

IMPORTANT NEWS
THE WORLD OVER

Happenings of This and Other Nations
For Seven Days Are Given.

THE NEWS OF THE SOUTH

What is Taking Place in the South-land Will Be Found in Brief Paragraphs.

Foreign

The war has become and is likely to continue for some time a contest of endurance. Premier Asquith told the British house of commons, while making a general review in moving the adjournment of parliament.

Henry L. Wilson of Portland, Oregon, recently a clerk in the American consulate at Berlin, and now under arrest, faces charges considered extremely serious.

The imperial chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, has returned from General headquarters, but nothing regarding his conference with the emperor can be ascertained beyond confirmation of the fact that the German answer to the American note, as previously stated, will not be delivered for some time, if, indeed, it is decided to prepare an answer.

A revolution more terrible in the toll thus far taken than even in the Haitian capital. One hundred and sixty men, including a former president of Haiti, Gen. Orestes Zamor, have been executed by order of General Oscar, governor of Port-au-Prince, who later in the day was dragged from the shelter of the Dominican legation by a mob and riddled with bullets.

The American embassy has presented to the German foreign office an inquiry from Washington in regard to the recent attack on the British steamship Orduna by a German submarine.

Efforts to bring about a conference of military leaders in Mexico, in anticipation of a final appeal to faction leaders by the United States, are reported under way in the southern republic.

It is announced that the English government will pay a flat rate of \$100 per head for American mules, which will be paid for in cash.

Despite the recent demand by part of the British press that cotton be declared contraband, the English government has not changed its decision on this point.

Lord Robert Cecil, English under-secretary for foreign affairs, says that "so far as cotton reaching Germany is concerned, it will make no difference whether it is contraband or not."

The latest American note to Germany concerning submarine warfare was received most unfavorably by the German newspapers.

The Russian government has decided to give Socialist and Labor members of the duma representation on the military and naval committees in proportion to their numbers.

Reports of renewed raids by Yaqui Indians who were said to have terrorized San Jose de Guayman in Lower California, killing sixteen Chinese and two Mexicans, have reached San Diego, Cal. Mexican troops from Guayman pursued the raiders.

Domestic

Three persons were killed when a Coney Island (New York) roller coaster jumped the track. Two other occupants of the car escaped injury.

Rev. W. H. McCarty, charged with the murder of Monroe Smith, a neighbor, forty-five years ago, was acquitted at Covington, Ga., after the jury had deliberated an hour and five minutes.

At Christopher, Ill., seven men are known to have lost their lives and at least eight others were badly burned as the result of an explosion of gas in a Modewell mine, No. 1. Four hundred and fifty men were in the mine when the explosion occurred.

A coroner's jury returned a verdict placing the blame for the capsizing of the steamer Eastland in the Chicago river on six men: William H. Hull, general manager of the Chicago-St. Joseph Steamship company, owner of the Eastland; Capt. Harry Pederson of the Eastland; J. M. Erickson, engineer; Robert Reid, the federal inspector of steamships, who gave the Eastland license to carry 2,600 passengers on July 2; J. C. Eckhoff, federal inspector of steamships; W. K. Greenbaum, general manager of the Indiana Transportation company, lessee of the Eastland.

Atlanta, Ga., by reason of being one of the greatest mule markets of the United States, has been designated by the English government as the assembling point for thousands of mules to be shipped to Europe for war purposes.

The Cunard liner Carpathia from Liverpool to New York was chased by a submarine off the Irish coast Sunday, July 18, according to several of her passengers.

EFFORT TO FEED STARVING PEOPLE

CARRANZA IS PREPARING TO SEND FOODSTUFF FROM VERA CRUZ.

MUST FEED CAPITAL CITY

United States Will Take Hand in Work if Mexicans Can't Do It Themselves.

Washington.—Announcement of the reoccupation of Mexico City by General Gonzalez' army was followed by a statement from General Carranza's headquarters at Vera Cruz that immediate efforts would be made to send foodstuffs by rail to the starving people of the capital. The state department had no direct advices as to the situation in Mexico City.

Heavily guarded trains, it was reported, were being prepared to leave Vera Cruz with provisions to supplement food being taken into the city by the army of occupation. Reopening of the railroad line will furnish an important test for the effectiveness of military operations of Carranza's forces to protect means of transportation from the east coast to the capital, officials here believe.

