

## The War in Brief

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

September 27.—Fierce fighting between the allies and the German army is reported from the front, but neither side seems to have won in a decisive manner. The French claim progress, the Germans are satisfied, while the British are silent.

Germany seems to have entered on a bomb-throwing expedition, and in addition to frightening the people, has wrought some havoc by bombs dropped from air craft.

The movement of vast bodies of German troops into Russia from the east is reported.

An unconfirmed rumor says that an attack on Antwerp, the temporary capital of Belgium, is impending.

Emperor William is ill due to the exposure with his army in the trenches last week.

Reports from Paris state that the Germans are continuing their night and day assaults on the columns of the allies, the attacks being of unprecedented violence but have so far been unsuccessful.

Petrograd reports that the Russians have shelled the heights along Przemysl and that the Germans are retreating in confusion.

An official list given out from Berlin shows the dead, wounded, and missing from the German army is 104,539.

It is officially announced that the Japanese have defeated the Germans in a four-hour battle on the outskirts of Tsin-Tau.

Berlin reports by wireless from Sayville, L. I., that the advanced French divisions have been repulsed by the Kaiser's army, and that in the center of the battle front slight gains have been made. The forts of the allies under bombardment south of Verdun have withdrawn their fire and the German artillery is now engaged with the forces of the allies brought up on the west bank of the Meuse.

A German aviator flew over Paris Sunday dropping four bombs. One man was killed, a girl injured, and a number of houses damaged. It is thought that the bombs were intended for the wireless station on the Eiffel tower and the army stores in buildings nearby.

September 28.—The Germans have gained no ground, and the French have advanced here and there.

The right wing of the Austrians have been driven back beyond the Carpathians into Hungary, where they are being pursued by the Russians. The Austrians debacle is complete and they have lost all their artillery.

Operations of His Majesty's naval forces on the west coast of Africa have resulted in the unconditional surrender of Duala, the capital of Kamerun, and of Bonabari, to an Anglo-French force.

There is nothing new to report on the general situation. Relative calm prevails along a portion of the front. Nevertheless, at certain points, notably between the river Aisne and the Argonne district, the enemy has delivered further violent attacks, which however, have been repulsed.

An official dispatch from Petrograd says that Przemysl, in Galicia, is entirely invested by the Russians, and that the main Austrian army is retiring behind the Carpathians.

September 29.—The French claim slight progress—an indication that they are making heavy attacks to compel the Germans to withdraw from St. Mihiel where they might bend, if they do not break the French front.

The Germans already have strengthened their right at the expense of the rest of their line, and many more men to assist them will have to be sent from Germany or Belgium.

Having invested Przemysl, the Russians are reported to be making their way not only through the Carpathians to sweep across the plains in northern Hungary, but, in strength, toward Cracow, which they may reach before the week is out, unless the Austrian field army checks the advance.

Following the example of Irishmen prominent Welshmen, headed by the Earl of Plymouth and David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer have set out to raise a Welsh army corps for service on the continent.

Chinese troops today blew up and destroyed the railroad bridge at Tayu Ho, six miles west of Wei Hsien.

The British Admiralty announces that the German cruiser Emden, during the past few days, has captured and sunk in the Indian Ocean the British steamers Tumeric, King Lud, Riberta, and Foyle and captured the collier Bursk.

September 30.—The German wings appear to be folding back on the center, leaving the sole loophole for a backward movement by way of Bethel.

The Germans are even busier than the Russians, for besides the battles in France and Russia, they have begun an attack on the puter forts of Antwerp. For two days they have been shelling forts Waelhem and Wayne-St. Cathrines, which cover the road Malines to Antwerp.

The sowing of floating mines by the Austrians to harass the French and English warships in the Adriatic, has

resulted in the sinking of an Italian fishing boat, and the Italian government has entered a protest at Vienna.

Semlin, the important Austrian town opposite Belgrade, which the Serbians captured several weeks ago, but evacuated when the Austrians threatened them in another quarter again has fallen into Serbian hands.

The official report of casualties among British officers in dispatches under date of September 24 and 26 from general headquarters includes five killed, sixteen wounded, one died of wounds and two missing.

Factories were working night and day to finish cannon for the Italian army. An order has been issued to hasten the preparation of provisions and ammunition for the troops.

October 1.—Both sides appear confident. The Germans, bringing up reinforcements to meet the attempts to outflank them, are in what appears to be almost impregnable positions and are fighting sternly.

A call has been issued for British railway men to go to France and assist in working the railroads there.

