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A CAUTION FOR POWER,

PAGE CALLS JOYNER

Indigo, Jan. 26.—Nine hours of debate on the six state school bills ended at midnight after the most picayune debate heard since fusion days.

Whether the intensity of feeling expressed itself most when R. T. Everett, of Durham, declaimed the system of pointing trustees of the university ungodly robbery, or when Elihu Gardner asked Judge Jones why the local self-governmentists of his county would not give James J. Britt the certificate of election, will not be known this side the judgment. The tenor of the debate wrote itself in every minute of argument, though but few occasionally enunciated and Henry Page was the orator.

The Moore men likewise precipitated what came nextmost being a personal issue. He was championing, at 11 o'clock while galleries still were hanging on his words, the popular election of county boards. He was declining any affront to Heymer and adding the committee to give a bill which would justify the remarkable powers vested in that official. Superintendent Giles was gibed mercilessly by Page. One time too many Page jested the good natured Wake man and Giles new to pieces. In half an hour he aplogized and he and Page shook it.

It was during this biting speech of Page that he plucked up the News and Observer and declared that he had oftentimes thought to introduce either a bill or a resolution "consigning the editorial department of that paper to the Carroll Training School for Feeble-minded." The upshot following was the salvation of the house at that awful hour. With the paper he had designed a room for Giles who left the knight. The paper this morning had an editorial that sounded much like Giles speech. Page assumed his stanch bill to suit Giles and sent the paper on to Kinston.

This attack upon the "Democratic White" was the boldest of all strokes. It was vintage stuff from Page, member of whose family have eyes high-sighted. Friends of the present system or the Giles bill found in it in full comfort. They saw in it the death of the Page bill they said.

Every God's Honest.

Davy cast in the house was taken when the two committees came together this afternoon.

Senator Gates and Representative McLean jointly presided. In many of the assembly seats were prominent county superintendents and their spouses. Durhams sent half a city-doll over, both sides being strongly represented. For the first hour the clock read the second bill, six being before the committee. It was in this air that the two which would figure in the afternoon debate would be the Gates measure, which has the duest features with state majority decided in all question mentioned, and what is known as the Page bill. Mr. Page was the first speaker.

"It is an impossible to discuss the school affairs of the state without discussing the state superintendent as it is to play Hamlet with Hamlet left out," was his opening sentence. Senator Parsons was sent to cheer.

"I shall discuss, not his efficiency," Mr. Page said, "for that is known not only in North Carolina but in the entire nation. But I shall be respectful and kind, though I shall call him for purposes of discussion, 'A glibber for power.' None negligence followed him."

Mr. Page did not like his own bill in all parts. It did not go far enough. The Gates bill "stultifies at the principle of popular election," he said in a laugh. He jumped on it. It gives nothing to Republicans. "There are 120,000 white men who do not agree with what you and I voted for last election," Mr. Page said, "and majority now means a preponderance of white men. These men have rights. Why do we except Republicans from these provisions? Why not make it red-headed or ham-headed men?" More laughter went over the house, but it lacked volume. Page was giving all a chance to applaud by his bright smile.

"W," he said, referring to his own bill, "does not force itself where it is not wanted, but does work where it is wanted." He did not think the superintendent should be demanding every thing when he has so much.

Machinery for Minority.

Representative McLean spoke for his own bill and that championed by the Republicans.

He declared that he and his party are denied voice in the government and he made a very pretty little speech on the blood and make-up of the 120,000 Republican majority. And (Continued on Page 2)

UNRESTRICTED SUB-

MARINE WARFARE

"Neutral Ships Flying W'll Be Barred Zones Will Be at Their Own Risks."

Berlin, Jan. 31, via S.ville.—In an official note to the United States government handed today, American Ambassador Gerard, the German government declared for unrestricted naval warfare after February 1. New barred zones around enemy countries are announced and Germany announces that neutral ships flying within those zones will do so at their own risks. Precautions will be taken to protect neutral ships which sailed for those zones prior to February 1, but neutrals are urgently advised to warn their vessels on the way to ports in the barred zones and direct them away from those areas.

