

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

Mr. Griffin of the Chicago board of trade says that the exchanges of the country will give wholehearted support to the administration's food control proposition.

According to information from Washington, Fort McPherson, near Atlanta, Ga., will be the site for a big base hospital. It is not known what disposition will be made of the Seventeenth infantry now stationed there.

A New York dispatch says that so quietly did the regiment of marines sent to France slip out of the navy yard that not even the men engaged in a baseball game in the yard knew they had gone.

Four hundred coal operators, representing the great fields of both bituminous and anthracite, pledged themselves at Washington to sell their products at a fair and reasonable price after they had been frankly warned by Assistant Attorney General Lewis that unless they established a fair selling price and proper regulation of the industry, their output would be taken over by the government.

The United States cruiser Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship at the battle of Manila, ran aground in the fog off Block Island, R. I., June 26. The cruiser is reported in a bad position, with considerable water in her hold. William M. Babb, machinist's mate, lost his life when he was struck on the head by a falling hatch.

The Olympia caught in a fog off Block Island, R. I., was on her way to target practice. Details of her exact position could not be learned. The vessel had been assigned as the flagship of the coast patrol fleet of the second naval district.

Coal operators say they will confer with the defense council's committee "to the end that production may be stimulated and plans be perfected to provide adequate means of distribution."

J. Harris, chairman of the receding trade commission, in Atlanta, Ga., for a business trip of several days, is out in a statement advising against the purchase of coal at the present prices, which he says are outrageously high and absolutely without justification or fairness.

Washington

Secretary Daniels, delivering the commencement address at the naval academy at Annapolis, stated that the United States is demonstrating to the world that a democracy of a hundred million people can wage war efficiently and with unity of spirit.

Secretary Daniels says that those who told us men of military men would not enlist under the selective draft have been mistaken, because the facts show that registration day was indeed a day of consecration to the ideals of democracy.

Food prices in the United States advanced on an average of 5 per cent from April 16 to May 15, according to the bureau of labor. During the year ended May 15 they advanced 29 per cent.

War department officials will go no further than to say that General Pershing's khaki clad men will be augmented as rapidly as expedient by a considerable contingent of other trained troops.

Commissioner Root is in a Moscow hospital with a severe cold. He made two speeches there in one day while the temperature was 104 in the shade, and contracted such a cold that it was deemed advisable to treat him.

A Copenhagen dispatch says that although Bulgaria is opposed to breaking off relations with the United States the fear is expressed that Premier Radoslawoff may have been compelled to purchase concession, for which he went to Berlin, by a sacrifice of American relations as part payment.

The food control bill has been amended in the senate so that the food administrator shall not have power to impose individuals' rations or regulate their meals.

The members of the exports council will meet in a few days to organize and to recommend to the president a series of proclamations which will put the new law into active operation.

President Wilson says the free trade of the country will not be arbitrarily interfered with, but will be intelligently and systematically directed in the light of full information with regard to needs and market conditions and the necessities of the people and the armies at home and abroad.

When the order came to prepare immediately an expeditionary force to go to France, virtually all of the men now across the seas were from the Mexican border. General Pershing himself was at San Antonio.

The Russian mission was received in the senate June 26, when Ambassador Boris A. Bakmetieff made an address pledging Russia's continuance in the war.

Washington is running over with attorneys and others in the interest of the whiskey interests and prohibition, and President Wilson's life is anything but a bed of roses.

The price of soft coal to the average home will vary with the freight charges and retailers' profits, as it is announced the miners have agreed to reduce the price \$2.50 per ton.

President Wilson has barred "bone dryness" from the food control bill. The bill will probably permit the manufacture of beer, wines and other light beverages.

The interstate commerce commission has denied the plea of the railroads for a horizontal increase of 15 per cent in freight rates.

The interstate commerce commission announces that increases in the freight rates on coal, coke and iron ore will be granted.

The interstate commerce commission says that the gloomy forecast of jeopardized incomes, seen by railroad officials early in 1917, have not been borne out by the figures available for later months; rather to the contrary. The United States' export policy will be determined by President Wilson only after a most thorough study of its international aspects. The president is anxious that no injustice shall be done even the smallest neutral.

