

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.

Mexican News

No decision as to the withdrawal of United States troops from Mexico is expected for some time.

The administration's final action on Carranza's suggestion that the expedition be recalled, or reduced to 1,000 men, will be based largely on what is shown in the report of Major General Scott, who has left Washington to confer with General Funston, who is in supreme command of the troops operating against the bandits.

The state department is already considering the nature of the reply it will make to General Carranza's recent note urging the withdrawal of the United States soldiers.

General Scott, in his conference with General Funston, will probably not cross the border, but his instructions permit him to do so if he deems it expedient.

A Columbus, N. M., dispatch announces that a speedy motor train carrying Gen. J. J. Pershing, commander of the expeditionary forces, together with his escort, was fired upon during a drive made at night from Satevo to the wireless station at Namiquipa.

From San Antonio, Texas, comes the announcement that Gen. Antonio I. Villareal is attempting to start a new revolution against the Carranza government.

General Villareal is said to have asked Gen. Renaldo Garza, commander of the Carranza garrison at Nuevo Laredo, to join the movement to oust General Carranza. General Garza remained loyal to the de facto government and warned Villareal against entering Mexico.

Army officers state that Maj. Frank Tompkins received a written threat from General Lozano, commander of the Carranza garrison, at Parral, that the American troops would be attacked if they advanced to the city.

According to officers of the army, the fight at Parral was the result of treachery, Major Tompkins' men being ambushed by soldiers of the Parral garrison.

It is now positively known that it was a force of Carranza soldiers who engaged the little detachment of the American cavalry at Parral in a regular organized action. Forty Mexican soldiers were killed, including an officer and a civilian.

European War

The arrival in France of a large number of Russian troops to reinforce the western battle line has brought great joy to the entente allied countries and was the occasion of much jollification in Marseilles, France, at which port the Russian landed.

How many Russians have been sent across the sea to France by Emperor Nicholas is not known. Officers of the Russian troops received rounds of congratulatory telegrams from many allied quarters.

The coming of the Russian troops to the western zone of fighting had been talked about for many months. It is stated that the reason is that it is easier for Russia to arm and equip soldiers on the western front than it is on the eastern.

Russia still has many hundred thousands of men under training that she cannot use on the eastern front, and will likely send them to the west. At least a quarter of a million men will be sent into France.

Baron Kolmar von der Goltz, field marshal of the Turkish army, is dead in Berlin, having succumbed to spotted fever. He was 72 years old, and was regarded as German's greatest strategist.

The French government has granted authority for the shipment of two thousand carloads of corn for Switzerland which had been shipped from the United States, but had been delayed many weeks in Marseilles.

The proposal to create a Swiss merchant marine under the Swiss flag has been declined by the entente powers because Switzerland has no navy to protect same.

The Germans near Handremont, to the northeast of Verdun, in a bayonet attack, in which heavy casualties were inflicted on the French, captured a stone quarry, it is announced in Paris.

The British, following up recent successes in Mesopotamia, are planning to isolate the Turkish army, and, in the opinion of expert of the entente allies, nothing short of a miracle can save the Turkish army from surrender or annihilation.

Artillery duels are still in progress on the Russian front; no important changes in positions.

There has been considerable artillery activity west of the Meuse on Hill 304, with the honors even.

The Russians are pursuing their drive against the Turks in the region of Baburt, the capture of which would result in the coalition of the forces which recently captured Erzerum and those now at Trebizond, and give the Russians a solid line of advance eastward. This is said to be part of the plan for the isolation of the Turkish forces in Mesopotamia.

Domestic

John Harrison Surratt, last survivor of the corps of alleged conspirators tried for implication in the plot to assassinate Abraham Lincoln, but who was acquitted, is dead in Baltimore, at the age of 72.

The express safe and mail pouches on the Louisiana Railway and Navigation company's passenger train were robbed at Mansura, La., about thirty miles south of Alexandria, by a lone bandit, who escaped with but \$350. It is stated that the bandit escaped from the train near Alexandria, but left no trace or clue, and is still at large.

Prohibition is South Dakota gained heavily as a result of the municipal elections, according to the latest returns received, fourteen cities and towns going from the wet to the dry columns, but no dry towns voted for the return of saloons.

