# Lincoln County News

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## U. S. MAKES FIRM ITS DEMAND ON GERMANY

**Has Both Ring of Finality and Suggestion of Action—Is Virile in Every Line—Intends To Insist Upon Full Recognition Of All Our Sea Rights—Closed With Big Punch—Clever Diplomacy of the President is Noted Throughout the Document.—Keen Disappointment is Expressed.**

Washington, July 23.—The text of the American note on the submarine warfare, presented at Berlin today by Ambassador Gerard, was made public here tonight. It reveals that the Imperial Government had been informed it is the intention of the United States to regard as "deliberately unfriendly" any repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of American rights.

The United States announces that it will continue to contend for the freedom of the seas "from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost."

In official and diplomatic quarters the communication was viewed as the srtongest and most emphatic pronouncement that has come from the Washington Government since the beginning of its correspondence with the belligerents of Europe. President Wilson returned to Cornish tonight to await developments.

On the assumption that Germany has already admitted the illegality of her practices by attempting to justify them as retaliatory moves against Great Britain the United States expresses the belief that Gehmany will no longer "refrain from disavowing the wantom act of its naval commander in sinking the Lusitania or from offering reparation for the American lives lost, so far as reparation can be made for a needless destruction of human life by an illegal act."

Referring to the German Government's expression of hope in its last note that the freedom of the seas may be established in some measure before the end of the present war, the United States declares that this object can be accomplished and invites the practical co-operation of the Imperial Government. The American Government adds, moreover, that it "holds itself ready at any time to act as the common friend who may be privileged to suggesting a way' 'to assist in establishing the freedom of the seas.

At the outset, the German note of July 8 is declared "very unsatisfactory because it fails to meet the real differences between the two Governments and indicates no way in which the accepted principles of law and humanity may be applied in the grave matter in controversy, but proposes on the contrary arrangements for a partial suspension of those principles, which virtually set them aside."

Following is the official text of the latest American note to Germany regarding submarine warfare, which was delivered to the Foreign Office at Berlin today by Ambassador Gerard.

The Secretary of State to Ambassador Gerard.

Department of State.
Washington, July 21, 1915.

You are instructed to deliver textually, the folowing note to the Minister for Foreign Affairs:

The note of the Imperial German Government dated the eighth of July 1915, has received the careful consideration of the Government of the United States and it regrets to be obliged to say that it has found it very unsatisfactory, because it fails to meet the real difference between the two Governments and indicates no way in which the accepted principles of law and humanity may be applied in the grave matter in controversy, but proposes on the contrary, arrangements for a partial suspension of those principles which virtually set them aside.

The Government of the United States notes with satisfaction that the Imeprial German Government recognizes without reservation the validity of the principle insisted on in the several communications which this Government has addressed to the Imperial German Government with regard to its announcement of a war zone and the use of submarines against merchantmen on the high seas— the principle that the seas are free, that the character and cargo of a merchantman must first be ascertained before she can lawfully be seized or destroyed, and that the lives of noncombatants may in no case be put in jeopard unless the vessel resists or seeks to escape after being summoned to submit to examination, for a belligerent act of retaliation is perse an act beyond the law and the defense of an act as retaliatory is an admission that it is illegal.

The Government of the United States, is however, keenly disappointed to find that the Imeprial German Government regards itself as in large degree exempt from the obligation to observe these principles, even where neutral vessels are concerned, by what it believes the policy and practice of the Government of Great Britain to be in the present war with regard to neutral commerce. The Imperial German Government will readily understand that the Government of the United States cannot discuss the policy of the Government of Great Britain with regard to neutral trade except with that Government itself, and that it must regard the conduct of other belligerent Governments as irrelevant to any discussion with the Imeprial German Government of what this Government regards as grave and unjustifiable violations of the rights of American citizens by German naval commanders. Illegal and inhuman acts, however, justifiable they may be thought to be, against any enemy who is believed to have acted in contravention of law and humanity, are manifestly indefensible when they deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights, particularly when they violate the right to life itself. If a belligerent cannot retaliate against an enemy without injuring the lives of neutrals, as well as their property, humanity, as well as justice and a due regard for the dignity of neutral Powers, should dictate that the practices should be discontinued. If persisted in it would in such circumstances constitute an unpardonable offense against the sovereignty of the neutral Nation affected. The Government of the United States is not unmindful of the extraordinary conditions created by this war, of the radical alterations of circumstances and method of attack, produced by the use of instrumentalities of naval warfare which the Nations of the world canot have had in view when the existing rules of international law were formulated, and it is ready to make every reasonable allowance for these novel and unexpected aspects of war at sea; but it cannot consent to abate any essential or fundamental right of its people because of a mere alteratio: of circumstance. The rights of neutrals in time of war are based upon principles, not upon expediency, and the principles are immutable. It is the duty and obligation of belligerents to find a way to adapt the new circumstances to them.

