

NO NEW DEMANDS MADE NO GERMANY

THINKS BERLIN FAILED TO UNDERSTAND THE LAST LUSITANIA NOTE.

WORD "ILLEGAL" ONLY BAR

Situation is Considered Very Grave.—Berlin Hopes to Satisfy the United States.

Washington.—The one word "illegal" as differently interpreted in the United States and Germany protrudes from the tentative draft of the Lusitania agreement, perfected by Ambassador von Bernstorff and Secretary Lansing as the stumbling block which has caused Berlin to refer to the negotiations as having reached a crisis and Washington to characterize the situation as grave. Germany's answer, presented to Secretary Lansing by Count von Bernstorff, proposes instead of an out-and-out admission of illegality of the method of submarine warfare used by the German naval authorities in sinking the liner, an acceptance of liability for the loss of neutral lives which Berlin hopes will satisfy the United States and still not bind Germany from continuing her submarine campaign.

German officials believe their previous promise to discontinue sinking unresisting merchantment without warning brings the submarine campaign within the pale of international law and that any inclusion of that phrase in the Lusitania agreement is unnecessary and humiliating to the Imperial Government. The word "illegal" in the draft the German Ambassador transmitted to his Government as meeting all the contentions of the United States, is taken to have been regarded in Berlin as being susceptible of application not to the Lusitania case alone, but to the entire submarine campaign.

That is the only explanation officials here can find for the statement of Doctor Zimmerman, under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, that "the United States suddenly made new demands which it is impossible for us to accept."

PASSES PHILIPPINE BILL

Senate Would Authorize President to Grant Independence.

Washington.—The Philippine bill which would extend to the islands a greater degree of self-government and would authorize the president to grant them absolute independence within four years passed the senate 62 to 34. Various Democrats, led by Chairman Stone of the foreign relations committee, tried unsuccessfully to amend certain features of the independence clause, but in the end the Democrats joined by six Progressive Republicans, voted solidly for the measure.

It is understood the bill will go to the house with the backing of President Wilson and will be passed for early passage. Administration leaders seemed confident that the bill would have the approval of the house Democratic majority.

The Republicans who voted for the bill were Borah, Clapp, Kenyon, LaFollette, Norris and Works. By overwhelming majorities the senate had refused to modify the Clark amendment, adopted several days ago, which contains the independence provision and also gives the president authority to extend or withhold independence at the end of the four years.

Turks Evacuate Erzerum. Petrograd.—The Novoe Vremya asserts it has received trustworthy information that the Turks have evacuated Erzerum, one of their principal strongholds on the Caucasian front.

Mayors' Conference

New York.—Mayor Mitchell has telegraphed the chief executives of 600 cities, asking them to appoint delegates to the Mayors' Conference on National Defense in St. Louis, March 2 and 4, and to attend themselves if possible.

British Want Appam

Washington.—In the name of the British owners of the steamship Appam, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, lodged with the State Department a formal request that the ship be turned over to the British Consul under the terms of the Hague Convention. Notice also was served that it would be in violation of international law if the United States permitted the German prize commander of the Appam either to increase the efficiency of the ship; to add to her offensive power or crew.

National Capitol Closely Guarded. Washington.—The extra number of guards appearing about Capitol Hill prove to be reminders that some fanatics may undertake to repeat some destructive exploit like that of last summer when a bomb exploded in one of the corridors. The destruction of the Parliament building at Ottawa has also caused apprehension. The fire-proof character of the Capitol is regarded as nearly perfect. Additional guards have been put at the Capitol. It has been decided, moreover, to search the Capitol at night.

Carranza Surrounds Villa. El Paso, Texas.—Gen Francisco Villa is encircled by forces of the de facto government and cannot cross the international line if that be his objective, according to General Gabriel Gavira, commandant at Juarez. Gavira said Villa was surrounded between Ojo Calientes and Moctezuma. Gavira expressed the belief that Villa with his hullo train was endeavoring to break through the circle of Carranza troops and reach the Bosque Bonito country.