The Florida state supreme court affirmed the decision of the circuit court in the case of John J. Mendenhall, who was convicted of murdering Miss Susan Elliott at Clearwater, Fla., and sentenced to life imprisonment. This ends the case, and Mendenhall will begin his sentence immediately.

Meager and scattering returns from the state election in Louisiana indicate that the "regular" Democratic candidate, Rufin G. Pleasant, has defeated John M. Parker, Progressive-Independent-Democratic candidate, for governor.

Thirty or more persons were reported crushed or burned to death in a collision of trains on the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad at Bradford, R. I. The deaths occurred in the rear car of a four-coach local train bound from Boston to New London, when it was run down by the Gilt Edge Express, bound from Boston for New York.

At Wilmington, Del., Ernest Schiller, a young German, who forcibly took possession of the British steamer Matopkin in American waters—off Sandy Hook—on March 29, terrorized the crew and compelled the captain to change the ship's course, was sentenced to life imprisonment in the federal penitentiary located at Atlanta, Ga.

Washington

Viscount Chinda, the Japanese ambassador, who already has left two memoranda with the state department on the subject of the proposed immigration measure now before congress, has held a conference with the president's agent same.

The president's long expected final warning to Germany was delivered in a note to Berlin and was so announced in an address by the president to congress in joint session.

The president's address to congress made it plain that diplomatic relations with Germany will be sundered unless Germany submits to the United States' requests regarding submarine warfare. However, the president is willing to discuss the matter with Germany, but only after she abandons her present methods.

Count von Bernstorff, German ambassador to Washington, said that, in his opinion, a severance of diplomatic relations meant nothing short of war. This is an opinion which official Washington is said to hold, except the president himself, who believes Germany and the United States will get together.

Congressmen generally commented favorably on the president's attitude in his last note of warning to Germany.

Count von Bernstorff, it is stated, has advised his government that the United States is in earnest in its last and final note regarding submarine warfare, and state that something would have to be done quickly if war is to be averted.

Germany is informed by the United States that the imperial government failed to appreciate the gravity of the situation "which has resulted not alone from the attack on the Sussex, but from the whole method and character of submarine warfare as disclosed in the unrestrained practice of commanders of German undersea craft."

The reply of Great Britain and France to the American note concerning interference with maritime by the entente allies has been presented to the state department by the French and British ambassadors jointly.

Washington is informed that the Swiss government has directed its commercial department to charter a number of American steamers for Swiss importations from the United States and Argentina. Switzerland is dependent upon America for her food supply.

The war department announces that the movement of troops to the military training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., is under way.

In addition to the combined regular and reserve force of 790,000 men for the army, the senate passed an amendment to create a school and college youths' reserve corps in time of war or threatened war which would recruit a force of trained young men estimated anywhere from 200,000 to 400,000.

An army reorganization bill that would procure regular army and reserve military forces in the United States aggregating a million men was passed by the senate without a record vote.

President Wilson, in speaking before the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington, declared that the only excuse for the United States ever to fight would be in the cause of officials in Washington believe that only a prompt acquiescence by Germany in the position taken by the United States can prevent a break of diplomatic relations.

EMPEROR HAS NARROW ESCAPE

AUSTRIANS DROP BOMB AS CZAR IS REVIEWING RUSSIAN FORCES.

HURT IN PANIC THAT ENSUES

General is Bitterly Reprimanded For Not Having Sufficient Airman to Guard the Ruler.

Berlin, via wireless.—A narrow escape for Emperor Nicholas of Russia from bombs dropped by an Austrian airman is reported in Stockholm advices by the Overseas News Agency.

"The Emperor was reviewing the troops in company with General Brusiloff (commander of the Russian forces on the southwestern front) when suddenly an Austro-Hungarian flier appeared and dropped numerous bombs which landed among the troops, who fled in wild disorder," says the news agency statement. "The Emperor, according to the reports, was hurt and had a narrow escape, the incident causing him entirely to lose his self-possession. In consequence, the reports added, General Brusiloff was bitterly reproached and General Ivanoff was recalled to the southwestern front headquarters."

AFTER HARMONIOUS WORK ARE ON VERGE OF CLASH.

Majority Leader Kitchen is Striving to Reach Working Agreement.

Washington.—House Democrats and Republicans, after having worked together harmoniously for four and a half months, are on the verge of a clash over the legislative program for the remainder of the session.

