

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

Squatting in a corner of his cell in the Chihuahua penitentiary, Pablo Lopez, the former Villa chieftain, gave an explanation of the two culminating crimes of Francisco Villa's career—the Santa Ysabel massacre and the Columbus raid, from the Villa point of view.

Candelario Cervantes, the Villa bandit leader, was killed by American troops south of Cruces. His end came after he had made a surprise attack south of Cruces on a detachment of engineers repairing the motor track road.

The Carranza government has ordered 30,000 troops into the region south of the border to exterminate bandits.

Officials were inclined to anticipate a further delay by General Carranza in dispatching his new note regarding the border situation.

Secretary Baker says the Sibley-Langhorne expedition has not been withdrawn upon orders from Washington.

Officials in Washington believe the American forces lost the "hot trail" of the bandits who raided Glenn Springs and Boquillas and retired because their officers thought no good could be accomplished by remaining across the border.

Complaint against the action of the American troops at Ascension in the Casas Grandes district was received in Juarez by General Gavira in a telegram from the mayor of the town.

The Carranza government will grant amnesty to Gen. Inez Salazar, who recently evaded surveillance in El Paso and crossed the Rio Grande to start another revolution, if Salazar will agree to surrender himself in Juarez.

Troopers of the Seventh cavalry were fired upon near the town of Temosachio and one was wounded. The attacks is ascribed to bandits. After a few shots the Mexicans fled.

A very small group of Mexicans is falling in behind the American columns as they move northward, always keeping out of sight, but telling the natives that they are chasing the "gringos" from Mexican soil.

The supposition is that the Carranzistas are trying to give the American movement of troops northward the appearance of a retreat. Another supposition is that the Mexicans are trying to worry the Americans by sniping.

Army officials at Marathon, Texas, are investigating a report brought from Boquillas by a truck driver that Yaqui Indians are in the rear of Major Langhorne's cavalry detachment and in a position to threaten it.

It is stated that Colonel Sibley, who was leading the advance out of Mexico, has retraced his steps in order to reinforce Langhorne.

Marauders have cut the army telegraph line between Marathon and the Mexican frontier in three places.

European War

In moving the vote of credit for 30,000,000 pounds sterling in the British house of commons, Premier Asquith commented that this was the eleventh vote since the beginning of the war, and the second for the current fiscal year.

The Greek steamer Adamantos Korais, of 2,947 tons gross, was sunk by the Austrians in the Mediterranean and the crew is reported to have been saved.

Hard fighting is in progress between the Austrians and Italians in the Tyrol, the French and the Germans in the region of Verdun and the Germans and British around La Bassée.

The great offensive of the Austrians against the Italians continues unabated, and the Italians are being thrown back, with the Austrians having so far captured 24,000 prisoners and much equipment.

In the region of Verdun both the French and Germans claim successes for their arms at various points.

Heavy losses in men were suffered by the British when the Germans took trenches from them over a front of about a mile and a quarter near Givenchy-en-Gohelle.

The British operating in Mesopotamia are drawing nearer Kut-el-Amara. The British have been reinforced by Russian cavalry, and expect in a few days to rescue the large number of officers and men who surrendered a short time ago to the Turks.

Official confirmation has been given of the reports that a sentence of ten years in prison has been given in the case of Jeremiah C. Lynch, an American citizen charged with having participated in the Irish rebellion.

Petrograd announces that the Russians are keeping up their advance on Mosul.

From Berlin comes a report that another visit by Col. E. M. House to Europe would come as no surprise to initiated quarters there. The report states that in Berlin it is hoped that should Colonel House pay that place a visit, he will come as a harbinger of peace.

The Germans have retaken the most of Fort Douaumont after a fearful loss of life.

The French have recaptured from the German trenches on the southern outskirts of the village of Cumieres, in the Verdun region.

On the Austro-Italian front the Austrians from the Lake Garda region to the Val Sugana district are keeping up their violent offensive against the Italians.

The Italians admit that in effecting their retreat across the border they destroyed artillery which it was impossible to withdraw. Sir Edward Grey says that it is impossible to consider terms of peace, as the Germans are being "fed with lies" by their ministers, and that before such an agreement or protocol could be entered into there would have to be a previous agreement between the allies.

