

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

The main offices of the American Railway Express at Norfolk, Va., were destroyed by fire. Several explosions occurred.

The man who had traded wives with another man and had given a half pint of whiskey and 25 cents to boot was admitted on the witness stand in the court at Smithfield, N. C., by Iredeil Wheeler a white man, testifying in a case in which four white men are charged with conspiracy to kill.

Kelso Halley, former prominent society and clubman of Chattanooga, Tenn., was pleaded guilty to operating a distillery in the basement of a fashionable apartment house, was found guilty and sentenced to a year and a day in prison as a result of the trial.

With a bullet wound near the heart, John Henry Green, an aged truck farmer, is dying, his wife is suffering from a bullet wound in the right hand, and Luther Williams, a balliff in Cook's district of Fulton county, Georgia, who is charged with the shooting, and who was slightly wounded by the farmer is being sought by the county police. Williams went to the home of Green to execute an attachment for several pieces of furniture which Green had bought in Atlanta, and the difficulty ensued which resulted in the shooting.

The second stage of the Commercial Telegraphers' strike was reached on June 15th when railroad operators at 23,000 points in America were ordered to discontinue handling commercial messages.

Launching a movement for the erection at Hampton Roads a sister monument to the Statue of Liberty, the ordering of a cablegram to President Wilson to express their confidence in him at the peace conference, and the adoption of resolutions condemning Bolshevism and favoring that Count von Bernstorff be brought to the United States for trial, were the outstanding features of the Travelers' Protective Association on America, in session in New Orleans.

Representatives of the joint legislative committee appointed to investigate the activities of radicals in the state of New York, guarded by several members of the state constabulary, raided the offices of the Russian soviet government in New York City and took possession of books and papers found there.

Both sides concerned in the country-wide strike of members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, expressed their confidence in the results. Officials of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies said the strike was practically at an end, while President J. J. Koenekamp, international president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, declared that between the two sides there were twenty thousand operators throughout the country had already quit work and that more would follow.

The two-masted schooner Oyster Plant, with 186 cases of whisky estimated to be worth \$122,000 on board, was seized early at Ferron Bay, 27 miles south of Mobile Ala.

Washington An account of the mutiny of seamen of the French Black sea fleet at Odessa in April was told in the chamber of deputies by Deputy Emile Goude, a Socialist. During the mutiny Goude had been taken up on the battleship France. On April 20 a zealous young officer ordered a machine gun fired against French soldiers and sailors fraternizing with the Russians and several persons were killed and wounded. At the negotiations the demands of the sailors were met and it was agreed that they should not be punished.

Out of a whirlwind of developments the senate got a copy of the peace treaty and, after a brief fight, ordered it printed in the public record by a vote of 47 to 24. At the same time it got under way the investigation of how copies have reached private hands in New York.

Gen. Candido Aguilar, who is now in Washington, came to the United States to enlist the aid of the American government in obtaining admission for Mexico to the league of nations.

In the naval appropriation bill just submitted, in accordance with the wishes of Secretary Daniels the big navy plan was entirely eliminated.

By a vote of 305 to 4 the house passed the bill authorizing an appropriation of \$750,000,000 for the railroad administration's revolving fund. Democratic members urged a larger amount, but did not press any amendment for an increase, while Republicans declared the fund would be sufficient later in the year when future needs would be known. The measure has gone to the senate, where early action is planned.

The last units of American troops on the fighting front south of Archangel, Russia, except engineers, have been withdrawn and sailed for home. They include the remaining companies of the 329th infantry and the 337th ambulance company and a medical detachment.

Return to Germany of about two thousand former officers and sailors taken from German vessels when the United States seized enemy shipping at the outbreak of the war will begin about July 13. Those to be released now are being held at Fort McPherson and Ogishhorpe.

ATTORNEY GENERAL PALMER HAS ASKED CONGRESS FOR A SPECIAL HALF MILLION DOLLAR APPROPRIATION TO CARRY ON A HUNT FOR ANARCHISTS, BOMB THROWERS AND ENEMIES OF LAW AND ORDER.

Information is being given out at the war department to those inquiring as to passports for relatives of officers overseas that no wives or other members of families of officers now being detailed for service abroad will accompany them.

The naval appropriation bill, carrying \$593,877,676 for the next fiscal year, has been reported to the house by the naval committee. This is a reduction of \$377,234,856.40 from the original estimates submitted by Secretary Daniels and \$122,024,395.45 less than the bill reported to the last session of congress.

