

FORGET PROFITS;
WIN THE WAR

President Wilson Appeals to Business Interests of Country.

JUST PRICES IS HIS DEMAND

Business Should Not Take Toll Off Men in Trenches, Says the Chief Executive—Ship Owners Are Condemned.

Washington.—President Wilson appealed to the country's business interests Wednesday to put aside every selfish consideration and to give their aid to the nation as freely as those who go to offer their lives on the battlefield.

In a statement addressed to the coal operators and manufacturers he gave assurance that just prices will be paid by the government and the public during the war, but warned that no attempt to extort unusual profits will be tolerated.

"Your patriotism," said the president's appeal, "is of the same self-denying stuff as the patriotism of the men dead and maimed on the fields of France, or it is no patriotism at all. Let us never speak, then, of profits and patriotism in the same sentence."

"I shall expect every man who is not a slacker to be at my side throughout this great enterprise. In it no man can win honor who thinks of himself."

Condemns Ship Owners.

The president declared there must be but one price for the government and for the public. He expressed confidence that business generally would be found loyal to the last degree, and that the problem of wartime prices, which he declared will "mean victory or defeat," will be solved rightly through patriotic co-operation.

In unmeasured terms, however, Mr. Wilson condemned the ship owners of the country for maintaining a schedule of ocean freight rates which has placed "almost insuperable obstacles in the path of the government."

President's Call.

The president's statement follows: "The government is about to attempt to determine the prices at which it will ask you henceforth to furnish various supplies which are necessary for the prosecution of the war, and various materials which will be needed in the industries by which the war must be sustained. We shall, of course, try to determine them justly and to the best advantage of the nation as a whole; but justice is easier to speak of than to arrive at, and there are some considerations which I hope we shall keep steadily in mind while this particular problem of justice is being worked out."

Promises Just Price.

"Therefore I take the liberty of stating very candidly my own view of the situation and of the principles which should guide both the government and the mine owners and manufacturers of the country in this difficult matter."

"A just price must, of course, be paid for everything the government buys. By a just price I mean a price which will sustain the industries concerned in a high state of efficiency, provide a living for those who conduct them, enable them to pay good wages, and make possible the expansion of their enterprises which will from time to time become necessary as the stupendous undertakings of this great war develop."

Must Face the Facts.

"We could not wisely or reasonably do less than pay such prices. They are necessary for the maintenance and development of industry, and the maintenance and development of industry are necessary for the great task we have in hand."

"But I trust that we shall not surround the matter with a mist of sentiment. Facts are our masters now. We ought not to put the acceptance of such prices on the ground of patriotism."

"Patriotism has nothing to do with profits in a case like this. Patriotism and profits ought never in the present circumstances be mentioned together."

"It is perfectly proper to discuss profits as a matter of business, with a view to maintaining the integrity of capital and the efficiency of labor in these critical months, when the liberty of free men everywhere and of industry itself trembles in the balance; but it would be absurd to discuss them as a motive for helping to serve and save our country."

"Patriotism leaves profits out of the question. In these days of our supreme trial, when we are sending hundreds of thousands of our young men across the seas to serve a great cause, no true man who stays behind to work for them and sustain them by his labor will ask himself what he is personally going to make out of this labor."

"So true patriot will permit himself to take toll of their heroism in money or seek to grow rich by the shedding of their blood. He will give as freely and with as unstinted self-sacrifice as they. When they are giving their lives, will he not at least give his money?"

Assails "Bribery."

"I hear it insisted that more than a just price, more than a price that will sustain our industries, must be paid; that it is necessary to pay very unusual profits in order to 'stimulate' production; that nothing but pecuniary rewards will do—re-

wards paid in money, not in the mere liberation of the world.

"I take it for granted that those who argue thus do not stop to think what that means."

"Do they mean that you must be paid, must be bribed, to make your contribution, a contribution that costs you neither a drop of blood nor a tear, when the whole world is in travail and men everywhere depend upon you and call to you to bring them out of bondage and make the world a fit place to live in again, amidst peace and justice?"

Appeals to Honor.