It is not yet known whether Brazil's break with Germany means that she will enter actual hostilities, but it is confidently expected that Brazil will follow the United States.

A Petrograd dispatch says Major General Scott, chief military member of the American mission, is on an extended tour comprising the whole Russian front.

The advance guard of the mighty army the United States is preparing to send against Germany is on French soil.

In defiance of German submarine, thousands of seasoned regulars and marines, trained fighting men with the tan of long service on the Mexican border or in Haiti or San Domingo still on their faces, will soon be fighting alongside the French, the British, the Belgian, the Russian, the Portuguese and the Italian troops on the western front of the modern Armageddon.

Press dispatches from France show that Major General Sibert commands the first force sent abroad. General Pershing is, of course, commander-in-chief of the expedition.

The United States, it is admitted in allied capitals, has set a record for the transportation of troops to the fighting zone.

The United States troops in France will put no burden on the allied troops already there. The troops will be fed, clothed, armed and equipped by the United States government.

President Wilson certainly is having difficult questions put up to him, and to his judgment falls the success or failure of America in the world war. The latest question put to him is, whether prohibition shall be put in the food control bill.

European War

Greece has severed diplomatic relations with Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey. It is expected that she will soon declare war against the central powers, due in most part to the incompatibility of an existing war in her territory without her active participation.

Premier Lloyd-George, speaking in Glasgow, Scotland, says the war will continue until the aims of the allies have been fully attained.

Lloyd-George says Great Britain's food supply will hold out if the submarine war is kept within its present bounds and the people practice frugality.

Picked Germans are being hurled at the French front, with success at some points and failure at others. It is freely predicted that the present Russian upheaval will result in a Russian republic, as that form of government is the only possible kind that will be in harmony with the spirit and principles of the whole Russian question.

The steamers Utonia of the Cunard line, 6,593 tons; Haverford of the American line, 7,493 tons; Buffalo, Wilson line, 2,583 tons, and The Manistee, another Cunard vessel, British cargo-carrying vessels, have been torpedoed and sunk by German submarines.

General Haig has adopted prize fighting tactics against General Hindenburg. He first leads from the right, then from the left, following from the center and then mixes it up so that von Hindenburg is up in the air, according to dispatches from the front.

The Canadians have taken another back at the German line protecting Lens, the coal center in the department of Pas de Calais, and have been rewarded with further gains.

In Belgium the Germans are bombarding French and Belgian positions incessantly.

The Canadian troops operating around Lens, the great coal mining center which the Germans captured from the French, are slowly encircling that center, and it is reported that the Germans have all but ceased mining operations. This seems to forecast that the Germans realize that their tenure of this position can only be short-lived.

Only partial parties of the infantry are active on the western front, and only small bits of territory have been attacked for several days. The Canadians have captured another trench on the Lens-Arras road, but further attempts have been repulsed by the Germans.

Reports from allied centers are to the effect that the British are now engaged in blazing the way for a new thrust at the German lines with the hope of driving them farther back while the summer weather holds out, to strive for the mastery in France.

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS ASSUME OFFENSIVE

TROOPS OF NEW RUSSIA LAUNCH
ATTACK ON EXTENSIVE
SCALE.

STORM GERMAN POSITIONS

Berlin Admits That Attacks Were
Powerful Along Whole Eighteen-
Mile Front.—British Are Meeting
With Successes in West.

The soldiers of new Russia have assumed the offensive. For the first time since the revolution last March Russian troops have begun an attack on an extensive scale.

Along a region of eighteen and one-half miles in the region of Brzezany, Galicia, Russian troops have stormed the German positions. Berlin says the Russians suffered heavy losses and were compelled to retire before the German fire. The attack was made between the upper Stripa and the Narayuvka river, a tributary of the Gnila Lipa, in the section southeast of Lemberg, the Galician capital, where the artillery firing has been heavy recently.

The Russians also made night attacks on both sides of Brzezany and near Zwyzyn, and Berlin reports that assaults between the Zlota Lipa and the Narayuvka have brought on new battles between the opposing forces. The artillery arm of the Russian forces has again been active, and from the Berlin report it is learned that an intensive duel has been in progress in the region of Brzezany to as far northward as the Middle Stokhod in Volhynia, distance of about 175 miles. Berlin declares that the Russian attacks, which it says were powerful, were brought about through the pressure of the leading entente powers, the text of the official statement saying:

"The Russian government having been constrained to yield to the pressure of the leading entente powers, part of the army has been introduced to attack."

