

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. and Will Be Found in Brief Paragraphs.

Mexican News

After President Wilson and his cabinet had discussed the report of General Scott on the border conference, it was stated that the failure of the conference to reach an agreement had brought to change in the policy toward Mexico of the Washington administration.

Washington authorities state that there is positively no doubt that General Pershing's column will remain in Mexico.

Senator J. Hamilton Lewis says he believes the senate majority never would vote for withdrawal until the murderers of American citizens have been duly punished.

General Funston's orders remain unchanged.

It is stated that it is likely that General Pershing will turn to the south in pursuit of the bandits.

Demetrio de la Garza, once known as the "bad man of the Big Bend country," met his death in a long range rifle duel with a United States trooper in the hills near Boquillas. The cavalryman not only killed de la Garza, but killed his companion as well.

One million pounds of rifle ammunition which Mexicans attempted to smuggle across the river into Mexico, near Laredo, Texas, was confiscated by United States troops. It is believed the ammunition was intended for use of bandits.

Because the garrison at Marathon, Texas, has only eight men, Captain Chambers, quartermaster, was equipped to engage Mexicans to forward forage to Colonel Sibley's command, now near the Mexican border at Boquillas.

With 8,000 additional troops, under orders for the Mexican border, including 4,000 National Guardsmen from Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, administration officials felt that immediate necessary steps had been taken to prevent further raiding of United States border towns.

President Wilson and his cabinet discussed the Mexican situation at a formal meeting, but the president had already authorized the new troops orders before his advisers gathered. His action followed the recommendation of General Scott and General Funston that additional forces be sent to the border.

There are now nearly fifty thousand troops on the border of Mexico.

This is the first time the National Guard has been called out under the present militia law, but by the terms of the law the Guardsmen must be mustered into the regular army.

The full enrolled strength of the National Guard called out is liable for service under penalty of court or court-martial action.

A battalion of the Twentieth infantry, which has been stationed at Fort Bliss, Texas, has been ordered to El Paso, and will be stationed near the stock yards dominating the Mexican section of El Paso. The stock yards are a quarter of a mile from the river and Juarez.

The sending of the troops from Fort Bliss to El Paso was a precautionary effort to avert what seemed impending trouble. The troops are under the command of Col. Alfred Hasbrouck. One of the companies sent is a machine gun company.

Twenty war-mad American Indians acting as scouts with the American expedition, took a prominent part in the recent battle at Ojos Azules. They demonstrated their marksmanship with six-shooters, killing a goodly number of the fifty-five Mexican victims.

European War

The Germans switched their attack from the Verdun region to the British line around Hulluch. The first line trenches in the region of Vermelles over a front of about five yards were taken, the British admitting the loss of the position, but asserting that the lost ground was recaptured.

Around Verdun, the French on the left bank of the Meuse recaptured points of vantage previously taken by the Germans.

James Connolly and John McDermott have been executed for complicity in the Irish rebellion.

The Russians are pushing their operations toward Bagdad, Mesopotamia, and are constantly dislodging the Turks from fortified positions, and driving them by infantry attacks and bayonets.

In the region of Mush, in Armenia, the Russians have driven the Ottoman forces from their mountain fastnesses, and the Turks are fleeing like scattered sheep.

The text of the American reply to the German note is before the German public, having been printed in the morning papers of May 10 in Berlin.

The British estimate that the Germans have lost since the war began 2,822,079 men.

The German losses, the British war office announces, during the month of April, were 91,162.

The Russians in Armenia have put down with heavy casualties a stubborn Turk attack.

The 13,000-ton White Star Liner Cymric, which for some time has been engaged in freight service, has been torpedoed by a German submarine, off the west coast of Ireland. This is the news sent out from London. No details.

It is the consensus of opinion that there will be an automatic break in relations between Germany and the United States if Germany fails to keep her word.

The sinking of an allied transport in the Mediterranean by a mine is announced. Six hundred Russians were drowned.

Countess Georgiana Markievicz, a prominent figure in the Irish rebellion, has been sentenced to death, but the higher military authorities commuted her sentence to life imprisonment.

Two brothers of Joseph Plunkett, a prominent official in the Irish rebellion who was executed, have been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

Domestic

About two hundred and fifty weavers and spinners in the Laurel cotton mills at Laurel, Miss., went on strike for more fresh air. The strikers say the windows of the mill were nailed down, leaving only an 8-inch opening.

