

THE EUROPEAN WAR DAY BY DAY

A WEEK'S HAPPENINGS
CONDENSED FOR OUR BUSY READERS

September 3.—Paris again showed its remarkable adaptability to circumstances. Though all allusions to such a contingency had been strictly forbidden in the newspapers, that the government would be transferred to Bordeaux was an open secret several days among journalists and public officials and in military circles.

Telegraphing from Stockholm, the state correspondent said: "Great anxiety is felt in the Swedish capital because of efforts Germany is making, as shown by articles in the German newspaper, to induce Sweden to abandon her attitude of neutrality and take the field as an ally of Germany. The object sought is to weaken the Russian attack in East Prussia by means of a Swedish attack on Finland."

A telegram from Nish, Serbia, says that in a battle at Jadar between 200,000 Austrians and 180,000 Serbians, the latter put 140,000 Austrians "hors de combat."

President Poincare and the French cabinet arrived at Bordeaux were greeted by immense and cheering crowds. They have established headquarters for the government.

September 4.—When a German aeroplane tried to approach Paris today it was attacked near Vincennes by two French aviators. The French aviators sent a charge of grape shot into the wings of the machine smashing it.

The movement of the opposing armies outside Paris continued without any attempt having been made today by the enemy against our various positions.

The situation in the French theatre of war has not undergone substantial change. The position of the allies is well maintained.

There are indications that a German movement is developing in an eastward and southeastward direction.

At this moment fighting is proceeding in the district between Alost and Termonde, Belgium. The railway near Alost has been blown up.

A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople dated August 28, and arriving here by an indirect route, says the German crews of the former German cruisers Goeben and Breslau are still on board those vessels.

September 5.—This is the seventh day of the colossal battle in which about 3,000,000 Russians and Austrians are engaged. The battle front extends along about 620 miles from Prussia in the north to the Dniester in the South. The Russians were burning for a fight in the South and their supreme effort was directed toward annihilating the entire Austrian army in that region and thus remove it from their flank before beginning the real attack on Germany.

This morning a Taube aeroplane passed over Ghent at a great height and dropped two bombs. There was no loss of life.

A dispatch from Vienna says that the Russians have surrounded the Austrians at Lublin, Russian Poland. The Germans who were rushed from Belgium to reinforce the Austrians arrived too late.

The fortified Belgian town of Termonde, (Dendermonde), which was being bombarded by the Germans, has been evacuated by the Belgians. Several districts, the correspondent says, especially those around Malines, have been flooded by Belgian engineers.

September 6.—In a fierce fight near Thisselt (Belgium) the Germans lost 2,000 men. Prisoners were taken to Antwerp.

Berlin papers state that nearly 3,000 British prisoners reached Dobritz Tuesday and Wednesday. The men are described as looking like troops in their tattered uniforms but satisfied with their treatment and food.

Official summary of the position of the Imperial Russian armies. At the present time the line of our front extends through the following localities: In East Prussia we occupy Tilsit, further to the south we are facing the strongly fortified line of the River Dvina, on the southern bank of the River Pregel our line runs by Tapiau, Allenburg, Gerdenen and Egenburg.

German and Austrian Consular officers have been ordered by British authorities to leave Egypt immediately. Roumania has announced officially that if she abandons her position of neutrality, it will be to follow the course taken by Italy.

The light cruiser Pathfinder of the British Navy has been blown up by a mine in the North Sea. The loss of life is not definitely known.

In order to assist the British army the Admiralty has organized one marine and two naval brigades which will have a strength of 15,000 trained men, fully equipped for service in the field.

General Pennerkampff's troops are taking with them to the field the colors carried by Scobell in 1875.

September 7.—The greater portion of the news from the seat of war today is from London and Paris sources and, of course, is strongly anti-German.

According to official statements given out in Paris, a general action of the armies is on, but the Germans are retreating before the onslaughts of the British and French forces.

In the Austro-Russian theatre of operations, Paris reports that twelve divisions of the Austrian army have been completely destroyed.

Paris also reports that the Germans have turned their backs on the capital and are being harassed from the rear by the French army.

It is estimated that at least 1,000,000 men are engaged in the terrific fighting which is going on to the east of Paris.

Petrograd reports the Austrian army in retreat with enormous losses, and that there is evidence of a possible famine in Austria.

The Russians are reported to have entered the capital of Bukovina, Austria-Hungary, unopposed.

