

The Chatham Record

VOL. XXXVIII.

PITTSBORO, CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C., NOVEMBER 3, 1915.

NO. 13.

THE CHATHAM RECORD
Rates of Advertising
One Square, one insertion - \$1.00
One Square, two insertions - \$1.50
One Square, one month - \$2.50
For Larger Advertisements Liberal
Contracts will be made.

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

King George of England suffered a painful accident while reviewing his troops. The soldiers cheered the king and waved their handkerchiefs, which frightened his horse. The king seemed to have mastered the animal, but just as success was in his grasp the horse fell over backward, throwing the king.

British casualties from the beginning of the war to October 9 are announced as having been 493,294 killed, wounded and missing.

Aristide Briand, named as premier of France, has organized the new cabinet, which is a coalition of representatives of all the opposing parties and factions, something never before tried in the history of the French republic.

Formation of a supplementary air fleet of 5,000 aeroplanes, whose special mission will be to conduct a ceaseless campaign of destruction on German factories, is the object of the new French Air League.

Official announcement was made in London that another spy had been put to death. The announcement says the prisoner, charged with espionage, was tried recently by the general courtmartial, found guilty and sentenced to death. This sentence was confirmed and was carried out.

The Hestia of Athens, as quoted by the Havas agency, says that steps are being taken by the Bulgarian and Turkish ministers to Greece, with the intention of establishing the right of their governments' troops to pursue the Serbians and their allies into Greek territory should the occasion arise.

A typhoon in the Philippine Islands has partly wiped out the town of Tobacco. One hundred people were killed, and a railroad line entirely washed away.

Porter Charlton, the American who has been on trial in Como, Italy, on the charge of murdering his wife, in 1910, was condemned to six years and eight months, but, owing to a general amnesty, he will serve only 29 days. He benefits by the time he has already been under restraint.

The Russian government is endeavoring to negotiate a foreign loan of \$2,750,000,000 and also to issue abroad the necessary treasury bonds in pounds, francs and dollars.

The Russian government will shortly make effective the income tax law which is now being considered by the duma.

The severity of the fighting in the western zone of the war is indicated by the casualty list for the fortnight ending October 11, which shows that the British army lost 383 killed, 646 wounded and 107 missing—a total of

Domestic

Eight people were injured and many passengers narrowly escaped death in a street car collision in Atlanta. Broken glass was scattered in all directions and it is a miracle that more passengers were not injured. Slick tracks is given as the cause.

In San Francisco Ralph K. Blair and Dr. Thomas Addis were found guilty of conspiring to hire men in the United States for British military service. The cases against Lieutenant Kenneth Croft of the British army and Barry G. Lane were not considered.

The Illinois state supreme court held invalid a village ordinance prohibiting the erection of billboards advertising spirituous liquors. H. J. Haskell of the village of Villa Grove, which is dry, erected a sign and the mayor and the village board had it torn down.

William O'Berry, a railway employe, shot and killed his wife in Tampa, Fla., and then killed himself. Screaming of children in the room where the crime was committed drew the attention of neighbors. Domestic trouble, indicated in notes left by O'Berry, was the motive.

The third national conference on marketing and farm credits is to be held in Chicago, November 29 to December 2, inclusive. At this meeting representatives of agricultural, educational and banking interests of every section of the United States will be brought together to frame legislation necessary to secure an easy flow of money to agricultural operations, to secure the standardization of farm products and to encourage the organization of agriculture.

Two masked men entered the First National bank at Marble Falls, Texas, about fifty miles northwest of Austin, shot and probably fatally wounded a bookkeeper, forced another employe to open the bank's vault and escaped with about two thousand dollars. The robbers escaped, and have not been located.

News of the burning Mallory line steamship Colorado, abandoned near Cape Romoine, was that the vessel was likely to be a total loss. The Clyde Line Steamship Comanche passed close to the Colorado. The captain and crew were rescued.

