H. A. London

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR Terms of Subscription \$1.50 PER YEAR Strictly in Advance

The Chatham Record

VOL. XXXIX.

PITTSBORO, CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C., MARCH 21, 1917.

NO. 33.

THE CHATHAM RECORD Rates of Advertising

One Square, one insertion - - \$1.00 One Square, two insertions - \$1.50 One Square, one month - - \$2.50 For Larger Advertisements Liberal

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CZAR ABDICATES RUSSIAN THRONE: REVOLT SUCCEEDS

Grand Duke Michael Made Regent-Duma in Control.

CZAREVITCH IS NEW RULER

Soldiers Aided Revolutionists in Overthrowing the Government - 500 Persons Reported Slain During the Fighting at Petrograd.

Leadon, March 19 .- A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says that the emperor is expected to arrive at the Tsarskoe-Selo palace and that several regiments with artillery are hastening to the same place.

The Grand Duke Nicholas is reported in a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd to have reached the Russian capital. The dispatch says that he will probably take command of the troops. Czar Gives Up Throne.

London, March 19 .- Czar Nicholas has abdicated the throne of Russia. The ezar abdicated in favor of his

A dispatch to the London Chronicle from Petrograd on Thursday says the empress of Russia has been placed un-

According to information received ere the Russian people have been most distrustful during recent events of the personal influence of Empress Alexandra. She was supposed to exercise the greatest influence over Em-

peror Nicholas. The Empress Alexandra, before her marriage to the emperor of Russia in 1894, was the German Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt.

A popular revolution has been successful and the government of Russia rests temporarily with a self-appointed committee of the duma. After three days of battle, in which

the majority of the 30,000 troops in Petrograd mutinied and supported the revolutionists, calm has returned. Grand Duke Michael Alexandro-

vitch, brother of the czar, has been appointed regent.

The czar's abdication was in compliance with the urgent demand of the committee of the duma, which notified him that upon his assent depended the fate of the dynasty.

Troops Back the Duma.

Telegraphing from Petrograd Wedlesday, Reuter's correspondent says Kronstadt, the fortress and great naval station at the head of the Gulf of inland, 20 miles west of Petrograd, has joined the revolutionary movement. Two deputies, Pepelauff and Taskine, on instructions from the duma committee, proceeded to Kronstadt, where the troops placed themselves at the disposal of the duma.

The Copenhagen Ekstrabladet reports that the Russian consul in Haparanda, Sweden, says that former Premier Sturmer and Minister of the Inerior Protopopoff were killed in Petrograd. Both were charged with pro-German sympathies.

New Cabinet Announced.

A new national cabinet is announced, with Prince Lvoff as president of the council and premier, and the other ofices held by the men who are close to the Russian people. The members of the new national

cabinet are announced as follows: Premier, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior-Prince Georges E. Lvoff.

Foreign Minister-Prof. Paul N.

Minister of Public Instruction-Proessor Manuiloff of Moscow university. Minister of War and Navy, ad inerim-A. J. Guchkoff, formerly presilent of the duma.

Minister of Agriculture-M. Ichingareff, deputy from Petrograd. Minister of Finance-M. Tereschtenko, deputy from Kiev.

Minister of Justice-Deputy Keren-

Minister of Communications-N. V.

Nelirasoff, vice president of the duma. Controller of State-M. Godneff, deputy from Kazan. The proclamation by the military governor in Petrograd forbidding any

street assemblages and declaring that any disorders would be ruthlessly suppressed made it apparent that affairs were graver than the dispatches alowed by the Russian censorship would

Blow for Germany.

Authenticated dispatches from Petrograd, together with the consensus of governmental advices here, indirate that the uprising was a rebellion against the growing German reaction believed responsible for the food shortage and lack of effective military organization.

in this connection Andrew Bonar nouncing the success of the revolution to the house of commons, said that it was comforting to England to learn that the revolution "was not difeeted at securing peace by Russia." That control by the new government premier. is complete is undoubted. Telegrams ing unanimity of support of the new

ous fronts have displayed an astonish- | trograd from Finland to save the situ-Demonstrations against the govern- state of siege.

ment have been frequent during the last few weeks. The attempted proroguing of the duma fanned the fires which spread rapidly from class to class and from civilians to troops.

