

The Chatham Record

IMPORTANT NEWS THE WORLD OVER

IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS OF THIS AND OTHER NATIONS FOR SEVEN DAYS GIVEN

THE NEWS OF THE SOUTH

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

Washington.

The 1917 pack of canned corn will total 11,000 cases, the food administration announces.

The American transport Finland is in dry dock at a French Atlantic seaport.

Director of the Mint Baker has ordered various plants of the mints to operate Sundays to turn out the needed coins the necessity for which has developed on account of the demand for small change.

More than ten million people aided in the flotation of the second war loan.

The German uprising in south Brazil is reported to be making progress. Railroad traffic is completely paralyzed and the strike is spreading over the country.

According to the latest Brazil crop estimates the wheat crop of that country will total 5,600,000 tons, linseed 950,000 tons and oats 1,200,000 tons.

A Honolulu, Hawaii, dispatch brings the news that the tomb of King Lunalilo has been broken open and his silver crown emblems have been stolen.

Approximately four million dollars' worth of German products, piled up on the wharves at Rotterdam, will be permitted to move to America. The state department has secured from the British foreign office permission to ship merchandise consigned to American importers and paid for prior to the entrance of the United States into the war.

The United States transport Finland was recently torpedoed on a return trip to the United States, but was able to return to a foreign port under her own steam. The Finland is one of the largest steamers flying the American flag. It is not known whether there was any loss of life.

Domestic.

After weeks of investigation the New York City district attorney's office obtained an indictment against Morris Wallack, who is declared to be one of a band of 26 "white slavers" operating in the Tenderloin district with 150 women under their control.

Washington, D. C., went dry with a wily, hilarious celebration in which Halloween merrymakers contributed most of the noise. Some saloons had closed their doors during the day, and many others, including the bars of the leading hotels, closed long before 12 o'clock at midnight, the hour fixed by the law passed by congress last winter. The law forbids the manufacture, sale or giving away of intoxicating liquor in the District of Columbia.

The milling division of the food administration announces that all direct trading by American millers, exporters and blenders of flour with European countries is prohibited.

Effective December 1 flour millers must sell flour in packages of one-eighth, one-quarter and one-half barrel or larger.

Mrs. Anabelle Marie Ducayet Simms, probably the most noted and daring woman Confederate spy in the Civil war, is dead in New Orleans. She was many times captured, but always managed to destroy incriminating evidence.

The Metropolitan Grand Opera company announces that no German operas will be sung until after the war. This means that many noted German artists will not appear before the American public this year.

W. G. Hunter of Louisville, Ky., the minister to Guatemala under McKinley, and a noted politician 20 years ago, is dead, aged 76.

A woman 77 years old and a man, 84, were caught in the New York City police dragnet for pickpocketing. It is stated that both are old offenders, having been operating for two or more decades.

Twenty-cent beans and 45-cent bacon caused a strike of laborers at the aviation camp at Ellington, Texas.

Five unmasked men held up the bank at Greenwood, Ark., and escaped in an automobile with \$8,000, and carried off the cashier, K. E. Hallman, with them. The entire force of the bank was at work when the men drove up in their car, rushed inside and covered everybody with revolvers. Taking all the currency in sight and using the cashier as a shield, they backed into their car and dashed away. Poses are in pursuit.

James M. McDonald, a Mississippi politician, who killed a Chinaman in Atlanta recently, at the fair grounds, was found guilty and sentenced to 20 years at hard labor.

A Pole in New York City, aggrieved with the female sex, because several women had bothered him, began to slash girls by the wholesale in the financial district, and was arrested.

More than one hundred manufacturing plants were closed and approximately forty thousand men thrown out of employment by the first natural gas shortage of the season at Wheeling, W. Va.

ROLAND B. MOLINEUX, who figured in the celebrated "Molineux case" in New York 20 years ago, is dead.

W. M. Kehler, a Wellsboro, Pa., lawyer, was forced to kiss the American flag, because he asserted that Belgium "got what was coming to her."

