

The Chatham Record

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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.

Domestic

At Thompson Falls, Mont., Miss Edith Colby, newspaper reporter, was found guilty of murder in the second degree for shooting and killing a politician. She gets twelve years in the penitentiary.

The Nebraska dry law is declared to be a part of the constitution of that state, and will go into effect on May 1, 1917.

A noted figure in the world's petroleum industry was removed when John D. Archbold, capitalist, president of the Standard Oil company and officer and director in various other enterprises, died at his home in Tarrytown, N. Y.

Ambassador Gerard on his return to his post at Berlin carries important papers from President Wilson bearing on the operation of submarines.

Mike Inik, who, for several years, has been trying to collect alleged damages from the Standard Oil company, entered the Lake circuit court at Hammond, Ind., shot Judge C. E. Greenwald, Bailiff Lew Debow and George Robbins, a juror. The injuries, however, are not regarded as serious.

Thomas Campbell (Rep.) was elected governor of Arizona, according to the official count, by a plurality of 32 votes, over Gov. George P. Hunt, the Democratic nominee.

The law providing for total prohibition was adopted by a majority of 12,000 in Arizona.

Arizona has abolished capital punishment.

The high cost of living and what steps the federal government can take to control it has assumed proportions as a national question, and at the opening session overshadowed all other issues.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has asked President Wilson to appoint a special commission to investigate the food question. The president does not favor a commission, because there is no law to compel witnesses to testify, but assured Mr. Gompers that some step would be taken to meet the undesirable and uncalculated situation.

Mexican

The Carranza forces have regained control of Chihuahua City, and the wire service has been restored.

Juarez hears that the Mexican federal lines have been entirely re-established at Chihuahua City.

The latest reports from Mexican sources are that many Villa followers have been captured and killed.

Villa is reported to be in western Chihuahua, and has in his possession many trains of loot.

Villa is reported to have shown no mercy to the Chinese in Chihuahua City. As fast as one bobbed up, it is reported, he was shot or immobilized.

It is the opinion in American army circles that the object of Villa's raid on Chihuahua City was to replenish his waning stores and cement the adherence of his followers by "easy living."

European War

A Halifax, N. S., dispatch sends out the news that allied shipping has been warned by the British naval authorities to be on the lookout for a strange vessel believed to be a raider, which was intercepted on December 2 off the northwestern coast of Scotland.

British Foreign Secretary Grey has sent out a statement on the Greek situation in which he denies that the presence of allied troops in Greece is similar to the German invasion of Belgium. France, Great Britain and Russia guaranteed the Kingdom of Greece, and it was their right and duty to land troops to neutralize the "unconstitutional action" of King Constantine.

The capital of Roumania is in the hands of the forces of the central powers exactly one hundred days after the declaration of war by Roumania. With the fall of Bucharest, the central allies are now in possession of four capitals of entente allied states, the others being Brussels, Belgrade and Cetinje.

A Lloyd's dispatch says that five of the crew of the Japanese steamer Nagata Maru, reported sunk, were killed and five wounded by gunfire.

The Danish steamer Yrsa, of 441 tons gross, and the British schooner, Grace and Seeker, both small vessels, have been sunk.

With the capture of Tergovistea and farther south the driving of the Roumanians beyond the railroad junction town of Titu, the forces of the central powers now hold intact all the railway lines running into Bucharest from the west.

In the Carpathians south of Jablonitz the Russians captured another height.

Official announcements from Great Britain state that with the appointment of the new premier, Andrew Bonar Law, the coalition cabinet will be continued, and the war management will be speeded up.

The total losses of the allies since the beginning of the war are estimated to be not less than 15,100,000.

The Italian steamship Palermo, with 25 Americans on board, has been torpedoed off the Spanish coast.

Dispatches emanating from London say that the Norwegian Hittoroy, of 1,260 tons net, has been sunk; the Norwegian steamer Erik H. Etdhoo is reported sunk; the Greek steamer Demitrios Inglesis is believed to have been sunk and the French sailing vessel Therese has been sunk.

The armies of the Teutonic allies fighting in southwestern Roumania, with Bucharest their main objective, have joined hands from the Danube in the south, to the northwest of Bucharest, where, coming through the mountainous region, they have reached the town of Tergovistea.