Much depends, they say, upon the success of this undertaking, because the United States government is determined to relieve the famine in Mexico City if Carranza's forces cannot do it.

Information of Carranza's plans came to his Washington agency in a message from Jesus Acuna, Carranza minister of foreign affairs, who announced also that the railroad between Queretaro and Aguas Calientes, connecting Gonzalez with General Obregon's forces, would be reopened.

FRENCH MARINES LANDED.

Quiet Now Prevails in Haiti.—Washington Does Not Object.

Washington.—French marines have been landed at Port au Prince, Haiti, where a revolution overturned the government and necessitated the landing of an expeditionary force from the United States cruiser Washington to restore order. The landing of the French was the consent of the United States. It was stated detachment from the cruiser Descartes having been sent to guard the French Legation from which President Guillaume was taken by a mob and assassinated.

A request for a guard of French marines was presented by the French Minister at Port au Prince and called to Washington by Rear Admiral Caperton in command of the American expeditionary force. The message said the French minister had expressed an urgent desire that his legation be guarded by French sailors in as much as the Descartes had arrived at Port au Prince. The minister thought also that the French guard would be able to lighten the burden on Admiral Caperton's men to some extent.

Discuss National Defense. Madison, Wis.—The national defense will be discussed by Governors of the various states at their annual conference in Boston August 24 to 26, according to the program announced by M. C. Riley, secretary of the governors' conference. The meeting will have added significance by reason of the fact that several adjutants general will participate in the discussion of the plans for increasing the size of the National Guard.

Employees Get Bonus.

Hartford, Conn.—Employees of the Colt Patent Firearms Company were informed that a bonus of 12 1/2 per cent would be paid to all, based on wages earned and dating from May 1 last. The action was voluntary, on the part of the company.

Cotton Receipts.

Galveston, Tex.—Cotton receipts here for 1914-1915 season amounted to 4,039,022 bales, the largest ever recorded here. The previous record was in 1912-1913, 4,035,909 bales.

Labor Supports Wilson.

Washington.—After a two-days session here a convention called by Labor's National Peace Council and composed of representatives of organized farmers and labor bodies adopted memorial pledging the convention's support of the national administration in every patriotic effort and urging that every means be employed to keep the country out of the European war. Copies will be sent to President Wilson, his cabinet and members of congress. Aver Williams presided at the convention.

Russian Duma Gets Busy.

Petrograd, via London.—The first sitting of the Duma, which opened a few days ago, holds out promise of work with the object of promoting the production of military supplies and meeting the military requirements, rather than oratory, recriminations or effort to discover those responsible for the failure to realize the earlier high hopes. The temper of the deputies was moderate; party differences were minimized; there was an entire absence of gloom or tactless enthusiasm.

FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR ON THE SEA

At the end of the first year of war not a German fighting craft, except submarines, is known to be at large outside the Baltic sea. The Austrian warships are confined to the upper Adriatic and the Turkish fleet to the Sea of Marmora and adjacent straits. The merchant marine of the central European powers has disappeared utterly from the ocean highways. Sixty million dollars' worth of German shipping lies idle in the docks of New York, while several times as much is bottled up elsewhere.

ENTENTE ALLIES.

Table with columns: Entente Allies, British, Russian, French, German, Austrian, Italian, Japanese, American, etc. Lists various ship classes and their counts.

TEUTONIC ALLIES.

Table with columns: Teutonic Allies, German, Austrian, Italian, Japanese, American, etc. Lists various ship classes and their counts.

