

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

London reports that a new Japanese liner was sent to the bottom by a submarine, alleged to be German, without warning, with 120 passengers and a crew of 160 on board. There was one United States passenger on the ship, who was saved, together with all the rest on board.

According to German sources, England has 300,000 troops in Egypt, 200,000 of whom are guarding the Suez canal.

A dispatch from Christiania, Norway, recites that Henry Ford has given up his peace mission and will shortly sail for home.

London dispatches report the German emperor's illness as being "zell-gewebentzungend," more frequently given as "bindegewebentzungend."

Emperor William has postponed the trip he purposed making to the western front on account of a "slight inflammation of the cellular system."

M. Skoudoulis, Greek premier, has given out an interview in which he says, Greece, while trying to play the game, as the English say, is not responsible for existing conditions, but that the Anglo-French allies must be held accountable.

Eighteen million francs were saved by Serbia from capture by the Germans. The money is deposited in the Franco-Serbian bank in Paris. Three hundred women employees were killed by an explosion at a powder factory and ammunition depot at Muenster, Westphalia. Great damage was done to the town. The cause of the explosion has not been ascertained.

The English parliament has voted to raise another army of a million men for participation in the great struggle that now grips all Europe.

It is given that the German casualties since the war began, not including the navy, has been 2,524,460 men. It was announced some time ago that the Prussian loss had exceeded 2,000,000 in killed, wounded and missing.

The Greek election resulted in a victory for the neutrality party. This means, according to Greek politicians, that Greece will continue the present attitude toward the allies.

General Francisco Villa, upon the advice of his wife and close friends, has given up as hopeless his struggle against the Mexican de facto government. He declares he will come to the United States, and that if he is not allowed to remain here, he will proceed to Europe.

Washington

The American navy should be "equal to the most powerful maintained by any other nation of the world" not later than 1925, in the opinion of the navy general board, headed by Admiral Dewey. The annual report of the board discloses that this naval policy was formulated by that body in July last.

An El Paso Texas, telegram recites that three hundred former soldiers of Francisco Villa rioted in Juarez, Mexico, and before order was restored one American and a number of Mexicans had been killed. The Villa soldiers had reached Juarez from the interior in a desperate condition for lack of food, and when they learned that the de facto government was in charge of the town they immediately began looting.

Col. E. M. House, confidential adviser of President Wilson, will sail for Europe within two weeks, and will take important information and instructions to American ambassadors in Europe, in order that they may have a more intimate knowledge and act more advisedly on the many complex questions which come before them for settlement.

The seventh ginner report of the season compiled by the government shows that 10,303,253 bales of cotton have been ginned. This is over three million bales less than had been ginned up to the same time last year.

United States horse dealers and breeders are growing rich by huge sales of animals to the warring nations of Europe. The state department has requested the war department to see that Villa, the defeated rebel leader of Mexico, is shown every consideration when he crosses into United States territory. The government will frown on any attempt of the Carranza de facto government to extradite General Villa.

Full settlement of the Lusitania case has been postponed on account of the controversy between the United States and Austria against the Ancona disaster. It is stated from Berlin that settlement at this time would not be popular with the German people.

The last word about the sinking of the Ancona by Austrian submarines has been sent to Vienna. The note is short, about 600 words, firm in tone and somewhat less sharp than the first note because it is based on the Austrian admiral's own version of the sinking of the Ancona.

Unless unexpected developments interfere, all American consular officers withdrawn from territory in northern Mexico controlled by the Villa authorities will resume their stations just so soon as that section of the Mexican republic recognizes the Carranza de facto government.

The surrender of the remnant of Villa's army at Chihuahua City is very gratifying to the authorities in Washington, and it is expected that big business will soon open up in the Southwest.

The department of commerce and labor says that during the past five or six months United States securities of all kinds owned in Great Britain and France have been pouring back into this country.

Domestic

Approximately one and a half billion dollars' worth of foreign-owned securities have been absorbed in the United States in the past sixteen months. While there is no possibility of approximating the market value of the securities thus absorbed in a past sixteen months, it is generally believed that the market value is considerably less than the par value.

Indictments were returned charging the chief detective of the Hamburg-American line and antique dealer with conspiring to dynamite the Welland canal. A watchman of the Hamburg-American line was also indicted.