The Predeal pass line, running to the north from the capital into Transylvania, is the sole remaining railway connection in western Wallachia partly in Roumanian hands and with the Teutons now nearly astride this line at Breza and rapidly advancing, this route seems likely to be taken from the Teutons.

The Teutons have captured the town of Gradichtea, twelve miles from the capital, Bucharest.

In Dobruja and in the northwest along the Bukovina and Transylvanian fronts violent fighting is in progress.

Berlin admits slight progress in the northwest by the Russians north and south of the Trosuts.

Berlin announces that the battle of the Argechu river has come to a final conclusion with the Teutonic allies the victors, and says that all along the front they are drawing closer their net toward Bucharest.

Washington

More definite information as to the facts involved in recent activities by German submarines has brought the situation to a point where a new note to Germany designed to clear up any doubt as to the interpretation of the Berlin government's submarine pledge to the United States, appears to be among the possibilities of the near future.

The American government's formal protest to Germany against the deportation of Belgians for forced labor as a violation of principles of humanity was made public by the state department. It was in the form of a note cabled to Charge Grew at Berlin, with instructions that he seek an interview with the German chancellor and read it to him, and was given out by the department with the terse comment: "The interview has taken place."

Until all nations agree to reduce their armament the United States must continue to increase its naval power, Secretary Daniels declares in his annual report, and urges that the funds be appropriated at once to begin building 42 additional ships.

Postmaster General Burleson's annual report declares there was a post-office department surplus of \$5,200,000 during the present year, and enumerates as among the year's accomplishments improvement of the parcel post extension of city and rural deliveries and development of the postal savings system.

Cotton ginned to December the first amounted to 10,359,346 running bales, including 177,662 round and 101,260 bales of sea island, the census bureau announces.

Secretary McAdoo's annual report of the government's finances, presented to the short session of the Sixty-fourth congress, estimates that the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, will show a balance of \$115,000,000 in the general fund.

A London, England, telegram says that twenty-six women were killed and about thirty injured by an explosion in a munitions factory.

One million dollars has been offered for Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson. The government is offered the site, however, for half that amount.

A Madrid, Spain, telegram says that one hundred sailors were drowned when the Pio IX, from New Orleans to Barcelona, went down in a storm off the Canary Islands.

Creation of a series of zones in the south in which no cotton can be grown is the latest measure proposed in congress to prevent the spreading of the boll weevil.

A London, England, dispatch brings the information that David Lloyd George will be England's new premier, Bonar Law having declined to accept that portfolio.

The first resignations from the diplomatic corps, which are expected to be the forerunners of others as a consequence of Woodrow Wilson's reelection and the closing of the first term, have been announced.

The American relief committee has sent one hundred thousand marks to the suffering Belgians.

A London dispatch announces that Herbert H. Asquith has resigned the British premiership, his resignation accepted and the Unionist leader, Andrew Bonar Law, appointed by the king as his successor. Mr. Law accepted.

The steamship John Lambert, listed as an American vessel, was shelled and sunk without warning by a German off the Isle of Wight on November 22, according to members of the crew sending their version to New York papers.

James W. Gerard, United States ambassador to Germany, has returned to his post at Berlin.

By a vote of 44 to 32, in which thirteen Democrats voted with the latter number, the senate refused to delay seating the three new senators—Kirby of Arkansas, Watson of Indiana and Fernald of Maine.

ANNOUNCES NEW BRITISH CABINET

OFFICIAL WAR CABINET COMPRIZES MANY STRONG LEADERS OF ENGLAND.

BALFOUR FOREIGN MINISTER

Earl of Derby is War Secretary.—A. Bonar Law Asked to Act as House Leader and Member of War Cabinet Not Expected to Attend Regularly.

London.—Official announcement has been made that the Government had been constituted, with a war cabinet comprising the following:

Premier, David Lloyd-George; Lord President of the Council, Earl Curzon, who also will be Government leader in the House of Lords; Arthur Henderson, Minister without portfolio, and Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has been asked by the Premier to act as leader in the House of Commons and also as member of the War Cabinet without being expected to attend regularly.

