

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

Potato carous, allowing a pound daily for each person, which are already in force in Dresden, will be adopted shortly throughout the German empire. A potato census is now being taken in order to ascertain just how serious the shortage may be.

The magistracy of Berlin has raised the maximum price of pork at the request of the butchers of the city who are unable to secure swine at existing prices.

Through the combined efforts of the United States embassy at Berlin and the consulate of the same city, shipments of aniline dyes for use in the manufacture of postage stamps in the United States has been arranged.

Efforts are being made in Germany by interested United States firms to obtain a supply of sugar beet seed, but to date the prospect is not hopeful, but it is stated that the efforts will continue to be made.

The presence of Emperor Nicholas at the opening of the duma in Petrograd is hailed by the press and public as one of the most important events in the whole political history of Russia.

German newspapers print dispatches from Italy stating that a Japanese fleet has arrived safely in the Mediterranean sea together with a great number of aircraft.

Announcement is made in Tokio that a squadron of Japanese warships has been dispatched to the Suez canal to protect Japanese fishing.

The British house of commons has passed new votes of credit to the amount of \$2,100,000,000. This is expected to carry the war to the end of May. Premier Asquith says the sum expended so far is "not only beyond precedent, but actually beyond the imagination of any financier of this or any other country."

More than five hundred prominent men, including ship owners and senators from Hamburg, Lubeck and Bremen, Germany, have signed a petition asking the German government to begin peace overtures so that the war may be ended in three months. They expressed the fear that otherwise the Hansa states will be totally ruined.

Washington

Washington hears that The Nation, a London publication with a big circulation, characterizes Col. E. M. House's visit to the war zones as "a landmark in the war." The Nation says that "Colonel House impressed everybody with his sense of prudence and reserve."

Congress has settled down to await developments in the submarine controversy between the United States and Germany, with an overwhelming majority of both houses apparently very definitely determined to take no action which might embarrass the administration in the present stage of diplomatic negotiations.

Admiral Badger before a house committee repudiated the suggestion that military men view all international problems from the standpoint of force, but stated that there was no question but that diplomacy ultimately depended on force.

International considerations which moved the navy general board to change its time-honored policy last year and declare that the United States navy should equal the strongest afloat by not later than 1925 were disclosed to the house naval committee in executive session by Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, a member of the board.

Every agency of the government passed on the anniversary of Washington's birthday to pay homage to the "Father of His Country." Both houses suspended business, and Washington's farewell address was read.

The object of the building policy formulated in 1903 by the navy general board, it is now known, was to keep the United States ahead of Germany in the race for naval supremacy.

National preparedness legislation took a long step forward in congress when the house military committee reached a practical agreement on the outline of the army bill it will unanimously present for passage. Chairman Hay will frame the measure, and the new national preparedness measure will provide for an army of 575,000, with a reserve system to more than double the force on the first call in case of war.

Agitation in congress for action warning United States citizens off of armed ships of the European belligerents suddenly grew to such proportions that the Democrats of the foreign relations committee voted to canvass the sentiment of the house on several pending resolutions of that nature.

At Mount Vernon, on the Potomac, on the Virginia side, wreaths and flowers were laid on the first president's tomb, and many made pilgrimages to the mansion and reverently passed through the room where George Washington lived and died.

Domestic

An Atlanta, Ga., dispatch states that the Russian government will spend millions of dollars in the Southern states in the purchase of supplies and munitions. The Russian purchasing commission is traveling in a special car through the South, and will likely establish some central point to mobilize the supplies.

The Texas state agricultural department estimates that the Texas wheat crop this year will be less than one-half of last year's crop and that oats will show a decrease of nearly three-fourths.

Information from Brewton, Ala., says a cyclone practically demolished the small town of Appleton, ten miles away. The storm appeared to be general in central Alabama. Considerable property damage was done at Appleton, but no loss of life is reported.

The Mississippi house of representatives passed a farm loan bank bill, which provides for the establishment of banks with capital stocks of not less than \$300,000, the funds to be loaned for the purchase, development and improvement of farms.

Charles Gaddis and Jack Homer Wehant were drowned in a well filled with beer in the mountains at Dahlonega, Ga. Government raiders had wrecked an illicit still and poured the beer in a dip some of the men were trying to fill some of the beer from the well when all three fell in and were drowned before they could be rescued.

