

THE CHATHAM RECORD

ESTABLISHED SEPT. 19, 1 878.

PITTSBORO, CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C. JULY 18, 1918

VOL. XL. NO. 50.

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
and Will Be Found In
Brief Paragraphs

Domestic.

Alleged draft evaders shot and killed State Ranger J. Dudley White and severely wounded Ranger W. I. Rowe, near Broadbudd, in the piney woods of San Augustine county. The shooting took place on a farm seven miles from White City.

Three persons were shot and the mail and express cars were looted by thirteen bandits, who held up a fast Missouri, Kansas and Texas passenger train at Koch, a siding three miles east of Paola, Kans. They compelled the engine crew to detach the mail and express cars and ran them away and then fled north in motor cars.

Junaluska Inn, the big hotel at the assembly grounds of the Methodist Episcopal church, south at Lake Junaluska, near Asheville, N. C., was destroyed by fire. The building was erected two years ago at a cost of \$100,000. The fire started in the kitchen and the frame building and furnishings are a total loss. Nobody was injured.

Church officials announce that the 1918 Junaluska conference scheduled to be held at Asheville, N. C., this summer, will require ten million bales of cotton to supply the domestic uses and war purposes for the United States during the winter of 1918-1919. A playhouse of scrap iron, built on the track by a nine-year-old boy, caused the wreck of a Southern railway fast freight train near Newport, Tennessee.

To equalize the price of sugar to the consumer in the face of prospects for an increase due to a threatened shortage, and to secure better distribution, President Wilson has created the sugar equalization board. The board will be incorporated at \$5,000,000, the capital to be furnished by the president from his special war fund, and will have authority to acquire sugar even at a loss to the government.

The body of John Purroy Mitchell, in a flag-draped casket, on which rested the cap which he wore as a major of aviation was borne through the streets of New York while tens of thousands watched in silence tribute. Our allies and other European countries will need \$8,000,000 bales of Southern cotton.

The Busch family of St. Louis has bought at least one million dollars worth of the German war bonds, which the government believes were sold in this country for propaganda and for the purchase of the New York Evening Mail and other newspapers, according to a statement made by Alfred L. Becker, deputy state attorney general of New York.

It is stated that one hundred million dollars' worth of German war bonds have been sold in the United States before the United States went into the war.

All-able-bodied men engaged in selling insurance are placed in the class of non-essential industries by the South Dakota council of defense in a supplemental order to its "work or fight" regulations.

Representative Heflin of Alabama says that the 1918 cotton crop will be less than thirteen million bales, and he will continue to fight the price-fixing measure.

Sales from July 1 to July 9 of War Savings Stamps totaled \$46,552,529.

Washington.

Turkey has informed the United States, through the Swedish foreign office, that so far as the true facts as to the reported seizure of the American consulate and sacking of an American hospital at Tabriz by Turkish soldiers, have not been ascertained, but that it will be done at the earliest possible moment.

Lieutenant General Horvath, vice president and general manager of the Chinese Eastern railway, having declared himself premier of a temporary Siberian government, has been proclaimed provisional ruler of Siberia.

President Wilson vetoed the resolution adopted by congress extending the time in which railroad administration might relinquish control of lines not owned in the federal system. The veto had been expected because of a provision added to the bill, forbidding the relinquishment of any road where a connecting or competing line was retained.

The price-fixing committee's action with regard to finished cotton is believed to be the forerunner of price-fixing on virtually all other commodities of which the government is a large purchaser.

In a month or less General Pershing will have more than half a million men under his direct command on the western front ready for the fighting line.

Completion of 23 ships of 122,771 displacement tons in the first week of July made a total of 223 new vessels built under the direction of the shipbuilding board.

IF THE LATEST FRENCH ATTACK CONTINUES SUCCESSFULLY, THE FRENCH MAY BE ABLE TO PRESS THE Foe BACK ACROSS THE AVRE AND THUS HAVE AN ADMIRABLE DEFENSIVE POSITION TO THE SOUTHWEST OF AMIENS.

Colonel Roosevelt's youngest son, Quentin, brought down his first German airplane in a fight north of Chateau Thierry. He was flying at a height of 5,000 yards eight miles inside the German lines when the machines became separated. He was soon caught close to three German machines. He opened fire and after fifty shot tracers penetrated the fuselage of the nearest German machine, and then made his escape.

