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## IMPORTANT NEWS THE WORLD OVER

happenings of This and Other Nations  
For Seven Days Are  
Given.

## THE NEWS OF THE SOUTH

What is Taking Place in the South-  
land Will Be Found in  
Brief Paragraphs.

### Domestic.

Normal return of a blanket indictment charging a nation-wide conspiracy to hamper the government during the war has been made in the United States district court at Chicago against 166 leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Twenty-seven persons are known to have been killed and more than a score injured in a head-on collision between a westbound St. Louis and San Francisco train and an empty train, which had been used for transporting troops, one mile southwest of Kellyville, Okla.

Four privates of the forty-fifth United States infantry stationed at Fort Sheridan were run and instantly killed by a North Shore electric train at Highland Park near Chicago.

Declaring Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin to "be the most sinister foe of democracy in this country," Theodore Roosevelt, in a speech on "The Children of the Melting Pot," in Chicago, denounced the pacifists and unpreparedness.

Reports from Chicago show that there have been more than seventy-five thousand applications for seats for the world's baseball championship series reserved at the park of the Chicago American League club.

Efforts will be made to prevent ticket scalping in the world's series games to decide the baseball championship between the New York National and the Chicago American clubs.

Former Governor James E. Ferguson of Texas was formally declared removed from office as governor of Texas and barred hereafter from holding any public office of "honor, trust or profit" in the state of Texas. William P. Hobby, elected lieutenant governor, is now the full-fledged governor of the Lone Star state.

Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, former chief of staff, retired because he had reached the age limit, will be placed in charge of Camp Jackson at Columbia, S. C., vice Maj. Gen. Francis H. French, given leave of absence on account of illness.

Immediate wage increases of from 20 to 70 per cent will be demanded by the country's coal miners, it is announced in Washington, after a preliminary meeting of operators and the miners' representatives of the central competitive field.

It is reported that the mine owners will refuse to entertain requests for increase of wages because the miners, they contend, want too much.

The eleven billion dollar war credits bill authorizing the second Liberty Bond issue has been signed by President Wilson.

A call for a general meeting of Southern cotton growers and those interested in the industry—bankers, factors and others—to consider the advisability of holding cotton for a minimum price of 30 cents per pound, has been issued by Harry D. Wilson, Louisiana commissioner of agriculture. The convention is called to meet October 2 in Baton Rouge, the capital of Louisiana.

### European.

Thirteen British merchantmen of sixteen hundred tons and over and two vessels of less than sixteen hundred tons were sunk by mines or submarines last week, according to the weekly statement issued by the British admiralty. In the aggregate this is the smallest number of vessels to have been sunk any one week since Germany began her intensified submarine warfare last February.

Germany has agreed to evacuate Belgium on certain conditions, it is declared in a dispatch from Berne, given out by wireless messages.

In a supplementary note to the reply to Pope Benedict's peace proposal, Germany stipulates that she must have the right to develop her economic enterprises freely in Belgium, especially in Antwerp.

American army engineers sleeping in their barracks have been under fire from German airmen. Not an American was hurt, despite a fusillade of machine gun fire from the air which riddled the barracks' roofs and walls.

The American marines who have been with Major General Sibert's command have now all been withdrawn from it and split up in to provost guards in dozens of villages and cities of France, some of them also going to England.

In the Trentino, in the region of Monte Nero, the Austro-Hungarians exploded a mine under the Italian positions, but the Italian barrage fire prevented the enemy from making any perceptible gains.

The Italians have repulsed attacks on the Bainsizza plateau, east of Gorizia.

Another hostile airplane raid on London is reported to have taken place on the night of September 25. There were apparently two attacks, for after a forty minutes' quiet interval anti-aircraft guns resumed firing in the London district.

Although there are no signs of panic among the population of Petrograd, and there are indications of returning confidence, the partial evacuation of Petrograd is proceeding irrespective of whether the government will be transferred to Moscow. A priceless collection of pictures at the Hermitage gallery is already boxed for shipment to an unknown destination. The treasures of the synod and parochial churches in Petrograd are also being removed.

