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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

Domestic.

Government contracts for millions of pounds of meat, labor troubles and employers' methods to oppose them; the difficulties of retail meat dealers in Chicago and obstacles placed in the way of butter makers in rural Indiana were some of the subjects touched on in the federal trade commission investigation of the packing industry at Chicago.

It is stated that congress has been asked by the federal trade commission to enact speedy legislation to legalize the opening of the private and confidential files of the packers, which the government investigators say they believe contain documents tending to show plans to take control of the meat industry.

Immediate steps to reduce the number of collisions by student aviators by spreading out the training areas at the various camps are about to be taken, it has been announced by the war department at Washington.

The terrors of "No Man's Land" and of imaginary trench warfare at Camp Warden McLean have been greatly intensified by the innovation of new practical "sazzards" by Capt. H. L. Billings, British army officer, who has charge of the instruction of students in bayonet fighting at Chickamauga Park, Ga.

Resolutions indorsing economic reforms in the banking and marketing of cotton, adopted by the Southern Commercial Congress, have been transmitted to Secretary Houston of the department of agriculture, and Director General McAdoo of the railroad administration, it is announced.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, made a strong appeal in behalf of an eight-hour day for employees in the meat packing industry at the stock yards wage arbitration, which has been conducted for a week in Chicago.

Seventeen white men of Barnwell county, South Carolina, have been placed under heavy bonds by Judge W. H. Townsend at Columbia for alleged participation in the lynching of Walter Best, a negro.

H. J. Cook of Atlanta, Ga., was found guilty of blackmail against Mayor Asa G. Candler before Judge Ben Hill in the criminal division of the Fulton superior court. He was sentenced to 12 months and to pay a fine of \$1,000. A new trial has been requested.

The postoffice at the little town of Neels, Ga., about three hundred population, has sold more than five thousand dollars worth of war saving stamps.

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A San Francisco message says that Thomas J. Mooney must hang as a result of conviction on a murder charge involving one of a bomb explosion that killed ten persons here in 1916, unless executive clemency intervenes, the California state supreme court has decided. The court denied the motion for a new trial.

American labor has sent to the Russian people a message of cheer and "pledge of high resolve and a fixed purpose" to defeat autocracy, it has been announced in New York City.

Washington. An El Paso, Texas, dispatch says that Mexican snipers fired across the Rio Grande at Lieut. H. E. Waldon, Lieut. J. J. Neyland and Texas Ranger Joe Mullins as they were walking near the international bridge. The fire was returned by the soldiers and the ranger. More than one hundred shots were exchanged. No one was wounded.

A Toronto, Canada, dispatch says that William Jennings Bryan was refused a hearing when he appeared at a hall to deliver a prohibition address. "What about the Lusitania?" the audience continued to demand in chorus, and Mr. Bryan had to quit.

A Havana, Cuba, dispatch says that postoffice department officials and secret service agents are examining all mail from Mexico. An unconfirmed rumor had it that certain documents from the interior of Mexico had been found.

A Marfa, Texas, dispatch says that twelve Mexicans were killed and several wounded when a band of thirty Mexicans fired on an American cavalry detachment in command of Capt. Kramer Thomas.

It is announced from France that American airplanes having located the batteries whose shells had caused six deaths and poisoning of eighty others, destroyed the enemy position in a half hour's shelling. Material was thrown high in the air and several explosions were caused by the accuracy of the American fire.

German airplanes cannot withstand the hard usage to which aircraft of American manufacture can be subjected. Aviation experts are unanimous in this opinion after having examined several German planes shot down by the allied airmen and sent to the United States for inspection.

Published reports that the United States had sent an ultimatum to President Baranza demanding protection for the oil fields in the Tampico district, where there have been very frequent disorders, are denied at the state department.

The latest American contribution to warfare—the Brown automatic rifle—was officially introduced to congress at a demonstration staged in a remote valley in the hills that surround this city. For more than two hours the air was filled with the snarl and crash of the firing, senators and representatives operating the new weapons under the direction of a squad of soldiers.

The so-called alien slacker bill, to bar from citizenship an unauthorized deportation of aliens of draft age who claim exemption from military service, and authorizing the drafting of any aliens for agricultural or manufacturing work, was passed by the house by an overwhelming majority.