The German embassy at Washington gives out a wireless report from Berlin saying the British cruiser Warrior has been stranded as a result of a fight with the German cruiser Goeben, while trying to escape from the Bosphorus.

The Germans have repulsed the Belgians at Melle and Quatrecht, and are marching on Ghent.

A telegram has been received from General Pau announcing a victory by the allied forces under Field Marshal Sir John French, commanding the British, and General D'Ammande, at Precy Sur Oise, about twenty-five miles north of Paris.

September 8.—The British official press bureau issued the following announcement tonight: "The general position continues satisfactory. The allies are gaining ground on their left all along the line of the Ourcq and Petit Morin rivers. The British have driven the enemy back ten miles. Fighting has been in progress further to the right along the line which includes Montmirail and Compiens, neither side gaining advantage."

An official communication issued today by the French war office, says: "The left wing of the German forces, in their movement of retreat, having crossed the Petit Morin river, with a view to protecting their communications, have made violent but unsuccessful attacks against that part of our forces occupying the right bank of the river Ourcq. Our English allies are continuing their offensive tactics in the direction of the Marne on the heights of the north of Sezanne. Our troops are progressing favorably, though laboriously. On our right wing the situation is good before Nancy and in the Vosges. A severe engagement has been fought in the center with an alternative advancing and falling back."

The Excelsior publishes a Petrograd report that the Austrian emperor, Francis Joseph, has had a paralytic stroke, and that his condition is dangerous.

September 9.—The allied armies continue to have the advantage, according to French official reports in what only can be the preliminaries of a great battle extending from Meaux, northeast of Paris, to the fortress of Verdun, about 200 miles farther east.

The Germans, who have brought up reinforcements, are striking at the allies' left and center between Montmirail and Vitry-Le-Francois, a front of from fifty to sixty miles, but each time they have been driven back.

The Germans are bringing their reinforcements down from Chalons on the roads leading to Fere-Champenoise, Sommesous, and Sompius, in the face of the French artillery posted on the heights, which give the French a great advantage.

General Pau, who commands the center of the French army in this district, is reported to be advancing north of Sezanne towards the plateau commanding the center of the whole battlefield. On his left the British force has driven the Germans across the Grand Morin and Petit Morin rivers towards the Marne itself, while on the extreme left the French sixth army advancing from Paris along the Ourcq.

The Austrians and Russians are still battling in Galicia, and although Prussian official circles are silent, reports from Rome, which generally have been accurate, coming as they do through German or Roumanian sources, indicate that the Russians are making progress against General Auffenberg's army, which is being supported by Germans.

There is still a pause in the operations in East Prussia, doubtless due to a paucity of troops on the part of Russia, which always has had difficulty in transporting troops westward. Besides the defeat they suffered in the fighting between August 21st and August 27th, they may temporarily have taken the sting out of their attacks.

India alone is sending 70,000 troops, "Kitchener's pets," as they have been called since Field Marshal Kitchener reorganized the Indian army. They include the army of occupation and the native forces. The latter are to be commanded by their princes and chiefs.

A problem with which England is faced is that of caring for the thousands of refugees driven out of Belgium. A splendid organization, however, has the matter in hand, and as the refugees come in they are sent quickly to different parts of the country, where hospitality awaits them. One boat brought 1,000 from Ostend

MAY SEND OVER CONTRABAND IF WISH TO DO SO

Americans Have Right to Ship
Anything to Europe, but Must
Take Risk of Capture.

WASHINGTON WON'T GIVE AID

Envoys of Warring Nations, Like
Many Other Persons, Seem to
Mis- take the Meaning of Neutrality
and Make Thoughtless
Charges.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—One after another the ambassadors representing foreign governments now at war call upon the president of the United States. It is said they are extraordinarily restrained in their conversations at the White House, being as careful as if they were American citizens to obey Mr. Wilson's injunction not to say things which might stir up trouble or excite animosities.

Some of the officials in Washington apparently wish that the ambassadors from the warring countries would talk as restrainedly in public as they do in the privacy of the executive mansion. There is actual fear expressed that some ambassador in his public speech will overstep the bounds of diplomatic propriety and say something which may force the United States to ask his government to call him back home. This sort of thing has happened several times in American history.

The trouble with the ambassadors is that they read things in the dispatches which grate on their nerves and they proceed to talk. One ambassador the other day came pretty near making an open declaration that the United States as a government was violating its proclamation of neutrality.

