

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

The largest single force which the government has enrolled in its nationwide spy hunt, with the possible exception of the municipal police and detective force, is the army of postmasters, all of whom have received instructions to permit no clew as to the identity of suspected individuals and their activities to go unreported.

Of great value in detecting spies operating in the country are the rural free delivery carriers and the city carriers, a force all told of about three hundred thousand men.

The Vermont legislature has passed a bill appropriating one million dollars for equipping the National Guard of the state and organizing the home defense.

Permission for the burial in Arlington National cemetery at Washington of Moses Ezekiel, the Virginia sculptor, who died recently in Rome, Italy, was granted by the secretary of war.

The extra session of the general assembly of Georgia, called to enact "bone dry" legislation, has accomplished its task, adjourned and gone home. The bill is said to be the most drastic of any state in the Union, and the governor has already signed it.

Woman suffragists throughout the United States are vitally interested in the question before the English house of commons, and freely predict that women in the British empire will be given the right to vote in 90 days.

Secretary of Agriculture Houston has appealed to the farmers of the United States to join in agricultural preparedness measures so that the country may not be handicapped by food shortage in its effort to meet the international crisis.

Tropical weather prevailed in Albany, Ga., March 27. A small cyclone passed over that place in almost the exact track of one that struck the place ten years ago, unroofing buildings, demolishing chimneys and fences and laying low some of the finest shade trees.

Telephone, telegraph and electric light companies have suffered severely from storms in southwest Georgia.

Moses Ezekiel, the American sculptor, has crossed the great divide. In his will he asks to be buried in Arlington cemetery among his old Confederate comrades.

After a statement had been admitted in evidence that 250 shells for five bombs had been manufactured in 12 days on board a German merchant steamship tied up at Hoboken, N. J., the government closed its case against Capt. Charles von Gleist and five other Germans on trial for conspiracy to destroy vessels carrying munitions from American ports to the entente allies. The case is being heard in New York City.

It is announced from New York City that the Western Union Telegraph company will, beginning May 1, this year, put in operation the eight-hour day.

Pauline Paul Parthenae, known as the world's champion Holstein cow, is dead. She swallowed a darning needle, which worked its way to the heart, and caused her death. Two years ago the cow produced 2,888 pounds of butter in twelve months.

The American liner St. Louis, the first armored merchantman to defy the submarines, has arrived safely at her destination, it is announced. Under the censor, her destination is not given to the press.

While the dates of sailings of armed merchantmen and their destination will not be made public through the press, the authorities of the navy department will notify the friends and relatives of passengers on such vessels whether they arrive safely.

Washington

Rear Admiral James H. Oliver, the chief of naval intelligence, is named by Secretary Daniels as governor of the Danish West Indies which will be taken over by this country.

It is stated that except for information concerning German plots against American interests, the public in a general way knows as much as the government about everything directly affecting the present crisis.

A Hague telegram says it is reported from an absolutely authentic source that the German government will ask American officials and relief workers of the American commission for relief in Belgium to submit to a period of "news quarantine," the time not to exceed four weeks, in order to prevent military information from leaking out.

A London dispatch announces that Premier Lloyd-George has told the English house of commons that woman suffrage must be granted.

Twelve federal reserve banks, it is announced, have made a 90-day loan to the government of \$605,000,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum.

The "news quarantine" meant the Belgium relief work would apply equally to Brand Whitlock, the American minister to Belgium, and his staff, although personally, in the case of Mr. Whitlock, the period of detention, as a matter of courtesy, might be shortened.

It is positively stated that the administrative branch of the American government has determined definitely upon a course of action to meet the hostility of Germany.

It is an open secret that President Wilson's advisers as well as official Washington generally have long accepted it as a fact that war actually is being waged against the United States.

Virtually the entire force of the federal government's civilian employees, approximately 500,000 men and women, engaged in every branch of service, has been summoned to aid the bureau of investigation and the secret service in the detection of spies and the apprehension of persons engaged in plots, intrigues or other activities against the interests of the United States.

A Havana, Cuba, dispatch says that virtually all the soldiers and civilians comprising the rebel forces of Rigoberto Fernandez in Oriente province, between 500 and 600 in number, have surrendered to Colonel Varona at Guantanamo.

A Berlin dispatch brings the information that German chemists have discovered a new method of making a flour substitute out of linden and beech buds. The chemists say that the new discovery has four times the fat percentage of wheat flour.

