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The War in Brief

SUMMARY OF THE
EUROPEAN WAR
FOR ONE WEEK READ AT A GLANCE

September 20.—The official statement issued says that in violent fighting north of Soissons, the Germans gained ground, which afterwards was recouped by the allies.

The British admiralty reports that the German protected cruiser Koenigsberg caught the British light cruiser Pagasa overhauling her machinery in Zanzibar harbor this morning and attacked and completely disabled her. The British lost heavily.

The German, armed as an auxiliary cruiser, attacked and sank a German armed merchant cruiser, either the Caprafaig, or the Berlin, off the east coast of South America.

Jules Vedrines, the noted French aviator, was credited with a courageous fight in mid-air with a German aviator who he brought to earth. The German was daringly reconnoitering the position of the allies when Vedrines ascended.

September 21.—The allies apparently have scaled the walls of the plateau and now hold the heights, but ahead of them they have found Von Kluck in great strength and now are awaiting the outcome of the attempt to turn his flank, which would clear the road for them.

The Russian grip on the scattered Austrian forces in Galicia is holding steadily. According to Petrograd advices, the fortress of Jaroslavl is being bombarded; Przemyel has been invested and General Dankin's army which is retreating toward Cracow, has been surrounded.

The casualty lists show that 797 British officers are among the killed, wounded and missing, a very high percentage of the total losses. Among these are 32 colonels and lieutenant colonels, 55 majors and 246 captains. The Coldstream Guards have lost 31 of their officers, the highest on the list.

After several days of battle near Kroupani, 10 miles from the Bosnian border, in which 250,000 Austrians were engaged, the Austrians suffered a complete defeat and are lying in panic from the banks of the river Drina.

The German right wing has been very greatly reinforced as also has the center. The main force is between Berry-au-Bac and the forest of the Argonne.

September 22.—The French and British on several occasions succeeded in surprising and driving back the occupants of the German trenches, but only after the most stubborn fighting and heavy losses to both sides. In every instance the allied troops retained the ground captured and immediately dug themselves in.

The Rome correspondent of the Star, says the Serbian and Montenegrin troops have occupied Sarajevo, which was abandoned by the Austrians after an overwhelming defeat. Sarajevo is the capital of Bosnia. It is a fortified town of some 27,000 inhabitants.

Two of five German submarine boats which attacked and sank the British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy, and Hogue were sent to the bottom by the British ships, according to survivors from the cruisers.

The French official report issued late today again lays some stress on the announcement that an advance is being made by the allies' left wing on the right bank of the river Oise, from which point both the public and the military experts look for first indications of how the battle is likely to end. Russian troops have occupied the fortified Austrian position of Jaroslavl, according to official announcement made here today. The Russian flag is now flying over the town.

A dispatch received here from the Hook of Holland says the Dutch steamer Tion has arrived there bringing twenty British wounded and some dead, picked up in the North Sea after the sinking of the British cruisers Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy.

September 23.—The German press emphasizes the loyal American attitude in refusing the loan for France. At the same time they say that Germany has had no necessity for obtaining loans abroad.

It is officially stated that the Russians lost in the battles near Tannenberg 92,000 men captured and 150,000 men killed. A hostile aeroplane dropped two bombs near Dusseldorf Airship Hall. The explosion of the missiles caused no damage.

No news concerning the fighting in France was given out today except the statement issued by the German headquarters staff, which said the Cathedral of Rheims was respected until the French established an observation on the spire to direct the French artillery fire.

Michael Schwab, a prominent Bavarian Socialist, serving in the landwehr, has been decorated with the Order of the Iron Cross for bravery on the field.

A letter from a Bavarian general staff officer says the French systematically fire upon Red Cross ambulances carrying away wounded soldiers from the firing line. Copies of the Basei Nachrichten say captured German ambulance soldiers were stoned by a French mob and robbed of their luggage.

The official report of the German

Art Commission for Belgium states that all the art works and monumental buildings in Louvain and in Liege were saved. The only exceptions were the contents of the library building at Louvain.

September 24.—It is officially reported from Vienna that the Austrian forces now have been concentrated in their new positions for several days, but have waited in vain for any serious Russian attack.

Heavy artillery continues to play a leading part in the battle of the Aisne which has been in progress nearly a fortnight. The opposing forces continue to hammer away at each other from their well entrenched and strongly fortified position with the greatest stubbornness, but without decision.

