Lincoln County News

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MANY SHIPS SENT TO THE BOTTOM

London, March 14,—The submarine U-29, one of the largest and fastest of German under-water craft, has had a successful three days off the Scilly islands and in the English channel, where on Thursday, Friday and Saturday she sank four British steamers and one French steamer and damaged three others. The German commander gave the crews of most of the steamers time to leave their vessels and in some cases towed the ships' life-boats with the crew to passing steamers by which they were brought to port.

London, March 13.—The Admiralty announced tonight that the British collier Invergyle was torpedoed today off Creswell, England, and sunk. All the crew were saved.

The admiralty announcement says that since the 10th of March seven British merchant steamers had been torpedoed the submarines. Two of these it is stated, were sunk and of two others, it is said that 'the sinking is not confirmed." Three were not sunk.

The two steamers officially reported sunk are the Invergyle and the Indian City, which was torpedoed off the Sicilly Islands on March 12. The crew of the Indian City was reported rescued.

The two steamers whose reported sinking is not yet officially confirmed are the Florazan which was torpedoed at the mouth of the British Channel on March 11, all of her crew being landed at Milfordhaven, with the exception of one fireman and the Anduluse, which was attacked off the Scilly Islands on March 12. The crew of the latter vessel is reported rescued

The Andenwen was torpedoed in the English Channel March 11, and has since been towed into Cherbourg. Her crew was landed at Brisham The steamer Headlands was torpedoed March 12 off the Scilly Islands. It is reported that her crew was saved .The steamer Hartdale was torpedoed March 13 off South Rock in the Irish Channel. Twenty nine members of her crew were picked up and two were lost.

British Have Lost 88.

London, March 13.—The admiralty announcing tonight the total number of British merchant and fishing vessels lost through hostile action since the war's outbreak, says 88 merchant vessels were sunk or captured. Of those, 54 were victims of hostile cruisers, 12 were destroyed by mines and 22 by submarines. Their gross tonnage totaled 309,945.

In the same period the total arrivals and sailings of overseas steamers of all nationalties of more than 300 tons net, were 4,745.

Germans Making a Desperate Drive Against Russians in North Poland.

London, March 12.—Just as the French attacked the Germans in the West when Field Marshall von Hindenburg made his drive from East Prussia last month, so the British army operating in Flanders has undertaken the task of relieving pressure on its Russian ally, now that the Russians again are being attacked in North Poland. This is part of the general plan of the Allied generals. When one is attacked the other attacks to compel the Germans and Austrians to keep strong forces at every point and endeavor to prevent them from sending new troops where they could do the most good.

The Germans now are attempting to crush the Russians. For this purpose they are reported to have an army estimated at nearly a half million men marching along the roads toward Przasynsz. To prevent this army from being strengthened further the British are thrusting at the German line north of La Basse and besides reporting the capture of the village of Neuve Chappelle it is asserted that they have advanced beyond that town.

The battle taking place in the East, experts say, is the biggest pitched battle of the war, no less than a million men being engaged. The Germans in their official report claim an advance, while Petrograd considers it likely that the Russians will have to fall back beyond Przasnysz as they did last month, before making a stand. It probably will be days before a definite result is attained in this battle.

British Warships Gather.

Norfolk, Va., March 11.—With assurance that five British warships are only a few miles off the Virginia capes, the coast guard cutter ,Onondaga went out to sea today to investigate and enforce the neutrality laws of the United States.

The warships were in constant wireless communication with each other and the second came in with such sharpness at this port, that it was decided that the ships could not be very farr off the capes.

The coast guard cutter ,Apache, arrived today, and will, it is said, assist the Onondago in patrolling the coast.

Commander of the Prinz Eitel Had no Right to Sink Frye.

Washington, March 11.—Unless the German government voluntarily offers to make restitution for the destruction of the American ship Frye, sunk by the converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich in the south Atlantic, and expresses regret for the occurrence, strong protest will be made by the United States with a request for reparation.