Sunday it broke forth in flame. Panic-stricken, the government ordered the mounted patrols to fire on the people. The patrols refused, and a battle between the police and the troops followed, regiment after regiment joining the revolutionists, seizing arsenals, burning prisons and jails arsenals, burning prisons and jails PRESIDENT IS CONTEMPLATING and throwing the heads of the secret police into prison.

For three days open battle raged in the streets of Petrograd. Strikes in factories and on street cars were called in sympathy with the revolu-

Wednesday the week's nightmare of revolution ended more suddenly than it had begun. Planks were pulled from windows, doors were unbarred, factories, stores and banks reopened.

The only evidence that a revolution had been fought and won was the smoldering ruins of a few public buildings. The cost in life is unknown. It is believed, however, that it did not exceed 500.

Magical and sudden as was the transition from the old to the new, it is believed here that its results will be almost immediately visible in the institution by the new Russia of a more vigorous and efficient prosecution of the war against Germany.

The duma telegraphed the principal generals at the front to use their influence with Emperor Nicholas in support, of the duma's appeal for a popular government, says Reuter's Petrograd correspondent. General Brussiloff, commander in

chief of the armies on the southwestern front, replied: "Your telegram received. I have

fulfilled my duty to my emperor and my country." Gen. Nicholas V. Ruzsky, member of

the supreme military council, replied: "I have carried out your request." M. Rodzianko, president of the duma, sent the following telegram to

Emperor Nicholas: "The situation is becoming worse. Measures must be taken immediately. for tomorrow it may be too late. The hour has arrived when the fate of the country and of the dynasty is being

M. Chtchegiovitoff, president of the council of empire, was arrested in his home and temporarily held in the ministerial room of the duma.

A telegram received by the naval attache of the Russian embassy in Paris reported that the railways and | were unloaded and homeward bound sumed work.

The revolution, which evidently was carefully prepared, broke out simultaneously in Petrograd and Moscow. The garrisons, which obeyed the instructions of the revolutionaries, immediately took possession of these cities after comparatively little fighting and equally small amount of destruction of property.

Petrograd Bridge Blown Up.

In Petrograd one bridge was blown up. Strict military rule prevails and the army has the situation so well in hand that it is not expected adherents of the late government will be able to offer any serious resistance, even in remote provinces.

After receiving word of the revolution, it is reported, Emperor Nicholas returned to the palace, where he arrived on Wednesday.

The following details of the revolution have been given to the press from a source usually well informed on Russian affairs:

"The soldiers refused to act against the crowd which started trouble when it heard of the ukase issued by Emperor Nicholas proroguing the duma. On Sunday the committee which had met to discuss the food situation was partly transformed into a provisional government under the presidency of President Rodzianko of the duma and included representatives of the duma council of the empire and of the municipality. The garrison agreed to support the provisional government."

Papers Fail to Appear. Newspapers, with the exception of revolutionary publications which sprang into life with the success of the revolt, had failed to appear. Street car service at noon had not been resumed, but it was believed that

night would see partial service. The government was declared to be overthrown by the duma leaders, who met in the Maveritchisky palace after the regular session had been adjourned by imperial ukase, and in a telegram to the emperor the popular representatives declared that a special committee, composed of the leaders of the various parties in the duma, would submit a list of names for the new

cabinet. The imperial palace at Tsarskoe-Selo is said to be in a state of siege, but thus far no fire has been reported between the guards defending the palace and the revolutionists and

troops. It is stated that General Michael V. Alexieff, former chief of staff, has been offered the military dictatorship.

Two Statesmen Killed. Stockholm, March 19.—Passengers arriving at Haparanda, Sweden, with hospital train reported that two men law, chancellor of the exchequer, an- of prominence in Petrograd had been murdered.

One of them was said to have been Alexander D. Protopopoff, minister of the interior, and the other was believed to be Boris Sturmer, former

The old Russian government, it is from generals commanding at the vari- alleged, tried to bring troops to Peation, but the troops refused to go. Helsingfors is declared to be in a

VIRTUALLY A STATE BIG STRIKE HAS

CALL FOR IMMEDIATE SES-SION OF CONGRESS.