The senate foreign relations committee by a vote of eight to seven ordered a favorable report on the Knox resolution to separate the league of nations covenant from the treaty proper. The resolution if passed by the senate would notify the world that the United States reserves the right to delay its decision of membership in the league of nations until the senate and the people have fully determined whether they wish such membership.

Holland has notified the peace conference that the government will not participate in a blockade against Germany in the event of the refusal of Germany to sign the peace treaty.

According to all indications the reply to the German proposals will contain the following main points: First, the allies will refuse to fix the amount of the indemnity, but the reparations commission will do so within a few months; second, the question of upper Silesia will be resolved by a plebiscite; third, Germany will be admitted to the league of nations after the payment of the total indebtedness; fourth, the period of allied occupation of the Rhine territory depends upon the fulfillment of the preceding conditions; fifth, Germany must signify her intention to sign or refuse to sign within five days.

During the absence of the president from the country for a period exceeding 24 hours, the duties of the office would be performed by the vice president under provision of a joint resolution introduced by Representative Walsh of Massachusetts.

European President Wilson told representatives of Irish societies in America he would do what he could unofficially to bring the Irish question to the attention of the other peace commissioners.

Movement of war material by the Germans from territory beyond the ocean, in session in New Orleans, to German newspapers. The beginning of this withdrawal was made several weeks ago.

The British admiralty announces the British submarine operating the Benthic sea has been missing since June 4 and is presumed to have been lost with all hands.

German army and police authorities in the unoccupied territory opposite the Coblenz bridgehead have been requested by American intelligence officers to keep a lookout for an American submarine officer who has disappeared with 485,000 marks. Intelligence officers have reported to their army headquarters that this missing officer was suspected of entertaining German sympathies and believed he went in the direction of Berlin.

There are reports from Coblenz that German civilians are insolent to soldiers of the United States army and that they seize opportunities to way-lay soldiers. There have been a few cases where a handful of German soldiers left as a rear guard in a village after the division departed for home have been maltreated by Germans who outnumbered them.

Hostility between the American soldiers and the German civilians in the occupied region, which has been increasing recently, has resulted in additional clashes during the last few days. In one instance an American was killed and in other encounters in various parts of the occupied zone several Americans were wounded. At least six Americans had been killed by civilians since the American army reached the Rhine. German officials say that so far as their records go, the number of Germans killed by American soldiers in the six months of occupation are five.

The frequency of encounters between United States soldiers and German civilians at Coblenz has caused General Liggett, the third army commander, to order the military police to take measures for preventing soldiers from attacking Germans. Special measures also have been ordered for dealing with soldiers caught maltreating civilians.

The United States battleship Arkansas sailed from France for New York with Admiral W. S. Benson, chief of operations of the United States navy, on board. Several French ships escorted the Arkansas out to sea.

Admiral Canto Castro, president of the Republic of Portugal, will remain in power as a result of the recent legislative elections in which the Democrats were victorious.

Three thousand peasants, including women and children, have been shot or mangled by the red army as a consequence of revolts in western Hungary around Oedenburg, according to news sent out from Vienna. The entire village of Kolhof was burned. The massacre took place after 32 villages surrounding Oedenburg had refused to go over to Bolshevism. They desired to remain Austrians.

A contingent of American infantry, which has been serving in northern Russia, have boarded a transport for journey to the United States. These are the first American troops detailed to go to Brest. Six companies of the 339th infantry, aggregating 1,600 men or approximately one-third of the American force on the Archangel front, comprise the first detachment to leave. They embarked at Economica, a winter port of Archangel.

German forces on the Bosphorus front are reported to be giving aid to the Bolshevists.

TIME HAS PASSED FOR NEGOTIATIONS

EXTENSION OF TWO DAYS IS GIVEN GERMANY TO SIGN REVISED PEACE TREATY.

BUT FEW CHANGES ARE MADE

Covering Note by Clemenceau Severely Castigates Germans for Groundless Protests Against Treaty.

Versailles.—The reply of the allied and associated governments to Germany's counter proposals to the peace treaty and a revised copy of the peace treaty are in the hands of Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, who is on his way to Weimar, to present to the German national assembly the final word of the victors in the war.