A rifle formerly owned by Abraham Lincoln brought \$235 in a sale of Lincoln relics in New York City. A law book owned by him brought \$95.

The eighteen railroads involved in a demand made a month by 4,000 Chicago switchmen for an increase of 5 cents an hour have refused the demand.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt celebrated his 57th birthday at Oyster Bay by taking a four-mile row and a walk with Mrs. Roosevelt, eating lunch in the woods. He said he had a regular "picnic." Newspaper friends in Altoona, Pa., sent him a birthday cake with fifty-seven candles on it. The colonel said he was feeling "tip-top."

In the arrest of Robert Fay, a lieutenant in the German army, and Walter Scholz, his brother-in-law, police and federal secret service agents believe they have detained the leaders in a plot to wreck American munition plants. They were apprehended in New York City.

Washington

United States citizens residing in the state of Sonora are believed to have been placed in great danger by the posting of printed copies of a protest sent to President Wilson against the recent order giving permission to Carranza to move a portion of his troops over United States territory, thereby enabling him to strike General Villa from every side.

The crew of 21 of the United States submarine F-4, which was wrecked in Honolulu harbor last March, did not commit suicide, but fought gamely to the last for their lives. This is shown in the final report of the board of inquiry headed by Rear Admiral Bush and made public.

Secretary Lansing has instructed Ambassador Gerard at Berlin to use his good offices in behalf of the thirty or more persons sentenced to death by the German courtmartial at Liege, Belgium.

Secretary Daniels has signed an order for the construction at the navy yard in Washington of a giant biplane for the navy to be built at any government establishment.

A 10,000-word note, which covers the argument of the United States government in all its phases of British interference with neutral trade, has been approved by President Wilson and is on its way to England.

Postoffice burglars have grown so numerous that postmasters are being ordered to keep a smaller number of stamps on hand. Last year's losses totaled \$190,000. Department officials believe that an organized band of stamp brokers in the large cities dispose of the loot taken in postoffice robberies. A scheme to identify stamps mailed from any city will probably be tried.

In the details of the plot to hamper munitions shipments to the allies it is shown that if Lieutenant Fay told the truth, no blame can be attached to Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Pappen of the German embassy at Washington. Fay says that Captains Boy-Ed and von Pappen refused to have anything to do with the scheme.

The American steamship Zealandia, under investigation by customs authorities on charges that she had fitted out as a German sea raider when she sailed from Pensacola on October 7 for Tampico, Mex., has been located at Campeche, Mex., with a cargo of rosins.

European War

The German army now has an open road through northeastern Serbia and Bulgaria to the Aegean sea and Constantinople, and can easily supply the Turks with all the ammunition they need.

In the southern part of Serbia, the Bulgarians are retreating before the allied forces.

Capt. Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, an English newspaper reporter, told a London audience that it was a practical impossibility for the allies to take Constantinople, as the Turks, while suffering defeat, still numbered 800,000.

The Teutonic allies are making steady progress all along the northern and eastern frontier of Serbia, although at great cost of life, as the Serbians—now that they have reached the hills—are making them pay dearly for every mile covered.

Great Britain and France announce that they will deal blow for blow in the Near East, and hope to secure very shortly the support of both Roumania and Greece.

A London dispatch states that Greek troops have been drawn into the fighting near the junction of the Greek-Serbian and Bulgarian boundaries.

The British transport Marquette has been torpedoed in the Aegean sea. But ninety-nine of the personnel of the vessel are unaccounted for.

The Italian war office reports that a new and brilliant success has marked the Italian offensive in the Ledro valley.

Except for a few attacks by the Germans, fighting in the west has consisted for the most part of artillery engagements and some exciting air contests.

The German cruiser, Prinz Adalbert, with a complement of 557 men, was sunk by a British submarine in the Baltic. Only a small portion of the crew was rescued.

At some points in the southern part of Serbia, where the French have joined the Serbian army, the Serbians have assumed the offensive and captured several strategic points in Bulgarian territory.

