

FRENCH CHARGE FROM THE TRENCHES



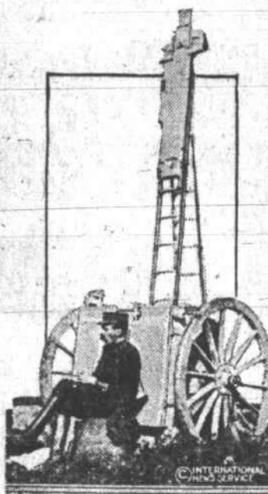
This photograph was taken as the order to charge was given a French force and the men were leaping from their trenches and rushing on the German position that had been shelled by the light artillery.

WOMEN'S VOLUNTEER RESERVE ON THE MARCH



Members of the Women's Volunteer Reserve on their first route march through London. The object of the corps is to train a body of women skilled in first-aid, cooking, signaling, riding, driving, the management of horses, and marksmanship. When the corps is fully trained it is the intention to offer it to the war office.

NEW OBSERVATION LADDER



This new observation ladder with a steel shield is used in connection with the famous 75-millimeter gun batteries of the French army.

Population of Cities.

The New York World Almanac for 1915, just issued, gives the estimated population of Birmingham as 180,000 -- the same as last year -- and those figures are very conservative, said a statistician of Birmingham, Ala. "We probably have between 190,000 and 200,000 inhabitants."

"Atlanta is estimated at 200,000 -- the same as last year. But the Texas cities, especially Houston, Dallas and San Antonio, have been moved up considerably. In the census of 1910 Texas was without a city of 100,000. Now Houston is credited with 132,000, Dallas with 125,000 and San Antonio with 120,000."

"New York city grows bigger every year and its estimated population is 5,625,000. Chicago, according to the World Almanac, has 2,437,526."

Only Woman Aviator.

The Princess Shapovskaya is the only woman army aviator in the great war. She is said to be in active service at the front in East Prussia. At first her application was rejected, because of her sex, but she demonstrated beyond a doubt that she could manage a flying machine as well as a man, and was finally accepted. She learned to operate in Germany.

GIVES WARNING TO MINERS

Signaling Apparatus, It is Believed, Will Be Instrumental in Saving Thousands of Lives.

A signaling apparatus, which may be destined, in the words of Emperor William, "to save thousands of lives in the coal mines of the world," was formally presented to his majesty some time ago, according to a cable dispatch from Berlin.

WEDDING OF CANADIAN SOLDIER



There is an interesting little tale connected with the marriage of Lieut. Kenneth Edmiston and Miss Marion Allen. The lovers were planning to be married when the lieutenant, who is attached to the Nineteenth Alberta Dragoons, was suddenly called to England. When he arrived there he found that his company was not to be dispatched to the front for quite a while, so he finally sent all the way to Alberta for his sweetheart. The climax of the romance is pictured here, showing the happy couple passing under an archway made up of the company's swords, after having the knot tied by the regimental chaplain.

FAMOUS "270" BATTERY OF THE FRENCH



The picture shows one of the famous "270" batteries, which the Germans admit have forced the latter to give ground in Alsace.

The contrivance, which is the invention of Privy Councillor Haber and Doctor Oelner, is an acoustic indicator called a "freedamp whistle." Its purpose is to warn miners of the approach or existence of noxious gas in a pit in ample time to enable them to retreat to safety.

The underlying principle of the mechanism is that a whistle blown in pure air produces an even-toned, continuous sound wave, while a whistle blown in air charged with noxious gases sends forth tones varying from a shrill tremolo to a perky staccato, depending on the extent of the atmospheric adulteration.

The new freedamp whistle, as exhibited to the Kaiser, is a simple metal cylinder, 10 inches long and 2 1/2 inches in diameter, operated by means of an air pump. Its sound tones are audible at a distance of over 300 feet. Experiments carried out with pure and poisonous gases for the benefit of the Kaiser revealed the differences of tone so clearly that they could not be mistaken.

CAROLINA LEAGUE ADOPTS SCHEDULE

Directors at Greensboro Adopt Schedule Calling For 128 Games For 1915 Season.

