

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.

European War

Driving forward at two points less than sixty miles apart, Russian forces captured Brody in Galicia and have broken the Austro-German first lines west of Lutsk in Volhynia.

Serbian forces have begun an offensive against the Bulgarians in Greece. The Serbians have occupied a series of heights and are maintaining their position despite the artillery fire and counter attacks of the Bulgarians.

Capt. Charles Fryatt of the Great Eastern railway steamship Brussels, which vessel was captured by German destroyers, has been executed before a German naval court martial at Berlin.

Turkey has placed a force of Ottoman troops at the disposition of the central powers for service in Europe. These troops are now in transit through the Balkans.

A British biplane was shot down by a German submarine at a point north of Zebruggue, Belgium, one of the most remarkable feats of the war.

In the Volhynia district, notwithstanding the severity of the German fire, the Russians sent their troops across the Slonevke river. Many prisoners were taken by the Russians in this region.

Petrograd says that the Russian cavalry has thrown back every Austrian attack in the Carpathian passes.

The Turks in Armenia are fleeing before the Russians. The Turks, Petrograd says, are leaving guns and munitions along the roads.

The Kaiser says it is a "privilege" to fight the British, and regrets exceeding that he is not allowed to go in the trenches and himself lead the German patriots.

The village of Pozieres, which is described as a "death trap," is still held by the British, notwithstanding repeated attempts of the Germans to regain possession of the village.

Cossack detachments succeeded in crossing into Hungary on July 14, creating a panic through the frontier towns and villages and causing thousands of refugees to swarm down on to the plains, says a Budapest dispatch.

Lieutenant Marchal of the French aviation corps, last month left French soil and flew over the German capital, upon which he dropped proclamations reciting that the French did not "thus kill women and innocent children," and then continued his flight, intending to land in the Russian lines. He was forced to descend in Poland, and taken prisoner by the Germans.

Washington

The thirteen Southern states will receive a total of \$1,438,059, of the \$5,000,000 federal road fund made available for this fiscal year under the new federal aid road act approved this month.

Future appropriations from the federal good road fund will be made on the same basis they are made this year—that is, each state must spend an equal amount with the federal government.

The good road fund, which was authorized July 11, when President Wilson signed the bill authorizing same, will be put into operation immediately. Actual construction of some of the roads will begin this fall.

Congressional representatives from the flooded districts in the South have taken energetic measures for the relief of the thousands of victims of the disaster. At a meeting of the house military committee for the purpose of taking some action, Chairman Hay and other members of the committee were disposed to accord whatever relief seems imperative.

It is announced here that S. S. McClure, the American publisher, who has been detained in Great Britain for some time by the British authorities, must return to the United States on board the same vessel he left the United States, as he is persona non grata to the British government.

The department of agriculture is in receipt of information that India's wheat crop this year is put at 16 per cent less than last year's in consular advices.

Naval officials located in Washington opine that the Danish West Indians, lying near Porto Rico, possess excellent advantages as a naval base and coaling station.

The body of Lieut. Col. Butler of the Sixth United States cavalry, who was killed at Alpine, Texas, by Harry J. Spannell, a hotel manager, was buried in Arlington cemetery.

If the treaty for the purchase of the Danish West Indies is ratified the United States will pay \$25,000,000 for the islands and will relinquish to Denmark the rights of the United States in Greenland.

EXPLOSIONS CAUSE \$25,000,000 DAMAGE

AMMUNITION AWAITING SHIPMENT EXPLODES AT BLACK TOM ISLAND.

LOSS OF LIFE NOT LARGE

Fire on Barge Believed to Have Ignited Great Stores of War Supplies For the Entente Allies.—Shock Felt in Five States.

New York.—Property losses estimated at \$25,000,000 were caused by a series of terrific explosions of ammunition awaiting shipment to the Entente Allies and stored on Black Tom Island, a small strip of land jutting into New York Bay off Jersey City.

The loss of life still was problematical. It will not be determined definitely until there has been opportunity to check up the workmen employed on the island and on boats moored nearby.

The detonations, which were felt in five States, began with a continuous rapid-fire of small shells, then the blowing up of great quantities of dynamite, trinitolunine and other high explosives, followed by the bursting of thousands of shrapnel shells which literally showered the surrounding country and waters for many miles around.