The other members of the Ministry, who are not in the War Cabinet, are:

Lord High Chancellor, Sir Robert Bannathyne Finlay.

Secretary of State for the Home Department, Sir George Cave.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Arthur J. Balfour.

Secretary of State for the Colonies, Walter Hume Long.

Secretary of State for War, the Earl of Derby.

Secretary of State for India, Austen Chamberlain.

President of the Local Government Board, Baron Rhonda.

President of the Board of Trade, Sir Albert Stanley.

First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Edward Carson.

Minister of Munitions, Dr. Christopher Addison.

Minister of Blockade, Lord Robert Cecil.

Shipping Controller, Sir Joseph Paton MacLay.

President of the Board of Agriculture, Rowland E. Prothero.

President of the Board of Education, Herbert A. L. Fisher.

First Commissioner of Works, Sir Alfred M. Mond.

Chancellor F. Duchy of Lancaster, Sir Frederick Cawley.

Postmaster General, Albert Illingworth.

ZONE SYSTEM FOR PAPERS PROPOSED IN POSTAL BILL

Rates of Second Class Matter to be Greatly Increased Under New Territorial Division.—One Cent Postage on Local Letters.

Washington.—One cent postage for local first class mail deliveries, and a zone system of rates for second class matter which is expected to greatly increase the charges for magazines and other periodicals having a nationwide circulation, is provided for in the annual postoffice appropriation bill as virtually completed in committee. The measure, carrying appropriations totaling about \$327,000,000, probably will be reported to the house next week.

Under the one cent postage provision the rate on letters and other mail matters of the first class, when deposited in any postoffice or branch postoffice or letter box or postoffice in the delivery district, for delivery within the limits of the postoffice, city or rural delivery district, would be cut in half.

The zone proposal for handling newspapers and magazines, which now pay a flat rate of one cent a pound, is regarded as one of the most radical changes in postage rates in years. It divides the country into eight zones, with rates chargeable ranging from one cent for 300 miles to six cents for 1,800 miles or more.

The bulk of daily newspapers, the committee believes, will not be affected, because they do not circulate beyond a 300-mile radius.

DEUTSCHLAND DUE BACK IN U. S. EARLY IN JANUARY

New London, Conn.—The German commercial submarine Deutschland, which arrived in home waters in Brittany, has not been heard from since the Minister of Marine considers the vessel lost with all on board. The Suffern was reported to have been damaged by shell fire when the Allies tried to force the Dardanelles and she was sent to Toulon for repairs. She was of 12,750 tons and had a staff of 15 officers and 700 men.

WARNING MADE AGAINST GIGANTIC NAVAL PLAN

Washington.—Warning against undertaking too great a building program in naval plants the next 18 months is given in the annual report of Rear Admiral Taylor, chief contractor. Because of the shortage of skilled labor resulting from the unprecedented demands of private builders, the admiral says, "additional new construction work must be undertaken at the navy yards with great care and recognition of probable delays."

LABOR OFFICIALS HALT LABOR VOTE

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION WILL AWAIT RESULT OF LEADER'S EFFORTS.

ALLIANCE IS BEARING FRUIT

Effort Being Made to Draft Substitute For All Forms of Compulsory Arbitration Which Will Be Agreeable to All.

Washington.—Congressional action on President Wilson's railway legislation program probably will await the result of determined efforts of labor leaders to draft a substitute for all forms of compulsory arbitration which will be agreeable to their followers, employers and the administration.

The determination of the president to undertake making impossible by such law a situation as he faced last September in the railroad dispute has aroused labor to the greatest activity.

The unofficial alliance between the American Federation of Labor and the four railway brotherhoods arranged recently at Baltimore is bearing its first fruit in conference between representatives of both organizations to draft a plan that will shelve all compulsory arbitration bills.

Congressional leaders are inclined to go slowly on the president's program pending announcement of labor's proposals, provided they are revealed during the present session of Congress.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, said that conferences already have taken place between brotherhood and Federation leaders, but that no concrete plan had been worked out. Hope exists, he said, that some plan can be drawn that will make congressional action unnecessary.