"Do they mean that you will exact a price, drive a bargain, with the men who are enduring the agony of this war on the battlefields, in the trenches, amidst the lurking dangers of the sea, or with the bereaved women and pitiful children, before you will come forward to do your duty and give some part of your life, in easy, peaceful fashion, for the things we are fighting for, the things we have pledged our fortunes, our lives, our sacred honor to vindicate and defend—liberty and justice and fair dealing and the peace of nations?"

"Of course you will not. It is inconceivable. Your patriotism is of the same self-denying stuff as the patriotism of the men dead or maimed on the fields of France, or else it is not patriotism at all."

Full Dollar's Worth.

"Let us never speak, then, of profits and of patriotism in the same sentence, but face facts and meet them. Let us do sound business, but not in the midst of a mist."

"Many a grievous burden of taxation will be laid on this nation, in this generation and in the next, to pay for this war; let us see to it that for every dollar that is taken from the people's pockets it shall be possible to obtain a dollar's worth of the sound stuff they need."

"Let me turn for a moment to the ship owners of the United States and the other ocean carriers whose example they have followed, and ask them if they realize what obstacles, what almost insuperable obstacles, they have been putting in the way of the successful prosecution of this war by the ocean freight rates they have been exacting."

Making War a Failure.

"They are doing everything that high freight charges can do to make the war a failure, to make it impossible."

"I do not say that they realize this or intend it. The thing has happened naturally enough because the commercial processes which we are content to see operate in ordinary times have without sufficient thought been continued into a period where they have no proper place."

"I am not questioning motives. I am merely stating a fact, and stating it in order that attention may be fixed upon it."

"The fact is that those who have fixed war freight rates have taken the most effective means in their power to defeat the armies engaged against Germany. When they realize this we may, I take it for granted, count upon them to reconsider the whole matter. It is high time. Their extra hazards are covered by war risk insurance."

Warning Is Sounded.

"I know, and you know, what response to this great challenge of duty and of opportunity the nation will expect of you; and I know what response you will make."

"Those who do not respond, who do not respond in the spirit of those who have gone to give their lives for us on bloody fields far away, may safely be left to be dealt with by opinion and the law—for the law must, of course, command those things."

"I am dealing with the matter thus publicly and frankly, not because I have any doubt or fear as to the result but only in order that in all our thinking and in all our dealings with one another we may move in a perfectly clear air of mutual understanding."

Must Have Same Prices.

"And there is something more that we must add to our thinking. The public is now as much a part of the government as are the army and navy themselves; the whole people in all their activities are now mobilized and in service for the accomplishment of the nation's task in this war; it is in such circumstances impossible justly to distinguish between industrial purchases made by the government and industrial purchases made by the managers of industries, and it is just as much our duty to sustain the industries of the country with all the industries that contribute to its life as it is to sustain our forces in the field and on the sea."

Think Not of Self.

"We must make prices to the public the same as the prices to the government. Prices mean the same thing everywhere now. They mean the efficiency or the inefficiency of the nation, whether it is in all our thinking and in all our actions. They mean victory or defeat. They mean that America will win her place once for all among the foremost free nations of the world or that she will sink to defeat and become a second-rate power alike in thought and in action. This is a day of her reckoning and every man among us must personally face that reckoning along with her."

"The case needs no arguing. I assume that I am only expressing your own thoughts—what must be in the mind of every true man when he faces the tragedy and the solemn glory of the present war, for the emancipation of mankind."

"I summon you to a great duty, a great privilege, a shining dignity and distinction. I shall expect every man who is not a slacker to be at my side throughout this great enterprise. In it no man can win honor who thinks of himself."

BETHMANN HOLWEG
RETIRES FROM POST

POLITICAL TURMOIL CULMINATES IN RESIGNATION OF THE CHANCELLOR.

GEORGE MICHAELIS SUCCEEDS

Chancellor's Resignation Came Unexpectedly—His Retirement Seems to Have Been Forced by the Crown Prince—May Affect War

London.—(British Admiralty per Wireless Press).—Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German imperial chancellor has resigned.

Dr. Georg Michaelis, Prussian under secretary of finance, and food commissioner has been appointed to succeed Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg.

The message relating to the resignation of the imperial German Chancellor was circulated through the wireless stations by the German government and was received by the British admiralty. It says also that the emperor has accepted the resignation of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg and named Dr. Michaelis to succeed him.