Neutral ships in ports within the barred zones will be given until February 5, to sail and must take the shortest route out of the restricted areas.

A memorandum accompanying the note to Ambassador Gerard denies the barred zones. It says:

"From February 1, 1917, within barred zones Great Britain, France, Italy and in the eastern Mediterranean as outlined in the following, all sea traffic forthwith will be opposed. Such barred zones are:

"In the North sea the district around England and France which is limited by a line 20 nautical miles; the district along the Dutch coast as far as the Terschelling lightship; the degree of longitude of the Terschelling lightship Uden; a line from there across the point 62 degrees north—latitude, five longitude, westward along 62 degrees to a point three nautical miles south of the south point of Faroe (Faeroe Islands); from there across the point 62 degrees north—degrees west to 61 degrees north, 15 degrees west; then 57 degrees north, 20 degrees west; to 47 degrees north, 20 degrees west; further, to 45 degrees north, 13 degrees west; then on degree longitude, 43 degrees north to the point 26 nautical miles from Cape Finisterre and 20 nautical miles distance along the Spanish coast as far as the French frontier."

"Concerning the south in the Mediterranean: For neutral shipping there remains open the sea district west of a line from St. De Los Paget to 33 degrees 20 minutes north and six degrees east, as well as north and west of a zone 50 sea miles broad along the north African coast, beginning on (?) degrees west longitude.

"In order to connect this sea district with Greece, the zone lends 20 sea miles in width north or east, following this line: 33 degrees north and six degrees east, 22 degrees north and 11 degrees, 30 minutes east to 34 degrees north and 11 degrees 30 minutes east to 34 degrees north and 22 degrees, 30 minutes east. From there it leads to a zone 20 sea miles broad west of 22 degrees, 30 minutes east longitude into Greek territorial waters.

"Neutral ships plying within the barred zone do so at their own risk, although precautions are being taken to spare neutral ships which on February 1 are on the way to ports in the barred zone, during an appropriate delay, yet it is urgently advised that they be warned and directed to other routes by all means available.

"Neutral ships lying in ports of the barred zones can with the same safety abandon the barred zones if they sail before February 5, and take the shortest route into the open districts.

"Traffic of regular American passenger steamers can go on until modified if:

"A—Falmouth is taken as the port of destination, and if:

"B—On the going and return journey the Scilly Island as well as the point 50 degrees north, 20 degrees west be steered on. Along this route German mines will be laid;

"C—if steamers on this journey bear the following special signals which only they will be permitted to display in American ports. A coating of paint on the ship's hull and the super-structure in vertical stripes three metres broad, alternating white and red, while on every mast a large flag of checkered of white and red, on the stern the American national flag; during darkness the national flag and the coat of paint to be as easily recognizable as possible from a distance; and the ships must be completely and brightly illuminated.

"D—if only one steamer runs each week in each district arriving at Plymouth on Sundays, leaving Plymouth on Wednesdays.

"E—if guarantees and assurances are given by the American govern-

DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN

MAKES AGAINST WEBB

Asheville, Jan. 30.—County Attorney J. W. Haynes stated here yesterday to the factional fight that is on here in the Democratic party, when today he issued a lengthy statement in which he gave his respects to former Governor Louis Craig and United States Marshal C. A. Webb in no uncertain terms. Mr. Haynes said that the present fight has been staged for the purpose of allowing Governor Craig and his ally to "attempt to embark and dislodge me in the darkness, through those with whom I have a confidential relationship, with a knife in the back."

The county attorney charges that a plot was laid to destroy him and says that the former governor's supporters did not take a single hostile step when this was being done.

In answering Mr. Craig's charge that the Democratic party of the county is torn and bleeding with factionalism and strife, Mr. Haynes points to some figures which he says he has copied from the report showing the vote in this county last year and four years from now. He says that Governor Nichols received 812 more votes in the county last year than did Craig four years ago; that the present chairman of the county board received 250 more votes last year than did Mr. Craig in this county four years ago.