An El Paso, Texas, dispatch says that Colonel Ancheta was killed and his command of 200 Mexican troops almost wiped out when trapped in a mountain pass near Sogui Grande, Sonora, by Yaqui Indians.

European.

Sir Eric Geddes, who recently succeeded Sir Edward Carson as first lord of the admiralty, made his first address in parliament and gave some interesting and anxiously awaited figures on the work of the navy and shipping in general.

The English first lord of the admiralty announces that between forty and fifty per cent of the German submarines operating in the North sea, the Atlantic and the Arctic oceans, have been sunk.

The English navy has requisitioned the services of many young officers to add strength to the experience of older officers on the naval staff.

A German warship has been sunk in the sound, according to a dispatch from the National Tidende from Malmo, Sweden.

Russia entered the war early and she is now worn out by the strain, Premier Kerensky is reported by the Associated Press to have stated. He said that it is only fair to Russia that the other allies should now shoulder the burden of the war.

A question which is agitating Russia is "Where is the British fleet now that the German fleet is out in the Baltic?"

Eight persons were killed and 21 others were injured in a German air raid on London, according to an official statement by the British war department. The material damage was slight.

United States Senators William S. Kenyon of Iowa and John B. Kendrick of Wyoming have passed unscathed through their second air raid experience in London.

Russian Premier Kerensky says that Russia is worn out but still in the war. Help is urgently needed and Russia asks it as her right, because Russia saved France and England at the beginning of hostilities.

Premier Kerensky says that without Russia's entry in the war England and France would have been wiped off the map; that Russia has borne the brunt of the fighting, and, with the help of the United States has extended to England and France, Russia would still be fighting in enemy territory.

There is unrest in Russian political circles over Swedish agitation over the possibility of the taking by Sweden of the Aland islands, which lie in the Gulf of Bothnia, at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland.

A renewal of fighting activity is reported on the Russian southwestern front.

Russian airmen bombarded Tarnopol successfully and got away without injury.

Italian advices say that there are indications that the allies are sending great forces to help the battling Italian. The Italian king is at the front.

The Germans, say English advices, have retreated from points along the historic Chemin-des-Dames sector on the Aisne front in France, where General Petain, the French military genius, unknown before the war, has been hammering and battering them without end.

On the Italian front the Austro-Germans and Italians are in combat along the middle and lower regions of the Tagliamento river, with the Teutonic forces on the east and the Italians on the west side of the stream. The overflow of the river is holding the Germans in check.

Italian sentiment has awakened. It was never dreamed that the Germans could in such short time wreak such havoc on them, and even old men of the Garibaldi relict are clamoring to go to the front.

Emperor William has congratulated the German troops for their "brilliant victory" over the Italians, and says: "With me, the fatherland thanks its incomparable sons. Forward, with God!"

In Prussia the celebration of the German victory is pronounced. Te Deums are being sung in the cathedrals and flags have been hoisted and salutes fired.

The driving back of the Italians southward in the Austro-Swiss region may seriously affect the plans of the entente allies to send relief to General Cadorna if the route chosen for this purpose were across the Franco-Italian border and eastward by rail.

Two more of the notorious Count von Luxburg's messages to the German foreign office from Buenos Aires were made public recently. They provide ample confirmation of Germany's plan to control southern Brazil.

Count George von Hertling, Bavarian prime minister, has been appointed imperial German chancellor.

Count von Bernstorff, former ambassador to the United States, has been made a "Wirklicher Geheimrat" by the emperor with the title of "his excellency."

General Pershing's men operating in France have taken their first prisoners. They were compelled to shoot him before effecting capture, and he afterwards died.

Former Chancellor Michaelis has been made prime minister of Prussia.

The Russian foreign minister says the separate peace is impossible, and that defense of Russian territory is one of the Russian fundamental needs.

ALLIED ARMIES ARE AIDING THE ITALIANS

TROOPS OF ALLIES HAVE JOINED CADORNA'S MEN AGAINST THE ENEMY.

AUSTRO-GERMANS HELD BACK

Reinforcements Arrive and Western Front Extends From North Sea to Adriatic—War Department's Weekly Review Is Issued.