VILLA WILL KEEP UP ACTIVE FIGHT

IF NECESSARY HE SAYS HE WILL FIGHT THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

TO CAPTURE AGUA PRIETA

This is His First Step; Meanwhile He is Plumb Through With Americans of All Kinds.

Douglas, Ariz.—Villa troops invading Sonora arrived within striking distance of Agua Prieta, opposite here and the expected attack against the Carranza garrison apparently is a matter of hours. Advance cavalry of the invaders halted three and a half miles east of Agua Prieta.

Gen. Francisco Villa, who arrived at the international border several miles further east a few hours earlier, talked with Americans across the boundary and announced that he intended to attack the Mexican town, regardless of any action United States troops might take.

"If necessary I will fight the United States Army assembled along the border," he said.

General Villa learned for the first time that permission had been given by the United States government for Carranza to move troops through American territory to reinforce the Agua Prieta garrison.

Four Carranza troops trains journeying through United States territory arrived bringing the fighting strength of the Carranza garrison to 6,000 men. Villa, according to reliable advices, has 10,000 soldiers.

Villa himself was with his cavalry, which passed along the border to take position just out of range of the garrison. It was during this march that he learned that Carranza reinforcements had been transported over American territory.

"Agu Prieta will be mine," he asserted, "Americans or no Americans. We may have to fight the whole American army, but if necessary, who no matter, it will be ours."

"When?" he was asked.
"I know," was the reply.
Suddenly Villa asked again if it was true that the United States government had permitted General Carranza to transport reinforcements over American territory. He then said:

"This is the way the United States repays me for protection I have given foreigners in Mexico. Hereafter I don't give — what happens to foreigners in Mexico — or in my territory."

"I am through with the United States. I can fight my battles. Let them fight theirs.
"I can whip Carranza and his entire army, but it is asking a great deal to whip the United States also; but I suppose I can do that, too."

Villa declined to pose for a photograph. "No more of my pictures for the United States," he exclaimed.

BULGARIANS CAPTURE PIEROT.

Important Fortress is Described as Key to Nish.

London.—The Serbian fortress of Pierot, described as the key to Nish, is in the hands of the Bulgarians, while the Austro-Germans, advancing from the north, are endeavoring to form a ring around Kragujevatz, the Serbian capital. Thus, besides endangering both the Serbian war capital and the town where the Serbian munitions are manufactured, the Central Powers with Bulgaria are narrowing the gap through which the Serbian army must escape.

Simultaneously the Austrians are attacking Montenegro, to remove if possible the danger of having an enemy army on their flank. Little has been said about the fighting between the Austrians and Montenegrins along the Drina river, but apparently it is of a most sanguinary character, as it took the Austrians with far superior equipment more than a week to force acrossing of the river at one point alone, that south of Visegrad.

Were Not After Slaton.

Atlanta, Ga.—Fulton county police after an investigation of the source of shots heard near the country home of former Governor John M. Slaton, said there was no reason to believe the disturbance had any connection with alleged threats against Slaton shortly after he commuted the sentence of Leo M. Frank. The shots were fired, the police believe, by a boisterous automobile party, or 'possum hunters. Former Governor Slaton returned to Atlanta three weeks ago following an absence of several months.

Carranza Wants to Deal Direct.

Washington.—General Carranza has made it clear through the Foreign Office of his government that he does not desire to deal with European governments through the United States and state department officials are in accord with his course. European powers which have not yet recognized the de facto government have been transmitting representations through American officials in Mexico. General Carranza now desires that foreign governments deal directly with him in the future.

FRENCH CABINET ASSUMES DUTIES

NEW COALITION CABINET, ALL PARTY GROUPS BEING REPRESENTED

FOR FIRST TIME IN HISTORY

New Cabinet is Remarkable For Its Personnel and For Ability of Its Members.

Paris.—A new French Cabinet, headed by Aristide Briand as Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs has taken up its work.

This is the first time in the history of the French Republic that there is a coalition ministry of all the opposing parties and factions. It follows closely on the recent innovation of forming a British coalition cabinet of Conservatives and Liberals.