The political turmoil which has been convulsing Germany ever since Russia's first startling success on the resumption of her offensive, has culminated for the present in the resignation of the imperial chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, but all indications serve to show that his resignation, far from being the last act in the drama, is but the beginning of far-reaching developments which are bound to affect the fabric of the German empire and have momentous consequences on the progress of the European struggle.

The resignation of the chancellor came in the end quite unexpectedly, for Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, in the prolonged party discussions and heated debates of the main committees of the reichstag, which have been proceeding all through the week, seemed to have triumphed over his opponents, who have been clamoring for his head, by making concessions which were tantamount to the formation of a kind of imperial coalition ministry.

NAMES OF HEROES OF FORMER WARS GIVEN TO CAMPS

Washington.—Names of American military heroes of past wars, including several Confederate leaders, have been given by the war department to the thirty-two cantonnements in which the national army and the national guard will be mobilized for training. In announcing the designations, the department revealed that the subject has been given consideration by a board of officers headed by Brigadier General Kuhn, chief of the war college division, and the selections were governed by a carefully prepared policy. In each case the name selected is that of a man from the section represented by the troops concerned, but not unpopular in the vicinity of the camp. Short names were chosen for convenience, names like Washington and Lincoln were omitted because of the temporary nature of the camps and other names were avoided because they are duplicated by prominent men now living. In part the names chosen follow:

For National Guards: Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., after General Nathaniel Greene, of the continental army, a native of Rhode Island.

Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., after Brigadier General J. S. Wadsworth, U. S. V., born in New York.

Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., after Brigadier General John Sevier, U. S. A. member of congress from North Carolina and first governor of Tennessee.

For National Army.

Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., after Major General Andrew Jackson, U. S. A., born in North Carolina and chosen president from Tennessee.

Camp Gordon, Atlanta, after Lieutenant General J. B. Gordon, C. S. A., a governor of Georgia.

SOLDIER TOOK HIS BRIDE TO FRANCE

An Atlantic Port.—"Somewhere in France" is a sergeant in the American army who was married just before he left the United States and ventured to take his bride with him on the transport which carried his regiment overseas. She was with him as a soldier, dressed in regulation khaki and with her hair cut short. The young woman has returned from France, her efforts to pose as a "Sammy" having failed.

HEAVY GUNS USED IN PONTA DELGADO ATTACK

Paris.—Advices from Ponta Delgado in the Azores, regarding the recent attack upon that port by a German submarine declare the shells fired were of fifteen centimeter caliber, indicating that the U-boat was probably of unusual size, probably 1,000 tons. The vessel is said to carry two or three guns. The submarine attack on Ponta Delgado occurred on July 4, the result in casualties being a girl killed.

FORMAL ORDER TO
DRAFT MEN IN ARMY

PRESIDENT ISSUES ORDER PROMULGATED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

CALL 687,000 FOR SERVICE

State Apportionments Are Announced. Regular Army and National Guard to Be Filled Up. Credit for Enlistments.

Washington.—A formal order by President Wilson drafting 687,000 men into the military service under the selective conscription law, was promulgated by the war department together with an official allotment showing what part of the total must be furnished by each state and territory.

The only steps now remaining are distribution by the governors of state quotas among the local exemption districts and the great lottery, which probably will be held next week in which registrants are to present themselves for service or exemption.

The men summoned for service will be used to fill the regular army and national guard to war strength and to organize the first 500,000 of the new national army. The total of these three forces will be 1,262,985 men. Later another 500,000 will be called out.

In computing the number of men to be required from the various states, the government put to the credit of each state every man it now has in the national guard and every man it has contributed since April 1 as a war volunteer to the regular army.

Apportionment Basis.

Placing on the debit side of the ledger the national army 500,000, the entire national guard at war strength and the number of war volunteers needed April 1, last, to bring the regulars up to war strength, the grand total was apportioned according to population. This gave a gross quota for each state, from which a net quota was computed by checking off the number of national guardsmen available for federal service and the number of men given by the state to the regular army since April 1. The apportionment was made on the basis of an estimated grand total for the United States and its possessions, of 105,366,056 inhabitants. This is a paper estimate, computed from registration returns, which comes within the law requiring distribution of quotas by population, but which equalizes in a great measure the burden that is to fall upon the 4,559 exemption districts. Each will furnish under this apportionment the men its total registration would indicate as a fair proportion, rather than the actual population in the district would indicate. The total of these gross quotas is 1,152,985 men. Credit is given to the various states for a total of 465,985 voluntary enlistments in the national guard and regulars, making the total net quota for all states 687,000.