The Serbian and Montenegrin armies are before Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia, flushed with victory and preparing to take this latest acquisition of the Dual Monarchy, the possession of which by Austria has been such a thorn in the side of the Southern Slavs.

The Austrian general staff denies reports of Russian victories and the defeat of Gen. Dankin's army. The Austrian forces, the report says, "have been concentrated in a new position for several days, but have waited in vain for a serious Russian attack."

Heavy fighting is proceeding at different points to the South of Antwerp, says a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Reuter Telegram Company. At one place, the name of which was deleted by the Belgian censor, a German force of 2,000 men was routed, many being killed, wounded or taken prisoners.

A correspondent telegraphs from Trieste that two Austrian torpedo boats and one torpedo boat destroyer were sunk by floating mines on the coast of Dalmatia, according to a Havas dispatch from Rome.

September 25.—Almost simultaneously the two great hammer strokes in the battle in Northern France have fallen and some decisive result must be announced before long. The allies have struck the German right wing, and the Germans have hurled themselves against the French line between Verdun and Toul.

In Galicia the Russians have annexed a few more towns and are perfecting their plan for an attack on Przemyel, an advance against General Dankin and, eventually, the fortress of Crasow.

The Australian navy has added another German possession in the South Pacific to its list of captures. This time it is Kaiser Wilhelm's land, the German portion of New Guinea, one of the Emperor's most valuable colonies in that part of the world.

The French and British navies have annexed the Island of Iissa, to the Adriatic.

German airships and aeroplanes again have been flying along the Belgian and French coast and have dropped bombs at Ostend and Boulogne, without doing a great amount of damage. They have not ventured across the channel but are expected to do so when conditions are favorable.

A dispatch to the Italian newspaper Messaggero, forwarded to Paris by the Rome correspondent of the Havas Agency, says that the allied forces have landed in Dalmatia after bombarding the fortified harbor of Lissa.

The commanders of the allied forces have found reason for the wonderful precision of the German fire in a spy discovered in their lines who signalled directions. He was caught and shot.

September 26.—The Russian general staff reports a battle between the Russians and Germans in the region of Bruskenhili in the Government of Suwalki, Russian Poland, bordering on Prussia, but gives no details.

The Netherlands Government has declared martial law in the Eastern provinces, according to an American dispatch, to prevent the exportation of contraband of war to Germany and at the same time Great Britain takes a clear position in the matter of the contraband, making it compulsory for neutral countries importing foodstuffs to give assurances that the food is not intended for German consumption.

Prince Oscar, the Emperor's fifth son, according to the announcement from Berlin, has been obliged to withdraw from the regiment because of affection of the heart, brought on by over exertion.

The British official reports are exceedingly meager, in keeping with the determination of the British authorities to enforce a rigid censorship. The official press bureau merely announces such activity on the part of the Germans all along the line and the repulse of heavy counter attacks "with a considerable loss inflicted on the enemy."

In the Woerwe region the French also reported some gain, but describe the situation on the height of the Meuse as unchanged.

Latest reports indicate that the Austrian seaport of Cattaro, in Dalmatia, is being bombarded by French and British warships and that the Austrian fort of Pelagosa has been dismantled and seized.

EXCITING TRIP OF STUDENTS IN THE WAR ZONE

Oxford Men Relate Adventures
in Belgium While Germans
Were Ravaging It.

SAW VILLAGES DESTROYED

Reached Louvain in Time to Witness
the Burning and Looting of That
Beautiful City by the Troops
of the Kaiser.

By HERBERT TEMPLE,
European Manager of the International
News Service.

London.—Two Oxford university students have arrived in London, after a most exciting trip through the war zone. They passed through the German lines several times, and were in Brussels, Aix-la-Chapelle, Louvain, Liege and elsewhere. One of them, A. J. Dawe, told this story:

"I was accompanied by another Oxford undergraduate, and we left London for Ostend, arriving in Brussels on August 19. A week later we started out on what proved the most adventurous time we ever had. It is probably due to the fact that we have a good knowledge of French and German that we managed to get home at all.

"On leaving the city we walked along the road towards Louvain. Everywhere we were challenged by German sentries, and met streams of refugees coming into the city carrying all their belongings in bags. As we went along the evening sky was lit up by burning buildings. Straight ahead of us was Louvain, by this time in flames. In fact, all round us there could be seen flames.

