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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-land Will Be Found in Brief Paragraphs.

Domestic

A Hachita, N. M., dispatch announces that Lieut. Col. J. C. Waterman, commanding the Hachita district, has sent orders to his troops to maintain order along the border.

Official reports convey the information that all cavalry regiments on the border from El Paso, Texas, to Douglas, Arizona, have been instructed to hold themselves in readiness to move immediately on instructions from General Funston.

A dispatch from Chicago says that E. K. Warren, owner of the ranch near Hachita, N. M., from which "Bunk" Spencer, a negro, and his Mexican wife were kidnaped by Mexicans, confirms the report that he has ordered the \$5,000 ransom demanded by the bandits to be paid.

The railroads of the United States have informed President Wilson that the resources of their organizations are at the disposal of the government in the event of war.

There are persistent rumors in Galveston, Texas, that a German submarine was sighted in the Gulf of Mexico recently.

Wilson and Marshall have been officially declared president and vice president of the United States, congress having completed constitutional formalities carrying into effect the will of the people.

As the result of indictments returned by the federal grand jury at Indianapolis, Ind., a federal dragnet for 166 workers of the Republican and Democratic parties in four Indiana cities will be thrown out from the office of the United States marshal.

Count Johann H. von Bernstorff, former German ambassador to the United States, sailed for home on the Scandinavian-American liner Frederik VIII.

The governor of Pennsylvania sent the New York City district attorney a communication regarding Harry K. Thaw in which he stated that Thaw's condition was so serious that he could not yet leave the hospital.

Delegate Patrick of Kanawha county, West Virginia, introduced a bill in the house of delegates providing for the disposal of four counties in the upper panhandle of the state, either to Pennsylvania or Ohio, the proceeds to be used to help pay the judgment against West Virginia in the Virginia debt case.

Right Rev. Bishop C. K. Nelson, 25 years bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Georgia, and then bishop of the diocese of Atlanta when the Georgia diocese was cut in two, died unexpectedly at the episcopal residence in Atlanta. He was born in Virginia, and was a typical Virginia churchman, a hard and tireless worker, and was beloved by his clergy and people.

Gold amounting to \$25,000,000 has arrived from Canada for J. P. Morgan & Co., New York City, for account of the British government.

Capt. Francis T. Evans, attached to the navy flying school at Pensacola, Fla., successfully looped the loop in a hydro-airplane at a height of seven hundred feet.

Washington

A Halifax, N. S., dispatch announces the arrival of the Scandinavian-American liner Frederik VIII from New York with Count von Bernstorff and his party of German consular officials on board.

President Wilson and his cabinet are daily discussing the ruthless German submarine campaign and its effects upon the United States.

Consideration is being given by the government to all the different phases of the situation that has developed since the break in relations with Germany, including the detention of the Yarrowdale prisoners, the crisis with Austria, the plight of Americans in Turkey and Belgian relief.

President Wilson himself will ultimately decide the question whether merchant ships shall carry arms.

The United States has flatly rejected Germany's offer to discuss differences between the two nations while the ruthless submarine campaign is in progress.

Ament the note to the Swiss minister, who presented orally the German proposal, Secretary Lansing said the United States "does not feel that it can enter into any discussion with the German government concerning the policy of submarine warfare until the German government renounces its assurances of the 4th of May, 1916."

Press dispatches from Berlin announce that the seventy-two American seamen brought in by the Yarrowdale have been released.

The American commission for relief in Belgium has officially notified the German authorities that the Americans will withdraw from participation in the relief work in Belgium and northern France.

An El Paso, Texas, dispatch says that three Mormons were killed by a band of Mexicans which crossed the international boundary 60 miles west of Hachita, N. M., and raided the "corner ranch."

On the basis of news dispatches, the government has begun seeking official information of the destruction of the American schooner Lyman M. Law by a submarine to determine at once how the case affects the delicate situation between Germany and the United States.

The United States considers the sinking of a ship carrying contraband a doubtful right, but has not yet considered it a violation of international law.

According to advices received in Washington the Lyman M. Law was sunk by an Austrian vessel without a flag.

An inquiry concerning the detention by Germany of the United States seamen brought in by the prize ship Yarrowdale as dispatched to Berlin by the United States, preliminary to more vigorous action if the men are not promptly released.

