

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

Thirty Mexicans, supposed to be Villa followers, raided the engineers' camp of the American punitive expedition, and escaped with a mule.

The possibility that Francisco Villa is making his way to the northeast with the intention of attacking General Pershing's expedition was considered at General Funston's San Antonio headquarters.

It is reported that Villa's forces have been definitely located in the Santa Clara canyon.

An outbreak of para-typhoid fever in the camp of the New York Guardsmen at Mission, Texas, is announced, but is not expected to develop into anything serious.

Villa with his main band is reported near the Mexican Northwestern railway, about six miles from Chihuahua City.

It is generally believed in Mexico that Villa is making his way to caches of ammunition in the Galeana district.

General Treving reports that he has executed three bandits caught robbing a ranch in the Laguna Torreon district.

General Iaveaga reports that he engaged a small band of Villa bandits in the Sierra Del Casco, killing two and capturing twenty horses.

Domestic

Paul Koonode, 16 years old, has a chance to recover, according to physicians, after 300 stitches were used to close a wound in his left side caused by falling across a buzz saw at Langdon, Ark. The saw had cut a gash ten inches long just under the left arm, severed six ribs, struck the lung and exposed the beating heart.

The Association of State Farmers' Union Presidents, in session at New Orleans, La., fixed 12 cents as the minimum price for cotton this season.

The National Association of Master Bakers, in session at Chicago, considered the high price of flour.

The westbound Golden State Limited train was held up at Apache station, Arizona, forty miles east of Douglas by six masked men. No passengers were molested.

Cotton shows some improvement in the northern part of the belt, according to the latest report of the national weather and crop bulletin.

Because the Prohibition party did not poll 5 per cent of the entire vote at the last general election, that party is legally barred from putting out presidential electors in West Virginia this fall.

Robert M. LaFollette has been re-nominated for the United States senate from Wisconsin over M. J. Jeffres of Janesville, Wis.

Rioting, an outgrowth of a street railway strike that has been on in El Paso, Texas, for two months, followed the Labor Day Parade. At least fifty are reported injured as a result of the riot.

President Wilson was in Hodgenville, Ky., Labor Day and accepted the log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born. He eulogized Lincoln in the highest terms.

John Aitken won the 300-mile sweepstake at Cincinnati Labor Day. Only one accident marred the day's sport, when an automobile turned turtle and dived into a fence dangerously injuring the driver and fracturing the thigh of Bert Shields, the mechanic.

Three women were killed on a trolley in Savannah, Ga., when they became frightened when the controller box blew out.

Ex-Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker of Pennsylvania died at his Philadelphia home of uraemic poisoning. He was 73 years old.

The superintendent of the Memphis, Tenn., zoological gardens believes he has solved the boll weevil plague. He says that pheasants in a field will destroy the weevils without in any way injuring the plant.

European War

It is reported from Athens, Greece that five classes of Greek reservists have been quietly called to the colors.

Heavy fighting is reported on the western Russian front and southwest of Lutsk, north of Zborov and near Brezany in Galicia, with the Russians generally the aggressors.

In the Verdun sector Paris reports a fresh gain near Fleury.

The Greek committee of national defense which took over the administration of the portions of northern Greece in which the revolutionists gained control, has issued a proclamation declaring it does not desire to alter the constitution, but merely to cause the nation to rise against the Bulgarians, who have invaded Greek Macedonia.

South of the Somme the village of Soyecourt and part of the village of Verdovilliers have been captured by the entente allies, while seemingly more important still, the French have made fresh progress east of the village of Forest.

Roumania, which entered the European war less than a fortnight ago, is the scene of a great battle between the Russo-Roumanian forces and the armies of the central powers.

Bulgarian and Turkish troops, advancing along the Black sea coast, have occupied Baltjik and two other seaports.

The war has cost France up to date sixty-one billion francs, and nearly nine billion more francs will be asked for the last quarter of 1916.

In the Roumanian theater German and Bulgarian troops are engaged with the Roumanians in the Dobrudja region.

Berlin reports the capture of several Tutrakon works, together with their armored batteries in the Roumanian zone of fighting.

In Albania the Italian advance has been stopped, says Berlin, and the Teutons have recaptured all positions taken from them recently east of Avlona.