SENATOR J. O. W. BECKHAM



J. O. W. Beckham, the new senator from Kentucky, is a former governor of that state, having been elected after the disturbances that led to the assassination of Governor Geebel. He was born in Bardstow, Ky., in 1869.

CAPTURE BRITISH APPAM

BROUGHT ACROSS ATLANTIC TO HAMPTON ROADS BY GERMAN PRIZE CREW.

In Addition to Passengers and Crew Appam Had on Board Number From Other Ships.

Norfolk, Va.—Given up for lost days ago, the British passenger liner Appam, plying in the West African trade, appeared like an apparition in Hampton Roads, flying the German naval ensign and with her ship's company under guard of a German prize crew. She brought word of a mysterious German commerce raider, the Moewe, which now roams the seas, and had on board the crews of seven British merchantmen and Admiralty transports captured by the Moewe before she seized the Appam and started her across the Atlantic for an American port, with Lieutenant Hans Berge of the German naval reserves, and 22 men in charge.

According to the story told with great reserve by Lieutenant Berge to Collector Hamilton when he formally reported his presence in American territorial waters late in the day, the Moewe captured the Appam, bound from Dakar, West Africa, for Liverpool, after a brief show of resistance, on January 16, 60 miles north of the Madeira Islands.

From all reports the raider is a converted German merchantman with a false canvas foremast concealing a battery of guns of fairly large caliber. On January 17, she engaged in battle an armed Australian trader, the Glan Mactavish, which she sank after and exciting combat with a loss of 15 men killed on the Glan Mactavish. The Appam, which was 10 miles away at the time, in charge of the prize crew, steamed hurriedly back to the scene and rescued four members of the crew of the sinking Glan Mactavish, who were struggling in the water.

Later, under orders from the commander of the raider, Lieutenant Berge headed his prize for American ports and parted company with the Moewe. Nothing has been seen or heard of the raider since, and the Appam steamed across the ocean on an uneventful voyage.

WILSON WANTS TO BE ABLE TO DO MORE THAN PROTEST

Des Moines, Iowa.—President Wilson in addressing the largest audience of his present trip in which he is advocating preparedness here asked this question: "Do you want the situation to be such that all the President can do is to write messages and utter words of protest?" "Why, to ask that question is to answer it," he said.

"Whenever international law is violated by one or the other belligerents," the President said, "America was called upon to register a voice of protest of insistence." "Do you want the situation to be such that all the President can do is to write messages and utter words of protest? If these breaches of international law which are in daily danger of occurring, should touch the very honor of the United States, do you wish to do nothing about it? Do you wish to have all the world say that the flag of the United States can be stained with impunity? Why, to ask the question is to answer it?" "I know there is not a man or woman within the hearing of my voice who would wish peace at the expense of the honor of United States."

Many Middles Fall. Annapolis, Md.—It was understood on reliable authority here that 200 midshipmen, or about one-fourth of the entire membership at the Naval Academy, will be asked to resign soon because of their failure to pass the half-yearly examinations. Many midshipmen claim that these examinations were much harder than usual, but this is denied by the instructors. The number of failures in each class is said to be as follows: First, or graduating class, 26; second, 50; third, 60; fourth, 80.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA BURNED

FIRE WAS CAUSED BY GAS BOMB OR AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

SEVERAL MEN ARE BURNED

Building Was Valued at \$5,000,000 and the Contents Were of Inestimable Value.

Ottawa, Ont.—The historic Canadian Parliament building was destroyed by a fire declared unofficially to have been caused by the explosion of a gas bomb or an infernal machine. Two women, guests of the wife of Speaker Severyn, were overcome by smoke and perished. Several policemen and firemen were buried under debris when one end of the building collapsed. The number of persons taken to hospitals had not been determined. Frederick F. Pardee, chief liberal whip, and William S. Loggie, a member of Parliament from New Brunswick are missing and it is feared they have lost their lives.