Pending complete reports as to the treatment of German crews on war-bound ships in the Philippines, Hawaii and elsewhere, the government will content itself with the inquiry as to why the United States citizens are held and under what conditions.

It is reported that there is a division of cabinet officers among armament merchant ships, with most of the cabinet officers on the affirmative side of the question.

Count von Bernstorff, former ambassador to the United States, has sailed for his home in Germany. Before leaving he expressed the hope that war between Germany and the United States would be averted, and asked the press to extend his thanks for the cordial manner in which he was treated in this country.

By a vote of 37 to 34 the senate refused to suspend its rules and permit attachment to the postoffice appropriation bill of an amendment increasing the postage rates on newspapers and magazines and decreasing to one cent the rate on drop letters.

Announcement by Republican Leader Mann in the house that a son had been born to Mrs. James M. Thomson at New Orleans, aroused prolonged cheering by the congressmen.

Acting under instructions sent from the war department General Funston advised all National Guard organizations on the border not already designated to go home, that "all officers not accountable for public property and all enlisted men on leave or furlough, or who may be subsequently granted same, will be ordered to report to their home department commanders for muster out."

An appeal to the Cubans not to plunge their country into another revolution has been sent to Havana by Secretary Lansing. Aroused to the realization that the contested presidential election in Cuba already had reached the incipient stage of rebellion, the state department decided to issue to the people an urgent injunction to await the outcome of the voting and to abide by the decisions of their courts.

Revolution-swept Mexico's de facto government has entered the lists as an international peace-maker. With an identical note to all neutrals it proposed a joint effort to end the European war. This communication was handed the state department by R. P. De Negri, and was received with expressions of amusement and gravity.

Striking at the French line in Champagne, midway between Verdun and Rheims, troops of the German crown prince have taken ground to a depth of a half mile on a front of a mile and a half. The attackers captured 858 prisoners, including 21 officers and twenty machine guns.

William Palmer, second engineer of the American transport liner Mongolia, says he saw the merchant submarine Deutschland and 136 other German under-derwater boats in Plymouth harbor. He asserts that the British captured 400 German U-boats and that 137 of them were chained together in Plymouth harbor.

The Philadelphia, the first American liner to leave Europe since Germany's declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare, sailed from Liverpool February 14, carrying ninety-five passengers of all classes, of whom thirty-eight were Americans.

The American schooner Lyman M. Law was sunk on February 12 off the coast of Sardinia by a hostile submarine, says a Stefani dispatch from Cagliari, Sardinia. The vessel was loaded with agricultural machinery. The crew of twelve, of which eight were Americans, have been landed at Cagliari.

On the French front the British in the Ancre and other regions continue to make raids on German positions. The most successful was northeast of Arras, where King George's men extended 250 yards of German defenses and reached the German third line.

A strong system of trenches to the north of Beaumont-Hamel, in the Ancre region, extending over a front of more than three-quarters of a mile, is reported captured by the British, together with many German prisoners.

On the Italian front, only artillery duels are reported.

In the Rumanian theater near Messtecanesti the Germans have captured and held against counter attacks several Russian positions and made 23 officers and more than 1,200 men prisoners.

A Berlin dispatch says that sixteen children were killed by bombs dropped by British aviators in a crowd of skaters at Bruges, Belgium.

There has been considerable fighting along the Austro-Italian zone and in Mesopotamia between the British and the Turks.

64TH CONGRESS IS DRAWING NEAR END

LEADERS ARE BENDING EVERY EFFORT TO GET BIG LEGISLATION THROUGH.

DO NOT WISH EXTRA SESSION

All Else Must Give Way to Appropriations and Measures Relating to National Defense.—To Hasten Action.

Washington.—With the end of the Sixty-fourth Congress but two weeks off, Administration leaders are concentrating their energies to the enactment of revenue and national defense legislation. Much long-pending general legislation every one recognizes must give way to appropriations and measures that relate to the preparations of the Nation for eventualities which may grow out of the diplomatic breach with Germany.

In the Senate, the revenue and naval bills are to be given the right of way as soon as the espionage and anti-conspiracy bill, now under consideration, is out of the way. The House will pass the Army appropriation within a few days, and then devote its attention to the sundry civil and general deficiency appropriations. What emergency legislation may be enacted before adjournment depends entirely upon the decision of the President. Many believe he will communicate within a few days his plans for handling the international crisis. Prevalent opinion is that he will ask Congress for authority to use the armed forces of the Nation for the protection of American seamen and American rights on the high seas, not with the purpose of making war, but to open the sea to shipping.