The majority, because of carrying out the wishes of the house in pushing through the Philippine and shipping bills as quickly as possible, is threatening to invoke drastic rules which will insure the measures right of way. The minority while making no threats are conducting what appears to be a mild filibuster on the agricultural appropriation bill and urging consideration of the fortifications or appropriation measures in lieu of the President's special measures.

Minority Leader Mann says he is willing to come to an agreement with the Democrats but that "the White House can't tell us what we must do" and he is waiting for the Democrats to make the next move. In the meantime the Democrats are having many conferences in Majority Leader Kitchen's office in an endeavor to reach a working agreement while on the floor such problems as poisoning coyotes, fighting the hessian fly and preserving the buffalo are being discussed at length.

GERMANS SINK ITALIAN AND FRENCH STEAMERS.

London.—The Italian steamer Joseph Agost Tcherzev has been sunk by a German submarine. The crew was landed.

Lloyds announces that the French bark Chanaral, of 2,476 tons gross, was torpedoed on Saturday morning. The crew is believed to have been saved.

The captain and 16 hands of the British steamer Feliciano, 4,277 tons gross, have been picked up by a steamer, according to a Lloyds report. Search is being made for the remainder of the crew. The Feliciano is a total loss. Another report says none of the crew has been saved.

REPORTS THAT VILLA HAS BEEN LOCATED.

Presidio, Texas.—A messenger has reached Ojinaga, opposite here, with the report that Villa is at Agua Chilli, 100 miles south of Ojinaga in the Camaro district with 200 followers. One hundred and fifty Carranza soldiers are encamped on the Chonchacos River about four miles from Ojinaga.

LOPEZ, ONE OF VILLA'S LEADERS, IS CAPTURED.

El Paso, Tex.—Pablo Lopez, Villa lieutenant held responsible for the murder of 17 Americans at Santa Ysabel and who was shot through both legs in the raid on Columbus, N. M., was captured by Carranza forces near the scene of his crime, according to information received by General Gaviro, commandant at Juarez. Messages from the Mexican Government operator at Santa Ysabel said that he himself had seen Lopez.

GERMANS DRIVEN OUT OF NEWLY-WON TRENCHES.

Berlin, via London.—The German forces were compelled to evacuate newly-won trenches on the Lange mark-Ypres road on account of high floods, which made the consolidation of the positions impossible, according to a statement issued by the German War Office. A hard grenade attack made by the English south of St. Eloi was repulsed. French trenches on the left bank of the Meuse east of Haulcourt were captured.

PARRAL INCIDENT FAR FROM SETTLED

REPORT THAT MEXICAN OFFICIALS WARNED GEN. PERSHING TO STOP.

FELIX DIAZ NOW TROUBLES

Starts Revolution Against De Facto Government.—Diaz Movement Has Money Backing.

Washington.—While immediate interest naturally centers in the situation as to the troops in Mexico there were renewed indications about the State Department that a wholly different aspect of the Mexican problem was causing growing concern. That is the movement supposedly headed by Felix Diaz, nephew of the former Mexican dictator, for a new revolution against the de facto government. None of the information upon which the uneasiness rests has been disclosed. It is known, however, that several Mexicans in the United States are being closely watched and it is possible that some of the anti-American feeling in Chihuahua state which has met the troops pursuing Villa may be attributed to this movement.

It is admitted that official dispatches had carried as a rumor the report that Mexican officers had warned General Pershing not to proceed south of Parral. It was learned at the State Department that a report to this effect was transmitted some days before the Parral incident through consular agents. Mr. Baker insisted that the warning had made no change in the department's orders to the border forces.

It was indicated that a reply to General Carranza's telegram regarding the clash at Parral and asserting that the American Government had violated his orders and the agreement with the de facto government in entering the town would be dispatched soon. War Department officials say the report on the incident from General Pershing, Major Tompkins and other officers is now complete. It has been withheld from publication because of the flat contradiction it contains of the Mexico City advices from General Carranza as to the part his troops played in the fighting. With this report as a basis, the Parral incident will be treated as a matter entirely separate from the suggestion of the de facto government that the troops be withdrawn.

RUSSIA CLOSES ARCTIC AND WHITE SEA PORTS.

