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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 Canadian parliament, which is rated as one of the finest Gothic structures on the American continent, has been destroyed by fire. The police crown upon the theory that a plot was responsible for the destruction or that the fire was set by a bomb, but the fire chief insists that the fire "was set" and says he heard several explosions.

In the destruction of the Canadian parliament building only two bodies—Mesdames Bray and Morin, guests of the wife of the speaker of parliament—have been recovered. The property loss is said to have been six million dollars.

Great Britain's monetary loss in the war so far totals three billion dollars.

Great Britain is said to be contemplating a loan to her colonies approximating 600,000,000 pounds sterling.

Increases in the British navy and placing 4,000,000 men in the field are contemplated this spring.

Gen. Francisco Villa, with a mule train of stolen gold bullion, is heading toward the international line in the Bosque Bonito country near Sierra Blanca, Texas. It is thought possible the rebel chief will be surrounded and apprehended.

Yusuf Izzedin, heir-apparent to the Turkish throne, committed suicide at Constantinople as a result of ill health. He had been active in politics since the succession to the throne of the present sultan.

Rioting, which began in Lisbon, Portugal, three days ago on account of the increased price of food articles, has not been quelled, and one person is reported as having been killed and several wounded.

Information received in military quarters at Athens indicates that German and Bulgarian troops, supported by 150,000 Turks, are likely to begin an attack on the Franco-British forces at Saloniki.

Two thousand persons are being cared for at the refugee camp established at Hickman, Ky., when the West Hickman levee broke under the pressure of the Mississippi flood and drove residents of that section from their homes. The federal government has been petitioned to take entire charge of the situation.

According to Dr. Henry K. Carroll, associate secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the number of church members in the United States and its territories in 1915 was 39,380,718, a gain over 1914 of 653,640. This number includes Jews publicly affiliated with synagogues.

German officials believe, it is stated in Washington, that their previous promise to discontinue sinking unresisting merchantmen without warning, brings the submarine campaign within the pale of international law, and that any inclusion of that phase in the Lusitania agreement is unnecessary and humiliating to the German imperial government.

Action by the foreign relations committee extending a financial protectorate over Haiti has been deferred.

Acquisition of more territory at both the Atlantic and Pacific entrances of the Panama canal has been recommended to the war department by Brigadier General Edwards to increase the safety of the waterways and strengthen the military defenses.

The long-fought treaty to pay Colombia \$25,000,000 and express regret for the partition of Panama was ordered favorably reported to the senate by the foreign relations committee, with amendments reducing the indemnity to \$15,000,000 and making the expression of regret mutual to both the United States and Colombia. A bare majority of one vote put the treaty out of the committee and into the senate.

The foreign relations committee has ordered a favorable report on the treaty to pay Nicaragua \$3,000,000 for an interoceanic canal route and naval base in the bay of Fonseca.

United States naval officers agree that the cruise of the Appam and the operations of the mysterious raider which took her prisoner deserves a place in the naval history of the war beside the consummate daring of the Emden and the Prince Eitel Friedrich and the Kronprinz Wilhelm.

Secretary Lansing announces that he has addressed Ambassador Morgenstern, ambassador at Constantinople, a communication anent the sinking of the Persia, for presentation to the Turkish government.

It is announced here that there were 452 persons on board the Appam, the British vessel which now lies off Old Point Comfort.

The president says the navy is effectively equipped for war at an instant's notice, but is not nearly large enough.

The president and members of his party have been well pleased with the success of his meetings in Pittsburgh and Cleveland. The arrangements have been kept strictly non-partisan, and Republicans and Democrats have joined in welcoming him. His demands for increased preparedness have met with warm responses from his audience. In each speech he has asked support for his national defense plans from all people, regardless of party.

In the name of the British owners of the steamship Appam, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, has lodged with the state department a formal request that the ship be turned over to British consul, under the English construction of the terms of The Hague convention.

The Philippine bill, which is intended to extend to the islands a greater degree of self-government and which authorizes the president to grant them absolute independence within four years, has passed the senate by the vote of 52 to 24.