An American oil tank steamship arriving at "An Atlantic Port" reports that the Manhattan sank after being attacked by a U-boat.

A dispatch from "An Atlantic Port" says the British steamship Manhattan of 8,004 tons gross, was torpedoed, but remained afloat, while in convoy a few weeks ago. The Manhattan put down to a British port, discharged her cargo and is being repaired.

On two sectors of the western front in Europe American soldiers have successfully countered the tactics of the enemy. Northwest of Toul, American gunners have wiped out the German batteries which had bombarded the American positions earlier in the week with gas shells. Along the Chemin des Dames American machine guns and artillery fire repulsed a strong enemy attack with losses.

The money cost of the war to the United States still is running near a billion dollars a month. Despite official forecasts of steadily increasing expenditures from month to month, the government's outlay in February was less than in either January or December and would have been approximately the same if the month had been as long as other months.

European.

Revolutionary Russia's resistance to the German armies is beginning to stimulate new unrest against the German militarists in Germany and in Austria-Hungary.

Imperial Chancellor von Hertling has failed to drive a wedge between the entente allies by his reply to Woodrow Wilson.

Philip Scheidemann, German Socialist Leader, voiced the protest of his party to the peace that is being fought on Russia. He delivered a speech in the German reichstag which strongly opposed the German policy toward Russia.

Eighteen British merchantmen were sunk by mine or submarine in the past week. Of these 14 were vessels of 1,600 tons or over and four were under that tonnage.

The London newspapers continue to print reports of seizures of land and other acts of lawlessness by Sinn Feiners in Ireland. The police are said to be unable to prevent these acts.

The British hospital ship Glendart Castle had 132 persons on board when she went down in the Bristol channel. Survivors say that the ship was torpedoed by a submarine. No submarine was seen by them, but a dim light was seen on the surface of the water.

The report from British headquarters in France and Belgium says that English troops successfully raided the enemy trenches in the neighborhood of Gonneheul (southwest of Cambrai), and that considerable casualties were inflicted on the garrison, a machine gun blown up and a few prisoners brought back.

A London dispatch says that 75 enemy aircraft were brought down by the Royal Flying corps on the western front from February 1 to February 22.

The German imperial chancellor has again told the reichstag that a general peace is possible of discussion on the basis of the four essential principles laid down some time ago by President Wilson in an address to the American congress. Almost in the same breath, however, the usual qualifications were entwined amid his utterances, leaving the suspicion that the central powers, if they are desirous of peace, still have their old desire of a victorious peace to the fore.

Von Hertling, imperial German chancellor, says that Germany's present operations in Russia are being carried out solely to secure the fruits of the peace Russia had signed with Ukraine.

The Japanese, according to reliable authority, intend to take action in Siberia at an early date, and there are evidences that the Japanese have long been preparing to carry out this move.

Speaking before the reichstag, the German imperial chancellor, Count von Hertling, made this declaration: "I fundamentally agree with the four principles, which in President Wilson's view must be applied in a mutual exchange of views, and thus declare with President Wilson that a general peace can be discussed on such a basis. Only one reserve need be made in this connection: these principles must not only be proposed by the president of the United States, but must also actually be recognized by all states and peoples. But this goal has not yet been reached."

RUSSIA HAS SIGNED GERMANY'S TREATY

COUNTRY HAS LOST CONSIDER-
ABLY BY THE DELAY IN
SIGNING.

WOULD NOT SIGN AT FIRST

Turkey is Beneficiary of Change Made
In Terms—Germany Claims 65,000
Russians Recently Captured.

Russia has bowed to the Teutonic allies. The bolshevik commissioners sent to Brest-Litovsk have signed the treaty of peace presented by the Germans, according to an official statement from Berlin, which says that military movements in Great Russia have ceased.

It was reported on February 23 by the bolshevik commissioners that they were about to sign the treaty. This report was telegraphed to Lenin and Trotsky after the delegates sent to Brest-Litovsk had met the German emissaries. There is little information available as to the details of the meeting between the peace delegates, but the bolsheviks say they realized that any further delay would mean more onerous conditions and they would sign the treaty without further discussions.