Greensboro.—The adoption of the 1915 schedule was the principal business of a meeting of the directors of the North Carolina Baseball League. The report of the committee was adopted with only one change, that of switching the Labor Day game between Winston and Greensboro. Those present were Messrs. Duckett, Asheville; Walker, Charlotte; Graham, Durham; Broughton, Raleigh; Gorrell, Winston, and Brandt, of the city.

The schedule calls for 128 games and for the season to open April 22 and to close September 15. Asheville will have the greatest mileage and Greensboro will have the smallest number of miles to travel. The mileage is as follows: Winston, 3,210; Charlotte, 3,937; Durham, 3,786; Raleigh, 4,154; Greensboro, 3,168; Asheville, 6,040. In the disposition of the games Raleigh will get 10 Saturdays at home, Winston 10, Charlotte 10, Durham 10, Greensboro 11 and Asheville 11.

The complete schedule is as follows:

- April 22, 23, 24\* Durham at Raleigh. Asheville at Winston. Greensboro at Charlotte. April 26, 27, 28. Winston at Durham. Asheville at Charlotte. Raleigh at Greensboro. April 29, 30, May 1\*. Charlotte at Durham. Greensboro at Asheville. Winston at Raleigh. May 3, 4, 5. Durham at Asheville. Greensboro at Winston. Charlotte at Raleigh. May 6, 7, 8\*. Durham at Charlotte. Asheville at Greensboro. Raleigh at Winston. May 10, 11, 12. Raleigh at Durham. Winston at Asheville. Charlotte at Greensboro. May 13, 14, 15\*. Durham at Winston. Greensboro at Raleigh. Charlotte at Asheville. May 17, 18, 19. Greensboro at Durham. Winston at Charlotte. Asheville at Greensboro. May 20, 21, 22\*. Asheville at Durham. Winston at Greensboro. Raleigh at Charlotte. May 24, 25, 26. Durham at Greensboro. Charlotte at Winston. Raleigh at Asheville. May 27, 28, 29\*. Durham at Raleigh. Asheville at Winston. Greensboro at Charlotte. May 31, June 1, 2. Winston at Durham. Asheville at Charlotte. Greensboro at Asheville. June 7, 8, 9. Durham at Asheville. Greensboro at Winston. Charlotte at Raleigh. June 10, 11, 12\*. Durham at Charlotte. Asheville at Greensboro. Raleigh at Winston. June 14, 15, 16. Raleigh at Greensboro. Winston at Asheville. Charlotte at Greensboro. June 17, 18, 19\*. Durham at Winston. Greensboro at Raleigh. Charlotte at Asheville. June 22, 23. Greensboro at Durham. Winston at Charlotte. Asheville at Greensboro. June 24, 25, 26\*. Asheville at Durham. Winston at Asheville. Raleigh at Greensboro. June 28, 29, 30. Durham at Greensboro. Charlotte at Winston. Raleigh at Asheville. July 1, 2, 3\*. Raleigh at Durham. Charlotte at Asheville. Winston at Greensboro. July 5 (Morning). Asheville at Winston. Durham at Raleigh. Greensboro at Winston. Charlotte at Asheville. July 5 (Afternoon). Raleigh at Durham. Winston at Greensboro. Charlotte at Asheville. July 6, 7. Durham at Raleigh. Asheville at Winston. Greensboro at Charlotte. July 8, 9, 10\*. Winston at Durham. Asheville at Charlotte. Raleigh at Greensboro. July 12, 13, 14. Charlotte at Durham. Greensboro at Asheville. Winston at Raleigh. July 15, 16, 17\*. Durham at Asheville. Greensboro at Winston. Charlotte at Raleigh. July 19, 20, 21. Durham at Charlotte. Asheville at Greensboro. Raleigh at Winston. July 22, 23, 24\*. Raleigh at Durham. Winston at Asheville. Charlotte at Greensboro. July 26, 27, 28. Durham at Winston. Greensboro at Raleigh. Charlotte at Asheville. July 29, 30, 31. Greensboro at Durham. Winston at Charlotte. Asheville at Raleigh. August 2, 3, 4\*. Asheville at Durham. Winston at Greensboro. Raleigh at Charlotte. August 5, 6, 7\*. Durham at Greensboro. Asheville at Winston. Raleigh at Asheville. August 9, 10, 11. Durham at Raleigh. Asheville at Winston. Greensboro at Charlotte. August 12, 13, 14\*. Winston at Durham. Asheville at Charlotte. Raleigh at Greensboro. August 16, 17, 18. Charlotte at Durham. Winston at Raleigh. Asheville at Asheville. August 19, 20, 21\*. Durham at Asheville. Greensboro at Winston. Charlotte at Winston. August 23, 24, 25. Durham at Charlotte. Asheville at Greensboro. Raleigh at Winston. August 26, 27, 28\*. Raleigh at Asheville. Winston at Asheville. Charlotte at Greensboro. August 30, 31, September 1. Durham at Winston. Greensboro at Raleigh. Charlotte at Asheville. September 2, 3, 4\*. Greensboro at Durham. Winston at Charlotte. Asheville at Asheville. September 6 (Morning). Raleigh at Durham. Asheville at Greensboro. Asheville at Charlotte. September 6 (Afternoon). Durham at Winston. Greensboro at Winston. Asheville at Charlotte. September 7, 8. Durham at Asheville. Greensboro at Winston-Salem. Asheville at Charlotte. September 8, 9, 10, 11\*. Durham at Greensboro. Charlotte at Winston-Salem. Asheville at Asheville. September 13, 14, 15. Asheville at Durham. Winston at Greensboro. Winston at Asheville. Saturday games.