"We turned off that night towards Malines, our idea being to get north, through the German lines. We stayed the night at Saventhem, and on our arrival there were no Germans to be seen, but in an hour's time we were awakened by the rumble of wagons of the German commissariat, and the landlord came and searched us for arms. On finding we had none, he allowed us to remain. In the morning we found the place had been peacefully occupied by German troops. We left that place and struck north to Steenokker, on the road to Malines.

Saw Cortenberg Destroyed.
"Here on the cross roads we met a party of German officers who refused to allow us to go further north. We then turned back on the road towards Louvain. As we approached Cortenberg we heard firing, and at the station we were challenged by German sentries who searched us. Luckily for us we had taken the precaution to destroy our English passports, our check books, and everything that might disclose the fact that we were Englishmen.

"As we were being searched some German officers came over and took us on with them through the village. In the main street firing was going on, and we heard that four or five flames had been shot as they passed through, and this troop had been dispatched to destroy the village as a punishment.

"For their terrible purpose the Germans had brought with them carloads of straw, and with these they set fire to the houses. We were made to walk up the main street holding our hands, while two German soldiers were told off to cover us with their revolvers. This was in the afternoon, and from three to six o'clock we had to stand at the end of the street while the firing went on. It was a terrible spectacle, and our first glimpse of the horrors of war, for we saw five civilians as they left their burning houses ruthlessly shot down by the German soldiers. Soon the whole street was in flames. The German soldiers, however, spared women and children and marched them on one side before they fired the village.

Perilous Trip in the Dark.
"We made the best of a bad job, and I produced a flask of brandy which I had with me, while the Germans looted a cafe and brought out cognac. Then they allowed us to go on towards Louvain. By this time it was dark, and we were in danger not only of being shot by sentries, but also by inhabitants, who might take us for Germans. We walked on through a wood and struck a small village called Veltham. Although we went to several cafes we could not obtain anything to eat and no one would give us shelter, so we went to the village priest. Poor man, he could do nothing for us; his place was already full of refugees, and he advised us to go into the woods. However, we contrived to get a little chocolate and with a loaf of bread which we had brought with us, we managed to make a scratch meal, after which we lay down in a barn.

"Sleep was quite out of the question, for the place was overrun with rats. In the morning we continued our way through the village and two little Belgian girls came out and gave us some bread and butter, for which we were very grateful.

"Just outside of Louvain we met a troop of Germans and they allowed us to go on, although they told us there was considerable danger as the inhabitants were 'still firing.' Neither of us will ever forget the spectacle

Louvain presented as we walked up the principal street. The whole town apparently capitulated to the Germans, although occasionally we heard the sound of firing, but it was desultory firing, and the greater part of the town was in flames.

Louvain a Scene of Desolation.
"Houses were falling, telegraph and telephone poles were tumbling into the streets, and the picture of desolation was complete. German soldiers were looting among the ruins. Dead bodies littered the streets. The Germans were placing sacks over the faces of the dead.

"My friend, with a touch of grim humor, said: 'Well, now that we have reached a town we shall have to make ourselves as respectable as possible. I am going to have a shave.' And he was as good as his word. He marched into the ruins of a barber's shop, helped himself to a razor, and shaved himself.

"Further down the street we met more German soldiers, who actually gave us cigars. They would not have treated us like this had they known we were English. My friend's boots had given out, and the Germans took him into a bootmaker's shop—now lacking an owner—and picked him out a new pair of shoes.

"As we went down a side street toward the center of the town we met two German soldiers carrying a canary which they had taken out of a burning house. This they gave to my friend, who gave it to one of three Belgian girls outside a provision shop.

"In the burning streets German officers, looking well groomed and elated, were going about in motor-cars. At last we were taken to the station and put on a train for Aix-la-Chapelle. From there we made our way into Holland."

BRESLAU SECOND TO BERLIN

Great Emporium for Silesian Linens
and Wool and Has Nearly Half
Million Population.

Breslau is a city of 450,306 population and is the capital of the province of Silesia, on the Oder river, at the junction of the numerous railways, 190 miles southeast of Berlin.

It consists of the inner city, divided by the Oder into the former old town and new town, and of five encircling suburbs. The old ramparts of Breslau have long been converted into beautiful promenades.