Russia lost by the delay that ensued when Trotsky announced that the war so far as Russia was concerned, had ended, but refused to sign the formal treaty. In the interval between the breaking up of the first Brest-Litovsk meeting and the one held lately, the central powers added materially to the demands which were outlined when the now famous "Hoffman line" was drawn by the commander of the German forces on the eastern front.

Turkey was the beneficiary of these changes in the peace terms. The new demands included that Russia relinquish the regions of Batoum, Kars and Karabagh (Karabagh) to the Turks. These regions are in Transcaucasia and mark a considerable addition to the sultan's dominions in that section of the world. The doctrine of the right of peoples to self-determination was the pretext upon which the new terms were added to the treaty. It is probable that the bolshevik delegation acceded to the new demands.

SECURE GERMAN PLAN OF ATTACK—OTHER INFORMATION.

Each Machine Placement and Dugout Indicated on Map.

With American Army in France.—A plan of attack, including a map of the American positions, indicating every dugout, which was removed from the body of a Prussian captain which led to the recent assault upon the sector northwest of Toul, shows how completely the Germans prepare their raids—if, in fact, this was but a simple raid not having as its ultimate object the retention of a portion of the salient.

The map goes into such detail as to show every machine placement, every trench and every depression in the ground within the American lines. At the bottom there is simply a line drawn, labelled "our front line." Along this line are five shaded portions, each marked "nest."

Four rehearsals were held for the attack and the troops who made it were specially picked from new arrivals of fresh troops in the sector. They were told that the Americans were in front of them.

Out From Their Nests.—After the artillery had nearly leveled the American position, the Germans started out from their nests, each of which contained 40 infantrymen, one lieutenant and three pioneers to precede the infantry and five to follow it. The two groups upon the American extreme right went around this flank and the group upon the extreme left carried out a similar movement there.

THE MEATLESS MEAL IS NOW SUSPENDED

Washington.—Temporary suspension of the meatless meal and of the special restrictions against the use of pork on Saturday was announced by the food administration as a readjustment of its food conservation program. Increased meat production and the necessity for still greater saving in wheat, it was declared, make the change advisable. The suspension is for an indefinite period, and probably will last three months or longer.

FRESH MASSACRES ARCE REPORTED IN ARMENIA

London.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company says information has been received that Turkish soldiers have committed new massacres in the district of Armenia which has been deserted by the Russians. Hjalmar Branting, editor of the Social Democrat, has telegraphed two German socialist parties to make energetic representations to the German government, the dispatch adds.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS PROBABLY BROKEN OFF

London.—A message received by the bolshevik government in Petrograd from Brest-Litovsk ordering a train under military guard to meet the Russian delegates at Horeshaets, was considered by the government as probably signifying that the peace negotiations have been broken off, according to a wireless communication received here from Petrograd.

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN APRIL 6

ON FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE
UNITED STATES ENTRY INTO
THE WAR.

FOR THREE OR FOUR WEEKS

How Large The Loan Will Be Depends
Upon Fate of War Finance Bill
in Congress.

Washington.—On April 6, the first anniversary of the United States' entry into the war, the third liberty loan will open. There will be a campaign of three or four weeks.

In announcing the date, Secretary McAdoo said the amount of the loan the interest rate and other features such as convertibility of bonds of previous issues, maturity and terms of payment, are yet to be determined, and that new legislation will be necessary before plans can be completed.

The fact that the amount of the loan is dependent on further legislation indicates that it will be far more than \$3,600,000,000, the remainder of authorized but unissued bonds, and the fact that certificates of indebtedness now being sold in anticipation of loan bear 4 1/2 per cent interest, affords some indication of the interest rate.

How large the loan shall be depends largely, however, on the fate of the pending war finance bill carrying an appropriation of a half-billion dollars and action on the railroad bill, with its appropriation of a similar amount.

Although Mr. McAdoo made no specific announcement, it is now taken for granted in official circles that there will be but one more loan before June 30, the end of the fiscal year.

The statement concerning the date of the campaign was made at this time. Secretary McAdoo explained to give every community time to prepare for the big bond sale, and he strongly advocated popular demonstrations of patriotism on the day of the opening of the loan and second year of war.

After starting the date of the campaign opening, the secretary continued: "April 6 will forever be a consecrated day in American history, and it seems peculiarly appropriate that the opening of the second year of our participation in this war for the honor and rights of America and the freedom of the world should be celebrated with a nation-wide drive for another liberty loan.