Several banks and brokers are under investigation by the office of the alien property custodian, in an effort to trace the exact origin and handling of more than a million dollars paid for the New York Evening Mail. All persons who participated in the transaction will be asked to tell what they know about it.

In a statement on the result of the Panama elections to the national assembly, which is to choose a president, E. A. Morales, leader of the opposition forces which will control the assembly by a fair majority, declared the new government, when inducted into power, would be in perfect accord with the United States for the enforcement of order in the cities, the restriction of liquor selling and the carrying out of other regulations to improve conditions.

European.

Air force contingents acting with the British navy dropped a half ton of bombs upon the city on Constantinople on July 7.

The British fighting forces in France now aggregate two million men. This equals the entire number on the front in 1917.

Striking the Germans on a front that has been quiet for the past six weeks, the French have once more broken through the enemy defenses and advanced their lines. This new blow was launched between Castel and Mailly-Raineval, on the Picardy front, southeast of Amiens, where there has been, but little fighting since the French, by a local attack, pushed the Germans out of Senecat wood late in May.

The American attack on Cantigny, some time ago, advanced the line materially at that point, while the Australians and Americans, July 4 and 6, cut deeply into the German lines at Hamel and Villers Bretonneux, south of the Somme. The latest French attack was launched at a point between positions of the Americans, at Cantigny, and the Australians, farther north.

Five American airplanes of a squadron of six which started out to raid Coblenz, fell into the hands of the Germans according to announcement from German general headquarters.

The Russian middle classes do not want a monarchy. What they want is to retain certain things won by the revolution, but they do not want Bolshevism.

Ukraine is in a state of country-wide revolution. The Germans have at least 420,000 men in that country. The peasants have several small armies of 15,000 to 20,000 each, armed with artillery and machine guns. They are defending the villages and whole sections of trenches against the Germans.

A royal air escort of three Belgian seaplanes guarded King Albert and Queen Elizabeth on their flight over the channel from Belgium to England on a trip which marked the first time that any ruler has ever made an air flight from one country to another. The royal couple traveled in separate seaplanes, each operated by a Belgian army aviator. The purpose of their visit to England was to attend the silver anniversary of King George and Queen Mary, July 13.

Chancellor von Hertling, speaking to the main committee of the German reichstag, told them that there would be no change in the foreign policy of the empire. "Germany, although she is ready to accept a proposition for serious negotiations, must go on fighting," he says.

The German government does not intend to hold the Russian soviet government responsible for the death of Count von Mirbach, it being evident that Russia is doing all that is possible to punish the murderers.

In a recent German raid on the Belgians more than fifty girls were killed by air bombs launched upon an ambulance park behind the Yser front. Fifty bombs were dropped in the immediate neighborhood of the park and several struck a large villa about a hundred yards from the hospital.

The fight in Ukraine is not of a political character, but is due chiefly to the surrender of land by the Germans back to the landlords. Homestead sections (33 miles square) have been entirely wiped out.

The Germans are highly disliked in Russia, though more German is heard than was heard there in peace times. But one thing shines out clearly—an "athaw" to anything to German.

Japan's reported decision refusing to intervene in Siberia is authoritative ly denied. It is added that the attitude of Japan is unchanged and that the feeling in unofficial circles there is almost unanimous that it is unnecessary to send troops to Siberia at present.

The necessity of sending so many German soldiers into Ukraine may be the reason for the delay of the German offensive in the west.

Messages received in London from Russia state that counter-revolutionaries have been suppressed.

FIERCE BATTLE IS NOW IN PROGRESS

ENEMY ATTACK ON BOTH SIDES OF RHEIMS GALLANTLY MET. BUT SMALL GAINS MADE.

AMERICANS STERN FIGHTERS

Complete German Brigade Staff Is Among Prisoners Taken; Tanks Used in the Assault.

The expected renewal of the German offensive in France has begun. Fierce battles are in progress on both sides of the famous cathedral city of Rheims, which since the first offensive along the Marne has stood the apex of a sharp salient into the German line.

West of Rheims the Germans with the pressure of large numbers of troops, the unleashing of which was preceded by a veritable hail of high explosives and gas shells, have been enabled to cross the Marne at several places. East of the city, however, they have been held for the smallest of gains by the tenacious resistance of the defenders of the line. Altogether the two battle fronts aggregate about 65 miles in length.

