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CARSON DISCUSSES THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN

London, Feb. 21.—In introducing the naval estimates in the house of commons today Sir Edward Carson, first lord of the admiralty, said the vote for 400,000 men which the government was asking demonstrated the strength of the navy. He expressed the opinion that the country was extremely fortunate in having Admiral Jellicoe at the head of the admiralty. Admiral Beattie, continuing Sir Edward, was now commanding the greatest fleet which ever sailed the sea and had complete confidence of the officers and men. A fifth sea lord had been appointed to deal with the air service, he announced.

Sir Edward said he believed the problem of the submarine menace could be solved, but it could only be solved if the nation acted in the way he indicated in conjunction with the navy. That it would be solved, however, he was certain.

In announcing that he had received reports of 40 encounters with submarines in the first 18 days of February Sir Edward said: "The fact that we got to grips with them more than 40 times in 18 days was an enormous achievement."

Sir Edward quoted from some of these reports dealing with the various encounters to show the varying degrees of certainty or uncertainty as to the fate of submarines. "As an instance in which the result positively destroyed a submarine and her crew. Two other cases from which he quoted disclosed some of the methods adopted for fighting the submarines. In one of these he referred to reports from an aviator which had dropped bombs where a submarine had dropped bombs when a submarine had submerged. A similar report came from a seaplane which had used the same method against another submarine.

Referring to shipbuilding, Sir Edward said that not a single ship would be left until completed during the coming month and that steps would be taken to meet the demands in this respect both of the admiralty and of the mercantile marine. He applied to the workers to labor with unremitting energy and to the nation to consent to the restriction of imports in order to make easier the task of the admiralty.

The arming of merchant ships said Sir Edward, involved an enormous amount of work but was progressing more rapidly each week. Of the armed merchantment, he said, 78 per cent, escaped the submarines, while of the unarmed ones, 24 per cent, escaped.

Commenting upon the figures showing the losses of shipping from submarine attacks in the first 18 days of February, Sir Edward said:

"Our losses are bad enough, but they are not equal to the blatant, extravagant bravado of the German account of them."

Winston Spencer Churchill, former first lord of the admiralty, who followed Sir Edward Carson as speaker, said:

"The present submarine danger arose from new efforts and new devices adopted by the Germans since August 1914. Our sole anxiety arises from the activity, not of ships of the German fleet which existed before the beginning of the war but from those which have been constructed since. Serious as the danger is, it should not be exaggerated. Although Admiral Jellicoe has been called to deal with the submarine menace in place of Baron Fisher, as I urged last year—a course which was not possible before the Jutland battle when we took the measure of the German fleet—I still am of the opinion that means should be found to employ Baron Fisher's fertile genius."

Colonel Churchill said he agreed that merchant shipbuilding should virtually monopolize Great Britain's construction. The former first lord of the admiralty said he believed the submarine menace would be overcome and urged the admiralty to discover some method for maintaining a naval offensive against Great Britain's enemy.

The entry of the United States into the war, Colonel Churchill added, would derange decisively the fearful equipoise between conflicting nations which now existed. The present relations between the United States and Germany, he declared, showed consideration for neutral rights and humanity would not go wholly unrewarded and this was justification of the foreign policy of Viscount Grey, former secretary foreign affairs.

NEW YORK POOR ASK FOR RELIEF

New York, Feb. 21.—With food prices mounting higher and suffering in the East Side on the increase, the problem of the cost of living today reached an acute stage.

There was a horizontal increase in prices all along the line.

Commissioner of Weights and Measures Hartigan declared in a statement that the suffering is increased by the action of food speculators in holding food supplies on cars in the freight yards for the purpose of increasing the price.

Charges were made that a corner in onions had been made and manipulated and prices are higher than ever.

A rumor was spread about the city with no verification at hand, that food riots had been financed by foreign power with the aim of barring the United States.