NO CHILD LABOR LEGISLATION NOW

WEAVER BILL TO RAISE AGE LIMIT IT IS UNFAVORABLY REPORTED.

LATE STATE CAPITOL NEWS

Review of the Latest News Gathered Around the State Capitol That Will Be of Interest to Our Readers Over North Carolina.

Raleigh. An unfavorable report by a vote of 10 to 2 was the fate of the Weaver bill to amend the child labor law of the state so as to raise the age limit to 14 years and provide for inspectors to inspect factories under the direction of the Commissioner of Labor and Printing. This was after a lengthy joint committee hearing in the Senate chamber during which both sides were fully heard.

This is taken to mean that there will be no change in the child labor laws at this session.

There was a big delegation of cotton mill men here, and before the committee hearing they adopted a resolution urging that no changes be made and pledging that the individual members of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association will, if the Legislature will leave the law in force as passed two years ago, to give special attention to strict observance and report and proceed against any manufacturer who fails to observe the law.

Clyde R. Hoey of Shelby opened for the manufacturers in opposition to the bill. Others who spoke for the manufacturers and against the Weaver bill were S. F. Patterson of Roanoke Rapids and A. A. Thompson of Raleigh.

Those who spoke in advocacy of the bill were Senator Weaver, Dr. W. L. Poteat of Wake Forest College and W. H. Swift.

Divided Into Two Judicial Circuits.

Senator Gardner of Cleveland led a lively and successful fight in the Senate for the bill from the House to divide the state into two judicial circuits to take the place of the present statewide rotation of the 20 judges that keep them far away from their home districts during the greater part of their terms of office. Senator Gardner had charge of the bill and pitted it against it were Senators Weaver, McMichael and McNider. Senator Ward joined Senator Gardner in the active argument for the bill and the vote was 24 to 6 for passage, the measure being ordered enrolled for ratification.

Insurance Bill Passed By House.

The House passed the Seawell bill for 12 1/2 per cent flat and 12 1/2 per cent contingent fee for fire insurance agent, contingent fee to be based on profits of the company. It was discussed for nearly two hours with vigorous speeches against it, but passed by a large majority. Representative Grier, in strenuous opposition, declared that he thought the recent insurance investigation was "to slay the great insurance octopus" but now he feared that the Legislature was, on the advice of the investigation committee simply strangling a little jelly fish. The bill was sent to the senate.