The region of the Narayuvka and Upper Stripa rivers has been the scene of much bitter fighting since General Brussiloff ended his victorious campaign last year, and Brzezany is one of the keys of Lemberg.

Field Marshal Haig continues to tighten his grip on Lens. On the north bank of the River Souchez, British troops have captured German positions on a front of about half a mile southwest and west of Lens. The British army during June captured 8,686 German prisoners, including 175 officers and sixty-seven men, including two heavy guns, as well as much other war material.

FOOD NEUTRALS MAY BE SUPPLY GERMAN FOOD.

Which is Replaced With Imports
Brought From America.

Washington.—Evidence that Germany is obtaining vast quantities of food from the European neutral countries has been presented to the United States by Great Britain for the American government's guidance in determining an export policy. Much of this, the British statistics purport to show, is replaced by the neutrals with imports from America.

From Scandinavia and Holland, the information sets forth, enough fat is going into Germany to supply 7,700,000 soldiers, virtually the entire army of effectives in the empire. German imports from these countries, it is declared, "reduced to calories" will equal the total ration of 2,500,000 troops, the size of the German army in the west.

German purchases of foodstuffs abroad are made through the government department of the interior, which has organized a special division to buy from the neutrals. In the early days of the war, the German government stimulated importation of food by excluding imports from operation of maximum price laws, but this drew such a vigorous protest from German producers the practice was stopped.

AMERICAN HELP IS REALLY VERY GREAT.

Zurich, Switzerland.—Referring to the arrival of American troops on French soil, the military critic of the Frankfurter Zeitung says Germany must not overlook the fact that American help is really very great, though it will come only by degrees. Under these conditions, he says, if France is obliged to restrict her military activities, it will signify no strengthening of the German situation.

MANY ARE KILLED WHEN CAR PLUNGES INTO RIVER.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—A belt line car on the great Gorge route left the rails, plunged down a twenty-foot embankment and turned over in ten feet of water on the edge of the Whirlpool rapids. Nine persons are known to be dead, two persons known to have been on the car have not been seen since the accident and probably are dead, an indefinite number, estimated at from two to ten, are reported missing.

BIG REDUCTIONS IN COAL PRICES

BITUMINOUS PRODUCT MINED
EAST OF MISSISSIPPI EFFECT-
ED BY AGREEMENT.

GOES INTO EFFECT AT ONCE

Decreases Ranging From One to Five
Dollars Per Ton to the Public.—
Question of Prices on Anthracite
Comes Up Later.

Washington.—Sweeping reductions in the price of bituminous coal at all mines east of Mississippi river, ranging from one to five dollars a ton to the public, with an additional cut of fifty cents for the government, were agreed upon at conferences between the operators and government officials. The new prices become effective July 1.

Four hundred operators who gathered here at a call from Secretary Lane, pledged themselves to furnish their product by committees from each field. Earlier in the day, they had agreed to place the price-fixing in the hands of the government, through the defense council's coal production committee, Secretary Lane and Commissioner Fort, of the federal trade commission, thus avoiding the possibility of violating the anti-trust laws.

Director Smith of the geological survey, estimated that the reduced prices would mean that the operators would get \$150,000,000 less annually for their output.

In addition to placing prices upon coal at the mines it was announced that jobbers, brokers, retailers and commission men would be permitted to charge commissions of not more than twenty-five cents a ton and that no more than one commission should be charged. In other words, the consumer will get his coal at the mine plus transportation charges and twenty-five cents per ton.

The agreement does not affect anthracite, and the coal production committee announced that action on that problem had been postponed until after July 1 by agreement with the operators. The anthracite producers have indicated willingness to meet the government in the same spirit manifested by the bituminous men.

CANADIANS CONTINUE DRIVE AGAINST LINE AT LENS

Brazil is no longer a neutral in the world-war and the German empire has another enemy arrayed against it.

Having previously revoked its policy of aloofness so far as it affected the hostilities between the United States and Germany, Brazil now has come definitely into the open and announced that it can no longer be considered neutral in the war between the entente and Germany.