Fire that started soon after the first great crash which spread death and desolation in its wake, destroyed thirteen of the huge warehouses of the National Storage Company on Black Tom Island, in which were stored merchandise valued between \$12,000,000 and \$15,400,000.

The flames, shooting into the clouds were reflected against New York's "sky line" and towering office buildings, which only a few moments before were shaken to their foundations as by an earthquake.

Miles of streets in Manhattan were strewn with broken glass and shattered signs.

Early reports of heavy loss of life were impossible of verification, and the authorities asserted the number of deaths probably would be small.

It was said that owing to the extent of the wreckage, it might be several days before the exact figures could be obtained.

Three are known to be dead and at least two more are missing. Scores of persons were injured, some of them probably mortally.

BRITAIN WARNED IN U. S. PROTEST OVER BLACKLIST

Declares It is Manifestly Out of Question That This Government Should Acquire in Such Methods.

Washington.—Great Britain is warned in the American note of protest against the blacklist made public by the state department of the "many serious consequences to neutral right and neutral relations which such an act must necessarily involve."

Already in the hands of the British foreign office, the note declares "in the gravest terms" that it is "manifestly out of the question that the government of the United States acquiesce in such methods."

The United States regards the blacklist as "inviolably and essentially inconsistent with the rights of all the citizens of the nations not involved in any war."

It reminds the British government that "citizens of the United States are entirely within their rights in attempting to trade with the people or the governments of any of the nations now at war, subject only to well defined international practices and understandings which the government of the United States deems the government of Great Britain to have too lightly and frequently disregarded."

HIGH COST OF PAPER RAISING SELLING PRICE

St. Louis.—The St. Louis Globe-Democrat announces an increase in the price of its daily edition in St. Louis effective August 1. The high cost of print paper is given as the cause of the increase.

200 REPORTED DEAD FROM FOREST FIRES IN ONTARIO.

Englehart, Ont.—Forest fires raging in northern Ontario are believed to have resulted in the loss of from 150 to 200 lives. Other scores of persons have been injured and it is feared many of them may die.

Several small towns have been wiped out by flames that have been raging for 48 hours. Reports thus far received show that 57 perished at Mushka, a French Canadian settlement, and 34 at Matheson.

ENGLISH OWNERS AWARDED APPAM BY U. S. COURT.

Norfolk.—Possession of the British liner Appam, brought into Hampton Roads last February by a German prize crew, was awarded to her English owners, the African Steam Navigation Company, by Judge Waddell of the Federal District Court.

An appeal will be taken when the Army and Navy and that the President has given his support to measures looking to the co-ordination of production, transportation and industry.

Washington.—In making public a letter from President Wilson acknowledging receipt of a preliminary report of the new National Reserve Council, the White House issued a statement calling attention to the fact that preparedness does not consist merely of enlargement of the Army and Navy and that the President has given his support to measures looking to the co-ordination of production, transportation and industry.

London.—Great Britain will consent to the admission of food in the areas occupied by the armies of the Central Powers under the supervision of a neutral commission appointed by President Wilson. This will cause surprise in relief circles which have been working hard to procure some form of relief for Poland as the belief had become general that the negotiations between the Entente Powers and Germany were hopeless.

Washington.—Yielding to an urgent request from President Wilson, Democrats in the senate in caucus determined to pass the child labor bill at this session of Congress. The decision was reached after a long debate, during which several Southern senators whose opposition forced the measure out of the imperative legislative program, vigorously objected to its reinstatement. The final determination was reached without a record vote.

Washington.—The senate Finance Committee is seriously considering amending the Administration revenue bill to suspend the operation of the proposed protective tariff on dyestuffs until the close of the European War. The purpose of the tariff is to build up an American dyestuff industry, and it has been urged before the committee that the war is providing sufficient protection for the present American dye manufacturers.

Great Britain to Admit Food to Fighting Zones.

GERMANS EXECUTE BRITISH CAPTAIN

CAPTAIN FRYATT ACCUSED OF ATTEMPTING TO RAM A SUBMARINE.

TRIED, CONVICTED AND SHOT

London Government Asks American Ambassador at Berlin to Procure Details of Case.—Many Difficult Problems Involved.