Hardly another city in Europe has so many public squares and open places as Breslau. The principal square, near the center of the city, is known as the Ring. On it are the Rathaus—the old town hall—and the Stadthaus—the new municipal building. Many of the public squares are embellished with fine works of sculpture.

The cathedral, a grand medieval structure erected in the seventeenth century, with splendid paintings and sculptures, is among its many interesting ecclesiastical structures. The principal Protestant edifice is St. Elizabeth's, restored half a century ago, and which has a bell weighing 12 tons, and also a celebrated organ. Then there is the Protestant church of St. Mary Magdalen with two Gothic towers, connected by a lofty bridge, and the new Jewish synagogue, the best in Germany after that at Berlin.

Other buildings are the new City Savings bank, containing the municipal library of 150,000 volumes; the university buildings, the new government buildings, the post office, the old and new exchange, the imperial bank, the Museum of Fine Arts, the Belvedere on the old fortifications, the Episcopal palace, the railway stations and many fine structures devoted to government office, the courts and military purposes.

The Leopoldina, a Catholic university, stands at the head of the educational institutions of Breslau. It has a library of more than 300,000 volumes and faculties of theology, jurisprudence, medicine and philosophy.

Breslau is the great emporium for the linens of Silesia and the greatest mart for wool in Germany. It has extensive railway and other machine shops, iron foundries, spinning mills, furniture and carpenter's material, shoes, chemicals, spirits, clothers, trimmings, confectionery and other similar factories and laboratories. It is, after Berlin, the largest city in Prussia. It was ruled in turn by the dukes of Breslau and the kings of Bohemia. It was wrested from Austria by Frederick the Great in 1741.

French Aviator's Daring Escape.

The daring escape of a French military aviator from a seemingly hopeless position is described in the Paris "Figaro." The hero of the story is a cavalry captain who has become one of the most expert of the French flying corps. Returning from a long reconnoitering flight, the aviator, owing to a breakdown, was compelled to descend when still about twelve miles from the French frontier. After examining the machine the officer found the fault to be irreparable. Just at this moment a urban lieutenant with a troop appeared in the distance, advancing at a gallop. Rapidly taking in the situation, the French officer smashed the petrol tank, and then, with arms crossed, and standing in front of his aeroplane, calmly awaited the approach of the enemy. As soon as the German lieutenant was near enough the aviator shot him point blank. He then set fire to his machine, which by this time was well soaked in petrol, and, jumping on the horse of the dead lieutenant, made off at full speed, vainly pursued by the uhlands, whose horses were inferior to that of their officer.

BAYONET FIGHTING MARKS BIG BATTLE

FRENCH CLAIM "MARKED PROGRESS"—GERMANS CLAIM ALLIES WERE REPULSED.

FEVER AND CHOLERA RAGE

German Camps Battle With Dread Disease—Many Succumb to Contagion—Russians Press Forward.

London.—Along almost two-thirds of the great battle line across northern France the armies of the allies and Germany continued to fight fiercely, at some points with the bayonets, and latest statements from both sides are worded with the optimism that has characterized all these official pronouncements. It was agreed that the allies had continued their advance.

The French claimed "marked progress." The German announcement from Berlin, though insisting that the advance had been repulsed, nevertheless referred to it as an advance.

Elsewhere along the battle front neither side seems to have achieved any notable success.

The continued forward movement of Russian troops in Galicia; the appearance of German aircraft dropping bombs over various places in Belgium and again in Paris and Warsaw, and the movement of vast bodies of German troops into Russia by way of East Prussia, were chiefly significant in a summary of the events in both theaters of war.

Of the German bombs thrown none seems to have done extensive damage. One man is reported to have been killed in Belgium and one in Paris. The explosives in Paris fell near the quarter occupied by many Americans.

There is an unconfirmed rumor that an attack on Antwerp is impending.

Neither army has achieved anything notable since the allies have reported progress in one direction. The allies at one point claim to have thrown back a desperate advance by the crack Prussian Guard, and the Germans insist that, with a weaker force, their right has checked the advance of a mixed French and British force brought up by rail.

Recurring references to bayonet charges seem to prove conclusively that this picturesque and romantic phase of warfare, which it was thought had been killed by the advent of great guns and other equipment or modern armies, is not all a thing of the past.

The French official communication says that at some points the trenches are only 100 meters apart; thus a small portion of the millions engaged have taken the stimulation and thrill of hand-to-hand fighting.