BIG EVENTS IN FIRST YEAR OF THE WORLD WAR

- June 28—Archduke and Archduchess Francis of Austria slain by Serbian assassins.
August 1—Germany declares war on France.
August 2—German forces enter Luxembourg.
August 3—Germany demands passage through Belgium.
August 4—England announces state of war with Germany.
August 5—French invade southern Alsace.
August 6—British troops land in France.
August 7—Germany passes Liege forts.
August 8—England and France declare war on Austria.
August 12—Austrians invade Serbia in force.
August 17—Beginning of five days' battle between Serbians and Austrians on the Sava, ending in Austrian rout.
August 20—Germany enters Brussels.
August 21—Austrians enter Namur and Sedan. Austria announces victory over Russians at Krasnik. Japan declares war on Germany.
August 24—British begin retreat from Mons.
August 25—French evacuate Muehlenberg.
August 27—Louvain burned by Germans.
August 28—Battle of Heligoland, seventh German submarine sunk.
August 29—Russians crushed in three days' battle near Tannenberg.
September 2—Russians occupy Lemberg.
September 5—Battle of the Marne begins. German right wing defeated and retreat begins.
September 7—Manchuria falls.
September 12—Austrians retreat behind the Alps.
September 20—German bombardment and injury the famous cathedral at Reims.
October 3—Austrians occupy Belgrade.
October 9—Antwerp occupied by the Germans.
October 12—Boer revolt starts.
October 13—Austrians occupy Ypres. Battle begins on Ypres.
October 15—Ostend occupied by the Germans.
October 18—First battle of Ypres begins.
October 24—Ten days' battle before Ypres ends in German retirement.
October 27—Russians recapture Lodz and Radom.
October 29—Turkey begins war on Russia.
November 3—German squadrons bombard British coast.
November 6—Dardanelles forts bombarded.
November 6—Belgium surrenders.
November 12—Austrians defeated at Igo and Kutao.
November 15—Russians defeated at Tannenberg.
November 17—Austrian victory over Serbia at Vukovar announced.
December 2—Austrians occupy Belgrade.
December 6—Germans occupy Lodz.
December 10—Austrians occupy Belgrade.
December 16—German cruisers bombard Scarborough and Hartlepool, 150 civilians killed.
December 20—Severe fighting on the line of the Buzura river.
January 3, 1915—French advance across Alsace north of Solsona.
January 14—French driven back across Alsace river.
January 24—Naval battle in North sea. German armored cruiser Bluecher sunk.
February 3—Russians occupy Tauris.
February 6—Failure of German attacks west of Warsaw.
February 8—Beginning of battle in East Prussia, ending in Russian defeat.
February 18—German formal submarine "blockade" on Great Britain begins.
February 24—Russians driven from Bukovina.
March 10—British make advance at Neuve Chapelle.
March 21—Zeppelin bombard Paris.
March 22—Surrender of Przemyśl to Russians.
March 23—Russians penetrate Dukla March 25—enter Hungary.
April 5—French begins violent attacks on Mihiel salient.
April 14—Russians at Stropkoff, 20 miles inside Hungary.
April 18—Russians evacuate Tarnov.
April 22—Second battle of Ypres begins.
April 25—Allies leave Gallipoli peninsula, suffering fearful losses.
April 28—Allies announce capture of Yserne Het Sas and Hartmannswiller Kopf.
May 15—Serbia reports capture of 30,000 Russian prisoners in west Galicia and seizure of three villages near Ypres.
May 22—Russians fall back from Dukla pass.
May 7—Berlin reports capture of Tar-

TO HOLD TEXTILE EXHIBIT IN SOUTH

BIG EXPOSITION FOR COTTON MILL MEN TO BE HELD NOVEMBER 26.

MOST COMPLETE EVER HELD

Greenville, South Carolina, is Making Preparations to Rival Boston's Great Biennial Shows.

Charlotte, N. C.—Cotton mill superintendents and overseers from Southern States who have been going to Boston every other year, or wishing to go, to inspect exhibits of textile machinery and textile products, will this fall have an exposition for their benefit at Greenville, S. C., that promises to be, for cotton manufacturers at least, nearly, if not quite, as complete as any that has ever been held in the United States. Leading machinery firms that are represented in Greenville, Charlotte, Atlanta and other southern cities, are co-operating with Greenville's commercial interests and the Southern Textile Association, which is composed of mill men, to make the occasion one of great educational and industrial value to the general public, as well as to those directly engaged in textile and allied business.

CAMPAIGNS OUTSIDE BIG WAR THEATERS

In a score of regions there has been fighting which would have held worldwide attention were it not for the mighty battle lines in France and Poland. Serbia's own war was a greater trial to her than either of the two preceding Balkan struggles. Assisted by Montenegro, the little Slavic nation twice threw the hosts of Franz Josef beyond her borders and inflicted losses of about 330,000 men, but she suffered severely herself.