"Organized labor," he said, "always will oppose any form of compulsory arbitration."

If a scheme satisfactory to the workers is drafted, it is understood, it will be submitted to representatives of the railroads and other employers and to the president. Approval of it probably would mean that Congress would eliminate the compulsory arbitration feature from any legislation enacted.

DEPORTATION OF BELGIANS BY GERMANS IS PROTESTED.

United States Declares Germany's Policy to be "Contravention of Human Principles of International Practice."

Washington.—The American Government's formal protest to Germany against the deportation of Belgians for forced labor, as a violation of the principles of humanity, was made public by the State Department. It was in the form of a note, cabled to Charge Grew at Berlin with instructions that he seek an interview with the German Chancellor and read it to him and was given out by the Department with the terse comment: "The interview has taken place."

Officials refused to add to this statement, and so far as could be learned there has been no reply from Germany. All information available, however, indicates that the deportations are continuing, and it is known that through earlier informal representations Charge Grew learned that the German position was that the policy was a military necessity and not in violation of international law.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, JR. HONORED WITH OFFICE.

New York.—Josephus Daniels, Jr., of Raleigh, N. C., was elected a vice president of the National Young Men's Democratic League at its annual meeting here. Frank D. Shelley of New York was elected president and William F. McCombs was made chairman of the advisory committee.

Letters from President Wilson and Mr. McCormick thanking the organization for its campaign work, were read at the meeting.

FRENCH SHIP WITH CREW OF 718 LOST SAYS PARIS.

Paris.—The French battleship Suffern, which left November 24 for L'Orient, a French naval station in Brittany, has not been heard from since the Minister of Marine considers the vessel lost with all on board. The Suffern was reported to have been damaged by shell fire when the Allies tried to force the Dardanelles and she was sent to Toulon for repairs. She was of 12,750 tons and had a staff of 15 officers and 700 men.

NATION NOW REVERTS TO SOCIAL WORK SAYS WILSON.

Washington.—Advocacy by President Wilson of a better "social understanding," a warning by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, against government regulation of the normal activities and personal relationships of the people, featured the session of the Conference on Social Insurance here on the auspices of the International Association of Industrial Accident Board and Commissions.

GERMANY LIABLE IN ARABIA CASE

ACCEPTS RESPONSIBILITY FOR SINKING BRITISH LINER WITHOUT WARNING.

GERMANY SENDS NOTE TO U. S.

Note Over Incident Received by U. S. Officials Places Submarine Warfare Issue on a Clear-Cut Serious Basis.—No Quick Action.

Washington.—Germany's acceptance of responsibility for the sinking without warning of the British liner Arabia, with the explanation that her submarine commander took the vessel for an auxiliary warship, has brought the issue over submarine warfare to a more serious and clear-cut basis than anything that has happened since the threat of the United States to break diplomatic relations after the torpedoing of the channel liner near Sussex last April.

Such information as the American government now has shows the Arabia to have been a passenger ship of the Peninsula and Oriental line, passing through the Mediterranean on a regular voyage. Among the many passengers was an American citizen, who was rescued.

The German note, which was made public by the state department, says if official data is furnished showing that the vessel was an ordinary passenger steamer, "this then would be a case of regrettable mistake from which the German government would promptly draw the appropriate consequences."

It is assumed here that the consequences would be an expression of regret and offer of reparation for any injury or danger suffered by the Americans on board.

The note has been referred to President Wilson, who is considering personally a review of recent German submarine activities to which the Arabia case comes as a climax. There probably will be no immediate action, as the state department first must clear up beyond question the exact status of the liner at the time of the attack. Then it will be for the president to decide the course to be followed.

In official quarters the German explanation is regarded as weak and unsatisfactory, no weight being attached to the statements that the Arabia was painted like a transport and was following a route usually taken by transports, and that the submarine commander saw many Chinamen but no women and children aboard her.

It is realized, however, that if official data finally establishes the innocent character of the vessel, in view of the Sussex case, virtually only one action remains open to the United States, and that would not be taken until every possible consideration had been given Germany's position.

SPECULATION HELPED BOOM FOOD PRICES PROBE SHOWS.