Purely Military Measure For Purpose of Movement of Troops.

Washington.—Russia Embassy dispatches announcing the closing of Arctic and White Sea ports offer no explanation. It was said at the Embassy that the suspension of traffic will be complete except in the case of vessels carrying government cargoes and even in that case they can secure admission to the ports only by special permit from Petrograd. It is assumed by officials here that the closure is a purely military measure incident to the use of ports for embarkation for the heavy Russian reinforcements going forward to France. The necessity of guarding the troops transports has obliged the Russian government to regard as enemy vessels all but government-owned or chartered ships, and to reduce to a minimum the danger of destroying neutral vessels the ports have been closed.

BODY DUG UP NOT THAT OF GENERAL VILLA.

Field Headquarters of General Pershing by wireless to Columbus, N. M.—American military authorities detailed to investigate the report that the body recently disinterred at San Francisco Borja was that of Francisco Villa reported that they were unable to obtain confirmation.

PRESIDENT AND MRS. WILSON VISIT SAYRE BABY.

Philadelphia.—The President and Mrs. Wilson arrived here and spent an hour with the President's daughter, Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, and his grand-daughter, Eleanor Axson Sayre, born in Jefferson Hospital, this city, March 26.

It was announced that the grand child weighed eight and a half pounds. Mrs. Wilson was given a photograph of the baby.

ORDERS TO SPEED UP WORK ON U. S. FLEET.

Washington.—Orders to speed up repair and overhaul work on vessels of the Atlantic fleet have been sent to the commandants of the various navy yards by Secretary Daniels. In case of labor shortage the commandants are instructed to expedite the work by employing the ships' personnel. The move was explained as a "preparedness test," the execution of which would illustrate how quickly the vessels could be restored to normal.

GERMANY OFFERS 15,000 TONS DYES

LACK OF DYE HAS SERIOUSLY AFFECTED AMERICAN TEXTILE MANUFACTURES.

GUARANTEE SAFE PASSAGE

Bernstorff Delivers Note to Lansing Who is Arranging With England For Safe Transportation.

Washington.—The German government has agreed to permit exportation to the United States of 15,000 tons of dyestuffs, lack of which has seriously affected American textile manufacturers. Notification to this effect was contained in a note delivered by Ambassador von Bernstorff to Secretary Lansing.

The communication explains that while Germany refused at first to permit exportation of dyestuffs unless exchanged for American goods now excluded from Germany by the British blockade, after careful consideration of the situation it has been seen "that this blockade has resulted in serious embarrassment to those American industries which are in need of dyestuffs," and the Imperial German Government now is prepared to make "a single exception" in permitting exportation in this instance. It is required only that the dyestuffs shall be consumed by American manufacturers and not re-exported to Great Britain or her Allies.

It is expected the State Department immediately will make representations to Great Britain to insure the safe arrival of the dyestuffs in this country.

CARRANZA ARMY BLOCKS ADVANCE OF U. S. SOLDIERS.

Mexican Forces Are Moved to Parral Where Gen. Pershing is Located.

Washington.—Have Carranza troops blocked further advance of United States troops near the Parral region? That the Carranza Administration will insist upon immediate withdrawal of our troops is indicated. That a clash is within the bounds of reasonable possibility is conceded.

Reports from Mexico are reaching the State Department daily. As far as known, these tell of increased difficulties surrounding the expedition. An instance of this is the report that an unknown number of Carranza troops have been moved by their immediate commander to the Parral region, where General Pershing's most advanced force now is located.

The observer who reported this added that while the movement, he believed, was not authorized by the de facto Government heads, it was intended as a hint that the Americans must not move farther southward. Apparently only a comparatively small force was involved.

BRYAN AT WASHINGTON TO HELP KEEP PEACE.

Washington.—William Jennings Bryan, former Secretary of State, has come to Washington. He said he had come to render any aid possible to prevent trouble between the United States and Germany.

"I was on my way to New Orleans to deliver an address," he said, "when the news reached me that a crisis in the submarine controversy with Germany had arisen. I cancelled all engagements and hurried to Washington, not with any definite plan, but in the hope that I could be of some assistance in preserving peace.

"Since my arrival I have had several conferences with prominent Democrats. I expect to have more conferences within the next two days. Beyond that time my plans are indefinite.