Washington.—England, France and Italy stand firmly united to oppose any further advance of the enemy in the Italian sector, says the war department's weekly review of military operations. The statement suggests that the Teutons probably thought Italy would be left to her fate, or that the allies would be unable to dispatch the necessary forces in time, but declares that England and France already have sent large reinforcements and the western front today stretches from the North sea to the Adriatic.

Only bare mention of the American troops in France is made by the department. In pointing out that the momentous events in Italy must not "lead us to forget that the principal battle front of the war remains" in France and Flanders, the statement says, "here our forces are fighting."

"Our attention during the past week has been centered on the gigantic struggle now going on in the Friulian plain," says the review.

"The Austro-German forces, breaking through the Italian defenses along the upper reaches of the Isone," have erupted into the low lands, and carried forward a series of rapidly co-ordinated operations, which have resulted in the conquest of much territory.

"Trench warfare has, for the time being, been abandoned. Great troop masses are maneuvering in open country.

"Under the direction of General Cadorna, the Italian armies have withdrawn to the west bank of the Tagliamento river. . . .

"The momentous events in Italy should not lead us to forget that the principal battle fronts of the war remain, as it has been since the beginning, the important sectors of the western front, in France and Flanders.

"Here the overwhelming bulk of enemy strength is concentrated. Here our forces are fighting.

"Steadily the Franco-British forces are pushing forward."

Berlin Reports First Capture of Americans

Berlin, via London.—The capture of American soldiers by a German reconnoitering party is announced by the war office.

The statement says that on the Rhine-Marne canal as a result of a reconnoitering thrust, North American soldiers were brought in.

The portion of the official statement making this announcement reads:

"At the Rhine-Marne canal, as the result of a reconnoitering thrust, North American soldiers were brought in as prisoners."

GERMANS DISPLAY UNUSUAL ACTIVITY AGAINST AMERICANS

With the American Army in France—Notwithstanding the rainy weather the German batteries displayed more activity than normal on the part of the French line occupied by the American troops. German shells were distributed impartially among the trenches the American batteries replying in the same fashion.

The enemy is using both high explosive and shrapnel in sending occasional reminders of the war toward the Americans. Reports reaching headquarters, however, are that the bombardment could in no sense be considered "lively" merely being a departure from the normal state of quietude at night on that particular sector.

SALVATION ARMY HALL IS SCENE OF HOLOCAUST

Pateron, N. J.—Nineteen bodies were taken from the ruins of the Salvation Army rescue mission in this city which was destroyed by fire. Ten men were taken to hospitals with probably mortal injuries and many others were less seriously hurt in leaping from windows of the burning structure. Identification of all the dead will be impossible, the police believe, as the records of the institution were lost in the fire.

THOSE NOT COMMISSIONED ARE SUBJECT TO CALL

Washington.—Under plans completed by the war department for disposition of the graduates of the second series of officers' training camps, which close this month, every man of the 19,000 who is recommended for a commission either will be commissioned at once or placed on an eligible list subject to call. The commissions, as with the graduates of the first camps, will be in the officers' reserve corps or the national army.

GERMAN TORPEDOES COST EIGHT LIVES

VICE ADMIRAL SIMS REPORTS TO NAVY DEPARTMENT TORPEDOING OF TRANSPORT.

TWO OF NAVAL GUARDS DEAD

Casualty List Made Public Includes Two Enlisted Men and Four of Ship's Crew, Also a Third Naval Seaman Is Missing.

Washington.—The torpedoing of the homeward bound army transport Finland in the war zone resulted in the death of two members of the naval armed guard, two army enlisted men and four of the ship's civilian crew. A third naval seaman is missing.

Vice Admiral Sims' report of the casualties to the navy department today added no details to the announcement yesterday that the Finland had been torpedoed, but had been able to reach a European port under her own steam.

The casualty list as made public follows:

Members of the naval gun crew: James W. Henry, seaman, second-class; dead. Next of kin, Rose Henry, 43 Reynolds street, Harrison, N. J.