The indictments, which were returned in New York City, charge an effort to "set on foot a military enterprise against the Dominion of Canada."

Nine were killed and twenty hurt in a wreck near Nashville, Tenn., on the Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad. The wreck was the result of a collision between a fast freight and a passenger train.

The steamer Rotterdam, arriving at New York from Rotterdam and Falmouth, reports that while detained at Falmouth two days, the British authorities removed mail directed to people in the United States. The captain of the Rotterdam protested, but was compelled to accept a receipt for the mail. He was told that it would be forwarded by a later steamer.

New York City reports that the Christmas this year offers many striking and happy contrasts to the same period a year ago.

The de facto government of Mexico has made progress in the assumption of civil and military authority in the territory surrendered by General Villa. General Trevino, representing the de facto government, has successfully engaged, it is reported, the remnant of the Villa forces in Chihuahua City. The battle ended after nine hundred Villa soldiers were either killed, wounded or escaped. No quarter was shown on either side. The city of Chihuahua was captured.

Sergeant Frank R. Merritt of the Twenty-ninth infantry, 26 years old, whose home was at Hawkinsville, Ga., was drowned at the Gatun Spillway (Panama) while fishing for tarpon. His companions were unable to rescue him, owing to the swift current.

Ex-President William Howard Taft is in with chills at the home of George W. Burton, a classmate and friend, in LaCrosse, Wis.

The \$40,000 bridge which spans the Tennessee river at the head of Market street in Chattanooga, Tenn., was swept away by the recent flood.

A telegram has been received by leading Chinese citizens of San Francisco declaring that five Chinese provinces have set up their independence of the rule of Yuan Shi Kai.

A large shipment of opium by a Japanese steamship to Mexican ports was seized by United States customs officials at San Francisco. No effort, however, had been made to conceal the drug.

Children in south Georgia, for the first time in their lives, had the opportunity of seeing snow fall in the extreme southern part of the state of Georgia. In many places business was entirely suspended to see the elements "shake the white down in the air."

Two negroes were lynched by a mob of 500 men for having robbed and murdered a white man near Eastman, Ga.

European War

The heaviest fighting on any of the battle fronts appears to be taking place in the Vosges mountains at Hartmanns-Weilerkopf. The French captured an important German position, but the Germans charged and recaptured part of it. Thirteen hundred German prisoners are reported to have been taken.

Artillery fighting on the western front continues daily.

There is talk of a German-Turkish attempt to take the Suez canal.

The Russians are reported to have bombarded and occupied the Bulgarian port of Varna, which puts them on the flank of the Bulgarians attacking the Serbians. The town of Varna suffered heavily. The bombarding warships were accompanied by transports heavily loaded with troops equipped for an arduous campaign.

The possible prelude of a big German offensive movement on the western front, where the Germans are reported to have received large reinforcements, occurred against the British line to the northeast of the Ypres. The Germans directed clouds of gas against the British, but the allies turned the artillery on the German trenches with such persistence that the Teutons were forced to desist.

General Jenessco, commanding the second Roumanian corps, suspected of having been bribed by the Germans, committed suicide, after the suspicions had been confirmed.

EAST VISITED BY
A SEVERE STORM

RAIN, HAIL, SNOW, SLEET THUNDER, LIGHTNING 90-MILE GALE.

SEVERAL DEATHS REPORTED

Wires Down, Traffic Delayed, Windows Broken and Some Buildings Are Demolished.

New York.—One of the weirdest storms the east has seen in many years—rain, hail and snow accompanied by thunder and lightning and a gale that reached a maximum velocity of 90 miles an hour—descended from the Northwest as the aftermath of a Christmas fog. It indirectly caused seven deaths in this city, carried down telegraph wires, damaged shipping, crippled railroad traffic and caused considerable property damage.

The phenomenon of thunder and lightning in the midst of a driving snow awakened New Yorkers at 7 o'clock in the morning. The local weather bureau reported a total precipitation of 5.2 inches, of which 2.3 was snow. The wind shifted to the northwest and increased in violence, reaching the 90-mile intensity at 9 o'clock and soon after carrying off the storm clouds.