A dispatch from Chihuahua City, Mexico, says that Francisco Villa, at the head of a cavalry force of 3,500 men, recently made a determined attempt to capture the city, but was driven back with the loss of 500 prisoners and 350 in killed and wounded.

The United States government is steadily pushing preparations to protect American lives and property against German ruthlessness.

The president has directed that two new military departments be created in the Atlantic coast region. General Leonard Wood will command the southeastern department, with headquarters at Charleston, S. C.

European War

The fight which the German raider Moewe had with the British steamship Otaki was not the only one on the cruise. The raider also had a stubborn fight with the armed British steamer Governor. The second officer of the Governor was killed and both arms of a gunner named Huddoth were shot off. The Governor was eventually sunk.

More than forty Americans were among the prisoners taken to Germany by the German commerce raider Moewe, according to Jack Benson, an American seaman, who has arrived in Denmark. The Americans are held as prisoners of war in Germany. They were nearly all horsemen on the Esmeraldas, which was sunk by the raider Moewe.

The Austrian emperor is visiting Emperor Wilhelm somewhere in the German empire.

The emperors of the two principle central powers, it is stated in a telegram from Switzerland, are conferring again on the most advisable step to take regarding the present international crisis—whether it is best to stop the submarine warfare or go ahead and fight the United States.

An early spring thaw on the Russian front has prevented the German drive with Petrograd as the objective.

In Roumania fighting continues in the Uzul valley region, where the Germans are making notable success.

The British continue to gain in the western zone, while the French are at a standstill.

The British and French troops have made additional important gain against the Germans on the line running from Arras to Soissons.

The allies operating on the western front have occupied the villages of Longavnes, Liermont and Equancourt.

The German war office admits the capture by the British of the town of Roisel, about eleven miles northwest of St. Quentin, and the falling back of the German forces before the French at several points in the forest region south of La Fere.

London reports that the British hospital ship Asturias was torpedoed without warning. Thirty-six persons are reported killed and missing.

An Amsterdams, Holland, dispatch made public in London, says that Germany has offered to make separate peace with Russia. The bases are said to be complete autonomy for Poland, the internationalization of Constantinople, the evacuation by Russia of Austrian territory and a Russian protectorate over Armenia.

Still another crossing of the Persian frontier into Turkey has been effected by the Russians, who have entered the Vilayet of Mosul, through which flows the Tigris river, along which the British are still in pursuit of the Turks retreating from Bagdad.

On the Turco-Persian frontier, near Khanikan, the Russians have captured the Turkish fortifications at Kalachahin, and this places a further menace in the way of the Turks making their way up the Diala river before the British.

Apparently the Russian intention is to drive in behind the Turks as they retreat up the Tigris in the direction of Mosul.

Von Mackensen, German field marshal, is in Constantinople, and it is stated to be his purpose to reorganize the Ottoman forces.

Three more villages are in the hands of the British and French troops operating between Arras and Soissons in France.

The campaign against the Turks by the British and Russians is being pushed, and notable gains are reported.

PREPARING MIGHTY EFFORT TO WIN WAR

GERMANY IS GATHERING TO THE COLORS EVERY AVAILABLE MAN.

SUPREME TEST THIS YEAR

Field Marshal Von Hindenburg Considers it By No Means Impossible to Attain Victory During 1917.

Copenhagen.—Germany, according to information reaching here from Berlin, now is gathering to the colors every available man for a supreme military effort to bring the war to a victorious conclusion in this year's campaign, a goal which Field Marshal von Hindenburg and his advisers consider by no means impossible of attainment.

Without altering formally the law of military service, the German authorities have in practice extended the period of service beyond the forty-fifth year.

The policy of the German War Department, as stated in the Reichstag this week by a military representative, is to withdraw those men over 45 from the front line after they have done six months of duty there, but military exigencies compel the holding of these over-age men for service in the so-called etape, or region behind the actual fighting front.

For some time the German authorities, in a grand coming out of men earlier pronounced unfit for service, have been mustering men on the very verge of the age limit, but up to the present they have announced that the necessity has not yet arisen for legislation raising the age limit to 65 as has been done in Austria-Hungary.

The operations of the labor service law, now in full swing, are further releasing for service at the front every available man behind the lines capable of carrying a rifle, so that the next two or three months should see the German armies at maximum size.