The Germans replied to the terrific French offensive in the Douaumont region with assault after assault in the fierce combat northeast and northwest of Verdun. Heavy masses of German troops were thrown against the picked French troops whose successful attacks won for them the greater portion of Fort Douaumont.

Although they were hard held to the northeast, the Germans would not be denied at Le Mort Homme and after having been moved down by the French artillery and machine guns with sanguinary losses in several attacks, finally gained a footing in the trenches to the west of this much fought for position. The tenure of the trenches was short lived, for the French in a counter attack immediately drove them out.

The Italian sailing vessel Fabbricotto was sunk in the Mediterranean. The British steamer Rheneas, of 285 tons gross, was sunk by a mine, and seven of her crew were killed.

The Norwegian steamer Tyomo has been sunk.

The Austrians have transferred to the Italian front a number of 351 and 420 millimeter guns. The latter cannon have been taken from the battleships which have been bottled up in the harbor of Pola since the beginning of the war.

The Italians report that they have checked the Austrian advance.

The Russians have achieved in part one of their main objectives in Asiatic Turkey—the joining of hands with their British allies fighting against the Turks on the Tigris river.

French newspapers say that travelers who have just arrived in Switzerland from Berlin have the impression that Gottlieb von Jagow will retire as foreign minister, and Prince von Buelow, former chancellor, will succeed him.

The German steamers Hebe and Pera, carrying coal, were sunk by a British submarine off the southern coast of Cape Oland in the Baltic.

The Dutch government has decided to send a strong note to Berlin, saying the German version of the torpedoing of the Holland steamer Tubantia cannot be accepted and holds Germany responsible for it.

Domestic

Lieut. Clarence Alvin Richards, commander of the destroyer Fanning, was instantly killed by an electric shock in the station of the Sag Harbor (L. I.) Light and Power company. The light watchman says it was undoubtedly suicide.

A standard street dress for women was endorsed by two thousand women, delegates, alternates and visiting club members of the thirteenth biennial session of the Federation of Women's Clubs at an open conference of the home economics committee of the federation in New York City.

David Lamar, "the wolf of Wall Street," is in the Atlanta penitentiary, having been convicted for impersonating A. Mitchell Palmer, then a representative in congress, with intent to defraud.

Judge Emory Spear, in the United States district court at Macon, Ga., has ruled that a case now pending in the United States court in that division involved the constitutionality of the new Georgia prohibition law and would have to be heard by three federal jurists before a decision could be rendered.

Washington

The United States, denouncing interference with neutral mails, has notified Great Britain and France that it can no longer tolerate the wrongs which American citizens have suffered and continue to suffer through the "lawless practice" those governments have indulged in, and that only a radical change in policy, restoring the United States to its full rights as a neutral power will be satisfactory.

No dreadnaughts are included in the naval program submitted. An elaborate report explaining the \$241,000,000 naval appropriation bill has been submitted to the house by the naval committee, and at the same time the Republican members of the committee attacked the measure as inadequate.

General Funston's request for more coast artillery has been refused by the war department. The senate judiciary committee voted 10 to 8 to report favorably to the senate the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis of Boston to be associate justice of the Supreme court. It was strictly a party vote.

WILSON OUTLINES PEACE SUGGESTIONS

U. S. IS EAGER TO TAKE PART, BUT ASKS FOR NOTHING MATERIAL.

ONLY FREEDOM OF THE SEAS

Settle Forever Contention Which Has Been Keynote of All Diplomatic Discussions With Germany and Great Britain.—Want Virtual Guarantee of Territorial Integrity and Political Independence.

Washington.—President Wilson declared here before the League to Enforce Peace, that the United States was ready to join in any feasible association of nations to preserve the peace of the world against "political ambition and selfish hostility" and in service of "a common order, a common justice, and a common peace." He expressed the hope that the terms of peace which end the war would include such an arrangement.

Absolute Freedom of the Seas. Outlining suggestions for peace, which the President said he hoped the United States would make if it had opportunity to do so, he included provision for absolute freedom of the seas, a contention which has been the keystone of all the diplomatic discussions with Germany and Great Britain; and virtual guarantees of territorial integrity and political independence.