What opposition the Germans have met is believed to have been little more than a cavalry screen. The fighting centered again along the River Niemen, from Druskeniki in Suwalki, Russian Poland, to Sopotzkin. The official statement issued at Petrograd said the German artillery had been unable to assume the offensive at Sopotzkin, and that their retreat was more or less general.

GERMANS MAKE GAINS.

Both Sides Continue Hard Fighting. English Forming New Army.

London.—The wings of the opposing armies in Northern France are still striking hard blows at each other in an effort to break through the respective positions.

Both sides, according to the French official report issued have made some progress, the Germans on the allies' right perhaps the greatest.

For three days or more a violent battle has been raging in the hills and plains between the rivers Oise and Somme. Official accounts, both German and French, are silent as to how this fight is going, but in the frontal attack on the Germans' strongly fortified and well reinforced positions farther south the allies have made some slight progress. The Germans apparently are satisfied to remain on the defensive until the battle on the flank has been decided.

From Soissons to Rheims and thence to Verdun there has been no change in the situation, but in the south of Woerwe the French continue to make progress and have defeated a German corps with heavy losses.

Continue Moratorium.

Bordeaux.—The Cabinet adopted a decree continuing the moratorium during the month of October and making all contracts between Frenchmen and subjects of the belligerents drawn since the outbreak of hostilities null and void.

Total German Dead.

Berlin, by way of London.—The total German casualties in dead, wounded and missing as officially given to date are 104,589. The casualty list announced adds a total of 10,527 casualties to those previously announced.

Emperor Is Ill.

London.—A dispatch to The Times from Geneva says The Swiss states that Emperor William is ill with inflammation of the lungs, as a result of having fallen into a trench filled with water.

CARRANZA EXPECTS MORE MEXICAN WAR

FIRST CHIEF OF THE CONSTITUTIONALISTS PREDICTS FURTHER FIGHTING.

FEDERALS ARE WITH VILLA

Reported Carranza and Diaz Are Ready to Support Villa, While Funds Are Provided by Others.

Washington.—General Carranza predicted further fighting in Mexico, according to official advices to the State Department. The first chief explained to diplomats, who gathered at his request, that Zapata had refused to attend or send delegates to the National convention called for October 1 and that his forces were active in the South. He also described events leading up to the rupture with General Villa, saying the blame for further bloodshed would be Villa's as his own troops would act only on the defensive.

Official information has come to the Washington Government from General Funston and others that Carranza and Villa are working in harmony against Carranza and expect the support of former Federals. One of Villa's chief demands has been that certain officers who supported Huerta be taken into the new National army, but Carranza has given such officers no guarantees. Already it has been reported that Francisco Carranza, former provisional president, and General Felix Diaz are ready to support Villa.

General Hugh Scott, assistant chief of staff of the army and formerly in command on the Mexican border, has received a pathetic letter in this connection from General Francisco Castro, the aged general just released with Mexican Federal troops, who crossed the border after the battle of Ojinaga and were interned in Texas. General Castro wrote that after 40 years service in the Mexican army, during which he worked hard to gain every promotion and has not a blot on his record he now found himself barred from the army of his country.

The American Government has taken no steps as yet to mend the situation, awaiting a clearer definition of the situation. Rear Admiral Fletcher, commander of the Atlantic fleet, has recommended that four battleships be retained temporarily in Mexican waters while the remainder of the fleet goes north for target practice.

PLAN FOR STORAGE CREDITS.

Cotton Situation Relief Is Sought by Interstate Commerce.

Washington.—Arrangements were perfected by the Interstate Commerce Commission in connection with the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Board to relieve the cotton storage situation in the South.

These branches of the Government have joined in assisting cotton planters and railways of the South in meeting the extraordinary demand for the storage of cotton occasioned by the European war.

The commission, in an announcement of new tariff and transportation regulations made, says that "for the purpose of providing temporary warehousing space for the storage of cotton, under arrangements approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board; and for the purpose of permitting the carriers to recognize the warehouses as points for the storage of cotton, in order that such points should be given the benefit of transit privileges the Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized the carriers of the South to publish and file tariffs establishing on their lines rules, regulations and charges governing the storage of cotton during the year ending August 31, 1915."

Only Few Remain.

Paris.—There are between 800 and 900 Americans in Switzerland according to the latest estimate. Most of those remaining are wealthy and are in no hurry to go home.

Villa Says Carranza Cannot Rule.