No announcements concerning the case probably will be made, high officials said, until after an investigation of all the facts had been completed. President Wilson at the White House, stated during the day that a searching inquiry would be conducted.

Officials were unanimous in their opinion—and it was shared largely by diplomatists, too—that the commander of the Prinz Eitel had no right to send the Frye to the bottom. Officials considered it probable that the German government, after being apprised of the facts, would admit the error of the naval commander and agree to make the usual reparation. Some officials thought sufficient amends, after the payment of damages would be the court-martialing of the German officer.

THAW HAPPIEST MAN IN NEW YORK

After Acquittal He Whistles Like A Boy in The Tombs.

New York March 13.—Harry K. Thaw acquitted today of conspiracy in escaping from Manteawan, faced tonight a renewal of the determined efforts of New York State to send him back to the asylum. In his cell in the Tombs he was enthusiastic. His keepers said he was whistling like a boy and seemed to be the happiest man in the city.

Almost endless litigation seemed to be in sight as the result of the verdict. The words of acquittal had scarcely died on Foreman Bailey's lips when Deputy Attorney General Cook moved to have Thaw recommitted to Matteawan. This was opposed by John B. Stanchfield, chief of Thaw's counsel, on the ground that the court already had under advisement a motion to return Thaw to New Hampshire, whence he came to answer the conspiracy charge. The motion was renewed and Supreme Court Justice Page set Monday for argument thereon.

New York, March 12.—The defense in the trial of Harry K. Thaw and four co-defendants for conspiracy in escaping from the Mattewan asylum rested this morning after calling several character witnesses for Roger Thompson.

His Testimony.

Harry Kendall Thaw went on the witness stand yesterday and told the complete story of his escape from Mattewan .A dual purpose, his attorney said, prompted him. He desired to convince the jury trying him and his co-defendants and an indictment charging conspiracy, that he had recovered his reason. He wanted also to take all blame.

Thaw testified that the men the state alleges conspired with him were not conspirators, but men he had employed to assist him out of the state after he himself had effected his escape. He said he paid them $6,000 for their services and gave Roger Thompson, who accompanied him to Canada "a present of $1,000." The witness declared he thought he had a legal right to be from the hospital as he he believed himself sane and that he remained there his reason ultimately would have been dethroned.

Thaw told his story after his attorneys had made many vain attempts to get into the record the testimony of a half dozen alienists and more than a score of laymen, who had an opportunity to observe his actions.

In reply to questions Thaw said:

"By August, 1913, I had come to believe that it would be an impossibility for me to get out by legal means. I was informed that the methods by which people usually get out would be unsuccessful in my case."

Thaw said he slept in a ward with a score or more of persons who were insane.

"When they would become violent, he went on, "they were put in straight jackets."

The prosecution's objection to that line was sustained.

Thaw said he had been advised by Alfred Henry Lewis, a writer who had since died, that he would be violating the law in escaping, providing no violence was used to effect the escape.

"With that thought in mind I decided to leave the institution." Thaw contineud. "So I instructed H. A. Hoffman, one of my agents, to get me two automobiles. I told Mr. Hoffman where I wanted the automobiles placed and I fixed the hour at 7 o'clock. I knew the milk wagon arrived there at that time on Sunday morning.

"Did you believe yourself sane?"

"I did."

"Did you intend to commit a crime?"

"I was exceedingly particular not to commit a crime," Thaw continued: "I never saw any of these co-defendants before that morning. I gave the men in the automobiles their instructions and they carried them out. I wanted to get to Pittsburg without crossing the state of New York. That was why I started out to go around through Canada."

Direct examination ended, Thaw was cross examined by Deputy Attorney General Cook.

"Do you remember when you pleaded not guilty on the ground of insanity?" asked Mr. Cook.

"Yes, I remember that," Thaw replied. "The plea was made by Martin Littleton, my counsil, but I did not authorize it. It was made without my permission."

Harry Thaw.