The county attorney wants to know what there is to gain in attacking a straightforward issue and asks the question: "What immediately is there in taking the public into our confidence?" which is intended to mean that something else is likely to follow. To this Mr. Haynes replies: "I am speaking of the members of the Democratic Democracy run the affairs of the county and constitute the majority. It is believed, therefore, if Webb is eliminated even as a minority faction in the party and Nichols retains or claimants of the executive committee and rods of authority, the factional differences can be patched up and the party placed on a working basis where it can fight the common enemy."

It is asserted in Washington that the administration of Webb as marshal never has got very well with the rank and file of the Democrats in the west. They find a position such as was given Mr. Webb, would be served the party far better if it had been given to a Democrat who had more influence in the 10th district than Webb has had since he came. Even before the Democratic factional fight assumed the alarming point which it has reached, there was talk of an effort being made to have Marshal Webb resign and the place given to some other Democrat who can command the respect of the party.

The statement published yesterday by Chairman Haynes, making a vigorous attack upon the methods adopted by Webb and Craig in their fight against the war, was eagerly read and served North Carolina Democrats to shorten the attention span with a view of saving the rest in some way that will save the party from the Republicans. "Where has there been any change in the situation?" the chancellor asked. "In the first place the most important fact of all is that the number of our submarines has been very considerably increased as compared with last spring and thereby a firm basis for success has been established. The second decisive reason is the bad cereal harvest of the world. This fact already confronts England, France and Italy with serious difficulties which by means of unrestricted U boat war will be brought to a point of unbearableness. The coal question too, is a vital question in war. Already it is critical as you know, in Italy and France. Our submarines will make it still more critical."

"To this must be added especially as regards England, the supply of coal for the production of munitions, in the widest sense, and of timber for coal mines. The enemy's difficulties are rendered still more acute by the increasing lack of enemy cargo space. In this respect time and U boat and cruiser warfare have prepared the ground for the decisive blow."

The entente suffers owing to lack of cargo space. The lack makes itself felt in Italy and France, no less than in England. If we may now venture to estimate the positive advantages of unrestricted U boat war at a very much higher value than last spring, the dangers which arise for us from U boat war have correspondingly decreased since that time."

The chancellor then referred to military affairs as follows:

"A few days ago Field Marshal von Hindenburg described the situation to me thus: 'Our front stands firm on all sides. We have everywhere the requisite reserves. The spirit of our troops is good and confident. The military situation as a whole permits us to accept all the consequences which unrestricted U boat war may bring, and as this U boat war is the means of injuring our enemies the most grievously it must be begun.'

"The admiralty staff and the high seas fleet entertain the firm conviction—a conviction which has practical import in the experience gained in U boat cruiser warfare—that Great Britain will be brought to peace by arms. Our allies agree with our views. Austria-Hungary adheres to

that these statements carry no contradiction (according to the German list of contradictions.)

"Two copies of maps on which the barred zones are outlined are added."

WANTS MORE WORK AND

MALES TO RESIGN

Washington, Feb. 1.—Has the free-for-all fight in Buncombe county between the early-Webb faction of the Democratic party and the followers of J. W. Haynes reached such proportions that the convention of Marshal Charles A. Webb and County Attorney J. W. Haynes will be asked? According to a confidential Democrat who is known here to be a large number of Republicans believe such a meeting should be taken by men in the party who place the interest of the Democratic party above the more salish interests of the "pig section."

County Attorney Haynes, according to this man, is willing to relinquish his position as chairman of the Democratic executive committee and that he prefers he now holds as county attorney, provided Mr. Webb resigns. United States marshal and county a model and the affairs of

the county two gentlemen are willing to sacrifice themselves for the sake of party harmony. The law in the county which is becoming statewide important, can be smoothed out and the party put on a firm foundation, once more, according to this 10th district Democrat. His proposition will be put to the people at a meeting soon to be called to meet probably in Asheville.

The Webb faction of the party has not been satisfied with the way Haynes and Dan Ellis ran the campaign for the late Weaver. Neither have they been, nor are they now content to see the young and more progressive element of Democratic Democracy run the affairs of the county and compromise them. It is believed, therefore, if Webb is eliminated even as a minority faction in the party and Nichols retains or claimants of the executive committee and rods of authority, the factional differences can be patched up and the party placed on a working basis where it can fight the common enemy.