Increase Salary of Adjutant General.

A bill introduced by Representative Nettles, of Buncombe would increase the salary of the Adjutant General of the North Carolina National Guard from \$2,000 to \$3,000 on account of the great work and responsibility of the officer the past four months, especially by the requirement by the War Department that the Adjutant General must have direct charge of the properties of the guard in the State.

Anti-Liquor Bill to Be Printed.

A resolution was passed ordering that 500 copies of the anti-liquor bill now before the House committee be printed, but the House defeated a resolution to print 300 copies of the State game bill.

Discuss Semi-Monthly Payrolls.

The House Committee on Propositions and Grievances and Senate Committee on Railroads considered quite a while pending bills for requiring railroad companies to pay employees semi-monthly. The Senate bill by Ward also including lumber companies and other corporations. The bills were opposed by Assistant General Counsel George Elliott of the Atlantic Coast Line. Henry Miller of the Southern and others as entailing immense additional operating expense on the railroads and being of no real benefit.

Name of School Changed.

Third reading bills passed as follows: Changing the name of the Deaf and Dumb School at Morganton to the North Carolina School for the Deaf and classing it as an educational institution; establishing a toll gate on the Mulberry Gap road in Ashe county; refunding bonds in Buncombe; amend act for better working and improvement of the public roads of Davie county; amend act relating to laying out public roads in Buncombe county; abolishing office county treasurer of Yancey.

Want Power to Regulate Game.

In the Senate Governor Craig transmitted the appeal of Federal Secretary Agriculture Houston that the State give the federal authorities power to regulate game, forest and river conservation in Western North Carolina. A bill to this effect was introduced by Senator Weaver. Senator Curry introduced a bill to abolish the crop lien system. The bill to repeal the long short haul clause of the Justice act as passed by House was made the special order.

Rural Credits Bill in Senate.

To provide for the organization of co-operative associations and credit unions was the aim of a bill introduced into the senate by Senator John A. McRae of Mecklenburg.

The bill of Senator McRae, about the only one of real state-wide importance to come to the senate mill, looks toward the answering of a demand that has been heard over the state for the establishment of rural credits.

The Farmers' Union and other organizations of farmers in this and other states have gone on record for this legislation as the solution of the problem of finances for the farmer.

The measure of Senator McRae looks to the establishment of an office of Superintendent of Co-operative Associations and Credit Unions with such assistants as may be deemed necessary. The salaries of these are to be determined by a committee from the State Board of Agriculture and from the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Mortgage Bill Held Up.

The bill requiring purchasers at sales to pay the purchase price into the office of the clerk of court came up for consideration, but after some discussion, went over. Likewise, Mr. Thomas' bill relative to second sales mortgages. Mr. Thomas explained that this bill is intended to suspend or hold in abeyance the sale of land under mortgage for ten days and also applies to foreclosures of deeds of trust, also property sold by executors. Mr. Thomas made an extended argument in advocacy of the measure and was ably seconded by Mr. Brummitt. Mr. Doughton too thought it a good measure but as there was some opposition shown, Mr. Small declaring that it was too important a bill to pass over lightly and in his view he was supported by Mr. Valentine, it went over until later when it can be more closely examined by some members who are now objecting to it.

May Levy Tax on Dogs.

The House Committee on Propositions reported favorably a substitute bill that empowers the county commissioners of any county to levy tax on dogs from \$1 to \$2, the fund derived to be applied to county purposes at the discretion of the commissioners. Doctor Rose of Duplin county was the only member of the committee to vote against favorable report on the bill.

House Bills Passed Final Reading.

Bills passed final reading as follows: To provide for improved roads in Jackson township, Nash county; to authorize the building of bridges in Ashe county; to provide for bond issue by Greene county commissioners; to provide for a special tax by Stokes county commissioners; to amend the law as to Spring Hope graded schools; to amend the law as to Waco school district, Cleveland county.

New Bills Introduced.

