

The Laurinburg Exchange

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\$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

NO EXTRA SESSION IS GENERAL OPINION

It Is Not the Present Intention of the President to Call Session After March 4.

Washington, Feb. 13.—It is not the present intention of President Wilson to call an extra session of the 64th Congress solely for the purpose of having his legislative program, including his recommendation for additional railroad legislation, enacted into law. Unless the foreign situation shall have reached a more acute stage than at present Mr. Wilson will not call the Congress together to convene immediately after March 4.

There is not a member of the house who believes Mr. Wilson can put through his railroad legislation before March 4. There are few, if any, who believe he will call Congress together in order that his program may be carried through. Majority Leader Claude Kitchin told the Daily News correspondent today that he does not expect an extra session nor does he believe the railroad legislation can be passed by the present Congress. This view is shared by Representative Foster, of Illinois; Frank Doremus, chairman of the Democratic congressional committee, and others.

Some of the friends of Postmaster General Burleson did their utmost to whip senators and congressmen into line to vote for his pet provision for an increase in the second class postal rate which is aimed directly at the newspapers of the country, but they failed. The senate by a vote of 37 to 24 refused to attach the amendment.

Senator John W. Weeks, of Massachusetts, himself a business man of recognized ability and one of the ablest statesmen in the senate, very properly sized the matter up today when he said: "At almost any other time I would be very glad to see a reasonable increase made in carrying second class mail matter, but I do not believe this is the time to place additional burdens upon an industry which is already suffering its share of the universal rise in the cost of materials without adequate means of offsetting this cost."

"Print paper has advanced by leaps and bounds during the past year to such a degree that where contracts have not been made which go over for the next year, or where the producers of print paper are not willing to provide on substantially the terms of the past for their regular customers, the increased cost to the publisher is going to be enormous."

"In many cases it will be enough to wipe out the profits of what have been very profitable publications; and as to those which have not been profitable, in many cases, in my judgment, it will practically ruin them. At such a time as this, without giving them a hearing, for the senate to increase a cost which may bring about ruin of more or less publishers, seems to me to be unfair and ill-advised."

"I have discussed this subject with a great many publishers during the last year, and almost all of them agree that they should, under normal conditions, pay a higher rate of postage for their publications. But this is not the right time, and for that reason I have opposed the department's plan."

MACHINE GUNS AND AMMUNITION FOUND.

Were Stowed Aboard German Cruiser Interned at Honolulu.

Honolulu, T. H., Feb. 12.—Machine guns and ammunition were found stowed aboard the German interned cruiser Ozeir, which was set on fire here today by her crew. At the time the Ozeir interned, her commander was ordered to turn over all his arms and ammunition to United States naval authorities. A number of German merchantmen laid up here have been incinerated by fire bolted by the crews under empty boilers. This work, it was admitted, was started four days ago, on advice received by cable from the mainland.

Late tonight, a sailor of the big North German Lloyd steamer Pomern was found hiding in the bunkers of the vessel, which had been damaged to the estimated extent of \$150,000 by the fire her crew started. He was arrested.

Total damage to German vessels here inflicted by their crews will reach \$500,000, according to reliable estimates.

Troops from all military posts on the island ordered here when the fire aboard the Ozeir was discovered, took charge of the water front and guards were sent to all the principal manufacturing plants. News that the Ozeir was burning was sent by the Associated Press correspondent immediately before a censorship was established, after which nothing more could be sent.

Ten thousand Cubans are ready to jump to the assistance of the United States in the event of war. Every Cuban resource is declared, would be fully at Uncle Sam's command.

LIEUT. A. L. JAMES, JR., TO WED GIRL OF GOLDEN WEST.

Will Be Married to Miss Viola Burden at Los Angeles Wednesday, February 28.

Laurinburg friends of Lieut. A. L. James, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. James of this city, will be interested in the announcement that he will be married Wednesday, February 28, at Los Angeles, California, to Miss Viola Burden. Mr. and Mrs. A. L. James, father and mother of the groom-to-be, will leave Friday of this week for an extended trip to the West and will attend the marriage at Los Angeles.