If Harry Thaw, now on trial in New York for conspiracy in escaping from Mattewan asylum, does not win his liberty this time it will not be because he failed to have the highest priced legal talent. In his trials for the murder of Stanford White he had lawyers who did not, in the opinion of scores of other lawyers, handle the case well. This time he has as advisory counsil Philander C. Knox, former secretary of state, Wiliam A. Stone, former governor of Pennsylvania, John B. Stanchfield, the highest priced trial lawyer in New York City and Morgan J. O'Brien, formerly on the bench of the appellate division in New York.

While Messrs. Knox and Stone have not appeared in the trial room in New York, they have been advising Thaw concerning the case since his escape from the New York asylum.

Mr. Stanchfield has been employed in nearly every important criminal case in New York for the past six years. No one knows definitely his fees, but it is understood he will not take a case like that of Thaw for less than $25,000. Since Judge O'Brien retired from the Bench he has been at the head of the firm of lawyers who charge the highest prices in the country.

GASOLINE AND DYESTUFFS.

Washington, March 12.— Secretary Lane announced after the cabinet meeting today that he had entered into a contract with private interest to build a $250,000 plant to house the invention of Dr. Walter G. Rittman of the Bureau of Mines, a process for the manufacture of gasoline, dyestuffs and explosives.

Another Veteran Writes

Interesting Letter of George D. Cauble, of Company E, 34th Regiment

Mrs. A. Nixon, Historian Southern Stars Chapter, U. D. C.

Dear Madam:—At your request I will give you some incidents of my war experience. I volunteered August the 31st 1861, and saw four years service. I was a member of Company E, 34th Regiment, John F. Hill our first captain. I was Fourth Sergeant. Our regiment participated in many hard fought engagements. I was in all the battles of our regiment from Cedar Run to Gettysburg. At Bull Run a minie ball bursted the stock of my gun. At Ox Hill I was struck in the side by a ball that seemed to have the force of a grape shot. It struck my blanket and knocked me around. The wound put me out of service a month. At Ox Hill Col. Richard H. Riddick was mortally wounded. He was the colonel of our regiment. I knew Col. Riddick well. I had gone to school to him. in the old academy in Lincolnton, in the building that is now our Memorial Hall. Col. Riddick was related to the Sumners and was then teaching under Prof. Benj. Sumner, the father of Benj H. and Ed Sumner. Col. Riddick was a veteran of the Mexican war. I saw him leave Lincolnton for Mexico. He was a good soldier and well liked. At Ox Hill we also lost Major Eli Miller, and one of my company, Lieut. Henry D. Eaton and private George Fulbright.

This seemed a small engagement after the fight was over we were scattered along the pike, the road to Centerville. In the night Gen. Hoke recognized my voice and knew me. Some of the boys were leaving me, Hoke was a great soldier and careful of his men. We had been school boys together in the old academy. Another school mate was Stephen D. Ramsaur also a great general and we too met in the war.

We went into the Chancellorsville fight on Sunday morning May the 3rd 1863; we had laid on our guns ready for action all the night before and went into the battle about daylight. This was a great battle and we were victorious. I picked up a Federal officer's knapsack, and got a good supply of rations. Our great loss in this battle was the fall of Stonewall Jackson. He went between the lines to reconnoiter. We were expecting a charge and he had left orders to fire if heard any one between the lines. Getting in this place himself in the darkness by mistake our men fired on Jackson and his staff. This was nearly in front of our regiment on Saturday night. He was carried by his men on a litter through our regiment. I saw the litter. His fall was a great loss to the Confederacy. At Chancellorsville our company lost Perry Carpenter, Dan Hovis, and others, and several were wounded.