"The campaign should begin with great demonstrations of patriotism in every city, town and hamlet in the country that will truly express the spirit of aroused America."

MAY LEAVE TASK TO THE JAPANESE ALONE

To Take Steps to Combat German Aggression in Siberia.—Washington.—Indications now point to an agreement between the entente powers and America to confide to Japan alone the task of taking such measures as may be necessary to combat German aggression and influence in Siberia and to protect the military stores at Vladivostok. No final conclusion has been reached, however, and it was said in high official quarters that condition were changing so rapidly and so many new factors were entering into the problem that it would be unsafe to predict overnight what the issue might be.

Exchanges are proceeding rapidly between the entente governments and Washington and the matter was considered at a cabinet meeting. It is understood that the state department is being slowly but steadily influenced to accept the view which seems to obtain in Great Britain and France and possibly in Italy. That is that a single power with an efficient army and navy within easy reach of Siberia and not otherwise employed, and acting in conformity with a general agreement might be better able to deal with the situation than any international force, such as was at first contemplated.

GENERAL BIDDLE MAY BE SENT ABROAD

Washington.—Numerous changes in the personnel of the general staff of the army are expected to follow the arrival here of Major General Peyton C. March, who landed at an Atlantic port, returning from France, to assume his duties as acting chief of staff. Officers here have no knowledge of plans General March may have laid in this regard, but it has been assumed that he will draw to his aid men in whom he has confidence.

SPANISH CABINET HAS RESIGNED; NO SURPRISE

Madrid.—The cabinet has resigned. The retirement of the government was expected in view of the outcome of the general elections. Furthermore the ministry was divided on the question of the policy to be pursued toward Germany in consequence of the recent torpedoing of several Spanish steamships.

Public opinion is expressing itself strongly against the action by the government.

GERMAN FORCES ATTACK AMERICANS

BUT ARE REPULSED WITH SOME
LOSSES TO THE AT-
TACKERS.

MACHINE GUNS EFFECTIVE

The Americans Suffered No Casual-
ties, But Five French Soldiers
Were Wounded.

With the American Army in France—A strong German attack following a heavy barrage first against the American trenches to the Chemin-des-Dames sector was repulsed with losses to the attackers. The well placed American machine guns sent streams of bullets into the advancing enemy and as the German barrage fire lifted the American artillery quickly laid down a curtain of fire, the Germans retiring without a single prisoner.

There were no American casualties. Five French soldiers were wounded during the fighting.

The Americans stayed in their dugouts until the proper time, when they jumped to the guns and fought like veterans.

One officer and one man were killed and two were wounded by enemy shell fire. One American soldier was "gassed." The Germans made a gas attack also in this sector, firing 50 projectiles of high per cent gas and 20 high explosive shells.

One American soldier is dead and eight are suffering from the effects of poisonous gas, so far as reported, but it is probable that more casualties will develop, as in the Toul sector.

There was another attack, but the number of casualties to the American troops in this sector since they became engaged cannot be determined. All the killed and wounded in these operations are from the New England States.

BRYAN "HOWLED" DOWN BY CANADIAN TROOPS

"What About the Lusitania?" Shouted
in Chorus.

Toronto.—William Jennings Bryan was refused a hearing when he appeared at Massey hall here to address a prohibition meeting under the auspices of the dominion alliance.

Returned soldiers caused the disturbance by shouting various epithets. "What about the Lusitania?" they also demanded in chorus.

The first disturbance came before Mr. Bryan's entry, when the chairman told the audience they were to be honored by listening to the fraternal delegate of the Anti-Saloon league of America, "one of the foremost citizens of our ally." When Mr. Bryan came in, pandemonium broke loose. Most of the audience stood, waved handkerchiefs and cheered him, but, the answering hoofs from the gallery outlasted the cheers.

For five minutes Mr. Bryan tried vainly to make himself heard. The interruption kept right on and the interrupters sang "Rule Britannia" and "God Save the King."

Enthusiastic prohibitionists who wished to hear Mr. Bryan, hurled across the hall counter-calls of "put them out," and "Where's your fair play?" The chairman was heard to say something about ejecting the interrupters. He was greeted with cries of "Who's going to do it?"