Of all the points of vantage sought for and gained by Field Marshal Haig, the village of Zonnebeke, probably, was the most important, for six miles farther on lies the Ostend-Lille railway, the cutting of which by the British would seriously interfere with operations between German's naval bases at Ostend and Zeebrugge and the southern part of the line.

Northeast of Verdun the infantry activity on both sides has slackened. On the Aisne front artillery fighting only is reported for several days.

### Washington.

Attorneys investigating seditious conspiracy for the United States government issue this statement: "The prosecutions are under sections 6, 19 and 37 of the criminal code, and under the espionage act. Only leaders in the conspiracy or those personally culpable in connection with the perpetration of crimes against the United States are included as defendants."

There is little doubt now that a large deficiency will be shown when the first increment of the national army has been made. Seventeen National Guard divisions must be brought up to war strength and several special service forces organized out of this reservoir.

A further credit of forty million dollars has been extended to France by the United States government.

The credit of the allies up to September 29 amounted to \$2,466,400,000. Peru has demanded that the German government give satisfaction within eight days for the sinking of the bark "Orton. Otherwise, diplomatic relations will be severed."

Col. E. M. House, a personal friend of the president, is collecting peace data, but state department officials state that this does not indicate that the United States is looking for peace. A virtual embargo on the export of certain foodstuffs and feeds has been declared by the exports administrative board. Such articles are food and feed grains, oil cake and meal, animal fats, vegetable oils and soap, caustic soda and certain machinery.

The general conference of Unitarian and other Christian churches, at its twenty-seventh annual session in Montreal, Canada, repudiated by an overwhelming vote a "pacifist" resolution concerning the entrance of the United States into the war, and followed the leadership of former President William H. Taft in adopting a resolution approving President Wilson's action and declaring that "the war must be carried to a successful issue."

More than thirteen thousand head of cattle have been moved from drought-stricken portions of Texas to the southeastern states since July 1, the bureau of animal industry of the department of agriculture announces.

A Mexico City dispatch says that it is stated on good authority that an investigation shows that the passage of messages in German code between the German legation and Berlin by way of the Swedish legation and Stockholm as revealed recently by Secretary of State Lansing extended as far back as the early part of 1916.

The French chamber of deputies has passed the appropriation bill for the last quarter of the year by a vote of 430 to 4. The bill calls for 12,150,000 francs.

The department of agriculture and the food administration will co-operate in a campaign to increase the demand throughout the nation for cheap, palatable and nourishing foods. It is hoped by this method to maintain a reasonable level of prices.

Return to the United States treasury of about \$28,000,000 loaned to various states in 1916 and never repaid is sought in a bill introduced by Representative Clark of Florida. Almost every state in the Union at that time participated in the loan.

Discovery of a deposit of paraffine in Chihuahua, Mexico, near the American line, is announced in official dispatches received in Washington from the Mexican government.

The second Liberty Loan bond issue will be for three billion dollars and will mature in twenty-five years, redeemable at the option of the secretary of the treasury.

Washington hears that Germany—wakening, though not yet beaten—is making a desperate effort for peace in the fear of America's might next year.

The United States government, it is announced from the war department, was informed long ago that Germany would start a new propaganda campaign to avoid a winter campaign and the effects of America's participation in the war. Peace feelers were forecast in Washington by diplomats early in the month of August.

After two weeks' work by twenty-five entomologists of the department of agriculture and Texas institutions, it is believed there is no longer any danger that the pink boll worm will become established near Hearne, Texas, where it was discovered in a cotton field.

## START DRIVE FOR NEW LIBERTY LOAN

FIVE BILLION DOLLARS AND TEN  
MILLION SUBSCRIBERS IS  
GOAL SET.

### MINIMUM \$3,000,000,000

Gigantic Machine is Set in Motion.—Banks, Newspapers, Commercial Organizations and Patriotic Societies Will Work For Success of Big Loan.

Washington.—The second liberty loan campaign opened Monday with which to carry on the war.

To obtain \$3,000,000,000 in subscriptions, the minimum set by treasury officials for the issue, a gigantic machine in motion with the opening of the first liberty loan, the present offering is the largest the American people ever have been called upon to absorb, and to make certain that it will be more than fully subscribed officials for months past have been perfecting the elaborate sales and publicity mechanism.