The events of the past two months have clearly indicated that it is possible and practicable to conduct such submarine operation as have characterized the activity of the Imeprial German Navy within the so-called war zone in substantial accord with the accepted practices of regulated warfare. The whole world has looked with interest and increasing satisfaction at the demonstration of that possibility by German naval commanders. It is manifestly possible therefore, to lift the whole practice of submarine attack above the criticism which it has aroused and remove the chief cause of offense.

In view of the admission of illegality made by the Imperial Government when it pleaded the right of retaliation in defense of its acts and in view of the manifest possibility of conforming to the established rules of naval warfare, the Government of the United States cannot believe that the Imperial German Government will longer refrain from disavowing the wanton act of its naval commander in sinking the Lusitania or from offering reparation for the American lives lost, so far as reparation can be made for a needless destruction of human life by an illegal act.

The Government of the United States while not indifferent to the friendly spirit in which it is made, cannot accept the suggestion of the Imperial German Government that certain vessels be designated and agreed upon which shall be free on the seas now illegally prescribed. The very agreement would, by implication, subject other vessels to illegal attack and would be a curtailment and, therefore, an abandonment of the principles for which this Government contends and which in times of calmer counsels every Nation would concede as of course.

The Government of the United States and the Imperial German Government are contending for the same great object, have long stood together in urging the very principles upon which the Government of the United States now solemnly insists. They are both contending for the freedom of the seas. The Government of the United States will continue to contend for that freedom from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost. It invites the practical co-operation of the Imperial German Government at this time when co-operation may accomplish most and this great object be most strikingly and effectively achieved.

The Imperial German Government expresses the hope that this object may be in some measure accomplished even before the present war ends. It can be. The Government of the United States feels obliged to insist upon it, by whomsoever violated or ignored, in the protection of its own citizens, but it is also deeply interested in seeing it made practicable between the belligerents themselves, and holds itself ready at any time to act as the common friend who may be privileged to suggest a way.

In the meantime the very value which this Government sets upon the long and unbroken friendship between the people and Government of the United States and the people and Government of the German Nation impels it to press very solemnly upon the Imperial German Government the necessity for a scrupulous observance of neutral rights in this critical matter. Friendship itself prompts it to say to the Imperial Government that repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the Government of the United States when they affect American citizens as deliberately unfriendly.

LANSING.

### SHOOTS AND KILLS BROTHER.

Shelby, special to Charlotte Observer, July 22.—Curtis Barrett, seven years old, shot and instantly killed his brother Clyde Barrett, 12 years old, while playing bear yesterday afternoon at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mann Barrett, tenants on the farm of William McSwain, five miles southwest of Shelby. The father had placed his gun on the bed preparing to make a rack for it over the door. While the parents were out of the room, the children began playing bear, the elder child teaching the younger how to shoot the animal. Assuming the role of the bear, Clyde turned the shotgun over to his little brother who pointed it at him as he had been directed to do and pulled the trigger. Of course they did not know the gun was loaded, but the entire load entered his right eye and passed out though the back of his head. The mother was in an adjoining room scrubbing the floor and did not know the danger the children were in until she heard the shot. Clyde and Curtis are the only two children of the Barrett family. The remains were buried this afternoon at Zoar Church, Rev. A. J. Burrus conducting the funeral.

Governor Craig has received from former Secretary of State Bryan a paperweight made from swords wrought into plowshares. On one side of the paperweight is the reply made by Mr. Bryan to the Japanese ambassador "Nothing is final between friends."

