# DATE ANNOUNCED

American Troops to Come Away From Vera Cruz Monday Week

GUARANTEES ARE GIVEN

All Factions Heed Requests and All Endangered Have Reached Safety; Meanwhile Villa Marches Victoriously On Toward Mexico City and Carranza

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 13 .- Monday, Nov. 23, was fixed tonight as the date for the American evacuation of Vera Cruz.
Secretary Bryan issued this an

"Both General Carranga and the convention at Aguas Calientes having given the assurances and guarantees we requested, it is the purpose of the administration to withdraw the troops of the United States from era Cruz on Monday, the 23rd

This statement was given out after a long conference between Mr. Bryan and President Wilson. It apparently was received with surprise in home official quarters, the general understanding having been that the evacuation might be delayed indefinitely, pending reports on the alignment of the various Mexican chiefs in the latest civil war. Some Surprise Caused. est civil war.

Secretary Bryan declined to add to the formal announcement, saying de-tails would be made public by the War department tomorrow. Secretary Garrison had nothing to say and to just what authority the port of Vera Cruz would be delivered was not made plain. It has been assumed, however, that as the United States throughout the Mexican difficulties has dealt with the defacto authorities actually in control of territory involved, the city would be turned over to an agent of General Carranza, probably General Candido Aguilar.

Money May Be Held,

As far as is known there has been

no final decision as to when and to whom the more than a million dollars of Mexican customs moneys now held by the United States shall be paid. Both Carranza and the Aguas Calientes convention have given guarantees that customs duties collected will not be reimposed. In view of the complibe reimposed. In view of the compitations which might arise, however, in the event Carranza were driven from hower by Villa's army, supporting General Gutierrez, the convention's new provisional president, it has been uggested that payment of the money night be withheld, pending a clarification of the situation.

Mr. Bryan's statement gave the first news of the removal of priests and

iews of the removal of priests and iuns from Vera Cruz. With their denums from Vera Cruz. With their de-oarture the only persons other than soldiers, marines and officials left in he Mexican port with a claim upon the United States for personal protec-ion are Mexicans who have been m the employ of the Americans. Assur-ance that these men will not be pul-ished was one of the conditions of traceurities.

Five army transports already are in port at Vera Cruz waiting to bring tway the troops and Brigadier-General Funston, commanding, has reported that the evacuation can be completed within 48 hours after the complete of the completed within 48 hours after the order is given. The garrison numbers about 8,500, including the first brigade of infantry and marines.

"All the persons there for whose personal safety this government has made itself responsible have left the city. The priests and nurs who had laken refuse these persons the city of the priests and nurs who had refuge there and for fears were entertained.

antery fears were entertained, are now on their way to this country." General Villa, in command of forces loyal to provisional President Gutterrex, has taken the offensive against Gen. Cararnza, according to State department advices today. Villa already has occupied San Luis Potosi and plans an immediate at-tack on Tampico. The Washington government already is preparing to take American refugees aboard ships lying in the Tampico river. were received with Villa's forces

open arms at San Luis Potosi and, according to the consular advices, now command virtually all the territory to San Luis Potosi. Moving south-ward, Villa is expected to meet Car-ranza's men at Queretaro. There are inconfirmed reports, however, Carranga's division Gonzales at that point, may join e Villa forces. Carranza is at Cordoba, where he

has established a temporary capital. Mexico City apparently will be the ob-jective of the Villa forces moving eastward toward Cordoba and Vers

### PRESIDENT VISITS FRIEND.

Wilson to Consult With Colonel House Over Appointments.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 13.—Presient Wilson left at midnight for a

week-end visit to his friend, Col. E. M. House, in New York. He planned to return Sunday night. Mr. Wilson took with him his daughter, Miss Margaret, and Dr. C. T. Grayson, his naval aide physician.

It was reported the President would discuss with Colonel House appointments he is to make in December to the new trade commission. sioner of Corporation Joseph Davies, whose bureaul s to be merged with the new commission, is understood to have been decided on for one of the

### AMERICAN MAYORS MEET.

Municipal Ownership is Strongly Endorsed. (By the Assistated Pres.) Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 13.—Advantages and disadvantages of State

regulation, local regulation and mu-nicipal ownership of public utilities were discussed by experts at sessions of the conference of American mayors here today. Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, an ad-

vocate of municipal ownership, de-clared a great good would come from public ownership of utilities in remendous responsibilities of loca

Stiles P. Jones, secretary of the oters' League, Minneapolis, also Voters' strongly favored municipal ownership ed the vesting in the civic duty and responsibility.