Mr. Bryan took his seat. John H. Roberts, of Montreal, made an attempt to speak, but was told to "get the khaki on."

Then a man of the army medical corps dressed in uniform was hoisted on the platform.

"Boys, they are fighting for freedom at the front; they are also fighting for freedom of thought. Why should we interrupt the meeting?" he appealed to the gallery.

The appeal was in vain. "God Save the King" was sung again and the soldiers in the gallery shouted "Take Bryan out, and we'll walk out. We'll let any man speak, but not a pro-German."

FOSTERS IDEA THAT AMERI- CA IS NOT IN EARNEST

New York.—"The German press is carefully and adroitly continuing to foster the idea among the German people that America is not really in earnest about the war," declared Dr. A. N. Davis in discussing the situation in Berlin as he left it just over a month ago. Dr. Davis, formerly of Piquette, Ohio, is the American dentist who lived in the German capital for 15 years and numbered Emperor William among his patients.

TROUBLE BREWING IN DUEL MONARCHY

VIOLENT MEASURES BY GER-
MANY WOULD BRING NO
GREAT SURPRISE.

WILL NOT FIGHT RUSSIA

Further Evidence of Growing Strain
in Relations Given in Dispatches
From France.

Washington.—Further evidence of the growing strain in relations between Germany and Austria over the refusal of the latter to participate in the renewed attack upon Russia is given in an official dispatch received here from France. It quotes the Austrian premier as formally reiterating on February 22 that Austria-Hungary will take no part in military action against Russia or Rumania, and will not send her troops into Ukraine.

Text of Dispatch.—The dispatch follows: "Charles I paid a visit to William II the 22nd of February. Ludendorff was present at the interview. If we are to judge from the tone of the interview it must have been lacking in cordiality. There seems to be little doubt but that a serious conflict has broken out during the week between the courts of Vienna and Berlin and which Germany is determined to settle if need be by violent measures.

"The situation of the dual monarchy is such that the Vienna government in order to avert a catastrophe has been obliged to distinguish by means of public declarations its own policy from that of Germany. The report that at the conference of February 14 Hertling and Ludendorff had decided to pay no attention to the Russian demobilization and to prepare to begin the conflict on the east front, caused a great stir throughout Austria. It was not simply the dissenting nationalities, the Czechs, the Slovaks, or the Poles, who do not desire to fight any more, but it is the mass of the population of German origin, who refuse to sacrifice themselves any longer to assure the triumph of Prussian imperialism.

"An official note of the 15th had announced that Austria for her part would continue to consider the war as terminated with Russia and would abstain from taking part in the operations planned by the German command. A second note of the 19th repeated the same statement. When asked to give further particulars at the sitting of the chamber on the 22d the Austrian premier formally stated:

"The words uttered by different deputies have proved that the explanation which has been furnished up to present by me have not been sufficiently explicit. I repeat, therefore that Austria Hungary will participate in no way in the military action which is now being carried on by Germany against Russia. I repeat that there is no question of having our troops penetrate into Ukraine with whom we are at peace. I repeat that the armistice exists between Austria-Hungary and Rumania and that we are only considering entering as early as possible into peace conversations with this country.

"These declarations are serious. Without a doubt in his speech on the 19th of February, Soydyer pleaded his fidelity to the alliance. But more and more Germany runs the risk of seeing Austria, and after her Bulgaria and Turkey, to a positive attitude and, practically withdrawing from the struggle, witness as spectators the continuation of hostilities.

AGENTS RAID OFFICE OF PASTOR RUSSELL

New York.—Agents of the United States army intelligence service raided the headquarters in Brooklyn of the Pastor Russell foundation, a reputed religious organization, and seized a number of books and papers.

COMES OUT ON TOP IN BLACKMAIL GAME

Atlanta, Ga.—One year at hard labor on the chain gang and a fine of \$1,000—the maximum penalty for a misdemeanor—was the sentence imposed in Fulton county superior court upon J. W. Cook, a real estate agent, indicted jointly with Mrs. Margaret Hirsch, wife of H. H. Hirsch, an insurance man, for an attempt to blackmail Asa G. Candler, Atlanta's 65-year-old multi-millionaire for \$500,000.