NATION IS FACE TO FACE WITH DEFINITE WAR POLICY

&II the Conditions as Autlined By President in His Message Announcing Break With Germany as Leading to State of Armed Neutrality Have Now Been Fulfilled.

Washington.-With the announcement of the ruthless destruction of three unarmed American merchant ships by submarines, it was unofficially admitted here that virtually a state of war exists between the United States and Germany.

Technically the United States remains in a position of armed neutrality. Whether this shall be changed before April 16, the date fixed for a spcial session of Congress, the war making branch of the Government, President Wilson has not decided.

One step the President is contemplating is a call for an immediate sesion of Congress to hear an address asking for authority to adopt aggressive measures against the submarine

Already American ships are being armed to defend themselves. The next move must be to send warships with orders to seek out submarines and clear the trans-Atlantic lanes.

Some of the highest officials of the Government hold that the Executive has the power to declare that a state of war exists and to proceed with aggressive protective steps pending the assembling of Congress. There is no indication, however, that the President will follow that course.

Of the three ships destroyed, two public services in Petrograd had re- and all were American-built, American-owned and officered, and manned largely by American citizens. Meage: dispatches indicate that all were sunk with complete disregard for the safety of those on board, and that many of the crew may have been lost. Nation Face to Face With Definite

War Policy.

New developments brought the Government fact to face with the problem Nation in case the United States actually enters the war. This possibility was mentioned by the President in his inaugural address March 5.

All of the conditions outlined by the President in his message announcing the diplomatic break with Germany as leading to a state of armed neutrality have now been fulfilled. The "overt act" described by him then has actually come if in fact it had not been committed when the President went before Congress. Since then he has established a state of armed neutrality without the specific authority of Con-

President Wilson was out automobiling when the first Associated Press dispatches telling of the disasters came in quick succession. Through Secretary Tumulty he was given all available facts immediately on his re-

Several hours later official reports came from Consul Frost at Queenstown and Consul General Skinner at London, telling of the sinking of the City of Memphis, the Vigilancia and the Illionis. These dispatches confirmed press reports but added few

International lawyers and constitutional experts here showed no hesitancy in saying that President Wilson has full authority to interpret as an act of war, an announce that the country considers that an actual state of war exists by reason of Germany's flagrant assault on American ship-

Such action would be subject to the

approval of Congress. Despite the unwarned sinking of big passenger liners like the California Americans on nearly a score of other search of the other members of the er American ships, the Housatanic, the Lyman M. Law and the Algonquin since the unrestricted warfare began, some officials, inspired by the President's announced reluctance to believe appear. The captain, first and second that Germany would carry through her threat, have clung desperately to the hope that some slight respect for interational law might still be shown. German sea warfare may fairly be

stated, however, to a have surpassed even the most pessimistic forecasts here. That she actually means to send every vessel to the botoom that dares to venture within her forbidden zones is now accepted as a fact. Neutral, passenger, Belgian relief, appear to be all in the same category. Practically Certain to Become Involved With the practical certainty that

this country will become involved in

hostilities with Germany, officials are

scanning the war news with the clos-

set scrunity.

PRESIDENT'S MEDIATION BOARD BRING ABOUT SATISFACTORY AGREEMENT.

GREAT CALAMITY IS AVERTED

Settlement Early Monday Morning Nullifies Order for Four Hundred Thousand Trainmen to Walk Out.

New York .- An official of the conference committee of railroad managers announced at 12:45 o'clock Monday morning that the railroad strike was off.

A few minutes after the announcement wa smade, the railroad managers went from the Grand Central Terminal to the conference hotel and were joined immediately by the mediators. They refused to make any statement on the way to the meeting room. It was presumed the announcement would be made through Secretary Lane.

The mediators and managers were believed to be awaiting the arrival of the brotherhood chiefs, who had retired, before making the announcement that the strike had been averted. The brotherhood men arrived at the hotel at 1:20 o'clock and immediate-

ly went to the conference room. The managers left the conference room at 30' clock, but the brotherhood chiefs remained in conference with the Willard, one of the mediators had informed the hotel management that he would give up his rooms.