The Austrians invaded Serbia in great force about August 15 and penetrated to the Tadr river, where a great five-day battle ended in the rout of the Teutons.

The Austrians returned soon in stronger force than ever. They reached Valjevo, where on November 21 the Serbians met a defeat.

With their supply of artillery ammunition exhausted, the Serbians now had to retreat. The Austrians, believing them crushed, withdrew six army corps for reinforcements against the victorious Russians in Galicia.

Shells and English tars with naval guns reached the Serbians, and on December 5 they turned on the Austrians and cut them to pieces.

The entry of Turkey into the war was marked by a brave, but foolhardy attempt to invade Egypt. Great Britain's Indian and colonial troops threw the invaders back with heavy losses. British and Japanese troops invested the fortified German port of Tsingtau, China, and after a siege of a few weeks the defenders gave up the hopeless struggle.

A section of the Boer population of South Africa revolted. The revolt was put down by a Boer, Premier Botha. He then invaded German Southwest Africa, and after a long campaign in the waterless deserts captured the greatly outnumbered Germans (July 8).

After taking three-quarters of a year to run herself to the teeth, Italy attacked Austria this spring. The effect of the entry of Italy into the arena has not yet been marked.

FIRST YEAR COST OF WAR IN MEN AND MONEY

Only approximately accurate tables of the killed, wounded and missing in the first year of the war are possible, because France and Russia and Austria-Hungary do not give out their figures, while Germany has changed her policy recently to one of secrecy. Great Britain still tells her losses from month to month.

The following estimates are believed to give a fairly correct idea of the casualties:

Table with columns: Entente Allies, Teutonic Allies, etc. Lists total casualties in men and money.

The first year of the war has cost the belligerent governments about \$16,500,000,000 in direct expenditures for military purposes. The war is now costing about \$45,000,000 a day, \$2,000,000 an hour and \$30,000 a minute.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course, The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.

LESSON FOR AUGUST 8

THE KINGDOM TORN ASUNDER.

Solomon's kingdom though outwardly magnificent contained within it those germs of oppression, formal religious observances and the lax example of an indulgent monarch which speedily led to its disruption after his death. Forty years Solomon reigned, but the latter end of his life was none too peaceful. "He loved many strange women" and "his heart was not perfect with the Lord his God" (11:1, 4). Rezon was his "adversary" (11:25) and Jeroboam whom he at first sought to conciliate (11:26-28) was finally driven from the land (v. 40). Chapter eleven contains the prophecy of which this lesson is the fulfillment. "And Rehoboam, his son, reigned in his stead" (11:43).

1. The Convention at Shechem, vv. 1-5. This place has an important history beginning in the days of Abraham and Jacob. It was a city of the Levites and the place where Joshua gave his final charge (Josh. 24:1, 25). Abimelech destroyed it though it was soon rebuilt. Here Israel gathered to confirm Solomon's son upon the throne. Jerusalem and Judah readily accepted Rehoboam as king, but the ten tribes hesitated and, according to one translation there was a year's delay during which time Jeroboam was sent for and certain reforms were formulated (v. 2). Their charges were entirely selfish and made no reference to the rights of Jehovah nor offered any protest against the increasing idolatry. Before allegiance was sworn Jeroboam as spokesman presented these reforms (v. 4) and Rehoboam wisely asked for time to consider the request (v. 6).

2. Good Counsel Neglected, vv. 6-12. Rehoboam came of bad stock (ch. 14:21), yet his first step was a wise one. His name means "Enlarger of the people," but he sadly belied the same. Too long had he lived in the atmosphere of luxury and idleness. The northern tribes suffered greatly through taxation and shared none of the prosperity of Jerusalem. Solomon's "yoke," like that of every earthly monarch, had been heavy (Matt. 11:29, 30). The counsel of the old men was good (v. 7), it was wisely, manly.

