

SETTLEMENT MAY NOW BE REACHED

Germany Admits Error In Submarine Case And Offers Indemnity.

NOT REVIVE ISSUE

This Admission On The Part Of Germany Paves The Way For Settlement Of Other Submarine Cases.

Washington, May 10.—The State Department made public today the German note as to the responsibility for the submarine attack on the Channel steamer Sussex.

Officials declared that the explanation was satisfactory and that Germany admits her error. Germany offered to pay indemnity and says the submarine commander was the officer in error.

The case is regarded now as follows:

Except for the question of ascertaining the results from damages made by Germany the case is considered closed.

The settlement of this case opens the way for the disposing of the Lusitania case and all others growing out of submarine attacks in which American lives were jeopardized. The State Department is continuing the investigation into the sinking of the White Star liner Cymric, which it is alleged was attacked without warning and no provision for the safety of the crew was made.

EVANGELISTIC MEETING NEARS CLOSING DATE

A Number Have Allied Themselves With The Army Of Christ.

The warehouse is gradually nearing the end. Much remains to be done. Much work must be accomplished. Only two more day services remain before the final Sabbath.

The evangelist took as his text I John 1:9: "If we confess our sins, He is just and willing to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness." Men find that they are full of sin and are planted deep in sin. The great question that men face is how am I to get this sin out of me and how am I going to get out of sin? If you wish to find the way you have only to read what the text says.

We find in the verse two things: One is our confession to God and the other is God's cleansing and forgiveness. And forgiveness depends on our confession. And if we care for a Biblical definition we can find it in these words: "I am sorry that I ever sinned. I am sorry that I have sinned in my life. I am sorry that I am a sinner." The second thing implied may be stated thus: "I am so sorry that I am going to give them up." The trouble with most men is that they reserve the right sin when they want to. You can't say: "I am going to do right most of the time, but I reserve the right to sin at certain times." You simply can't sin and be a child of God.

Then the latter part of the text says that when you are so sorry that you are willing to forsake and forsake in earnest he is just and willing to forgive you your sins. If we only cut it out the great good God of Heaven will stoop down by our side and forgive us our sins. He promises it.

The evangelist then made an appeal for all those who would take his stand for Christ. Quite a number answered the call.

Only three more days of services remain. Let Fayetteville be busy.

WEATHER.

For North Carolina—Fair Thursday and Friday. Somewhat colder Friday in the interior. Moderate south and west winds.

SITUATION IS NEAR BREAKING POINT

Troops Are Mobilized And Will Be Rushed Across The Border.

CARRANZA MAKES OFFER

President Has Exhausted Every Plan And Is Now Ready To Take Final Step In Intervention.

Washington, May 10.—General Carranza has submitted two propositions to the United States in order to avert a war between the two countries.

In the event it is accepted by the United States government it is proposed that there will be an arbitration of the differences.

General Carranza's propositions are:

First, That a definite time is made by the United States for the withdrawal of the punitive expedition from Mexico.

Second, That a new treaty between the United States and Mexico as to the rights of troops in the territory of the other is negotiated immediately.

A proposal of arbitration is made for the treaty of Guadalupe, and that it is ratified in forty days.

The Administration quoted, however, in view of the latest developments in the Mexican situation General Carranza has failed operate with the American forces and that this country had to intervene. Army officials understand that General Funston is preparing for a new punitive expedition regardless of the conference of Generals Scott and Obregon.

Ambassador Designate Arrendo called at the State Department this afternoon and he was informed that this government would take no further action until the results of the Scott-Obregon conferences were known.

It is said that the President has exhausted every effort and plan in his desire to solve the Mexican problem, and that he is now ready to take the last step in intervention.

It was said that the situation is nearing the breaking point.

War Department officials intimated today that General Funston is organizing an expeditionary force of probably two thousand five hundred men at Glenn Springs, Texas, for the border pursuit of the bandits who raided Glenn Springs and Poquillias.

Secretary Baker said additional troops would be ordered from the coast artillery instead of from the National Guard.

All troops ordered to the border yesterday and last night are approximately eleven thousand and are being mobilized today. They will be rushed south across the border.