## MR. EDISON AND LINCOLN FOLKS

**Great Inventor Remembers With Keen Interest His Visit To Lincoln County in Search of Cobalt.**

A Washington special to the Charlotte Observer says:

Secretary Daniels has made quite a hit with his proposition to have a board of scientists to tell him what is best for the Navy in the way of new things. His selection of Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, for chairman, has caused much favorable comment. Mr. Edison will be assisted by other prominent in the industrial affairs of the Nation.

Mr. Daniels found Mr. Edison to be a very pleasant man and a great admirer of North Carolina.

"Mr. Edison," said Mr. Daniels, "recalled with keen appreciation his visit to Lincoln County a few years ago in search of cobalt. He said that he never saw better country people anywhere than he ran into in Lincoln. He described them as sturdy, honest and energetic."

Mr. Edison was in North Carolina a week or longer. The Observer sent a man to interview him. The reporter drove out many miles from Lincolnton and found Mr. Edison in his shirt sleeves by the roadside digging for cobalt. His search for cobalt was part of an effort to reduce the weight of the electric battery for automobiles. Mr. Edison was traveling in a large touring car and several other members of the party had another car.

To the Observer man Mr. Edison talked of his early days in Charlotte as telegraph operator.

Mr. Daniels was delighted with Mr. Edison's enthusiastic interest in North Carolina.

### TRIANGLE NEWS.

July 20th. —As I have seen no news from this place in quite a while I thought I would write a few items.

The crops in this section of the county are looking fine owing to the good rains we have been having, although it begun to get pretty dry, until this afternoon when we had a fine shower.

Misses Kate and Laura Nixon Miss Anna King, Mrs. Ivy Cherry, and children, Pearl, little Milly, and Masters Tom and Dan visited relatives in Lincolnton last week ,and reported a fine time.

Miss Etta Cherry, and Miss Bessie Long are visiting relatives and friends in Cornelius.

Campmeeting seems to be the greatest topic now, people are making "all kinds of preparations" for it. In a couple of weeks they will be going to the camp ground, the place they love so well, and where they have had such grand times.

Gilead defeated the Triangle ball team last Sautrday after noon, the score being 9 to 3. Gilead is a better team than we thought it was, we had no idea when they started they would win, but by pretty hard playing they went home rejoicing.

Dr. Elliot has located at Denver now and I think the people are going to like him fine.

Mrs. Rankin Cherry, who has been in feeble health for the last year or two seems to be improving somewhat, although she cannot be out much yet.

Miss Sadie Luckey gave a birthday party Saturday night and the young people reported a good time.

If I see this piece in print I will write another one some time.

Pocahontas.

### STOCK HOLDERS' MEETING. LINCOLN CREAMERY.

The subscribers to the stock of The Lincoln Co-operative Creamery is here by called to meet in Lincolnton, N. C., at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Post Office Building, on Saturday, July 31st, 1915, at 10 o'clock a. m. Every subscriber, and all others who wish to subscribe are earnestly requested to be present, and bring with him the first installment of 25 per cent of stock subscribed, for which a receipt will be given.

**The Certificates of Stock Will Be Issued When Full Amount is Paid**

This meeting is for the purpose of perfecting the organization, electing officers, a board of directors and appointing building committee, etc.

Be sure to attend if possible. If you cannot attend in person, fill out and sign the attached Proxy and send it it with your check for the first installment of 25 per cent.

Make all checks payable to Lincoln Co-operative Creamery.

Respectfully,
D. H. SHIELDS,
Secretary for Committee
W. C. Kiser,
Chairman.

If you cannot be present, fill in Proxy and mail at once.

Proxy.

I hereby constitute and appoint Mr. my lawful proxy to represent me and vote for me in all matters pertaining to the organization of the Lincoln Cooperative Creamery, at a meeting of the subscribers to be held July 31st, 1915.

Note: There are several subscribers who have not given their address consequently have not received their notices. We take this method of notifying them. The shares are $10.00 and the payments can be made quarterly. If your name is not on the roll, come in and meet with us.

There ought to be only one more monument in the capital grounds at Raleigh and that is the one the people erect to honor the memory of Charles B. Aycock. There are several there now that should be somewhere else. We must not change our beautiful capital grounds into a cemetery.

Petitions calling for an election for $250,000 of bonds for good roads are being circulated in Catawba county and it is said the prospects is good for securing sufficient signatures to warrant the commissioners in calling the election, which would be held some time this summer.