3. Jesus tells us that the greatest must be the servant of all and sets us the example himself (Matt. 20:28). Rehoboam next consulted those of his own circle who "were grown up with him," men of like position and passions, youths as inexperienced as himself who had no sympathy but were wild, conceited, overbearing, selfish. Rehoboam asked "advice" (v. 6) of the old men, but asked for "counsel" (v. 9) of the young men, but in neither case is there any suggestion that God was consulted (James 1:5). These young men counseled a boasting and burdensome course which brought Rehoboam to grief. Oppression always results in rebellion, a fact that those who govern or employ others should ponder well. Rehoboam's choice of counselors and his consequent course of action was the height of foolishness (Prov. 13:20).

4. Bad Counsel Confirmed, vv. 12-14. Jeroboam's subsequent career confirms us in believing that he more than all others encouraged and fostered the division of the kingdom. But he and the proud, foolish princeling were both only carrying out the word and will of Jehovah (v. 15; Ps. 76:10). This does not, however, lessen his guilt or folly (Acts 2:23). Not content with declaring his acceptance of the evil counsel he spoke "roughly" (v. 13) and this verse suggests to us that "the old men's counsel" was known to the people, thereby aggravating his offense. "Whom God wishes to destroy he first makes mad." Rough words wound or madden and, "by using soft words you may lead an elephant by a hair." Not content to refuse Rehoboam threats added burdens (v. 14).

5. Conclusion. God turned away the kingdom from Solomon's house because Solomon had turned away from God (ch. 11:9-11, 31, 33). A true prophet foretold what would happen, the "cause was from the Lord that he might perform his saying" (v. 15, cf. 11:31, 32). God is constantly and literally fulfilling prophecy. Those which have been so fully and so minutely fulfilled are a warrant that in due time all will likewise "come to pass." Rehoboam is a lesson to the young men of today.

Rehoboam is also a lesson for present day fathers.

Finally Rehoboam is a lesson to all who are set in authority. To close our ears to the cry of the needy; to forget our obligations to God and to men (Matt. 25), and to fall to see God's purposes, prophecies and plans, inevitably courts disaster.

The coming king of kings who in fulfillment of prophecy did come, and will come again, has a yoke for his subjects "which is easy." His finger (v. 10) and hands were used in loving ministries and the only chastisement (v. 11) he ever permits is that which proves us to be "sons," not slaves (Heb. 12:6-11).

Liquor Shipments Decrease.

Raleigh.—That the shipment of liquor into North Carolina is less than a fourth of what it was before the "curfew law" went into effect is indicated by comparative figures issued by Superintendent K. L. Davis of the North Carolina Anti-Saloon League. The delivery statistics gathered by Mr. Davis in this connection are as follows, the figures being in gallons:

Table with columns: State, Year, Gallons. Lists liquor shipment statistics for various states.

Rader's Big Report.

Newton.—Upon baling and weighing his famous oat crop, which has attracted wide attention because of its luxuriance, Mr. Frank Rader found that the crop totaled 45 tons, the product of 24 1/2 acres of fine land and a spring wholly favorable to spring sowed oats. The crop is worth \$1,125, or an average of \$45 an acre, and is being followed by a fine growth of clover and grass, which is expected to be worth anywhere from \$600 to \$1,000; making the total receipts from the 24 1/2 acres a very attractive sum.

Nurserymen to Meet.

Hendersonville.—The Southern Nurserymen's Association will meet in Hendersonville in annual session some time during the latter part of August. It is expected that about 50 of the south's leading nurserymen will attend this convention, which ordinarily lasts for three days.

Buy Big Timber Tract.

Southern Pines.—Within the past few days has been closed a timber transaction whereby John Curry, former president of the Ridgeway Bank of Ridgeway, Pa., and W. G. Curry of Brockwayville, Pa., secure a tract of 6,000 acres of timber in the Asheville section of North Carolina. The tract will run about 35,000,000 feet of each of white pine, hemlock and chestnut, and smaller amounts of poplar and other trees, the total cut being estimated at about 100,000,000 feet.

Enlarge Hosiery Mill.

Asheboro.—The Acme Hosiery Mill has broken ground for its addition to their plant which will about double in capacity. D. B. McCrary, president and Thomas H. Redding, secretary and treasurer, have just returned from New York City where, it is understood, they have placed the whole out for an indefinite time. This mill has given the girls and unattached young ladies of the town plenty of work at remunerative prices and the enlargement of the plant pleases Asheville.