Although no announcement has been made as to whether the South American republic will actually enter into hostilities by its revocation of neutrality, it definitely aligns itself morally on the side of the United States and the entente.

The Canadians, men from all parts of the dominion, have taken another back at the German lines protecting Lens, the coal center in the Department of Pas de Calais and have been rewarded with another encroachment upon their objective.

Striking on a two-mile front south of Lens, the Canadians, protected by effective curtain fires, stormed and captured German first line positions before Avion and also the village of Leuvestre. They defeated in their onslaughts men of the crack Prussian guards and the fifth grenadier guards, whose machine gun and rifle fire and the fact that the attacking force had to cut through wire entanglements could not stay them.

When the battle ended and the Canadians began their work of consolidating newly-won positions their line had been extended to within one mile of the center of Lens, the fall of which under such tenacious assaults as have been made recently seemingly cannot be long delayed.

REGIMENTS WILL BE GIVEN NUMBERS, ONLY.

Washington.—Designation of all army regiments hereafter by number and service branch only, without distinction between units of the regulars, national guard and national army, has been decided on by the war department to simplify official records of the great war forces now being developed. Under the system, the regular regiments will retain their present names from the "first infantry," "first cavalry," etc., upward.

AUTHORIZATION OF MORE BONDS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Washington.—With revision of the war tax virtually completed and now totaling \$1,449,000,000, against the \$1,800,000,000 levy of increased taxes adopted by the House, the Senate finance committee considered authorization of additional bonds. Senator Stone formally proposed a bond issue of 500,000,000. The committee plans to reach a decision, soon, and to fix the rate to be imposed on war excess profits, probably sixteen per cent.

AMERICAN TROOPS LANDED IN FRANCE

ADVANCE GUARDS READY TO
TAKE STAND ALONGSIDE ARM-
IES OF ALLIES.

DEFY GERMAN SUBMARINES

Thousands of Regulars and Marines
Have Crossed the Atlantic and Take
Places in Trenches After Short Pe-
riod of Training.

Washington.—The advance guard of the mighty army the United States is preparing to send against Germany is on French soil.

In defiance of the German submarines, thousands of seasoned regulars and marines, trained fighting men, with the tan of long service on the Mexican border, or Haiti or Santo Domingo still on their faces, have been hastened over seas to fight beside the French, the British, the Belgian, the Russian, the Portuguese and the Italian troops on the western front. News of the safe arrival of the troops sent a new thrill through Washington. No formal announcement came from the war department. None will come, probably, until Major General Pershing's official report has been received. Then there may be a statement as to the numbers and composition of the advance guard.

Press dispatches from France, presumably sent forward with the approval of General Pershing's staff, show that Major General Sibert, one of the new major generals of the army, has been given command of the first force sent abroad, under General Pershing as commander-in-chief of the expedition.

EXEMPTIONS TO BE LEFT WITH LOCAL BOARDS.

Government Will Rigidly Adhere to
That Policy.

Washington.—Rigid adherence to the policy laid down in the national army selective draft law, of placing the question of exemptions in the hands of local boards, is expected to characterize the exemption regulations to be made public by the war department in a few days.

It is understood that the regulations will map out only the general procedure of the boards, the personnel of which already has been announced. It is regarded as certain that no specific class exemptions will be provided for, and that each man will be appraised on his individual occupation and physical capacity when his name is called and he is summoned before the local boards.

Crippled or defective persons among those who were registered were noted at the time, and it is possible they already have been dropped from the rolls. The judgment of the civilian doctors who are attached to local exemption boards as to the ability of any individual to bear the hardships of a soldier's life will be a determining factor.

Married men will not be exempted as a class. In each case the object of the board will be whether dependency of wife, children or other relatives upon any man is so complete as to warrant his rejection as a soldier.

SENATORS WRITE DRASTIC POWERS INTO FOOD BILL

Washington.—Food control legislation assumed new and more drastic form when the Senate agriculture committee virtually re-drafted many of the principal features of the House measure and reported it with material extensions of government power and a new "bone dry" prohibition provision to stop manufacture of intoxicating beverages during the war. The president would be authorized to permit wine making and to commandeer existing distilled spirits.