Thoughtless if No Worse.

Here is where the trouble comes in. Ambassadors, like a good many other people, seem to take it for granted that the act of a private American citizen is the act of the government. It was one of the foreign representatives who told a newspaper man the other day that arms and ammunition were being shipped from the United States to one of the belligerent countries. Now, he did not say directly the United States was doing it, nor did he say that the act was a violation of neutrality, but the intent was a complaint, and persons who do not understand what private citizens they cannot do, instantly took it for granted that this government was winking at the giving of open aid and comfort to one country to the disadvantage of another country. Washington officials, like other men, seemingly think that the intention was to create this impression and that it was a thoughtless thing to do, if nothing worse.

From the inquiries which come into Washington constantly there seems to be a widespread misunderstanding of what American citizens and what American firms can do in the way of shipping goods to belligerents. Taking a case in point, one United States senator received inquiries from several business corporations in his state, saying they had orders for goods to be shipped to a belligerent, but they were afraid if they shipped them they would be violating the neutrality of the United States.

The senator in answering the inquiries told the inquirers to ship anything that they wanted to and to put the risk on the purchasers. He told them there would be no violation of the neutrality of the United States, even if they shipped guns, cartridges and dynamite. He was right.

Must Run Risk of Capture.

All that a neutral does is to declare that any goods shipped by its people which are contraband of war are liable to seizure by the ships of the country or countries with which the nation ordering the goods is at war. The United States government will not protect such shipments and neither will it forbid them. Of course, it will not ship anything for its own sanction. Firms who ship contraband of war must run the risk of capture unless they can turn the risk over to the nation which orders the goods, which means simply that the forwarder firms will see to it that payment is received in advance. In this case after the contraband leaves American ports, it is at the risk of the purchaser.

During the war between the states the southern ports were blockaded and notice of the blockade was given to all foreign powers. Individual firms abroad sent all kinds of contraband of war to the southern states and ran the risk of capture. The United States could not object to what individual firms did. It could object, however, when a foreign nation attempted on its own account as a government to extend aid to the Confederacy. The fitting out of the cruiser Alabama in a British port is a case in point.

No Recourse for Shippers.

So to sum up the situation, as Washington understands it, Americans can ship guns or anything else they choose to Germany, Russia, France or England, but they will have no re-

course if the carrying ships are stopped and the goods taken on the high seas.

The government of the United States sees to it that no armed men leave these ports to help any of the belligerents, that no armed ships are sent out for a like purpose and that no aid of any kind by officers of the United States government is extended to any of the belligerents. Business corporations can ship what they want to, and if they can get the cargo into port, well and good, and if they cannot, there is no use to appeal to the government of the United States.

Diplomats No Longer Friendly.

Every warring European nation, to say nothing of Japan, is represented in the city of Washington by either a minister or an ambassador. Before war broke out between their respective countries, these diplomats met not only outwardly friendly but, so to speak, inwardly friendly. They dined with one another, occasionally rode with one another, and frequently were seen walking together in what might be called, if one were so inclined, amicable converse.

Now, how changed all things are! The British ambassador who lives not far from the German ambassador, meets him on the street and bows with punctilious politeness, but with no gleam of affection in his eye, and the German ambassador retorts in kind.

Monsieur J. J. Jusserand is the French ambassador to the United States. He and Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, always have been close friends; now there is more than a gulf of formality between them. They live not far apart, but the pavement which once was trodden by the two arm in arm now withstands the footsteps of only one at a time. In other words, where these two generally used to walk shoulder to shoulder, they now walk in procession with one or the other of them a long distance ahead. War is a hot affair, but it produces most marked coldness in places.

Russian and Japanese.

Once upon a time Russia and Japan as represented in Washington were not on speaking terms, except as necessitated by the exaction of a rigid social politeness when they should happen to meet. Now things are different. Russia and Japan in Washington are on amiable terms. Viscount Suteki Chinda, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Japanese government, seems to be fully assured today that Mr. George Bakmeteff, master of the imperial court, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Russian empire, is a most extraordinarily good fellow.

The handling of the diplomatic corps in a diplomatic way at social affairs is no small matter at any time, but when any unpleasantness breaks out between two countries the difficulties of the social strategists in Washington increase tenfold.

Hard Social Problems.