The gale continued, however, throughout the day, blowing in hundreds of plate glass windows, hurling signs and coplins to the streets and demolishing several partly built structures. The storm had its center in Massachusetts, the telegraph companies said their service weather bureau reported, and the telegraph companies said their service in New England had been badly crippled, although communication had not been entirely lost with the principal cities. Several land lines of the cable companies between New York and Nova Scotia were put out of business.

Shipping of all kinds scurried to shelter and several ocean lines dropped anchor until the gale abated. Twenty-five persons aboard 15 canal boats driven ashore off Sandy Hook were rescued by the coast guard and the crew of the coast guard cutter Seneca. James O'Neill, in command of one of the boats, was knocked into the sea by a flying board and drowned.

SHELLS FLY AT CHRISTMAS.

Christmas Spirit Observed in Trenches After Shell Fire.

Arras, on the French front.—Hundreds of big shells tore the air over Arras all Christmas evening. The echoes of these were the last compliments of the season and they had no sooner died away than the life of Arras began to show itself through re-opened cellar doors and windows in preparation for usual Christmas eve festivities.

The people of the Arras region rise above their afflictions due to the war and the spirit of Arras survives among the heaps of ruins.

"It would be really a shame if we hadn't gotten used to it during all these months," said a woman selling postal cards and stationery by a candle light on the first floor of a building three parts open to the sky. "What we've got to do," the woman continued, "is to hold out for final victory and lasting peace."

After their usual systematic shelling died down, rifle shots and the occasional rattle of machine guns were all that broke the stillness of death that settled over the city. The cathedral, when midnight mass was said last year under the thunder of cannon, stood out against the twilight in ragged ruins like a spectacle with crumbling walls of demolished buildings all around giving the aspect of a gigantic cemetery with decaying headstones.

The rattle of machine guns struck up again and a few rifle shots rang through the clear air. Toward 8 o'clock the soft strains of an organ were heard from an invisible source. Going through heaps of stone and glass to a chapel entrance, one could see a candle light flickering through the darkness a short distance away. Staff officers, waiting for dinner, led the correspondent of the Associated Press to an adjoining room, which resembled an extinct volcano.

"If it continues much longer you are likely to have your dining room also opened to the weather," said the correspondent to the officers. "That is quite possible," replied the captain, "but the destination of shells is something over which we have not found any control yet."

Number American Ships Decrease

Washington.—Although the number of merchant ships under the American flag decreased during the fiscal year ending with last June, the tonnage of the merchant marine showed a record breaking increase, according to the annual report of the Commissioner of navigation just made public. On June 30, 1914, 26,943 vessels having a total gross tonnage of 7,938,688 were under American registry. A year after the number had decreased to 26,701 but the aggregate tonnage was 8,389,429.

DEMANDS AUSTRIA
TO ACT PROMPTLY

FULL TEXT OF SECOND NOTE TO AUSTRIA ON THE ANCONA CASE.

NEW NOTE BRIEF BUT FIRM

United States Government Flatly Refuses to Enter into Discussion of Evidence.

Washington.—The United States contends in its second note to Austria on the Ancona case, just made public here, that the official admission of the Austrian admiralty that the liner was torpedoed after she had stopped and while passengers still were aboard, alone is sufficient for the American demand for disavowal, reparation and punishment of the submarine commander.

The note renews the demands of the United States and says the details to which Austria referred in its reply to the first note are in no way essential to the discussion. It emphasizes the continuance of good relations depends upon the action of the Austrian government.

The text of the note which Ambassador Penfield was instructed to deliver to the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs reads as follows:

Department of State, Washington.

The government of the United States has received the note of Your Excellency relative to the sinking of the Ancona, which was delivered at Vienna on December 15, 1915, and transmitted to Washington, and has given the note immediate and careful consideration.

On November 15, 1915, Baron Zwiedenek, the Charge d'Affaires of the Imperial and Royal Government at Washington, transmitted to the Department of State a report of the Austro-Hungarian admiralty with regard to the sinking of the steamship Ancona, in which it was admitted that the vessel was torpedoed after her engines had been stopped and when passengers were still on board.

This admission alone is, in the view of the government of the United States, sufficient to fix upon the commander of the submarine which fired the torpedo the responsibility for having willfully violated the recognized law of nations and entirely disregarded those humane principles which every belligerent should observe in the conduct of war at sea.