South's Quota.

Following are the net and gross quotas for the Southern States:

State	Net	Gross
Florida	6,325	10,129
Georgia	18,337	27,209
Kentucky	14,236	22,152
Louisiana	13,582	19,481
Mississippi	10,801	16,429
North Carolina	15,974	23,486
South Carolina	10,081	15,147
Tennessee	14,523	22,152
Texas	30,545	48,116
Virginia	13,795	21,354

SWEEPING PLANS FOR BUILDING MERCHANT FLEET

Wooden and Steel Ships Will Be Built.

Washington.—Major General Goethals, manager of the shipping board's emergency fleet corporation, took full charge of the government's shipbuilding program and announced sweeping plans for constructing the great merchant fleet with which the United States hopes to defeat the German submarine campaign.

CHANG HSUN IS NOW REFUGEE SEEKING SAFETY

Washington.—Chinese legation dispatches from Peking said that quiet had been restored in the capital after a battle in which the monarchist troops of General Chang Hsun were overwhelmed by republican forces. The republican victory was complete the dispatch said the last contingent of Chang Hsun's men having been forced to surrender. The monarchist general, himself was reported a refugee in the Dutch legation.

BRITISH BRING DOWN THIRTY GERMAN PLANES

London.—British airmen have been victorious in the most severe aerial fighting since the beginning of the war. On the front in France on Thursday, fourteen German airplanes were brought down and sixteen driven down out of control says the official statement from British headquarters in France. Nine British machines are reported to have been lost in the fighting.

TRAINING CAMPS
ARE ALL SELECTED

CHARLOTTE IS OFFICIALLY DESIGNATED AS TRAINING CAMP.

NO CAMP AT FAYETTEVILLE

North and South Carolina and Tennessee Troops Will Train at Greenville—Other Assignments Are Made Public.

Washington.—Charlotte, N. C., was chosen as a site for a national guard camp over Fayetteville, N. C., "solely on the ground of the accessibility of an enlarged and adequate water supply," according to a statement from the committee on public information.

The statement said that Secretary Baker expressed approval of the hearty co-operation of the people of Fayetteville and their generous attitude, but pointed out a new water supply would have to be tapped to supply the Fayetteville site, and this would take considerable time.

In announcing the selection of Hattiesburg, Miss., and Alexandria, La., as guard sites, the statement says:

"This decision was delayed only by consideration of the splendid facilities offered at Jacksonville, Fla., which were highly rated by General Wood. The Jacksonville site is one which has some peculiar advantages and will be considered by the department in connection with further plans."

The Charlotte camp will get the fifth division, composed of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut troops, thirty thousand men in all.

In addition, there will be an aviation camp with 2,500 men and 1,200 aeroplanes. Twelve thousand horses is another item in the Charlotte camp.

Conservative estimates place the monthly payroll at \$1,225,000. The more enthusiastic say \$1,500,000.

Encampment affairs are now about concluded. North Carolina troops will go to Greenville, along with those of South Carolina and Tennessee, constituting the ninth division.

The tenth division, composed of Alabama, Georgia and Florida will go to Macon.

The sixteenth, Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana and Kentucky, will go to Augusta.

The eighth, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia and Virginia, goes to Spartanburg.

The eighteenth, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, goes to Montgomery.

EVERY TIME WHEEL IS TURNED 4000 MEN CALLED

Washington.—Drawing of lots for the selective draft not only will determine what men are to be called to the colors in the first war army, but will show in what order the others registered will be liable for service when later armies are organized.

It was revealed that a plan of drawing will be followed under which a definite place in the waiting lists will be given every one of the millions who registered. Those standing at the heading of the list in each county or city district will be called before the first examination boards and then the obligation will pass on down the line as long as men are needed.

This does not mean that a separate name or number will be drawn for every one of the country's 9,800,000 registrants. In fact, every number drawn, under the theory of the plan, will represent more than 4,000 men, one for each of the registration district.