Before four hundred Wisconsin Progressive Republicans, gathered in a conference at Madison, Senator Robert M. La Follette announced his candidacy for the nomination for president on the Republican ticket.

Brighter prospects for assistance for the marooned inhabitants in the flooded section of northern Louisiana gave those engaged in relief work in that district a more optimistic view of the food situation. It is stated that food will be sent by boats to the marooned people.

Disregard of a cautionary signal probably was responsible for the recent collision of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad in which nine persons were killed and fifty injured. A state investigation is under way.

An earth tremor of slight but distinct nature made itself felt through Georgia, North and South Carolina, Virginia and portions of eastern Tennessee and Alabama at about 5:40 o'clock, central time, Monday afternoon, February 21. In no case was any damage reported.

Governor Manning of South Carolina has signed the Liles bill which provides for at least thirty days' sentence on the chain gang for every one convicted of selling liquor in South Carolina. In no instance will a fine be accepted. For subsequent offenses the penalty is from one to five years at the option of the judge.

Hundreds of educators from all parts of the country are in Detroit to attend conferences and conventions which began with brilliant openings. These meetings will dispose of a mass of routine business incident to the annual convention which will be held in New York City in July.

European War

Along the front in the region of Verdun the Germans and the French continue the great struggle which began with the Germans on the offensive and their aim evidently the great French fortress of Verdun.

It is authoritatively estimated that the German losses in the drive against Verdun totaled one hundred and fifty thousand men.

The French at Verdun have lost ten thousand men taken prisoners by the Germans. Troops belonging to seven army corps, under Crown Prince Frederick William, are engaged along a 25-mile front north of Verdun, France, in a desperate effort to drive back the French defending forces, with the ultimate aim of capturing Verdun.

A dispatch received in London from the Canary Islands says the British steamer Westburn has put in at Santa Cruz for repairs flying the German flag and with a prize crew of seven men and one officer. In addition to her crew there are 206 British prisoners on board.

The Italians, after weeks of hammering at the Austrian position with their big guns, have captured the mountainous region of Callo in the Sugano valley, and also have occupied the towns of Roncegno and Ronchi.

There has been vicious fighting in the Artois region of France in Champagne and along both banks of the Meuse above Dun.

The entire crew of about twenty-two men of the Zeppelin airship which was shot down by the French near Brabant-le-Roi, perished in the flames which enveloped the aircraft as it fell from a height of 6,000 feet.

The Germans have been operating vigorously against the British and French along the Yser canal in Belgium, to the north of Ypres. From the British 350 meters of a position were captured and held, despite hand grenade attacks to recapture it.

The Russian army which captured Erzerum in Armenia is endeavoring to cut off the retreat of the Turks who are retiring with as much speed as possible.

The French steamship Memphis has been sunk by an Austrian submarine off Durazzo, according to news from Vienna.

The French in Champagne, between the Meuse and Moselle rivers and to the west of the forest of Apremont, have bombarded successfully German positions, while in the Argonne forest a mine exploded by the French shattered the German works.

GERMANY UPHOLDS FORMER ORDERS

ONLY UNARMED MERCHANT SHIPS OF PEACEFUL CHARACTER FREE.

WILL GIVE NO WARNING

Bernstorff Delivers Instructions to Lansing—Score of Incidents Are Cited.—New Orders Issued.

Washington.—Germany has instructed Count von Bernstorff to inform the United States Government that the assurances regarding the future conduct of submarine warfare, given in the Lusitania and Arabic cases, still are binding, but that they apply only to merchantment of a peaceful character. The German government is understood to contend that armed merchantmen have without regard to the nature of their armament shown themselves not to be peaceful and therefore are subject to destruction without warning.

The instructions direct the German Ambassador particularly to tell Secretary Lansing that British merchantmen armed ostensibly only for defense have not assumed the character of peaceful traders, but that on the contrary they carry guns for the special purpose of attacking German submarines. To support this claim the Berlin Foreign Office has sent the Ambassador for presentation to the state department a list of at least 20 incidents where it is claimed British merchant ships have attacked submarines.