American troops are fighting valiantly on the sectors they have been holding and at two points have met with notable success. At Vaux they not only broke down a violent attack by the enemy, but drove him back several hundred yards and only returned to their former positions when the advance of the Germans southeast of Chateau-Thierry across the Marne made the reoccupation of their trenches of strategic value.

Along the Marne, between the town of Fossey and the river Sumerlin, where the Germans crossed the Marne the Americans in a strong counter-attack forced back the enemy to the right bank of the stream. At other points along the river they used to the greatest advantage their machine guns against enemy elements which were crossing the river on pontoon bridges, killing or wounding many of them. In the counter-attack near Fossey between 1,000 and 1,500 Germans were made prisoner by the Americans. The captured contingents included a complete brigade staff. The French general in command on this sector sent a congratulatory message to the general in command of the American troops.

The Germans in addition to their tremendous expenditure of explosive and gas shells used numerous tanks against the lines of the defenders and also opened with numerous naval guns bombardments of towns and cities far behind the battle line, dropping upon them shells from 10 to 12-inch pieces.

The details of the strategic scheme the Germans have in view have not yet been unfolded. It seems apparent, however, that the main objective in the first stages of the offensive is the throwing of their lines southward on both sides of Rheims, enveloping that city and forcing its capitulation.

The details of the strategic scheme the Germans have in view have not yet been unfolded. It seems apparent, however, that the main objective in the first stages of the offensive is the throwing of their lines southward on both sides of Rheims, enveloping that city and forcing its capitulation.

RESULTS SO FAR SHOW FOCH WAS FOREWARNED

The fact that stubborn resistance met every German rush all along the line shows that General Foch was fully forewarned of the general territory in which the attack was developed. It appears certain that he had his reserves close up and outgeneralized the enemy in this vital factor. Officials were strongly inclined to believe that the present German effort is intended only as a forerunner for a later assault to the north toward the channel ports. If it proves successful in dislodging the Franco-Italian defenders of Rheims by later direct assaults or by pressing their pincer movement, it is argued that the Franco-British reserves back of Amiens might be drawn into the defense of Paris, weakening the line in the Albert region which is regarded as the certain prime objective of the whole German plan of campaign.

NEWS OF ACTION WAS RECEIVED WITH ELATION HERE

Washington.—An air of elation was apparent in government circles as press dispatches from France unfolded the story of the valiant stand of American troops along the Marne, where they hold the left flank of the great battle front, while the French army, aided near Rheims by Italian divisions, stood fast over the far greater extent of the line, they defended against fierce assaults by the enemy.

GERMAN INFANTRY NO MATCH FOR AMERICAN

With the American Army on the Marne.—The correspondent talked to some American soldiers now in hospital. They were in complete agreement that the German infantry was no match for the American. This is evidenced by the reports from all the American hospitals, there being only a few cases of wounds from rifle and machine gun fire, while most of the men are suffering from shrapnel wounds.

ALL QUIET ALONG WESTERN FRONT

PREVALENCE OF BAD WEATHER PREVENTS MOVEMENTS OF IMPORTANCE.

FRENCH TROOPS TAKE VILLAGES

Morale of Austrians Extremely Bad, and Surrenders Are of Frequent Occurrence.

Bad weather conditions continue to prevail on the greater portion of the battle front in France and Flanders and the military operations are still far below normal. Nowhere have there been any engagements ranking in importance above trench raids and patrol encounters.

On several sectors, however, the big guns are constantly hammering away at opposing positions, particularly on the American front along the Marne; on the sectors held by the British and near Corcy, where the French face the enemy.

As yet there is no indication that the date for the commencement of the expected grand offensive by the Germans is at hand.

The British troops in Macedonia seemingly have started an operation against the Teutonic allies which may develop westward along the battle-front and eventually conform with the successful drive which is being carried out by the French and Italians in Albania. West of the town of Doiran, which lies on the railroad north of Saloniki, the British have delivered a blow against the Bulgarians which was productive of good results.

Meanwhile, in Albania, the French and Italians are giving the enemy no rest, (pressing him back daily mile after mile over the trackless country and capturing strategic positions and villages. The latest French official communication shows that the French troops have taken the villages of Narta and Gramshi.