To Hasten Action. While waiting the next step, whatever it may be, the Senate is determined to hasten action on the revenue bill, the naval appropriation bill amended by the naval affairs committee to carry \$533,000,000, an increase of \$165,000,000 over the House bill, and the Army appropriation bill. In addition to these measures, the shipping bill, urged by the shipping board, extending the powers of the Government to control commercial shipping, is of paramount interest.

Whether there will be time for passage of railroad labor legislation and other general bills, in view of the congestion of essential measures, is seriously doubted by leaders of both parties. It has been determined to proceed with the most urgent matters regardless of the possibility of an extra session, and there is confidence that all the appropriation measures except possibly the rivers and harbors bill, can be enacted by March 4.

ALL NATIONAL GUARDSMEN ORDERED TO QUIT BORDER

Southern Boundary Patrol Will Be Left to Regulars.

Washington.—Orders were issued by the war department directing General Funston to begin the immediate demobilization of all the guard units remaining in border camps, and it is expected that the last troop train will be on its way north by March 7.

General Funston will have on the border nearly 50,000 regular troops disposed along the line from Brownsville to Yuma, Ariz., on plans worked out by the general staff.

Secretary Baker emphasized that the withdrawal of the state troops is in no way connected with the crisis with Germany, but carries out a policy determined to long ago. The order was issued after General Funston had reported that he had enough regulars to meet any border exigencies that might arise. Many guard units already had been ordered home during the past few weeks, and the number of guardsmen remaining and to be demobilized under the order is about 53,000.

Administration officials are understood to have been convinced by the reports of special observers for the state department and the army that there is little possibility of a recurrence of serious raids.

AMBASSADOR FLETCHER NOW IN MEXICO CITY.

Mexico City.—The American Ambassador Henry P. Fletcher, arrived here. He was met by officials from the Mexican Foreign Office, members of General Caranza's staff and a big delegation of Government officials headed by a military escort. Ambassador Fletcher expressed his appreciation of the courtesies shown him on his journey through Mexico.

DESTINATIONS OF SHIPS ARE TO BE KEPT SECRET.

Washington.—The practice of making public the destinations and manifests of merchant ships leaving American ports is to be discontinued during the crisis with Germany as a step in the protection of American interests from the German submarine campaign.

No word as to the port for which any vessel sails or the cargo she carries will be made public by the Government officials who grant clearance.

TROOPS OPERATE AGAINST THE REBELS

LARGE FORCE OF SOLDIERS KEEP QUIET IN PROVINCE OF CAMAGUEY.

OTHER PROVINCES ARE QUIET

Several Bands of Insurgents Are Still at Large But Are Being Closely Pursued.—W. E. Gonzales, American Minister, Issues a Note.

Havana.—Official announcement was made that quiet prevails in the provinces of Havana, Pinar del Rio, Matanzas and Santa Clara, and that a large force of troops is in the province of Camaguey operating against the insurgents. Aurelio Hevia, Secretary of Government, departed for Santa Clara Province where he will direct all military operations.

William E. Gonzales, the American Minister, issued a note in answer to many petitions for him to urge clemency for military prisoners who were likely to be shot. The note assured the petitioners that the Minister knew it was the intention of the Government to "follow the usual legal course."

The statement issued at the palace says: "Quiet prevails at Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara. In this latter province several bands are still at large, but continue to be closely pursued by detachments of the army."

"Troops numbering 800 landed early in the morning on the southern coast of Camaguey, and by noon were at Central Stewart, some eight or ten miles from Ciego de Avila, headquarters of the insurgents. Two other columns, numbering nearly 2,000 men are converging on the same point and fighting must be in progress at this moment, though, owing to the wires being cut, no official report has been received."

"Several eyewitnesses of the events at Ciego de Avila reached Havana. They stated that Jose Miguel Gomez is at the head of the rebellion there. He has only about 100 deserters from the army and three or four hundred men hastily recruited from among the civilian element."

DISCUSS EFFECT OF SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN ON UNITED STATES.

Cabinet Considers All Phases That Have Developed.