The amendment bill was presented to the Senate by Senator Chamberlain. He moved to have it substituted for the draft the Senate has been debating and proceed with all expedition to final action.

The new prohibition plan, all leaders admitted, greatly complicates the situation and precludes enactment of the legislation by July 1.

In extending the scope of the legislation, and the President's powers, the committee adopted amendments which would provide for government control, in addition to food, feeds and fuel, of iron, steel, copper, lead and their products, lumber and timber, petroleum and its products, farm implements and machinery, fertilizers and binding twine materials.

Other important amendments approved would authorize the government to take over and operate factories, packing houses, oil wells and mines, regulating wages of their employees and to commandeer supplies of any and every kind when needed for the army and navy "or any other public use connected with the public defense." Another would empower government to buy and sell, for general civilian purposes, food, feeds and fuel, with limitations upon the general legislation making it apply to agencies and products only in interstate or foreign commerce.

SAYS THAT RUSSIA WILL STICK TO END

M. BAKHMETIEFF SPECIAL EN-
VOY GIVES THIS SOLEMN
PLEDGE.

MAKES ADDRESS TO SENATE

Enthusiastic Reception is Given New
Democracy's Representative When
He Makes His Appearance in Sen-
ate Hall.

Washington.—In another stirring address at the capitol, Boris A. Bakmetieff, head of Russia's diplomatic mission, gave a solemn pledge that the Russian people and army, convinced that a separate peace would mean the triumph of German autocracy, are prepared to fight on beside America until the world has been made safe for democracy.

The ambassador spoke before the Senate and was given a reception almost as enthusiastic as that accorded him Saturday in the House. On no previous occasion since the war began has senatorial reserve been cast so completely aside. At the conclusion of the address, a resolution was adopted by unanimous consent expressing the Senate's gratification over the stand of the newest democracy.

"Russia rejects with indignation any idea of a separate peace," said the envoy. "Striving for a lasting peace, based on democratic principles, established by democratic will, the Russian people and army are rallying their forces around the banners of freedom. Russia wants the world to be safe for democracy. To make it safe means to have democracy rule the world."

Many of the rumors of internal dissension in Russia, M. Bakmetieff said, grew out of misunderstanding of the great changes taking place in the whole fabric of the government to transform it to democratic standards. He pleaded for patience and confidence that these changes, although they might take time, would be worked out successfully in the end.

The ambassador and other members of the Russian mission were given a reception by Secretary Lansing, with President Wilson among the guests.

BRITISH TROOPS SLOWLY ENCIRCLING LENS.

Germany Realize Their Tenure is
Short Lived.

The slow but sure encirclement of Lens, the important coal center held by the Germans in the department of Pas de Calais, is in process of consummation by the Canadians. Having already during the present week captured important vantage points west and southwest of the town, a fresh smash at the German lines has been rewarded by the occupation of the village of La Coulotte, situated a mile to the south.

Although the British war office, aside from the operations around Lens, reports no activity by Field Marshal Haig's men rising in importance above minor patrol sorties, the Berlin war office asserts that heavy artillery duels are in progress at various points, in which enormous quantities of ammunition are being used. Reading between the lines of the German report, it is apparent that it is possible that General Haig is paying the way for a series of new thrusts against the German lines.

The infantry activity in the region between Soissons and Rheims has given way entirely to artillery duels in the sector of Moulin de Laffaux and a continuance by the Germans of the slow demolition of Rheims with gunfire. Monday night saw an engagement of considerable proportions northwest of the Hurtebis farm, where the French captured German first-line trenches and took more than three hundred prisoners. Berlin, in admitting the gain by the French, tempers the German crown prince's loss somewhat by the assertion that in counter-attacks his army recaptured the great portion of the lost terrain.

OLD "OLYMPIA" FLAGSHIP AGROUND AT BLOCK ISLAND

Block Island, R. I.—The United States cruiser Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship at the battle of Manila, ran aground in the fog off Block Island. The cruiser was reported in a bad position with considerable water in her hold. Chief Machinist's Mate William M. Babb, lost his life when he was struck on the head by a falling hatch. No other fatalities were reported. Warships and wrecking vessels are tending by the ship.