The morale of the Austrians is declared to be extremely bad and surrenders of war-worn soldiers are reported constantly to be taking place.

HEROES IN MONSTER PARADE CELEBRATING BASTILLE DAY

Paris.—Heroes distinguished during the war in all the entente allied armies participated in a monster parade through the streets of Paris in celebration of the fourteenth of July—Bastille day. American troops from the First and Second divisions, recently cited in army orders, represented the United States army. One detachment took part in the capture of Cantigny, while others were in the Chateau-Thierry fighting.

All the American units had been in France more than a year and wore two service stripes. The American expeditionary force was showered with flowers by French girls and were received all along the route with the greatest enthusiasm.

The parade was reviewed by President Poincare, who was accompanied by General John J. Pershing, the commander-in-chief of the United States forces in France. The Americans occupied second place in the column.

NO PEACE SAVE BY THE SWORD, SAYS GEN. LLOYD

London.—Maj. Gen. John Biddle, commanding the American forces in the United Kingdom, was among the guests at the annual Anglo-French dinner organized by the Alsace-Lorraine Patriotic League in London in connection with the French national fete. Baron Burnham presided.

General Sir Francis Lloyd replying to the toast "Success to the allied forces," said: "There can be no peace by negotiations and nothing but peace by the sword. Now that we have an indescribable asset which has come over us across the western waves at a time when we most need it we surely should carry through and attain the desired end."

TOTAL AMERICAN DEATH LIST TO DATE IS 4,673

Washington.—Casualties in the army and marine corps overseas increased 647 during the week compared with 703 the previous week, and aggregated 11,733 with the inclusion of the latest army list giving 72 names and the marine corps list giving 51 names. Total deaths, including 291 men lost at sea, men killed in action, dead of wounds, disease, accident and other causes, number 4,673—army men 4,100, marines 573.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF TOBACCO IS POSSIBLE

Washington.—Government control of the tobacco industry of the United States may result from the heavy requirements of the allies and the American military forces abroad. Re-rationing of the American population is believed to be a possibility. The war industries board announced that it has been conducting an investigation to determine the requirements abroad and the amount that must be conserved in this country.

ATTACK GERMANS ON PICARDY FRONT

BLOW DELIVERED ALONG FRONT OF THREE MILES TO DEPTH OF ONE MILE.

BRITISH FORCES ARE ACTIVE

Austrians Revolt in Serbia as Does Turkish Garrison in Asia Minor.

Striking the Germans on a front that has been quiet for the past six weeks, the French have once more broken through the enemy defenses and advanced their lines. This new blow at the enemy was launched between Castel and Mailly-Raineval, on the Picardy front, southeast of Amiens, where there has been but little fighting since the French by a local attack pushed the Germans out of Senecat wood late in May.

The attack was along a front of approximately three miles. It swept the Germans back out of the village of Castel and the Anchin farm, about a mile to the south, and cleared out a number of strong enemy positions. The French penetrated the German lines to a depth of more than a mile.

The American attack on Cantigny, some time ago, advanced the line materially at that point, while the Australians and Americans on July 4 and 6 cut deeply into the German lines at Hamel and Villers Bretonneux, south of the Somme. The French attack was launched at a point between positions of the Americans at Cantigny and the Australians further north.

Between the Marne and the Aisne, the French have continued their offensive operations. It is reported that the village of Longpont, south of Corcy, the capture of which was reported on Thursday, has been taken by General Petain's men who have also made progress north of Corcy, at the Chavigny farm. East of Favrolles, according to the French official statement the allied lines have been advanced, this marking a southward extension of the fighting line which has heretofore not been unusually active farther south than Longpont.

On the British front there has been spirited fighting, according to the German official report which indicates that from Ypres around the Lys salient and down to the Picardy sector as far as Albert there have been scattered attacks made by the British.

A revolt of Austrian troops in Serbia is reported from Italian sources. The mutiny was suppressed after hard fighting. Athens reports a similar state of affairs in a Turkish garrison in Asia Minor, where it is said German officers were murdered by Turkish soldiers.

PRESIDENT VETOS PRICE SET FOR COMING WHEAT CROP

Washington.—In vetoing the \$28,000,000 annual agricultural appropriation bill because of its amendment fixing the government guaranteed minimum wheat price at \$2.40 a bushel, the President informed Congress that he did not believe the farmers of America "depend upon a stimulation of price to do their utmost to serve the nation and the world at this time of crisis."