Two Dominion policemen and two house of commons attendants are declared to have been killed when the roof fell. It has been established that the first burst of flame in the reading room of the House of Commons was preceded by at least one explosion and possibly by two. The flames spread so rapidly that the Ottawa fire brigade was utterly helpless. Aid was sent from Montreal on a special train.

The loss cannot be estimated in money. The building was valued at about \$5,000,000, but the contents are of inestimable value. There was no insurance. At midnight the commons and senate chambers had been destroyed and as the great clock boomed out the hour flames were swirling up the magnificent tower and licking their way to its top. Soldiers were assigned to carry out its contents.

Among those severely burned was Minister of Agriculture Burrell, who fell unconscious after plunging through a curtain of fire and groping his way along smoke-filled corridors. The Canadian Parliament buildings were erected from 1859 to 1865 and the cornerstone was laid by the then Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII, in 1860.

PRESIDENT WILSON RETURNS

Believes That People Are With Him.—Plans Another Tour.

Washington.—President Wilson has returned to Washington believing that the people of the Middle West are with him on the issue of national defense and are prepared to insist that Congress take speedy action. He finished his speaking tour at St. Louis.

President Wilson's advisers believe he has explained clearly why he considers immediate preparedness imperative, has won many converts to the movement and has given new impetus to a discussion of the cause. From the sympathetic attitude of most of his audiences, from the enthusiasm his every appearance in public has evoked, from the huge crowds which have greeted him, they have drawn the conclusion that the people overwhelmingly support his plans—at least in the Middle West.

The President's official family want him to start soon on another tour. Some of them like his swing through the Middle West to an operation not yet completed.

Zeppelin Lost in Sea

London.—A Zeppelin airship and probably all her crew has been lost in the North Sea and it is possible that she met her fate through the fire of Dutch anti-aircraft guns.

An English trawler reaching Grimby reports having seen in the North Sea the Zeppelin L-19 partly submerged and with 17 to 20 men clinging to her gas envelope. Aid was refused the Germans because they outnumbered the crew of the trawler.

Meet at Home of Secretary Daniels

Washington.—A meeting was held at the home of Secretary Joseph Daniels by the John Paul Jones Association, incorporated, for the purpose of discussing and devising plans for preserving "The Grove," which is near Halifax, N. C. This was the home of Willis Jones, where John Paul, the great American naval hero, spent a number of years of his early life. A large number of prominent ladies and gentlemen attended the gathering, which was addressed by Secretary Daniels.

British Subjects Leave Appam

Newport News, Va.—Nineteen days of ceaseless vigil for the short-haired German prize crew aboard the former British liner Appam ended when the last of more than 400 British passengers and prisoners climbed over the ship's side to liberty on American soil. And for the first time since Lieutenant Berg and his 22 men boarded the liner from the raider which captured her on the night of January 16, most of the Germans slept peacefully with a few of their number on watch.

Prepares For Invasion

Philadelphia.—Hudson Maxim, inventor of maximit, the first high explosive to penetrate heavy armor plate and a member of the Naval Consulting Board of Civil Scientists, is a believer in a two-fold preparedness. He is not only advocating a navy that is second to none and a standing army of at least 1,000,000 trained men, but he is preparing a plan of refuge in the west to which he will lead his family will go as soon as peace is declared in Europe.

ALEXANDER W. GREGG



Congressman Gregg of Texas, chairman of the war claims committee of the house of representatives, and the other members of the committee will face the problem of drawing up a new plan for paying the millions of dollars in war claims against the United States dating from the Civil War. Heretofore the claims were adjudicated by the court of claims and payments depended on the loyalty of the claimant. This clause in most cases prevented the payment of claims to southerners, and at the last session the clause was killed. It now remains to find a more equitable method of paying the money owed.