Statement by Lane. The managers, headed by Elisha Lee, returned to the conference room at 2:30 and Secretary Lane sent for the newspapermen. Secretary Lane issued this statement:

Supreme Court on the Adamson law the basic eight-hour day will go into "The details are being worked upon by a joint committee which will

noon," Mr. Lane said. road managers early this morning trality bill. authorized President Wilson's mediators to make whatever arrangements were necessary with the railroad brotherhoods to call off the threatened

The formal letter in which this authorization was made signed by Elisha Lee, chairman of the managers' com-

mittee, was as follows: "In the national crisis precipitated by events of which we heard this afterof formulating a definite policy for the noon, the national conference committee of railroads joins with you in the conviction that neither at home nor abroad should there be fear or hope that the efficient operation of the railroads of this country will be hamper-

"Therefore you are authorized to assure the nation there will be no strike, and as a basis for such assurance, we hereby authorize the committee of the Council of National Defense to grant the employes who are with that end in view. about to strike whatever adjustment your committee deems necessary to guarantee uninterrupted and efficient operation of the railroads as an indispensable arm of national defense."

The decision reached by the managers at their midnight conference means that the brotherhoods have won an important victory, although it does not bring them all their original demands. By the agreement, it is assumed they will be awarded prorata time for overtime on the basic eight-hour day which they have been

THREE AMERICAN VESSELS SUNK BY SUBMARINES.

City of Memphis, Vigilancia and Illi-

nois Are Sent to Bottom. London.-The sinking of the American steamers City of Memphis, Illinois and Vigilancia was announced. Fourteen men from the Vigilancia are missing, as are some of the men from the City of Memphis. The crew of the

Illinois was landed safely. The City of Memphis, in ballast from Cardiff to New York, was sunk by gunfire. The second officer and fifteen men of the crew have been and the Laconia, the jeopardizing of landed. A patrol-boat has gone in vessels, and the sinking of three oth- crew. The Illinois, from London for Fort Arthur, Texas, in ballast, was sunk at 8 o'clock Sunday morning.

The Vigilancia was torpedoed without warning. The submarine did not mates, first, second and third enginneers and 23 men of the crew have been landed at the Scilly Islands. The fourth engineer, 13 men are missing.

IMMENSE GAINS ARE MADE BY FRENCH TROOPS.

Paris.-The advance of the French troops continues between the Avre and the Eine along a front 67 kilometers (about 37 miles) according to the official communication issued by the War Office. French cavalry entered Nesle. In the direction of Ham, on the Somme River, the French forward movement reached a depth of 12 1-2 miles. North of Soissons the French have occupied Crouey, Carlepont, Morsam, and Nouvron Vingre.

MOST ALL OF THE 1,400 PRESI-DENTIAL NOMINATIONS WERE CONFIRMED.

Treaty Was Unexpectedly Withdrawn on Motion of Chairman Stone-Substiute Pact Will Be Submitted at Extra Session.

Washington.-The special Senate session which began March 5 adjourned sine die after Democratic leaders Colombian treaty.

The treaty was unexpectedly withdrawn on motion of Chairman Stone of the Foreign Relations Committee. Its provisions for payment of indemnity to Colombia for the partition of Panama and its expression of regret for the ill-feeling arising out of that incident had encountered stubborn Republican opposition which convinced the Democrats there was no chance of ratification. It is expected a substitute pact will be submitted during the extra sesion of Congress beginning

The session just closed was the first of its kind in many years which was not called upon to confirm a cabinet nomination. President Wilson decided that all of the members of his official family could be retained without the formality of renomination.

Among the hundreds of nominations confirmed, only one met with pronounced opposition. It was that of Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the president's naval aide and physician, to be a rear "Regardless of the decision of the admiral. No action was taken on the nominations for the tariff commission made this week.

The outstanding achievement of the session was the senate's quick response to President Wilson's plea for have its negotiations completed by a change in rule to limit debate and prevent in the future, such filibusters The conference committee of rail- as that which killed the armed neu-

PRESIDENT WILS MAKES

APPEAL TO PREVENT STRIKE. "Country's Safety Makes Settlement Ifperative."-President's Appeal to

Prevent Railroad Strike. Washington.-President Wilson late Friday sent a personal appeal to the representatives of the two sides in the railroad controversy urging that they do everything posible to co-operate with the mediation committee.