Few changes have been made in the revised treaty. The original contentions of the allied and associated powers have virtually been maintained intact. Five days was the allotted period originally fixed for the Germans to answer yes or no to the demands of the allies. But two days additional have been granted because of the insistence of the German delegation that not sufficient time had been allowed for proper consideration of the revised terms. This will extend the time limit to Monday, June 23. If Germany signs the treaty it will be immediately signed, if Germany declines to accept the demands, the armistice will be automatically terminated and the allied armed forces will take whatever steps they deem requisite to the occasion.

With the revised treaty, containing interlineations in red ink, where changes had been made in it, was a covering note, written by Premier Clemenceau, president of the peace conference. It had been impossible to reprint the treaty in time for its presentation.

The covering note severely castigates Germany for protesting against the treaty on the ground that the treaty conflicts with the terms of the armistice. M. Clemenceau says Germany fails to understand the position she occupies today in the estimation of the world for being responsible for the greatest crime against humanity and the freedom of the Prussians which she has committed. Without ostentation Paul Dutas, general secretary of the peace conference, placed the revised draft of the treaty and the note in the hands of German Legation Secretary Simon and Baron von Loersner, with whom M. Dutas held a conversation lasting for several minutes, explaining the nature of the instrument and the length of time allotted for the Germans' reply. Herr Simon protested against the short time given Germany to make known her intentions.

GERMAN REPLY IS LARGELY A LONG SERIES OF COMPLAINTS

Paris.—The German reply to the peace treaty submitted at Versailles on May 7 maintains that the enemies of Germany have forsaken the peace of justice to which they had pledged themselves in the armistice negotiations for a peace of might.

The reply protests against the proposed terms individually and collectively, and demands a return to the original agreements. It presses for verbal negotiations and states that Germany expects justice on a basis of equality and reciprocity.

(The reply follows the lines of the summary of the German counter proposals given out in Berlin at about the time they were presented.)

The document covers 119 pages and includes a covering letter by Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau under date of May 29, which has already been published, and a second section of comments following the main outline of the original draft treaty. Two separate papers on legal and financial questions are included as part of the general reply.

Paris.—Coincident with the renascence of old political intrigues in the chamber of deputies, there is formidable activity being manifested by the socialist party, which has traveled far to the left since 1914 and which seeks in every incident, whether internal, military, or naval, an opportunity of attacking the powers that be in the name of the people.

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Paris.—President Wilson probably will remain in Paris only three or four days after his return from Belgium. He will then embark at a French port for the United States.

AMERICAN ARMY ONLY TWO THIRDS DEMOBILIZED

Washington.—The army is only two-thirds demobilized, the war department announced and it will take more than three months to complete the work at the present rate of 357,000 discharges a month.

On June 19 the strength of the army was 1,232,255 with 644,000 in France and Germany, 83,000 en route to the United States and 406,000 in the United States. More than 2,500,000 men have been discharged.

AMERICAN TROOPS INVADING MEXICO CROSS THE BORDER

El Paso, Tex.—American troops that participated in the punitive expedition against the Villa rebels in and near Juarez were billeted in barracks and camps on the American side after 24 hours of campaigning.

AMERICANS INVADE SOIL OF MEXICO

3,600 TROOPS GO OVER IN TEN MINUTES AFTER ORDER FOR INVASION IS GIVEN.

TROOPS PATROL WATER FRONT

An Additional Battalion and Two Companies Were Ordered to Entrain at Douglas, Ariz., for El Paso.

El Paso, Tex.—The twenty-fourth infantry, fourth battalion, crossed the international border to Juarez, the Fifth and Seventh cavalry regiments crossed at three fords west of El Paso.

A battalion of the Eighty-second artillery crossed east of the stockyards. There were approximately 3,600 American troops on Mexican soil 10 minutes after they were ordered to make the crossing.

Troops patrol the entire El Paso water front to prevent Villa raids.

An additional battalion and two companies of the Nineteenth infantry, one battalion of which now is here, was ordered to entrain at Douglas, Ariz., and proceed to El Paso.

Col. Selah R. H. Tompkins, of the Seventh cavalry brigade which crossed at the fords and Colonel Hadsell in command of the infantry. Two armored motor cars crossed the international bridge at 10:55. The reason given at military headquarters for ordering the troops to cross was to "prevent firing from the Mexican side on El Paso."