While the German attack on the outer fortifications on Antwerp, again Belgium has become the scene of serious operations. The invaders, so far, have confined their attack to the forts protecting the river crossings between Malines and Antwerp. A German report says two forts have been silenced but the Belgians deny this.

The Russians in the North, according to Petrograd accounts, have checked the Germans advance and driven them back 30 miles to the region of Suvalki and Mirampol.

A quietus has been given reports that the relations between the allies and Turkey are critical, both the British foreign office and the Turkish embassy issuing denials.

A fresh outcry has arisen against the severe censorship. It is pointed out that the Germans have allowed German, American and Dutch correspondents to visit the front, while not a single British correspondent is with Field Marshal French's army.

On the allies' right, in Southern Woivre where progress also is reported, the French have been fighting to compel the Germans, who crossed the Meuse at St. Mihiel, to return to the Eastern side of the river.

The statement that the French had occupied Seicheprey, and Rupt De Mad, suggested that this already had been accomplished, but it has not been officially announced.

October 2.—Telegrams from Petrograd. The Central News correspondent at Rome says, declare that the Germans have lost 30,000 men in killed and wounded and 20,000 taken prisoners in Poland.

The Russian troops have continued to repulse the enemy from the boundaries of the governments of Suvalki and Lomza. The engagement was very fierce west of Synno.

The German troops that were attacking Osowetz are retreating hastily to the north. Considerable forces of the enemy, of which the bulk arrives from the west are concentrating in the districts west of the governments of Piontkow and Kielce.

On the French left wing the battle continues with terrific fighting, notably in the region of Roye, where the Germans appear to have concentrated important reinforcements. The action extends more and more toward the North.

The front of the French battle line is now extended into the region to the south of Arras. Upon the Meuse the Germans attempted at night to throw a bridge across the river near St. Mihiel. The bridge was destroyed by French guns.

In the Woivre district French offensive movements are progressing step by step notably in the region between Apremont and St. Mihiel. On the remainder of the front there have been attempted only partial operations here and there.

A special dispatch from Panama September 15 said that heavy fighting was heard off Colon and that it was believed two British cruisers had engaged the German cruiser Dresden.

The Germans, who are supposed to have the assistance of heavy Austrian guns, apparently have failed in their first attempt to pierce the outer line of forts at Antwerp.

Stubborn resistance is being offered by the Germans in the vicinity of Roye where earlier in the battle they occupied heights which they were forced to abandon.

The battle which promises to be the greatest and most important of the eastern campaign has commenced near Cracow, Galicia, where the Austro-German army, estimated to number 800,000 men, is endeavoring to check the Russian advance.

More heavy fighting is taking place at Augustowo, 140 miles northeast of Warsaw in the province of Suvalki where the Germans have received reinforcements and are taking the offensive.

The Japanese government has requested China to remove the Chinese soldiers from the railway that connects Tsin-Tau with Tsi-Nan.

## LIE QUARTER MILE FROM GERMAN LINE

ENTRENCHED IN COMPARATIVE SAFETY, FORCES AWAIT ATTACKS OF ALLIES.

### POINT HAS BEEN GAINED

British and French Feel That Victory Is Certain Since March on Paris Has Been Stayed.

On the battle front, via Paris.—A thrill was in the air all along the extended allied lines today. The French and British troops who for more than a fortnight have been in closest contact with the Germans, felt they had accomplished their hard task of preventing the Germans from breaking through the human barrier erected between them and Paris, their main objective, and that this meant eventual victory for the allies.

The lines of trenches made the battle front appear like deeply scarred fields. The allies, who quick learned the lesson of burrowing, face the Germans within quarter of mile at some places. Their field entrenchments offer admirable shelter from the German artillery which consequently reduces their casualties and permits the allies to await in comparative safety the German attacks which must be made across the open and often at terrible cost.

The fury of the German onslaught was unabated today, especially on the western wing, but their every effort was met with vigor by the allies, who seemed to vie with each other in using all their strength and courage against the attackers.

The scene of the most violent attacks changes day by day. The Germans finding it impossible to penetrate the allied lines in the vicinity of Rheims and Soissons, quickly transported many of their divisions further northwest and hurled them against Roye.

The allies' great turning movement continued today and their western wing extended toward Arras. Reports from the other end of the line on the allies to be slow but sure. Hundreds of German prisoners fell into the hands of the allies at every point and it was remarked that the majority were Bavarians who seem to have been prominent in the front of the German attack.