Simultaneously with the draining of the dregs of human reservoirs of soldier material, Germany's industrial mobilization also is approaching a climax. A scheme for converting every available factory and employing every available machine on war work and manning them with labor obtained under the labor service law is contemplated. The work is to be done in three stages, and the construction of a third group of munition plants is to begin immediately. The output of cannon munitions therefore should soon reach its maximum.

RIOT BREAKS UP PEACE MEETING IN BALTIMORE.

Waving Flags, Crowd Breaks Into Hall During Meeting—Many Fights.

Baltimore.—A mass-meeting held here under the auspices of the American League Against Militarism, ended in a riot. A counter-demonstration was organized on the pavement of the Academy of Music, in which Dr. David Starr Jordan was speaking. Finally the crowd took the matter into its own hands and, led by some militiamen, broke into the theater and marched down the aisles, waving a large American flag.

There was an audience of about 2,000 inside, and about that number tried to enter. Several fights started. The police department had sounded a riot call and police from every section of the city soon arrived. Ejections started, the lights were dimmed and the meeting broke up just as Doctor Jordan was reaching an impassioned climax in his address.

Men socially prominent led the throng of 4,000. College professors, students, bankers and lawyers were there. Carter G. Osburn, Jr., a banker, was at the head waving a flag. A policeman clubbed him into unconsciousness and a crowd which saw the flag disappear from his hand, leaped forward, swept the police aside and got into the theater.

Twenty men were clubbed and four of them were taken to a hospital. A dozen others were arrested.

EIGHT INJURED IN STORM AT MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Tenn.—Eight persons were injured several buildings were wrecked and a score or more were unroofed or otherwise damaged in a windstorm that skirted this city and struck Binghamton, a suburb, with its full force. Three of the injured, who were caught under the falling timbers of the Christian Church at Binghamton, one of the buildings demolished, were seriously hurt. All are expected to recover.

MUCH TONNOGE WAS DESTROYED DURING MARCH.

Berlin, via Sayville.—In addition to submarine successes already published in the month of March, says an official statement published the first of April by the German Admiralty, 34 steamers, two sailing vessels and 14 fishing craft, aggregating 90,000 gross tons, were sunk by German submarines. Of the total 24 were British vessels, one of which was an auxiliary cruiser displacing at least 8,000 tons.

VILLA ATTEMPTS TO TAKE CHIHUAHUA

BANDIT LEAD CAVALRY IN BOLD ATTACK ON CAPITAL OF CHIHUAHUA.

DRIVEN BACK WITH LOSSES

In Vain Effort to Capture City Villa Lost 350 Killed and Wounded and 500 Taken Prisoners—Also Horses and Saddles.

Chihuahua City, Mexico.—Francisco Villa, at the head of a cavalry force of 3,500 men, made a determined attempt to capture Chihuahua City, but was driven back with the loss of 500 prisoners and 350 in killed and wounded.

The battery on Santa Rosa Hill, the key to the city which Villa took by a rush in his successful attack last November opened fire on the attackers, aided by a battery at the Central Railway station. General Hernandez by a flank movement, broke up an end of the Villa line and took 200 prisoners. Colonel Mora, entrenched in the old cemetery, repulsed three charges by the enemy troops. The Villa prisoners taken there raised the total to 500. More than 200 saddle horses, three machine guns and a quantity of arms were captured.

From an order of the day found on a prisoner, Villa's expedition is shown to have numbered 3,500 men, all cavalry, which was only half the size of the defending Carranza forces whose losses in dead and wounded amounted to 120 men.

The Carranza officers here do not assert that the victory was decisive. Villa was reported to be in personal command of the attacks.

AERIAL COAST STATION IS GIVEN TO GOVERNMENT.

Also Air Cruiser is Gift of Aero Club of America.

New York.—The fully equipped aerial coast patrol station at Port Washington, N. Y., together with an air cruiser fitted with two 200-horsepower motors and an air-plane gun, were offered to the government through the Aero Club of America by Rodman Wannamaker. Announcement of the gift was made at a dinner of the Aero Club of America, at which James W. Gerard, was one of the speakers, and which was attended by many men of prominence.