Domestic

Several hundred persons were imperiled in the overflowed area of southwestern Arkansas. At Gould, two hundred refugees were crowded into the few buildings which withstood the rush of water pouring through the crevasses in the Arkansas river levee at Cummins. A sharp wind, with the temperature at freezing point, added to the suffering of the refugees. All available boats and supplies have been hurried to the stricken section.

Three 8-inch turret guns removed from the cruiser Colorado for shipment to Washington went into the Port Orchard bay (Washington) by the capsizing of a barge. The guns were valued at \$150,000.

Plans providing the United States army with a reserve corps of at least thirty thousand civilian engineers for coast and other defense work in time of war, which would enable regular army engineers to be released for other duties, have been approved by the American Society of Civil Engineers and many other scientific bodies.

The National Aeroplane Fund being raised for the development of a country-wide aerial reserve for the National Guard and naval militia of the several states, has passed the \$350,000 mark, the Aero Club of America announces.

Thieves at night in Wilmington, Del., carried a 200-pound iron safe containing \$2,000 in money and much valuable jewelry from the residence of Mrs. Lamont DuPont at Pennsylvania avenue and Rising Sun lane, so quietly that nobody has been able to figure out how the job was done, and then, like the Arab, silently stole into the darkness, leaving no clue behind.

The United States has made preparations for immediate war as far as the navy is concerned, although the present naval force is inadequate in size, President Wilson declared in an address before several thousand persons in the auditorium at Chicago.

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RIVER FLOODS DO SERIOUS DAMAGE

BREAKS IN ARKANSAS RIVER
LEVEES DISASTROUS TO
LARGE SECTION.

THOUSANDS ARE HOMELESS

Sixteen Lives Have Been Lost—Property Damage Will Run Into Hundreds of Thousands.

Little Rock.—The rapidly widening lake in southeastern Arkansas, formed by the flood waters of the Arkansas river pouring through breaks in the levees, had engulfed a score of towns, leaving several thousand persons homeless. Sixteen lives have been lost in the last few days, and damage that probably will run into hundreds of thousands of dollars has resulted in the rich farming territory. Still greater damage is feared if the Mississippi continues to rise as in the last few days. Predicated stages at Arkansas City would endanger the levees there and a break in the Mississippi levees would precipitate a serious situation in the river valley.

All day the 700 men who remained in Arkansas City toiled in an effort to strengthen the levees against the fast rising waters and they were hopeful that the levees would hold and the town be saved. The narrow strip of levee is the only land in sight there. On one side is the river, swollen until its surface is 15 feet above the level of the town. On the other side of the levee is the great flood lake nearly 40 miles long and 20 miles wide. From it only the upper stories of buildings in Arkansas City protrude. At the levee are three steamboats, one of which is ready to carry the workers to safety should they lose their battle with the flood. They are living in the second stories of their homes and in box cars on the levee.

GERMANS HARD PRESSED.

Fourteen Thousand Interned in Spanish Guinea, West Africa.

London.—The British are pressing the Germans hard in the Kameran region of German West Epupafrica. A Spanish official communication says that 900 Germans and 14,000 of her colonial troops have crossed the southwest border and sought asylum in Spanish Guinea, where they were disarmed and interned.

Exception the Western line in France and Belgium and on the Caucasus front, little fighting of moment is in progress in any of the war theaters. In northwest Russia there have been aerial raids by both the Germans and Russians and in Galicia and Bukovina small infantry and grenade attacks. At one point along the line where the Russian general Ivanoff is in command the Russians found a system of Teuton mines and having wired it, detonated the mines.

The British and French in Belgium have helled, with destructive effect, German trenches in Boesinghe, and the French heavy guns have silenced a German battery to the east of Boesinghe.

Canadians Warned.

Guelph, Ont.—After the fire at the Jardine munitions plant at Hespeler warnings were received by the chief of police that an attempt was to be made to destroy the winter fair buildings in this city that now are occupied by the military and the armories where two batteries are housed. Special guards were assigned to these points as well as to several of the factories in the city.

Ferdinand Will Visit Germany. Berlin, London.—King Ferdinand of Bulgaria is coming to Germany, it has just been learned to return the visit paid by Emperor William to the King of Nish, Serbia, on January 18.