WAR SUMMARY.

Rome, May 10.—There has been the usual artillery bombardment today on the Corso Plateau. The Italian forces did considerable damage in making their strenuous attack. Nothing has transpired along the Meuse frontier.

Vienna, May 10.—After a bombardment of a part of the Porziza Bridge head and the Porvedo Plain yesterday, the enemy this morning made three attacks on San Martino, but was repulsed.

High Finance.

Washington, D. C., May 10.—Here's a problem in high finance. A private of the United States Marine Corps saved \$4,998.91 during a single year enlistment. He never advanced beyond the rank of private and his pay never exceeded eighteen dollars per month during that time. A good natural business acumen, with many spare hours to develop it along selling lines, gave this Marine his nest egg. Marine Corps officials declare.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE MOVEMENT HALTED

Series Of Assaults Result In Loss For The German Army.

CENTERED ON HILL NO. 304

French Are Rallying And Succeeded In Holding Intact Their Line From Montreume To Avocourt.

London, May 10.—The latest German offensive at the front have halted and the French are rallying after three days in which the twelve trenches have been shelled most severely by German attacks.

The net results of the German series of assaults which began on Sunday night and extended for fifty miles from Commoed on to the east of Avocourt woods. On the west it is claimed is the official place to have gained an important position and formed an advance on Hill 304.

The dominant element was the main offensive movement of German artillery reached on Tuesday and culminated in a general assault on the three mile line running from Montreume to the Avocourt woods, centering on Hill 304.

AMERICANS ORDERED TO BORDER BY WILSON

Gen. Scott Will Return To Washington And Funston To Headquarters.

El Paso, Texas, May 10.—Ministers of War Obregon and Scot will hold another conference at ten o'clock tomorrow. The conditions are accepted by President Wilson in the tentative agreement made by General Scott ten days ago.

If by this time the government of Minister Obregon has not signified a willingness to rectify the agreement or come forward with a proposal in writing Generals Scott and Funston will prepare to leave El Paso at once.

General Scott will return to Washington and General Funston will go back to headquarters at San Antonio, Texas. After that orders will be for the immediate distribution of United States troops in the northern territory preparatory to a clean up process to which northern Mexico will be submitted.

Orders went out tonight to have the army forces ready.

General Gomez is endeavoring to negotiate passes between Sonora and Chihuahua. The northern section of the line of communication is being closely guarded.

All Americans in the Chihuahua section have been ordered to the border by the President and State Department.

Consuls in Swazeh have also been directed to use every means and effort to locate the still few scattered Americans in other sections of the north and help them out.

PREPARATIONS BEING MADE FOR JULY CELEBRATION

In order to make this Fourth of July the greatest for Fayetteville since the year 1776 and to commemorate in a bigger, better way the One Hundred and Fortieth Anniversary of American Independence, some of the leading citizens of the city are beginning the plans for a celebration to be held here this year that will eclipse any celebration for any cause, ever held on the historic lands now supporting the citizenship of Fayetteville and Cumberland county.

That this day be a success and be commemorated in a way altogether fitting and cause the people in this community to be proud of such a gala day, money is needed. Messrs. W. F. Smith, E. E. Gorham and D. B. Hedgpeh will see the people and ask their subscription to the following:

"We, the patriotic citizenship of Cumberland county, desiring to renew within ourselves and to create in the hearts of the youth of the land the 'Spirit of '76,' hereby subscribe and agree to pay on demand the sums set opposite our respective names, the same to be expended in an old-time Fourth of July celebration."

CIUDAD JUAREZ THE SCENE OF MEETINGS

Where Obregon-Scott And Funston Conferences Took Place.

ONE OF OLDEST CITIES

Juarez Is Known By Americans As The City Of Feast Days.—Stage For Famous Bull Fights.

Washington, May 10.—Ciudad Juarez, the scene of the recent momentous meeting between General Obregon, Minister of War in the Carranza Cabinet, and Major-Generals Scott and Funston, is the subject of today's war geography bulletin, issued by the National Geographic Society from its Washington headquarters, which says:

"Situated on the right bank of the Rio Grande, directly opposite El Paso, Texas, and 1,223 miles north of Mexico City, the very name of the city of Juarez suggests noteworthy events in the history of the Southern republic, and the conferences which have been held there recently by the representatives of the military forces of both the American and Mexican governments add another interesting chapter to the community's annals.