Newton R. Head, seaman; dead. Next of kin, not given. Home address, Cleveland, Ga.

Porter Hilton, seaman, second-class; missing. Mother, Mrs. Lizzie Hilton, Toccoa, Ga.

Army: Private Lester Hickey, infantry; drowned. Father, Thomas Hickey, 142 North Racine avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Charles H. Maxwell, colored, transport workers' battalion; drowned. Brother, Thomas E. Maxwell, Box 278, Concord, N. C.

Members of Finland's crew: M. Cardosa, fireman; drowned. No emergency address.

J. Haneslo, barber; drowned. No emergency address.

W. F. Phillips, waiter; drowned. Brother, A. Phillips, Jackson barracks, New Orleans.

Jose Cuevas, mess boy; probably died from injuries.

GERMAN TROOPS RETREAT FROM CHEMIN-DES-DAMES

Full Extent of Retrograde Movement Not Yet Fully Known.

The Germans have retreated from points along the historic Chemin-des-Dames sector on the Aisne front in France, where for several months the French troops of General Petain had been keeping them sharply to task.

Just where the retrograde movement took place and how far it extends cannot yet be told, as the German official communication merely says that the Teutons, "unnoticed and undisturbed by the enemy," systematically withdrew their lines from the hilly front in this region. The entire line to the north of the Aisne where the Germans were last reported as facing the French is undulating in character from the Soissons sector eastward to the vicinity of Craonne; and therefore it is impossible, from the rather terse acknowledgment of withdrawal, to delimit the terrain which has been given up.

Nevertheless it seems apparent that the Germans, tired of the terrible ordeal they had been forced to undergo for some time from the French artillery and violent infantry attacks, have decided to fall back upon Laon, capital of the department of the Aisne, which with its network of railways has been the quest of the French.

FLOUR TRADING WITH EUROPE PROHIBITED

New York.—The milling division of the United States food administration announced here that effective immediately, all direct trading by American millers, exporters and blenders of flour with European countries is prohibited. This business will be handled hereafter only by the food administration.

WITHDRAW EXEMPTIONS GRANTED TO STRIKERS

Houston, Tex.—Denouncing as "little short of criminal" a war-time strike in any industry needed for the successful prosecution of hostilities and defining the oil industry as "the absolute heart of our navy," Dr. Sidney J. Smith, chairman of the Houston district draft board, said he would immediately ask his own board to withdraw exemptions or discharges granted on industrial grounds to all registrants involved in the strike.

NUMBER OF TROOP TRAINS HAVE BEEN DOUBLED

Geneva, Switzerland.—Swiss soldiers stationed on the Alpine heights on the frontier in the canton of Grisons report that since the Germans captured Udine, the number of troop trains going in the direction of Trent has been doubled. The Swiss troops say that when heavy artillery train are passing, the Germans make smoke curtains at exposed points to prevent the number of guns being ascertained by onlookers.

GRAND JURY CHARGE G. B. MEANS GUILTY

IN CONNECTION WITH DEATH OF MRS. MAUDE A. KING ON AUGUST 29.

DEFENDANT PLEAD NOT GUILTY

Affidavit Filed by Solicitor Asking Removal is Countered by Affidavit from Defendant—Attorney General Manning Begins Argument.

Concord, N. C.—The Cabarrus county grand jury announced that they had found a true bill for murder against Gaston B. Means in connection with the death of Mrs. Maude A. King, a wealthy Chicago lady, which occurred near here August 29.

After presentation of the bill by the grand jury, Means was formally arraigned in court and made his plea of not guilty.

Solicitor Hayden Clement then, on behalf of the state, presented to the court an affidavit, asking that the case be moved to an adjoining county in this judicial district for trial.

Counsel for the defense announced themselves as ready, and E. T. Cansler presented an affidavit from Gaston B. Means in reply to that of the solicitor.

L. T. Hartsell, counsel for the defense, then presented affidavits from 15 representative men of Concord, saying that in their opinion a fair trial for the state could be had here.

The postmaster, merchants, manufacturers, salesmen, bank officials, county officers and others.