Spies are so numerous along the front that orders have been issued stating that any German in civilian dress encountered will be considered a spy and those furnishing him with clothes will be regarded as accomplices.

### ALLIES' EFFORTS REPULSED.

Attempts of French to Break Through German Lines Have Been Evaded.

Berlin, by wireless to Sayville, L. I.—According to announcement made here the great battle in France is still undecided. The Germans are described as hammering the French positions at numerous points by their heavy artillery.

The attempts of the allies to break through the German lines are said to have been repulsed. The heaviest losses have been in the Argonne region. The Germans are asserted to be making steady progress.

In the fighting before Antwerp the German artillery is reported as having silenced two of the Belgian forts. German troops are said to have captured 30 aeroplanes sent from France to Belgium.

In the eastern arena of the war the Russian offensive movement from the Niemen river against the Germans in the province of Suvalki is declared to have failed. It is officially reported that the Russian fortress at Osowetz, in Russian Poland, was bombarded by the Germans until September 25.

The fighting in France, the siege of Antwerp and the offensive operations under General von Hindenberg, all going on at the same time, are taken in Berlin to indicate that the German army is not lacking in men.

Germans Lose in Poland.  
London.—A dispatch to the Central News from Rome says: "The Russian embassy here has issued a communication announcing that the Germans have suffered a terrible defeat in the provinces of Lodz and Suvalki. Russian Poland. The Germans were attacked with extreme violence and compelled to flee from Suvalki, Ostrow and other towns, leaving behind great quantities of transport and guns. Their troops threw away rifles and baggage. Numerous cannon were abandoned."

Dresden Reported Sunk.  
New York.—A rumor that the German cruiser Dresden had been sunk by the British cruisers Glasgow and Good Hope was brought here by passengers on the steamer Japanese Prince which arrived from South American ports. This rumor, the passengers said, was current in Pernambuco on September 17. Fifteen German vessels, it was said, are in Pernambuco harbor, fearing to venture out because of the reported presence of British cruisers outside the harbor.

Peace For Mexico.  
Washington.—An outline of what the immediate outcome of the convention at Mexico City and Agnes Calientes probably will be, was received by Mexican Constitutionalists agents. According to the dispatches, delegates of General Carranza's faction, now in convention at Mexico City, probably will adjourn soon to meet in joint session October 5 with the Agnes Calientes peace conference attended by representatives of General Villa and General Zapata, as well as the Carranza faction.

## COTTON CROP WILL BE SECOND IN SIZE

FORECAST FROM GOVERNMENT FIGURES OF SEPT. 25 IS 15,300,000 BALES.

### GIN NEARLY 3,000,000 BALES

From September 1 to 25, Bringing Total For Season up to 3,381,863. Next to the Record.

Washington.—A forecast of 15,300,000 five-hundred-pound bales of cotton as the 1914 crop was made by the Department of Agriculture's crop reporting board in the season's final reporting, which showed a condition on September 23 of 73.5 per cent of normal. That quantity of cotton makes this year's crop second in point of size ever grown in the United States. The record is 15,693,000 bales grown in 1911. Last year 14,156,000 bales were grown and in 1912 there were 13,702,000 bales.

The September 25 condition indicates a yield of about 200 pounds of lint per acre, which applied to the estimated area planted, 38,960,000 acres, would produce 15,463,000 bales. An average of one per cent of the acreage is abandoned each year. Allowing for that the condition of the crop indicates a total production of 15,300,000 bales.

Cotton ginning was active from September 1 to 25, a total of 2,901,556 bales having been turned out. That brought the aggregate ginnings for the year to 3,381,863 bales, according to the Census Bureau's report, announced. The period's ginnings were second only to those of the record crop year of 1911, being less than 4,000 bales lower.

In Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia and Louisiana, the ginnings to September 25 exceeded those to that date in any of the past seven years.

Sea island cotton ginnings exceeded those of any year in the past seven, while the number of round bales ginned showed a great decrease.

The second cotton ginning report of the season, compiled from reports of Census Bureau correspondents and agents throughout the cotton belt and issued at 10 a. m., announced that 3,381,863 bales of cotton, counting round as half bales, of the growth of 1914 has been ginned prior to September 25. This compares with 3,246,655 bales, or 23.2 per cent of the entire crop, ginned prior to September 25 last year. 3,007,271 bales or 22.3 per cent in 1912 and 3,679,594 bales or 23.6 per cent in 1911.

### REDUCE GASOLINE TAX 1 CENT.

Automobile to Be Taxed 50 Cents Per Horsepower at Time of Sale.