Confidential advices received from Berlin state that German and Austrian submarine commanders already have been given their new orders and that from midnight Tuesday, February 29th, they are authorized to sink without warning all armed merchant ships of the enemies of Germany. It was said also that many of the submarine commanders probably had left their bases of voyages and then even should the United States request the postponing of the opening of the campaign, it would be impossible to get word to many of the submarines. It was stated, however, that so far neither the United States nor any other nation had asked a postponement.

AGREE ON ARMY BILL.

Regular Army With Peace Strength of 143,000.—Federalized Guard.

Washington.—A growing tendency to provide for a Federal army reserve in addition to the regular army and federalized national guard was manifested in both the house and senate military committees. Members of both committees said they favored a practical test of the possibility of forming a federal volunteer army in peace times on lines somewhat similar to the continental army plan. The apparent intention to abandon the continental project wholly was one of the causes leading up to the resignation of Secretary Garrison.

The house committee agreed upon the general terms of a bill it expects to get before the house in ten days providing for a regular army with an authorized strength of 143,000 men; a Federalized National Guard which reach a fixed minimum strength of 424,000 in five years; adequate reserve systems for both of these forces; and organization of civilian training camps with wide discretion reposed in the war department as to the terms of enlistment, training and government.

Wilson Addresses Gridiron Club.

Washington.—President Wilson told members and guests at a Gridiron Club dinner that America ought to keep out of the European war "at the sacrifice of everything except this single thing upon which her character and her history are founded, her sense of humanity and justice."

The address was confidential, since the speeches at the dinners of the Gridiron Club, composed of newspaper correspondents, are not reported. It was made public, however, with the consent of the president and the club, because many of those who heard it urged that it should go to the country.

Dover Mines Sink Ships.

Dover.—The steamship Maloja, a 12,431 ton vessel, struck a mine and sank within a half hour two miles off Dover. More than 40 persons were drowned or killed as a result of the accident. The Maloja left Tilbury only the day before for Bombay with mails, 10 passengers of all classes, and a crew numbering about 200, most of them lascars. Other passengers were to join the ship at Marseilles. Another ship aiding in the rescue work was also sunk.

Flood Refugees Suffering.

Natchez, Miss.—Cold weather, rain and sleet added to the suffering of the flood refugees in Tensas and Concordia parishes and those in the back country as well. Temporary shelters, crudely constructed from driftwood and lumber cast off by levee workers, have been built by refugees along the river, mostly negroes. More appeals for clothing and material for building huts were expected by the Natchez relief committee. Very little relief is expected within a week.

THE ENTIRE NAVY SYSTEM AT FAULT

ADMIRAL WINSLOW CITICIZES WORKINGS OF SYSTEM BEFORE COMMITTEE.

WOULD TAKE FIFTY YEARS

Without Radical Changes Would Take Long Time to Produce Efficient Fighting Force.

Washington.—The United States navy's whole system of government and operation, from education of officers to questions of ship and gun construction, was sharply criticized before the house naval committee by Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet. Without radical changes, the admiral declared, a fully efficient fighting force comparable to the British navy would not be produced in 50 years.

The witness said the system of education at Annapolis Naval Academy was wrong and urged restoration of the old grade of midshipmen in the fleet. Boys should enter the service at from 14 to 16 years of age, he said, spend two years in preliminary schooling ashore, then go to sea to acquire the "sea habit" from actual contact with their educations ashore.

The polytechnic education now given midshipmen at the Academy is utterly unsuited, the admiral declared, to the training of men to handle ships and combinations of ships at sea. He could see no value to be gained from making all navy officers experts in higher mathematics, and thought constructors, engineers, and ordnance experts, should be trained as specialists and never be called upon to command ships.

From the days boys entered the academy, he said, a system of selection should be applied to govern promotions, eliminating men unfitted for the daring, nerve-racking tasks that would be theirs in war. He added that fellow officers should determine these qualifications and that a plan of this sort was being worked out by the navy department.

With two opposing fleets sweeping toward each other over the sea for an action to be carried out at a speed of 20 knots or more, the admiral insisted, there would be no time for hesitation by any ship commander. He told of how he trained a squadron of four dreadnaughts he commanded two years ago until his orders were carried out within six seconds of the time he gave them, 60 maneuvers being carried out in a single forenoon.

GERMAN ATTACKS CONTINUE.

Object of Great Onslaught is Great French Fortress of Verdun.