Harold Glascock, D.O., M.D.

Osteopath and Surgeon 302 Masonic Temple

## FOR EVACUATION SPECIAL **PRICES**

ON

**TWENT** 

**SUITS** 

**TODAY** 

**TAYLOR** 

**FURNISHING** 

**COMPANY** 

206-210

**MASONIC** 

**TEMPLE** 

HISTORY OF SOUTH

North Carolina Second in

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 13 -- Pleas for

vreater interest in the history of

the historical session of the annual

Daughters of the Confederacy. Mrs.

Daisy McLaurin Stevens, of Brandon,

Mississippi, president-general of the Daughters, and Miss Mildred Lewis

Rutherford, of Athens, Ga., were the

The report of Mrs. O. Haliburton, registrar-general of Little Rock,

Ark. today showed the membership of the organization to be 25,827. Fexas leads all states in membership,

with a total of 8,814. In obtaining new second with 6,344. In obtaining new last year. Vir-

members during the last year. Virginia led with 482. North Carolina was second with 417.

Thirty thousand dollars is now available for the construction of a monument by the Daughters on the

battlefield of Shiloh. It is planned to begin the erection of the memorial

next year. The total cost is expected to approximate \$50,000.

It was announced that the prize of \$100 offered by the organization for the best essay on Southern history, written by a student of Teachers' College, Columbia University, was won this year by Miss Marguerite L. Von De Au. of Athens, Ga. The winner's subject was "Virginia's Contribution to the Confederacy."

The convention will adjourn to

morrow after selecting the 1915 pla of meeting. Nashville, /Tenn. at

Road Congress Adjourns.

(By the Associated Press.) Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 13.—The fourth

today. Technical discussion of meth-ods of road construction and main-tenance occupied the final session. The time and place of next year's

AT THE LYRIC.

Acptune's Daughter," Featuring Missinnette Kellermann, Draws Tre-

"Neptune's Daughter." featuring Miss Annette Kellerman, now being shown at the Lyric, is without doubt one of the greatest productions of

modern motion pictures that has been

nature furnishing the settings makes

ordinary pictures. Crowds yesterday afternoon and night packed the thea-ter to its limit. Many had to wait

TO OWNERSHIP OWNERSHIP.

shown here. Beautifully staged

Daughter." featuring

meeting will be decided lated by

executive committee.

outside.

of meeting. Nashville, /Tenn., San Francisco are contenders.

It was announced that the prize of

the South were made here today

**New Members** 

Not Seek a Conflict With Germany opposal to The News and Ob

Trinity College, Durham, Nov. 13.—An unusually large crowd of students and friends of the college heard Professor Albert M. Webb, head of the department of French here, in the third of a series of open lectures on the subject of the European war, which are this winter being given by members of the faculty and others. Professor Webb discussed the subject, "France and Her Position in the Present European Conflict." He was Present European Conflict." He was niroduced by Dr. Frank C. Brown,

PROFESSOR WEBB

DEFENDS FRANCE

Trinity Teacher Says She Did

introduced by Dr. Frank C. Brown, chairman of the local committee on lectures and public addresses.

In epening his lecture, Professor Webb, who has spent a number of years in France and who is intimately icquainted with the literature and ife of the people, described briefly certain phases of European history, which have a direct connection and relation to the present situation, speaking of an ancient dispute be-tween Austria and Servia in which France apparently had no interest, but was drawn in it by Germany's declaration of war on Russia for the latter's threats to interfere. As the ally of Russia France was approached by Germany and her refusal to declare neutrality was followed by a declaration of war against her. France was thus drawn into the dual and clare neutrality was followed by a dec-laration of war against her. France was thus drawn into the dual and triple alliances, she entering the dual alliance on the theory of the bal-ance of power.—that no group of powers should be allowed unchal-lenged to determine the course of in-ternational events in Europe. France entered it in order to be able to treat on terms of equality with Germany on terms of equality with Germany. Austria, and Italy. France has upheld this theory in the past and it has been known that she would live up to the agreements formed in maintaining