In Galicia on the front of the Zlota-Lipa and Dniester rivers the Russians have driven the Teutonic allies from fortified positions and have taken 4,500 prisoners, among them about two thousand Germans.

The Russians in Turkish Armenia continue their progress against the Turks near Ognot, inflicting heavy casualties on them.

Sinking of two vessels in the European war zone with Americans aboard, has been reported to the state department at Washington, D. C., by American consular officers.

Five hundred discharged Greek reservists, all having places of residence in the United States, were not permitted to embark at Athens, Greece, for New York, owing to the possibility of their being called out in the new mobilization of the Greek army.

The French minister of finance will ask the chamber of deputies for appropriations for the last quarter of 1916 amounting to 3,347,000,000 francs, or about five hundred million more francs than was asked for the present quarter.

Washington

Sixty-seven of the largest steam railways earned a net revenue of \$545 per mile last July, an increase of \$43 a mile over July, 1915.

A summary of the interstate commerce commission shows net railway revenues totaled \$41,355,921, compared with \$38,528,588 in July, 1915. The largest gains were in the East.

Adjournment of the first session of the sixty-fourth congress came without a hitch in the plans of the senate and house leaders.

Nearly all the congressmen and senators have left Washington, either for rest, or to take part in the national campaign this fall.

The first session of the sixty-fourth congress will cost the country the grand total of \$1,637,583,682, the largest aggregate in the history of the country, and exceeding by far the much talked of billion dollar congress of several years ago.

The sixty-first session of congress, among other important measures, established a tariff commission, which is designed to take the tariff question out of politics, and place it on a basis somewhat similar to the way Germany handles that question.

It is stated in Washington that by far the most important legislation of the sixty-fourth congress was the passage of the child labor law.

The Filipinos were given a wider scope in an enlarged system of self-government by the sixty-fourth congress.

To the proposal of the entente allies that neutrals accept the principle that all submarines are vessels of war, the United States has dispatched a reply which holds to the principle that the characteristics of each individual submersible must govern the case.

Officials in Washington view the development in the China-Japanese crisis with great anxiety, as it is possible to involve the interests of the United States.

Japan's demands as published call for dismissal of Chinese officers in command of the troops at the scene of the trouble between Japanese and Chinese troops.

The administration emergency revenue bill, designed to raise \$205,000,000 annually from taxes on inheritances and war munitions and from increases in the income tax; creating a tariff commission; establishing a protective tariff on dyestuffs; providing for the protection of American firms from "dumping" at the end of the war, and giving the president authority to take drastic retaliatory steps against allied interference with American trade was passed by the senate.

The American industrial commission to France has arrived at Bordeaux on board the steamer LaFayette, and was received by a committee of representatives of the municipality of the Bordeaux chamber of commerce.

The threat of a general railroad strike, which has been hanging like a pall over the country for nearly a month, was lifted after the senate had passed without amendment the Adamson eight-hour bill, passed by the house.

The 8-hour bill for railroad employees, which stopped the impending railway strike, goes into effect January 1, 1917, except on roads of less than 100 miles and electric lines.

Plans for reopening the Panama canal with a clear channel to all classes of vessels have been reported to the war department by Governor Goethals.

Some of the diplomats in Washington announce that Norway, Sweden, and Spain have forbidden their harbors to merchant submarines on the ground that they were indistinguishable from war craft.

SUMMARY OF WORK
OF 64TH CONGRESS

RECORD OF CONSTRUCTIVE LEGISLATION BY CONGRESS IS GREATEST IN HISTORY.

MANY IMPORTANT MEASURES

Total of Appropriations \$1,626,439,209 With Additional Contracts Amounting to \$231,945,275.—Items Are Enumerated.—Some Big Bills.

Washington, D. C.—A record of constructive legislation, improving the advantages of the people all along the line is that of the 64th Congress which has just ended.

The total of the appropriations, specifically made, is \$1,626,439,209.63. In addition to this congress has authorized contracts to be entered into obligating appropriations in the future of \$231,945,275.20. These contracts include \$25,266,325.20 for naval and coast defense purposes, while the remainder, \$6,678,950 is for ordinary objects of Government.