Alan R. Hawley, president of the club, announced that the Collier trophy offered annually for the greatest achievement in aviation in America had been awarded to Elmer A. Sperry and Lawrence B. Sperry for the development of a drift indicator. He made public also the award of the Aero Club's medal of merit, which has been given to Miss Ruth Law for establishing the American distance record across country; to Philip Carroll for his patriotic work in training military aviators; to Floyd Smith for establishing American hydro-altitude records; to Corporal A. D. Smith, U. S. A., for the American hydro- duration record; to Capt. C. C. Culver, U. S. A., for wireless experimentation, and to James V. Martin for the invention of the Aero Dynamic stabilizer.

FORTY AMERICANS BEING HELD PRISONER IN GERMANY.

Copenhagen, via London.—More than 40 Americans were among the prisoners taken to Germany by the German commerce raider Moewe, according to Jack Benson, an American seaman, who has arrived here. The Americans, he says, are held as prisoners of war in Germany.

Benson, who for a time was a fellow prisoner of the men held in Germany, says that nearly all of the 40 men were horsemen aboard the horse transport Esceraldas, which was sunk by the Moewe. The only exception whom Benson was able to mention was an American named Smith, who was aboard the British armed merchantman Brecknockshire.

"TRADE TRIP" WILL BE PREPAREDNESS TOUR.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Press dispatches indicate President Wilson has accepted offer of Knoxville Board of Commerce to make of its "trade trip" to be run week of April 9 a tour of applied preparedness and patriotism. The offer was made the Government owing to the serious situation now confronting the nation. The trip will be made in strictly military style. A "colonel" will command the expedition, and will be in charge of "captains."

ESCAPED GERMAN MAY BE IN CHIHUAHUA.

El Paso, Texas.—Two Germans appeared at the Chihuahua City Foreign Club as the guests of the German residents of that city and were said by their hosts to have escaped from the German raider Prinz Eitel Friedrich, interned at Philadelphia, according to an American, who arrived from Chihuahua City. The American said he saw the two Germans and gave a description of them.

BETHMAN HOLLWEG DECLARES POLICY

IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR DECLARED BEFORE REICHSTAG POLICY TOWARD U. S.

"WARFARE FOR ITS DEFENSE"

Offers No Excuse For Waging Submarine Warfare.—Germany Feels Neither Hatred Nor Hostility For America," He Says.

Berlin, via Sayville.—Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, in a speech in the Reichstag declared that Germany had undertaken submarine warfare for its defense, and added:

"If the American Nation considers this a cause for which to declare war against the German Nation with which it has lived in peace for more than 100 years, if this warrants an increase of bloodshed, we shall not have to bear the burden of responsibility for it."

The Chancellor made important declarations concerning Germany's policy toward the United States and Russia. "How did these things develop?" he asked, in speaking of the relations with the United States, and then proceeded to answer the question by reviewing the causes which led up to the German use of submarines in unrestricted warfare.

"Germany never had the slightest intention of attacking the United States of America and does not have such intention now. It never desired war against the United States of America, and does not desire it today," was his declaration.

The Chancellor, whose speech is reported by the Overseas News Bureau (the German Official News Bureau), said further:

War or Peace. "Within the next few days the directors of the American Nation will be convened by President Wilson for an extraordinary session of Congress in order to decide the question of war or peace between the American and German nations."

"Germany never had the slightest intention of attacking the United States of America and does not have such intention now. It never desired war against the United States of America and does not desire it today."

PRESIDENT HAS AUTHORITY TO RAISE ARMY OF 700,000.

Senator Chamberlin Says This Power is Already the President's.

Washington.—Plans to forward further preparedness measures for the army began to assume definite form.

How an increased army force may be promptly secured for the present emergency as well as universal training as a national policy, were discussed by President Wilson with Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, chairman of the Senate Military Committee. At the same time, Secretary Baker and Administrator leader in Congress considered legislation needed immediately for the military establishment.

Senator Chamberlain told the President that he believed the Executive now has authority, without further action by Congress, to raise at once an army of more than 700,000 men by increasing the regular army to war strength and calling out all of the National Guard at war strength with co-operation from state executives.

There was no intimation that the President was considering such a step immediately, but the whole field of measures necessary to secure a larger force was discussed.

AMERICAN NEGROES WERE IN CREW.