London.—Along the front in the region of Verdun the Germans and the French continue the great struggle which began several days ago with the Germans on the offensive and their aim evidently the great French fortress of Verdun.

Notwithstanding a heavy fall of snow the Germans to the north of Verdun have attacked with what Paris terms unprecedented violence and with large forces. French positions at several points but according to the French official communication the attacks were without success. Especially has this been true at La Cote du Poivre, about four and a half miles north of the fortress, the attainment of which would give the Germans a good vantage point from which to operate against Verdun.

The artillery on both sides along the entire battle front is keeping up an incessant bombardment of opposing positions. So intense are the detonations of the big guns that the sound of them has penetrated eastward to the left bank of the Rhine in Rhenish Prussia.

Heavy casualties are being inflicted by both sides and the Germans claim that they have taken many prisoners—the aggregate at last reports totaling more than 10,000.

Justice Kelly Defends Brandeis.

Washington.—Louis D. Brandeis' part in the New York and New England Railroad litigation in 1892 was defended before the senate subcommittee investigating Mr. Brandeis' fitness to be a supreme court justice by Justice Kelly of the New York supreme court, who employed him. Those opposing Mr. Brandeis charged that he had been employed to wreck the road. "Mr. Brandeis was not employed to wreck the road," Justice Kelly told the committee. "It was already wrecked."

Oppose Compulsory Training.

Detroit, Mich.—The department of superintendence of the National Educational Association at its closing session here went on record as opposed to compulsory military training in the public schools. The educators, however, favored a plan whereby the "American youth" who wishes to receive military instruction can find special schools available. The action of the department was generally regarded as a compromise between advocates of a strong military system of preparedness and opponents of such.

EMPEROR DIRECTS BATTLE IN FRANCE

GERMANS AND FRENCH ENGAGE IN ONE OF THE GREATEST BATTLES OF WAR.

FRENCH LINES NOT BROKEN

Germans Force Back French Wings.—Feroocious Onslaughts Continuous.—Heavy Toll Both Sides.

London.—Inspired by the presence of the Emperor and led by Crown Prince Frederick William, the German troops are engaged in one of the greatest battles of the war on the Western front centering around the fortress of Verdun. Attack has followed attack against the French line after bombardments, incessant and terrific, continuing for several days.

While the Germans have been unable, despite the rain of shells and ferocious onslaughts by the infantry, to break the French line, nevertheless the French on their right and left wings have been compelled to withdraw their lines, respectively to the south of Ornes and behind the town of Samogneux, six miles north of the fortress.

Only between Malancourt and the left bank of the Meuse has there been a diminution in the intensity of the artillery fire. With Brabant, Haumont and Samogneux and the wooded sections north and northeast of Beaumont, in their possession the Germans from the Meuse eastward to Frotey are forcing the fighting, seemingly regardless of cost of life.

The French guns have answered the German guns shell for shell and the casualties on both sides are very great. The French official report describes the battlefield between the Meuse and Ornes as piled with German dead.

In Champagne at several points, and in the Argonne Forest German works have been pounded by the concentrated fire of the French guns, while in Lorraine, the French repulsed a German reconnoitering party that attempted to capture a French post north of St. Martin.

On their end of the line near Hully, the British exploded a mine and occupied the crater and also bombarded German trenches near Freilinghen and Boesinghe.

PACIFIC FLEET EASY VICTIM.

Admiral Winslow Says One Battleship Could Capture All.

Washington.—While the House Military Committee was taking steps to ward getting its bill for increasing the regular army and federalizing the National Guard before the house within ten days, the Naval Committee was being informed by Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow that the entire Pacific fleet might be an easy victim for one good enemy battleship.

Admiral Winslow said the force under his command was wholly inadequate, even with all its reserves called out, to meet any probable enemy in the Pacific. Navy department plans for meeting an emergency there or in the Atlantic, however, he said were essential matters of strategy.

Testimony of Brig. Gen. William Crozier, chief of army ordnance, before the fortifications committee, revealed that the war department plans for coast defense contemplate placing the heaviest new fortifications at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, which he described as one of the several places where "facilities for land operations are so good that it is worth while to especially fortify them to prevent that operation." At other points, such as Rockaway Beach, New York and San Francisco, he said 16-inch guns mounted in turrets would be added to the batteries.

Bank of Essen Fails.