Berlin.—Capt. Charles Fryatt, of the Great Eastern Railway Steamship Brussels, convicted by a German court martial at Bruges, Brussels, of attempting on March 28, 1915, to ram a German submarine near the Maas lightship, when he did not belong to an armed force, has been executed by shooting. The Brussels was captured by German destroyers last month and brought into Zebruggue.

Captain Fryatt and the first officer and the first engineer of the Brussels received from the British Admiralty gold watches for "brave conduct" and were mentioned in the House of Commons.

The submarine U-33 according to the official account of the trial had signalled to the British steamer to show her flag and to stop but Captain Fryatt did not heed and, it is alleged, turned at high speed toward the submarine which escaped only by diving immediately several yards below the surface.

Captain Fryatt, the official statement says, admitted that he had followed the instructions of the British Admiralty. Sentence was confirmed and the captain was executed and shot for a "franc tierer crime against armed German sea forces."

Washington.—Germany's execution of Capt. Charles Fryatt, master of the British steamship Brussels, for an alleged attempt to ram a submarine, is regarded in allied quarters here as a brutal violation of international law likely to result in prompt retaliatory measures by Great Britain.

They contend that if a hostile submarine approached the Brussels it was in effect an attack and Captain Fryatt in making a counter-attack by attempting to ram subjected himself only to treatment as a prisoner of war in event of capture.

AUSTRIANS LOSE TOWN OF BRODY UNEXPECTED.

London.—Brody, a great railway junction, in Galicia, 58 miles north-east of Lemberg, which it was expected the Austrian troops would retain at all costs, has been captured by the Czar's forces, in a new and unexpected stroke administered by the Russians.

The taking of this important town, it is believed, may lead to the capture of Lemberg, itself. News of the fall of Brody is coincident with reports that the Somme battle is continuing successfully for British forces under Gen. Sir Douglas Haig.

The Russians, according to a report from Petrograd, also have broken the whole Austro-German front west of Lutsk. In this success they are reported to have captured two generals, 9,000 prisoners and 46 guns.

WASHINGTON SENDS NEW NOTE TO CARRANZA.

Washington.—General Carranza was informed in a note handed to his Ambassador here, that the Washington Government is prepared to submit to a joint international commission the task of seeking a solution of border problems. The proposal of the de facto Government for a commission is accepted, however, with the suggestion that the powers of the commissions be enlarged beyond the limits proposed in the Mexican note of July 21.

Agreement to this suggestion is expected and it was stated officially that the American members would be appointed and the commission be assembled at some point in the United States at an early date.

EX-GOVERNOR AND GENERAL UNDER VILLA EXECUTED.

Laredo, Texas.—Santiago Ramirez, a former Governor of the Mexican State of Coahuila, and later a Villa general, was publicly executed on the plaza at Saltillo, Mexico, according to news reaching Laredo.

Ramirez, it was stated, had left Mexico with the dwindling of Villa's power, and had returned recently to offer his services to General Carranza when war between the United States and Mexico seemed imminent.

WILSON BACKING ALL PHASES OF PREPAREDNESS.

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San Antonio, Texas.—The official report made by Col. J. A. Gaston on the killing of Col. M. C. Butler at Alpine, Texas, by Harry Spannell, completely clears the name of the dead officer.

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ACTIVE SOLDIERS TO GET MORE PAY

SENATE PASSES BILL INCREASING OFFICERS' PAY 10 PER CENT, PRIVATES 20 PER CENT.

WHILE IN BORDER SERVICE

Also Vote to Improve Camp Conditions and Make Arrangements for Soldier Vote in the Coming Presidential Election.

Washington.—Increased pay for officers and men of the regular army and National Guard in active service for the Mexican emergency, improved camp conditions to safeguard their health and authorization for them to vote in the field at the coming presidential election were provided in the amendments to the army appropriation bill agreed to by the senate.

By a vote of 44 to 13 the senate also suspended the rules to adopt an amendment changing the age minimum for enlistment in the regular army from 18 to 21 years without the consent of parent or guardian. Under the provision boys under 21 now serving in the army would not be retained in the service unless they filed within 30 days the written consent of their parents or guardians.

The amendment was adopted without a roll call. Senator Reed of Missouri offered the amendment which would make the existing provision for increased pay to the army when in service on foreign soil apply also to service on the Mexican border. Under it officers will receive a 10 per cent and enlisted men 20 per cent increase in pay.