Five billion dollars and ten million subscribers—that is the goal to which officials hope to drive the campaign successfully during the next four weeks. The services of virtually every industry of the nation have been enlisted to bring about this result.

Secretary McAdoo opened the campaign formally with a speech in Cleveland, Ohio, the first of many he will deliver in a transcontinental tour which will take him into virtually every section of the country and keep him on the road until October 26, the day before the subscription books close.

More than 26,000 banks will co-operate in floating the huge issue. These, working under the guidance of the 12 federal reserve banks, regional headquarters for the loan, will be the treasury's first lieutenants.

The entire press of the country—daily newspapers, weekly and monthly magazines, trade papers, foreign language publications and farm papers—which contributed so largely to the success of the first issue, will work for the success of the second.

Chambers of commerce, boards of trade, manufacturers' associations and kindred organizations have pledged their active and unstinted efforts in the campaign.

Patriotic societies by the score have been enlisted, as well as church and school organizations, labor organizations, fraternal societies and school children.

The stage and the screen will do their part. Leading theatrical and moving picture stars have been filmed for a special number which will be displayed in virtually every moving picture theater in the country, while from behind the footlights of vaudeville and other theaters speakers will utilize daily the time between the acts to campaign for the loan.

### COAL RETAILERS' PROFITS LIMITED BY ORDER ISSUED

Immediate Reduction to Consumer Is Expected.

Washington.—Government control over the coal industry was made complete by an order of Fuel Administrator Garfield limiting the profits of retail coal and coke dealers throughout the country to a basis which is expected to bring about an immediate reduction in prices to the consumer.

The order directs that the retailers shall fix their prices so as to limit their gross margins over cost to the average of such gross margins during the year 1915, plus a maximum of 30 per cent of the 1915 margin, provided that in no case shall the average margin of the month of July this year be exceeded.

Local committees appointed by the federal fuel administrators in each state will see to it that the dealers comply with the order and the dealers themselves will be called upon to return sworn cost sheets showing the facts upon which they have based their prices.

Doctor Garfield selected 1915 as a normal year because the coal shortage which resulted in continued rises in prices did not begin until 1916. The additional 30 per cent is allowed to cover increased cost of doing business.

Prices already fixed by the government for coal at the mouth of the mine are near those charged in 1915, and with the jobbers' charge now limited to 25 cents a ton and the cost of transportation not materially increased, the consumer in every community should be amply to get coal of any description at approximately the price he paid in 1915.

### LONDON DISTRICT IS AGAIN RAIDED BY AIRMEN

London.—The London district was again raided by German airmen. There is a circumstantial but unconfirmed report that one enemy machine was brought down. While there was a bright moon, there also was a slight mist and the raiders were invisible to persons in the streets, but from the sounds of the anti-aircraft gun in action the indications were that the raiders were moving over various quarters of the district.

## MANY LEADERS OF I. W. W. INDICTED

CHARGED WITH NATION-WIDE  
CONSPIRACY TO HAMPER  
GOVERNMENT.

### W. B. HAYWOOD OF FIRST TAKEN

None But Members of I. W. W. Are Included in the Blanket Indictment.—Thirty-five of the Men Were Arrested During First Hour.

Chicago.—Formal return of a blanket indictment charging a nation-wide conspiracy to hamper the government during the war, was made in the United States district court here against 166 leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World. Arrests speedily followed the return.

Almost before the court proceedings had reached the state of the discharge of the jury, deputy marshals were on their way to the local I. W. W. headquarters in automobiles, donated and driven by women, and quickly returned to the federal building bringing prisoners with them.

In the first hour 35 men were thus haled into the marshal's office and later were questioned by investigators for the department of justice.

Among the first to be taken into custody was William B. Haywood, secretary of the national organization of the I. W. W. who was questioned September 5 when the headquarters of the I. W. W. in various cities were raided by the government.

An explanatory statement issued by the government attorneys who have directed the investigation of the seditious conspiracy, the crime of which the men named in the indictments were accused, said:

"The prosecutions are under sections 6, 19 and 37 of the criminal code and under the espionage act. Only leaders in conspiracies of those personally culpable in connection with the perpetration of crimes against the United States are included as defendants."