Lieut. A. L. James, Jr., recently returned from the Philippine Islands and has been stationed at Rochester, Minn., for some time. He is now at Los Angeles. Miss Burden, the bride-to-be, is a native of Dubuque, Iowa, and is spending the winter with relatives at Los Angeles, where the marriage will be solemnized. She is described as a typical girl of the Golden West, a lover of the great outdoors and a most attractive young woman. She belongs to a prominent family in her state and is said to own much valuable real estate in the west.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. James will go from here to New Orleans and will spend a few days there attending the Mardi Gras festival. From there they will go over the Southern Pacific lines to Pasadena, Cal., and will be guests there of Dr. J. A. Shearer, president of Throop College, and a half brother of Mr. A. L. James. Mr. and Mrs. James will be away about a month.

More Credit for England.

London, Feb. 12.—The House of Commons will be occupied this week with financial affairs. The feature of today's program was the introduction of two new votes of credit aggregating 550,000,000 pounds sterling, one for 200,000,000 pounds to cover expenses to March 31, the end of the present financial year, and the other for 350,000,000 pounds sterling to start the next financial year.

The chief speakers were A. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who reviewed the financial position of the Nation, and Magdalen McKenna, who was called on to support the motion as Chancellor of the Exchequer of the Asquith Government.

"We have a superiority not only in men but in equipment," said Mr. Law. He asserted that the increase in the production of munitions was going on all the time, being as marked now as at any previous period. The smallest increase in any kind of shell, as compared with the average of the first year of war, was 28 times that output.

In making advances to her Allies, the Chancellor continued, Great Britain considered one thing only—whether it would be in the general interest. He emphasized the importance of co-ordination in every field, and said the conference at Rome had resulted in a decision in regard to the policy to be adopted toward Greece, which policy was now being followed.

The object of that policy, said the Chancellor, was to prevent the Entente forces from being attacked from the rear in the event of a German-Bulgarian invasion. The Entente commanders, he added, now are satisfied that the danger from that quarter is much less than it was a few weeks ago.

In announcing that at the end of the current year the National debt would stand at between 3,000,000,000 pounds and 3,500,000,000 pounds and that the advances to Great Britain's Allies and Dominions would be approximately 800,000,000 pounds, Mr. Bonar Law asked whether the Entente would be able to bear the burden of bringing the war to a successful conclusion. He said he had every confidence in the future and believed that the new loan of 550,000,000 pounds would be a success.

Mr. Bonar Law said the country had a difficult road fronting it as a Nation, and that there would be no drawing back.

An Irishman passed a shop where a notice was displayed, saying that everything was sold by the yard. Thinking to play a joke on the shopman, he entered and asked for a yard of milk. The shopman, not in the least abashed, dipped his finger in a bowl of milk and drew a line a yard long on the counter. The Irishman, not wishing to be caught in his own trap, asked the price. "Five cents," said the shopman. "All right. Roll it up; I'll take it."

Elephants with the Hagenback circus are seen pulling munitions trucks through the streets of Berlin every day. The huge animals move loads of 25 tons with ease, even during heavy snow storms.

MEASLES IS A DANGEROUS DISEASE.

Has Serious After-effects Equal to Infantile Paralysis and Fatality as Great as Scarlet Fever.

There used to be a deeply cherished notion among old-fashioned mothers that every child had to have measles, mumps and whooping cough sometime, anyway, and when any of these diseases prevailed in the community, and they were not so rushed with other affairs, they thought it a good time for the children to have 'em and be done with 'em. So they practically invited measles into their homes and took a week or two, sometimes a month or longer, to nurse the innocent patients through the malady.

It's just this same old-fashioned notion about measles, says the State Board of Health, that is responsible for its wide spread throughout the State just at this time. Hardly a town, school or neighborhood is escaping an epidemic of measles. It is causing scores of schools to close for weeks at a time which is wasting time and money and is a drawback to the progress of the school, to say nothing of the deaths it is causing.