The action in forming the cabinet was the culmination of a deep popular sentiment that at the supreme crisis of the war party division should give way to united action by all parties. Because the cabinet of Rene Viviani was representative of only a few political groups, the ministers presented their collective resignations and President Poincare immediately charged Aristide Briand with the formation of a new organization combining all elements.

The composition of the Cabinet follows:
Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Aristide Briand.

Minister of State and Vice President of Cabinet, Charles de Freycinet.
Minister of War, General J. S. Gallieni.

Minister of Justice, Rene Viviani.
Minister of the Interior, Louis J. Malvy.

Minister of Marine, Rear Admiral Lazear.
Minister of Finance, Alexandre Ribot.

General Secretary of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jules Cambon.
Minister of Public Instruction and Inventions concerning National Defense, Prof. Paul Painleve.

Minister of Public Works, Marcel Zembat.
Minister of Commerce, Etienne Clementel.

Minister of Colonies, Gaston Dumesnil.
Minister of Agriculture, Jules Meune.

Minister of Labor, Albert Meitin.
Ministers without portfolio, Emil Combes, Leon Bourgeois, Denys Cochin and Jules Guesde.

Under Secretary of State, War, Munitions, Albert Thomas.
Under Secretary of State for Subsidies, Joseph Thierry.

Under Secretary of State for Sanitary Service, Justin Godart.
Under Secretary of State for Aviation, Rene Bernard.

Under Secretary of State for Marine, Louis Nail.
Under Secretary for Fine Arts, Albert Duhamier.

The Under Secretaries of the Ministries of the Interior and Foreign Affairs were not made public.
J. P. MORGAN UNDER KNIFE.

Operated on for Appendicitis—Attack Mild Condition Good.

New York.—J. P. Morgan, who had been at his desk a little over two months since recovering from bullet wounds inflicted by Erich Meuntor, the mad professor of languages, who attempted to kill the financier last July is again confined to his bed, this time from an attack of appendicitis.

Mr. Morgan went through an operation which three attendant specialists afterward described as successful in every way. The appendix was removed at noon by Drs. Markoe, Lyle and Smith; and the official bulletin issued shortly thereafter, said Mr. Morgan was resting comfortably. Continued progress was reported unofficially during the afternoon.

The attack of appendicitis was mild in character, it was said, and the patient's condition was very good.

Carranza Asked for Orders.

Washington.—Representations have been made to General Carranza by the United States asking for positive orders to military authorities in the vicinity of Matamoros to pursue and arrest Mexicans raiding into American territory. It is understood that such orders already have been issued.

The state department received the protest of acting Governor Randall of the Villa government in Sonora against the transportation of Carranza troops through American territory en route to Agua Prieta.

Garrison Encounters Opposition.

Washington.—Secretary Garrison encountered some opposition to the proposal for a continental army as a part of the administration national defense plans from members of the executive committee of the National Guard Association and of the official militia board, an advisory body composed of militia officers. After a conference called by Secretary Garrison and which lasted several hours it was indicated that no agreement had been reached.

WHITE BOOK ISSUED BY UNITED STATES

SECOND INSTALLMENT OF PUBLIC RECORD ON WAR QUESTIONS ISSUED.

NEUTRALITY IS MAIN TOPIC

Both British and German Authorities Complain—Lansing Always Had Unanswerable Reply.

Washington.—A second installment of the United States Government's White Book has been issued by the state department. It contains important diplomatic correspondence with the belligerent governments of Europe since the publication of the first installment last May.

Besides constituting a public record of the position of the United States as precedent for the future, the volume reveals a series of charges and counter-charges by the belligerents that reflect the difficulties constantly encountered in observing neutrality.