SAYS EX-KAISER BELONGS IN PATHOLOGICAL WARD

Berlin.—Former Emperor William "belongs in the pathological ward" and is not wanted in Germany, declared Herman Mueller, majority socialist leader and whip in the national assembly, in a speech delivered before the majority socialist convention.

Herr Mueller, who is one of the most conservative of the socialists, referring to the rumor that an attempt was to be made to bring about the return of the ex-emperor, warned the Prussians to be interested in such a move that a majority of the German people would not permit his return. The speaker declared the former ruler was dangerous to the country, and blamed his verbosity for Germany's misfortunes.

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CONFERENCE ONE ON ALL QUESTIONS

TERMINATION OF THREATENED DEADLOCK IS GRATIFYING TO FRENCH AND AMERICANS.

IT IS NOW "THE BIG FIVE"

Admission of Japan to Inner Circle Based on Fact That Its Government Must Concur in All Matters.

Paris.—A complete accord has been reached in principle on all questions connected with the reply to the German counter proposals.

French and American peace conference circles are highly gratified at this favorable turn after the prolonged differences of the past fortnight verging on a deadlock. The accord includes the Silesian question, the proposed admission of Germany to the league of nations, and reparations, which were the chief subjects of difference among the delegates.

No time has been fixed for Germany's entrance, but if she conforms to the conditions, it is expected that she will be represented at the first meeting of the council.

The Silesian settlement is based on a plebiscite for the disputed Polish German region.

It has been decided to incorporate the reply in the treaty itself rather than present it as a supplemental document. It will contain about 25,000 words.

Baron Makino, Japanese delegate, joined President Wilson and Premiers Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando, and the council, known as the "Big Four" will hereafter be styled the "Big Five."

The decision adding Baron Makino to the council is explained by the fact that his government must be given an opportunity for full concurrence, if full adherence is expected. His entry into the council meeting today necessitated rearranging the entire reply, article by article.

SISTER MONUMENT PLANNED TO THE STATUE OF LIBERTY

New Orleans.—Launching of a movement for the erection at Hampton Roads of a sister monument to the Statue of Liberty, the ordering of a cablegram to President Wilson to express their confidence in him at the peace conference and the adoption of resolutions condemning bolshevism and favoring that Count von Bernstorff be brought to the United States for trial, were the outstanding features of the Travelers' Protective Association of America in session here.

The following cablegram was adopted by the association and ordered sent to President Wilson

"The Travelers' Protective Association of America, representing 38 states, by a rising vote, do hereby declare our supreme confidence in you personally and also in the measures which will have to do with eternal peace for the world. God bless you, Woodrow Wilson."

FRANCE IS MUCH PERTURBED OVER ITS LABOR TROUBLES

Paris.—Coincident with the renascence of old political intrigues in the chamber of deputies, there is formidable activity being manifested by the socialist party, which has traveled far to the left since 1914 and which seeks in every incident, whether internal, military, or naval, an opportunity of attacking the powers that be in the name of the people.

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PLAN TO BUILD A SAMPLE PAVEMENT

SEVERAL KINDS OF MATERIAL TO BE TRIED OUT ON SHORT SECTION OF ROAD.

FROM CHAPEL HILL TO LINE

Four Mile Stretch Selected is Said by Commissioner Page to be Ideal for Experimental Purposes.

Raleigh. Building of four miles of sample pavement, as an experiment in highway engineering, from Chapel Hill to the Durham county line, is projected by the state highway commission.

The idea was that of Commissioner Frank Page, and it was approved by the commission. The road to Chapel Hill is in poor condition and has been for some time. Durham county has agreed, with Federal and state aid, to pave from Durham to the county line and this will complete the road to the State University.

It is proposed to divide the four miles of road into eight half mile lengths. One-half mile will then be paved with concrete, another with Warrenite, a third with sheet asphalt, a fourth with asphalt concrete, and a fifth with brick, and so on, until the entire road is paved.

The strip of road from the Durham county line to Chapel Hill is especially suited for experimental purposes, Mr. Page said. In the first place, the traffic is quite constant; anyone starting from Chapel Hill will go to Durham, so that one part of the road any given half mile section will be used as much as any other part.

Pyromaniac a Problem.

Last how to deal with a young boy who is evidently a pyromaniac, in that he seems to have a mania to start fires, especially in dwellings into which his parents move, is a problem that is just now confronting Insurance Commissioner James R. Young.