British Steamship Sunk

London.—The British steamship Balgownie, 1,061 tons gross, has been sunk. The crew, with the exception of the second officer, was saved.

Wilson Thinks Appam a Prize.

Washington.—President Wilson is understood to hold the opinion that the British steamship Appam, brought into the Hampton Roads by a German crew, must be considered as a prize of Germany under the Prussian-American treaty of 1928. It was stated that this accords with the view of the state department. The president has not had an opportunity to discuss with Secretary Lansing the details of the case and therefore no final decision has been reached.

Great Fighting Machine.

New York.—The United States has in its navy the nucleus of the greatest fighting machine in the world, according to Frank J. Sprague, chairman of the committees on electricity and shipbuilding of the naval consulting board, who returned here after spending a month aboard the battleship New York and witnessing the armaments of the Atlantic fleet in South American waters. Mr. Sprague declared the two most vital requirements of the navy at present are more officers and men and efficiency in target practice.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA BURNED

FIRE WAS CAUSED BY GAS BOMB
OR AN INFERNAL
MACHINE.

SEVERAL MEN ARE BURNED

Building Was Valued at \$5,000,000 and the Contents Were of Inestimable Value.

Ottawa, Ont.—The historic Canadian Parliament building was destroyed by a fire declared unofficially to have been caused by the explosion of a gas bomb or an infernal machine. Two women, guests of the wife of Speaker Seigney, were overcome by smoke and perished. Several policemen and firemen were buried under debris when one end of the building collapsed. The number of persons taken to hospitals had not been determined. Frederick F. Pardee, chief liberal whip, and William S. Luggie, a member of Parliament from New Brunswick are missing and it is feared they have lost their lives.

Two Dominion policemen and two house of commons attendants are declared to have been killed when the roof fell.

It has been established that the first burst of flame in the reading room of the House of Commons was preceded by at least one explosion and possibly by two. The flames spread so rapidly that the Ottawa fire brigade was utterly helpless. Aid was sent from Montreal on a special train.

The loss cannot be estimated in money. The building was valued at about \$5,000,000, but the contents are of inestimable value. There was no insurance. At midnight the commons and senate chambers had been destroyed and as the great clock boomed out the hour flames were swirling up the magnificent tower and licking their way to the top. Soldiers were assigned to carry out its contents.

Among those severely burned was Minister of Agriculture Burrell, who fell unconscious after plunging through a curtain of fire and groping his way along smoke-filled corridors. The Canadian Parliament buildings were erected from 1859 to 1865 and the cornerstone was laid by the then Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII, in 1860.

PRESIDENT WILSON RETURNS.

Believes That People Are With Him.—Plans Another Tour.

Washington.—President Wilson has returned to Washington believing that the people of the Middle West are with him on the issue of national defense and are prepared to insist that Congress take speedy action. He finished his speaking tour at St. Louis.

President Wilson's advisers believe he has explained clearly why he considers immediate preparedness imperative, has won many converts to the movement and has given new impetus to a discussion of the cause. From the sympathetic attitude of most of his audiences, from the enthusiasm his every appearance in public has evoked, from the huge crowds which have greeted him, they have drawn the conclusion that the people overwhelmingly support his plans—at least in the Middle West.

The President's official family want him to start soon on another tour. Some of them liken his swing through the Middle West to an operation not yet completed.

Zeppelin Lost in Sea.

London.—A Zeppelin airship and probably all her crew has been lost in the North Sea, and it is possible that she was shot through the fire of Dutch anti-aircraft guns.

An English trawler reaching Grimsby reports having seen in the North Sea the Zeppelin L-19 partly submerged and with 17 to 20 men clinging to her gas envelope. Aid was refused the Germans because they outnumbered the crew of the trawler.

Meet at Home of Secretary Daniels.

Washington.—A meeting was held at the home of Secretary Joseph Daniels by the John Paul Jones Association, incorporated, for the purpose of discussing and devising plans for preserving "The Grove," which is near Halifax, N. C. This was the home of Willie Jones, where John Paul, the great American naval hero, spent a number of years of his early life. A large number of prominent ladies and gentlemen attended the gathering, which was addressed by Secretary Daniels.