position. "Has France been aggressive in this? So far as the records show, she acted in defence of her established acted in defence of her established position. Her recent history shows no aggressive tendency, or a military spirit that would bring on a war. France knows the cost of war; the French people know what it means. And France is a demooracy ruled by a socialistic party elected by the masses of the plain people. The France-Prussian war revealed to France, the need of a representative government, of public education, and awakened the working men to demanding that legislation be passed in their interest. But the re-working of the school system in France, an the school system in France, an avowed compliment to Germany's ex-ample, caused a conflict with the church, and both religion and education suffered as a result. France has had on the whole a stable govern-ment since the establishment of the Third Republic, though at times it has been in the hands of demagogues. It represents the will of the people. A certain hatred of militarism has been developed in France, although there has been a growing sentiment there that the nation should put herself in position to defend herself. France has followed not led in the race for armaments. The nation, too, has livarmaments. The nation, too, has liv-ed through serious internal conflicts -over the church and the school, labor disputes, the army, the Dreyfus case, and other disputes of great gravity. Each has left France great gravity. Each has left France more balanced, stronger, and less un-stable. In the recent contest over Morocco, France was defending a co-lonial policy antedating the rise of Prussia and the Triple Alliance. In the trouble that followed, France heatated to do anything that would cause war, hated by all the people. "In the matter of Alsace-Lorraine,

rance has not sought a reconquest, ut has simply protested, in the name This is Plea of Daughters: of the French race, to ask that Alsace-Lorraine have a chance to live in free-dom. Germany thinks that France dom. Germany thinks that France has cherished a grudge and welcomed s war of revenge. But this is by no means the case."

> CHOLERA WORSE THAN WAR. Vienna's Scourge Has Been Feared

Kansas City Star. Asiatic cholera, reported as having veneral convention of the United broken out in Vienna, is one of the most virulent diseases known. Even in mild cases its mortality is above 50 per cent, while 30 per cent of severe cases result in death. If the news of its outbreak be true, Austria's capital must combat a fee within its own gates far more dangerous than ever Russia or the Balkan allies

The disease must not be confused with bubonic plague, another product from the Orient. Their only simi-larity is their high death rate and shortness of duration in the individual ase. "Black death" usually means ubonic plague, but sometimes is applied to Asiatic choiera.

The cholera has been known since before the Christian era. Again and again it swept over the world, taking millions to death. Since Europear entrance into the Orient great strides have been taken in reducing its force but even yet it remains one of the most feared diseases.

It appeared in China in 1820, flay-ing that nation for nearly a year. In 1821 Arabia and Persia were scourged, and two years later it had penetrated as far as the Casplan Sea. Then it as far as the Casplan Sea. Then it disappeared, when all Europe was trembling in fear.

In 1826 another wave started from India. It passed through Persia to Russia in 1830. After invading Ger-many, Austria, Hungary and Turkey it reached England in 1832. Nothing. it seemed, could stop its terrible ad-vance. It took its toll from every na-tion in turn and in the same year it attacked England, reaching the Uni-

attacked England, reaching the Unted tates by way of Canada.

It spread rapidly from Buffalo along the various water courses. New York.

Albany. Baltimore. Philadelphia.

Washington. Cincinnati and finally St. Louis and New Orleans came within its grasp. The last named cities were most violently assaulted. The St. Louis and New in its grasp. The last named curve in its grasp. The last named curver were most violently assaulted. The were most violently assaulted. The were knew such a terrible visifation. Hard entire nation escaped. Hardly a city in the

The awful scourge appeared in the United States again in 1840. It appeared first in off-doomed New Orleans. Then, like a fan, it spread its

cholera bacilli in the drinking water supply of a city. Its descent is sud-den and widespread. Almost an en-tire populace can be stricken at once.

The species of

The stricken person, usually, is dead or on the road to recovery within 24 hours. Sometimes, however, a fever hangs on for several days, in some instances resulting in death. It is not believed that the disease can be com-

nunicated by contagion Allowing Children to Help.