Washington.—The ruthless German submarine campaign and its effects upon the United States were discussed by President Wilson and the Cabinet. The meeting lasted an hour, and afterward it was said no new steps had been decided on.

Arming of American merchantmen and the economic effects of the partial tie-up of shipping out of American ports, were the subjects on which the Cabinet centered attention. Secretary McAdoo is compiling a list of vessels held in port.

Consideration is given by the Government to all the different phases of the situation that have developed since the break in relations with Germany, including the detention of the Yarrowdale prisoners, the crisis with Austria, the plight of Americans in Turkey and Belgian relief. High officials took pains, however, to emphasize that the great fundamental problem before the Nation is the illegal submarine campaign itself. Against this campaign, the United States has made the most vigorous protest possible short of war, but the Administration realizes that so long as it permits American ships to be held in port for fear of attack by submarines, it is in effect acquiescing in the German policy. The state of affairs, it is admitted, cannot be permitted to continue indefinitely.

DECLARES BRITISH HAVE CAPTURED DEUTSCHLAND.

Baltimore.—William Palmer, second engineer of the American transport liner Mongolia, which arrived here from Plymouth, England, said he saw the merchant submarine Deutschland and 136 other German under-derwater boats in Plymouth harbor. Palmer asserted that the British had captured 400 enemy U-boats and that 137 of that number were chained together in Plymouth harbor. Captain Koenig and the Deutschland's crew, are in jail.

ALL RAILROADS ARE AT DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT.

New York.—The railroads of the United States informed President Wilson that the resources of their organization are at the disposal of the Government in the event of war. Officials of eighteen roads were appointed a special committee of National defense. President Fairfax Harrison, of the Southern Railway, being chairman. He was the chairman of the committee formed by the railroads last fall to transport troops to the border.

PROHIBITION TAKES LONG STEP FORWARD

MAKES STATES BONE DRY WHERE PROHIBITION IS ALREADY IN EFFECT.

ALL AGREE ON POSTAL BILL

Would Bar Newspapers, Cards, Letters, Etc., From Mail.—Amendments Adopted After Brief Debate by Vote of 45 to 11 in Senate.

Washington.—Prohibition took a step forward in both branches of Congress.

In the Senate drastic amendments to the postal appropriation bill were agreed to which would make criminal the importation of liquor into states which prohibit its manufacture and sale for beverage purposes, and which would exclude liquor advertisements from the mails in states which legislate against such advertising.

On the House side, the National prohibition constitutional amendment was favorably reported from the Judiciary Committee, with a prediction by Chairman Webb that it would be passed within a week. Champions of prohibition greeted this announcement with enthusiasm, in spite of their realization that passage in the House will end action on the amendment in so far as this session of Congress is concerned. There is no thought of action by the Senate before March 4, when the Sixty-fourth Congress dies.

The amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill to make it a crime to ship liquor into prohibition states was added by Senator Reed, of Missouri, to the Jones amendment barring newspapers or other publications or letters and postal cards containing liquor advertisements from the mails in states which have laws against such advertising. It was adopted after brief debate by a vote of 45 to 11 by the Senate sitting as committee of the whole. The Reed amendment, which awaits a final vote in the Senate, is as follows:

Reed Amendment. "Whoever shall order, purchase, or cause intoxicating liquors to be transported in interstate commerce except for scientific, sacramental, medicinal or mechanical purposes into any state or territory, the laws of which state or territory prohibit the manufacture or sale therein of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not more than six months or both, and for any subsequent offense, shall be imprisoned not more than one year."

The effect of this provision, if finally accepted by the Senate and agreed to by the House, will be to make all prohibition states "bone dry." It will operate against provisions in various states permitting importation of limited amounts of liquor for individual consumption.

The original Jones amendment to bar newspaper and other liquor advertisements from the mails in states having anti-liquor advertising laws attaches the same penalties as provided in the Reed amendment.

NEUTRAL VESSELS WILL RESUME TRIPS AT ONCE.

Will Touch at Halifax Instead of Kirkwall as Before.

New York.—Steamships flying the flags of neutral countries which have been detained here since the new German submarine policy was announced, probably will resume their regular sailings if plans to substitute Halifax for Kirkwall as a port of call for examination can be arranged with the British authorities. It became known that negotiations to this end are virtually complete.