ZEPPELINS RAID ENGLAND

WIDE TERRITORY VISITED BY SIX OR SEVEN OF THE GERMAN DIRIGIBLES.

Russians Drive Turks Back and Go to Plains for Winter Quarters. Some Artillery Battles.

London.—A Zeppelin air raid on the eastern, northeastern and midland counties of England has followed closely the attacks on Paris by German dirigibles. The British war office which now controls the defenses at London against air attacks, announces that six or seven air craft took part in the latest raid, but the towns or villages visited and the nature of the damage inflicted, have not been made public.

After having driven the Turks from a region about 4 miles in length in Asiatic Turkey to the West of Lake Van and put them to retreat down the Mush Valley, the Russian seemingly have ceased their operations in this particular vicinity for the winter. It is announced by Petrograd that the Russians here will be able to leave the rigors of the mountains and descend into the plains, "which are favorable for the encampment of our troops for the period of the winter." The Russian official communication confirms previous statements that the Turks, to the northwest of this region, have been driven in upon the fortifications of Erzerum.

AT MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO.

Milwaukee, Wis.—A throng of 9,000 persons, the largest that has greeted President Wilson since he started on his present tour, cheered him lustily here when he said he believed the danger of a division of domestic sentiment was past and added that he never doubted that the danger was exaggerated.

Chicago.—The United States has made preparations for immediate war as far as the navy is concerned, although the present naval force is inadequate in size. President Wilson declared in an address before several thousand persons in the auditorium here, "We mean business," he said in speaking of the preparedness plans of the administration.

Says Guardsmen Have Failed

Washington.—Secretary Garrison and the executive committee of the National Guard Association came to a breach over the administration's plan for a continental army instead of the organized militia as the nation's main reliance in war time. Before the senate and house military committees, members of the guardsmen's committees, headed by Adjutant General Foster of Florida, declared the continental army scheme "impractical" and contended for Federalization of the National Guard by congressional action. Compensation of the guardsmen by the Federal Government for actual services rendered was urged, although General Foster objected to designating this as a "militia pay" proposal. A letter from the secretary Garrison was made public at the war department, disapproving the senator's pay bill.

Ship Bill Introduced in House

Washington.—The government ship purchase bill framed after extended conferences between administration leaders in congress and other high officials, was introduced in the house by Representative Alexander and was referred to the merchant marine committee, of which he is chairman. Hearings will begin shortly with a view to expediting consideration of the measure as much as possible. The house generally is expected to pass the bill but despite changes made strong opposition is anticipated in the senate.

THOUSANDS CHEER PRESIDENT WILSON

DEMANDS BACKING TO DEFEND AMERICAN LIVES AND COMMERCE.

HEARD BY A LARGE CROWD

Sixteen Thousand in Hall, 20,000 Turned Away and Another 10,000 Watch For Him.

Kansas City, Mo.—President Wilson demanded that steps be begun during the present month to back him up in defending American lives and commerce abroad. His demand met with shouts and applause from an audience of 16,000 persons who waved American flags, leaped to their seats and cheered.

When the President ceased speaking he leaned forward and asked the great throng to join him in singing "America." The band played softly, the audience stood and the words of the patriotic anthem came in a glorious burst of song.

The big crowd was for the President from the start. It waited patiently an hour to see him and cheered itself hoarse in a three-minute demonstration when he appeared. Sixteen thousand heard him; 20,000 were turned away and 10,000 more tried to glimpse him as he left his hotel for the hall.

"Why, some men in Washington are questioning if we could get the 500,000 men for which the Government is asking," he said, at one point of his address.

"Would they volunteer?" A man in the far end of the hall shouted "yes" and others echoed the word until the hall was in a turmoil.

"Why, I believe," the President said, "you could raise the 500,000 men in almost any state. I believe you could get 5,000 men right here in this audience. I have been thrilled by the experiences of these last few days, and I will go home to Washington and smile at the gentlemen who say the United States is not awake."