A tremendous demonstration is being organized for Saturday by mother's anti-high cost league. Effort will be made to have 500 women and children in line. At head of the procession will be a white flag upon which in letters will be printed the word "Starvation."

No further disorder of moment occurred. In the streets today in all the boroughs there were meetings of protest, at which arrangements were made for participation in Saturday's demonstration.

It was declared at a meeting at 175 east Broadway that the hunger strike of the school children will be declared tomorrow.

Mayor Mitchell was waited upon by a committee of women at noon today and urged to take steps to relieve the suffering. He declared that the law made no provision for the present situation, but agreed to lay a petition from the women before the meeting of the board of estimate next Friday.

At this meeting a committee of 25 will also appear before the board and demand the immediate appropriation of \$1,000,000 by the city for the purchase of food and its sale to the poor at cost price.

A renewal appeal has also been sent to President Wilson begging him to insist upon the passage by congress of the \$1,000,000 for an investigation of the high cost of living which has been stricken out by the committee on ways and means.

A. JONES YORKE.

Concord mourns the death of one of her noblest sons. In all walks of life, among all classes of the city, one hears only expressions of regret and grief at the passing of Jones Yorke. Born in Concord fifty years ago, he grew to young manhood among the people who loved him best and who watched with keenest interest his remarkable success in the business. He leaves a record equally by few business men of the State, but, better still, he leaves the memory and influence of a blameless life. All Concord mourns the passing of Jones Yorke—a high-toned, courteous, cultured Christian Gentleman.

The death of Mr. Yorke occurred in a Baltimore hospital Monday night following an operation on Saturday morning for appendicitis with serious complications. The remains were brought to Concord Wednesday morning and the funeral services were held yesterday morning at 11 o'clock from the First Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Yorke was a loyal member. Dr. J. M. Grier, pastor of this church, conducted the services after which the interment was made in Oakwood cemetery. The floral tributes were numerous and unusually beautiful.

The following were the pall-bearers: Active.—Z. M. Moore, C. B. Wagoner, J. W. Cannon, Jr., W. W. Flowe, E. H. Brown, J. L. Hartsell, M. L. Cannon, Dr. F. O. Rogers. Honorary.—C. J. Harris, Jos. F. Goodman, John Fox, M. L. Marsh, J. W. Cannon, Gowan Dusenbery, F. L. Smith, H. I. Woodhouse.

Mr. Yorke is survived by his wife, two children, one sister, Mrs. J. W. Peeler, of Rockwell, and one brother Mr. John F. Yorke, of Charlotte.

The Parks-Belk Co. have a half page ad in this issue telling you of the many small things they have to offer. Remember a penny saved is a penny made. Take advantage of this sale and save your pennies. See their ad on the third page of this paper today.

Remember this is Pay-Up Week. Don't forget us when you settle your bills.

DRASTIC MEASURES TO MEET FUEL EMERGENCY

Washington, Feb. 21.—Drastic measures of precaution were adopted today by the chief railroads of the east to meet various emergency needs for coal and foodstuffs from the Mississippi river to Maine, due to the acute shortage and congestion of freight cars.

Chief of these measures was the despatch of rush orders to all roads concerned for the prompt transportation of gas, coal coke to 18 towns and cities, including Chicago, Detroit, Indianapolis, Toledo and Springfield, Ills. in the middlewest where, it was announced, the situation was becoming acute.

placed immediately on all products out of Chicago except fuel and foodstuffs, stirred up considerable indignation at the commission and drew a prompt reply. Assertions in the message were declared "erroneous" insofar as they reflected upon steps taken by the commission to relieve the situation at Chicago.

That portion of the despatch referring to possible food riots was not specifically answered and officials declined to comment on it. Members of the commission are understood, however, to regard the situation as depicted by Mr. Griffin, as highly improbable.

Data compiled by the American Railway association was made public showing appreciable diminution at New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore of the number of cars of export freight on hand and the number of bushels of wheat held in elevators and cars awaiting ocean transportation. Officials of the association declared that the situation had improved perceptibly within the past fortnight.