It will take but a brief calculation to understand what would happen in Washington if the social season of the capital were in full swing now with the European situation in its present status. If peace is not declared within a few weeks there will be some curious situations develop in the Washington society world this winter. Hostesses will be put to it in the matter of inviting guests and the White House also will have some problems to solve.

It is true that handling of representatives from warring countries at social affairs will not be a novel experience to Washingtonians. It is not so long ago that the ambassadors from Italy and Turkey were not on intimate terms. Some time before that the representatives of China and Japan could not be placed side by side at a dinner. Prior to that it was the Russo-Japanese war that gave the society folk of Washington more or less trouble. In spite of precautions accidents did happen and many a hostess would have been in tears had it not been for the diplomacy of the diplomats themselves, who appreciate perhaps more keenly than anyone else the difficulties of the situation.

CORPSES CHOKED THE MEUSE

Paris Correspondent Says Bodies of
Dead Germans Literally Filled Up
the Bed of the River.

Paris.—Edouard Helsey of Le Journal, reported to be serving with the colors, writes:

"It would be difficult to estimate the number of Germans killed last week. Whole regiments were annihilated at some points. They came out of the woods section by section. One section, one shell—and everything was wiped out."

"At two or three places which I am forbidden to name corpses filled the Meuse until the river overflowed. This is no figure of speech. The river bed literally was choked by the mass of dead Germans. The effect of our artillery surpasses even our dreams."

Saves Old Master in Auto.

London.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from The Hague says: "One of Ruben's famous masterpieces, which had long hung in the Church of Notre Dame at Malines, Belgium, and which was thought to be in danger of destruction by German shells, was saved by M. Demont, the steward of the Royal museum at Antwerp. M. Demont, on learning that the Germans were bombarding Malines, rushed from Antwerp in a motor car, and at great personal risk brought back the painting to Antwerp, passing through the German lines at various points. The painting was given into the custody of King Albert."

Allies Everywhere Move Forward.

The following official statement was issued: "No report has been received from general headquarters. The statements published have depicted with what vigor our troops are pursuing the Germans in their retreat."

It is natural that under these circumstances general headquarters cannot send twice daily particulars concerning incidents of this pursuit.

All we know is that the forward march of the allied armies continues all along the front.

PURSUED PURSUE; VICTORS FALL BACK

BATTLE OF MARNE MARVELOUS
REVERSAL OF ROLES OF
CONTESTANTS.

GERMANS ARE RETREATING

Days Are Getting Brighter For the
Allies.—No Reports of Kaiser's
Army For the Past Week.

London.—The sixth week of the war between Germany and France, Great Britain and Belgium has brought a vast transformation. The pursued are now the pursuers. The irresistible sweep of seven German armies through Belgium into France met immovable resistance at the River Marne.

The army of General von Kluck, which so long battled to turn the Allies' Western flank, was slowly and steadily outflanked. Its retirement before the small but hardy British army turned the tide of battle.

Today, if French official reports are correct, all the German armies except that facing Verdun and a few miles southwest, are retreating. General von Kluck's army, which a week ago was a few miles southeast of Paris, has retired more than 60 miles to the northeast, while on the extreme right the army of the Bavarian Crown Prince, which was attacking the French eastern line from Nancy to Epinal, has fallen back to the frontiers of Lorraine, permitting the French to reoccupy Luneville and several other towns.

Sunday, September 6, was the darkest day of the war for the Allies. The French Government emigrated from Paris to Bordeaux in long sad procession of motorcars. An attack on the Capital appeared imminent and the main German force had hammered a huge wedge into France between Paris and Verdun, with its center some miles south of that line.

The French people trembled with the question whether their army was not a beaten army; whether the history of 1870 will repeat itself.

The battle of the Marne, which was decided in a week, is regarded by military critics as the most marvelous reversal of roles of two armies known.

In their view it appears to have decided the first phase of the war and to have made impossible the plan which the German staff is supposed to have had of smashing the French by one comprehensive stroke and then turning the bulk of the German forces eastward to confront the Russians.

The military experts, however, are still cautious. While recognizing the possibility that the German armies may yet rally and draw a strong defensive line, they recognize also the possibility of the almost complete evacuation of France and Belgium.

Paris announces that the Germans have evacuated Amiens. The position of German reinforcements of 60,000 reported to be marching south on three roads in that neighborhood is not known.