(Aunt Deborah in Southern Farming)
I recently read the article in this paper written by the woman who thought children should not wash dishes. It is true that very few women or children like to but why should the overworked mother be the one to do all of it? It is a great help to have someone do it. As I look back to my young days, I often wish my own dear mother had made me help her. I was just lary and played every minute. To be stire, my mother was one of those overneat housekeepers who thought no one could do it just right but herself, and like many others, she worked herself Aunt Deborah in Southern Farming could do it just right but herself, and like many others, she worked herself to death. Before she died she said if she could live her life over she would do differently. I learned the lesson and when my children want to "help mother," I let them.

At four years, my little daughter loved to wash some of the small dishes. When she was five she helped clean the lames. When she was five she helped clean the lames.

dishes. When she was five she helped clean the lamps. When she was
six, she took first children's prize in
making bread. She is nine but tall
and strong as a girl of eleven. A
loving mother of today has too much good sense to overwork a child. A boy or girl of fourteen needs more care and looking after than a child of seven or ten.

When children do the dishes, I always get the hot water. Any woman should do that and see that the water is clean and the dishes scalded. - A dish mop and a dish drainer are used. We work together and then mother has her time to rest or play. It does not look so hard to see a farmer's child wash dishes as it does to see a little thin city girl carry a baby almost as large as herself all day I always find a way to pay the children for help. Children like people, like a little money of their own. If they earn it, they will learn the value of it. Just pay your boys and girls so much a week for wash-ing dishes and see how quickly and nicely they will do it. That is one great mistake our farmers make.

EDISON SEES MORAL IN CARBOLIC ACID When European Supply Fails He Invents New Process.

New York Sun. How Thomas A. Edison found his supply of carbolic acid cut off by the war, worked out a way to produce it synthetically, and then put up a plant house the process in less than four weeks, is told in the November issue of the American Magazine. It had never been thought feasible to pro-duce the acvid by synthetic process for commercial use in this country Edison has been so successful that when the war is over and the acid begins to come in again the largest consumer of it in the United States will be independent of the ordinary

lowed by manufacturers all over the country, who should be producing substitutes of chemicals needed in their industries that will make them also independent of Europe. "There's the real war," he said, "the

only war in which humanity has anyonly war in which humanity has anything permanent at stake. Get into nature's intrenchments and make her give up. That's what we must do. We've been depending too much on other people to do it for us, too satisfied to be a n ation of assemblers, putting' together what we can pick up quickest and cheapest. Now the other people can't give us our material any more—and where are we?

any more—and where are we?
"Substitutes substitutes! W
got to find them. Countless!—n
my head is buzzing with them. waved his hands aloft with fingers spread. "It has been too easy for waved his hands aloft with fingers spread. "It has been too easy for us to import our materials. This European war came along to put us to it and teach us to depend on ourselves." I'm learning how, I've been as bad as the rest of ferican manufacturers—maybe not quite as had, but had enough. I'm learning, though learning fast. but had enough, though, learning fast.

a tot of phonograph records, and one of the essentials of their composition is carbolic acid. He uses nearly a ton and a half a day, which before the war was imported from England and Germany in the shape of crystals, which are extracted from European coal. American coal seems to be deficient in the elements that make.

He has much some daily on the deck bit to is allowed to sell put up his money the two men took if away from him. "So he came to believe that the bets were crocked. Nevertheless, they were all so tempting that he couldn't resist them, and he finally his funds got down to \$8.56. "On the last day of the voyage he deficient in the elements that make up the acid, and the synthetic meth-od had always been acouted as com-mercially impracticable.

But Edison looked over all the syssuited to his néeds. Manufacturing chemists, consulted on the question of putting up a plant, said it would take six or nine months. In less than a week Edison, worked out plans for his plant, in seventeen days it was completed, and on the eightcenth day it turned out 700 pounds, and soon will be turning out 2,000 pounds a forty miles.

Street, and hotels, he has been restaurants and hotels, he has been fifty hours without a hit to eat. To help him live, Rath his killed eighty rabbits, and for self-projection, fifteen wolves, 340 snakes, four dogs, and five wild cats. He has been fifty hours without and hotels, he has been fifty hours without and hotels. To help him live, Rath hus killed eighty rabbits, and for self-projection, fifteen wolves, 340 snakes, four dogs, and five wild cats. He has been fifty hours without a hit to be a supplied with the has been fifty hours without a hit to be a supplied with his killed eighty rabbits, and for self-projection, fifteen wolves, 340 snakes, four dogs, and five wild cats. He has been fifty hours without a hit to be a supplied with his killed eighty rabbits, and for self-projection, fifteen wolves, 340 snakes, four dogs, and five wild cats. He has been fifty hours without a hit to be a supplied with his killed eighty rabbits, and for self-projection. day of carbolic acid.