Best Fat for Cooking.

Chicken, turkey and duck fat cannot be surpassed as a substitute for oil or butter in cooking. The large flakes from fat poultry, or the fat that rises to the top in making broth, should be saved and rendered. When ice cold, it closely resembles butter in looks and flavor. The skillful Italian and French cooks always use this fat when making the crust for chicken pie and in Italy one eats cauliflower that has been dipped in butter and then fried crisp and brown in this delectable fat.

THOUSANDS CHEER PRESIDENT WILSON

DEMANDS BACKING TO DEFEND
AMERICAN LIVES AND COMMERCE.

HEARD BY A LARGE CROWD

Sixteen Thousand in Hall, 20,000 Turned Away and Another 10,000 Watch For Him.

Kansas City, Mo.—President Wilson demanded that steps be begun during the present month to back him up in defending American lives and commerce abroad. His demand met with shouts and applause from an audience of 16,000 persons who waved American flags, leaped to their seats and cheered.

When the President ceased speaking he leaned forward and asked the great throng to join him in singing "America." The band played softly, the audience stood and the words of the patriotic anthem came in a glorious burst of song.

The big crowd was for the President from the start. It waited patiently an hour to see him and cheered itself hoarse in a three-minute demonstration when he appeared. Sixteen thousand heard him; 20,000 were turned away and 10,000 more tried to glimpse him as he left his hotel for the hall.

"Why, some men in Washington are questioning if we could get the 500,000 men for which the Government is asking," he said, at one point of his address.

"Would they volunteer?" A man in the far end of the hall shouted "yes" and others echoed the word until the hall was in a turmoil.

"Why, I believe," the President said, "you could raise the 500,000 men in almost any state. I believe you could get 5,000 men right here in this audience. I have been thrilled by the experiences of these last few days, and I will go home to Washington and smile at the gentlemen who say the United States is not awake."

"These gallant men who sit on the hill in Washington and make our laws are going to deliver the goods," the crowd cheered. "Don't misunderstand me, they are going to deliver the goods because you want the goods delivered."

CHILD LABOR BILL PASSES.

House Gives Keating Bill Majority—Vote 337 to 46.

Washington.—It was by an overwhelming majority that the Keating child labor bill passed, the vote being 337 to 46. The North Carolina delegation to a man voted against the measure, Representative Britt on the Republican side being conspicuous for his vote against, when the Republicans voted favorably and unitedly for the act.

Representative Webb was again leading the fight against the act, being joined in speaking by Doughton and Britt from North Carolina and representatives from South Carolina.

Vigorous speeches were made against what was termed infringement of the rights belonging to the states. The bill will meet strong opposition when it reaches the senate side, as indicated by the expressed purpose of Senator Overman to prevent its favorable report from the committee.

Explosion Kills Crew.

Huntington, W. Va.—A majority of the crew of thirty men on the towboat Sam Brown are believed to have been killed when the boilers of the boat exploded in the Ohio river. Six survivors reached shore on the Ohio side of the river, but no trace has been found of the other members of the crew. The boat sank immediately.

Have Signed Agreement.

London.—The Adevurul, a newspaper of Bucharest, declares that Greece and Rumania have signed a dual neutrality convention, according to a dispatch received here by wireless telegraph from Rome.

Report Colombian Treaty Favorable.

Washington.—Reducing the proposed payment to Colombia from \$25,000,000 to \$15,000,000 and altering the proposed apology of the United States for the partition of Pan-America to make it a mutual expression of regret on the part of the United States and Colombia the senate foreign relations committee ordered a favorable report on the Colombian treaty. The vote on the treaty was 8 for, 7 against. Senator Clarke, of Arkansas, was the only democrat voting against it.

Sharp Attack on Child Labor Bill.

Washington.—"Some of the idle sentimental women who are urging this bill to strike against three or four states of the South will probably wear on their hats flowers made by tiny children of New York tenements that never see the sunlight," said Representative Webb, of North Carolina, during debate on the Keating child labor bill. The measure bars from interstate commerce products of child labor. Representative Britt, of North Carolina, declared the bill "an outrageous invasion of state rights."