In adopting it the senate also increased the house appropriation for pay from \$1,050,000 to \$1,417,204.

The amendment giving the soldiers in Mexican service authority to vote in the field at the National election passed without opposition. As a safeguard to health of soldiers an amendment was adopted appropriating \$250,000 for construction of wooden floors and screens in troop tents along the border.

WILSON TO SEND NOTE OF PROTEST TO LONDON

Administration Takes Firm Stand in Defense of Firms Against Blacklist.

Washington.—President Wilson and state department officials have practically completed preparation of a protest against the promulgation of a blacklist of American firms under the British trading with the enemy act. It was said that the communication would be sent to London in the near future, probably within the next few days. It will discuss the principles involved and will not interfere with the continuance of informal discussions between representatives of the two governments over the cases of individual firms included in the blacklist.

When the principles involved are taken up with the British government it is expected that issue also will be taken with France, Russia and Italy.

The Allies' view to the legal aspects of the blacklist order which probably will be the basis of the statement to be issued soon in London and incorporated in the reply to the American protest, is understood to be as follows:

The Allies' view of the legal aspects national law against their enemies and upon all their subjects without distinction. The continental rule, applied by Germany, France, Italy and Russia interprets the word "enemy" as a person of enemy's origin or interest. English and American precedents put the emphasis on domicile. Consequently British subjects have considered they could trade with any enemy firm domiciled in a neutral country."

COLONEL BUTLER'S NAME IS ENTIRELY CLEARED.

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BRITISH WARSHIP INSIDE 3-MILE LIMIT

CRUISER SPENDS MORE THAN HOUR WITHIN U. S. COAST LINE LIMIT.

REPORTED TO WASHINGTON

Big Cruiser, Awaiting German Submarines Deutschland and Bremen, Passes Through Virginia Capes and Cruises About Fortress Monroe.

Norfolk.—Pilotless and without warning to the United States officials, one of the English cruisers lying off Cape Henry awaiting the appearance of the German submarines Deutschland and Bremen, steamed through the Virginia capes, proceeded to the vicinity of Fort Monroe, cruised about for an hour or more and then returned to a point just outside the three-mile limit.

Officers and members of the crews of the United States warship Louisiana and the collier Neptune were the only government attaches to sight the ship, in so far as extended inquiry developed. At Fortress Monroe it was said no report of the ship being seen had been made, and similar reports came from government officials along the capes.

A detailed official report of the incident was made to Washington by naval officers who saw the ship. Authorities here said that while the entrance to American waters without warning was no violation of any international law or regulation the procedure was "unusual."

The cruiser was not identified further than that she is known to have been of the "county class." This is a type of three-funnelled English cruisers of which there are nine, the Cumberland, Berwick, Cornwall, Kent, Suffolk, Donegal, Monmouth, Essex and Lancashire. Some of them were reported to have appeared outside the capes when the Prinz Frederich sought refuge in Hampton Roads about a year ago. Each carries 26 guns, ranging from three-inch to six-pounders and 18-inch torpedo-tubes, two of which are submerged. They have a speed of from 23 to 24 knots.

Initial knowledge of the presence of the cruiser in American waters came when an officer on the Louisiana sighted her about 500 yards behind him just inside Cape Henry. She was carrying steaming lights, the Louisiana proceeded slowly up the bay until near Lunnhaven Roads when she prepared to anchor and then, noticing the unidentified ship almost alongside, signaled her. The cruiser then put out man-of-war lights and upon being pressed for her identity signaled "British cruiser" through the darkness.

ASK CONGRESS TO GIVE \$800,000 FOR RELIEF.

Propose \$300,000 for North Carolina, \$100,000 for South Carolina, \$200,000 for Alabama and Mississippi.

Washington.—Appropriations totaling \$800,000 for the relief of storm and flood sufferers in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi are provided for in joint resolutions introduced in the House and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The resolutions also authorize the Secretary of War to issue tents and quartermasters and medical supplies to the needy.

The appropriations are divided among the states as follows: North Carolina, \$300,000; South Carolina, \$100,000; Georgia, \$200,000; Alabama and Mississippi, \$200,000.