A fixed minimum price of \$2.40 a bushel, the President said, would increase the price of flour from \$10.50 to \$12.50 a barrel and would put an additional burden of \$37,000,000 this year on the consumers. Such an increase in price, he said, would force a similar increase in Canada, thus enlarging the whole scale of financial operations in this country.

The President said the patriotic spirit of the farmers has been "worthy of all praise and has shown them playing a most admirable and gratifying part in the full mobilization of the resources of the country." He added that the bumper crops they have raised this year have relieved "the anxiety of the nations arrayed against Germany with regard to their food supplies."

VOTE ON PROHIBITION IS POSTPONED UNTIL AUGUST 16

Washington.—While the senate continued to debate house resolution authorizing government control during the war of telegraph, telephone, cable and radio systems, leaders framed a program for presentation calling for a vote on the resolution at that time, postponement of a vote on prohibition legislation until next month and a mid-summer vacation by interim recesses for three days until August 26.

OTHER SHORT LINES TAKEN OVER BY GOVERNMENT

Washington.—The short line situation seems to be clearing up. Senator Simmons was notified that the Piedmont & Northern would be taken over. The Aberdeen & Rockfish, the East Carolina and the Durham & Southern will also be taken over. The Piedmont & Northern lines formerly were operated by the government, but this was one of the lines the railroad administration returned into the control of the owners.

EXPECTED BATTLE NOT YET JOINED

GERMANS GREATLY ANNOYED BY SLOW AND METHODOICAL ADVANCE OF FRENCH.

AMERICANS LOSE AIRPLANES

French and Italians Are Steadily Pressing the Germans Back Along Front.

French pressure along the line from the Marne to the Aisne, which began two weeks ago as a series of local attacks, has begun to yield results which are appreciable when taken from the Germans and strong viewed on the map. The town of Courcy, east of Retz forest, has been taken from the Germans and strong positions captured by the slow, methodical advance that has been the source of much annoyance to the enemy for several days.

As a result of the assaults made by the French from Ambleny, south of the Aisne, to the hills south of Courcy, their line has been straightened and advanced to high ground. There has been some reason for believing that when the Germans resume their offensive on the western front they will attempt to break through between the Marne and the Aisne in a dash straight for Paris.

On the British front, the Australians have been in action once more, penetrating German positions and capturing prisoners. On the rest of the lines, held by the British, there have been the usual artillery duels and patrol engagements.

French and Italian detachments are steadily pushing Austrian forces back along the western slopes of the mountains that parallel the coast of Albania. They are reported north of the important town of Berat and have moved ahead in the hilly country to the east.

A Peking dispatch states that the Czech-Slovaks are in virtual control of all the western Siberia. Over vast stretches of this country they have triumphed over the bolsheviks. The overthrow of the bolsheviks at Irkutsk has been confirmed.

An official statement from Berlin says that five of a squadron of six American airplanes which started out with the intention of bombing the city of Coblenz fell into the hands of the Germans.

SUGAR EQUALIZATION BOARD CREATED

Washington.—To equalize the price of sugar to the consumer in the face of prospects for an increase due to a threatened shortage, and to secure better distribution, President Wilson created the sugar equalization board on recommendation of Food Administrator Hoover. The board will be incorporated at \$5,000,000, the capital to be furnished by the president from his special war fund, and will have authority to acquire even at a loss to the government the production of beet sugar factories that cannot under the present price of beets be sold to the public at a reasonable price, and other high cost sugar. This will be resold in the common lot at the stabilized price, thus saving considerable to the consumer.

SEAPLANE FLIGHT OF ROYAL COUPLE

London.—A royal air escort of three Belgian seaplanes guarded King Albert and Queen Elizabeth on their flight over the channel from Belgium to England on a trip which marked the first time that any ruler has ever made an air flight from one country to another. The royal couple traveled in separate seaplanes, each operated by a Belgian army aviator. The king landed first near a British warship off Dover. The queen descended soon afterwards, her seaplane also landing near a warship. They started from the Belgian coast and made the trip to England in about 50 minutes.