Officials interpreted the President's address as a preliminary feeler for peace in Europe. He outlined the conditions on which the United States would move if it made a formal mediation offer with the idea, it was understood, of learning how such suggestions would be received abroad.

"I am sure," said the President, "that the people of the United States would wish their government to move along these lines: Peace Only, and Its Future Guarantees."

"First, such a settlement with regard to their own immediate interests as the belligerents may agree upon. We have nothing material of any kind to ask for ourselves, and are quite aware that we are in no sense or degree parties to the present quarrel. Our interests is only in peace, and its future guarantees."

Universal Association of Nations. "Second, an universal association of the nations to maintain the inviolate security of the highway of the seas for the common and unhindered use of all the nations of the world, and to prevent any war begun either contrary to treaty covenants or without warning and full submission of the causes to the opinion of the world—a virtual guarantee of territorial integrity and political independence."

The Fundamentals of a Lasting Peace. The fundamentals of a lasting peace, President Wilson said he believed were:

"First, that every people has a right to choose the sovereignty under which they shall live. Like other Nations," the President said, "we have ourselves no doubt once and again offended against that principle which for a little while controlled by selfish passion, as our franker historians have been honorable enough to admit; but it has become more and more our rule of life and action."

"Second, that the small states of the world have a right to enjoy the same respect for their sovereignty and for their territorial integrity that great and powerful nations expect and insist upon."

"And, third, that the world has a right to be free from every disturbance of its peace and that its origin in aggression and disregard of the rights of people and nations."

Principle of Public Right Must Take Precedence. "If this war has accomplished nothing else for the benefit of the world," he said, "it has at least disclosed a great moral necessity and set forward the thinking of the statesmen of the world by a whole age. Repeated utterances of the leading statesmen of most of the great nations now engaged in war, have made it plain that their thought has come to this, that the principle of public right must henceforth take precedence over the individual interests of particular Nations, and that the Nations of the world must in some way band themselves together to see that right prevails as against any sore of selfish aggression."

Inviolable Rights of Mankind. "That henceforth all alliance must not be set up against alliance, and that there must be a common agreement for a common object, and that at the heart of that common object must lie the inviolable rights of people and mankind."

United States Eager to Participate. "So sincerely do we believe in these things," said the President in conclusion, "that I am sure that I speak the mind and wish of the people of America when I say that the United States is willing to become a partner in any feasible association of Nations formed in order to realize these objects, and make them secure against violation."

SERBIAN ARMY IS NOW AT SALONKI

NEW ARMY OF 100,000 REORGANIZED ON THE ISLAND OF CORFU.

TO CO-OPERATE WITH ALLIES

Remnants of Old Armies Are Supplied With New Rifles and Clothing and Are at Full Strength.

Paris.—After crossing the Aegean Sea without loss the Serbian army in full strength now has been landed at Salonki, according to a dispatch received here by wireless telegraphy. Serbia's new army has been variously estimated to number between 80,000 and 100,000 officers and men. It was reorganized, on the island of Corfu, approximately 700 miles distant from Salonki.

The Serbian army totalled about 300,000 men at the outbreak of the war, but this force was greatly depleted by typhus and by the engagements fought in an endeavor to check the Austro-German and Bulgarian invasion of Serbia and Montenegro. The remnants of the original armies saved itself by retreating through the Albanian mountains to the eastern shores of the Adriatic.

On reaching the seacoast the Serbians were transported to Corfu, where they were supplied with new rifles and clothing and efficiently equipped for further service on the Balkan battlefield.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL IS LARGEST IN HISTORY

An Increase of About \$49,000,000 Over Last Year's Bill.

Washington.—The army appropriation bill, unanimously ordered reported to the house, includes the appropriations for carrying out the reorganization provisions of the Hay-Chamberlain bill, and is the largest regular army supply bill in the history of congress. It is an increase of about \$49,000,000 over last year's bill.

The bill will be submitted to the House at once, but according to Chairman Hay will not come up for consideration until after the national political conventions.

The National Guard gets close to \$25,000,000 in the bill to carry the federalization plan into effect. The increase of the regular army causes another notable increase, while the creation of a council of executive industries and resources for the National Security and Welfare carries an appropriation of \$200,000.