## STEAMER CAPSIZES; HUNDREDS PERISH

**Passengers, Composed Mostly of Women and Children, Drowned Within A Few Feet of Wharf at Chicago—Several Persons Taken Alive From The Cabins of the Ship After it Had Lain on its Side For Four Hours.—Marine Architects Declare Ship Was Faulty in Design.**

Chicago, July 24.—Hundreds of persons were drowned today when the steamer Eastland, crowded with 2,500 employes of the Western Electric Company, capsized in the Chicago river. Four hours after the accident rescuers still were taking bodies from the boat through holes chopped in its hull. Estimates of the death list ran from 700 to 1,500. At 11 o'clock nearly 500 dead had been found.

Deputy Coroner David Jones and Sheriff John E. Traeger, directing the work of removing bodies, said they feared the dead would number 1,200 or possibly 1,500.

The crowding of passengers to one side of the boat popularly is supposed to have caused the tragedy, but authorities, not satisfied with that explanation ordered the arrest of boat officers. Captain Harry Pedersen and Dell Fisher, first mate, were taken to police headquarters.

Chicago, July 24.—A thousand persons lost their lives in the Chicago river today by the capsizing of the excursion steamer Eastland while warping from its wharf with more than 2,400 employes of the Western Electric Company and their relatives and friends on board, bound for a pleasure trip across Lake Michigan.

After working ceaselessly all day and far into the night the bodies of 842 victims of the catastrophe, most of them women and children, were collected from temporary morgues and taken to the second regiment armory. Coroner Hoffman, taking into consideration estimates of yet unrecovered bodies, said he hoped the total dead would not exceed 1,000.

The Eastland, said by marine architects to have been topheavy and ballasted in an uncertain manner ,turned over inside of five minutes after it began to list, pouring its gala passengers into the river or imprisoning them in the submerged hull.

Every effort was made by thousands of persons on the river wharf to rescue the drowning men, women and children, but many drowned almost within grasp of the river bank. Mothers went to death while their children were snatched to safety. Other children died in the arms of their parents who were finally saved. Hundreds of girls freed for a day from their tasks of making telephones and other electrical apparatus in the factory of the Western Electric Company and dressed in their smartest white frocks, drowned miserably.

A pall of sorrow hung tonight over the entire west side of Chicago where the majority of the victims lived. Kolin avenue, a small street near the factory of the Western Electric Company, was in universal mourning. Every house lost from one to all its occupants in the disaster. And many of the illfated residents of this street tonight lay in the morgue, or beneath the steel hull of the Eastland, over which searchlights shot their blinding glare while hundreds of men search for more bodies.

Efforts to discover the cause of the accident were begun long before the work of rescue was over. Federal and county grand juries were ordered, a coroner's jury was empanelled and all the officers and crew of the Eastland were arrested.

During the day more than 700 bodies were taken from the river and from the hull of the overturned steamer, whose sides were cut open with gas flames to admit divers.

Several persons were taken from the cabins of the ship after it had lain on its side in the river for four hours, but the 300 others said to be in the hulk are all dead.

Under the glare of searchlights tonight, scores of men worked in the hull of the vessels to remove the bodies. The steamer lay on the bottom of the river, one side protruding like a monument to the hundreds it had drowned as it turned over.

Under misty skies, 7,000 men, women and children wended their way to the Clark street dock early today to fill five large lake steamers with holiday mirth in a trip to Michigan City. The steamer Eastland, brought to Chicago from Lake Erie, after an unsatisfactory career, was the first to be loaded.

Rain began to fall as the wharf superintendents lifted the gang planks from the vessels, declaring that the government limit of 2,500 passengers had been reached. White dresses peeped from raincoats along the shore rails as those aboard waved goodbye to friends on shore who were waiting to board the steamer Theordore Roosevelt and other vessels.

**"Not A Safe Boat."**

Chicago, July 25.—Copy of a letter from a naval architect condemning the Eastland's construction will be used by States Attorney Hoyne in investigating the disaster. The letter was written by John Devereaux York of Chicago to the United States harbor inspector here, August 3, 1913.

"I stated in that letter," said York today, "that the Eastland was not a safe boat. Every naval architect who knew the construction will tell you she was extremely dangerous.