Washington.—Reduction of the proposed tax on gasoline in the war revenue bill from two cents to one cent and imposition of a tax of 50 cents per horsepower on automobile sales were agreed to by Democrats of the Senate Finance Committee.

The committee will have before it a subcommittee recommendation that the proposed tax of \$2 a thousand on bank capital and surplus be eliminated and that there be substituted a stamp tax on checks, drafts, certificates of deposit and other negotiable paper. The tax on checks, drafts, etc., would be two cents and on certificates of deposit, etc., two cents for each \$100. From this it is estimated that the revenue would be about \$10,000,000 a year. It was also agreed to retain the proposed increase tax of 50 cents a barrel on beer in the House bill with the understanding, however, that a further increase of 25 cents might be made should the committee find it necessary to raise more revenue after it has completed consideration of all sections of the bill.

The proposed tax of 20 cents a gallon on sweet domestic wines and 12 cents on dry wines, the committee agreed to revise, retaining the House rate on sweet wines, but reducing the dry wine tax to 8 cents.

Will Wear Cottons.  
New York.—A movement to aid Southern planters by popularizing cotton evening gowns was started here recently when Miss Florence Guernsey, president of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, issued an appeal to 100,000 members of the federation to purchase such a gown and wear it at peace demonstration to be held during the week of October. Miss Guernsey announced she would offer resolution at the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs convention.

Peace For Mexico.  
Washington.—An outline of what the immediate outcome of the convention at Mexico City and Agnes Calientes probably will be, was received by Mexican Constitutionalists agents. According to the dispatches, delegates of General Carranza's faction, now in convention at Mexico City, probably will adjourn soon to meet in joint session October 5 with the Agnes Calientes peace conference attended by representatives of General Villa and General Zapata, as well as the Carranza faction.

## GEN. FRENCH TELLS HOW BRITONS HAVE FACED GIANT GERMAN GUNS

London.—The official press bureau issued a report from Field Marshal Sir John French's headquarters on the British operations in France. The text follows:

"The enemy is still maintaining himself along the whole front and in order to do so is throwing into the fight detachments composed of units from the different formations, the active army, reserve, and landwehr, as is shown by the uniforms of the prisoners recently captured."

"Our progress, although slow on account of the strength of the defensive position against which we are pressing, has in certain directions been continuous, but the present battle may well last for some days more before a decision is reached, since it now approximates nearly to siege warfare."

"The Germans are making use of searchlights. This fact, coupled with their great strength in heavy artillery, leads to the supposition that they are employing material which may have been collected for the siege of Paris."

"Confident of the Result."  
"The nature of the general situation after the operations of the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth, cannot be better summarized than as expressed recently in a neighboring French commander to his corps: 'Having repulsed repeated and violent counter attacks made by the enemy, we have a feeling that we have been victorious.'"

"So far as the British are concerned, the course of events during these three days can be described in a few words. During Friday, eighteenth, artillery fire was kept up intermittently by both sides during daylight. At night the Germans counter-attacked certain portions of our line, supporting the advance of their infantry as always by a heavy bombardment. But the strokes were not delivered with great vigor and ceased about 2 a. m. During the day's fighting an air-craft gun of the Third army corps succeeded in bringing down a German aeroplane."

"News was received also that a body of French cavalry had demolished part of the railway to the north, cutting, at least temporarily, one line of communication which is of particular importance to the enemy."

German Attack Stopped.  
"On Saturday, the nineteenth, the bombardment was resumed by the Germans at an early hour and continued intermittently under reply from our guns. Some of their infantry advanced from cover, apparently with the intention of attacking, but on coming under fire they retired. Otherwise the day was uneventful, except for the activity of the artillery, which is a matter of normal routine rather than an event."

"Another hostile aeroplane was brought down by us, and one of our aviators succeeded in dropping several bombs over the German line, one incendiary bomb falling with considerable effect on a transport park near La Fere."

"A buried store of the enemy's ammunitions of war also was found not far from the Aisne, ten wagon loads of live shells and two wagons of cable being dug up. Traces were discovered of large quantities of stores having been burned—all tending to show that as far back as the Aisne the German retirement was hurried."

"There was a strong wind during the day, accompanied by a driving rain. This militated against the aerial reconnaissance."

Several German Attacks Fail.  
"On Sunday, the twentieth, nothing of importance occurred until the afternoon, when there was a break in the clouds and an interval of feeble sunshine, which was hardly powerful enough to warm the soaking troops. The Germans took advantage of this brief spell of fine weather to make several attacks against different points. These were all repulsed with loss to the enemy, but the casualties incurred by us were by no means light."