The President's appeal follows: "I deem it my duty and right to appeal to you in this time of national peril to open again the questions at issue between the railroads and their operatives with a view to accommo-

dation or settlement. "With my approval, a committee of the Council of National Defense is about to seek a conference with you

"A general interruption of the railway traffic of the country at this time would entail a danger to the nation against which I have the right to enter my most solemn and earnest protest. "It is now the duty of every patriotic man to bring matters of this sort to immediate accommodation. The safety of the country against manifest perils affecting its own peace and the peace of the whole world makes accommodation absolutely imperative, and seems to me to render any other

choice or action inconceivable." The President's message was sent to Elisha Lee, chairman of the conference committee of railroad managers; L. E. Sheppard, acting head of the conductors; W. G. Lee, head of the trainmen; W. S. Stone, grand chief of the engineers, and W. S. Carter, president of the firemen and engine-

The President is confident there will be no strike. However, he already is considering what may be done if his appeal to the patriotism of the men involved is futile.

NEW ALIGNMENT RUMORS AFLOAT IN MEXICO

El Paso, Tex.-Reports of a new political alignment in Mexico, with the balance, about 20,000,000, are in General Obregon leading the opposition to First Chief Carranza which were brought to Juarez by Mexican and foreign refugees from the interior, were defined by Carranza officials. They said General Obregon was loyal to the first chief and that his retirement from the cabinet several days ago was due to ill health and not because of any political differences.

FORMAL NOTIFICATION SENT TO CARRANZA

Washington, - The United States sent to General Carranza a formal notification that it cannot participate in his proposed pan-American concert to cut off munition and food shipments to the European belligerents with a wew to forcing peace. The reply is understood to point out that such a move would have no justification in international law. It is going forward through Ambassador Fletcher, at Mexico City.

SPECIAL SESSION OF GERARD REPORTS TO "SAFE FARMING" IS BEEN CALLED OFF SENATE ADJOURNS STATE DEPARTMENT URGED

MANY FULLY INTENEDED TO CARRY OUT CAMPAIGN.

EVERY EVIDENCE THAT GER. COUNTY AGENTS ENCOURAGING FARMERS TO PLANT MORE FOOD STUFF.

COLOMBIAN TREATY FAILED PEACE TALK IS ABANDONED ONE CROP WAY IS NOT SAFE

Germany Considered Consequences Before Proclaming Campaign .-Food Situation in Germany Serious But Not Necessarily Critical.

Gerard, fresh from Berlin, reported to ing the money necessary for him to the State Department that when he live and keep his family in comfort, he had secured confirmation of most of left there was every evidence that Ger- is taking a gambler's chances, accordthe 1,400 nominations which failed at many fully intended carrying out her ing to Mr. C. R. Hudson, who through the last session, and had despaired of ruthless submarine campaign, regard- the medium of the County Agriculturattaining ratification of the \$25,000,000 less of the prospect of war with the al Agents, is waging a "Safe Farm-United States, and that talk of peace ing" campaign. It is not safe to play had been abandoned.

he conferred at length with both Sec- a good price and then all is not well. retary Lansing and Counselor Polk, It has been estimated that the Southand went over with them in detail ern States have been importing anevents leading to the break in diplo- nually from other sections of the matic relations between Germany and country over seven hundred million the United States.

Mr. Gerard reported that German officials apparently considered the effects and consequences of submarine SAYS FARMERS MUST NOT STAKE ruthlessness before proclaiming it, and so far as he could learn, were confident of its success. When he left Berlin, however, the campaign was only in its second week, and the Germans were still predicting the destruction of a million tons of shipping a month, the amount admitted by Teutonic experts to be essential for an effective starvation blockade of England. Since then, however, the averago destruction has been below half

Food conditions in Germany when Mr. Gerrard's party left were reported as serious, but not necessarily critical. This question is looked upon by the American Government as very important because of its bearing upon the possibility of further peace moves by Germany in the near future.

The former Ambassador arrivel here from Key West shortly after noon and was met at the station by a group of officials, including Counselor Polk and Assistant Secretary Philips, of the State Department, Secretary McAdoo, Secretary Tumulty and Senator Hughes, of New Jersey. A formal statement was given out by Mr. Gerard saying he would make his report to the Government and would not talk for publication. During the remainder of the day and night, he held to this determination. He remained over here night and went to New York in time for a formal reception tendered hi mthere Friday.

