his gratitude. He retained his stoical demeanor all through the harrowing court proceedings, and the only moments when the courtroom spectators saw his head bowed in grief was when word was brought to him that his little girl had just died. He was allowed to attend the funeral under guard.

Jackson's Home Torn Down. Charlotte.—The historic old house to the rear of the Stonewall hotel, for years the residence of the late Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, and known as the old Stonewall Jackson home, has been purchased by E. D. Springs and the house is being torn down. On the lot where stood the old house will be erected a large building by the Southern Express company, it was learned. Mr. Springs will probably use part of the lumber of the house in erecting a handsome new home facing on Kingston, in the rear of his home on South boulevard.

The old Jackson house for years stood where the Stonewall hotel now stands. When the hotel was built, about 10 years ago, the house was moved southward and to the rear of the hotel. It was a large dwelling and when erected was one of the handsomest homes in the city. The tearing down of the old home is considered as the passing of a landmark.

Dixon is Freed.

Lumberton.—"Not guilty," was the verdict rendered by the jury in the case of W. D. Dixon, tried for his life on the charge of killing Alfred Thomas, Indian, at Pembroke last November 10. The jury was out eight minutes.

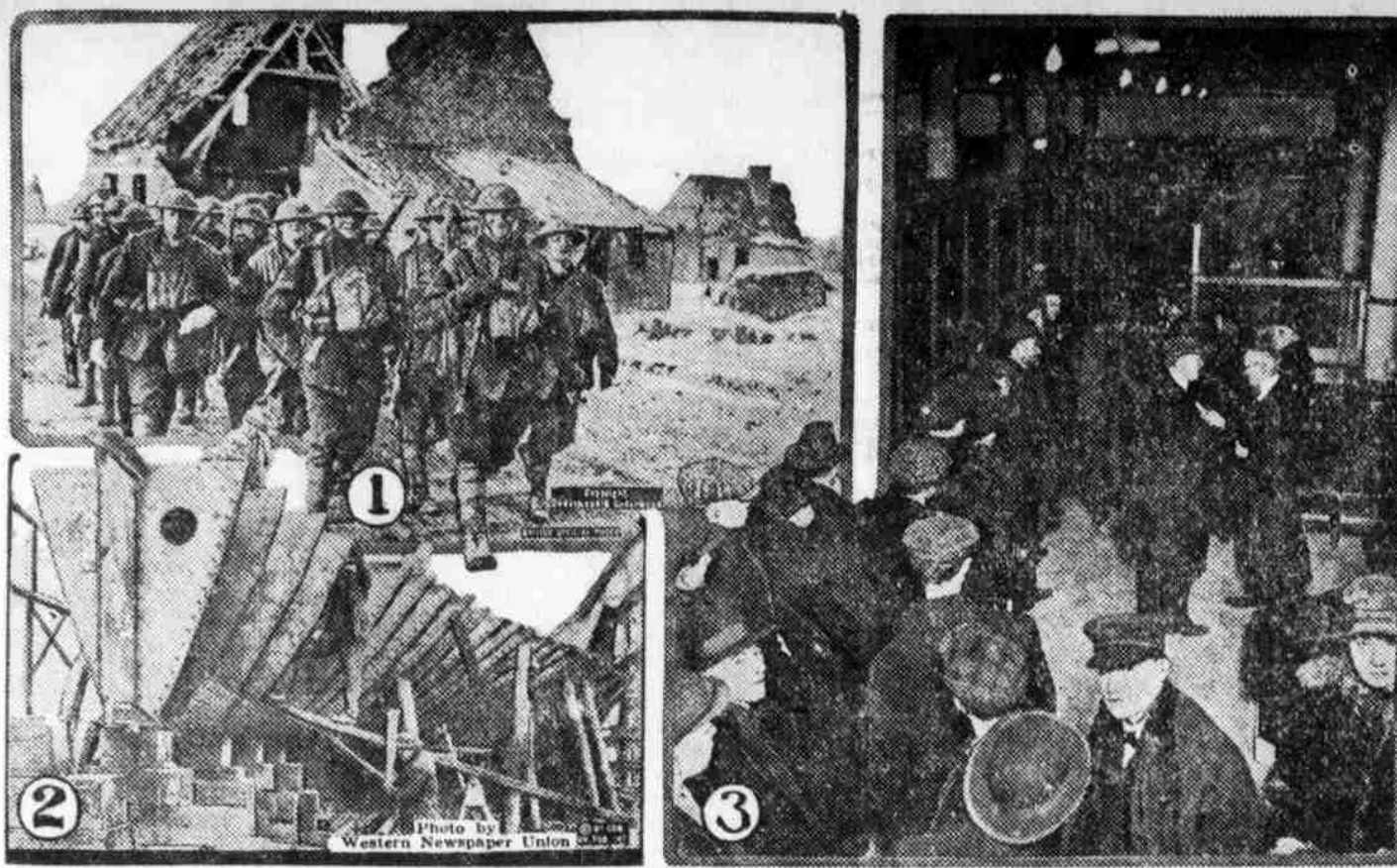
NORTH CAROLINA BRIEFS.