One of the most interesting features is the publication for the first time of a memorandum of the German Foreign office referred to in a colloquy between Chairman Flood of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and Representative Bartholdt of Missouri, at the hearing on the bills proposing an embargo on arms. Mr. Flood quoted the memorandum to sustain his argument that Germany did not hold shipments of munitions to the Allies as illegal. The correspondence with the German Government developed as a consequence of a ruling by the United States that it was a violation of neutrality for merchant ships to leave American ports for the express purpose of supplying belligerent warships at sea.

TWENTY CHILDREN BURNED.

School Building at Beabody, Mass., Burns.—Many Are Injured.

Beabody, Mass.—Twenty children, most of them girls ranging in age from 7 to 17 years, lost their lives in a fire which destroyed St. John's Parochial School. Another girl has injuries regarded as probably fatal, while others were less severely hurt.

The 600 children had just entered their classrooms when the fire was discovered, and although a majority were guided to safety by Sisters of the Order of Notre Dame, who were their teachers, panic seized a large number as they neared the front door and in their rush to escape they lost their footing and their bodies blocked the exit.

If of the sisters escaped, but Mother Superior Marie Carmelita was seriously burned. At the convent house it was said that her injuries probably were not fatal, although she is prostrated by the disaster and the suffering of her charges.
How the fire started may never be known. An early theory that a boiler explosion caused it having been dismissed, state police officials were of the opinion that a store room in the basement, where a gas meter was located, was its source.

Austro German Forces Advance.

London.—The German Reich statement records the advance of the Austro-German forces and the capture by the Bulgarians of Zajecar and Knjaevatz, both on the Tinkok River northeast of Nish and the heights of Pierot, almost directly east of Nish, but beyond this there is little or no authentic news of the invasion of Serbia.

King Peter May Go to Italy.

Amsterdam, via London.—A telegram from Budapest to The Cologne Volks Zeitung says that King Peter of Serbia probably will leave that country and go to Italy.

Four German Steamers Sunk.

Petrograd, via London.—British submarines have sunk four more German steamers in the Baltic. This announcement is made in the Russian official statement.

Favor National Prohibition.

Baltimore.—Unanimous authorization of a petition to Congress to submit to the states a national prohibition amendment was voted by the Presbyterian Synod of Baltimore in annual session here. Petitions also were approved asking for a federal censorship of moving picture films and a prohibition against the exportation from the United States of intoxicating liquors to Africa. Each of the petitions it was said, would be supported by a national movement of churches to be initiated by the Synod.

A Hard Knock.

Hub.—"One night while you were away I heard a burglar. You should have seen me going downstairs three steps at a time." Wife (who knows him)—"Where was he, on the roof?"—Boston Transcript.

The Doctrine of Chance.

He—"Was your father very angry when you told him of our engagement?" She—"Not particularly." He said he had been rather fortunate in the stock market of late, and figured it was about time for his luck to turn.

GERMAN DEFENDS COUNTRY'S DEED

UNDER SECRETARY TELLS OF THE EXECUTION OF MISS CAVILL, A NURSE.

REGRETTED BUT WAS JUSTICE

Hard That Woman Should Be Put to Death But No Other Course Seemed Possible.

Berlin, via The Hague and Germany.—Dr. F. Zimmermann, German under secretary for foreign affairs, has issued an official explanation of the recent execution in Belgium of Miss Edith Cavell, the British nurse. He phrased his remarks by the declaration that he had examined every detail of the evidence with the greatest care and found the verdict "though regrettable, to be just." His statement in part follows:
"I see by the British and the American press that the shooting of an English woman and the conviction of several other women in Brussels for treason have caused us to be severely criticised. It is indeed hard that a woman must be executed, but what shall a state which is at war come to, if it allows to pass unnoticed a crime against the safety of its armies because committed by women? No law book in the world, least of all those dealing with war regulations, makes such a differentiation, and the female sex has only one preference according to legal usage, namely, that women in a delicate condition may not be executed."