For purchases and repairs of airships, the bill provides \$1,000,000 which is in addition to large sums appropriated for aviation in recent deficiency appropriation bills. The bill appropriates \$150,000 to procure 12 armored automobiles at \$10,000 each, 30 shielded motorcycles with side cars at \$700 each, 15 motorcycles side car ammunition caissons at \$400 each and other accessories, along the lines learned in European warfare. The war department is planning to experiment with mounting a light field piece on these armored cars, after trying them out with machine guns.

Equipment of the Army and National Guard with a new type of automatic machine gun is provided for. The army would get \$1,400,000 for 447 of these guns, which cost approximately \$3,000 apiece. For ordinary stores and ammunition \$2,850,000 is appropriated, a reserve of 650 pounds of ammunition per rifle.

UNITED STATES ENLISTED MEN WHIP 20 BANDITS

Washington.—Further details regarding the recent engagement near Cruces between seven men of the Seventeenth Infantry and an outlaw band of 20, under the notorious bandit leaders Cervantes and Bencomon, both of whom were killed by Private Geo. Huelt, were received at the war department from General Pershing. His message, dated from Nampiquis, May 26, was as follows:

"Detailed account of the fight yesterday showed splendid conduct on the part of a detachment of enlisted men. Without an officer and under Lt. Corporal Davis Barksbury (who died from wounds) these men fought against great odds. Drove off enemy, who charged them on horseback. Especial credit is due Private Huelt, who killed both Cervantes and Bencomon as they rode by him. Several of Villista bandits were wounded as trail of blood plainly indicated. Identification of Cervantes absolute. Death regarded by many people in this vicinity as fortunate."

ENGLAND FLATLY REFUSES TO PAST ANY DYESTUFF.

London.—Discussing with the Associated Press the request of the American Government that Great Britain permit the export of dyestuffs from Germany to the United States, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, pointed out that Great Britain had granted a permit for the exportation of a certain amount of dyestuffs in April, 1915, but that advantage had never been taken of the permit.

SPECIAL FAST TRAINS TO CARRY GEORGIA PEACHES.

Atlanta, Ga.—With the first car of Georgia peaches expected to move, the estimate of the crop for 1916 was placed at 3,500 cars at a meeting of Transportation and traffic officials of the Southern Railway, the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Georgia Fruit Exchange, at which arrangements were perfected for handling the luscious Georgia product to the markets of the east in special trains on fast passenger schedules.

WILL NO LONGER TOLERATE WRONGS

UNITED STATES SENDS NOTE TO GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

RIGHTS AS NEUTRAL POWER

Denounces Interference With Mails and Announces Only Radical Change Will Satisfy.

Washington.—The United States, denouncing interference with neutral mails, has notified Great Britain and France that it can no longer tolerate the wrongs which American citizens have suffered and continue to suffer through the "lawless practice" those governments have indulged in, and that only a radical change in policy, restoring the United States to its full rights as a neutral power will be satisfactory.

This notification is given in the latest American communication to the two governments, the text of which has just been made public by the State Department. The time in which the change must be effected was not specified, but the United States expects prompt action.

"Serious and vexatious" abuses perpetrated by the British and French governments in seizing and censoring neutral mails are recited in the communication and answers are made to the legal arguments contained in the reply of the Entente governments to the first American note on the subject. It is vigorously set forth that not only have American commercial interests been injured, but that the rights of property have been violated and the rules of international law and custom palpably disregarded. Notice is served that the United States soon will press claims against the British and French governments for losses already sustained.

The communication quotes the closing paragraphs of the joint note of February 15 and says this government does not admit, as asserted therein, that parcel post matter is subject to the exercise of the rights of police supervision, visitation and eventual seizure which belongs to the belligerents as to all cargoes on the high seas. The three governments, however, it is asserted, "appear to be in substantial agreement as to the principle. The method of applying the principle is the chief cause of difference." Continuing the communication says:

"Though giving assurances that they consider genuine correspondence to be inviolable and that they will, 'true to their engagements,' refrain 'on the high seas' from seizing and confiscating such correspondence, the Allied governments proceed to deprive neutral governments of the benefits of these assurances by seizing and confiscating mail from vessels in port instead of at sea."