"In one section of our firing line the occupants of the trenches were under the impression that they heard a military band in the enemy's line just before the attack developed. It is now known that the German infantry started their advance with bands playing."

"The offensive against one or two points was renewed at dusk, with no greater success. The brunt of the resistance naturally has fallen on the infantry. In spite of the fact that they have been drenched to the skin for some days and their trenches have been deep in mud water, and in spite of the incessant night alarms and the almost continuous bombardment to which they have been subjected, they have on every occasion been ready for the enemy's infantry when the latter attempted to assault, and they have beaten them back with great loss. Indeed, the sight of troops coming up has been a positive relief after long, trying hours of inaction under shell fire."

German Cannon Fire Falls.  
"The object of the great proportion of artillery the Germans employ is to beat down the resistance of their enemy by concentrated and prolonged fire—to shatter their nerve with high explosives before the infantry attack is launched. They seem to have relied on doing this with us, but they have not done so, though it has taken them several costly experiments to discover this fact."

"From statements of prisoners it appears that they have been greatly disappointed by the moral effect produced by their heavy guns, which, despite the actual losses inflicted, has not been at all commensurate with the

colossal expenditure of ammunition which has been wasted.

"By this it is not implied that their artillery fire is not good. It is more than good—it is excellent. But the British soldier is a difficult person to impress or depress, even by immense shells filled with a high explosive, which detonate with terrific violence and form craters large enough to act as graves for five hoarses."

"The German howitzer shells are from eight to nine inches in caliber, and on impact they send up columns of greasy black smoke. On account of this they are irreverently dubbed 'coal boxes,' 'black Marias,' or 'Jack Johnsons' by the soldiers."

"Men who take things in this spirit are, it seems, likely to throw out the calculations based on loss of morale so carefully framed by the German military philosophers."

"A considerable amount of information has been gleaned from prisoners. It has been gathered that our bombardment on the fifteenth produced a great impression. The opinion also is reported that our infantry makes good use of the ground that the German companies are decimated by our rifle fire before the soldier can see."

"From an official diary captured by the First army corps it appears that one of the German corps contains an extraordinary mixture of units. If the composition of the other corps is similar it may be assumed that the present efficiency of the enemy's forces is in no way comparable with what it was when the war commenced."

Germans Lose Many Officers.  
"The losses in officers are noted as having been especially severe. A brigade is stated to be commanded by a major; some companies of foot guards by one-year volunteers, while after the battle of Montmirail one regiment lost fifty-five out of sixty officers."

"The prisoners recently captured appreciate the fact that the march on Paris has failed, and that their forces are retreating, but state that the object of this movement is explained by the officers as being to withdraw into closer touch with the supports which have stayed too far in the rear."

"The officers are also endeavoring to encourage the troops by telling them that they will be at home by Christmas. A large number of the men believe that they are beaten."

"Among the items of news are the following: Recently a pilot and observer of the Royal Flying Corps were forced by a breakage in their aeroplane to descend in the enemy's lines. The pilot managed to pancake his machine down to earth and the two escaped into some thick undergrowth in the woods."

"The enemy came up and seized and smashed the machine, but did not search for our men with much zeal. The latter lay hid till dark and then found their way to the Aisne, across which they swam, reaching camp in safety but barefooted."

"Numerous floating bridges have by now been thrown across the Aisne and some of the permanent bridges have been repaired under fire. On the twentieth Lieutenant (name deleted) of Third signal corps, Royal Engineers, was unfortunately drowned while attempting to swim across the river with a cable in order to open up fresh telegraph communication on the north."

Telephone Aid to Spies.  
"Espionage is still carried on by the enemy to a considerable extent. Recently the suspicions of some of the French troops were aroused by coming across a farm from which the horses had been removed. After some search they discovered a telephone which was connected by an underground cable with the German lines, and the owner of the farm paid the penalty in the usual way in war for his treachery."

"After some cases of village fighting, which occurred earlier in the war, it was reported by some of our officers that the Germans had attempted to approach to close quarters by forcing prisoners to march in front of them. The Germans have recently repeated the same trick on a larger scale against the French, as is shown by the copy of an order issued by the French officials. It is therein referred to as a ruse, but if that term can be accepted it is a distinctly illegal ruse."