We had a well drilled company. It was drilled by our first lieutenant, James Tiddy. I was often on detail to drill the recruits as they come into our company. The last battle I was in was the battle of Gettysburg—the greatest battle of the war. This was in July 1863. Our regiment was engaged the first and the third days. We lay in reserve the second. I remember on this day a red fox came through the lines. There were so many soldiers and the lines so long he was kept a going until he was finally captured. On the third day our regiment was in the charge. We came to a stone fence. There were Yanks on our front and by a flank movement they came in behind some of us. I found myself cut off. There was five of my company cut off with me. They were Marc Heayner, Marc Holly, Marc Weathers, Jake Friday, and myself. We were ordered to throw down our guns and there was nothing left for us to do but obey. This was my first time to get into trouble. We were then missing Stonewall Jackson. This finished my active soldier life. I was taken on the 4th day of July to Fort McHenry, Baltimore. We were marched through the streets of Baltimore. After we surrendered they were good to us. We were then put on a boat and sent to Fort Deleware, where we staid two months; then we were transferred to Point Lookout where remained almost a year and a half. Was paroled and arrived at home 4th day of March 1865. When ordered back got as far as Concord, learned the Yankees were in Salisbury. At Concord met some of the soldiers from Salisbury. Among them I remember Capt. Hill, Lewis Hoke, and others. I rode on top of the train from Concord back to Charlotte and then walked the plank road home. Were almost half a dozen of us. We slept one night in the covered bridge at Dr. Hunter's. Then I remember stopping at Chris Beal's, the place where I was born. For fear of Yankees we flanked Lincolnton, landed at home and in a few days heard of the surrender at Appomattox. My whole experience would make a long story but this is some of it.

I appreciate what the daughters of the Confederacy have done for the old soldiers, highly appreciate it, and hope they will have great reward both now and in hereafter.

Very truly,
GEO. D. CAUBLE.

London, March 11.—The arrival of the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich at Newport News, removing for a time at least another menace to British shipping and the success of British troops in the region of LaBassee claim chief attention in the British Isles. Whether the Prinz Eitel will be interned or again will set out for high seas, it is considered here that her career as an armed cruiser must come to an end, for should she be allowed to sail it is believed allied cruisers on the watch will account for her.

The possible action of the American government with regard to the sinking of the American ship William P. Frye is being much discussed. The general view is that if the United States allows German warships to sink American ships with food supplies for England that government hardly can protest against the allies prohibition of foodstuffs for Germany.

ITS EFFECT WORLD-WIDE

The War Has Affected Industrial Conditions in Every Country—The United States Weathering the Storm Better Than Any and Unlimited Possibilities Opening.

Washington Dispatch.

Representative Cordell Hull of Tennessee, a member of the House ways and means committee and author of the income tax provisions of the Underwood tariff act, in a special in the House defending the administration, declared that the European war has created for American finance, industry and commerce the "most unlimited possibilities and opportunities ever offered any country in all history."

Every nation in the world, pointed out Mr. Hull, is suffering from a terrific business stagnation brought on by the war. The United States, he added, while suffering keenly, is riding the storm with stronger heart and greater courage than other countries and faces an opporunity for world's business on account of its varied manufacturing industries and unexcelled raw materials.

"The United States is the great storehouse from which the warring as well as the peaceful countries must draw an immense portion of manufactures, foodstuffs and raw materials," said Mr. Hull. "To meet these unlimited requirements will tax the ability, energy and enterprise of the American people, and I have the utmost faith that the great body of our business men will throw off any lethargy they have acquired under the reign of special privilege and do their part toward making this country the centre of both the finance and commerce of the world. Under our existing financial and commercial conditions, business in practically every line is either gradually or rapidly improving and developing. Soon this improvement will be complete, and permanent and boundless prosperity through this country will bless not only the American people but the world."

Mr. Hull went into the business devastation which the European war has wrought.

"Little do many people, especially those in the peace countries, realize that we are passing through the most momentous epoch in the history of the human race." he declared. "A majority of the world's population of 1,620,000,000 is already involved in a war. The wars of Alexander, Caesar, Hannibal and Napoleon were but trivial engagements when compared with the mighty European conflict. Today huge armies aggregating nearly 15,000,000 men have been organized, equipped and are in battle array. This war has cost $8,500,000,000 during its first six months, or at the rate of $17,000,000,000 a year. The human imagination cannot easily grasp the full meaning and scope of the conflict, much less its awful destructive effects."