To permit the sure arrest of the indicted men, no hint of their names was permitted to escape during the court proceedings.

None but members of the I. W. W. was named in the indictment, the government attorneys taking pains to specify that no others were touched.

### GULF COAST SECTIONS EMERGING FROM STORM

New Orleans.—The gulf coast section of east Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and western Florida were emerging from the battering of the tropical hurricane which swept in from the Gulf of Mexico near Pilot Town, La. The course of the storm shifted after striking Pilot Town from northwest to northeast and sweeping across a narrow portion of southern Louisiana, missed New Orleans but struck Gulfport, Biloxi and the Mississippi coast section, swept through Mobile, where the wind reached a velocity of 96 miles an hour, and extended east beyond Pensacola, where according to latest reports received here, the wind was blowing 100 miles an hour.

### HEAD-ON COLLISION KILLS 27, AND INJURES MANY

Kellyville, Okla.—Twenty-seven persons are known to have been killed and more than a score injured in a head-on collision between a westbound St. Louis and San Francisco passenger train and an empty train, which had been used for transporting troops, one mile southwest of Kellyville. At 9 o'clock the bodies of seven white men, three Indians and 17 negroes had been taken from the wreckage of the passenger coaches, three of which were telescoped.

The passenger train is said to have been ordered to wait at a siding here for the empty troop train to pass, but for some reason pulled out of the station and met the eastbound train head-on at a bridge over Pote Cat creek.

### U. S. COMMISSIONER NICHOLS ENDS LIFE AT RALEIGH

Raleigh, N. C.—United States Commissioner John Nichols, 84 years of age, at one time a member of Congress, shot himself through the back of the head in his office at the post-office building here and died a few minutes after he had been rushed to a local hospital. He left a note in his pocket, which read: "Old, poor and blind; what's the use of living?" He was said to have been the oldest Mason in North Carolina.

### TRENCH AND CAMP TO APPEAR ABOUT OCTOBER 8

Washington.—Trench and Camp, the weekly newspaper to be printed for every army camp through nationwide co-operation of newspaper publishers, will make its first appearance about October 8. It was to have appeared a week earlier but arrangements of details in the far west made a postponement necessary. The paper will be published under the auspices of the national war council of the Y. M. C. A.

## 2ND LIBERTY LOAN TO BE THREE BILLION

DENOMINATION OF NEW BONDS  
WILL BE \$50 AND MULTIPLES  
OF \$50.

### INTEREST RATE 4 PER CENT

Maturity in 25 Years.—Subscriptions Payable Two Per Cent Upon Application; Installments Monthly of 18, 40 and 40 Per Cent.

Washington.—Secretary McAdoo announced the details of the second liberty loan, which will be offered to the public October 1. The chief features are:

Amount—\$3,000,000,000 or more, the excess not to exceed one-half of the amount of over-subscription.

Terms of bonds—Maturity, 25 years; redemptions at the option of the secretary of the treasury in 10 years.

Denominations of bonds—\$50 and multiples of \$50.

Interest rate—Four per cent, payable semi-annually on November 15 and May 15.

Terms of payment—Two per cent upon application, 18 per cent November 15, 40 per cent December 14 and 40 per cent January 13, 1918.

The privilege of converting bonds of this issue into bonds of any succeeding issue bearing a higher interest rate than four per cent during the period of the war is extended, and through an arrangement under which bonds will be printed with only four coupons instead of 50, (to be exchanged at the end of two years for the bonds containing the full number of coupons deliveries will be prompt. In this manner the issue of interim certificates will be avoided.

### TO REQUISITION ALL BIG AMERICAN MERCHANT VESSELS.

Shipping Board to Take Over on October 15 All Ships Available For Ocean Service.—Rates Fixed.

Washington.—Every American merchant vessel of more than 2,500 tons dead weight capacity available for ocean service will be requisitioned by the government October 15, the shipping board announced in a statement giving the charter rates at which the vessels will be taken over. American ships available for ocean traffic total slightly more than two million tons, but some already have been taken over for the army and navy.

In most instances, except where required for actual government service, the ships, it was said, will be turned back to their owners for operation on government account subject at all times to any disposition the shipping board may direct.