Federal Investigators Find Organizations to Regulate Living Cost Short Lived in Most Cases.

Washington.—Information gathered from many sources by Government officials conducting the nation-wide inquiry into the high cost of living pointed with increasing directness to the conclusion that the soaring prices of certain necessities of life were due, to some extent, at least, to the manipulations of food and other speculators who had combined to force quotations upward.

These combinations are believed by the government investigators to have been criminal in character, rather spasmodic and rather short-lived.

Special attention is being given just now to alleged price manipulation in the so-called coal corner which recently resulted in sending prices to a panic level. Investigation of the high price of coal, hardly yet begun, has already convinced some officials that there was no warrant whatever for \$12 coal in Boston and New York, other than the activity of these alleged combinations.

MANY YOUNG WOMEN RECOGNIZE "OLIVER OSBORNE"

New York.—Five more persons, including one young woman whom he married, recognized in Charles H. Wax the man they had known as "Oliver Osborne" or under some other name. Wax, who is held under \$50,000 bail, as a material witness in a Federal case, was brought here from Chicago to clear the name of James W. Osborne, an attorney, who has been accused by Miss Rae Tanzer of breach of promise.

OVER 50,000 FARMERS HAVE APPLIED FOR FARM LOANS

Washington.—Officials of the farm loan board announced that more than 50,000 farmers have applied for mortgage loans aggregating approximately \$150,000,000 or more than 17 times the amount of money which will be immediately available for loans upon the organization of the 12 farm loan banks. Most of the applications have come from the south and west. They still continue to come in by hundreds every day.

BUCHAREST TAKEN BY GERMAN ARMY

TEUTONS CAPTURE CAPITAL OF RUMANIA AS CLIMAX OF BIG DRIVE.

TAKE STORES FOOD STUFFS

End of Conquest Comes Just 100 Days After Rumania Enters Into European Conflict.—Important Railway Junction Also Surrenders.

Bucharest, the Capital of Rumania, is in the hands of the forces of the Central Powers.

Exactly 100 days after the declaration of war by Rumania against them finds the Teutonic Allies in control of about 50,000 square miles of Rumanian territory—virtually one-half of the Kingdom—running from the Transylvanian Alps northwest of the Capital to the Danube south of it, and a large part of Dobruja, and probably still on the heels of the retreating Russian and Rumanian armies which have been endeavoring to hold them back.

Simultaneously with the announcement of the fall of Bucharest came the news of the capture of the important railroad junction of Ploesti, north of the Capital, the conquest of which places in the hands of the invaders the last railroad in the west and gives to them the head of the line running northward to Jassy, where the Capital of Rumania is now situated.

No details have as yet come through concerning the climax to the great drive of the armies of General von Falkenhayn and Field Marshal von Mackensen, or whether the Rumanians or Russians succeeded entirely in making their escape behind the Bucharest line. Previous to the announcement of the capture of Bucharest and of Ploesti official archives had indicated that four divisions of the defenders were in a hazardous position in the region due west of Bucharest and in danger of being enveloped.

With the fall of Bucharest the Central Powers are now in possession of four Capitals of Entente Allied States, the others being Brussels, Belgrade and Cetinje.

The taking of Bucharest virtually completes the conquest by the Teutonic forces of the southern section of the Rumanian kingdom, embracing territory of more than 50,000 square miles and marks the culmination of an operation accounted by military commentators one of the most soundly conceived and brilliantly executed feats of the great war.

From the hour when Field Marshal von Mackensen forced a crossing of the Danube and on November 24 set foot on Rumanian soil, effecting a junction shortly afterward with General von Falkenhayn's armies, driving through Wallachia from the west, there seemed little doubt of the ultimate fate of the Rumanian Capital. The relentless pressure of the Teutonic invading armies, with their preponderance of heavy artillery proved too much for King Ferdinand's forces once the Rumanian front was broken.

NATION-WIDE FOOD PROBE

BY U. S. AIRED IN CONGRESS

Dozen Speeches Made—Resolutions Introduced Referred to Committees.