Charges Tricks to Germans.  
"During a recent night attack, the order reads, 'the Germans drove a column of French prisoners in front of them. This action is to be brought to the notice of all our troops, (1) in order to put them on their guard against such a dastardly ruse, (2) in order that every soldier may know how the Germans treat their prisoners. Our troops must not forget that if they allow themselves to be taken prisoners the Germans will not fail to expose them to French bullets.'"

"Further evidence has now been collected of the misuse of the white flag and other signs of surrender."

"During recent fighting, also, German ambulance wagons advanced in order to collect the wounded. An order to cease fire was consequently given to our guns, which were firing on this particular section of ground. The German battery commanders at once took advantage of the lull in the action to climb up their observation ladders and on to a haystack to locate our guns, which soon afterwards came under a far more accurate fire than any to which they had been subjected up to that time."

## STATE ITEMS

OF INTEREST TO ALL NORTH CAROLINA PEOPLE.

Assure Movement of Success.  
Preparation is in full swing now for the best possible observance of North Carolina Community Service Week, December 3, 4 and 5, and, with the most thorough co-operation between the agricultural, educational and other interests in communities throughout the state assured, there is no doubt of a high degree of success attending the movement. The plan as heretofore outlined includes days specially devoted respectively to public roads, grounds and buildings, school and neighborhood improvement and county progress, these being respectively Thursday, Friday and Saturday of Community Service Week.

Tar Heels at Front in Congress.  
North Carolina has played an interesting part in shaping legislation in Washington since the Democrats came in in 1913. Of course the state has a little more than the ordinary interest in the president, first, because he is a Scotch-Irishman, and second, that he resided in the state for a time. The North Carolina congressmen have been busy, and, generally, to some real purpose.

NORTH CAROLINA BRIEFS.  
H. E. Nissen is the new paid chief of the Winston-Salem fire department. Large crowds attended the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the A. & M. College.

The Senior class at Wake Forest has joined the buy-a-bale movement. Citizens of Columbus are trying to establish a county farm.

J. A. Ebb, aged 56, for 25 years employed at the Southern yards at Asheville, met death under the wheels of a Pullman recently.

Ninetyfive per cent of the 1,000 school children of Hickory under 13 years of age are in school.

The chief free attraction of the State Fair this year will be DeLoyd Thompson, who will loop-the-loop in a fair ship.

About 275 bales of cotton were burned on the cotton platform at Raeford recently.

The main building of the Winyah Sanatorium, the handsome structure at Asheville, used by Dr. Karl von Ruck as a hospital for the treatment of tubercular patients, was practically destroyed by fire one morning recently with a loss of between \$50,000 and \$75,000.

"Buck" King of Trent township, Lenoir county, brought to Kinston a tobacco leaf, of fair grade, which measures 24 inches wide and is three full feet in length.

Thousands of people attended the Home Coming at Concord.

Governor Craig went to Chase City, Va., and delivered an address at the opening of the Mecklenburg County (Va.) Fair.

The United States Marine hospital will not be removed from Wilmington as was feared.

The repair work on the busts of Graham, Johnson and Ransom in the capital building has been completed.

Raleigh's splendid new city market was formally thrown open to the public a few days ago with special ceremonies.

Educational exhibits at the coming State Fair will be a special feature and will surpass any heretofore made.

North Carolina receives from the Federal Treasury Department \$455,250 of the crop moving money.

Among the 3,000 people who listened to W. J. Bryan at Asheville was Mrs. Josephine Nixon who was his school teacher when he was 14 years of age.

Wilmington has a total of 407 automobiles in actual operation according to State Secretary Lacy.

Citizens of North Buncombe recently gave a picnic dinner to the convicts working on the road in that section.

The new Federal building at Hendersonville will be completed about the first of the year.

Mr. Sol. Well of the firm of H. Well & Bros., Goldsboro, died recently while in Sabyns, N. H.

The church building of Holmes Memorial Methodist congregation at Salisbury has been condemned.

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

Southern Railway officials have asked the corporation commissioner for the privilege to take off sections of trains Nos. 37 and 38, also a train on the Danville division.

Police Justice McConnell of Concord is fining each offender charged with drunkenness \$30.

Huckleberries in Duplin county netted the farmers nearly \$250,000 this season.

Richard L. Chandler, aged 67, was instantly killed and two others, all of Winston-Salem, were injured when a 15-foot scaffold on which they were working fell.

A great crowd attended the annual fall meeting of the Iredell Singing Association at Statesville recently.

Freeman, the two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Morris, of Lumberton, was burned to death a few days ago.