Mr. Hull declarel the disastrous effects of the war are world-wide. He said the world's international trade aggregates $40,000,000,000, which has partially disappeared from the seas at the rate of $3,000,000,000 a month. Great Britain's exports have shown a loss of $475,000,000, and her imports a decrease of $355,000,000. The foreign trade of France, he added, during the first four months of the war has shown a loss almost as appalling her trade with the United States dropping from $17,500,000 to $6,000,000 during the month of December, Germany's, Austria's and Belgium's foreign trade had been wiped from the seas, and of this trade, he added, $500,000,000 was with the United States.

"Take Canada, which is right at our very door," said Mr. Hull. "It affords a typical illustration of the business and industrial misfortunes brought on by the war. Her business failures for the year 1914 were more than double those of the preceeding year. Her exports decreased over $20,000,000 and her imports for the 11 months show a loss of $60,000,000. The building permits for only four cities show a shrinkage of over $29,000,000.

Mr. Hull then declared that the United States is weathering the world industrial depression better than any other nation in the world. This country has suffered less, which is partially due to the country's new currency system, that has acted as a "shock absorber."

"Other nations have been struggling under this terrible war's effects," said Mr. Hull, "while the soundness of business conditions in this country and the long period of liquidation through which it has passed place the United States in the best possible attitude to weather the European war."

Mr. Hull entered into a defense of the Underwood tariff act, and declared that before the war began this measure had yielded revenue in excess of the ways and means committee's calculations. "The war," he added, "had struck a blow to the imports of this country and caused the condition of decreased customs receipts."

"The war," he said in conclusion, "has constructed around this country a tariff wall higher than all the protective tariffs combined could build Why, then, are we having the so-called hard times in certain lines of trades if the war has nothing to do with our business conditions."

GREENSBORO MAN HEADS WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Durham, N. C., March 10.—The Woodmen of the World of North Carolina in convention here today elected the following officers for the ensuing two-year term.

State counciler, George E. Wise, of Greensboro; head adviser, Virgil E. Grant, Hendersonville; banker, J. W. Fleet, Wilmington; clerk, J. H. Gordon, Concord; escort, Dr. Boniers, Morehead City; watchman, J. E. Gilmore, Lumberton; sentry, L. B. Cunningham, Tarboro; board of managers, Messrs. Short, Sapp, Cox, Patterson and Greig.

The Woodmen of the World decided to hold their meeting in 1917 in New Bern.

A HISTORIC OLD SCHOOL HOUSE

(By Rev. L. L. Lohr.)

A short distance below Daniel's Church and looming up into conspicuous prominence since the recent removal of the timber just to the west of it, there stands a one story log house with historic interest and association unknown to the community at large. This building which has for many years occupied its present position on the land of Mr. L. A. Yoder and which was purchased by his father for storage purposes was used for a long time as the school house for the community. Practically all of the older people of the Daniel's neighborhood received their early educational training in this old log house. It has helped to produce some of the very best citizens of the county. Many of them have gotten on well in life with no education whatever beyond what was received within its walls. It gave others who sought the more extensive training necessary for the professional walks of life the impetus that led them on. At that time it stood just north of the present commodious brick building to which it gave place some thirty years ago. It had the usual equipment of that day,—the slab bench, the spacious fire place, and a good sized birch. This latter was used more effectively than now to quicken the pace of some tardy youngster along the pathway of knowledge.

But the chief interest in this old building goes back of the period in which it was used for school purposes. It was originally the home of the first pastor of Daniel's church. This was Rev. David Henkle. His father, the Rev. Paul Henkle had occasionally visited the congregation in some of his missionary tours. His brother Philip had also given it such service as his time and opportunity allowed. The Rev. Arndt had also made infrequent visits; but David Henkle was in reality its first pastor. His first service was held August 14th, 1813, and he gave it continuous pastoral service until his death which occurred June 15th 1831.