MEXICAN BANDITS MURDER MORE THAN 200 CIVILIANS.

Attack Train From Mexico City Filled With Government Employees. San Antonio, Texas.—More than 200 civilians were murdered between Mexico City and Cuernavaca three weeks ago, according to private advices received here. Rebels operating between Cuernavaca and Mexico City attacked a train on which government employees were being sent to Cuernavaca to assume the governmental work in Cuernavaca. On the train were many women, wives and daughters of employees. Almost all of them were reported to have been subjected to indignities, after which a few of them were killed.

The rebels attacked the train south of Tres Marias on a heavy grade, overwhelming the little guard, and poured into the cars a heavy fire. Those who leaped from the doors and windows were shot down as they attempted to escape. Only one man, the express messenger—was left alive.

The rebels obtained a consignment of ammunition said to be 2,000,000 cartridges.

GREAT BRITAIN EXPORTS MUCH COTTON CLOTH

New York.—Despite the war Great Britain during the first four months of 1916, according to a bulletin just issued by the National City Bank, exported more cotton cloth to South America than she did in the same months of 1914. The total exports to Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Venezuela and Colombia in the first four months of 1916, were 125,000,000 yards against 65,000,000 yards in the same months last year.

TEXAS GUARDSMEN WILL BE BROUGHT TO COURT MARTIAL

Washington.—Reversing his previous decision, Secretary Baker has just announced that the 116 members of the Texas National Guard who failed to present themselves for muster into the Federal service, will be brought to court martial immediately under the present law.

Mr. Baker had intended to await the signing of the new militia law, now before the president and proceed under its provisions.

KING GEORGE SIGNS COMPULSION BILL

DOES SO IN FACE OF A VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENT OF 5,041,000 MEN.

SURPASSES OTHER NATIONS

Deemed Necessary to Enroll Every Able-Bodied Man Between the Ages of 18 and 41.

London.—The signature of King George has been affixed to the military service bill recently passed by Parliament.

In giving the royal sanction to the bill, King George issued the following message to the nation:

"To enable our country to organize more effectively its military resources in the present great struggle for the cause of civilization, I have, acting on the advice of my ministers, deemed it necessary to enroll every able-bodied man between the ages of 18 and 41.

"I desire to take this opportunity of expressing to my people my recognition and appreciation of the splendid patriotism and self-sacrifice they displayed in raising by voluntary enlistment since the commencement of the war no less than 5,041,000 men—an effect far surpassing that of any other nation in similar circumstances recorded in history and one which will be a lasting source of pride to future generations.

"I am confident the magnificent spirit which has hitherto sustained my people through the trials of this terrible war will inspire them, and that it will, with God's help, lead us and our Allies to a victory which shall achieve the liberation of Europe."

WOULD HAVE PRESIDENT ASK FOR NATIONAL TRUCE.

Senate Resolution Provides That United States Undertake Mediation.

Washington.—A resolution requesting the President, unless incompatible with the public interest to suggest to warring Nations in Europe that the United States undertake mediation, was introduced in the Senate by Senator Lewis, to lie on the table for discussion later.

The resolution would authorize the President to propose that the belligerents declare a truce and that each of them select a neutral country as its representative on a board of arbitration thus created; each selected neutral would name one member of the board over which the President or his representative would preside as referee. Under the plan each belligerent would present its demands or claims to the board which would be authorized to arrive at an equitable adjustment.

The resolution recites that it is suggested as an expression of the desire for world peace and not of favoritism for any of the belligerents.

COMMITTEE AGREES TO ARMY BILL CARRYING \$145,000,000.

Washington.—The army appropriation bill, carrying \$145,000,000 and including provision for carrying out the Hay-Chamberlain reorganization was agreed to by the House Military Committee. The bill includes provision for a council of executives for co-operation of industries and resources in war time.

EVELYN NESBIT THAW MARRIES JACK CLIFFORD.

New York.—Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, divorced by Harry K. Thaw last month, and Jack Clifford, her dancing partner, returned here after a hasty trip to Baltimore and announced that they had been married in Maryland.