London.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Zurich says: "The failure of an important bank at Essen, Germany, is announced. It is believed many Krupp workmen lost their savings."

Munitions Train Attacked.

Seattle, Wash.—Attacking a Great Northern freight train loaded with automobiles and war supplies for shipment to Russia from Seattle, in the Northern Pacific freight yards here six or eight men cut the air hose between cars in five places, and cut the train in four sections. The train crew fought them off and captured two who gave the names of Sam Rusky and John Ross, and their nationality as Austrian. Officials said it was known that the train carried supplies for Russia.

Emperor William With Army.

London.—Emperor William has established his headquarters at the German positions facing Verdun, according to information received from Berlin by The Evening News by way of Copenhagen.

The dispatch which is dated February 23 says: "It is reported that the Emperor is more energetic than ever, making daily speeches to the troops and encouraging the soldiers not to yield. His Majesty is mainly inspired at present with a desire to defeat the French army at any cost."

WILSON DEMANDS AMERICAN RIGHTS

CONGRESS FAVORS WARNING AMERICANS TO STAY OFF BELLIGERENT SHIPS.

PRESIDENT OPPOSES SUCH

Leaders Hope to Continue to Give Executive Free Hand in Dealing With Grave Problems.

Washington.—Agitation in Congress for action warning Americans off armed ships of the European belligerents suddenly grew to such proportions that the Democrats of the foreign relations committee voted to canvass the sentiment of the house on several pending resolutions of that nature.

Sentiment in the senate in favor of some such action, also was openly expressed, but at the end of a day of surprises, tension and agitation such as had not been seen in Congress in some time, the word came that President Wilson still was unalterably opposed to any such action by congress and believed that he would only be embarrassed thereby in the negotiations with Germany.

To widely circulated suggestions that the situation had reached a point where the president would lay it before congress, that Secretary Lansing might in some way define the attitude of the government in a communication to Senator Stone and that a time had been fixed within which the United States would expect Germany to signify her intention to abandon the announced intention to sink armed merchant ships without warning, the uniform statement was made officially that nothing had been determined upon, and that the situation though grave, still was a waiting one, that no final position would be announced until Berlin was heard from.

The sudden developments at the capital brought surprise and apprehension to the administration leaders. While confronted with the possibility of congressional interference with all its grave aspects ranging from a defection from the administration policy to downright embarrassment of the president and the secretary of state, the leaders were confident they would control the situation and leave the executive branch of the government free to carry on diplomatic negotiations with Germany.

NO PEACE, DECLARES ASQUITH

War Will Continue Until Rights of Small Nations Are Secured.

London.—Premier Asquith found himself unexpectedly face to face in the house of commons with a new demand for the government's views on peace. He took up the gauntlet almost eagerly and in a brilliant 15-minute speech made it clear that the British government's determination to carry the war to the end without compromise had not abated a jot or tittle since the early days of the struggle.

The only terms of peace Premier Asquith offered to the enemy countries were contained in the historic announcement which was the outstanding feature of his speech at the London Guild Hall in November, 1914, which he repeated:

"We shall never sheathe the sword, which we have not lightly drawn, until Belgium—and I will add, Serbia—recover in full measure all and more than they have sacrificed; until France is adequately secured against aggression; until the rights of the small nations of Europe are based upon an unassailable foundation and until the military domination of Prussia is wholly and finally destroyed."

Bitten by Rattlesnake.

Thomasville, Ga.—Mrs. John F. Archbold, a daughter-in-law of John D. Archbold of New York, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey was bitten by a rattlesnake while hunting on the Archbold estate near here. Physicians here said that a heavy leather boot worn by Mrs. Archbold prevented complete poisoning and her wound would not prove fatal. Mrs. Archbold shot the snake after she had been bitten.

Ten Thousand Persons Need Food.

Natchez, Miss.—Approximately 10,000 persons, mostly negroes, in the flooded district of northern Louisiana are in need of assistance, according to Mayor M. Davidson of St. Joseph. The negroes who conduct their own farms are reported to be suffering the most, while comparatively few white planters are able to care for their tenants. Planters and citizens of Newellton, said Mayor Jacoby over the telephone, are of the opinion that Government aid should be given the flood victims there.

Germans Get Another Prize.