THE LAST ROBIN OF THE YEAR. Feathered Hero May Brave Winter's Rigors for the Sake of an Idea. Indianapolis News.

There were so many first robins Rules for the Machines Vary in Difeach one found somebody to welcome and advertise him. There was only one last robin, and he came near not being noticed at all. Though he

United States again in 1846. It appeared first in oft-doomed New Orleans. Then, like a fan, it spread its course over the North and East. Seven hundred died in one week in New York in July. It was such a nation peril that the President named August 2 as a day of prayer that willight with their incressant chatter. God would avert the pestilence that walketh in darkness and destruction that wasteth at noonday.

Several subsequent epidemies have soccurred in the United States. Then summer came back to barry Germany, and only the most burg. Germany, and only the most burg. Germany, and only the most burg. Germany, and only the most burg over the nation again. In 1859 the United States over the nation again. In 1859 th e and hid under a brush pile. The miles an hour, and usually there are colder and hungrier he became the tolls with not infrequently a paymore persistently he clung to his idea ment for the special permits or authorized to the special permits of the special permits of the special permits or authorized to the special permits of the special permits or authorized to the special permits of the special permits or authorized to the special permits of the special permits of the special permits or authorized to the special permits of the special

difficult, especially if nobody knows that you are being one. At last he decided to sit on the curb until some-body noticed him. He waited for a being time. Many people passed without seeing him. And then a man waw him and said:

"Look at that fool robin. Why doesn't be so South to be he witten."

doesn't he go South in the winter? He must be the last robin—and the

A MIGHTY CITY OF THE PAST. Ypres, Belgium, Ranked in Greats at One Time With Chicago.

Philadelphia Record.

Doubtless there are millions and millions of Americans to whom the name of the little Belgian town of types, around which the allies and formance are according to the second se Germans are now battling furiously, comes as an absolute stranger and without significance. Still, in the heyday of its greatness and prosperity Tyres ranked as large in the civilsed world as Philadelphia, Chicago, Berlin and other big cities do today. Indeed, it was a splendid city when Berlin was a mere hamlet of halfcivilized Slavs.

It was in the days of the com-mercial Sreatness of Venice that Ypres attained the summit of its prosperity was an important distributing center for the traffic which came up through the Adriatic by boat, was carried overland and then scattered from Belgium to England, France. Holland, Germany and other coun-tries, It also had great manufac-tures, and in the fourteenth century its population exceeded 200,000, making it one of the largest cities in Europe. Ghent and Bruges, its near neighbors, were no less prosperous. With the changing of the trade routes of Europe the wealth and population of Ypres disappeared, until it has now

less than 20,000 people.

When one reads of the rise and decline of these communities which flourished long before America was communities which discovered it is interesting to slate whether the same fate will take our own cities. Who can tell' To us their foundation seems substan tial, but doubtless the worthy burgh-ers of Ypres thought the same of their beloved city 600 years ago. Now French and German soldiers are fight ing around it, quite ignorant of the fact that in size and wealth it once exceeded their own Paris and Ber-

WILSON SIGNS BOOK OF HIKING NEWSBOY

Julius Rath Claims to Have Walked In Every Nation Prize. on Earth

Washington Star A hybrid—half Russian wolf and talf huskie—accompanies Julius A hybrid—half Russian wolf and half huskle—accompanies Julius Rath, a St. Louis, Mo., newsboy, who is tramping the earth, visiting every nation, in the prospect of receiving \$30,000, according to his own statement, when he gets back home with all conditions of his globe-trot fulfilled. He visited the White House Thursday and added a few signatures to his collection of names of distin-guished citizens of the world.