"For more than 200 years Juarez was known as El Paso del Norte (the pass of the North), and it was not until 1885 that the city was re-named in honor of one of Mexico's greatest statesmen and patriots, Benito Juarez, who established his capital here during the troublous times when Napoleon III, of France, was abetting the ill-fated Maximilian in his effort to found an empire in the Western Hemisphere.

"Juarez, a full-blooded Zapotec Indian born in an obscure village near Oaxaca, succeeded to the presidency of Mexico when Comonfort, weary of the internal strife, 'quit the job,' and went to the United States, leaving affairs in the hands of his chief justice. Immediately Juarez was embroiled in civil war by assumption of the executive office by Zuloaga. It was while trying to displace his rival that the Indian patriot endeavored to borrow money from the United States and, as a part of the bargain, he agreed to a treaty the terms of which brought forth a storm of protest from England and France. By this treaty, which was never ratified, the United States was to have perpetual and unrestricted passage across both the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and the northern States of Mexico, and the right to employ American troops to enforce these rights as well as to protect American citizens against levies and loans.

"A short time later Juarez precipitated an international crisis by his decision to suspend for two years the payment of interest on the national debt. England, Spain and France sent fleets to Vera Cruz to force payment, but England and Spain soon withdrew, while France, her soldiers once on Mexican soil, decided to press her claims and gradually Napoleon's scheme for a Western empire began to assume definite form. His scheme eventuated in the abortive attempt to establish Archduke Maximilian of Austria on the throne of the Montezumas.

"It was during the famous defense of the city of Puebla against the invading French army that a young Mexican soldier, who was to become the most conspicuous figure in the history of modern Mexico, distinguished himself by his bravery and his exceptional powers of leadership. This young hero was Porfirio Diaz, now known to fame as 'the strong man of Mexico.'

"It was in the series of the international bridge which connects Juarez and El Paso that President Taft and President Diaz (he who had been Juarez' military right hand) met in 1910, upon the occasion of the centenary celebration of Mexican independence.

"The traveler who passes through El Paso on his way to Juarez may choose any of four times by which to set his watch—Central, Mountain, Pacific and Mexican. Mountain time is an hour slower than Central, while Pacific is an hour slower and Mexican is 24 minutes faster than Mountain.

MEMORIAL DAY EXERCISES FOR CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Carried Out In A Manner Creditable To Fayetteville.—One Hundred And Twenty-Nine Confederates Were Present.—Colonel Olds Made Brilliant Address.

One hundred and twenty-nine of the heroes of the gray were honored with fitting memorial exercises yesterday.

A most bounteous dinner was served them by the Daughters of the Confederacy in the Armory, after which a parade was formed in the following order, and marched from the Federal Building down Hay street to the old market house, then down Green street to the cemetery.

The marshals on horseback with a Confederate flag on their pet animal's head, led in kate walk style, by the music furnished by the old colored fifemen for the Confederates. Of the old fifemen there were three, two are living and the dead one was represented by his son.

The Independent Light Infantry, Fayetteville National Guard, Boy Scouts, followed in excellent order. The young men who compose these military organizations are a valuable asset to Fayetteville and the city is justly proud of them. In their line and in following orders they displayed skill in military tactics.

The idols of the day followed in regular order and found it an easier task to march in streets of peace to the beat of drum even at their age, than at the crack of cannon. When these men who have gone thru the perils of war, some with uncertain step, many with dropped shoulders, and numbers with shaking hands, marched down Hay street, words of reverence could be heard falling from the lips of thoughtful and patriotic citizens. The parade of these honorable old citizens aroused the patriotism of every true citizen of the Southland.

A long line of school children who had each voluntarily gathered a beautiful bunch of flowers, followed the Confederates. And at the cemetery decorated the graves of those wearers of the gray who have passed beyond. Also these children and the ladies of the city placed lovely bouquets at each monument to Confederacy.