New Orleans.—The Portuguese sailing ship Argo, torpedoed and sunk while en route with merchandise from New Orleans to London, according to a cable received from London by the ship's agents here, carried nine American negroes in her crew of twenty-six. All the rest of the crew were Portuguese.

LOAN OVER-SUBSCRIBED THIRTY-THREE PER CENT.

Washington.—\$50,000,000 borrowed by the Government for 90 days is distributed among the 12 Federal Reserve banks as follows:

- New York, \$20,000,000; Boston, \$3,000,000; Philadelphia, \$3,500,000;
- Richmond, \$2,000,000; Atlanta, \$1,500,000; Chicago, \$5,000,000; St. Louis, \$2,500,000; Minneapolis, \$2,000,000;
- Kansas City, \$2,500,000; Dallas, \$2,000,000; San Francisco, \$2,500,000.

COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING IS URGED.

New York.—Universal compulsory military training, with the National Guard as a part of the Federal force, was recommended by the unanimous vote of the delegates to the National Defense Convention of the National Guard Association of the United States at its closing session. Members of the universal service committee of veterans of the National Guard and Naval Militia, meeting later, went on record favoring universal training.

OTHER GUARDSMEN ARE CALLED BACK

NEW ORDER AFFECTS REGIMENTS THAT HAVE JUST BEEN MUSTERED OUT.

SOME OTHERS MAY BE CALLED

Navy Department Buying Ordnance Supplies.—Orders to Speed Building of Equipment and Big Fighting Ships.

Washington.—The number of National Guardsmen called into the Federal service for policing industrial and other strategic points was brought up to 50,000 under orders issued. At the same time, the regular First Regiment of Engineers, scattered along the Mexican border, was ordered back to its barracks at the Capital, the Navy took additional measures to hasten construction and equipment of fighting ships and both the War and Navy Departments announced further provisions to facilitate recruiting.

The National Guard regiments ordered out "for police purposes of protection" are the First West Virginia Infantry; the Seventy-fourth New York Infantry; the Second Connecticut Infantry and the Second New Jersey Infantry.

Because of a misunderstanding as to the number of troops affected by the order issued stopping demobilization of the guardsmen returning from border duty, the War Department also directed that all organizations which have been mustered out of the Federal service, but have not left the state camps for home, be brought back under arms. The First Mississippi Infantry and Ambulance Company No. 1, Alabama, are affected by this provision.

It is not improbable that similar supplemental orders may be necessary in regard to other organizations partially demobilized.

The New York Shipbuilding Company, the Secretary also said, has been requested to speed up construction of the superdreadnaught Idaho, building at its plant. The Idaho was to be ready for launching by October, but a postponement has been necessary. Builders of the battleships Maryland, Colorado, West Virginia and Washington, also have been requested to expedite construction work, and to induce more rapid work a special bonus has been suggested by the Department.

RESERVE BANKS HAVE SUBSCRIBED TO BIG LOAN.

Government Borrows \$50,000,000 For Ninety Days at Two Per Cent.

Washington.—The 12 reserve banks over-subscribed on 24 hours' notice a 90-day loan to the Government of \$50,000,000 at the rate of two per cent a year. The money was borrowed on 90-day treasury certificates of indebtedness to help tide over the Government until June, when the great stream of income and internal revenue taxes will flow into the treasury. And \$50,000,000, it was announced, may be borrowed in the same manner before the close of the fiscal year.

Temporary financing of the Government in this manner was made necessary by the depleted condition of the balance in the general fund of the treasury, reduced to approximately \$58,000,000 and fixing a further reduction of \$25,000,000 Saturday when the Government will issue a warrant for that amount in payment of the Danish West Indies.

PALMETTO CONGRESSMAN WILL RAISE BRIGADE.

Greenville, S. C.—Sam J. Nicholls, Congressman from the Fourth District of South Carolina, will raise and command a brigade in the event that war is declared upon Germany, it was authentically learned here. Congressman Nicholls' brother, Montague, Navy football star, was killed in France about a year ago while serving as a lieutenant in the Canadian army.

GOVERNOR MANNING CONFERS WITH MANNING.

Columbia, S. C.—The South Carolina National Guard will not be called into the service of the United States this week in the opinion of Governor Manning, who returned from Washington, where he held a conference with Secretary of War Baker. The Governor thinks that the Guard will not be summoned until after Congress meets. Governor Manning and Governor Stuart, of Virginia, saw the Secretary of War.