"These gallant men who sit on the hill in Washington and make our laws are going to deliver the goods," the crowd cheered. "Don't misunderstand me, they are going to deliver the goods because you want the goods delivered."

CHILD LABOR BILL PASSES

House Gives Keating Bill Majority.—Vote 337 to 46.

Washington.—It was by an overwhelming majority that the Keating child labor bill passed, the vote being 337 to 46. The North Carolina delegation to a man voted against the measure, Representative Britt on the Republican side being conspicuous for his vote against, when the Republicans voted favorably and unitedly for the act.

Representative Webb was again leading the fight against the act, being joined in speaking by Doughton and Britt from North Carolina and representatives from South Carolina. Vigorous speeches were made against what was termed infringement of the rights belonging to the states. The bill will meet strong opposition when it reaches the senate side, as indicated by the expressed purpose of Senator Overman to prevent its favorable report from the committee.

Explosion Kills Crew

Huntington, W. Va.—A majority of the crew of thirty men on the towboat Sam Brown are believed to have been killed when the boilers of the boat exploded in the Ohio river. Six survivors reached shore on the Ohio side of the river, but no trace has been found of the other members of the crew. The boat sank immediately.

Have Signed Agreement

London.—The Aderul, a newspaper of Bucharest, declares that Greece and Rumania have signed a dual neutrality convention, according to a dispatch received here by wireless telegraphy from Rome.

Report Columbian Treaty Favorable

Washington.—Reducing the proposed payment to Columbia from \$25,000,000 to \$15,000,000 and altering the proposed apology of the United States for the partition of Pan-America to make it a mutual expression of regret on the part of the United States and Columbia the senate foreign relations committee ordered a favorable report on the Columbian treaty. The vote on the treaty was 8 for, 7 against. Senator Clarke, of Arkansas, was the only democrat voting against it.

Sharp Attack on Child Labor Bill

Washington.—"Some of the idle-rick sentimental women who are urging this bill to strike against three or four states of the South will probably wear on their hats flowers made by their children of New York tenements that never see the sunlight," said Representative Webb, of North Carolina, during debate on the Keating child labor bill. The measure bars from interstate commerce products of child labor. Representative Britt, of North Carolina, declared the bill "an outrageous invasion of state rights."

On Trail of Conspirators

Washington.—Members of Congress from the cotton-growing states are to meet at the Capitol February 24 to discuss the cotton exchange conspiracy to depress the price of cotton and also to discuss measures to further regulate the cotton exchanges of the United States. This is announced by a committee comprising Congressman Holtin of Alabama, Jacoby of Arkansas and Candler of Mississippi. Large cotton producers and state officials from the southern states have agreed to attend the conference.

JUDGE H. A. FOUCHEE IS DEAD

Died at Home in Durham.—Had Been in Declining Health For Some Years.—Successful Lawyer.

Durham.—Judge Howard Alexander Fouchee, 46 years of age, prominent citizen of Durham for 23 years and one of North Carolina's distinguished lawyers, died at his home, No. 800 Vickers avenue, Durham.

Since 1909, when he dissolved partnership with Judge James S. Manning, Judge Fouchee has been in declining health and in 1913, he was forced to resign from the Superior Court bench on account of illness. He was appointed to the bench in 1911 by ex-Gov. W. W. Kitchin and during his two years of service was one of the best North Carolinians he ever had.

Shortly after his resignation in 1913, physicians after diagnosing the judge's illness, announced that he was suffering from pernicious anemia and could not recover.

Twenty-three years ago Judge Fouchee came to Durham and began the practice of law. In later years he formed a partnership with Judge James S. Manning, the firm being known as Manning & Fouchee. In 1909, he dissolved this partnership and became a partner in law to his brother, W. L. Fouchee.

Surviving Judge Fouchee are his wife, three small children, Annie Wall, Francis Leak and Alexander R.