In view of these admitted circumstances the government of the United States feels justified in holding that the details of the sinking of the Ancona, the weight and character of the additional testimony corroborating the admiralty's report, and the number of Americans killed or injured are in no way essential matters of discussion. The culpability of the commander is in any case established, and the undisputed fact is that citizens of the United States were killed, injured, or put in jeopardy by his lawless act.

The rules of international law and the principles of humanity which were thus willfully violated by the commander of the submarine have been so long and so universally recognized and are so manifest from the standpoint of right and justice that the government of the United States does not feel called upon to debate them and does not understand that the Imperial and Royal government questions or disputes them.

The government of the United States therefore finds no other course open to it but to hold the Imperial and Royal government responsible for the act of its naval commander and to renew the definite but respectful demands made in its communication of the sixth of December, 1915. It sincerely hopes that the foregoing statement of its position will enable the Imperial and Royal government to perceive the justice of those demands and to comply with them in the same spirit of frankness and with the same concern for the good relations now existing between the United States and Austria-Hungary which prompted the government of the United States to make them.

LANSING.

Oppose Compulsory Service.

London.—The Irish party held a meeting in the House of Commons, John Redmond presiding, and affirmed its unshaken adherence to the resolution adopted June 7 opposing compulsory military service.

Col. House to Visit Europe.

New York.—Col. E. M. House, confidential adviser of President Wilson, stated that he will shortly sail for Europe at the request of the President.

Sarah Barnhardt Dying.

London.—Sarah Barnhardt is reported to be dying, according to a dispatch from Paris to The Telegraph.

Moton Heads Tuskegee.

New York.—Robert R. Moton, of the Hampton Normal Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va., was selected to succeed Booker T. Washington, president of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., at a meeting of the special committee of the trustees of the institute here. The choice was unanimous. The committee making the selection was composed of Seth Low, chairman of the Tuskegee trustees; Frank Trumbull of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad; Edgar A. Bancroft, W. W. Campbell

Horse Meat For Food.

New York.—Sale of horse meat for food will be permitted in New York after January 1, the board of health announced. Commenting upon the revocation of the section of the sanitary code which prohibited the use of horse flesh, Commissioner Emerson said that while the health department does not exactly recommend it no harm can be seen in its use.

"The horse never has tuberculosis and almost never communicates a malignant disease to human beings," he said.

England to Increase Army.

London.—After an all-night debate the house of commons granted an increase of 1,000,000 men in the British army bringing up its strength on paper to 4,000,000. With the increase comes changes in higher commands. Lieutenant General Robertson, chief of the general staff, having been recalled from France, is to become chief of the imperial staff in London in place of Lieutenant General Murray, who is about to receive an important command. These changes are accepted here as indicating closer co-operation

ASQUITH PLEADS
FOR MORE MEN

MOVES FOR AN ADDITIONAL MILLION SOLDIERS FOR SERVICE IN THE WAR.

NOW HAS OVER 1,250,000

Ever-Widening Theatre of War Requires Enlisting of Every Man of Military Age.

London.—Premier Asquith made his long-expected statement on the Allies' military position in the house of commons in connection with the introduction of a "supplementary estimate" providing for the raising of the numerical strength of the army from 3,000,000 men to 4,000,000 men.

The house was crowded and the premier's speech was listened to earnestly and silently. In the Peers' gallery, Lord Fisher, the former first sea lord and Earl Derby, director of recruiting, occupied the most prominent position.

The prime minister, as usual, got to the heart of his subject in his opening sentences and declared that although the British fighting forces in the various theaters now amount to more than 1,250,000 men the war's demands were such as necessitated calling out the empire's "recruitable maximum."

Although the premier did not put himself on record as either for or against conscription, John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, at the close of Mr. Asquith's speech, flung a bombshell by declaring that the Nationalists would oppose conscription by every means in their power. And John Dillon followed with a severe arraignment of the British war leadership, inquiring:

"What is the use of sending out more troops to be led like men responsible for the Suvla Bay and Anzac failures?"

VAST SUPPLIES FOR GERMANY.

Turkey Holds Abundance of Food and Supplies.

Berlin.—"Turkey has an abundance of foods and other material of all kinds which she can supply to Germany if Germany needs them," said Dr. Nazim Bey, secretary of the Young Turk's Committee, in a statement to the Associated Press on his arrival in Berlin. "It is only a question of transportation, which seems to be in a fair way of solution."