The dog is muzified to comply with omible local regulations. It wears the harness of a huskie, to which is is attached a great number of dox prince the first statement of the prince that the highest statement of the given to film for the collection he is called the prince that the prince the prince that the prince the pri

making. Rath has eighteen years. ing to his story, to walk around the world. He started from St. Louis, Mo., New Year day, 1897, and must finish in San Francisco, Cal., at the end of the term with \$1,000 and a dog. He is not allowed to work, beg borrow or steal. He has now \$500

and a dog—or half deg.
In the seventeen years that have expired Rath has grown into manhood and has covered 100,000 miles. He is now on the last leg of his journey, and must be at his goal by January 1st of next year.

He has worn out 342 pairs of shoes and has gone through thirty suits of clothes. He has 251 books filled with signatures of officials of many nations. One of his occupation is to fill out 500 diarys of his life. When crossing water. Rath is re-

quired, by the terms of his agreement, to walk twelve hours daily on the deck of the steamer. He is allowed to sell

has made 50,000 miles of his travel over water. He has crossed 400 rivers, 1,559 smaller streams. 4,278 bridges and trestles. He has been shot at once and twice arrested. He has thetic processes known, and at the end sleep in feather beds, haystacks, brickof three days after the embargo had hut down he had decided upon the 
sulphonic acid process as the one best snow. He has eaten in 530 different 
suited to his needs. Manufacturing restaurants and hotels, he has been

President Wilson and Secretary Tu

multy added their signatures to his collection of names. Then he proceeded on his way

### AUTOS IN SWITZERLAND.

each one found somebody to welcome and advertise him. There was only one last robin, and he came near not being noticed at all, though he was, in fact, as much braver than the first.

Nobody knows why he was the last robin, and he came no anothered the first.

Nobody knows why he was the last robin. He may have been ambitious, and for that reason considered the first robin. He may have been ambitious, and for that reason considered the first robin. He may have been ambitious, and for that reason considered the first robin road to farme too wowded at the consumption of the first robin road to farme too wowded and hid his head under his wing, poor thing. He may have heard the story about the robin who stayed in the North all winter because he had a wife with a broken leg. He may have decided that he would be the third hero, a here for the sake of an idea instead of a song or a wife.

Of course, he may have found tie pleasant where he was, and may have been too lazy to move. At any rate, the other robins flew away, and he remained behind. At, first he was very bappy. He had never seen the world so gay, and as he looked at the sky through the sparkling, falling leaves, he forgot that the trees were gorranged that he story of permission for them to an automobile and raced them off at the conflicting emotions of means to attract strangers and ways the conflicting emotions of means to attract strangers and ways are desided states. The whad a family of everal children and put them in an always the conflicting emotions of what at the fails to see the quiet to be the way in fact of interesting in fact, as much has found in this counfry there are although in this counfry there a

bad a wife with a broken leg, and once it did snow, and he longer for a barn.

Being a new kind of hero is always go into Switzerland, and on the other boy will always succeed. who stands

hand the hotelkeepers and press are vigorously protesting against the policy of lack of uniformity and the "local option." Another result is the difficulties that Swiss autos er when they try to go into Austria, for example. One American woman found her tour completely blocked because it was a Swiss livery auto it to cross the frontier.

THIS AERO HAS REAL WINGS.

Inventor Exhibit Says Will Fly and Not Glide. San Diego (Cal.) Dispatch to the Los Angeles Examiner. A flying machine that will fly and not glide is claimed to have been per-fected by Henry J. Casnova, of Los Angeles. The inventor arrived here to demonstrate to Glenn Curtiss the adaptability of his plane, which is one of the freaklest of construction en at North Island.

It is the contention of Casnova tha planes are not only dangerous, but never will become of commercial availability. He declares that if the flying machine of the future is not a machine of wings exclusively it will be one of a combination of wings and gas. The body of the machine is gas. The body of constructed of ba constructed of bamboo, strengly braced and reinforced with steel wire and aluminum, and in form and shape resembles very much the body of a

It is equipped with three wings or each side. The wings are constructed on palm leaf fans, overlapped on light trussed frames, each fan with valves that open on upward motion and close on downward. The ship is also equipped with two propellers, one at each end with reversed motion.