That Henry M. London, chief deputy to Revenue Collector Bailey, Raleigh, will resign to take up his father's work as editor of the Chatham Record, was the information received in Raleigh from Pittsboro.

Several North Carolinians were on the Tuscania. No report as to their fate has been made. Three of them are: James Coborn Bigger, of New Bern; Milton Pittman, of Wilmington; and William C. Buhman, of Greensboro.

Dr. Lemuel J. Johnson, of Middlesex, N. C., was indicted by the grand jury at Richmond for the murder of his bride, Mrs. Alice Knight Johnson, last December. It is charged that poison taken by Mrs. Johnson in the belief that it was an ordinary medical preparation was administered by Dr. Johnson with criminal intent.

Interned Germans numbering 420 from the Philippine Islands, via Charleston, arrived at Hot Springs, N. C., and were turned over to the federal internment officers there. Wives and children of some of the Germans were sent to Ellis Island, N. Y.



1—Happy British Tommies on their way to the snow-covered trenches. 2—Riveting the keel plates in one of the ships America is building in large numbers. 3—Scene during the enforced registering of enemy aliens in Chicago.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Sinking of Transport Tuscania Inspires Nation to Carry War On to Victory.

LADS FACED DEATH BRAVELY

America Ready With New Methods to Combat the Submarines—Russian Bolsheviki Fighting All Their Neighbors—President Wilson Asks Further Powers.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The United States sustained its first severe blow in the war on Wednesday, when the transport Tuscania, carrying American troops to Europe, was torpedoed off the north Irish coast and sank in two hours. At the time of writing the number of missing, presumably dead, is 101. Of these 57 were American officers and enlisted men, the others being members of the British crew. That the losses were so small was due to the excellent work of the convoying vessels and the time the Tuscania remained afloat.

The fact that such disasters as this were expected in the process of transporting hundreds of thousands of men to Europe does not lessen the shock to the nation or mitigate the anguish of the relatives of the victims. But those relatives have the great consolation of knowing that their boys met their fate bravely and calmly, as American soldiers should, and that they gave their lives for their country and for civilization as truly as if they had died on the field of battle. Most of these troopers were but partly trained members of fore-try and other contingents going over to work behind the lines, but when the first excitement of the explosion had passed these lads, like veteran soldiers, lined up on the deck and sang national airs while they waited their turns in lifeboats.

The sinking of the Tuscania has served to weld the determination of the entire nation to see the war through to a victorious finish. It also has brought forth the information that the American navy, which so far has been fighting the U-boats with makeshift devices, is now about ready to put into operation new devices and methods that, it is confidently believed, will prove most effective in dealing with the murderous submarines. The movement of troops to the other side will not be checked in the slightest by the loss of this one transport. Says Secretary of the Navy Daniels: "Just as fast as our ships can carry men to Europe they will go, and just as fast as they are equipped they will be sent, and ships will carry them, and no man living will ever again see the day when our goods will be carried across the Atlantic except in ships flying the flag of the United States."