BETHMANN-HOLWEG SENDS RESIGNATION TO KAISER

Berne.—British Admiralty per Wireless Press.—The Vossische Zeitung, of Berlin, says the German imperial chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, has resigned. Emperor William, the newspaper adds, has postponed his decision. A telegram from Berlin says that it was the intervention of the crown prince that caused the chancellor to tender his resignation.

STEEL TO BE AVAILABLE AT REASONABLE COSTS.

New York.—Conferences between government and officials and representatives of the steel industry concerning the nation's steel requirements during the war and prices to be paid by the government ended in an understanding announced by Secretary Baker that the country's entire steel output will be made available at reasonable costs to be determined after completion of the steel investigation now being made by the trade commission.

ESCAPE OF GENERAL CHANG IS IMPOSSIBLE.

London.—Peking is surrounded by 60,000 republican troops with seventy heavy guns, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Tien Tsin. This force makes impossible the escape from the capital of Gen. Chang Hsun, the imperialist leader. Chang's soldiers are reported to be entrenching themselves in the imperial city. Mediators apparently had been unable to arrange terms.

SENATE AGREES TO
VOTE ON FOOD BILL

MOST DRASTIC FEATURES WERE STRIPPED FROM MEASURE BEFORE AGREEMENT.

VOTE TO BE TAKEN JULY 21

It Is Now Proposed to Limit Federal Control of Foodstuffs, Feed and Fuel.—Forbids Manufacture of Distilled Beverages.

Washington.—A Senate agreement to vote on President Wilson's food control bill on July 21, five weeks after its submission to Congress as an urgent war measure, was followed by issuance from the white house of a detailed report by Herbert Hoover declaring that both the farmers and the public are threatened with serious losses unless food control authority is given quickly to the federal government.

Democratic senators secured the agreement to a vote only after they had consented to strip the bill of some of its more drastic features, including the stringent prohibition provisions. So far-reaching was the revision demanded, in fact, that all-day conferences of the democratic steering committee and the agriculture committee resulted in presentation of a substitute for the entire measure.

There was no expression of opinion from the white house regarding the provisions of the substitute bill, but it is expected to be agreeable to the President in the main. It follows generally the lines of the administration bill as originally introduced, with power to control other industries besides food and fuel eliminated. It would prohibit manufacture of distilled liquors, without provision for government purchase of existing stocks, and would place in the President's hands the power and responsibility to decide whether prohibition shall be extended to beer and wine.

No White House Comment.

Neither was any comment on Mr. Hoover's report available at the white house, but the fact of its publication at this time was regarded as another evidence of President Wilson's disappointment over the failure of Congress to act. He repeatedly has sought to impress upon leaders the importance of quick enactment of the legislation, and was particularly anxious that the food program be complete by July 1. He has made it clear that he regards it as one of the first tasks in the war against Germany.

EDITORS VOICE OPPOSITION TO ALL FREE PUBLICITY

Taxation and Print Paper Are Also Under Consideration.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Opposition to free advertising and publicity by newspapers of the country was voiced by speakers at the session of the National Editorial Association convention here. S. G. Goldthwaite, of Boone, Iowa, president of the Iowa Press Association, recommended the appointment of a field secretary of the organization to conduct a campaign against free advertising.

"Despite the great progress of the last twenty-five years, too many newspapers still run a column of free advertising matter to obtain a space advertisement," he declared.

He said further that editors should contribute freely their space to the government during the war, but predicted that a new arrangement would be entered into after the war.

"The government has commandeered advertising space in newspapers for many years. Payment should be made for this space."

Necessity for organization, economy and co-operation among newspaper publishers was emphasized in the report of the legislative committee, which was presented by G. E. Hosmer, chairman. His report dealt with the efforts of publishers to obtain print paper at reasonable prices and also touched on economies which should be practiced by publishers.

SECTION STRICKEN FROM TRADING WITH ENEMY BILL

Washington.—A section of the administration's trading with the enemy bill, making it unlawful to mail letters, pictures, maps and similar articles to enemy countries, was stricken from the measure in the House. Republican Leader Mann and Representative Gard, of Ohio, Democrat, led the fight against the provision which was said by its sponsors to be desired by several members of the cabinet.