The rates announced will cut sharply the present charter rate charged by American vessels for carrying government supplies. It is the intention, it is understood, to apply them later to any foreign ships chartered in the United States. The chartering will be in the hands of the shipping board's chartering commission.

### COMMITTEE WILL INVESTIGATE USE OF GERMAN MONEY

Washington.—Inquiry by the House committee into whether German money has been used to influence Congress probably was proposed in a resolution sponsored by the rules committee and supported by the Democratic leaders.

Demands for an exhaustive inquiry overwhelmed house leaders from both sides while the rules committee in executive session was considering whether to report favorably one of the several resolutions introduced since Secretary Lansing made public Count von Bernstorff's message to Berlin asking authority to spend \$50,000 influencing Congress as it had been done before.

All efforts of committeemen to get Mr. Hefflin to name some of the men he had in mind failed, but he reiterated his willingness to name them if a committee were appointed by the Democratic caucus.

### DEFER ACTION ON ALIEN SLACKER LEGISLATION

Washington.—Objections to enactment of any alien slacker legislation at present, voiced by Secretary Lansing before the house military affairs committee, resulted in a committee vote to indefinitely postpone action. Chairman Dent later said that the secretary's statement that the state department was negotiating with other countries to effect a result equivalent to enactment of "alien slacker" legislation was responsible for vote.

### AIRPLANE AMBULANCE SUCCESSFULLY TESTED

Paris.—The airplane ambulance that has been tried out successfully in recent tests is the invention of Dr. Chassaigne, of the French military sanitary service, who represented a wounded passenger during the initial trials, occupying one of the two stretchers that are placed in the tail box of the machine behind the pilot. A successful test of the machine at one of the French airdromes was witnessed by Justin Godard.

## BRITISH MEETING WITH GOOD RESULTS

FIELD MARSHAL HAIG'S MEN ARE  
AGAIN STRIKING IN FLAN-  
DERS IN BIG DRIVE.

### FACE TERRIBLE OPPOSITION

Veritable Inferno of Artillery Fire Is Opened in Early Morning and at Evening Important Enemy Positions Had Been Riddled.

Field Marshal Haig's men again are striking in Flanders, and the force of their blow, like that of those that have preceded it, is meeting with good results on a front of nearly six miles.

Notwithstanding the necessity of carrying the battle to Crown Prince Rupprecht across uninviting ground—virtually a morass owing to recent rains and against the inevitable concrete and steel redoubts and woods and shell craters teeming with rapid-fire guns—the English, Scotch and Australian troops have snatched valuable vantage points from the Germans, but not without terrible opposition.

The battle at last accounts was still raging, with the greatly reinforced Germans, who had anticipated the new thrust, fighting with unusual bitterness to hold back further British advances or to recapture terrain already wrested from them.

### Location of New Drive.

Haig's new thrust was delivered from the base of front line positions captured and consolidated last week, before which the Germans held numerous vantage points of strategic value, barring the way to further roads by the British or for harassing the British line by machine gun and rifle bullets.

As on previous occasions, Haig loosed a veritable inferno of artillery fire against the Germans before launching his attack in the early hours of Wednesday morning, and when night fell many important positions had been riddled of the enemy, but with the Germans at numerous other points savagely contesting the right of way.

Probably the most significant gain of the British, which the Germans assert was to a depth of two-thirds of a mile at certain points, was near Zonnebeke, to within a few hundred yards of the western outskirts of which village they penetrated, placing them about six miles from the railway running from Ostend through Roulers and Roubaix to Lille. The cutting of this line, which seems to be the objective of Field Marshal Haig, would seriously affect the transport of the Germans from their naval bases at Ostend and Zeebrugge to the south.

### MAGNITUDE OF SHIPBUILDING PROGRAM IS REVEALED

Nearly 1,600 Vessels Are to Be Completed Within About a Year.

Washington.—The magnitude of the American government's shipbuilding program was revealed for the first time in a statement by the shipping board showing that nearly 1,200 merchant vessels of about 6,000,000 tonnage will be completed within a little more than a year.

Completion of ships commandeered in shipyards and of vessels actually or about to be contracted for will give the country a fleet of 1,600 ships with a total tonnage of more than 9,000,000. In addition to this the board will complete in 1919 vessels already contracted for and under negotiation of about 4,000,000 tons. A billion dollars has just been asked of Congress to complete the program.