The appropriations for military and naval purposes and for additional sea-coast defenses alone amount to \$685,709,823.09. This sum, with the contracts authorized, brings the total for preparedness to \$910,976,148.29. However, there is still more to be added to the preparedness. Congress has authorized 90 additional war vessels to be constructed in the next three years, which will cost \$295,000,000 additional when they are completed and in commission. This brings the grand total for the preparedness legislation of this congress to \$1,205,976,148.29.

The appropriations are distributed as follows for preparedness:
Army appropriation act, \$267,594,530.10.
Naval appropriation act, \$313,300,555.84.
Fortification appropriation act, \$25,747,550.
Military Academy act, \$1,225,043.57.
Sundry civil appropriation act, \$4,633,495; military posts, \$1,616,000; military surveys, \$35,000; Panama Canal fortifications, \$4,535,000.

Deficiency appropriations, military and naval establishments, \$46,770,648.58; National Guard camps, \$200,000; nitrate plant, \$200,000,000.

Investigations have been started to ascertain where the nitrate plants are to be located. The plan contemplated when this provision was accepted by congress was to place the plants at convenient sections of the country where they would supply the needs of agriculture with fertilizer, easily distributed, and also be ready for use in time of war in the manufacture of munitions. One of the plants will be in the south.

New government activities will be looked upon in the future among the notable achievements of the finest session of the sixty-fourth congress. For these a total of \$73,119,700 is appropriated, to be used as follows:

To encourage, develop and create a naval auxiliary and naval reserve and a merchant marine, \$50,100,000; federal aid in the construction of good roads, \$6,000,000; establishment of federal farm loan banks, \$6,200,000; federal employees' compensation commission, \$550,000; tariff commission, \$300,000; construction of railroads in Alaska to develop its coal fields, \$8,247,620; expenses of collecting the income tax, \$1,828,000; federal trade commission, \$444,080; eight-hour day commission, \$50,000.

Included in the legislation of the session just closed are the following items:
Reorganization of the army.
Vast increases in the navy and fortifications.
A government controlled merchant marine.
Exclusion of products of child labor from interstate commerce.

A system of rural credits, assuring the farmer of his ability to borrow money upon his asset at 6 per cent. Adequate compensation for workmen injured in government employment.

A fuller measure of independence for the Philippines.
An eight-hour day on the railroads.
Eighty-five million dollars for good roads.

Established official grain standards applicable to grain shipped in interstate or foreign commerce.
A uniform system of bills of lading.
Amended the federal reserve act to make it more generally applicable.
A tariff commission.
Levies upon dyestuffs.

Retaliation for unfair trade methods by foreign countries.
Government armor plate plant.
Increased interest-bearing accounts in postal savings banks from \$500 to \$1,000.

Created a sub-committee of the commerce committee to investigate railway problems.
Some important measures failed to pass. They will be disposed of at the next session. Among them are the following:

Conservation bills, including those relating to oil lands, water power, and coal lands.
Women suffrage.
Prohibition in the District of Columbia.
Nationwide prohibition.

TEUTONIC ALLIES
TAKE FORTRESS

BULGARIAN AND GERMAN FORCES CAPTURE OLD FORTRESS SILISTRAI ON DANUBE.

RUSSIANS SUFFER BIG LOSS

Rumanians Advance Against Austrians—Russians Fall in Attempt to Break Through Austrian Lines Southeast of Lemberg.

London.—Continuing their advance in Western Dobrudja, the German and Bulgarian forces have captured the old Bulgarian fortress of Silistra, which lies on the Eastern bank of the Danube about 25 miles east of Bucharest, the capital of Rumania and about an equal distance south of Constantza-Bucharest railway line. The capture of the fortress is announced by the Berlin war office which asserts that the Rumanians and Russians fighting in Dobrudja apparently have suffered very considerable losses during the last few days.

In the Banat, North of Orsova, however, the Rumanians advanced against the Austrians compelled the Austrian right wing after it had pushed them back two and a half miles, to withdraw to its former position under a strong counter-attack. Attempts by the Rumanians to advance against heights West of Csik Szereda were repulsed. In Southern Bukovina near the junction of the Hungarian and Rumanian borders the Germans are in contact with the Rumanians.