AUSTRIAN ATTEMPTS TO ENLIST AT CAMP SEVIER

Greenville, S. C.—Armand DeRivand, an Austrian citizen, was taken into custody by United States Marshal C. J. Lyon, after he had tried to enlist in the army, and is being held until instructions are received as to his disposition. DeRivand has been playing in the orchestra at one of the shows at Camp Sevier for the past few days. According to DeRivand, he was formerly a second lieutenant in the Austrian army.

WARREN TALKS OF STATE CAMPAIGN

IF BITTERNESS IS INJECTED THE
DEMOCRATS WILL NOT BE
AGGRESSORS.

HAMMER IS RE-APPOINTED

Friends A. & N. C. and N. C. Rail-
roads Pass Beneficiaries See
McAdoo—Other News.

"I am in accord with the expressed view of Governor T. W. Bicket that there should be no bitter partisan campaign," declared Hon. Thomas D. Warren, chairman of the Democratic state executive committee, in an interview. "The governor has been doing splendid work through the channels of his fine patriotic speeches," said Mr. Warren.

"If any bitter partisanship is injected into North Carolina politics in 1918 the Republicans will be the aggressors," stated the Democratic state chairman. "My idea is that there should be conducted a patriotic campaign—one elevated on a high plane. The principal issues should involve the support of the president, the administration and the measures looking to the successful prosecution of the war.

"This campaign year will afford a splendid opportunity to appeal to the patriotism of the people."

President Wilson sent to the senate the name of William C. Hammer for reappointment to the office of United States attorney for western North Carolina. The batch of nominations dispatched to the senate included many names embracing a wide area of territory.

The sweeping order of Secretary William G. McAdoo, director general of railroads, to the effect of curtailing the issuance of railway passes to officers, directors and attorneys of railroads may include the North Carolina Railroad and the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroads. Samuel Brinson, president of the North Carolina and Atlantic Railroad; Col. P. M. Pearsall, attorney for the North Carolina Railroad; and Thomas D. Warren went to the office of the director general of railroads to ascertain the status of these exceptional examples.

The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad—operating from Morehead City to Goldsboro—and the North Carolina Railroad, running between Goldsboro and Charlotte, are properties of the State of North Carolina to the extent of two-thirds ownership. According to stipulation of the contracts of both roads the lessees agreed as part of the consideration to furnish transportation to the officers and twenty-four directors of the two branch transportation lines. The laws of North Carolina furthermore authorize the issuance of passes in both instances.

Rob Home and Store.

Durham.—Breaking through a window sash, one or more burglars entered the home of I. S. Barbee, wealthy merchant of Toga, ten miles east of the city on the Durham and Southern Railway; doped Mr. Barbee with an unknown drug; used the same drug on his daughter, Miss Minnie Barbee, who occupied a bed in the same room, and then ransacked the residence. Taking a bunch of keys, some money, a watch, and a pistol, the burglars left the residence and went to the office of Mr. Barbee a short distance away. They entered the store and plundered it for a large amount of stock. Total loss in the robbery had not been estimated by Mr. Barbee. No effort to assault either Mr. Barbee or his daughter, other than administer drugs to make their sleep sound was attempted, news reaching the city said.

Erwin Increases Wages.

Durham.—Employees of the Erwin Cotton Mill Company plants in Durham and Oxford will receive benefits from a goodly wage increase. Announcement of the increase was given in an address to employees by W. A. Erwin, secretary-treasurer.

New Tobacco Factory.

Reidsville.—The Old North State smoking tobacco factory is now in full operation in their new quarters in the old sash and blind factory. All the new machinery has been installed and operated to full capacity. The plant is being run night and day in an effort to catch up with orders, which have accumulated since the Old North State factory was burned Christmas Eve.

Good progress has been made on the A. T. Co.'s new cigarette factory and the walls are now up to the fifth or last floor.

Drank Carbohc Acid.

Charlotte.—A white girl, about 18 years old, giving her name as Miss Lula Arone, of New Bedford, Mass., drank a half ounce of carbohc acid with the apparent intent of committing suicide, after being taken by police from a house in Charlotte on Hill streets. The police said it was a negro house. The girl was rushed to police headquarters where first-aid was rendered, after which she was taken to the Tranquil Park sanitarium. The girl is thought to have been betrayed.