The car shortage is said to be less acute than it was a year ago. In this connection it became known that a week ago virtually every town and city in New England faced a flour famine and that live stock all through New England was starving for lack of grain and feed. Prompt action by the railroads relieved the pinch.

Announcement that towns and cities in the middlewest were threatened with a suspension of operations of their light, heat and power plants because of a shortage of coal and coke came at a time when the situation was apparently clearing in other quarters. The threatened foodstuffs shortage in New England the larger eastern cities was believed safely past the crisis, and the roads were concentrating their efforts toward stripping congested yards of empties dispatching them west and otherwise reducing the congestion in the east.

FAYETTEVILLE NEGRO GETS MONEY BY THE DEAD ROUTE

Fayetteville, Feb. 21.—Jim Natt, a well known negro of this place, will spend 30 days on the Cumberland county roads—as a result of raising money from charitably inclined persons on pretense of burying his wife while his wife was well and working. In order to raise a little easy money Natt conceived the idea of 'burying' his wife on paper, and began calling on his white and colored friends. Jim was collecting right along when Capt. Charles Davis, of the police force, heard of his campaign. Captain Davis went to the Natt residence and asked if Jim's wife was there. "No, sir," said the girl who answered his knock, "she's gone to her work, where she cooks on Dick street. (What's the matter wid you all?" she asked, "people been coming here for two days asking if Amy's dead.")

wash, and a teaspoonful of ultramarine blue. Add the cement and the blue powder just before the wash is to be used and stir in well, otherwise the whitewash will be streaked. The cement makes the whitewash adhere strongly to any surface, and the counteracts the grayish color of the cement and results in a white appearance.

CONCORD THE SCENE OF A BRILLIANT MARRIAGE

Greensboro News.

Concord, Feb. 21.—Impressive was the wedding of Miss Ellen Phifer Gibson and Cameron MacRae, which was solemnized last evening at 7:30 o'clock at All Saints Episcopal church. Elaborate plans, tastefully perfected, marked the event, which was attended by many friends of the young couple.

Preceding the ceremony Mrs. George Elliot, of Linden, sister of the groom, beautifully sang, "The Voice that Breathed Over Eden," and the conclusion of this song signaled the entrance of the bridal party, which led to the strains of the Lohengrin wedding march, played by David L. S.

Rev. Joseph Cheshire and Rev. Prosperi, officiating ministers, preceded first, and following them came ushers: Messrs. L. W. Brander, New York; R. P. Gibson brother of bride; Dever Little, of Great Falls; Edgar E. Snow, of Greensboro; MacRae, of Thomasville, and Grey Richmond, of this city.

Next entered the bride's only attendant, her sister, Miss Elizabeth Gibson, maid of honor. The bride entered with her brother, W. H. Gibson, who gave her away. She wore an exquisite gown of white satin tulle and silver, carried a Dresden bride's bouquet, and wore a pearl necklace, the gift of the groom. The bride was met at the altar by the groom, attended by his best man, his brother, Lawrence MacRae, of Winston-Salem, who entered from the left vestry.

Following the ceremony a reception was given the bridal party by the bride's mother, Mrs. J. C. Gibson, at her home on North Union street. Following the reception Mr. and Mrs. MacRae left for Cuba. They plan to be away about three weeks, and upon their return will make their home here, having rented the R. E. Cline home.

WHITEWASH THAT WON'T RUB OFF

Southern Ruralist.

Whitewash is commonly used around the farm that it is advisable to know just how to make it properly. The following recipe for cement whitewash is made use of by owners of cold storage warehouses who desire a snowy whitewash that dries quickly, adheres strongly to cement, brick or wood, and does not rub off on the clothes.