And yet this is not the most serious feature of an epidemic of measles in a community. According to The Survey of August, 1916, "Measles ranks with smallpox in communicability, with scarlet fever in mortality, and has serious after-effects of pneumonia, tuberculosis and defective ears and eyes." It is the serious after-effects that makes measles such a serious disease. It leaves weaklings in its wake and a community that resignedly gives itself over to an epidemic lives to regret the day. Somebody is left to suffer life-long defects.

And yet measles is a preventable disease, at least the spread of it is preventable. Only the recognition of early symptoms and strict quarantine is effective in preventing its spread. For every mother or guardian to do her duty by her child as well as by her neighbor's child would be the ideal plan of checking epidemics in their beginning.

"WE ARE WASTEFUL PEOPLE."

Frugality Declared Almost Lost Art in This Country.

(Life.)

We are undoubtedly the most wasteful people in the world. In America frugality is almost a lost art. Countless men and women are actually suffering, both physically and mentally because they do not know how to stop waste in their own homes.

Waste is a devastating thing. It goes on under our eyes; it goes on while we sleep—it is always going on. There is as much difference between honest wear and tear and waste as there is between an honest man and a thief.

We waste our time, our money, our food. In a household about 85 per cent of the heat from the furnace is wasted. Our children take more than they can eat and waste the rest, but before we correct them we should look at our own plates. The amount of gas wasted in jets unnecessarily kept burning in a single day all over the United States would, if we could compute it, be a staggering indictment of our folly.

The American business man goes on the principle that it is easier for him to make more money to pay for the waste in his home than it is to "waste" his time in trying to stop it. His wife is unconsciously influenced by his example.

What can we do about it? Something, anyway. We can talk about it, gesticulate about it, think about it and make up our minds right now to fight it in every way possible.

A story is told about a minister's marriage fee that causes amusement among the clergy. He was paid one dollar for marrying a couple. After they departed, he was about to hand the money to his wife, when the door bell was rung. The newly-married wife said she wanted a certificate. No marriage was good without one. It cost twenty-five cents for a blank that would suit her. The reverend gentleman filled the blank out in the usual form, and she went away seemingly satisfied. A few days later, she again appeared at the door. "Mister," said the woman in an aggrieved tone, "I looked through the papers, and can't find a notice of our wedding. You ought not to treat us different from other folks." So the preacher went to a newspaper office and paid fifty cents to have a notice inserted. When he reached home, he handed the remaining twenty-five cents to his wife with the remark: "Here, my dear, hurry and take it before that woman makes another call."

AMERICANS DROP BELGIAN RELIEF.

Ordered by German Authorities to Withdraw From Work in Northern France Also.

London, Feb. 12.—The American Commission for Relief in Belgium has officially notified the German authorities that the Americans will withdraw from participation in the relief work in Belgium and northern France. This step was taken in reply to an order from the German authorities that Americans must withdraw from the provinces of Belgium and northern France, leaving only a few of their representatives headed by Brand Whitlock, American ambassador to Belgium, in Brussels.

The action of the commission is explained in the following statement which was given to the Associated Press today by directors of the commission in London:

"We were advised February 12 by Director Warren C. Gregory, from Brussels that Baron von Der Lancken (civil governor of Brussels) had notified him that American citizens could no longer occupy positions in connection with the commission in the occupied territories of France and Belgium, but that a few Americans, among them Brand Whitlock, might reside in Brussels and exercise general supervision over the work. Mr. Whitlock, however, was to have no diplomatic standing. Further, automobiles and other means of communication would be denied Americans."

"After earnest consideration with Ambassador Page, the directors of the commission in London, acting in accord with Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the commission, instructed Mr. Gregory to inform the German authorities that in view of their order that the Americans could no longer exercise their functions in the occupied territories, and that as under these conditions the American members of the commission could no longer carry out their responsibilities and undertakings to other interested governments and fulfill their duties toward the peoples of Belgium and northern France, the Americans would officially withdraw from participation in the work of relief in the occupied districts."

"Mr. Gregory was advised to arrange for all his men to leave Belgium immediately, except a few who are to close the commission's affairs and take steps to see that there be no interruption in the service, pending the reorganization of the work."