FIRST MOTORCYCLE CARRYING IN UNITED STATES ARMY

El Paso, Texas.—Organization of the first motorcycle company in the United States army has begun at Fort Bliss here.

GREAT BRITAIN EXPORTS MUCH COTTON CLOTH

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BAD LEGISLATION LUMBERMEN CRY

ASSOCIATIONS OF VIRGINIA AND CAROLINAS IN SESSIONS AT OLD POINT COMFORT.

A GET-TOGETHER MEETING

Untrained Politicians Were Scored For What Was Called "Haphazard Legislation."

Old Point Comfort, Va.—At a joint session and the North Carolina Pine Box and Shook Manufacturing Association, representing the lumbermen and boxmakers of Virginia and the two Carolinas held at a local hotel, the baleful influence of misdirected legislation on business interests was the general theme of discussion.

The joint session of the two conventions followed business meetings of each, at which routine matters were disposed of. The joint session was held to foster a "get together" spirit of business men, it was announced.

In the addresses, untrained politicians were scored for what was called "haphazard legislation," showing a want of knowledge of the needs of the business world or the means of curbing the operations of illegitimate business. The lumbermen were urged to use their influence to curb such legislation.

The addresses of the day were made by James A. Emery of Washington; Rufus K. Goodenow of Baltimore; Charles Hill of New York and Albert R. Turnbull, president of the Pine Association.

Improve Rocky Mount Mills.

Rocky Mount.—An outlay of \$100,000 for a material improvement and enlargement of the Rocky Mount Mills is an interesting announcement and work has already been started on the preliminary steps. The contract has been awarded to a local contractor and includes an improvement to the plant as well as an enlargement and the last word in opening and picking machinery will replace machinery which has been in service for a score of years, while there will be built an 80-foot, two-story addition to the mill which will house new spinning machinery as well as opening and picking devices.

48 Diplomats at State Normal.

Greensboro.—There were 48 diplomats given to State Normal graduates here. President J. I. Foust invited Dr. J. Y. Joyner, Superintendent of State Education, to make the diploma presentation speech and Dr. Joyner did eloquently. The diplomas were handed to the graduates by the president and the program was concluded with the singing of "The Old North State" and the benediction by Dr. Clark. Incidentally there were several delightful musical numbers, "Song at Sunrise" was sung by Miss Minnie Long, Miss Florine Rawlins, Miss Maggie Staten Howell, Miss Sadie Lee Holden, Mrs. Carter and Miss Genevieve Moore.

New Methods for Coven Farmers.

New Bern.—Mr. P. V. Cordon, who is connected with the United States Department of Agriculture, arrived in New Bern a few days ago and in company with Prof. J. W. Sears, farm demonstrator, will endeavor to demonstrate to the farmers the advisability of the single-stalk cotton culture. Mr. Cordon stated that if the farmer could get on to methods of growing cotton thicker they could get a larger yield and would consequently be materially benefited.

Weeds Are Taboo in Asheville.

Asheville.—Weeds are taboo in Asheville, or will be at the expiration of the 20 days necessary to make the anti-weed ordinance just passed by the city commissioners, a law. The new ordinance provides that weeds over four inches in height shall not be permitted in the city limits. The measure is designed to free Asheville of various hay-fever weeds and make the city a mecca for the sneezers.

Vaccinated 1,412 In One Day.

Concord.—When the Cabarrus anti-typhoid campaign opened a few days ago and Doctor Bulla, who is directing it, vaccinated more than 500 persons, it was thought a record was established. But now more than twice this number were vaccinated in one day, the physician's report following the day's appointments at Kannapolis, Mount Gilead school house and Concord, showing that the treatment had been administered to 1,412. This is said to be a record number for the state board of health.

Muskogee Tar Heels Celebrate.

Raleigh.—The Tar Heels away out in Muskogee, Oklahoma, made a great day of May 20, the North Carolina Society of that live town holding a picnic at Hyde Park, in the suburbs. A number of out-of-town Tar Heels spoke and the organization entertained the societies of other states. Col. Olds sent out a large supply of the North Carolina song and flags, which were distributed as souvenirs, and President Charles A. Cook and Secretary J. L. Wagner say they were appreciated.