"There is no lack of anything in Turkey. For example, we have 30,000,000 kilograms of cotton which Germany can have the moment she solves the transportation problem, not to speak of 10,000,000 kilograms of reserve supply in the shape of mattresses and other articles in Turkish homes."

"The same is true of copper. Of this we have at least 40,000,000 kilograms which Germany can have at any time."

734 British Ships Sunk

Berlin.—"It is stated on competent authority," says the Overseas News Agency, "that since the beginning of the war to the end of November last, 734 enemy ships with a tonnage of 1,447, 628 tons were destroyed. Of these 568 with 1,073, 492 tons were destroyed by submarines and 93 with 4,700 tons of mines."

South Carolina Statute Upheld

Washington.—The South Carolina statute making railway carriers liable to one another and liable to a shipper for damages to a shipment, was upheld by the supreme court as constitutional.

Supreme Court Recedes

Washington.—The Supreme Court has recessed until January 3.

Hundreds Congratulate Couple

Hot Springs, Va.—President Wilson and his bride abandoned plans to play golf to reply to hundreds of messages of congratulations from personal friends, relatives and officials. After reaching here the couple remained in such deep seclusion for two days that only members of their immediate party have seen them. They took an automobile ride the third day. Arrangements for a Christmas celebration at the president's hotel were being made.

Seventh Cotton Ginning Report

Washington.—The seventh cotton ginning report of the season, compiled from reports of census bureau correspondents and agents throughout the cotton belt just issued announced that 10,303,253 bales of cotton counting round as half bales, of the growth of 1915, has been ginned prior to December 11. That compares with 12,972,229 bales, or 87.8 per cent of the entire crop ginned prior to December 31 last year, 12,088,412 bales, or 92.5 per cent in 1914.

BRITISH WITHDRAW
FROM SUVLA-ANZAC

NOT VERY MUCH LIFE LOST IN ACCOMPLISHING THE DIFFICULT FEAT.

TURKS WERE NOT AWARE

Did Not Know Withdrawal Movement Was Going On, It is Declared.—A Skillful Movement.

London.—The British troops at the Suvla and Anzac districts of Gallipoli Peninsula have been withdrawn.

The following official statement was issued here:

"All the troops at Suvla and Anzac, together with their guns and stores have been successfully transferred, with insignificant casualties to another sphere of operations."

Operations in other sections of the front on the Gallipoli Peninsula than those from which troops were announced to have been withdrawn are to be continued, it is intimated in an official statement. The withdrawal was effected without knowledge of the movement on the part of the Turks, it is declared.

"Further details of the evacuation of the Anzac and Suvla zones have been received," says the official statement. "Without the Turks being aware of the movement a great army has been withdrawn from one of the areas occupied on the Gallipoli Peninsula, although in the closest contact with the enemy. By this contraction of the front operations at other points of the line will be more effectively carried out."

"Sir Charles Monro gives the credit for this skillfully conducted transfer of forces to the general commanding, and the Royal Navy."

The withdrawal of the British troops from Suvla Bay and the Anzac zone ends, more successfully than most military men thought possible, the most unfortunate chapter of the British arms in this war. Thousands of lives were sacrificed in gaining these positions, and other thousands in holding them.

VILLA CONCLUDES PEACE TERMS

Faction Signs Peace Agreement with Defacto Government.

El Paso, Texas.—An agreement was reached and papers have been signed whereby the Villa faction in northern Mexico concludes peace terms with the de facto government of Mexico.

The conference was held between Mexican consul Garcia and former lieutenants of General Francisco Villa at the consulate in El Paso.

General Francisco Villa is reported to be in Juarez. The signing of the peace agreement eliminates him from Mexican affairs.

Washington.—State department officials have decided that General Villa will receive the asylum accorded political refugee should he enter the United States. This decision was sent to General Funston by the war department for transmission to Villa or his representatives.

The state department's agents had reported that alleged intermediaries had requested Villa's immunity from arrest, saying that if this was given they believed Villa would abandon the fight against Carranza and retire to private life in the United States.

The state department does not conceal its desire to have Villa eliminated. Without him the revolution in the north will certainly fail, officials believe. The intermediaries also said that the plan was for the retirement from the field of the entire Villa army.