FURTHER GAINS ARE MADE BY THE BRITISH.

Further gains by the British over the Germans northwest of St. Quentin and by the Germans over the French in the Champagne region of France are recorded in the latest British and French official communications. British cavalry have captured the villages of Villers-Faucon and Saulcourt, lying a few miles north of Roisel, and are virtually astride the St. Quentin-Cambrai road, says the British war office.

GUARDSMEN TO BE HELD IN SERVICE

ORDER CAME AFTER THIRD INFANTRY HAD BEEN MUSTERED OUT.

OTHERS HELD FOR SERVICE

Second Infantry and Companies A and B. Engineers Will Be Held For Probable Police Duty.

Raleigh.—Within an hour after all the organizations of the Third North Carolina Infantry, National Guard, except the supply company, had been mustered out of Federal service at Camp Bickett, orders were received from the War Department to suspend demobilization. It was too late to affect this regiment, but in consequence of the order the Second Infantry, ordered into camp at Camp Royster, Goldsboro, and brigade headquarters ordered to Raleigh, will be held there under arms, as will Companies A and B, engineers, now at Charlotte and Wilmington. Troops A and B, cavalry, Asheville and Lincolnton; Field Hospital No. 1, Asheville and Ambulance Company No. 1, Canton, have already been mustered out.

Brigade headquarters, including General Laurence Young and staff, were previously ordered to Raleigh for muster out. It is believed that, under this order, headquarters will proceed to Raleigh to await muster out or further service.

In view of the orders given National Guard organizations in other states, it is expected that the North Carolina troops held in the service will be used, if necessary, for duties in the state.

The supply company, with much property work to complete, will continue in camp here for several days. In the meanwhile, no orders have been received calling the demobilized regiment back into the service, and while many of the officers, apparently are expecting this, no comment was made at the office of the Adjutant General.

The men of the Third showed pleasure in their release, now being enabled to visit their homes, many of them for the first time in nine months. Rousing welcomes are in store for practically all of the companies at their home stations. But while this is so, it is declared that little difficulty will be encountered in getting the men mobilized again, if the call comes.

The few days spent at Camp Bickett were delightful compared to the sand storms, the excessive cold of the nights in Texas. Lieutenant Colonel Claud McGhee expressing the thanks of Colonel Mann and the regiment for the courtesies shown by Raleigh said:

"In coming to Raleigh we felt that we were coming home and in our arrival here we found that we were at home.

"Particularly do we wish to thank the management of the State Fair grounds for the use of their buildings and grounds, and for the assistance given us and the manner in which they worked for our comfort.

"We also wish to thank the management of the Rex Hospital for the excellent attention and medical aid given our sick.

"We regret very much that we have not shown our appreciation by field exercises and parades but we have been so busy with detailed work that it has been impossible for us to do so."

Asheville Adopts Belgian Babies.

Asheville.—That Asheville is thoroughly aroused on the subject of caring for Belgian babies is indicated by the fact that the committee, which started out to "adopt" 500 of the young-sters, is now planning to care for 1,000 babies. Already there is \$572 in the fund, with enough in sight to make it \$700, and the committee has taken on renewed activity in an effort to increase the amount to \$1,000. The Bingham school boys have raised their donation to an even \$100 and a number of other schools are expected to follow suit. Asheville may eventually increase the number to more than 1,000.

Fears Potatoes Will Be Wasted.

Salisbury.—"Tell the people not to plant potatoes" is the request made to the newspapers by Mr. M. L. Jackson, a prominent citizen of Salisbury and large farmer. So many people are gardening this year who have never gardened before that Mr. Jackson fears many perfectly good potatoes are going to be wasted. "Plant only the eyes of the potato and eat the rest of it," says Mr. Jackson. This is, of course, no new doctrine, potato raisers knowing all along that this is the way to do it.

Governor Speaks at Conference.

Wilmington. The afternoon-session of the initial day of the state-wide livestock conference and exposition was featured by an address by Governor Bickett, who warned farmers to prepare against the coming of the boll weevil. The session was presided over by Congressman John H. Small.

Others to speak during the day were W. A. Graham, T. B. Parker, Dr. W. P. Yager, Editor L. A. Nivens, Dr. W. K. Lewis, H. A. Southerland, Dr. Bradford Knapp, and Dr. B. W. Kilgore.