A TIRE THAT WON'T COLLAPSE

Gaseous Solid Called Rubber Foan Produced in France by New Produced Process. aut James, in the Scientific

American. A good pneumatic tire should be both flexible and elastic. India rub-ber is flexible enough, but it is not

The solution of the problem ap-pears to be furnished by a new maerial of remarkable properties, which terial of remarkable properties, whose is produced by an ingenious process in Paris. This product consists essentially of India rubber, containing multitudinous minute bubbles of gas, distributed throughout its mass. The material resembles a rubber sponge in which the cavities are separate and do not communicate with each other. Hence it has received the other. Hence it has received name "caoutchout mousse," or ru

The process of manufacture is based on the increase of solubility of gasses with increase of pressure, itubber in the pasty stage of vulcanization is inclosed in a steel tube with nitrogen at a pressure of 3,-990 to 4,000 atmospheres. pressed gas dissolves in the semiliis opened, expands to four or five times its former volume and solidifles, impressing in its mass myriads of little gas bubbles. The material, in fact, combines the

properties of its two ingredients. is an flexible as rubber and as com-pressible as a gas, so that it may be employed in the form of a solld ring, in the place of an air tube of a motor car or bicycle tire A tire so structed is noncollapsible, for a punc-ture affects only a few of the innu-merable gas bubbles.

HE WAS A GAME LOSER. But He Wanted to Make One Bet on a

"Sure Thing."
San Francisco Chronicle.
They were talking in the smoking room of the Mauretania about steamship sharpera and "Alf" Hayman, the impresario, said.
"Il tell you a story about a Chillicothian.

cothian ... the way beck home from a summer tour of Eu-rope shared a stateroom with two men who, he had reason to believe were sharpers

"He believed they were sharpers because they were continually pro-posing the most tempting bets to him bets where it seemed impossible for

sal to the twdo men:
"'We'll fellows, you've cleaned me out of everything but my honer and \$8.50 on a last bet with the

They agreed for they were ious, and therew as little to be lost.
"Well, fellows," he maid, this is
the bet. I'll bet you \$8.50 that as we
sail up the bay I'll yell louder than

the ship's steam whistle.

He looked in their astonished faces, and added. Of course, I'll lose but by gosh,

I know the whistle can't be fixed

### Psychology of Speed

olumbus Journal.

There are many sine of civilization ut speed is one of them and the test born. Except in a courtroom, seed is an obstacle. It is in the way lutest speed is an obstacle. of true success for it is indifferent to all the laws of life. A man who goes so fast that he fails to see the quiet and beautiful things along the way

ping down hill. He has not the frank pleasant face of the other boy, nor is he as alert and quick at his work. He takes no more interest in thorizations.

There have been two general reit than he has to. He would rather

straight, looks you in the ere-alert and illigent at his work, and never quarreling with it. It is so with the other boy. He falls, a finds fault with his employer a society. It never occurs to him the he is to blame.

#### **GREAT IS THE SHRIMP** OF BRUNSWICK COAST

This Profitable Industry Gets in Capi-tal Letter Class—Good Honds Now tal Letter Class-Thread Country. (Special to The News and Obs

Southport, Nov. 13.—If the state-ment ever comes in Southport "Hard Times." the answer comes resound-ing back: "Shrimp." Just to think that for years that millions of shrimp have been off the coast, and only this year the industry begins to be develop-ed. Fully \$1,500 is paid for local shrimp catches every week. Vestershrimp catches every week. Tenter day the catch was nearly 300 bushel by the various fishermen. The pric from the boats is \$1.10 per bushel This correspondent was at the flah house when a boat loaded with 36 bushels came in. They were put into baskets and weighed, just like the up-country man fills passess that used ton seed—a similar shovel being used ton seed—a similar shovel being used for the purpose. Great is the shrimp, and he should have his name written with a capital letter. Sheriff John E. Robinson has pur-

chased an automobile to use in his travels around the county in collecting taxes and in other duties. Brunswick has \$12 square miles, and the that an automobile can be used al-most everywhere in the county is some recommendation for her roads. Each township has voted bonds for reads It has been stated that the Genera Assembly will be asked to Brunswick a stock law the con Brunswick a stock law the coming year. There are many who feel that

only a stock law is needed in order to give the county an opportunity to take its place in the forefront of all the counties.

The Bell Telephone people are improving their property here this week.