LAURINBURG SOCIETY

YOUNG MEN GIVE BALL FOR VISITING GIRLS.

The young men of the city gave a delightful dance in the Opera house Friday evening of last week, complimentary to the visiting young ladies. This was one of the most enjoyable social events of the New Year.

GIVE DINNER FOR DR. AND MRS. HEWIN.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gibson entertained at a happy dinner party Saturday evening at 7 o'clock in honor of Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Erwin, who recently returned from their bridal trip.

Twenty-fifth Anniversary Celebration.

The following invitation has been received by friends in Laurinburg and in the county:

1917
Mr. and Mrs. William Graham Buis request the pleasure of your company on the

Twenty-fifth Anniversary of their marriage

Saturday evening, February the twenty-fourth

from eight to eleven o'clock
Wagram, North Carolina
Anna Virginia Furell
William Graham Buis
R. a. v. p.

Fifty-seven Steel Ships Now Under Construction.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Fifty-seven steel vessels, of 266,587 tons displacement, are being built or have been ordered, at navy yards and private yards, for use of the navy and other government departments, according to returns from shipbuilders announced tonight by the bureau of navigation of the department of commerce. This list of vessels does not include 51 submarines, details upon the construction of these now under-water craft being withheld by direction of naval officers.

American ship yards during January completed 19 steel merchant ships of 47,700 gross tons and entered into new contracts to build 24 steel merchant ships of 77,200 gross tons, the returns showed.

LIGHT GUN PROVES EFFECTIVE WEAPON.

Direct Fire From Warships or Merchantmen Surest Method of Combatting U-Boats.

New York, Feb. 9.—Although figures to show the number of submarines destroyed by the Entente allies and the means used in their destruction are unavailable, owing to the rigid censorship, it was learned here tonight from an authoritative source that direct gun fire from the decks of warships and auxiliary vessels has been the most effective method employed thus far.

To combat the submarine menace, the allies have adopted various plans, although some of them have been abandoned as ineffective. A marine authority of unquestioned standing, who is close to British shipping interests, said today when asked as to the effectiveness of armament ships:

"We have found that light guns discharging projectiles of four to six pounds, in hands of trained gunners, have been by far the most effective weapon. I know personally that as many as two and three submarines have been bagged in one day in this way."

"A submarine commander looking through a periscope has a range of vision of about three miles, but he must get his target broadside on to have a reasonable chance of making a torpedo hit and as torpedoes are a very expensive missile he cannot afford to take many chances on a miss. A periscope above the water at a distance of 200 or 300 yards makes a fair mark for a gunner working from the deck of a ship. One shot hitting the mark is all that is needed as the submarines are of light construction and a hole anywhere in their shell spells their doom."

"It is seldom that a torpedo is fired when a threatened ship can so maneuver as to show only her stern for a mark and in most of the cases of this nature so far reported the submarines have come to the surface and resorted to gun fire from a deck gun. In this kind of a fighting a gun mounted on a steamship has a great advantage for the platform offered by a submarine is an unsteady thing to fire from, and despite the smaller target offered, the gunners on ships have the better of it."

"Careful observations made during the last year of steamers mounting defense guns show that they are in a measure immune from attack unless it is without warning as in the case of the California."

THE PAPER DOLLAR.

New For Various Reasons, It Is Replacing the "Cart Wheel."

(From the St. Paul Dispatch.)

In the old days when we didn't have much money, but had muscular shoulders and wore stout jeans, we had no quarrel with the silver dollar. When we possessed money it was a comfort to jingle, to feel it weighing on our galluses. But since we have become prosperous we have put away our desire for the physical evidences of money. We want something that does not wear holes in our modern effects pockets. We want something which it does not make us round-shouldered to carry about.

And so has spread the custom of the \$1 bill. The cartwheel was first banished from the East. Now it is possible to trade almost anywhere in St. Paul and get your \$5 bill changed with paper ones. In the smaller towns, the towns of the frontier and the West, the ponderous coin, supported by the muscular shoulders, the stout jeans and the

But the demand for paper dollars is gradually carrying all before it. That is why the Treasury Department has decided to circulate a new issue of \$1 and \$5 greenbacks similar to those of Civil War days. And the day is coming when even the small boy will look with contempt upon the money that jingles but doesn't burn, the money that weighs on the shoulders and tests the fibre of the galluses.