RAIDER CAPTURES STEAMER APPAM

BROUGHT ACROSS ATLANTIC TO
HAMPTON ROADS BY GERMAN
PRIZE CREW.

SHIP THOUGHT TO BE LOST

In Addition to Passengers and Crew Appam Had on Board Number From Other Ships.

Norfolk, Va.—Given up for lost days ago, the British passenger liner Appam, plying in the West African trade, appeared like an apparition in Hampton Roads, flying the German naval ensign and with her ship's company under guard of a German prize crew. She brought word of a mysterious German commerce raider, the Moewe, which now roams the seas, and had on board the crews of seven British merchantmen and Admiralty transports captured by the Moewe before she seized the Appam and started her across the Atlantic for an American port, with Lieutenant Hans Berge, of the German naval reserves, and 22 men in charge.

According to the story told with great reserve by Lieutenant Berge to Collector Hamilton when he formally reported his presence in American territorial waters late in the day, the Moewe captured the Appam, bound from Dakar, West Africa, for Liverpool, after a brief show of resistance, on January 16, 60 miles north of the Madeira Islands. On board the Moewe then were the crews of five vessels, previously captured, all of whom were transferred to the Appam.

From all reports the raider is a converted German merchantman with a battery of guns of fairly large caliber. On January 17, she engaged in battle an armed Australian trader, the Clan MacTavish, which she sank after and exciting combat with a loss of 15 men killed on the Clan MacTavish. The Appam, which was 10 miles away at the time, in charge of the prize crew, steamed hurriedly back to the scene and rescued four members of the crew of the sinking Clan MacTavish, who were struggling in the water.

Later, under orders from the commander of the raider, Lieutenant Berge headed his prize for American ports and parted company with the Moewe. Nothing has been seen or heard of the raider since, and the Appam steamed across the ocean on an uneventful voyage.

On board the Appam all told are 452 persons—the prize crew of 22; 20 German civilians who were on their way to England for internment; 138 seamen captured with the British ship, 114 passengers on the Appam and the Appam's crew of 155.

WILSON WANTS TO BE ABLE TO DO MORE THAN PROTEST.

Des Moines, Iowa.—President Wilson in addressing the largest audience of his present trip in which he is advocating preparedness here asked this question:

"Do you want the situation to be such that all the President can do is to write messages and utter words of protest?"

"Why, to ask that question is to answer it," he said.

"Whenever international law is violated by one or the other belligerents," the President said, "America was called upon to register a voice of protest of insistence."

"Do you want the situation to be such that all the President can do is to write messages and utter words of protest? If these breaches of international law which are in daily danger of occurring, should touch the very honor of the United States, do you wish to do nothing about it?"

Do you wish to have all the world say that the flag of the United States can be stained with impunity? Why, to ask the question is to answer it?"

"I know there is not a man or woman within the hearing of my voice who would wish peace at the expense of the honor of the United States."

Many Middles Fail.

Annapolis, Md.—It was understood on reliable authority here that 200 midshipmen or about one-fourth of the entire membership at the Naval Academy, will be asked to resign soon because of their failure to pass the half-yearly examinations. Many midshipmen claim that these examinations were much harder than usual, but this is denied by the instructors. The number of failures in each class is said to be as follows:

First, or graduating class, 20; second, 60; third, 60; fourth, 80.

Colonel House in Paris.

Paris.—Col. Edward M. House, president Wilson's personal representative, had a long conversation with Premier Briand after his arrival from Berlin. He will see other prominent persons during the week and according to his present plans will leave for London soon. During the day Mr. House received a large number of French, English and American newspaper men in the offices of the American embassy, who questioned him as to his visit to Berlin, but his reply was that he preferred not to answer.

RALEIGH, NEWBERN ASHEVILLE CENSUS

POPULATION JULY 1, 1914, 20,000,
10,300 AND 20,000 RESPECTIVELY.

CAPITAL HAS INCREASED

Many Increases Are Shown to Census Estimate of Manufacturing Industries, etc.

Washington.—Preliminary statements of the general results of the census of manufacturers for Raleigh, Asheville and Newbern have been issued by Director Sam. L. Rogers of the Bureau of the Census. They consist of