Attempts by the Russians to break through the Austrian lines Southeast of Lemberg, near Halicz, failed according to Vienna with heavy losses. The Vienna statement mentions the gallantry of the Turkish forces fighting with the Austrians in this region.

GEN. BLISS TO ASSIST BORDER COMMISSION

Secretary Baker Grants Request to Permit Army Officers to Explain Military Conditions.

Washington—Secretary Baker granted the request of the American-Mexican commission to have Maj. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, assistant chief of staff, go to New London, Conn., to give the commission information that he has gathered first-hand concerning the military situation along the international border.

The general is regarded as one of the army's most competent authorities on Mexican questions. As assistant chief of staff he has more to do with the administration of military operations along the border than any other officer except Major General Funston and recently he completed a personal inspection of all the border patrol militia camp.

Pressure from political and business quarters is being brought to bear upon Secretary Baker and administration officials generally to withdraw National Guard organizations from the border. Members of Congress, business houses and friends and relatives of guardsmen have deluged the department the last few days with requests for the release of the militia.

GERMAN CASUALTIES
THUS FAR 3,375,000

London.—German casualties in the war during the month of August according to a compilation here from the German casualty lists, totaled 240,500. This brings the German total since the beginning of the war, as compiled from the same sources to 3,375,000. These figures include all the German nationalities, but do not include the naval and colonial casualties.

The detailed figures for the month of August follow:
Killed, 42,100; prisoners, 1,800; missing, 42,900; wounded, 153,500; total 240,500.

Detailed figures for the period of the war to the end of August, 1916:
Killed 832,000; prisoners, 165,000; missing, 234,000; wounded, 2,144,000. Total 3,375,000.

BRITISH TROOPS ENGAGED
IN HEAVIEST OF FIGHTING

London.—British troops have been engaged in the heaviest kind of fighting along a 3 1/2 mile front on the Somme, extending from High wood to Leuze wood and have captured Ginchy, which lies almost directly north of Comblies, and all the ground between Ginchy and Leuze wood. On a front of more than a quarter mile the British gained 300 yards east of High wood and northeast of Pozieres captured 600 yards of German trenches.

FARMERS ARE URGED
TO HOLD THEIR COTTON

Ft. Worth, Texas.—Henry N. Pope, head of the Association of Farmers Union presidents, issued a statement urging all farmers to hold their cotton for twenty cents, declaring that this price would be reached before the present crop is picked, if a general holding plan is put in practice by Southern farmers. President Pope flatly denied recent press reports stating that the association fixed 12 cents per pound as the minimum price of cotton.

CONGRESSMEN ALL
HASTEN FOR HOME

ANXIOUS FOR REST OR PART IN THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN WORK.

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

Gives Notice Remainder of Railroad Program Will Be Pressed Next Session.—Three Other Important Measures Go Over.

Washington.—Adjournment of Congress was quickly followed by a general exodus of members hastening homeward for rest or the national political campaign.

While the closing saw the administration legislative program mainly completed some things wait to be continued at the winter session notably the remainder of the president's program of railroad legislation which was partially enacted to prevent the threatened strike. In a formal statement President Wilson speaking of the work of Congress, gave notice that the remainder of the railroad program would be pressed at the new session.

The president's statement was as follows:
"A very remarkable session of Congress has just closed, full, as all recent sessions of the Congress have been of helpful and humane legislation which constitutes contributions of capital importance to the defense, the economic progress and the wholesome life of the country."

"It is to be regretted that the session could not have continued long enough to complete the program recently projected with regard to the accommodation of labor disputes between the railways and the employes, but it was not feasible in the circumstances to continue the session any longer and therefore only the most immediately pressing parts of the program could be completed."

"The rest, it is agreed, has merely been postponed until it can be more maturely deliberated and perfected. I have every reason to believe that it is the purpose of the leaders of the two houses immediately upon the re-assembling of Congress to undertake this additional legislation. It is evident that the country should be relieved of the anxiety which must have been created by recent events with regard to the future accommodation of such disputes."

The immigration bill, the corrupt practices bill and the bill to permit combinations of American exporters to meet foreign competition abroad went over.