"I am hoping for two things in this present grave situation—first, that Germany will accede to the position of the United States; second, that if she does not, diplomatic relations will continue with a view to reaching an amicable settlement of the trouble.

RECORD CLASS WILL ENTER ANNAPOLIS IN JUNE.

Washington.—Estimates made public by Secretary Daniels show that between 550 and 600 midshipmen, the largest class ever admitted in any single year, will enter the 1916 class at Annapolis in June. Examinations for admission have closed, 1,797 candidates having competed for admission. The extraordinarily large class is the result of the recent act of Congress virtually doubling the membership of the Academy.

WAR RISK INSURANCE IS GENERALLY REDUCED.

Washington.—Reductions in ocean insurance rates generally and an increase in rates on cargoes to Far Eastern ports routed through the Suez Canal, were announced by the Government War Risk Bureau. Rates between United States ports and belligerent ports of Western Europe are lowered from 25 cents on the \$100 to 15 cents; between the United States and belligerent ports in the Western Hemisphere from 25 cents to 15 cents.

FINAL WARNING GOES TO GERMANY

AMERICA ANXIOUSLY AWAITS REPLY FROM IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

WILSON TALKS TO CONGRESS

President Tells Congress Germany Must Accede to Demands to Prevent Breaking of Relationship.

Washington.—President Wilson's long-expected final warning to Germany that the United States will break off diplomatic relations unless she abandons her present methods of submarine warfare, and immediately declares her intention to do so, was delivered in a note to Berlin and was announced by the President in an address to a joint session of Congress.

The President demands nothing less than the abandonment of submarine warfare against commerce. Both the President's address and the American note declare in unequivocal terms that only by Germany acceding to the demand can the breaking off of relations be prevented.

The President considers that the next step depends solely upon Germany and that three or four days constitute a reasonable time for a reply. He is willing to discuss how submarine warfare may be conducted within the limits of international law and humanity after Germany abandons her present methods.

Diplomatic history records but one instance as yet where a breaking of relations between two first-class Powers has not eventually brought war—that which now exists between Germany and Italy.

UNITED STATES MARINES GUARD WIRELESS STATION

If a Break Occurs With Germany Stations Will Be Seized at Once.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Three hours after President Wilson had read his ultimatum to Germany before Congress a detachment of marines from the Philadelphia Navy Yard left for Tuckerton, N. J. and Sayville, L. I. where are located the powerful trans-Atlantic wireless stations. The detachment of 26 marines from the local yard will be joined by a much larger detachment from the Brooklyn navy yard it was stated. The marines have been ordered to the point which would be the first to be attacked by the enemies of the United States in the event of an open break with Germany.

GENERAL HUGH SCOTT GOES TO MEXICAN BORDER

Washington.—No decision as to withdrawal of American troops for 10 days unless there are new outbreaks against the forces in Mexico to compel immediate action. This was made clear when Secretary Baker dispatched Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff to the border as his personal representative to make a complete report on the military problems confronting General Funston.

The administration's final action on General Carranza's suggestion that the expedition be recalled probably will be based largely on his report. General Scott, who left Washington tonight will hardly be able to complete his observations in less than 10 days.

Secretary Baker described General Scott's mission as being to assemble complete information on the border situation for the use of the department.

FORCEFUL ADDRESS OF WILSON TO CONGRESS.

Washington.—President Wilson told Congress, assembled in joint session shortly after 1 o'clock, he had given Germany a final irrevocable notification that the United States will break off diplomatic relations if her illegal submarine campaign is continued.

A note, America's last word, practically an ultimatum, and demanding an immediate reply, presumably was in the Berlin foreign office as the President was speaking.

It was declared in accordance with the President's plan to have it before the German government at the same moment he was addressing the American Congress.

LATE NEWS IN BRIEF

Washington.—William M. Ingraham, former mayor of Portland, Maine, has been selected by President Wilson for Assistant Secretary of War. The nomination has been signed. Later it was sent to the senate.

Repeal Sugar Bill.

Washington.—Senate Democrats in conference decided to enact into law the house bill repealing the provision in the Underwood-Simmons tariff law which would have placed sugar on the free list May, 1915.

Germans Gain From French.

London.—The Germans near Haulcourt, northeast of Verdun, in a bayonet attack in which heavy casualties were inflicted on the French, have captured a stone quarry, around which they gained a foothold.