New Things Coming Fast

West Raleigh.—Speaking of the meeting of the North Carolina Live Stock Association at Salisbury last week, President D. H. Hill of the A. & M. College says: "New things in agricultural improvement are coming so fast that we cannot fall to note them. The closing of the meeting in Salisbury last week illustrates the progress of new things. The first meeting was specifically for men interested in beef cattle; the second for those whose interest centered in dairy animals; the third for swine raisers; the fourth was local day and was for everybody enlisted for progress on the farm. Wherein were the new things?"

First the meeting was held in a new form of house—a community house; this is a new house to North Carolina; it is a house comfortable, well furnished, heated, lighted, set apart for community service; here farmers and their wives find a home of rest while in town. In it are rooms for all sorts of community activities and a most comfortable auditorium.

Second, the meeting had another new feature in that there were present 14 of 47 boys from various farm life schools to take part in judging livestock. These boys paid their own expenses, came from as far east as Rocky Mount, and as far west as Newton. They were interested in this new form of school curriculum.

Third, the meeting was rather novel in the prices paid for good livestock. A carload of beef cattle was sold for an average of \$137 the animal. The animals were all young and bought for breeding purposes. In a few years the buyers will themselves be selling pure bred stock, keeping their money at home.

Fourth, the meeting was novel in that it had an exhibit of North Carolina cheese. Just think of it, had North Carolina commercial cheese! We used to make some cheese for our families but only on a small scale. Now under the guidance of the animal industry department, four factories have started in western North Carolina, and in a short while six factories will be on the way. This cheese is splendid and a new market awaits every pound.

May Day at State Normal

Greensboro.—The May Day Pageant of the State Normal College will be repeated this year. This announcement has just been made by the college. The pageant is the most tremendous of its kind in America and the present plans are for the second occasion of its presentation. It is the purpose of the institution to give the pageant in May once each four years.

To Invite Ford and Bryan

Durham.—Invitations will in all probability be extended by the North Carolina Peace society to Henry Ford and William Jennings Bryan, the pacifists, to speak at the annual convention scheduled to be held in this city in March.

NORTH CAROLINA BRIEFS

Dr. Chas. E. Brewer was inaugurated president of Meredith College at Raleigh last Thursday.

Of the 135 arrests made in Charlotte during the past three months for drunkenness not one was acquitted.

L. D. Castlebury, aged 72, retired capitalist of Raleigh, who was struck recently by an automobile died as a result of the injuries.

Will Carter of Raleigh fell and broke his arm a few days ago while attempting to swat a fly.

Capt. W. S. Blackmer, Jr. has tendered his resignation as captain of the Fourth Company Coast Artillery, the Salisbury military company. Captain Blackmer has taken up his residence in Jacksonville, Florida, where he has a position, and gives this as his reason for resigning.

Representative Godwin was in conference at Washington with H. M. Smith, fish commissioner, announcing afterwards the decision of the Government to send the floating hatchery "Fish Hawk" to the Cape Fear during March and April to stock the river with shad.

O. Max Gardner has returned to his home in Shelby. He was a victim of the ill-fated football special and has been in the sanatorium at Salisbury since Nov. 24.

Many notable speakers attended the child labor meeting at Asheville last week.

A rock slide wrecked a C. C. & O. double-header freight train near Coma recently and killed Fireman Will Baker.

S. G. Gibbs, a car inspector at Asheville, was instantly killed by the swinging arm of a derrick a few days ago.

RALEIGH, NEWBORN ASHEVILLE CENSUS

POPULATION JULY 1, 1914, 20,000, 10,300 AND 20,000 RESPECTIVELY.

CAPITAL HAS INCREASED

Many Increases Are Shown to Census Estimate of Manufacturing Industries, etc.

Washington.—Preliminary statements of the general results of the census of manufacturers for Raleigh, Asheville and Newborn have been issued by Director Sam L. Rogers of the Bureau of the Census. They consist of summaries comparing the figures from 1906 and 1914, by totals, prepared under the direction of William M. Stuart, chief statistician for manufacturers.