The former British owners of the steamship Appam, a German prize ship, were successful in the preliminary sparring when the hearing of the libel case for possession of the vessel and cargo opened in the federal court at Norfolk, Va.

Thirteen negroes were burned to death in a moving picture show at Norfolk, Va., while from 25 to 30 others were more or less seriously injured in a fire which destroyed a frame hall in which moving pictures were being shown at Wallacetown, a hamlet on the Dismal swamp camp, 12 miles from Norfolk. The fire resulted from the explosion of a gasoline tank.

The steamer Roanoke, which left San Francisco on May 8 for Valparaiso, founded at sea, according to a story told, at San Luis Obispo, Cal., by three survivors, who, in a lifeboat, drifted ashore there.

For the first time in the history of Knoxville, Tenn., a bread line was formed after a big fire which had its origin in a mattress factory had made 200 homeless and destitute.

Two army officers were killed and two others injured at Fort Sill, Okla., as a result of an automobile accident. They were returning from a party when a tire explosion precipitated the auto into a tree.

Secretary Lansing announces that he has asked Ambassador Gerard at Berlin to ascertain the nature of the punishment inflicted on the commander of the submarine which sank the steamer Sussex.

America's next step, it is announced through the state department, with the entente allies will be delayed on account of the implied threat in the last German note.

Germany, in a note received in Washington by the state department, by cable from the Ambassador Gerard, admits that a German submarine torpedoed the channel steamer, Sussex in violation of assurances given the United States and agrees to make reparation for injuries to Americans who were on board the vessel.

The commander who sank the Sussex, the German authorities announce, has been publicly punished.

Foreign Minister von Jagow, in a report, says that he acted hastily in the report of the Sussex incident and therefore did not exercise particular care.

The secretary of commerce and labor says that prosperity is so firmly entrenched in the American Republic that the cessation or the continuation of the European war will have no effect whatever on conditions here.

It is stated authoritatively that the present prosperity of the country is not enhanced by as much as five per cent war business.

A note called by Secretary Lansing to Ambassador Gerard for delivery to the Berlin foreign office, informs the German government that the United States accepts Germany's "declaration of its abandonment" of its former submarine policy and now relies upon a scrupulous execution of the altered policy to remove the principal danger of an interruption of the good relations existing between the two countries.

The consensus of opinion of the press of the United States, in the opinion of statesmen in Washington, is that the German note was "impudent." However, it is further stated here that diplomatic relations with Germany depends entirely on how Germany keeps the promises made in the note.

A New York dispatch announces that Robert Fay, Walter Scholz and Paul Daech, charged with conspiracy to destroy munitions ships through bomb contrivances, have been found guilty.

The United States will rely on the new policy expressed in the last German note, especially that part referring to the interruption of the good relations existing between the United States and Germany.

WOULD GUARANTEE BORDER PROTECTION

MAJOR GENERAL FUNSTON IS PLANNING REORGANIZATION OF BORDER PATROL.

5,000 MEN ALONG BORDER

Funston's Almost Compact Column on Border Would Guarantee Against Further Raids.

San Antonio, Texas.—Major General Funston began the consideration of a plan for the reorganization of the border patrol. Having under his direct control almost 50,000 men he outlined to his staff a re-distribution of forces that he believed would guarantee the protection of American residents from Mexican raiders.

Already forces at border stations have been strengthened and it was indicated that before the end of the week the greater part of the regular troops and militia that have been sent into the three border states would be prepared and in position for quick services along the international line.

It is improbable that more troops will be sent to Colonel Sibley in charge of the little expedition that crossed into Mexico near Boquillas as a result of the raid at Glenn Springs and Boquillas a week ago. Four detachments are now operating close to the line, scouting through a limited territory south of the border, but there never has been any intention of sending forward at that point a punitive expedition that would compare in size to that of General Pershing in the State of Chihuahua.

Army officers here are deeply interested in the efforts of the Mexican troops were reported to be making to run down the bandits who raided the Big Bend district and who yet hold as a prisoner, Jesse Doemer, an American stockkeeper. It is regarded here as not impossible that the Mexican troops may cut off the retreat towards the interior of the bandits and force them back within reach of Colonel Sibley's cavalry.