That the British regard the change with favor was indicated by the announcement that the Holland-America Line steamship Ryndam, had sailed for Rotterdam via Halifax, and that passengers were being booked for the possible sailing early this week of the steamship Noordam via the same route.

The Swedish-American Line agents also announced that the passenger ship Stockholm, now more than a week overdue in sailing, would depart at once for Gothenburg via Halifax, as will the freight steamer Carlshold. Other lines of Scandinavian countries were said to have filed cable messages to their home offices asking for orders.

Arrangements have been so far perfected, it was said, that Halifax pilots, who work under British Admiralty orders, have been ordered to this port to board the Stockholm and the Carlshold.

BODIES OF THREE AMERICANS SLAIN BY MEXICANS FOUND.

Hachita, N. M.—Three bodies, later identified as those of Andrew P. Peterson, Hugh Accord and Burton Jensen, were found by Len Spillsbury, the Pershing scout, one mile west of International Monument No. 53, situated three miles west of the Corner Ranch. The bodies of the three Americans were found about 50 feet apart, according to Spillsbury. Each victim had been shot many times in the head.

APPREHENSION IS AROUSED BY REVOLT

UNITED STATES WILL NOT RECOGNIZE REVOLUTION-BORN GOVERNMENT IN CUBA.

HAS SENT SECOND WARNING

No War-Like Measures But if Necessity Should Arise Uncle Sam is Prepared to Intervene.

Washington.—Reports telling of the spread of the liberal revolt in Cuba aroused such apprehension here that Secretary Lansing cabled a second warning to the people of the Republic that the United States would not regard as legal any Government set up by violence. The message went to Minister Gonzales at Havana and to every American Consul to be circulated all over the island.

Mr. Lansing pointed out the responsibility of the United States in connection with Cuba, and intimated very clearly that revolution was not to be tolerated.

Minister Gonzales' reports of the growth of the revolt were submitted by the State Department to the Secretaries of War and Navy as promptly as they were received. In neither of the military departments was there indication that any warlike measures were being prepared in connection with the situation, but because of the experience gained in two previous interventions, military operations could be inaugurated in brief time without much renewed study of plans.

Sale of Munitions. Secretary Baker announced that with the approval of the President, a deal had been closed for the sale of 10,000 army rifles and 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition to the Cuban Government. Negotiations for the purchase had been in progress for several months. The President is authorized by statute to approve the sale of arms and ammunition to Cuba, whose soldiers are the only ones in the world other than Americans who carry the United States Army Springfield rifle. Shipment of the guns and ammunition will be hastened.

Official news from Cuba convinced the Administration that the rebellion already has assumed large proportions. Developments of the movement were reported from widely separated points, and the Cuban Government's call for volunteers served to support the successes claimed by the rebels.

Reports of the special election in Santa Clara, and which was expected to determine beyond doubt the winner of the presidential election, had not been received at the State Department at last report.

VIOLATIONS OF RIGHTS MAY IMPEL PRESIDENT TO ACT.

Washington.—The steady accumulation of violations of American rights by Germany made it appear possible that President Wilson would go before Congress to ask authority to protect lives and property without waiting for a serious disaster which might shock the country. There were no indications, however, that he believed the time for such a step had come and it again was stated authoritatively that he would move deliberately and with full appreciation of all the consequences involved.

COUNT VON BERNSTORFF HAS SAILED FOR HOME.

Hoboken, N. J.—Count Johann H. von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to the United States, sailed for home aboard the Scandinavian-American liner Frederik VIII. With him was the Countess von Bernstorff and nearly two hundred German diplomatic and consular officials. The departure, which completes the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany, was accomplished quietly, and was marred by no untoward incident.

Count von Bernstorff, his wife and other members of his suite received several wagon loads of flowers and bon voyage gifts.

UNITED STATES COMMENDED FOR BELGIAN WORK.

London.—On the occasion of the withdrawal of Americans of the Commission for Relief in Belgium and Lord Robert Cecil, who has been brought into intimate contact with the Belgian relief operations, declared in a statement to the Associated Press that Herbert C. Hoover and his colleagues would have behind them a reputation which the United States could count on as a national possession in future years.

AMERICANS HELD FOR RANSOM BY VILLA BANDITS.