One of the most substantial members of the congregation at that time was Hon. Peter Hoyle whose large estate joined the lands of the church, and whose home will be remembered by the older citizens as standing on the old public highway to Lincolnton just a short distance west of the church. Mr. Hoyle was deeply interested in the work of the congregation and frequently represented it in synodical conventions. He was also prominent and active in the general affairs of the community. His daughter Catharine made a good impression upon the mind and especially upon the heart of the young pastor. The impression was mutual, and about a year later, May 5th, 1814, they were united in marriage. Wedding tours were not in vogue in those days and besides Mr. Henkle was too busy with his church duties for anything of that kind. He held service at Daniel's on Sunday, was married on Tuesday, preached in German and English at Zion on Thursday, went to Withaven the following Sunday, and from there to St John's. Like all those old time red houses, the house of Mr. Hoyle was reasonably spacious and could easily have furnished accommodations for the new son-in-law and his bride; But Mr. Henkle reasoned wisely and well when he came to the conclusion that there would be more solid comfort and enjoyment in a home of his own, even if it were so humble. This decision brought into existence what is now the old log school house. Suitable trees were soon selected and cut and the men who used the broad axe did their work well. The use of this tool is one of the lost arts and the tool itself is a relic of the past. The site which the bride selected was on the upper edge of her father's farm and near the head of a small stream running through what is now the land of Mrs. G. W. Rinck. The location was pleasant and well situated, being on southern slope and near a good spring after the custom of that day. The old spring is still in tact, but there is nothing to mark the site of the old house except some near by lobsters, trees planted in all probability in later years. There is little about the landscape as it now appears to indicate that at that time it was under cultivation, yet such was the case. There is no primitive timber anywhere in that vicinity. Everything bears the markings of second growth. These tall and vigorous oaks on either side of the road way were not even respectable saplings at that time, and some of them had not yet come into existence. And all along the stream from the old spring down through what is now the Seagle place and on the mill creek there was a continuous stretch of meadow; and in the hay making season the music of the whet rock and the scythe anvil could have been heard up and down that stream. Jacob Michael Sr., was an expert in the use of the scythe and looked after Mr. Henkel's interests in the hay field and his work in general for which he received fifty cents a day.

Here in this home Mr. Henkel's whole married life was spent, and here in this house his two distinguished sons—Rev. Polycarp Henkel, D. D., and Rev. Socrates Henkel, D. D., were born—the one on the 23rd of August 1820 and the other, the 2nd of March 1823. Both were strong in mind and body due in part to the plain and simple living of their early life. There were no unnecessary knick knacks and sweet meats in the homes of those days, and could not very well be with sugar at twenty-five cents a pound, and brown sugar at that.

It was here that all Mr. Henkel's published works were written. He made long and wearisome trips in looking after his pastoral duties, but he was never too tired to write. His power in the use of the pen was equally as great as his power in the pulpit. He wrote doctrinal discussions on Prayer, Regeneration, Baptism and Justification—all of them having from twenty to twenty-five pages. He also wrote a defense of the Tennessee Synod under the name of the Herald of Liberty. He wrote a book entitled, "A Reply to Joseph Moore, the Methodist." An unwarranted attack made by Mr. Moore called for the writing of this book. The personal element did not enter into the discussion on either side, and it was conducted in a Christian spirit; but Mr. Henkel came forward with such a masterly handling of his case that Mr. Moore did not venture to take up the matter again. Perhaps his ablest work was a book against Unitarianism, and which was passing through the press at the time of his death. It was written at the request of the Synod.

The hospitality of this home was freely accorded to his ministerial friends and they came from far and near. Those old pioneer preachers thought no more of a horse back trip of one or two hundred miles than we today think of a similar trip by rail. Mr. Henkel himself made several such excursions. He though nothing whatever of the strain and weariness involved in a trip to Greenville, Tennessee, and from there to Jeffersontown, Kentucky, Corryden, Indiana and then back through Columbus and Lancaster, Ohio, Winchester and New Market, Virginia, and then home—and all on horse back. Those men were men of wonderful endurance.