J. L. Crowell, of defendant's counsel, read affidavits from several other officers and prominent persons of this place.

Solicitor Clement presented affidavits from Detective William Jones and Capt. William T. Jones, from the attorney general, and a certificate from the clerk of superior court, showing that since April, 1914, three bills for murder had been presented in this county, in each of which cases the defendants were acquitted. No other bills for murder had been presented during that time.

At the conclusion of these, Attorney General James S. Manning, for Judge E. B. Cline, gave the case the state, began argument before moved to another county. He was followed by J. L. Crowell, L. T. Hartsell, Frank Armfield, Frank I. Osborne and E. T. Cansler for the defendant.

NEARLY ONE-HALF KAISER'S U-BOATS HAVE BEEN LOST

London.—Between 40 and 50 per cent of the German submarines operating in the North Sea, the Arctic and Atlantic since the beginning of the war have been sunk, said Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the admiralty, in the house of commons.

"We must lay plans for a long war," continued Sir Eric. "I see no signs of its being a short one."

"During the last quarter the Germans lost as many submarines as they lost in 1916," said Sir Eric.

The output of merchant shipping in the first nine months of this year, he said, was 123 per cent higher than in the corresponding period last year. The admiralty had decided that four new shipbuilding yards would be necessary.

Sir Eric said he regretted it had not been found possible to arrive at a basis for publication of British tonnage losses by submarine action without giving information to the enemy.

The losses of merchantmen in October, he said, were slightly worse than in September. Enemy submarines were being sunk to an increasing extent, but the Germans were building them faster than hitherto.

In September, Sir Eric continued, there was afloat on the high seas an increase of 20 per cent in numbers and 30 per cent in tonnage of British ships as compared with April.

He announced the government's intention of appointing an additional civil lord of the admiralty, and said the attention of the first sea lord would be wholly naval staff matters.

The total net reduction of British tonnage since the beginning of the war was given as 2,500,000 tons.

Replying to the criticism that the fleet had not been sent to assist Russia, he pointed out that such an operation would occupy considerable time and that there were extensive mine fields. Responsible naval opinion was unanimous that the step was not one which should be taken.

DROP IN PRICES ON CANNED VEGETABLES

Washington.—An immediate drop in prices on canned vegetables was predicted by the food administration as a result of the operation of the license system for wholesale dealers. Many canned goods, it was said, were bought by dealers at low prices last year and can be sold at less than the present market prices. Dealers charging more than a reasonable profit are liable to forfeiture of their license to do business.

MORE VON LUXBURG NOTES MADE PUBLIC

TWO MORE SHED ADDITIONAL LIGHT ON INTRIGUE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

WANTED SUBMARINE SQUAD

Was to Be Used to Awe Some Latin-Americans and to Flatter Others With Salutes—Lansing Discloses Without Discussion.

Washington.—Two more of the notorious Count von Luxburg messages to the German foreign office from Buenos Aires were made public by Secretary Lansing. They provide official confirmation of Germany's plan to control southern Brazil, shed additional light upon Teutonic intrigue in South America generally, and reveal that Luxburg appealed vainly for a squadron of submarines with which to awe some Latin-Americans and to flatter others with salutes.

These dispatches, like others that have gone before, were given out by Secretary Lansing without discussion of their contents. The only comment was in this statement attached to the copies:

"In view of the fact that the substance of certain telegrams addressed by Count Luxburg to the German foreign office has been published, the secretary of state makes public the actual text of the telegrams."

The messages follow:

"No. 63, July 7, 1917. Our attitude towards Brazil has created the impression here that our easy-going good-nature can be counted on. This is dangerous in South America where the people under this veneer are Indians. A submarine squadron with full powers to me might probably still save the situation. I request instructions as to whether, after a rupture of relations, legation is to start for home or to remove to Paraguay or possibly Chile. The naval attaché will doubtless go to Sand'ao de Chile. "LUXBURG."