London.—A dispatch received from Santa Cruz, Tenerife (Canary Islands) says the British steamer Westburn has put in there for repairs flying the German flag and with a German prize crew of seven men and one officer. The officer is believed to belong to the German raider Mowen. In addition to her own crew there are 206 prisoners taken from various British vessels, on the Westburn. The Westburn left Liverpool January 21 for Buenos Aires. The Westburn is a vessel of 3,300 tons.

PRITCHARD HEADS NEW CHORUS CLUB

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR BUILDING LARGEST AUDITORIUM IN AMERICA.

AT BLACK MOUNTAIN, N. C.

Structure Will Cost \$200,000 and Will Seat 21,500 People.—Be Built of Concrete, Steel and Stone.

Black Mountain.—The first meeting of the stockholders of the National Festival Chorus Club of America was held here at which an organization was perfected and arrangements made for the erection of the greatest auditorium in America. The structure will cost \$200,000 and will seat 21,500 people. It will be built of reinforced concrete, steel and stone and will be ready for the opening event in August of the singing of oratorios in one grand united chorus of 2,000 voices under the direction of Walter Johannes Damrosch, who is head of the musical organization of the club.

Hon. Jeter C. Pritchard, ex-United States senator and judge of the United States circuit court of appeals, was elected president of the club. Mr. G. W. Henshaw, capitalist of Winston-Salem, was elected vice president. The board of directors is composed of Judge Pritchard and Mr. Henshaw; J. Elwood Cox of High Point, J. B. Blades of Newbern, Walter Thompson and H. D. Shutt of Winston-Salem and Thomas Woodroffe of Mount Airy.

The architect of the auditorium is Louis Asbury of Charlotte. He was instructed to secure bids for the erection of the building and it was decided to let the contract at the earliest possible moment. In the meantime, Mr. F. S. Westbrook, the secretary, was instructed to proceed at once with the organization of the music board and to do everything necessary toward bringing together the full chorus of 2,000 voices on August 15, for the purpose of giving a series of performances, the program by Damrosch to be given the public immediately thereafter.

The auditorium will be entirely enclosed and will be the largest structure of the kind in America and so far as known in the world. It is to serve the purpose for Damrosch in America that the auditorium at Balreath, Germany, which was built by the King of Bavaria for Wagner, serves for Europe. It will have nearly twice the seating capacity of the Balreath structure and barring one open-structure auditorium in California, will be the only auditorium in the United States where the Greek plays can be presented.

The auditorium is designed to set against the side of a mountain, a tract of 10 acres having been selected and the slope of the hill will be utilized in the elevation plans of the seats. The interior plan is in the shape of a megaphone. In front of the orchestra the first row of seats of 245 feet in length. The rear row is 400. The stage will hold 2,000 people and the orchestra 1,000. In connection with the auditorium a hotel to accommodate 3,000 people will be built, but for the first summer the visitors and attendants will be lodged in colonies, as was done at the Robert E. Lee Hall and at Montreat.

Hickory Guards in Fine Shape.

Hickory.—At the annual inspection of Company A of the First Regiment of the North Carolina National Guard held here there were 67 men and three commissioned officers present, the largest number of any company in the state turned out so far during the inspections this year. The inspector's report will give the company an excellent rating and the property was found to have been kept in good shape.

New Church for Salisbury.

Salisbury.—A special conference held at a Methodist church authorized the building of a new house of worship for this congregation and appointed a building committee to look after the erection of the house and financing the project.

May Extend Railroad.

Kinston.—Norfolk Southern Railroad officials have been conferring with persons here over the proposed extension of the Kinston-Snow Hill Railroad, a Norfolk Southern subsidiary, from Snow Hill to Walsenburg or Statesburg. It is believed in well-informed quarters that the Norfolk Southern is preparing to build the link, which would be only 14 or 15 miles in length. The business interests and planters of Greene county are enthusiastic over the idea, and are anxious for the extension.

To Washington For Operation.

Salisbury.—Harry Tally, the young Charlotte man who was so fearfully injured in the football special wreck in the Salisbury yards of the Southern the night before Thanksgiving and who has since been in a local hospital, was taken to Washington City for further treatment on his jaw. Mr. Tally was accompanied to Washington by his mother, Mrs. C. B. Tally, and his nurse. He traveled in the private car of Dr. Jack Applegate, that eminent physician having come here from Washington for him.