(To be continued.)

MEXICAN SOLDIER MURDER AMERICAN

Over Whose Home The Stars and Stripes Floated—Mexican General Promised That He Would Punish Guilty.

Washington, March 12.— John B. McManus, a prominent American in Mexico(was shot and killed in his home yesterday by Zapata troopers as they were occupying the Mexican capital after evacuation by Gen. Obregon's Carranza forces.

Official dispatches today from the Brazilian minister in Mexico City reporting the affair to the state department ,say the American flag was floating over McManus's house and that his doors had been closed and sealed by the Brazilian consul. The Brazilian minister's dispatch indicated that the killing may have been one of revenge, for it was charged that when Zapata troops recently occupied the capital McManus had killed three of their number.

American Flag Planted Over Home.

The fact that the American flag had been hoisted over the house and the doors had been sealed by the consul of a neutral power was taken by the officials here to indicate that either McManus felt he was in danger or that all foreigners were fearful of their safety with the entry of the Zapata troops and took steps for protection. The killing of the American is described in the official dispatch as having caused great emotion in the foreign colony. McManus originally was from Chicago.

Salazar Promises to Punish.

The Brazilian minister reported that General Salazar, the Zapata commander had promised to find the guilty troopers and punish them. The official dispatch telling of the killing did not go into details, but indicated that was uncertainty as to whether McManus or the soldiers began the shooting.

It was added, however, that the American's hat was shot full of holes with evidences that the firing was at close range.

New Causes Concern.

News of the killing was received in official quarters here with evidences of deep concern. The Brazilian minister's dispatches arrived just as the cabinet was assembling and Secretary Bryan took them directly to the president. Mr. Bryan said that as a searching investigation was under way no steps were likely to be taken until all the facts were before the American government.

Official dispatches received in diplomatic quarters from other legations in Mexico City said one British house was looted and one hundred persons were injured in the disorder which prevailed between the evacuation of Obregon and the entry of the Zapata troops.

ROUTE 6 NEWS ITEMS.

Lincolnton, R-6 March 10. As we have seen no news from our part of the county in the Lincoln News lately, will say we are just as active and wide awake as any community, I believe in this county.

We have a live Farmers' Union organization, which meets regular and is doing much good for the people in the neighborhood.

Our school is progressing nicely under the efficient management of Misses Hester Summey and Cora Dellinger. They are making preparations for an entertainment, to be given at the close of the school, about April 3rd.

Mrs. W. S. Garrison returned Wednesday from Gastonia where she had gone to spend several days with her sister, Mrs. J. P. Saunders.

Mr. and Mrs John Boggs of High-Shoals, spent the week-end with Mrs. Boggs' parents.

Mr. Clyde Summey of Dallas R-2, was in our community last week with his new pea-thresher, threshing peas.

Miss Hester Summey spent last Saturday and Sunday at High Shoals, the guest of her cousin, Miss Mary Broome.

Little Miss Elizabeth and Master Robert Friday are out again after several days illness.

Mr. and Mrs. William Friday spent last Sunday with their son, Mr J. Lee Friday.

Mr. Neal Hoyle spent Sunday in Dallas.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Helms visited their father, Mr. Jonas Helms recently

War! War! Perhaps it may not reach us for true, (may the good Lord spare us.) If these are the results without touching us. The reality is beyond our conception.

HAMLET.

If certain men in the legislature had worked as hard for the public good as they worked to boost themselves as candidates for office, the results along some lines might have been different.— Catawba County News.

THE CREAM SEPARATOR AS A WASTE REDUCER

By G. F. Whitsett, International Harvester Company Of America—Courtesy of Southwest Farmer.

"The keynote of American life is waste."

"The Americans watse enough to feed a nation."

"If any country in Europe had as bounteous natural wealth, such limitless land area fit for cultivation and such unusual labor energy, it would be quickly transformed into prosperity beyond dreams."