"In the Cavell case I have reviewed the decision of the court and examined the evidence to the smallest detail. The reason is so convincing and all the circumstances are so clear and convincing that no court martial in the world could have rendered any other decision. For it concerns not the act of one single person, rather it concerns a well thought out, worldwide conspiracy which succeeded nine months in rendering the most valuable aid to the enemy, to the disadvantage of our army. Countless British, Belgian and French soldiers now again are fighting in the allied ranks who owe their escape from Belgium to the activity of the band now sentenced, at the head of which stood Miss Cavell."

"With such a situation, under the very eyes of the enemy, only the utmost severity can bring relief, and the government violates the most elementary duty toward the army and its safety if it does not adopt the strictest measures. These duties in war are greater than any other."

5,713,347 BALES COTTON GINNED.

Third Report issued by Government.—Big Deficiency.

Washington.—The third cotton ginning report of the season, compiled from reports of census bureau correspondents and agents throughout the cotton belt, announced that 5,713,347 bales of cotton counting round as half bales, of the growth of 1915 has been ginned, prior to October 18. This compared with 7,619,747 bales, or 47.9 per cent of the entire crop ginned prior to October 18 last year, 6,973,518 bales, or 49.9 per cent in 1913 and 6,874,206 bales, or 51.0 per cent in 1912.

Ginnings prior to October, by states, with comparisons for the last two years and the percentage of the entire crop ginned in those states prior to that date in the same years follow:
Alabama

Year	Bales	Percent
1915	566,272	
1914	810,295	45.8
1913	839,899	56.5

Year	Bales	Percent
1915	1,178,389	
1914	1,367,916	50.2
1913	1,296,911	55.3

Year	Bales	Percent
1915	264,665	
1914	304,108	34.0
1913	252,193	30.1

Year	Bales	Percent
1915	581,978	
1914	693,444	44.4
1913	619,720	43.7

Villa Troops Occupy Naco.

Washington.—State department dispatches representing that the forces of the de facto government of Mexico have evacuated Naco and that the town has been occupied by a Villa force of 800 men sent practically all train service in northern Sonora was suspended and that although Carranza was avert, mining operations there might have to be suspended if railway communication was not opened in the near future. Reports from the Sonora border indicate Villa troops are entering the Bavispe.

Soldiers Wounded in Border Clash.

Brownsville, Texas.—One United States soldier, Private Herman E. Moore, was probably fatally wounded in a skirmish between a detachment of the Fourth infantry and a band of Mexican raiders near Brownsville. The fight took place near the scene of the recent decking of a St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico passenger train and the killing of several Americans by a band of outlaws. The Mexicans were put to flight and were being pursued by two troops of cavalry.

SYNOD CLOSURES ITS GASTONIA MEET

STATE PRESBYTERIAN BODY END 102D ANNUAL MEETING.—BEST IN HISTORY.

MUCH NEW WORK IS PLANNED

Summer Home For Members to be Built at Montreat.—1916 Session Will Be Held at Salisbury.

Gastonia.—The Presbyterian Synod of North Carolina concluded its one hundred and second annual session here, following a busy business session which began four days ago. The delegates left for their homes, declaring the present session to have been one of the best as well as most enjoyable in the Synod's history. Just before adjourning the body adopted unanimously a set of resolutions thanking the local church and the people of the town for the splendid manner in which the delegates had been entertained.

A resolution was adopted accepting an offer made by the Mountain Retreat Association of a free site at Montreat Association of a free site at Montreat. The Synod could have free lodging and where they could gather for rest and recuperation during the summer months. The task of erecting a suitable building on this site was put in the hands of a committee composed of A. T. McCullum, W. H. Sprunt, E. R. Sellers, Rev. W. M. White, Rev. W. M. Fairley and Rev. D. H. Rolston. They are authorized to provide the building but are restrained from incurring any debt.

Resolutions were adopted expressing Synod's regret at losing Asheville Presbytery and bidding that Presbytery God speed in its work as a member of the new Synod of Appalachia.

On recommendation of the committee on Christian education and ministerial relief directors as follows were appointed to serve on governing board of proposed new normal school to be established at Montreat: For one year, Dr. A.