It is asserted in Washington that the administration of Webb as marshal never has got very well with the rank and file of the Democrats in the west. They find a position such as was given Mr. Webb, would be served the party far better if it had been given to a Democrat who had more influence in the 10th district than Webb has had since he came. Even before the Democratic factional fight assumed the alarming point which it has reached, there was talk of an effort being made to have Marshal Webb resign and the place given to some other Democrat who can command the respect of the party.

Last autumn the West was not yet ripe, with the greatest prospect of success we can undertake the enterprise. We must therefore, not wait any longer.

"Where has there been any change in the situation?" the chancellor asked. "In the first place the most important fact of all is that the number of our submarines has been very considerably increased as compared with last spring and thereby a firm basis for success has been established. The second decisive reason is the bad cereal harvest of the world. This fact already confronts England, France and Italy with serious difficulties which by means of unrestricted U boat war will be brought to a point of unbearableness. The coal question too, is a vital question in war. Already it is critical as you know, in Italy and France. Our submarines will make it still more critical."

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FOOD, FEED, AND FERTILITY.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—Food, feed and fertility are the foundation of safe farming, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. A circular sent to farmers, bankers, and business men in cotton territory by the Chief of the Office of Extension Work in the South says: "Let us feed the people, feed the live stock, and feed the soil. When we have done these three things, then raise stock acreage in money crops as we have the labor to tend."

The circular points out that the true value of cotton to the farmer is to a great extent the amount of food and feed that it will produce. The price of cotton has risen it is true, but so has the retail price of all other farm produce. "By growing all cotton," says the author, "and abandoning it for a living you are simply swapping a high-priced product produced by your labor for a high-priced product produced by the labor of the other fellow. When you follow safe farming, however, you produce your own food and feed at cost and sell your cotton for the other fellow's dollars."

Safe farming is defined as the circular as including these items:

1. A home garden for every family on the farm, from one-tenth to one-fourth acre, well located, well tilled, and tended as carefully as any other crop on the farm, planted in rotation to have the vegetable crops so as to have continual supply for the family table as many days in the year as possible. To this should be added one-fourth of an acre of potatoes, either Irish or sweet, or both, to be used as feed for the family.

2. Enough corn on each farm to last the family and the live stock for one year, with a little excess for safety.

3. Sufficient oats and other small grains to supplement the corn as food for one year with certainty. These small grains conserve the soil in winter and provide summer grazing for live stock.

4. Hay and forage crops to supply the live stock on the farm for one year, with a little excess for safety. The legumes which add fertility to the soil and produce the best hay, should not be forgotten.

5. The necessary meat, eggs, and milk for the family. The meat should be produced by increased attention to poultry and hogs because of the rapidity with which these can be produced. Every family should have at least two cows, so that one can be milked all the time. A sufficient number of breed sows should be kept to produce the pork for the family with some excess for sale. The average number of poultry per farm should be gradually increased to at least 50. These should be eggs and poultry for the home table, with a sufficient excess for sale. The live stock on the farm should be gradually increased as to consume the otherwise wasted products and make productive the unproductive and undesirable lands.

6. Cotton for the main money crop after the living has been supply provided for.

7. The sale of the surplus products of the garden, the orchard the poultry the live stock, and the feed crops to cover the necessary running expenses of the farm, leaving the cotton as the real cash crop.

The present price of cotton, says the circular, should not be permitted to tempt any farmer to depart from this program. It is the only safe plan to follow, no matter what the price of cotton may be.

No doubt the reason Bryan wants Democracy to take on prohibition is he thinks he can lead the country to water and make it drink.

Hanged if we understand styles. When a girl's a baby she wears a dress three feet too long for her and when she gets grown and needs a long skirt the most, she puts on one that's much too short for her.

Tom Lawson hints about a man in this country who dickered with the Kaiser to end the war for \$50,000.000. Wonder what in the Sam Hill is going to bob up next in this land of Watchful Waiting anyway?

If Wilson is anxious to establish peace between the European nations why don't he lend them his Mexican-American conference committee? You know how rapidly they settled the Mexican muddle, don't you? We thought you didn't.