MUST FIGHT AND CONQUER, SAYS HOLWEG

Berne, Switzerland.—According to Berlin newspapers the German chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, said to members of the Reichstag: "I repeat that the formula peace without annexation is unacceptable to us. We cannot declare our terms of peace. We must fight and conquer." The chancellor made a strong attack on Matthias Erzberger, leader of the Catholic center who assailed the peace Germans.

ROAD CONVENTION
LARGELY ATTENDED

ANNUAL SESSION GOOD ROADS CONVENTION AT ASHEVILLE ADJOURS.

RE-ELECT VARNER PRESIDENT

Meeting Most Successful in History of Association.—Number of Trophies Awarded.

Asheville.—With the election of officers and the adoption of resolutions the annual convention of the North Carolina Good Roads Association ended.

The following officers selected by the nominating committee were unanimously elected: H. B. Varner of Lexington, president, re-elected; Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt, Chapel Hill, secretary-treasurer, re-elected; Benahan Cameron and Julian S. Carr, vice-president; R. P. Cabe of Sanford, G. D. Cansfield of Morehead City, W. O. Howard of Tarboro, Geo. E. Butler of Clinton, Joseph C. Brown of Raleigh, W. C. Boren of Pomona, W. D. McMillan, Jr., of Wilmington, Frank McCauley of Mt. Gilead, W. W. Stringfield of Blowing Rock, W. McCauley Brown of Greensboro and Dr. M. H. Fletcher of Asheville directors.

The executive committee is composed of the general officers and the following who were elected: W. C. Hammer, of Asheville; D. A. McDonald, of Carthage; R. R. Cotton, of Bruce; W. A. McGirt, of Wilmington; James A. Gray, Jr., of Winston-Salem; N. Buckner, Asheville. This committee will decide the next meeting place. Kinston, Greenville, Greensboro and Wrightsville Beach are asking for the convention.

Silver trophies were awarded the following: Mayor E. V. Webb, of Kinston, for the largest delegation from a North Carolina city; McD. Horton, chairman of Pitt county commissioners, for the largest county delegation, and J. C. Askey, Jr., for coming the longest distance in an automobile.

Resolutions were adopted urging the use of all able-bodied convicts on state roads, and pledging the efforts of the association for legislation to this end. The resolutions also call on the legislature to provide adequate funds for the State Highway Commission.

Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt secretary-treasurer of the association, made his annual report showing that 172 active members belonged to the association during the past year. He made a plea for more members.

K. E. Bennett, W. S. Fallis and R. S. McCain led a discussion on road legislation passed by the last session of the legislature.

D. M. Clark and W. S. Wilson discussed "State Security for County Bonds," and this brought out a general round table discussion for and against the idea. State Engineer W. S. Fallis and Senator Benahan Cameron made short addresses, pointing out the benefits of the bill providing for the use of automobile tax for road maintenance, showing the immense amount of good accruing to the state highways through this measure.

Bruce Craven talked on road bonds and the prison reform bill in regard to hiring convicts to private corporations was discussed by Senator W. D. Turner and Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt.

Gen Carr Refused Passport.

Durham.—Gen. Julian S. Carr, commander of the Northern Virginia Confederate veterans and Durham's "first citizen," who recently made up his mind to join the allied forces in France, has been refused a passport by the war department.

In refusing the passport war department officials informed General Carr that passports are being allowed to only those persons having official business for the government, and enlisted men.

As a confederate soldier General Carr made a splendid record and although his hair is gray and his age past seventy, the Durham citizen believes himself still good for war duty. He had planned to ask admittance into the army of General Pershing.

Sheriff Commits Suicide.

Kinston.—Sedalia Allen, deputy sheriff of Lenoir county, and former alderman of this city, committed suicide in the warden's apartment at the county jail here.

Allen, who was jailer of the county, was to have been supplanted on August 1st because of excessive dissipation. He had been drinking, and despondency, prompted by a knowledge that he was to be dismissed soon, caused him to take his life. Surviving him, besides a wife, are four children.

"At the Front," Is Card's Message.

Durham.—The laconic message, "A man from this house is at the front," was conveyed to Mr. and Mrs. J. McLennan on a postcard as testimony of a son "somewhere in France." James McLennan, the 21-year-old son of J. McLennan, of the city tax collector's office, was on one of the warships that escorted the transports bearing General Pershing's troops across the Atlantic, and that communication told the story to his parents of a Durham boy on the battlefronts.