New poles are being put up and new

cables put in. A new fish company has been organized for Southport—the George Munyon Company, Brunswick county did her part in

voting the amendments, only 18 votes being cast against any single amend-ment and this against the one removing obsolete features from the consti-

COMMANDER OF U-9 A HERO. Germany, Honors Officer Who Sanis Three British Cruisers.

New York Sun.

Mall advices just received from Germany report that with the possible exception of Gen. von. Hindenburg, the most popular man in Germany today is Senior Lieut. Otto Weddigen, cammander of the submarine U.S. which sank the three British cruisars, Cressy, Aboukir and Hogus, Emperor Franz Josef of Austria-Hungary has conferred on him the Knight Cross of the Leopold Order. The Naval League of German women sent him the following message:

"We congratulate you and the brave men of submarine U-9 on the great success won. We ask you, its commander, to accept for the men a gift of \$250, as a sign of deep gratitude of the German women. May God still help us more." Emil Sauer, a Berlin mine owner, has given \$1,500 to reward the crew

of the submarine.

The association known as the Eld-est of Merchants (Elteten der Kaufmannschaft) of Berlin has sent the following telegram to Admiral von Tirpitz, Imperial Secretary of the

Navy "With grateful admiration we have received the news of the heroism of efficers and crew of submarine U-9, who meeting superhuman danger with true German sense of duty and joyful energy, hate won an unprecedented success. May this heroic deed, in the future fight of our navy, continue to shine as a bright star.

Admiral Von Tripitz wired in re-Pyor the appreciative word with which you refer to the successes of submarine U-9, my warm thanks, May also the navy in the contests which Germany is compelled to make for its existence as a nation be allowed to have a still greater part. The most inspiring factor in this great war is the firm co-operation of all classes and profession

Woman's Superiority to Man ceded By A Member of the Male

many.

May this unanimity continue

To The Editor of The Sun-Sir. E hope it is true, as your editorial in to-day's Sun concerning Policewoman Faber's case says, that the masculine mind is beginning to have serious doubts whether men are more courageous than women. It is about time. In courage, physical or any other kind, women are not inferior to men. That, I believe, has been demonstrated innumerable times. If it is the fashion, rig that would make a stuffed monkey laugh, while men wear uncomfortable In patience, in sympathy, in ten-

derness, in self-sacrifice, in intuition, in reading men's minds, in ability to stoop to conquer, in waiting the paychological moment women surpass men. Many a man is on the rocks today who would not be there had he taken the advice of a woman It must be very trying to a woman

fool who calmly assumes that he is her superior and will not give ear to It may feed our vanity to think we

are their superior in all things, but it is a dream, and the sooner we wake up and get down to brass tacks the

DEER HUNT BY AUTOMOBILE. Driver Avoids One Buck Only to Smash Into Another.

Egg Harbor City (N. J.) dispatch to Philadelphia Record. Confronted suddenly by a large deer in the center of the road, while returning home in his automobile last night, Lawrence Edwards, son of Tax Collector Edwards, of Mullica township, made a swing bend around the animal, but struck another large buck. The impact lifted the car bod-ily and it swerved into the adjoining crub oak. The jar loosened the bolts holding the top of the car, which fell covering the driver. With one hand holding the cover and the other graup-

ing the wheel, Edwards made his way out of the woods without opportunity to shut off power.

When he finally stopped the car Edwards returned to the scene of the collision, but was unable to find the deer, which he thought he had man gied Game Warden Loder was notified this morning and with Edwards investigated the woods, out only found natches of deer hair, blood pools, the tracks where the animal made his escape on three legs. quali flattened out like a pancage where the car rode over it on its nest, was found by the warden. Edwards

In its experiments with the production of steel by electric methods the United States Steel Corporation has expended more than \$500,000.

escaped with slight injuries.

Raleigh, N. C.

ould renew his recommendations favor of the principle of government ownership of telephone and telegraph lines. He also will urge prompt en-actment of the pending bill for read-instruent of the rates of pay for mails carried by the railroads.

Burleson Will Again Favor Taking Over of Wire Service, (Br the Associated Press.) Washington, D. C., Nov. 13.—Pest-master-General Burleson indicated today that in his annual report he ures stamped it out.
The principal cause for an out-The principal cause for an out-break of cholera is the presence of