MISS SARA HUCKABEE.

Miss Sarah Huckabee died at her home near Laurel Hill Saturday morning, February 10, at the advanced age of 88 years. Funeral services were held Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock and were in charge of Rev. Mr. Simpson. Interment was at the South burying ground near Hamlet. Miss Huckabee is survived by one sister, who is left living alone at the household.

Samuel P. Colt, president of the United States Rubber company, has offered the Federal government the use of the buildings, trucks, rolling stock, in short the entire equipment of the company, in case of war with Germany.

COUNTY COMMENCEMENT AT GIBSON THIS YEAR

Announcement Made That Annual Commencement Exercises Will Be At Gibson.

It was stated in this column last week, through error, that the county commencement exercises would be held Friday, March 23, at Laurinburg. The editor has been requested to state that Gibson, and not Laurinburg, is the place of meeting this year. The statement last week was not authorized and was due to an error in copy reading.

The statement made last week seems to have been the cause of more or less confusion and misunderstanding, as it was a foregone conclusion that Gibson would be selected for this year's county commencement exercises. It is hoped this article will serve to clarify the situation and eliminate any misunderstandings.

Gibson has asked for the honor of playing host to the teachers, pupils and patrons of the county and after a careful consideration of all sides of the question, those in authority have decided that Gibson is the logical place for the meeting and is entitled to the honor.

The Gibson school is one of the best in the county and about it is centered the interests and educational enterprises of a most progressive and cultured community. It is stated that Gibson is simply and fully able to furnish entertainment for the crowds that will gather for the county commencement exercises, and it has one of the best school buildings in the State and an auditorium that is second to none in the county.

All aboard for Gibson!

BELGIANS FORCED TO AID GERMAN ARMIES?

Forced to Do Military Work at the Front, Says Government.

Brussels, Feb. 12.—The Belgian government says it has learned that laborers at Bruges are being arrested in the streets by Germans and immediately sent to the German front along the Yser, where they are forced to do military work, such as putting up barb wire fences and digging trenches. It is asserted that 75 per cent of the men who were compelled to present themselves to the military authorities have been taken for work.

These men are between the ages of 15 and 45. They leave their homes Monday and return Saturday. On their arrival home they are declared to be greatly depressed because of insufficient nourishment, which consists of a quarter of a loaf of war bread in the morning and fruit soup made of apples and prunes at noon. This is said to be all the men receive.

The Belgian government affirms that, contrary to what the Germans say, the Germans are systematically taking men who are not idle. At a large steel mill laborers earning from 7 to 9 francs a day have been compelled to quit their jobs and work for the Germans. The same is declared to be true of horticultural workers. A diamond cutter who paid his employees nine francs a day saw them all taken away from him.

The situation, says the Belgian government, is not better in the rural districts where all the sons of farmers are taken away in masses every Monday morning.

GIBSON NEWS NOTES.

Mr. L. D. Adams of Marlboro County Buys Gibson Property and Will Move There.

Special to The Exchange.

Gibson, Feb. 12.—Among the new health ordinances of Gibson is one prohibiting the keeping of hogs within the incorporated limits of the town.

An oyster supper was given Friday evening by the ladies of the Methodist church. It was well attended, and resulted in a good fund.

Dr. J. N. Gibson has returned from a few day's trip to Baltimore, Md. His wife, who has been visiting relatives there, returned with him.

Mr. L. D. Adams, prosperous farmer of Marlboro county, S. C., who recently purchased real estate in Gibson, is expected to move to this town in the near future.

L. L. AVANT.

Mr. L. L. Avant died Monday at the Dikeman mill, following an illness of many months, having been confined to his bed for the past six months. Funeral services were held Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, Rev. J. B. Thompson officiating. Mr. Avant was about 61 years of age and is survived by a wife and several children.