El Paso, Tex.—Jose Ynez Salazar, with his Villa command, occupied Ojitos, an American-owned cattle ranch in Mexico, 45 miles southwest of the Corner Ranch. One American negro is being held for ransom, and three American Mormon cowboys who were captured during the raid also are believed to be held for ransom. Interest border affairs shifted suddenly from the contemplated Villa attack to operations of Salazar.

FORESTERS CONFER WITH LUMBERMEN

URGE ENACTMENT OF MEASURE FOR FOREST FIRE PREVENTION IN THIS STATE.

MEETING IS HELD IN RALEIGH

Ten Delegates From the Forestry and Pine Association Were Present.—Want States Forests Preserved.

Raleigh.—The delegates from Forestry and Pine associations of North Carolina held a meeting in the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce and adopted suggestions for individual conferences with their representatives in the General Assembly to urge the passage of the appropriation asked for forest fire prevention.

The N. C. Pine Association, the Western N. C. Land and Timber Association, the Conservation Department of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the Tryon Forestry Club, the N. C. Forest Association and the State Fair Association were represented at the meeting.

After considerable discussion, it was decided that each of the ten delegates to the meeting, called by the North Carolina Pine Association, should use his personal efforts with his representatives and Senator for their influence in the passage of the measure that appropriates \$20,000 for forest fire prevention in the state. A permanent committee, consisting of one member from each of the organizations present at the meeting, was appointed to cooperate with the Geological Survey Bureau in the extension of forestry work and fire prevention.

Those attending the meeting here were: A. T. Gerrans, New Bern; A. R. Turnbull, Bowden; Thomas O'Berry, Goldsboro; Z. W. Whitehead, Wilmington; John Rutherford, Asheville; ex-President Riddick, of the Western N. C. Land and Timber Association; Miss Julia A. Thorn, Asheville; Hon. T. T. Ballenger, Tryon; J. S. Holmes, Chapel Hill, and Col. Joseph E. Fogus, of Raleigh.

Good Roads Men Meet.

Chapel Hill.—The North Carolina Road Institute met in its fourth annual session at the University, with nearly a hundred engineers and road men present. R. T. Brown, engineer in charge of road construction in Davidson county, brought along with him the fifteen county patrolmen. The institute spent much time in the discussion of problems of Road Administration and Organization.

Director Joseph Hyde Pratt gave the leading discussion on "Federal Aid in Road Construction and North Carolina's Apportionment of Federal Aid." State Engineer W. S. Falls made clear the "Advantages of Contracts Being Made by the State Highway Commission Jointly with County Road Officials." Dr. Pratt also spoke on the "Proportionment of County or Township Road Fund as Regards Construction and Maintenance." There was held a conference of county road commissioners with the State Highway Commissioners. Some time was given to demonstrations with road-building machinery, which has been made available through the courtesy of several manufacturers.

Two lectures with elaborate illustrations help make up the program.

Good Profits From Poultry.

Newton.—The annual report on the co-operative poultry work of the Farm Life School, at Startown, shows that nine pullets which cost \$3 each made a profit for the farm of \$306 during 1916. They produced 1,008 eggs, an average of 112 eggs the hen, and the value of eggs produced by each hen was \$4.16. The cost of feeding each bird was \$1.10. The summary shows totals as follows: Value of eggs sold and eaten, \$37.45; value of birds sold, \$2.67; value of young stock raised, \$41; total, \$85.62; and the total profit is \$56.96. The fowls on the farm are barred plymouth rocks, latham strain.

Sues Wealthy Husband for Divorce. Newton.—Summons has been issued and served in a suit for divorce in a case in which Mrs. Pearl Aderhold Ruxty is plaintiff and Charles B. Ruxty of Catawba, is defendant. They are well known residents of Catawba, Mr. Ruxty being a wealthy business man and farmer of that town and the plaintiff a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Aderhold, of Catawba also. A. A. Whitehead, of Hickory; Wilson Warlick, of Newton, and R. R. Williams, of Asheville, represent the plaintiff.

Want Yadin River Reserve.

Washington.—Thomas B. Finley, of Wilkesboro, and Col. P. M. Pearsall, of New Bern, are in Washington trying to have the Government purchase forest lands around the head streams of the Yadin River. They called on the forester and others. Request was made that they buy these lands immediately by up these lands under provisions of the Weeks law. Already 272,000 acres in western North Carolina have been purchased, but none around the headwaters of the Yadin.