Purchase Harris Tannery at Sylva.

Asheville.—A deal that means much to the industrial development of Western North Carolina has just been completed by Charles J. Harris of Dillsboro and Asheville, by which Armour & Co., of Chicago, has secured the Harris tannery at Sylva, the consideration being \$100,000. Mr. Harris will not sever his connection with the company and the plants will be operated under the old name. Extensive improvements will be made at once, the first being the establishment of an extract plant, which will cost \$100,000.

Gets Patent on Improved Trush Can.

Rocky Mount.—An announcement from the patent office is received with much interest here, since it may mean an additional manufacturing enterprise for this city. Alfred J. Drapalik, a machinist of the Atlantic Coast Line, has just been given a patent upon what is considered the most highly, the most sanitary street can yet devised, while the same is a model of simplicity and is absolutely "foolproof" and almost an impossibility to get it out of order or maltreat it.

Carolina Wins Debate.

Chapel Hill.—Carolina won the first debate, defeating George Washington College here. The query for debate was "Resolved, That the Federal Government should own and operate all telegraph lines, constitutionally conceded." Carolina upheld the negative and was represented by R. B. Houe and A. H. Wolfe. P. Bryan Moorehouse and Charles W. Jacobson argued on the affirmative for George Washington. The judges were Dr. T. P. Harrison, Prof. W. K. Boyd and President W. A. Harper of Elon.

RAISE \$25,000 TO
WRITE WAR FACTS

NORTH CAROLINA'S PART IN CIVIL WAR TO BE SET FORTH IN FULL.

PROF. D. H. HILL IN CHARGE

Confederate Veterans' Committee Complete Task Which Means Much to This State.

Raleigh.—That the desired fund of \$25,000 to pay the cost of having written the history of the record of North Carolina troops in the War Between the States had been raised was the information which the committee appointed by the North Carolina Confederate Veterans' Association to raise the fund gave out recently after a meeting held at the capitol. The committee declined to say who donated the money or whether it represented the gifts of many or was given by a single individual. Those details will come out before very long, however, said a member of the committee.

Members of the committee were jubilant over the successful termination of their efforts. "It is one of the biggest things that ever has happened for North Carolina," declared Col. Boyden. "The record our state made in the war was one of the utmost bravery and fortitude. But the sources of information were fast slipping away as one by one the veterans who knew the facts of the war passed beyond. Much information about the war is already gone and can not be recovered. But there is much yet available and it is to collect this that we have raised the fund of \$25,000."

The next duty before the committee is the choice of a man to write the war history of the state. Rumor has associated the name of Dr. D. H. Hill with the work, and it is believed that the committee would be very glad for him to accept the task if he finds that his other duties will permit it. It was finally decided that Dr. Hill would have charge.

Miss Martha Hayward, whose interest in North Carolina war history is well known, will, it is understood, have the work of writing the history of Manly's Battery of Artillery and of the flags of the State.

The members of the veterans' committee appointed to raise the fund of \$25,000 are Gen. James I. Metts, of Wilmington, commander-in-chief of the North Carolina division; Gen. W. L. London, of Pittsboro; Gen. R. H. Ricks, of Rocky Mount; Gen. Julian S. Carr, of Durham, and Col. A. H. Boyden, of Salisbury. All members of the committee except General Carr who is spending Christmas in Hawaii, were present.

Will Sell Timberland.

Asheville.—By the terms of a decree signed by Judge James E. Boyd at Greensboro, and received here, J. McCloskey is appointed commissioner to receive and offer for sale at public auction about 8,000 acres of the most valuable timberland in western North Carolina to satisfy a deed of trust held by the Union Trust Company and others of Michigan against the land, the present property of the Highland Spruce Company and others. The deed was given to secure the payment of certain bonds, it is claimed, and the bonds are now overdue, amounting, with the interest, to \$208,500.

Purchase Harris Tannery at Sylva.

Asheville.—A deal that means much to the industrial development of Western North Carolina has just been completed by Charles J. Harris of Dillsboro and Asheville, by which Armour & Co., of Chicago, has secured the Harris tannery at Sylva, the consideration being \$100,000. Mr. Harris will not sever his connection with the company and the plants will be operated under the old name. Extensive improvements will be made at once, the