Slake one-half bushel of lime with boiling water, adding the water slowly and stirring constantly until a thin paste results. A 5-foot piece of three-fourths inch iron pipe makes a good rod for stirring. The lime will be lumpy if the water is added freely and the mass is not properly stirred. Add one-half peck of salt to the lime paste; stir thoroughly; add water to bring the whitewash to the proper consistency. Throw a good handful of Portland cement in each pail of white-

BUSINESS MEN BUY FOR NATION

Washington, Feb. 21.—The government's first step to prevent war profit scandals and check raids on the federal treasury was taken today by Secretary of War Baker when he began the mobilization of the nations trading business men into an export buying corps.

Responding to a suggestion by the council of national defense, Secretary Baker requested President Rhett, of the chamber of commerce, of the United States, to name an advisory committee of representative business men to assist the government in the purchase of supplies needed if the country is plunged into war. The advisory committee so named will co-operate with department headquarters throughout the country in securing supplies authorized by law at such rates of profits as they may consider reasonable.

Prompt action taken upon Secretary Bakers suggestion and President Rhett, of the national chamber tonight announced that five business men for each of the fourteen depot quartermaster stations was to be named to offer advice and assistance to the government quartermaster. The committee will be trained specialist in various lines, and will be charged with the duty of assembling standardized supplies at economical prices which could be bought and in such quantities as the government may need if war comes.

The Darnell Mercantile Co. 33 South Union Street, takes a space in this paper today telling you of the many attractive prices they are making in their line of goods. It will pay you to call in and look their line over. See and on last page of this paper today.

WARM MUNICIPAL FIGHT IN PROGRESS IN DANVILLE, VA.

Danville, Va., Feb. 21.—The warmest municipal fight in years is in course of development here. Strong advocates of the municipal ownership plan are anxious for the city to enter the retail field by selling on easy terms certain current consuming electrical devices in order that the load at the power house may be increased.

Merchants are practically unanimous in the belief that this is a policy fraught with danger of further expansion and they make no secret of the fact that they are out to defeat it.

DEMOCRATIC RECORD

Philadelphia Press.

It is not surprising that the Democratic members of the Financial Committee of the United States Senate found themselves in a position which they did not like when they met to determine the question of taxation to meet present conditions. From the House of Representatives there had come by virtue of their party vote a measure which provided revenue along a new and a dangerous line. For the first time the question of "excess profits" has been raised, and once that door is open there is opportunity for all manner of financial burdens to enter therein.

In protest against such a governmental policy there appeared representatives of the principal industries of the country. From the business men of the nation came an appeal hot to raise income by a system of taxation which penalized thrift and success. There was no politics in the protest. It was against a Democratic administration, but against a principle of taxation which is regarded as unfair in the present and an inevitably greater handicap to business in the future. For it is regarded as certain that once this system of raising money is fastened upon the country, albeit in a comparatively mild form at the present time, it will constantly be made more burdensome as occasion comes for more Government revenue.

But there is little that the Senate can do in the matter. The money must be obtained somewhere, somehow. There is a big deficit. The revenues are not keeping up with even the ordinary expenses, to say nothing of the unusual expenditures that conditions make necessary. There is not time left in the session to endeavor to get up a new system in the State. The result would be merely that no money would be provided. The House waited so long in its floundering as to what it should do, it changed its mind and its plans so often, that now the Senate must accept the scheme that the House finally adopted whether it will or not. All that it can do at this late day is to make a few changes and to make it less ambitious in its provisions. It cannot change the principle nor the scope.

So the result will be the imposition of a steady growing burden of internal taxation upon the people of the United States and the appropriation in that process of sources of revenue that belong to the States or that should only be available by the Government in times of national stress and abnormal conditions. Even after all possible taxes have been imposed to which this Congress dares to resort, a bond issue will be necessary to cover the treasury deficit already in sight. That it may be difficult, if not impossible, to dispose of Government bonds bearing a low rate of interest, for a time when there are many opportunities for investment bringing much larger returns is something which the financial blunderers at Washington apparently have not considered.