The closing hours of Congress were remarkably quiet. Only the presence of the president in his room, near the Senate chamber, served to attract interest to what otherwise would have been an uneventful ending of an eventful Congress.

RUSSO-RUMANIAN FORCES
IN GREAT BATTLE WITH FOE

Latest Chief of Entente European War Scene of Chief Conflict Now Raging.

London.—Rumania, which entered the European war less than two weeks ago, now is the scene of a great battle between Russo-Rumanian forces and armies of the (central Powers. The southern part of Dobrudja or eastern Rumania, has become a fighting ground and the opposing armies are engaged from the Black Sea to the Danube along a front of about 70 miles.

Bulgarian and Turkish troops arriving along the Black Sea coast have occupied Baltjik and two other seaports. Sofia reports, and the fortress of Dobritch or Bazardjik, 50 miles southeast of Bucharest, has been taken by a combined Bilger-German force.

The Rumanians continue their offensive in eastern Transylvania and also have occupied the important town of Orsova on the Danube, above the Iron Gate. Advancing from Csik Szereda in Transylvania north of Kronstadt, the Rumanians are driving westward and Vienna admits the withdrawal of Austrian forces before attacks against He gitta.

BAKERS WOULD QUIT
MAKING 5-CENT LOAF

Chicago.—Recommendations to all bakers of the United States that the 5-cent loaf of bread be abandoned and the 10-cent loaf standardized, were made after considerable discussion at the closing session of the executive committee of the National Association of Master Bakers. They urged that the recommendations be put into effect immediately. Economic waste incident to the manufacture of the 5-cent loaf was emphasized as a reason.

MINORITY LEADER MANN
PAYS TRIBUTE TO KITCHIN

Washington.—With the close of the first session of the Sixty-fourth Congress Representative Kitchin rounded up his first experience as floor leader. He was complimented by Minority Leader Mann in a speech. "It was natural," said Mr. Mann, "to see the Majority Leader develop and grow in his position." Mr. Kitchin immediately after adjournment stepped across the aisle and grasped the hand of Mr. Mann.

CONGRESS ENDS 9
MONTHS SESSION

EMERGENCY REVENUE BILL CONFERENCE AGREEMENT IS APPROVED.

OWEN BILL IS SET ASIDE

Purchase of Danish West Indies For \$2,000,000 Was Ratified by Senate.—Both Houses Hold Protracted Night Session.

Washington.—Congress adjourned Friday morning at 10 o'clock. After nine months devoted to legislation both houses held protracted sessions Thursday night to wind up their affairs by approving the conference agreement on the emergency revenue bill to raise approximately \$200,000,000, desired by the Administration to meet the extraordinary appropriations for national defense and the Mexican emergency.

The last appropriation measure, the general deficiency bill, was adopted by both houses while waiting for the conference report on the revenue bill, and the senate ratified the Danish treaty to provide for purchase of the Danish West Indies for \$25,000,000. The Owen corrupt practices bill to limit campaign expenditures and the immigration bill which President Wilson had announced he would veto if passed, were set aside and will be taken up and pressed to a vote early in the December session.

The revenue bill as it went to President Wilson for approval contained drastic provisions empowering the President to retaliate against foreign interference with American commerce, creates a non-partisan tariff commission, increases the duties on dyestuffs to encourage their manufacture in the United States, provides means to prevent dumping of cheap foreign-made goods into American markets after the war and provides for income, inheritance, munitions, corporation stock, liquor and miscellaneous internal revenue taxes.

GOMPERS AND BURLISON
ATTACKED BY SHERMAN.

Senator in Bitter Partisan Speech Wages Political War on Labor Chief and Postmaster General.

Washington.—Senator Sherman renewed his attack on President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, during debate on the Owen corrupt practice bill in the senate, declaring the labor leader and Postmaster General Burleson were the two most prominent figures on the Democratic side of the Presidential campaign. Mr. Gompers, he said, was to deliver the 2,000,000 labor votes to the Democrats while Mr. Burleson used the postmaster's of the country "to fry fat" for it.