The lad confessed, after Deputy Commissioner W. A. Scott had gathered evidence that seemed to link the fires at his door, that he had started three or four fires, and that it was possible that paper that he had stuffed into a stove fire had started another fire when it fell out of the stove. He had confessed to pyromania, that he had started three or four fires, and that it was possible that paper that he had stuffed into a stove fire had started another fire when it fell out of the stove. He had confessed to pyromania, that he had started three or four fires, and that it was possible that paper that he had stuffed into a stove fire had started another fire when it fell out of the stove.

More Recent Casualties.

Washington (Special).—Additional casualties among North Carolina troops, overseas, are reported by the commanding general, A. E. F. They are as follows:

Killed in Action—Robert Collins, Hendersonville, previously reported missing.

Died of Wounds—C. B. Davis, Asheville.

Died of Disease—Privates L. L. Rich, Garland, and Charlie Edwards, Winston.

Died of Accident—Private Samuel Crews, Winston-Salem.

Severely Wounded—Lieut. C. M. Kephart, High Point; Corp. Paul Williams, Morganton; Privates C. G. Benjamin, Asheville; Samuel Ray, Charlotte; Charles Somers, Statesville; T. D. Fowler, Bluff; Milton Harris, Sackville; Hugh Koutz, Lexington; J. C. Sanders, Aurelia; Will Robinson, Elberle.

Slightly Wounded—Sergts. J. L. Cord; E. B. Ramsey, Gertie, Colton; Privates D. M. Knowles, Colton; Castlebury, Apex; T. O. Ray, Frank McPhail, Lillington; R. B. Burns, Drexler; D. E. Hammett, Fletcher.

Railroad Chartered.

A charter was issued for the French Broad Railroad Company of Stackhouse, Madison county, capital \$50,000. The purpose is the leasing and operation of the French Broad railroad, a branch line of the Madison County Railroad Company, seven miles entirely in Madison county. The line extends from the station Reunion on the Southern Railway to Belvoir, a station on the Charlotte and Spartanburg railroads.

The incorporators are W. N. Garrett, W. H. Baker, Jr., R. L. Hutcherson, G. Y. West, H. L. Loeit and A. G. Keely.

Another charter issued is for the Citizens Banking and Trust Company of Rosemary, Hills county, capital \$100,000 authorized and \$25,000 subscribed by J. A. Moore, John L. Patterson and others for a general commercial and savings banking and trust business.

General Cases Reported.

Forty-four counties of the State last month reported 692 cases of venereal disease to the state board of health.

Cotton Crop in State.

According to the official cotton crop report, North Carolina again has the best condition. Forecasts for any of the important producing states. This, in addition to the absence of the boll weevil, which has invaded other cotton states, gives us an unusually good advantage. No adverse agencies have occurred other than an abnormal amount of rainfall and a storm temperature during May. But even this was not sufficient to greatly damage the young plants, and the month ended with favorable conditions.

The figures released by the North Carolina Co-operative Crop Reporting Service, give a condition for May 25th of 85 per cent of a full normal cotton crop prospect as compared with 84 last year, 63 in 1917, and an 80 per cent ten-year average. The acreage figures are not available until the July 1st report, and so production estimates are not available. The official forecast for the United States is 75.6 per cent for May 25th as compared with 82.3 last year, and 79.2 per cent for the ten-year average.

Reports from all cotton counties show an average of 456 pounds of fertilizers used to the acre, with an estimated cost of \$12.50 per acre. The amount being much the same as last year, and the cost somewhat more.

The 1918 cotton crop for this State shows an area of 1,601,000 acres picked yielding 268 pounds to the acre, which produced somewhat more than the best condition of any year. It is picked last year 36,000,000 acres, yielding 159.6 pounds per acre.

Would Bar Fireworks.

While believing that the approaching Independence day, July Fourth, will and should be celebrated with even more than usual fervor in the general rejoicing of Liberty's triumph in the world war, James R. Young, insurance commissioner and state fire marshal, would urge that there be no let-up in the ban that has been placed on the fireworks method of celebrating.

He believes there should be no suspension of municipal ordinances against general sale of fireworks and that if there are to be any such displays, they should be under strict supervision of competent officials to guard against carelessness and accidents and about the only permitted as a community display and not allowed for use generally either in the streets or in the homes.

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