DECIDE UPON ARMY OF 250,000 MEN FOR U. S.

Backed by a Federalized National Guard of 425,000 Men as Reserve.

Washington.—A standing army of 250,000 fighting men capable of being expanded in emergency to 254,000 and backed by a federalized National Guard of 425,000 as a reserve, finally was agreed on by House and Senate conferees on the army bill. The agreement will be reported to Congress at once and the measure, the first of the Administration preparedness bills, is expected to be before President Wilson for his signature soon afterward.

Advocates of adequate National Defense regard the conference agreement as a triumph. The compromise between the House and Senate measures was reached after weeks of struggle against an insistent demand from the conferees for a standing army of 140,000 men.

The minimum enlistment strength has been fixed at 250,000 men. The agreement was reached within the next five years, and it is stipulated that at no time shall the total be less than 140,000.

LIMBERG AND MECHANIC KILLED IN BIG AUTO RACE

New York.—Carl Limberg, an automobile racer, and R. Pallotti, his mechanic, heading the field in the fifteenth lap of the 150-mile race for the Metropolitan trophy, were killed when their machine crashed into a guard rail on the Sheepshead Bay track.

Limberg, who had been taking the turns near the very top of the high saucer track, apparently lost control of his car, while rounding the bend at a speed of more than 100 miles an hour. Both men were catapulted 100 feet over the rail and crashed to the ground about 30 feet below. The driver was impaled on an upright piece of timber and was killed instantly. Pallotti died on the way to the Coney Island hospital.

The machine, one of three French cars imported for the race by Harry S. Harkness, crumpled under the impact and burst into flames. The blazing car clung to the rail as other drivers flashed past without slackening speed, ignorant of the fate of their fellow racer. A flash of flame and a cloud of black smoke told the spectators that an accident had happened, but as it occurred at the far turn of the two-mile saucer few realized that it marked a tragedy.

STRANGE FIRES OCCUR ON MEXICAN BORDER.

El Paso, Tex.—Army posts and stations along the border were on their guard against incendiaries as a result of two fires at Fort Bliss, where flames of unknown origin destroyed a storehouse, three cavalry stables, three horses and some tents. Army officers express the opinion that an investigation will disclose that the fires could not have been of accidental origin. It was said there was no attempt on the ammunition house.

REORGANIZING ATLANTIC FLEET

SECRETARY DANIELS ORDERS SIX OLDER BATTLESHIPS PLACED ON RESERVE LIST.

4,200 MEN MADE AVAILABLE

The Men Thus Released Will Man New Dreadnaughts and Destroyers.—New First Line of Fleet.

Washington.—Reorganization of the first line of the Atlantic fleet was ordered by Secretary Daniels so as to place six of the older battleships in reserve and release a large part of their crews to man a destroyer division and the new dreadnaughts Oklahoma and Nevada.

The New Jersey, Virginia, Rhode Island and Nebraska were ordered in reserve at the Boston navy yard, the Connecticut at Philadelphia and the Louisiana at Norfolk. When repairs have been completed, they will be maintained with their crews reduced 60 per cent, but in shape for active service within 48 hours. These vessels will be included in the nine battleships to be used this summer for naval militia and citizen volunteer training cruises. All six of the ships are of the old turret type.

About 4,200 men made available by the change will be divided between six destroyers and the new dreadnaughts.

There will be 16 big battleships in the new first line of the fleet, including the Pennsylvania, to be delivered by the contractors on June 1. The others are the Minnesota, Vermont, Michigan, South Carolina, Delaware, Oklahoma, New York, Texas, Florida, Utah, Arkansas, New Hampshire, Nevada, Kansas and Wyoming.

With addition to 15,000 men in the Navy proposed in the pending bill before Congress, Navy officials said that it would be possible to take several ships from the reserve and return them to active service. The department is also endeavoring to work out a plan by which naval militia can be instantly assigned, for duty in case of war, to duty in manning ships in reserve.

NEW HOUSE ARMY BILL PASSES CONFEREES.

Regular Army 175,000; Increase 218,000 in Emergency.—Assure Nitrate Plant.

Washington.—Agreement of Senate and House conferees on the House Army re-organization bill has been reached, and the committee ordered a tentative print of its report. A deadlock was in prospect after a stormy morning session, but in the afternoon the conference was calm and results came quickly.