MEDICAL SOCIETY GOES TO ASHEVILLE

CHARLES O. LAUGHINGHOUSE ELECTED NEW PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY.

LIST OF ALL THE OFFICERS

Next Meeting Will Be Held on Third Tuesday in April—Delegates to Other Meetings Named.

Durham.—Asheville was chosen as the meeting place for the sixty-fourth annual session of the North Carolina Medical Society, the third Tuesday in April, 1917. The convention adjourned here, after electing the following officials:

President, Dr. Charles O. H. Laughinghouse, Greenville; vice-president, Dr. D. J. Hill, Lexington; Dr. J. L. Spruill, Columbia and Dr. J. H. Shuford, Hickory. Board of counselors, Drs. J. P. R. Bonner, Morehead City; W. H. Ward, Plymouth; Ernest S. Bullock, Wilmington; M. M. Saliba, Wilson; Ben Hackney, Bynum; A. C. Campbell, Raleigh; J. E. S. Davidson, Charlotte; J. W. Ring, Elkin; M. R. Adams, Statesville and C. V. Reynolds, Asheville.

Delegates to the American Medical Association convention; Drs. J. W. Long, Greensboro; W. L. Dunn, Asheville, with alternates, Drs. D. Taylor, Washington, and D. A. Staunton, High Point.

Delegates to the Virginia Medical Society convention, Drs. J. W. McGehew, Reidsville; C. S. Lawrence, Winston and J. L. Pecot, Littleton.

Delegates to the South Carolina Medical Society convention, Drs. F. R. Harris, Henderson; A. B. Croom, Maxton and M. H. Riggs, Rutherfordton.

During the session a remark by Dr. A. E. Abernathy of Chapel Hill to the effect that the North Carolina Medical Society is degenerating into a section on the study of surgery brought a hearty applause.

Dr. Frances Sage Bradley of Washington, D. C., of the Federal children's board met with the doctors and told of the campaign being waged throughout the country for better babies.

Plumbers Meet Next in Charlotte.

Raleigh.—With the election of new officers and the selection of Charlotte as the next place of meeting, the North Carolina Association of Master Plumbers adjourned after a two-day convention. Mapping out plans to greatly extend the scope of the association in North Carolina, the delegates celebrated the completion of much good work and the inception of more with a banquet at the LaFayette cafe.

J. E. Albright of Greensboro was elected president, J. H. Hunt of Greensboro first vice-president, J. M. Thurman of Rocky Mount second vice-president, E. B. Grady of Concord third vice-president, P. M. Pettit of Greensboro secretary and treasurer. S. M. Stevens of Asheville and W. M. Munday of Statesville were chosen delegates to the national convention, which meets in Atlantic City June 20, 21 and 22. H. H. Hobbs of Goldsboro and J. W. Thurman of Rocky Mount were chosen alternate delegates.

The executive committee elected by the convention to serve with the officers of the association are S. M. Stevens, Asheville; J. W. Stallings, New Bern; W. R. Doser, Wilmington; John Smith, Waynesville.

Towel Mill For Salisbury.

Salisbury.—Machinery has been purchased for a new mill for Salisbury. It will be of 50-foot capacity for the manufacture of mercerized towels. No site has yet been secured for the new brick building that is to house the plant. The owners are T. B. Marsh, Sr., T. B. Marsh, Jr., and F. J. Murdock. The two former are Salisburyans, the latter, a native of this place, has been living in Tarboro.

Southern Publisher to Hear Wilson.

Asheville.—When the Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association meets in Asheville sometime this summer, President Wilson will speak to them, but it will be over the telephone. This was announced by Mr. F. L. Seely, for a number of years publisher of a leading Atlanta newspaper, and now vice-president of the Grove Park Inn Company. President Wilson's address is one of the assured features of the convention, and will be heard at the annual banquet at the Grove Park Inn.

\$2,000,000 for Forests.

Washington.—Congressman Britt has prepared an amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill, now before the House, seeking an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the continuation of National Forest reserve purchases under the Weeks law. He has planned to make the strongest fight possible for its adoption and it is understood that he already has the promise of very large support for it. An effort will be made in the Senate also to have an appropriation when the measure reaches that body.