Senator Sherman quoted from a Texas newspaper of 1909 to show that Mr. Burleson then was part owner of a ranch where hundreds of convict laborers employed. In 1912 he said, the foreman of the ranch was tried for causing the death of a negro convict who had been whipped, but was acquitted and in 1913 was appointed postmaster at Longview, Texas.

"It is any tainted money in this country as Mr. Bryan has hinted, it certainly is to be found in the possession of the Postmaster General of the present Administration."

AUSTRIANS, MENACED BY
RUMANIANS, WITHDRAW.

Vienna, via London.—Austrian troops have withdrawn before threatening Rumanian development to the heights west of Olasz Toplitza, south of Dorna Watra and 20 miles west of the Rumanian border, says the official statement issued at the Austro-Hungarian headquarters. On the Russian front the Austrian troops between the Zlota Lipa and the Dniester River also have been withdrawn.

HENRY FORD SUES PAPER
FOR \$1,000,000 DAMAGES.

Chicago.—Suit for \$1,000,000 was filed by Henry Ford, the Detroit manufacturer, against The Chicago Tribune in United States District Court here. Mr. Ford asks for personal damages as compensation for an editorial in The Tribune, which, it is charged, called Ford an "anarchist."

The bill charges that The Tribune "sought to bring the plaintiff into public hatred, contempt, ridicule and financial injury," by the editorial.

FARMERS WIN FIGHT ON
SECRET FERTILIZER TRADE.

Washington.—"Independent" firms in the fertilizer industry, actually operated by larger concerns, or the so-called "fertilizer trust," will hereafter be fully identified with the parent interests, according to a report made public by the Federal Trade Commission, which has been investigating the fertilizer situation. The report says the companies concerned have agreed to show their various relationships on their containers.

GUILFORD COUNTY
GOOD ROADS DAY

EXERCISES AT GREENSBORO AND HIGH POINT ATTENDED BY OVER 20,000.

DR. D. W. DANIEL SPEAKER

Long Auto Parade Opened Program.—High Point Man Gets \$50 Prize For Decorated Car.

High Point.—Dr. D. W. Daniel was the principal speaker at the celebration of the Guilford County Good Roads Day. High Point carried out her part of the celebration magnificently under the direction of Chief Marshal J. W. Harris. About 200 automobiles assembled in front of the graded school, many of them handsomely decorated. When everything was in readiness the chief marshal in Greensboro was phoned and the automobiles from the two cities started for the meeting point at Cobb's Lodge, seven miles from Greensboro, both contingents arrived about the same time.

Then the grand parade was formed, composed of several hundred automobiles. They drove to the fair grounds four miles away, where they passed around the track before the judges. Over 20,000 were present.

S. C. Clark, of High Point, won first prize of \$50.00, and J. W. Harris, of High Point, fourth prize. There were several thousand people from High Point in attendance and the day was pronounced a great success. The attendance from the rural districts was very large, showing the great interest among all classes of citizens in building permanent roads.

The address of Dr. Daniels of Clemson College, S. C., was pronounced a gem.

The parade started in Greensboro at 10 o'clock, went over the city and then to High Point; and, returning, the motorists stopped at the fair grounds where the principal exercises of the day were held.

At Cobb's farm the automobiles were lined up two abreast, one High Point car and one Greensboro car, and the journey continued to the Fair Grounds.

It was a great day for Guilford county people, and fully 20,000 were estimated to have attended.

The first prize of \$50 went to S. C. Clark, of High Point, for the best decorated car.

Jr. O. U. A. M. Elects Officers.

Goldboro.—Ashley was selected as the next meeting place by the State Council Junior Order in session in this city, followed by the nomination of officers, which resulted in a lively debate concerning some of the officers, but the convention remained in perfect harmony.

After debating for a short time the following officers were elected: State councillor, C. F. Alexander, Charlotte; secretary, Sam F. Vane, Winston-Salem; treasurer, George V. Pulp, Kernersville; Rev. J. A. Koons, Rockwell, chaplain.

National representatives, W. E. Yopp, Wilmington; C. E. Sands, Reidsville; J. W. Sechrist, High Point; D. W. Cobbs, Goldsboro; W. A. Cooper, Raleigh; L. T. Hartsell, Concord.

All of the above officers were unanimously elected.