CONTRACT AWARDED FOR JAMESTOWN CANTONMENT

Richmond, Va.—John T. Wilson & Co., of this city, were notified by Admiral Harrington, of the navy department, that they had been awarded the contract for the construction of the cantonment on the old Jamestown exposition site. The contract, on a cost plus ten per cent basis, includes the building of bulkheads, wharves and permanent frame barracks, and will, it is estimated, amount to about \$2,000,000.

EDITORS ENJOY VISIT TO MOREHEAD CITY

DISCUSSION AND CONFERENCES
ON IMPORTANT PROBLEMS
FEATURE CONVENTION.

EDITORS ARE ALL PATRIOTIC

President Sounds Call of Service to
Newspaper Men.—Reviews Activi-
ties of Press.

Morehead City.—The sessions of the North Carolina Press Association, in annual convention here, were full of instructive discussions and conferences on important newspaper problems. President Edward E. Britton called the convention to order. R. T. Wade, of the Morehead City Coaster, welcomed the visiting journalists, and Miss Beatrice Cobb, of The Morganton Herald, responded in happy vein.

President Edward E. Britton then delivered his address the keynote of which was service. "This association," said he, "is not seizing upon all the opportunities for service which present themselves to it. We should have a larger membership, and that membership should be extended so as to include not alone editors and publishers of newspapers, but the members of the staffs of newspapers, both on the news and business side of the business should be eligible to membership. More than this. There should be an effort made to have all other newspaper associations in the state, retaining their offices and independent organizations, become departments in the North Carolina Press Association. As parts of this association we should have the Afternoon Press Association, the Western Carolina Weekly Press Association, and any other associations of newspaper men in the state. I direct the attention of the executive committee of this association to this matter, which I regard as of prime importance."

Editor T. W. Chambliss, of The Asheville Times, pointed out "The Duty of the North Carolina Press in the Present Crisis." He discussed the duty of the press to the government and in the instruction of the people concerning government problems and undertakings. The press must now be the medium between the government and the people.

S. L. Meares, of The Bladen Journal, entertained the association with a forceful and witty paper entitled "Some Practical Newspaper Suggestions." These suggestions were valuable to all newspaper men and Mr. Meares' humor and spice added to the paper's charm. In the general discussion which followed W. C. Hammer spoke with emphasis of America's part in the present war and the duties of journalists as individuals.

Miss Beatrice Cobb spoke convincingly of woman's work in the new field, and declared that the newspaper offered many opportunities for women who were not afraid of work. She emphasized the great opportunity of service such work gives. Woman's place on the newspaper is not confined to fashion and society notes, she said.

M. L. Shipman, Commissioner of Labor and Printing, read one of the best historical papers in years, which was full of interesting comment concerning North Carolina newspaperdom. The annual poem by Dr. William Laurie Hill elicited much applause. It was charged with patriotic fervor.

Editor H. Galt Braxton, of The Kingston Free Press, delivered the annual oration before the convention. He spoke on the "Responsibility of the Press from its Present Enlarged Aspect." "The press was never confronted with such a task," he declared. "And it is not so big now as it will be tomorrow." Mr. Braxton stated that since last year's meeting the work of the press had taken on a world-wide scope. "The press is going to meet this change and enlarged obligation," he believed. In conclusion, he pointed out some of the problems now confronting the press. He urged newspaper men to establish their business more firmly as regards the sustaining basis of the work. A value must be placed on the journalist's product."

New officers were elected as follows: Sanford Martin, president, elected by acclamation, the nomination being by the retiring president, E. C. Britton; J. A. Sharp, of Lumberton Reobsonian, first vice president; Z. W. Whithead, Wilmington Lumber Journal, second vice president; R. T. Wade, Morehead City Coaster, convention host, third vice president; M. L. Shipman, historian; W. T. Best, orator, and J. B. Sherrill, Concord Tribune, secretary. Mr. Martin is private secretary to Governor Bickett. Selection of the next meeting place was left to the committee.

Mr. H. B. Varner, of the Lexington Dispatch, read a comprehensive report on the newspaper situation. He stated that North Carolina had played the biggest part in the Union in the newspapers fight for better print paper prices. "Our only hope for better prices," he emphasized, "is to stand together." Mr. Varner explained what has already been done to secure better prices.

Fifteen new members have been taken into the association. The attendance has been large and representative.