These are the inscriminating words of the members of the Belgian Royal Commission on their recent tour of the United States. Are these statements justified?

However loyal we may be to America, and however proud of her institutions, nevertheless we must admit that when it is a question of economy and efficiency, we are far behind the European countries.

There are a thousand leaks on the average farm through which the profit run. Too often it is like cutting and covering, turning a big furrow of which half is plowed.

There is too much shortsightedness in our farming—microscopic immediate profits rather than mastodontic future one. Bulletin No. 186 of the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, issued in 1910, estimates that for the State of Virginia alone $2,250,000 is lost annually from failing to use cream separators on the farm in place of the shallow pan system. This, it estimates, will pay half the running expenses of the state government, or would buy a $50 cream separator for every dairy and stock farm in the state and still have on hand $100,000. Circular No. 103, issued by the National Bureau of Animal Industry, estimates that one-fourth of the dairy cows kept in this country do not pay for their keep, and that nearly one-fourth more do not yield a profit. Records of one hundred creamery patrons, investigated by Hoard's Dairyman, shows that one of them made $2.30 for every $1.00 invested in feed for his cow, while a neighbor split even on his feed and another lost fifty cents. All had the same soil and the same market. Thirty-eight out of a hundred of these men kept cows at an actual loss.

Thanks to the unceasing efforts of apostles of agricultural progress, the centrifugal cream separator is practically universal in its use on dairy farms. Such as have failed to make this change are merely seeing through a glass darkly and will eventually be converted.

There are other and quickly sweeping revolutions that must be made before the dairying business can be put upon a permantently profitable basis. The dairy farmer, or the keeper of cows, must learn to use his head instead of his hands. Wasteful methods of feeding, expensive methods of raising and storing feed, unbalanced rations and expensive help, all must be dispensed with if the milch cow is to pay her way.

The time will soon come when the dairy herd without the presence of silos, alfalfa fields, cream separators, corn binders, and ensilage cutters will be an anachronism.

When this mechanic-scientific revolution has made the harvesting and sale of butter fat profitable, the dairying industry will be a double advantage to the farmer in view of the fact that dairying and stock raising are corner stones of farm improvements. They are directly opposed to the mining system of grain farming where the phosporous, protein, fat, etc., are taken out of the ground and carted away to market. By importing a very little feed, the soil of a given farm will not be depreciated in value, and by combining dairying with stock farming and importing considerable quantities of feed, the soil elements may be returned via a manure spreader and the soil continually kept in a highly productive condition.

It is the time for all good farmers to rally to the use of gray matter in their farming by substituting machine for muscle, scientific rations for haphazard feeding, and stock and rotation farming for the mining variety of farming. A farmer can build up his farm and his bank account at the same time. This will mean prosperity for the people who are now turning the cream separator and filling the silos without robbing future generations. It is increase as opposed to usury-legitimate profit as opposed to robbery.

Unless the sins of the fathers are to be visited upon their children unto the third and fourth generations, the present occupants of the 6,000,000 forms of the United States must change as rapidly as possible from narrow to broad guage-production.

When this millennium of brain farming rather than hand farming arrives is it is scheduled sooner than some of us think—it will be no longer possible for the foreign critics to accuse us of maladministration of our resources. Our people, sooner or later, will be forced to take this turn of their affairs, and they will probably choose to do it before they are forced to. Such criticisms as "The keynote of American life is waste" will in that event no longer apply.

The corporation commission has dismissed the petition from Charlotte asking that the railroads entering that city be compelled to unite in a union passenger station.

It is stated that the uncompleted building at Salisbury designed for a military school offered the State for the School for the Blind, will be turned over to Rev. Geo. Atkinson, who will move the Normal and Collegiate Institute from Albermarle to this property.

In Goldesboro and vicinity there is an epidemic of robbery—hold-ups, hogs, cattle and chickens stolen and residences and stores burglarized. In Goldsboro in one night, it is reported five stores were robbed and over 300 chickens stolen. One store was nearly emptied of its stock.