For a bunch that is determined to have peace, the bolsheviki of Russia are getting plenty of fighting these days. And according to reports, they are not getting the best of it. Undertaking to coerce Finland into a revolution like their own in Russia, they and the Finnish Red guards have been defeated in long and bloody battles at Uleaborg and Tammerfors by the government forces commanded by General Mannerheim, known as the White guard. Uleaborg was the chief military depot of the Russians in northern Finland, and both there and at Tammerfors the White guard captured considerable stores of munitions and arms. So far Sweden has refused to permit supplies to be sent across the border to General Mannerheim, despite the demands of the Swedish press and people.

To the south the bolsheviki are fighting both the Ukrainians and the Rumanians in Besarabia and apparently getting well whipped. In one fight the Rumanians captured and disarmed two entire divisions of Russians. In western Siberia General Kaledines was said to be working his way toward Omsk, while farther east another force of Cossacks was moving north from

the Chinese border to take the railway. The Tartars occupied Yalta, in the government of Taurida, and were advancing to Sebastopol, the great naval base on the Black sea.

Adding to their own troubles, the bolsheviki decreed the separation of church and state and seized all church property for the people, which aroused the patriarch of Russia to excommunicate some of them and to call for a holy war.

An unconfirmed report said Polish troops had captured Modilev, headquarters of the bolsheviki army, and had captured Commander in Chief Krylenko and his staff.

A deadlock over the question of the Ukraine put an end, for the present at least, to the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk. The Germans, it was said, then demanded their terms be accepted at once, threatening otherwise to march on Petrograd. The Russian soldiers' council at Moscow called on the government to form a volunteer socialist army and continue resistance. Meanwhile economic and food conditions in Petrograd and other parts of Russia are growing steadily worse.

It is quite evident that Trotzky has been counting on a real revolution of the workers of Germany, and it is equally evident that no such revolution is forthcoming in the near future. The widespread strikes which were hailed with joy by the foolishly optimistic were quickly crushed by the military power of the government, many of the leaders forced into the army and the rank and file of the workers driven back to their labor. In this internal struggle the German autocracy seemingly did not yield a single point to the democracy, though some effect of the strikes may appear in the future. The radical leaders in the empire are not backing water, any more than are their autocratic opponents, and the situation there is still critical.

As a substitute for the war cabinet and munitions directorate bills which he so firmly opposes, President Wilson on Wednesday had introduced in the senate by Senator Overman a bill designed to do away with bureaucratic inefficiency and to give the chief executive vast powers. It was drafted for Mr. Wilson by the attorney general and authorizes the president during the war to distribute, co-ordinate, consolidate and otherwise reorganize any and all existing administrative functions and agencies and create such new agencies as he deems necessary for the conduct of the war. He is also authorized to transfer appropriations from one department, bureau or commission to any other agency he may designate.

Those who support the measure say it properly confers on the president, as commander in chief of the nation's armed forces, whatever power he deems necessary to perform his task with efficiency. Other congressmen declared the bill actually creates a military dictatorship. There doesn't seem to be much difference between these two views.

Ships, ships and more ships, is still the cry of the United States and the entire allies, and all are agreed that ultimate victory hangs largely on the ability of America to turn out the required amount of tonnage to transport its troops and the immense quantities of food and munitions necessary. The present lack is not shipyards and material, but labor. Already the government is operating great yards on both coasts, and others are being rapidly completed, but even those now in operation are working but one shift of men where three should be worked. The appeal for laborers in the yards is urgent and should meet with ample response, not only for patriotic reasons, but for selfish reasons, too, for the pay assured is large. The United States now has in all services about 4,000,000 tons of shipping, approximately one-fourth of which is engaged in bringing in materials that have been considered industrial essentials. The government is considering a plan to make a 50 per cent reduction in imports by eliminating articles that are not essential to the winning of the war. This would help some, and of course the allies can supply a certain amount of tonnage, but there will still be left a wide discrepancy between the available amount of shipping and the amount we must have in order that Secretary Baker's promise of half a million men in Europe by spring and a million and

a half more this year may be realized.

Mr. Baker was sharply challenged in regard to that forecast, and admitted that it might not be exact. On the other hand, Rear Admiral Harris of the naval bureau of yards and docks, was rather optimistic concerning the shipbuilding progress, stating that under favorable conditions the government would complete this year its original program of 8,000,000 tons of construction. Chairman Flood of the house foreign affairs committee also added a cheerful note when he said the United States "will furnish more men and more money for the war in a far shorter time than has been the fondest hope of our own people or the nations with which we are associated."