Among new bills introduced was one by Laughhouse to provide increased pensions for Confederate veterans so that they can remain at home with wives, instead of being forced to "desert their wives," as he expresses it, "to come to the Soldiers Home."

Representative Darden offered a bill to authorize county commissioners to pay \$10 rewards for information convicting violation of the prohibition law and making the minimum punishment three months on the roads.

The Asheville commission government bill was introduced in both houses; and is expected to have smooth sailing, being an agreed measure that gives the people of the mountain metropolis the right to vote on adoption of the commission government.

Senate Bills Pass Final Reading.

Bills passed final reading: To incorporate the Wilkesboro-Jefferson & Northern Railroad Co.; to authorize the commissioners of Tyrrell county to levy a special tax; to amend the law as to the killing of calves for veal in Alexander county.

Men in Minority.

"I wasn't afraid to go in," said a legislator who passed by the door with a mere look. But I was in such a hopeless minority I was discouraged.

The committee seemed to be in a minority too, at first. With the resounding applause which greeted the address of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the committee was almost swept off its combined feet by a motion to report favorably. Before the House had time to catch its breath in the wild hubbub of comment and pleasure, there came a hitch in the proceedings. The joint session resolved into executive sessions of each committee. Behind closed doors the vote was taken, the die cast, and the fate of the equal suffrage bill for this session of the General Assembly at least, was determined.

Vote in Committee.

In the Senate committee the vote was as follows: Cohoon, Gardner, Hobgood for the favorable report; and McNeely, Giles, Chatham, and Gilliam against.

The House committee voted as follows: Eure, Thomas, Long for favorable report; and Page, Allen, Roberts, Vann, Winburne, Bryum against it.

This doesn't end the discussion of the bill by any means. Although, it is judged to be the test by which the fate for the bill this session will be judged there is to be further and perhaps more heated debates.

On the Floor of the Senate and the House the bills will be fought over with plenty of champions for and against. What was an unchampioned side of the question will have supporters ready and willing to fight the proposed amendment.

"Of course, we are disappointed, said a prominent leader in the movement after the Senate and House committees' decision, "but that just means that we are going to work harder. Maybe, next time there will be a different tale to tell the people of the State."

DR. SHAW SPEAKS TO HOUSE AND SENATE

LEADER OF EQUAL SUFFRAGE PLEADS CAUSE BEFORE LEGISLATORS.

THE VOTE IS 4 TO 3; 6 TO 3

By Such Majorities the Bills Were Reported Unfavorably to the House and Senate.

Raleigh.—Three hours of equal suffrage, oratory, equal suffrage fact, and equal suffrage energy could not convince sixteen men of the efficacy of the cause. These sixteen men were the seven of the Senate Committee on Election Laws and the nine of the House Committee on Constitutional Amendments. They reported the bills before the General Assembly unfavorably, at the end of the public hearing and the vote was four to three for the Senate committee and six to three for the House committee.



DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW.

throughout, while Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National Suffrage Association, expounded the principles of a complete democracy, perfect freedom, and thorough representation. They not only listened; they applauded, they laughed with the ridicule, and they drank in the wisdom of the leader of the cause. With sharp analysis, with sound reasoning, pounding straight to the fundamental principles of government, she fayed custom, she laid prejudice in the shade, and hanged the chivalry that represses rather than frees.

Other Speakers. She was not the only one either. Mrs. Archibald Henderson, president of the Equal Suffrage League in North Carolina; Mrs. T. W. Wingle, of Davidson; Mrs. T. Adelaide Goddard, of Raleigh; Mrs. Al Fairbrother, of Greensboro; Mrs. Eugene Reilly, of Charlotte—all of them spoke and in full fearlessness, cutting away the non-essentials with the keen edges of their discernment, and attacking the problem with earnestness to convince, and to achieve what they believe to be 'their just rights.'

Long time before the hour of the meeting came practically all the seats in the hall of the House had been occupied. When the hour had approached and even passed for the hearing to begin, ladies had to turn the tables of courtesy, and resign chairs that the committee before whom they were supposed to appear, should have seats. This kept many legislators who would otherwise have been present from gracing the hall in person.

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