AMERICANS TO OBSERVE GREAT FRENCH HOLIDAY

With the American Army in France—Bastille day, July 14, has been declared a general holiday by a general order from headquarters for all troops of the American expeditionary force not actually engaged with the enemy. "It will be the privilege and duty of the American soldiers," says the order, "to celebrate the French independence day, which appeals alike to every citizen and soldier of France and America."

TO RECRUIT MALE STUDENTS FOR COLLEGE

Washington.—President Wilson was asked by a committee of the emergency council of the National Education Association to endorse a campaign to recruit male students for colleges and prevent the present tendency of young men to leave the colleges for military service. The committee announced that a meeting of the council will be held here where plans for the campaign will be formulated.

PUBLIC SERVICE RESERVISTS MEET

REPRESENTATIVES FROM MANY COUNTIES HEAR NATIONAL DIRECTOR ALLEN.

THREE THINGS NECESSARY

Thir Must Be No Obstacle to Transportation, Production of Food, and War Material.

Mr. Harold Allen, assistant national director of the United States Public Service Reserve, addressed a gathering of the county chairmen of the United States Public Service Reserve in North Carolina, called by State Director T. L. Bland, of Rocky Mount. Nearly half of the counties of the State were represented in the meeting, in spite of the fact that it was called without much notice. Those in attendance were enthusiastic and brought from Mr. Allen, unqualified approval as to personnel and apparent fitness for the work. He had high praise for the North Carolina chairmen.

"Three things are absolutely necessary," said Mr. Allen. "The government has taken a hand to see that there is no obstacle to the production of food, the manufacture of war materials, and transportation. No one wants to see other industries closed down. They have good money invested in them. They are useful. But if they drain the necessary industries of men and stay the hands of the government in winning the war, then they must be curtailed or, if necessary, stopped."

The Public Service Reserve and the United States Employment Service work side by side, each complementing the work of the other, he explained. The function of the Public Service Reserve is to enroll men who are engaged in non-essential work, or in no work, and to keep in present jobs those who are essentially employed. The enrollment of the Public Service Reserve is drawn upon by order from the United States Employment Service, which deals directly with the essential enterprises needing men.

Items and Appointments

Raleigh.—Special dispatch from Washington: Grover Cleveland Hamrick, of Shelby, has been appointed income tax inspector in the internal revenue bureau.

J. H. Hardwood, of Bryson City, has been given a \$1,900 position in the internal revenue service.

Thomas Christian Lyon, of Creedmoor, has been named alternate for Annapolis by Representative Stedman. W. L. Hardin, private secretary to Representative Weaver, has returned from a visit to Waynesville. He says that western North Carolina is patriotic, democratic and prosperous.

Oak Ridge Institute is to have 150 rifles for training purposes. James S. Purcell has been appointed rural carrier at Maxton, Elber A. Owen at Roseboro, and Walter M. Morrison at Taylorsville.

Gretta M. Smith, of Sandersville, and Lucy F. Winfield, of Raleigh, have been appointed clerks in the war department.

James T. Barrett, of Asheville, traveling representative of the department of labor, is here for a discussion of department matters.

Wood Again Heads Carolina Ry.

Greensboro.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company was held at the Guilford hotel. About 25 men were in attendance. The principal business before the meeting was the election of directors and the following were unanimously re-elected: W. H. Wood of Charlotte, president; Col. Benehan Cameron, of Statesville; W. E. Holt, of Lexington; C. M. Vanostorpe, of Greensboro; W. T. Brown, of Winston-Salem; Alex. Webb, of Raleigh; J. M. Yount, of Newton; C. M. Tomlin, of Statesville; and T. A. Gwyn, of Canton.

Fourteen-Year Age Limit

Charlotte.—The making public of the text of the resolution adopted at the recent session of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina revealed that the body did not ask the State legislature to enact a law identical with the declared unconstitutional Keating-Owen child labor law. The text, supplementing the announcement, says manufacturers want a 14-year age limit for child labor, a six-months school term and prohibition of night work by children under 16 years.

Junaluska Inn Burned

Asheville.—Junaluska Inn, the big hotel at the assembly grounds of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Lake Junaluska, was destroyed by fire. The building was erected at a cost of \$160,000. The fire started in the kitchen and the frame building and furnishings are a total loss. Nobody was injured. There are other hotels and many cottages on the grounds and the church officials announced that the loss of the inn would not interfere with the conference scheduled for this summer.