The Belgian army is credited with the determination to reoccupy Brussels and claims to have cut the railroad between Liege and Brussels, thus severing an important German line of communication. It claims to be pushing the scattered German forces, composed for the most part of reservists, toward the southeast.

Military authorities in France consider the position of the German armies critical. The army which was south of the Argonne Forest, they argue, hardly can retreat eastward owing to the danger from the strongly held French fortress of Verdun, while the mountainous character of the Argonne district renders retreat due north impracticable. The left wing of the Germans they believe, must retreat in a northwesterly direction.

They also cherish the hope that the Belgians may succeed in clearing the Germans out of Brabant, when the entire German army would be obliged to retreat on Luxembourg, an operation which they liken to the passing of a large stream through a narrow bottle neck.

The German version of the battle of Marne is yet to be heard. The German official wireless tonight is silent regarding the operations of the local success by the army of the Crown Prince, which, it reports, took a fortified position southwest of Verdun, and the beginning of an attack on the forts to the south of Verdun.

Amiens Evacuated.

Paris.—The evacuation of Amiens by the Germans previously reported in news dispatches has been announced officially.

Want Notes Issued on Cotton.

Washington.—A committee of Southern Congressmen and Representatives of farmers' unions in the South is being organized by Representative Henry of Texas, to work for an issue of Treasury notes on cotton that must be held over until next season on account of the demoralization of foreign markets. Mr. Henry announced that the personnel of the committee, to be made up of 21 members, probably would be completed early next week. He said the movement had been endorsed by several organizations.

Invents Plant Cover.

Wilmington.—Mr. L. J. Merriman of this city has invented a plant cover which promises to have a wide use among truck growers. It is a canvas cover, with collapsible wings, which is designed to replace the antiquated methods of protecting truck and other plants from the cold, simple of construction and operated by a movement hitherto undiscovered. The first public demonstration will be given at the big farmers' picnic to be held in East Wilmington. He expects to manufacture the cover.

WASHINGTON WAITS FOR SIGN OF PEACE

PRESIDENT WILSON AND SECRETARY
BRYAN ALERT TO THE
SLIGHTEST OPENING.

GERMANY KEEPS SILENT

United States Government Has Begun
Negotiations But No Work
Has Come From Kaiser.

Washington.—The knowledge that Emperor William for several days has been considering a message from the United States government inquiring in effect if Germany desired to discuss peace measures set official and diplomatic Washington on the alert for a possible exchange of peace terms between the belligerents. No reply from the emperor had reached here at this time.

It had not been a matter of general knowledge that, beginning with the dinner in New York over a week ago, attended by Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador and Oscar Straus, American member of the Hague Peace Tribunal, an informal movement was under way to learn Germany's attitude toward peace.

Notwithstanding vigorous statements through official channels last week that Great Britain, France and Russia would not make peace until they had decisively defeated Germany, it was admitted in many quarters here today that a favorable answer from Emperor William to the American government's inquiry might change the situation. Such a reply, it was agreed, would set the machinery for peace making in motion.

One thing has become apparent to close observers of the situation—President Wilson and Secretary Bryan are alert for the slightest opening in the diplomatic situation abroad which might encourage them to press the powers for an acceptance of mediation. It is considered likely that the president may not wait for the powers to take the initiative and that if there is an indication of a willingness on the part of the belligerents to discuss peace terms the American government will be quick to take advantage of the opening. In this connection some diplomatists said President Wilson's personal influence in an important factor in a movement for peace.

Some diplomatists suggested that Germany might be stimulated to arrange peace by her powerful banking interests. In British circles here the view is held that German bankers gave their approval to Germany's entry into the war in the belief that the conflict would last only a month. With the unexpected entry of Great Britain, the resistance of Belgium and the uncompromising attitude of the allies to make peace only by mutual consent, the bankers, according to British viewpoints, already see financial ruin for Germany and are most likely to exert pressure for an ending of the war.

FREIGHT TAX TROUBLE SOME

Fight in Democratic Ranks Over War
Revenue Probable.

Washington.—War revenue legislation faces a fight within Democratic ranks that may rival the Panama tolls struggle. Revolt against a proposed three per cent tax on freight transportation charges continues to grow in strength and a party caucus has been demanded.

So strong were protests last week against the proposed freight tax that administrative leaders decided to await the return of President Wilson before introducing the revenue bill. Majority Leader Underwood plans to see the president on his arrival from New Hampshire and ask an open espousal of the tax.