So far as could be learned the regular Army to be provided by the conference bill would aggregate 175,000 fighting men in time of peace, which may be expanded to 218,000 men in an emergency. The National Guard would aggregate 400,000 men, required to take an oath of allegiance to the National Government and to be given representation on the General Staff of the Army.

GERMANS BEGIN ATTACKS AGAINST BRITISH LINES.

London.—Switching their attack from the Verdun region against the French, the Germans have begun again a sharp offensive against the British line around Hulluch.

Proceeding their movements with the usual heavy bombardments, the Germans launched an infantry attack against the British lines in the region of Vermelles and were successful in capturing first line trenches over a front of about 500 yards. The British admit the loss of the position, but say that part of them were retaken in a counter-attack.

Berlin says the British suffered heavy casualties and in addition lost many prisoners and several machine guns captured.

BANDITS ARE PARLEYING FOR EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Marathon, Tex.—Major Langhorne of the Big Bend expeditionary force, is parleying for an exchange of prisoners which will release Ross Deemer, the storekeeper captured by the Villa raiders, according to arrivals from the border. If the parleys fail Major Langhorne is expected to rush the bandits who are reported concentrated some distance south of the Rio Grande. He has sufficient supplies to make a short foray into Mexico.

BANDIT RAIDERS MAKE ESCAPE INTO MEXICO.

Brownsville, Texas.—Mexican bandits who shot and killed Curtis Baylis, an American, near Mercedes, Texas, have escaped into Mexico, according to Lieut. F. L. Vanhorn, who returned to Fort Brown after chasing the Mexicans to the Rio Grande. Earlier reports at Fort Brown were that one of the bandits had been killed and two captured. There were three of the bandits, Lieutenant Vanhorn stated.

CONFERENCE ENDS WITHOUT DECISION

MEXICAN GOVERNMENT WILL CONSIDER NOTHING BUT WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS.

U. S. REFUSES TO WITHDRAW

Oregon Conceded Demands of Conferees and is Then Forced to Reverse His Attitude.

El Paso, Texas.—After almost two weeks of discussion the conferees of Generals Scott and Funston and General Obregon, Mexican Minister of War, over American troop disposition in Mexico came to an end without any agreement being reached.

The matter was referred back to the American and de facto Governments to be settled through diplomatic channels.

With the negotiations here ended and the discussion reverting to Washington and the direct control of President Wilson and Secretary Lansing, more became known of the developments of the fortnight just passed. It is now stated positively that the Mexican Government, so far as that part represented by General Carranza is concerned, has not for one instant admitted the consideration of any other subject than withdrawal.

The situation is almost exactly where it stood before the conferences began. The Mexican Government still insists on the withdrawal of General Pershing's columns upon a certain date and wants that date to come quickly. It is known that General Obregon has been willing to make concessions in order to reach an agreement with the American conferees. He has been over-ruled, however, by the first chief, Venustiano Carranza, and his advisers. After practically conceding the demands of the American conferees he was compelled to reverse his attitude.

MEXICAN BANDITS AGAIN RAID AMERICAN SOIL.

Cross Border and Attack Civilian Soldiers; Obregon Warned.

Marathon, Texas.—Mexican bandits again crossed into American territory and attacked civilians and soldiers. The raid was made four miles north of Boquillas at an ore terminal station and directly behind Major Langhorne's column which, up to that time had not crossed to Mexico. After a short skirmish the bandits fled.

Theory break that can possibly come would follow an attack by Carranza troops upon American troops, it was said.

It is understood that General Obregon has been warned that such an attack will be the beginning of reprisals.

Significantly enough conditions along the border were emphasized by the receipt of dispatches from Marathon, Tex., stating that Mexican bandits again had crossed into American territory and fired on American soldiers and civilians.

According to another report a military automobile conveying messages from Maj. George T. Langhorne to Colonel Sibley, commander of the expeditionary force in the Big Bend district, has been made the target for shots fired by Mexicans.

TURKS DRIVE RUSSIANS OUT OF POSITIONS.

Constantinople, via London.—In a battle in the Mount Kosov sector on the Caucasus front, the Turks drove the Russians out of positions nearly 10 miles in length, capturing more than 300 men and four machine guns, according to official announcement by the Turkish War Office.