Directly connected with the question of ocean transportation is the proposition of the British government that 150 battalions of Americans be trained in English camps so they can be hurried to the front in Flanders and to the sector held by General Pershing. This would serve to relieve the existing congestion at the French ports where Americans now are debarked. This and similar plans are still under discussion.

Although General Maurice, director of military operations, says the allies are still numerically superior on the west front and have no fear of the results of the expected German drive there, Great Britain and France are urging America to get as many men as possible into the fighting lines. The German concentration movement has been going on steadily and the German press says all is ready to strike the blow whenever Hindenburg says the word, and that the greatest battle of the war is about to begin. Hindenburg himself gave the world a laugh the other day when he told a group of editors that he would be in Paris by next April 1.

During the week the Germans attacked the French rather strongly in the Alsne and Verdun regions but were utterly repulsed. All along the west front the activity of the aerial forces reached a high pitch, and the artillery fighting was continuous. The American expeditionary force, whose sector has been revealed as lying east of St. Mihiel and north of Nancy, was subjected to every form of attack the enemy could devise, and stood it all well, replying vigorously and effectively. There is no lingering doubt as to how well and bravely Pershing's boys will fight. The accurate fire of their batteries is especially noteworthy.

There has been little change in the situation in Italy, the invaders having lost ground if anything. The Italian aviators did excellent work in bombing the enemy's rear lines and munition stations, while the Boche airmen devoted their efforts mainly, and characteristically, to attacks on Venice, Treviso, Padua and Mestre, where the greatest damage they could do was to women and children, hospitals and architectural treasures.

Uncle Sam is putting the clamps on the enemies within his borders in a way that probably will check their nefarious operations. In New York Franz von Rintelen and six of his fellow conspirators were found guilty and given the maximum sentence. The enforced registration of all enemy aliens was begun throughout the country. The government's determination to keep out spies and epidemic-causing germs sent by the Germans was exemplified in the minute examination given the passengers and cargo of a Dutch steamship that arrived at New York. Of necessity most of the secret service work of the government remains secret, but its increasing effectiveness becomes apparent.

Milder weather and the earnest efforts of the men who run the railways served to relieve the coal famine to a considerable extent, though fuel conditions are very bad, especially in the Atlantic coast states. The federal fuel administration took over the control of fuel oil.

Food Administrator Hoover placed more stringent restrictions on the use of wheat and meat throughout the country, and ordered all public eating houses to observe a two-ounce ration of wheat bread. The people are urged to make larger use of potatoes in order to save wheat, the crop of the tuber being the biggest the country ever had.



SKIMMED MILK FOR CALVES

Since Most of Fat Has Been Removed in Cream Carbohydrates Needed to Make It Balanced.

Skimmed milk is a little richer in protein than whole milk, but lower in carbohydrates. Since most of the fat has been removed in the cream the skimmed milk will need carbohydrates to make it a balanced ration for calves.

A good plan is to replace a portion of the whole milk is replaced by skimmed milk. Fine ground meal is one of the best carbohydrate supplements to be fed with skimmed milk. Some feeders cook the meal, stir it in the skimmed milk and feed it to the calf. After the calf is two weeks old it will eat fine ground meal and if fed small quantities will assimilate it. Linseed meal is also used.

Care should be taken in feeding calves. They should be taught to drink from the pail as soon as possible. Nothing but clean vessels should be used and the milk should be clean and warm.

CLEAN UTENSILS ARE URGED

High Grade of Milk Cannot Be Obtained if Pails and Cans Are Not Thoroughly Washed.

(By E. H. FARRINGTON, Wisconsin Agricultural College.)

All efforts to supply the consumers with sweet, clean milk are useless if the milk pails, the cans, and other utensils are not thoroughly washed and scalded before milk is poured into them. Milk sours so quickly and it is so difficult to remove the sour odor from the utensils that these should be washed immediately after they are used.

(1) Milk pails and cans should be smooth, with all cracks and seams



Separator in Clean Room.

flushed with solder. Seamless pails and cans have been placed on the market.