The report made by the former Ambassador to the State Department was of Southern States in this practice. understood to deal particularly with still, it is estimated that our bill is the treatment accorded himself and around fifty to sixty million per other Americans following the break year. This seems unreasonable yet in diplomatic relations, the efforts of it is very true and true in a section the German Government to get him of country that has fertile soil, as to reaffirm the old treaty of 1828, with fine a climate and as intelligent set extensive changes, the general attitrde of the German Government and under the sun. public towards submarine warfare, peace, and relations with the United States, and conditions in Germany, Unusual Activity.

of unusual activity with the many in the history of the country. The returning diplomats who accompanied food and feed situation is abnormal Mr. Gerard reporting to their super- now in the United States and the iors. Some of them will be kept at wise farmer is he who produces food the Department and others will be and feed at home this year. He may given new posts. While officials are extremely anx-

ious to learn the personal opinions of men fresh from Germany, there is not the slightest disposition to feel that the international situation can be affected in any way at this time. Germany is believed to have shown herself in the series of sinklings, such as the Laconia, the California and

many others, including the American

steamship Algonquin, reported sunk

without warning, to be utterly unmindful of the country's rights or its possible participation in the war. Regarding food conditions, one of the best observers who has reported to the State Departments in months, said that 20,000,000 people directly connected with the Army or Government, another 20,000,000 people in the rural population, and about 8 000;000

wealthy people, are well fed, but that a serious plight. The arrival of Mr. Garard revived reports that he would be a candidate is to be of flexible Roycroft with the for mayor of New York next fall or historic old well embossed on it. In that he would be sent to Tokio to succeed the late Ambassador Guthrie. have been instituted which will in it-He would discuss none of these reports | self, add to the spice of the volume. further than to say that he was pay. A greater amount of space has been

Regardless of whether he remains in the service of the Government, he undoubtedly will come back here within a few days to amplify his reports. He may see the President, for the collection of funds for the but more likely will wait until another trip here because it probably will be several days before the Presi. that over \$800 had been collected by

Twenty-Six In Crew.

receiving callers.

Pensance, Eng.-A member of the crew of the Algonquin said that the ship's company aggregated 26, of nies to bills for the fund. whom 11 were Americans.

Estimated That North Carolina Imports Annually Around Sixty Millions Dollars In Foods.

Raleigh.-When a farmer has stak-Washington.-Former Ambassador ed his hopes on one crop for producone crop any one year. After the The former Ambassador did not see time and labor has been given this President Wilson because the Presi- crop, it may bring good price and redent still is confined to his room, but pay all effort, but it may not bring dollars worth of food stuff. While North Carolina does not head the list

HCPES ON ONE CROP.



C. R. HUDSON. of farmers as may be found anywhere

Cotton brought a good price last year, but it is wondered how much food the money from a bale of cotton would buy, now, with all kinds The Department presented a scene of foodstuffs higher than ever before get a good price for both tobacco and cotton, but the money received will not go very far in purchasing those necessities of life which could easily

> be produced at home. Mr. Hudson is having the County Agents of the Agricultural Extension Service encourage all farmers to plant gardens, spring oats and Irish potatoes also need immediate attention. A few acres planted now to Appler or Burt Oats will help out very much in the feeding of stock. The Irish potato crop was short last year and a good crop should be planted, at once, to this important and valuable food crop.

"Yackety Yack" Out In May. Chapel Hill .- Editor in Chief James Ralph Patton sent to press the sevenenteenth volume of the "Yackety Yack," the University of North Carolina annual. The book this year is the most unique that has ever represented the institution. The binding the senior division individual cartoons ing no attention to politics at this given to the athletic department.

Raise Fund For Cripples. Asheville. Mrs. Locke Craig, Mrs. Whiteford Smith and Charles A. Taylor, composing the finance committee children's bureau, designed to aid the crippled children of the state, reported dent's physician will consent to his the sale of hearts on "Heart Day" Saturday, and that indications pointed to the bringing of the total up to \$1,000 or more. The girls in charge of the sale had splendid success and received varying amounts, from a few pen-