UNCLE JOE CANNON WILL ADDRESS N. C. SOCIETY.

Washington.—Uncle Joe Cannon has accepted an invitation to address the North Carolina society at Washington on the evening of May 20. Whitehead Klutz also will be in the speaking program.

AMERICA WILL ENTER PROTEST TO ENGLAND.

Washington.—The American Government is preparing to protest to Great Britain against its policy of refusing to allow the shipment of hospital supplies by the American Red Cross to Germany and her Allies. Secretary Lansing received a letter from former President Taft, chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross, urging such action and it was learned that the matter would be taken up with the British government.

CALL CONFERENCE SOON TO CONSIDER PEACE PLANS.

New York.—In response to an appeal from The Netherlands Anti-War Council, a meeting at which will be considered a proposal that President Wilson be urged to promote a conference of neutrals to offer mediation in this war, will be called soon in this country. Hamilton Holt, chairman of the American branch of the Central Organization of Durable Peace, announced receipt of the appeal.

GERMANY ADMITS SINKING OF SUSSEX

APOLOGIZES FOR ACT.—WILL PAY INDEMNITY TO INJURED AMERICANS.

FRANKLY ADMITS IN NOTE

Sub. Commander Thought He Was Dealing With Enemy Ship.—Case is Considered Closed.

Washington.—Germany, in a note received by the state department by cable from Ambassador Gerard, admits that a German submarine torpedoed the channel steamer Sussex in violation of assurances given the United States, expressed regret for the incident, announces that the submarine commander has been "appropriately punished" and declares readiness to pay an adequate indemnity to Americans injured on the vessel.

It was indicated at the state department that the German statement that the offending commander had been punished would be accepted, and the Sussex case considered closed except for arranging for the payment of indemnities to the several citizens of the United States who were hurt. There probably will be no attempt to negotiate for these indemnities or for final settlement of the Lusitania and other cases pending, however, until sufficient times has elapsed to indicate how the last American note was received in Berlin and whether the new submarine policy is being lived up to.

Results of an investigation, based on facts supplied by the American government, the German communication says, has shown that the contention originally set up that the explosion on the Sussex was to be traced to a cause other than a German submarine attack, cannot be maintained. While asserting that the submarine commander thought he was dealing with an enemy warship, Foreign Minister von Jagow admits that he formed his judgment too hurriedly and therefore did not act fully in accordance with the strict instruction which called upon him to exercise particular care.

GERMAN LOSSES IN APRIL NUMBER 91,162.

Teuton's Casualties, of All Nations During War is 2,822,079.

London.—An official British estimate of German casualties in April, issued here, places the total at 91,162. The number of German casualties since the beginning of the war is given as 2,822,079. These figures were given in the following statement:

German casualties: Exclusive of corrections, were reported during the month of April, 1916, as follows: Killed or died of wounds, 17,455; died of sickness, 2,395; prisoners, 1,921; missing, 6,217; severely wounded, 14,557; wounded, 4,001; slightly wounded, 38,979; wounded remaining with units, 5,637. Total, 91,162.

These, added to those reported in previous months, including corrections reported in April, 1916, bring the totals reported in German official lists since the beginning of the war to:

Killed or died of wounds, 664,552; died of sickness, 41,325; prisoners, 137,798; missing, 197,994; severely wounded, 1,023,212; wounded remaining with units, 117,056. Total, 2,822,079.

These figures include all German Nationalities—Prussians, Bavarians, Saxons and Wurttembergers. They do not include naval or colonial troops.

AMERICA AWAITS OUTCOME OF EL PASO CONFERENCE.

Washington.—Further developments in the Mexican situation await a definite outcome of the El Paso conference between Generals Scott, Funston and Obregon.

Officials of both the War and State Departments appeared confident that an agreement satisfactory to both sides would be negotiated.

Officials here thought it unlikely President Wilson would accept any agreement that looked to withdrawal of the American troops, even with promises that a complete patrol of the Mexican side would be established by the De Facto Government. The course of General Obregon at El Paso has been puzzling to Administration officials, who believe that General Carranza has given his assent to the agreement as originally framed except in minor details. In some quarters it was thought the Mexican War Minister might be seeking political benefit from the tactics he had adopted.

FIRE IN NEGRO HALL CAUSES MAY DEATHS.