The figures are preliminary, and subject to such change and correction as may be found necessary from a further examination of the original reports.

The population of Raleigh at the census of 1910 was 19,318, and is estimated that it was 20,000 on July 1, 1914.

The summary of the increases for the several items rank as follows: Wages, 34.1 per cent; services, 29.4 per cent; materials, 27 per cent; value of products, 22.7 per cent; salaries, 19 per cent; value added by manufacture, 17.8 per cent; primary horsepower, 4.1 per cent; wage-earners, 2.7 per cent.

The population of Asheville at the census of 1910 was 19,762, and it is estimated was 20,000 on July 1, 1914.

The summary for the manufacturers shows an increase in the number of persons employed, the power used, the capital invested and amount paid annually for services. Increases rank as follows: Primary horsepower, 24.3 per cent; wages, 10.7 per cent; services, 6.9 per cent; capital, 5.1 per cent; salaries, 4.3 per cent; wage-earners, 2.9 per cent; persons engaged in manufactures, 1.5 per cent. The capital invested as reported in 1914, was \$2,364,000, a gain of \$144,000 or 6.1 per cent over \$2,220,000 in 1909.

It is estimated that the population of Newborn on July 1, 1914, was 10,300. There were 29 establishments reported in the corporate limits during 1914. The capital invested amounted to \$2,552,000.

The summary for the city follows: Number of establishments, 39; persons engaged in manufactures, 939; proprietors and firm members, 17; salaried employees, 909; wage-earners average number, 333; primary horsepower, 2,550; capital, \$2,562,000; services, \$488,000; salaries, \$109,000; wages, \$374,000; materials, \$1,205,000; value of products, \$1,910,000; value added by manufacture, \$705,000.

Gastonia's New Postoffice Open

Gastonia.—Two thousand or more attended the informal reception which marked the opening of the city's handsome new \$75,000 postoffice building between the hours of 8 and 10. The weather was anything but pleasant but this did not deter people from coming out. The public was given an opportunity to see the working rooms and in fact all the various departments of the structure and the opinion was unanimous that Gastonia has not only a handsome and attractive postoffice building, but one that is equipped with all the modern devices for the rapid and efficient handling of mail matter.

Big Prices For Tobacco

Reidsville.—Some phenomenal prices have been recorded for tobacco during the past week, and buyers have been free to admit that Reidsville is paying the highest prices for all grades at present. Reidsville has this reputation anyhow; but it is not usual this season to see as high as 45 cents paid nor complete outputs disposed of at an average of 25 cents, yet there were several instances of this kind on the market recently.

Rebuilding Railroad Shops

Newborn.—The contractors who have been awarded the contract for the erection of the Norfolk Southern Railway Company's new shops, to replace those destroyed by fire a few months ago, have begun the work of constructing these buildings. The new shops will be larger and more modern in every particular than those which went up in smoke and ashes. They will be as fireproof as it will be possible to get them and attention will be paid to every detail which will tend to make them complete.

To Study Children's Diseases

Fayetteville.—A bureau for the investigation of children's diseases and infant mortality will be established in Fayetteville by the Children's Bureau of the Federal Government in March or April, according to a statement given out here by Dr. J. W. MacNeill, city and county health officer. This is the first thing of the kind that has been done in North Carolina, if not in the United States. Dr. MacNeill was not prepared to say that it is the Nation's first step in this direction, but was under the impression that it is.

Moonlight School in Pitt

Greenville.—The interest in moonlight schools is growing. There are nearly 150 adults enrolled. It is remarkable how soon they learn to read and write. Many over 70 have enrolled and are learning faster than any child. Men above 50 learn to read and write in a few nights and the wonder is why any one will not enroll. One man 85 could read and write after 12 nights' instruction. Another two years his junior learned in five nights. Men nearing four-score are learning and are happy over it.