However, that is but an incident in the whole blundering scheme. It was clearly pointed out in the report of the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee that the inheritance and the excess profits taxes proposed in the revenue bill constitute unwarranted invasion of the taxing field which belongs primarily to the States; also that the entire bill is an extreme measure which would not have been necessary if there had been adherence to a sane tariff policy. In this opinion there will be general agreement and one that will extend far beyond party lines. There is a large body of Democrats who are disgusted with the mess which their party leaders in Congress have made of the country's finances. The extravagance and inefficiency of that party in Congress have brought about the deficit. Then they proceed to make up this deficit by taxation that is unwarranted and unfair.

AMERICANS WERE NOT DETAINED SAYS BERLIN

Berlin, Tuesday, Feb. 20.—via Sayville, Feb. 21.—"All the reports about American consuls and consular officers detained by force in Germany are malicious inventions, just as were so many other reports we have had during the last few weeks," said a prominent German official to a staff member of Overseas News agency service today. He continued, says the agency of the interview:

"The case is rather complicated. The facts, nevertheless, are very clear. The German authorities granted the American consul staff every facility for departure. For instance, seven gentlemen who happened to be in Berlin at the time of the departure of Ambassador Gerard left with him in his special train to Switzerland. The others, after Ambassador Gerard had been consulted with, were requested in a circular telegram to indicate by what route they wished to travel.

The message suggested to them that they take the route by way of Munich and Lindau, in order to facilitate their crossing the border from Lindau, which point is, of course guarded by the military authorities. It is obviously easier to instruct officials at one place than those at many places.

"Almost all the American consuls took advantage of this offer and the majority of them have already arrived in Munich and will leave on the 28th, by way of Lindau. Some of the gentlemen will stay, not because they were forced to do so, but because the American government has transferred them to countries allied with Germany. They are still awaiting the necessary documents to enable them to enter those countries and travel to Budapest or Constantinople. Some of them received their notifications of transfer only on February 19, which of course, delayed their departure.

"The departure of so many persons was not easy to manage in war times, especially since so many different desires had to be taken into consideration. One gentleman wished to marry his wife, and this was made possible."

To the remark that one of the consular officers was reported to have complained to Amsterdam, the official replied:

"He was transferred to Amsterdam and therefore preferred not to travel by way of Munich, his preference therefore being obviously acceded to. He also wanted to leave on the same day that he asked for in his papers. The foreign office took all possible pains to make it feasible for him to cross the frontier at this short notice, and it succeeded. He left the very day he desired to."

"I can assert that Germany did everything in her power and respected all the highest traditions usually followed in such cases as this."

MACRAE-GIBSON WEDDING

The wedding of Mr. Cameron MacRae, of Chapel Hill, and Miss Ellen Gibson, daughter of Mrs. James C. Gibson, of this city, was solemnized at 7:30 o'clock Tuesday evening at All Saints Episcopal church, the ceremony being performed by Right Reverend Joseph B. Cheshire, assisted by Rev. M. Prosperi. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion and was filled with relatives and friends of the popular couple.

Miss Elizabeth Gibson, sister of the bride, was maid of honor and Mr. Lawrence MacRae, brother of the groom, acted as best man. The bride was given in marriage by her brother Mr. W. H. Gibson.

The bride is one of Concord's most cultured young women and is beloved by a large circle of friends. Mr. MacRae is a young man of splendid business ability and is universally popular.

COTTON BLIGHT

Editor Ruralist—I have a small piece of land which is subject to blight I can grow no cotton on this land. Inform me what and how to plant this land, which is about three acres.

Lucknow, S. C. W. T. HOPKINS

Reply—You might try a late variety of cotton. Blight is most troublesome to the early variety of cotton. Better still, you might plant sweet potatoes, or peanuts, or sow a grain crop, such as oats or rye. If you have stock, you might turn it into a pasture for a few years by sowing Bermuda. You might sow it to soy beans or velvet beans. You might turn it into a garden spot if the land is rich enough.

There are many crops that you can plant on your field besides cotton. Diversify a little, and you will find that it pays.