(2) When washing tinware, first rinse off the film of milk on the surface with cold water, then wash thoroughly with warm water and cleaning soda, using a brush, and finally rinse with scalding hot water and place in the sun or some place free from dust to dry.

(3) After scalding, do not wipe milk tinware with a cloth, but let the rinsing water be so hot that there is no further need of drying.

CHAPPED TEATS ARE VEXING

Where Cows Wade Around in Muddy Yards and Pastures, Teats Often Get Wet and Cold.

Sore teats of any kind are very unpleasant, both to the cow and the milker. A cow having sore teats of any kind does not stand still during milking. She keeps moving about and even kicking.

During spring chapped teats are common. The cows wade around in muddy yards and even in ponds in the pasture, the teats get wet and cold, and if no special attention is given to the cows, the teats frequently become very sore.

HIGH-PRICED FEED ANNOYING

Dairyman Depending on Profit From Cows for Living Must Know Just What He is Doing.

Now that the cost of cow feed is soaring skyhigh and the dairyman is depending on the profit from his cows for his living it is a self-evident fact that he must know what he is thinking about. One thing is certain, the poor feeder to the poor cow is not in the race and the sooner he gets out the better, even if he must hire out to work for the man who knows how to do his own thinking.

RETAIN BULL UNTIL TESTED

Not Good Policy to Sell to Butcher After Two Years' Service—May Prove to Be Valuable.

After a young or untried bull has been used two years he should not be sold to the butcher, because he may prove to be a bull of exceptional worth when his daughters freshen. Such a bull often can be lent or leased to a man with a grade herd for a couple of years until some of his heifers freshen. In this way he always is subject to recall in case he proves especially valuable.



WASH THE KIDNEYS!

All the blood in the body passes thru the kidneys every few minutes. This is why the kidneys play such an important role in health or disease. By some mysterious process the kidney selects what ought to come out of the blood and takes it out. If the kidneys are not good-workmen and become congested—poisons accumulate and we suffer from backache, headache, lumbago, rheumatism or gout. The urine is often cloudy, full of sediment; channels often get sore and sleep is disturbed at night. So it is that Dr. Pierce, of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute in Buffalo, N. Y., advises "Washing the Kidneys," by drinking six to eight glasses of water between meals and then if you want to take a harmless medicine that will clear the channels and cure the annoying symptoms, go to your druggist and get Anuric (double strength) for 50c. This "Anuric," which is so many times more potent than lithia—will drive out the uric acid poisons and bathe the kidneys and channels in a soothing liquid.

If you desire, write for free medical advice and send sample of water for free examination. Experience has taught Doctor Pierce that "Anuric" is a most powerful agent in dissolving uric acid, as hot water melts sugar. Send Dr. Pierce 10c for trial package.

DRIVE MALARIA OUT OF THE SYSTEM



A GOOD TONIC AND APPETIZER



Boys and Girls Clear the Skin with Cuticura Soap and Ointment 25¢ each Everywhere

W. N. U., CHARLOTTE, NO. 7-1918.

HAD KEEN EYE TO BUSINESS

Good Reason Why Young Man Did Not Desire House as Gift From His Father-in-Law.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., at the Y. M. C. A. camp in New Jersey, where he has been doing volunteer war work, told a story about a mean young man. "This mean young man," he said, "married a girl of wealthy parentage, and the young couple began their wedded life in a house belonging to the bride's father.

"Not long ago, while we were discussing market conditions together, I asked the young man if it was true that his father-in-law had made him a present of the house he lived in.

"It's a very generous thing, if so?" I added.

"Well, it ain't so," said the young man. "That is, it ain't exactly so. He offered me the house, but I wouldn't accept it."

"Why not?" said I.

"He winked solemnly.

"The house is sure to be willed to me when my father-in-law dies," he said, "and meanwhile I'm living in it rent free, while the old man pays the taxes."

There are a lot of worse things than a wet day in a dry town.

Never try to feed a healthy credit on promissory notes.



Your comfortable, healthy, well-to-do neighbor uses INSTANT POSTUM instead of coffee.

Ever ask him the reason?

Might be worth while—especially if you are one of those with whom coffee doesn't agree.

"There's a Reason"