Representative Britt introduced the resolution for North Carolina and it provides for the expenditure of the \$300,000 in Buncombe, McDowell, Rutherford, Polk, Haywood, Macon, Jackson, Clay, Cherokee, Swain and Transylvania counties.

The \$100,000 proposed for South Carolina by Representative Wheeler would be sent along the Santee River and its tributaries, which went out of their banks at the same time western North Carolina was flooded.

Durham Sells Bonds.

Durham.—The city of Durham has sold \$320,000 worth of water and refunding bonds for a grand total of \$340,279, a record breaking price. Out of 18 bids, that of the Bernhard-Scholls Company, of New York City, was accepted. The average per bond was \$107.7625 for the water issue of \$250,000, and \$101.8725 for the refunding bond issue of \$70,000. A previous sale of \$250,000 water bonds brought \$104 and one-eighth.

Iredell Crops Damaged.

Statesville.—Considerable corn was sold here at 90 cents a bushel. With reference to this year's crop, farmers in Iredell county assert they will not make more than one-quarter of a normal crop as a result of the storms and floods. Bert Bristol stated that his crop would ordinarily amount to about 5,000 bushels of corn, but this fall he doubted if he would be able to harvest more than 500 bushels. This is a typical case of the amount of damage done in Iredell county to crops.

Avery Stood Floods Well.

Raleigh.—Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt, State Geologist and head of the good roads movement in this state for the past several years, said a few days ago that the Avery county authorities report that the improved roads in the county have come through the floods in remarkably good condition and that the damage is not nearly so great as was at first thought. Doctor Pratt expressed the belief that this will be the case with reports from most of the other counties in the flood-swept sections of the state.

John Sprunt Hill, Durham; A. M. Scales, Greensboro, and Dr. B. W. Kilgore, Special Committee.

Raleigh.—Governor Craig's general state committee for the relief of western Carolina sufferers, made definite appropriations for immediate relief work in the various counties that report need for outside help and appointed John Sprunt Hill, Durham; A. M. Scales, Greensboro, and Dr. B. W. Kilgore, Raleigh, a special committee to visit the flood-swept sections, make personal investigations and report as to later aid that they deem deserved.

The committee appointed a special committee of which J. W. Bailey, Raleigh, is chairman, expressing gratification at the liberal response the people have already made to the call for contributions and insisting that much more is badly needed and can be expended among deserving sufferers.

The general committee meeting was held in the executive offices of Governor Craig. The committee provided for a central committee of five, with the Governor as chairman, to act for the general committee in the relief work in interims of general committee meetings, which are to be held at the call of the Governor and the chairman.

Governor Craig arrived from Asheville, where he has been marooned since the storm and immediately took charge of the relief work.

The Governor is to appoint this central committee. The Governor was further authorized to designate any other persons in addition to John Sprunt Hill, A. M. Scales and Doctor Kilgore to inspect and report on needs in any localities or sections. The expenses of these investigators are to be provided for by order of the general committee.

E. B. Crow was made treasurer of the general committee and Sanford Martin, of Winston-Salem, was made secretary. The view was expressed that fully \$50,000 or \$60,000 will be needed if permanent relief and aid for rehabilitation, especially of farm tenants and others of the poorer sufferers, is to be undertaken.

A resolution by James H. Pou that was adopted by a vote of four to five provides that \$6,000 be placed at the disposal of the Winston-Salem and local committees for immediate relief work in Wilkes, Ashe, Yadkin, Alleghany and Surry counties and \$500 to Mr. Chatham for relief in the Elkin section. Opposition to this arose because other sections were not included, but the committee provided immediately, through further motions by Pou and others, to provide \$500 each for any other of 10 or more counties that are believed to have suffered disaster from the floods. It was ordered that \$1,000 be placed at the disposal of Judge M. H. Justice for relief in the Rutherford and Cab Co. section. Burke county was allowed \$500 to be sent to R. T. Claywell to be expended through proper channels. A like sum was ordered out for Caldwell county, if needed, J. W. Pless to be advised of the appropriation. Caldwell, Catawba and other counties that are understood to be asking no aid were provided for in the event it turns out that there is need for outside aid. Also \$500 was sent each to Alexander and Watauga for immediate relief.

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APPORTION FUND FOR FLOOD RELIEF

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO VISIT DEVASTATED SECTIONS AND REPORT NEEDS.

MANY SECTIONS IN NEED

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