"No. 89, August 4, 1917. I am convinced that we shall be able to carry through our principal political aims in South America, the maintenance of open market in Argentina and the reorganization of south Brazil Equally well whether with or against Argentina. Please cultivate friendship with Chile. The announcement of a visit of a submarine squadron to salute the president would even now exercise decisive influence on the situation in South America. Prospect excellent for wheat harvest in December. "LUXBURG."

GERMANY'S LOSSES PLACED AT SIX MILLION MEN

Washington.—Germany lost six million men in three years of war, according to the declaration made in the reichstag by the independent socialist Ledbour. A report of his speech reaching Washington through Switzerland states that, contemplating the prospects of a fourth winter campaign, the socialist leader said:

"You have not evidently, gentlemen, an exact conception of what war means. We have had 1,500,000 dead; three or four million wounded, of whom 500,000 are crippled for life and two million absolutely invalid. That makes it altogether six million men lost during three years."

It is stated that official information confirmatory of these figures have been in possession of American officials for some time.

BALTIMORE FIRE DESTROYS MUCH WAR SUPPLIES

Baltimore.—One of the largest fires in Baltimore since the great conflagration in February, 1914, that destroyed the business section of the city is raging at midnight on the big piers of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at its extensive terminal at Locust Point on the south side of the harbor. Piers 8 and 9 are stored with vast quantities of munitions and supplies for the American forces in France and their allies.

SUBSTANTIAL PROOF FAITH IN ITALY

Washington.—Substantial evidence of America's faith in Italy in the hour of her trial was given at the treasury in the form of a loan of \$230,000,000. This brought the total credits extended to Italy to \$485,000,000, and the grand total of loans to the allies o \$2,091,400,000. With this money Italy will pay for vast quantities of coal and other supplies purchased here for her armies and industries.

STANDARD LOAF OF WHEATLESS BREAD

Boston.—A standard loaf of wheatless bread will be adopted by hotels throughout this state it was announced after a conference between leading hotel proprietors and Henry B. Endicott, state food administrator. A committee was appointed to compile recipes from which the best will be submitted to every hotel chef in the state and made public for home use. Plans were also adopted to enforce two fish days a week at all hotels.

DR. D. H. ROLSTON IS SYNOD MODERATOR

DR. WELLS' RESPONSE TO HERBERT HOOVER'S REQUEST IS APPROVED.

MEET IN RALEIGH IN 1918

Red Springs Loses in Contest for Next Meeting—Much Progressive Work Reported.

Fayetteville.—Raleigh was selected as next year's meeting place of the North Carolina Presbyterian synod, by a vote that indicated a large majority over Red Springs until the vote was made unanimous, when Dr. C. G. Vardell, who invited the synod to Red Springs, voted for the capital city when he saw Raleigh would win. State Treasurer B. R. Lacy invited the body to Raleigh, seconded by Dr. W. McC. White and Dr. A. McGeachy.

The date of the meeting will be left to the selection of the moderator, stated clerk and the minister of the First church of Raleigh, and will be governed by the date of the state fair. The synod finished up its work at the night session and adjourned.

Dr. D. H. Rolston, of the First Presbyterian church of Charlotte, was elected by acclamation moderator of the Synod of North Carolina in its 104th annual session which began here today. He succeeds Rev. Dr. J. N. H. Summerell, of New Bern.

The synod placed itself on record as endorsing the action of Dr. J. M. Wells, as moderator of the general assembly, in appointing committees in each synod to co-operate with the national government in the food conservation campaign.

Dr. A. D. McClure and Dr. C. E. Raynal, having been appointed a committee to sustain this action, introduced a resolution endorsing Dr. Wells' program, which was adopted unanimously. There was no opposition on the floor, although one delegate made inquiry as to the method of procedure.

The synod listened to an interesting talk by Dr. W. T. Elmore, of Hamilton, N. Y., in charge of Y. M. C. A. work at Camp Greene, Charlotte.

After Dr. Wells had stated to the synod his position on church co-operation in the food conservation program and a discussion of the question, Rev. W. S. Goodman presented the report on Sunday school extension work. Mr. Goodman's report showed 29 new Sunday schools enrolled