The United States now is leading the world in shipbuilding and if the present rate of construction were kept up would become the leading shipping nation of the world in a few years. The British, whose present ocean-going tonnage is about 15,000,000, are hampered in building by lack of men and materials. In all other countries except Japan building virtually is at a standstill.

### CHILD CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Rocky Mount.—Little Jacob Lee Vick, the 9-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Vick, of this city, was crushed to death between two piles of lumber. The little fellow was playing alone at the pile, and it seems that one of the piles of lumber fell over on him, killing him almost instantly.

### UNIVERSITY HAS OVER THOUSAND.

Chapel Hill.—At the end of its second week of work the University of North Carolina already has 1,030 students registered in the various courses. There has been only a very slight falling off in the academic courses, the largest decline in attendance coming in the law, pharmacy and graduate departments, where the men are older. The medical department has enrolled nearly as many men as last year. The number of students this year who are planning to go into medicine is also large.

### CROATANS AT CAMP JACKSON.

Camp Jackson, S. C.—A. H. McEachern and G. B. Sellers, members of Robeson county, N. C., local board No. 2, came to Columbia bringing with them 14 Cherokee Indians from that county, who had been selected for service in the national army. These were the first Indians to reach Camp Jackson. The Messrs. Sellers and McEachern said that they came along to explain the social status of the Indians to the officers at Camp Jackson. The coming of the Indians will give authorities another problem to solve.

## MANY PAPERS ARE HELD IN NEW YORK

ONLY A SMALL PACKAGE OF THE  
MEANS' LETTERS BROUGHT  
TO CONCORD.

### CLERK NOW HAS "PAPERS"

Solicitor Hayden Says Papers in Rowan Clerk's Office Will Be of No Value to State or Means.

Salisbury.—"All the papers that were turned over to me by Mr. Dooling," says Solicitor Hayden Clement, "are now in the office of the clerk of the superior court of Rowan county and I am perfectly willing to show them to Mr. Means' attorneys at any time they desire to see them."

In a lengthy interview explaining the "papers," the solicitor states that the papers brought to North Carolina and turned over to him consist of one package of letters. He has not yet examined them, but is sure from what Mr. Dooling says they will be of no benefit to either the state or to Means.

The solicitor insists that Means' attorneys are trying to prevent Mr. Dooling from bringing certain papers to North Carolina under threat of seizure and that these papers are more damaging to Means than beneficial. He expresses anxiety over the prospects of betting these papers for the trial next month.

At the conclusion of the hearing at Gastonia the day before brought by E. T. Cansler, attorney for Gaston B. Means to have John T. Dooling, of the district attorney's office in New York appear before Judge Crane in Salisbury October 8 to answer charges of contempt of court, Judge Webb announced that he would make his decision later.

Attorneys for Means brought action for contempt of court against Mr. Dooling after he had refused, they charge, to deliver up papers as was demanded in the order of Judge Webb issued. The papers are those which were taken from Gaston Means' apartment in New York and are now supposed to be in the possession of the attorneys for the prosecution, also the alleged second will of J. C. King, former husband of Mrs. Maude A. King.

Solicitor Clement appeared for Mr. Dooling at the hearing and stated that he had affidavits from Mr. Dooling and witnesses from New York, stating that they had turned over to him (Mr. Clement) all papers in the case which they had brought into this state.

Solicitor Clement stated that the alleged second will was not among the papers. He declared that the contempt proceedings were brought to humiliate and intimidate witnesses who had voluntarily come to New York to appear for the state in the King-Means case. Stating that all the papers in the case were in his possession, he said that the attorneys for the defense were welcome to copies of any papers he might have, there being no disposition on the part of the state to withhold this information from them.

E. T. Cansler, of counsel for Means, stated that the defendant Means was only asking for his legal rights in demanding possession of these papers, which Mr. Cansler contended had been wrongfully taken and withheld and he stated that civil action had been taken in friendly spirit, that if the papers were in North Carolina he might have the right to see them.

He stated that the returns on Judge Webb's order showed that Mr. Dooling had refused to honor the order and should therefore be cited for contempt of court.