Officials close to the president have said he unhesitatingly would support the freight tax while others believe he will advise the committee to make a third attempt to provide means for increasing the revenue without precipitating party strife.

Several Democratic members, including members of the ways and means committee already are preparing substitutes for the committee bill.

Another source of trouble for congress is the failure of the senate committee on commerce in its readjustment of the rivers and harbors appropriation bill to satisfy Republican members.

Senator Burton, leader of the opposition, says he will continue to fight against items in the bill which he considers "unnecessary, unwise and extravagant."

Big Tourist Season Closing.

Waynesville.—With the arrival of cold weather Waynesville's summer season is rapidly coming to a close. For the last few days many train loads of tourists have departed to their homes in the warmer climate. The summer season of 1914 has been without a doubt the best in the history of the "Queen City of the Peaks" regardless of the condition which the European war has caused to exist in this country. Not only have more people visited this city this season, but the season has been longer than before.

Wilmington.—Mr. L. J. Merriman of this city has invented a plant cover which promises to have a wide use among truck growers. It is a canvas cover, with collapsible wings, which is designed to replace the antiquated methods of protecting truck and other plants from the cold, simple of construction and operated by a movement hitherto undiscovered. The first public demonstration will be given at the big farmers' picnic to be held in East Wilmington. He expects to manufacture the cover.

COTTON CROP CAN BE WELL CARED FOR

GOVERNOR CRAIG SAYS THAT
CORPORATION CAN BUY
ALL.

NO ONE WILL BE SOLICITED

All Subscriptions to Capital Stock
Must Be Voluntary.—Will Safely
Yield 6 Per Cent.

Raleigh.—Governor Craig stated recently that he has not yet appointed the committee provided for by the farmers convention to aid him in the formation of the big North Carolina trust corporation for warehousing cotton, but that all who wish to can send in their subscriptions to stock on the corporation to be paid in when the organization is perfected. He asks that all who wish to subscribe to the stock communicate with Col. J. Bryan Grimes, Secretary of State, stating the amounts they wish to subscribe.

The Governor says that no one will be solicited for subscriptions to the capital stock, and that all must be voluntary and that if a sufficient number of men in the state signify a willingness to co-operate by lending their money for taking care of the cotton crop, this can be done. He says the money of all subscribers will be perfectly safe and that it will yield six per cent.

The plan in brief is to form a corporation with \$1,000,000 capital authorized and around \$250,000 subscribed; loan money on cotton to seven cents a pound; in case of sales of stored cotton for over 10 cents, the excess to be divided equally between warehouse company and grower; borrowers to pay in 10 per cent of amount borrowed as stock; notes secured by cotton to run six months and bear six per cent interest.

STATE LOSES \$1,000,000.

Taken Out of Rivers and Harbors
Money By Congress Action.

Washington.—North Carolina suffers a loss of more than \$1,000,000 by reductions made in the river and harbor bill items. The authorization for the Cape Lookout harbor of refuge is reduced from \$1,500,000 to \$700,000, \$100,000 is lopped off of the Inland Waterway and \$540,000 for Deep Creek is eliminated. Senator Simmons agreed to these cuts when the engineers said it would not hurt the projects to reduce them now.

The reduction in the river and harbor bill is in behalf of economy and harmony.

The North Carolina Congressmen, Senators and Representatives are opposed to the war tax on freight.

The petition for a caucus was started by Representatives Page and Doughton. Representative Kitchin has been opposed to the freight tax proposition from the beginning.

Southern Resumes Double Tracking.

Greensboro.—Despite the expected money stringency on account of war and rumor of wars, the Southern Railway Company have begun on double tracking the stretch of the road north from Greensboro to Pelham, a distance of about 37 miles. The first work will be done near Brown Summit, 12 miles north of Greensboro, where three-steam shovels have been placed.

It is expected to complete this stretch of work in eight or ten months unless the winter weather is so severe as to delay excavation. The Morrow Construction Company has the contract for this stretch of road and will have offices in this city. Offices have already been rented in the Southern Life & Trust Building.

To Add 648 Acres to Watershed.

Ashville.—In line with the policy of the board of aldermen to add to the city watershed before the price of timber lands makes the purchase of additional boundaries impossible, the members of the board recently authorized Mayor J. E. Rankin to buy 648 acres lying just south of the present 10,000-acre watershed from Mrs. Alice Connally.

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