Chihuahua.—General Villa's complete reply as given out here follows: "I lament the circumstances which have brought about grave danger but sincerely protest that my sole ambition will be to arrange existing difficulties without shedding blood if possible. I emphatically state, however, that the only move which can bring about cessation of hostilities on my part is that Venustiano Carranza deliver supreme command to Fernando Iglesias Calderon."

Men Picked Up By Steamer.

Washington.—Four officers and 56 men aboard the revenue cutter Tahoma when she went ashore on the Western Aleutian Islands recently have been picked up by the steamer Cordova and survey ship Patterson, near Agattu Island. Advices to revenue cutter headquarters said search was proceeding for 23 others from the Tahoma who landed from boats on nearby islands. The message indicated that the Tahoma would be a total loss. No details of the conditions of the rescued men were given.

NORTH CAROLINA BANKS TO BE FAIR

THE CORPORATION COMMISSION
WIRES McADOO STATE ISN'T
HOARDING MONEY.

NO NEW LOANS ARE MADE

Reason For This Is Because Spring
And Summer Loans Are Being Carried When Past Due.

Raleigh.—The Corporation Commission telegraphed Secretary of the Federal Treasury McAdoo a comparative statement of the finances of the State banks, which the commission declares, "discloses that North Carolina banks are not hoarding money, but carrying lower reserves than they did in 1913 and have borrowed for the use of customers more than twice the amount they did same period last year."

"This accords," says the commission, "with our general information that our banks are doing all they safely can to meet the present conditions. We have not detailed information as to interest charged on existing loans or demanded for new accommodations, but our information, received through our bank examiners and otherwise, is that the banks are charging or demanding no higher interest now than they did under normal conditions. Our banks are not making any new loans, but this is due to the fact that they are carrying the loans made in the Spring and the Summer to enable the crops to be made, which enables them to make and to a large extent obviates the necessity for new loans."

In conclusion the commission assures Secretary McAdoo that the commission will co-operate in every way possible with him in his wise and laudable effort to see that abundant currency is distributed over the country in such a way as to meet the demands of every section during the extraordinary times.

BRYAN SPEAKS FOR GUDGER.

Pays Tribute to President Wilson and Urges Party Majority.

Asheville, N. C.—In a political address, delivered here in the interest of Congressman James M. Gudger, Jr., the Democratic congressional candidate in this district, Secretary of State W. J. Bryan declared that the election of a Democratic majority in the House is vitally necessary to the successful accomplishment of President Wilson's plans for remedial legislation.

Secretary Bryan paid glowing tribute to President Wilson while touching upon National and international affairs.

"I have been in politics for 34 years," said Mr. Bryan, "and in that time have met no braver man than Woodrow Wilson. He was the bravest man in the Nation when we were passing through the Mexican crisis. The President knew the situation better than anybody else knew it, and tonight every mother in the country is thanking God because Woodrow Wilson did not send her son to war in Mexico. Had the President listened to the clamor for war with Mexico which came from certain quarters he would not now be in a position where the warring Nations of Europe ask the United States to look after their diplomatic interests."

Biggest Apple In Washington.

Washington.—The largest apple ever seen in Washington arrived at the Capitol and was delivered to Senator Simmons. It is a product of Wilkes County, North Carolina. A. B. Williams of the Capitol police, brought the apple back with him and presented it to Senator Simmons, who showed it to his State colleagues and enjoyed their astonishment hugely.

Thompson Goes to Berlin.

Washington.—Among the several commercial attaches appointed by Secretary Redfield is E. W. Thompson of Charlotte who goes to Berlin. The position pays \$5,000.

Moving Into New Quarters.

Raleigh.—The State Department of Health is being moved from the Mechanics' Bank building on Fayetteville street to the remodeled Supreme Court building, where the department has been provided splendid quarters on the fourth floor with fire-proof vaults for department records. Within a very short time now the State Department of Education and Insurance will also move into the remodeled building, which is nearing completion. The Department of Education is to move also.

Vanderbilt Estate Appraised.

Asheville.—The appraiser's valuation of the estate of the late George W. Vanderbilt was made public when filed at the office of the clerk of the Superior Court. The total valuation is placed at \$4,617,906 and covers all the North Carolina holdings of the deceased at the time of his death. From the report the State will levy the inheritance tax provided by law. This tax will collect one per cent of the value of the property, with certain deductions allowed for the widow.