Washington.—The Federal investigation of the high cost of living began to take a definite form, with indications that it would be one of the most comprehensive ever undertaken and would extend to every section of the United States. Not only is a sweeping inquiry into the cause of the soaring cost of foodstuffs contemplated, but the recent pinch in the coal supply and its resultant price advances also may be made the subject of broad investigation.

From President Wilson down, officials began to cope in earnest with the problems presented by the situation. The president took under consideration preliminary reports which with others yet to come will form the basis for recommendations he may make to Congress.

A dozen speeches on the subject were made in the House and several resolutions, proposing inquiries were introduced. These were referred to committees without discussion, most of them going to the interstate and foreign commerce committee.

WARNING TO WATCH FOR U-BOATS AGAIN FLASHED

New York.—Another warning to the merchant steamers of the Entente Allies to beware of German submarines was sent broadcast by wireless by a British cruiser off Sandy Hook.

BRYAN URGES ADOPTION OF DRY ITEM BY DEMOCRATS

Washington.—Reforms to which he hopes to commit the Democratic party and to see accomplished within the next four years were outlined by William Jennings Bryan at a dinner given in his honor by admirers among Democratic officials and members of Congress. Nationwide prohibition he urged as most important and other causes on his list included woman suffrage by Federal amendment, election of the president by direct popular vote.

GRAHAM MAKES ANNUAL REPORT

STATE'S CORN CROP WILL BE NEARLY MILLION BUSHELS SHORT.

FIGHT AGAINST CATTLE TICK

Twelve Creameries in The State, Work of Canning Clubs and Farm Women—Oats Short

Raleigh.—In his report for the year to the state board of agriculture, Commissioner of Agriculture W. A. Graham estimated that the corn crop in this state the past year was 56,000,000 bushels, nearly a million bushels short of the previous crop. The oat crop was the poorest ever harvested; Irish and sweet potatoes were very fine. The state is for the seventh year first in the production of cotton per acre and in the amount of sweet potatoes, peanuts and soja beans. The wheat crop is sufficient to feed the population and have several thousands barrels to export. The corn is sufficient for the needs of the state and the production of animals for beef and pork is considerable.

There are twelve creameries and nine cheese factories in the state. North Carolina apples are becoming known in the markets of the country with prospect for advantageous markets for all the yield in the near future. The commissioner recorded constant and most beneficial progress in the work among the farm women of the state.

The commissioner in his treatment of progress and conditions in State test farm work recommended abandonment of commercial farming on these farms so long as they are maintained and more attention at a number of them. He said results of experiments showed that maintaining orchards in the mountain sides of western Carolina were not practical and that these lands were best adapted to pasture, according to the experiments at the Blantyre farm.

In hog cholera serum work the sales have increased from 56,496 in 1911 to 6,238,498 in 1916. The cost of the serum is 1.02 per cent.

In cattle tick eradication work has advanced until there are only 22 counties in the extreme east that are not entirely cleared and work of eradication is under way in nearly half of them. If the legislature would give the department an appropriation of \$200,000 the whole state, through co-operation with the federal authorities, could be cleared of the tick evil.

In the work among farm women, especially the canning club work, there were 3,731 girls enrolled in canning work and 2,864 women. The output was 470,614 tin cans and 194,399 glass jars and 4,171 bottles of ketchup and grape juice, the whole valued at \$117,816, a net profit of \$88,383. Fine progress is shown in extension work and in the development of the effort for supplying agricultural lime to farmers at cost and in the growth and utilization of the soja bean in eastern Carolina.

Deny Jurisdiction of Judge Bond.

Raleigh.—In taking recess to December 19 in compliance with the order of Judge Bond in the Britt-Weaver contest for the certificate as congressman from the Tenth congressional district, Governor Craig and the state board of elections stated that they deny the jurisdiction of Judge Bond to interfere with their discharge of their statutory duty in the matter of the award of the certificate in accordance with the official returns from the district now in their hands. And that when they meet on the 19th, the last day under the provisions of the statute within which they can act, they propose to discharge their duty with respect thereto. This means that if the supreme court has not heard and decided the appeal from Buncombe in the proceeding before Judge Adams, they will ignore any further action by Judge Bond and award the certificate to Weaver as the returns require.

Big Growth at Albemarle.</