Mayor McNeill then introduced the speaker in the following words: "I have the pleasure, which I consider an honor, of introducing to you one, like myself, who stands as a link between the old and the new South—one of North Carolina's most enthusiastic historians, Col. Fred A. Olds, of Raleigh."

Colonel Olds arose amid cheers and brought to Fayetteville a historic eulogy of heroic North Carolinians, long to be remembered. He said, in part:

"North Carolina was the first to prepare for the conflict which was almost on. Eighty-three regiments and several battalions were soon organized and ready for a moment's notice. Before the death of Governor Ellis, in the summer of 1861, there were thirty regiments in service, but by August, when Vance came in as governor, other regiments had been organized up to the 67th.

"Adjutant-General James G. Martin conceived the best method of mobilizing the State's resources and in the autumn of 1861, he ordered every textile mill in the State to make every yard of cloth possible, organized the clothing factories, and called on the women for blankets and quilts for the troops, and also for any available materials for making these necessities of equipment. The women cut up carpets and rugs, and made generous provision. Overcoats were provided and so the men from North Carolina were made comfortable that first winter of the war, some 40 regiments of them.

In early August, 1862, General Martin devised another thing which not only put North Carolina in the front rank in the Confederacy, but also prolonged the war. This was the bringing in of goods from England through the Federal blockade, in return for cotton and naval stores shipped from North Carolina by the State. He laid the plan before Governor Clark, whose term was almost

ended, but the latter is to lie over until Governor's office later in August.

"Vance's legal advisor, a person than B. F. Moore, assured him and Martin that there was no authority to buy a ship, such a purpose and that by doing both would render themselves liable to impeachment. Vance slept on that question that night, but the day he authorized Martin to buy a vessel and signed North Carolina bonds to the amount of \$300,000 to pay for it and also for articles to be brought through the blockade.

John White was chosen as agent, given the bonds and the 'Lord Clyde' for \$175,000. White's name being changed to 'Vance,' in compliment to Governor Vance. White remained in England and showed great ability in his supplies.

"General Martin of the blockade running, of the tremendous pressure and by the action of the War Department, which was authorized by Governor Vance as unjust to North Carolina. By autumn of 1862 over 60 regiments were in the field. The State was beehive, with every industry humming night and day, from the time loom in the little dwelling to the factory. The arts and crafts were not then unknown, as most of them now are in North Carolina; there were haters and potters, clever iron workers, wood workers, makers of all sorts of cloth and other materials which for the past 40 years have been brought in. Thus clothing, rifles, swords, bayonets, powder and ammunition of all kinds were made.

"Something else moved Vance Martin powerfully, for in the summer of 1862 the Confederate States War Department North Carolina a host of agents orders to buy anywhere and price supplies for the quartermasters and commissaries; this in the pledge that if Governor Vance objected to this course they would be withdrawn, and that North Carolina would purchase everything in line and let the Confederacy be whatever it did not need itself. Governor Vance denounced the violation of this solemn agreement. He declared that the agents of the Confederacy swarmed in North Carolina, stripping the markets bare and raising prices enormously, especially shoes and leather, taking everything possible and giving no supplies to this State.

"Thus North Carolina was the first to establish the blockade running service, and it operated the 'Advance' a whole year before the Confederate States adopted regulations regarding supplies by blockade runners. At the time during the war did the Confederate States quartermaster's department own a transport. The regulations it made in 1863 required one-third of all cargoes, in or out, on the 'Advance,' or any other blockade runner, to be for the Confederate States. It was the Confederate States Navy Department which seized the English coal of the 'Advance' at Wilmington, forcing that vessel to use the poor coal from Commock, which made such a smoke that the vessel was captured when not many hours out of Wilmington.

"All these things aroused Governor Vance, whose devotion to North Carolina was so great, and he certainly spoke out in meeting. Several times relations between him and the War Department were heavily strained. It is well known that this plan of blockade running, originated here in North Carolina, by which so great a variety of amount of supplies were brought in for the soldiers and for the people back at home, for the big hearted and far-seeing Vance never forgot any one, did more than all other

(Continued on Page Three.)