Norfolk, Va.—When fire started at Wallacetown, Va., 12 miles from here, in a hall crowded with negroes for a motion picture show, a panic followed. The building was destroyed and it is reported 13 negroes were burned to death and between 30 and 40 injured, either by burns or in the stampede of those trying to escape. Fire wagons and physicians went from Portsmouth to the scene to aid the injured.

\$2,857,500 FOR CAROLINA ROADS

BILL PASSED BY SENATE GIVES NORTH CAROLINA \$1,746,000 FOR ROADS.

PERIOD COVERS FIVE YEARS

There is Reason to Believe the Good Roads Legislation Will Be Passed By This Congress.

Washington.—If the road bill, which passed the senate a few days ago, is made into law it will mean that the United States Government in the next five years will expend for roads in North Carolina \$1,746,000, and in South Carolina \$1,111,500, a total of \$2,857,500 in the two states.

There is reason to believe good roads legislation will be enacted by this congress. The senate bill, which was submitted by Senator Bankhead of Georgia, embraces some of the outstanding features of the Shackleford bill, which passed the house. Very little difficulty is now expected in the conference.

The good roads advocates are championing the measure as one of the necessary methods of preparedness that this government should adopt, since it will afford better transportation facilities through rural communities, and generally serve to improve farming conditions. The bill requests co-operation between the federal and state governments.

The amounts that are apportioned under the senate bill to North Carolina for a period covering five years, are as follows:

First year, \$116,400; second year, \$232,800; third year, \$349,200; fourth year, \$465,600; fifth year, \$582,000.

The amounts to South Carolina are as follows:

First year, \$34,000; second year, \$148,200; third year, \$222,300; fourth year, \$296,400; fifth year, \$370,500.

Big Fire at Greensboro.

Greensboro.—Four fires in widely separated sections of Greensboro caused damage estimated at \$100,000 and for a time appeared so serious that the fire departments of Winston-Salem and High Point were called upon. Later, however, the local department got the flames under control and the appeals for outside help were canceled.

The McAdoo hotel, in the centre of the business district, was the chief sufferer. The fire started at 3:30 in the afternoon in the McAdoo Hotel and three hours later the three story brick building, covering a fourth of a block, was smoldering ruins. Firemen were helpless to stay the sweep of the flames within the building, but did splendid work in preventing adjoining buildings from burning. There was no loss of life, but several firemen suffered from exhaustion and the terrific smoke. The engine from Winston-Salem was called and rendered assistance to the local companies. The loss is roughly estimated at from \$100,000 to \$150,000, only partially insured. The hotel is owned by Mrs. Walter McAdoo, Miss Mary McAdoo and W. D. McAdoo, heirs of Walter McAdoo. The first floor was used for hotel offices, lobby and dining room, Conyers & Sykes drug store, Jennings Fruit store, barber shop, grocery store, and offices of physicians and others. The other three fires were in the residence section.

Funeral Directors Adjourn. Goldsboro.—At the winding up of the convention of the North Carolina Funeral and Embalmers Association, which has been in session in this city for three days, the election of officers for the ensuing year was as follows: President, F. E. Vogler, of Winston-Salem; first vice-president, J. L. Stephens, of Lumberton; second vice-president, Geo. Ansbury, of Greensboro; third vice-president, J. D. Underwood, of Smithfield; secretary and treasurer, J. Robert Wood, of Oxford. Burlington was chosen as the next convention city.

Jail Modernly Equipped. New Bern.—Onslow County can now boast of one of the most modern, fully equipped, though not the most commodious, jail in the south and the officials of that county are planning to make even further improvements, which may include golf links, a tennis court, a gymnasium and other things, which will be of interest to the prisoners. The jail is equipped with shower baths of the most improved order. A call-bell system may be installed a little later, say citizens from that county.

Plan Big Tourist Hotel. Greensboro.—Former Sheriff J. F. Jordan and associates have had plans drawn and are arranging for the erection of a large hotel at Overhills on the property owned by them. Mr. Jordan says that the contemplated improvements calls for a capitalization of a million dollars. This property is between Sanford and Fayetteville, in the edge of Harnett county. Overhills already has a fine golf course. It is in the same belt as Southern Pines and Pinehurst. The water is exceptionally pure and hunting is good.