"There was not a coal passer in the hold who was not aware of the danger. The fact that none was found in the 'glory hold' after she turned over showed that. There was a scaling ladder leading up from that hold and 20 men worked there. It would have taken 20 men 20 minutes to get out by the ladder, but they were all out when the ship listed."

**Chicago Realizes Extent of Disaster.**

Chicago, July 25.— The bodies of 809 persons, drowned when the steamship Eastland capsized yesterday at its wharf in the Chicago river, had been recovered tonight after 40 hours of searching by divers.

**The total dead was put at approximately 1,000 by Coroner Hoffman,** whose report indicated that possibly 200 bodies were held in the mud of the river by the superstructure of the boat. While only 1,002 of the 2,408 passengers of the Eastland have registered as saved, it was thought that about 475 survivors, includinf the crew of 72, had failed to report.

**Wilson Sorrows With Chicago.**

Chicago, July 25.— Acting Mayor Moorhouse of Chicago today received the following telegram from President Wilson at Windsor, Vt.:

"I am sure I speak the universal feeling of the people of the country in expressing my profound sympathy and sorrow in the presence of the great disaster which saddened so many homes.''

## RUSSIANS REMAIN IN WARSAW

**Have No Immediate Intention of Withdrawing From City—Fighting in Poland Not Now So Vicious—Berlin And Vienna Agree That Comparative Calm Prevails Where Violent Strife Ruled.**

The nature of operations around Warsaw indicates that the Russians have no immediate intention of withdrawing from the city, if at all. The pressure of the Austro-German forces from the north, however, is making itself felt, and the Germans have crossed the Narew river on a 30-mile front.

The fighting east of the Vistula in southeastern Poland had lost much of its vicious character. Both Berlin and Vienna say comparative calm prevails in the Lublin-Cholm region, near Ivangorod and in the region where the Bug river flows across the Russian Poland border into Galicia At these points the Russian defense has been well sustained.

Besides crossing the Narew the Teutonic allies have made towards the Bug with an important railway as their object. Progress also is recorded to the south, with the capture of two villages by storm ten miles from Warsaw.

French troops have stormed and carried strong German defensive works in the West between La Fontelle heights and the village of Lau nois, more than 700 unwounded Germans being taken prisoners. Berlin admits the French have established themselves in German trenches, in the Vosges.

The Germans have resumed their submarine campaign and one British one French steamer and four British trawlers have been sunk.

Four men of the crew of the British steamer Firth of Forth were killed. Ten men of the crew of a Grimsby trawler destroyed by a mine lost their lives.

The Russian Government to show that all political parties are harmonious as regards the war, will give Socialists and Labor members of the Duma representation on the military and naval committees.

### AN ULTIMATUM THINKS ENGLAND

London, July 26.—There is only one opinion expressed by the British press on the American note to Germany—that, in polite language, it is tantamount to an ultimatum, and "the dignified manner in which President Wilson has stood from the beginning of the negotiations for the principles of international law and humanity" is remarked with satisfaction.

"The issue between the two governments is thus stated in its sternest and most unequivocal terms" says the Daily Mail, and adds:

"Whatever happens nothing can detract from the dignity, high mindedness and patient skill with which President Wilson, acting in the name of humanity and from no merely national motive, has thus far conducted these difficult negotiations."

### DALLAS ROUTE 2 NEWS.

On last Wednesday evening between the hours of one and two o'clock the gentle spirit of Miss Olo Richard winged its flight to the unknown world. Ola had been suffering with the dreaded disease typhoid fever for the two last week. Ola suffered dreadfully and on Wednesday she took her flight to the promise land. We look up to our Heavenly Father on high who knows the best. There is a vacant place in our home that never can be filled. She was baptized in infancy and joined the Lutheran church in 1912 and lived a devoted member until death. The deceaased was 19 years, 4 months and 14 days old. Pallbearers were Messrs. Gamewell and Cecil Lutz, Marshall Friday, Robert Lewis and Fred Friday.

The funeral services were held at the home at 10 o'clock and burial was was conducted later by her pastor, Rev. A. R. Beck at the Hovis graveyard. She leaves a father and mother four brothers and two sisters and a host of relatives to mourn her death.

Mrs. Sarah Friday is spending a few weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Luther Pasour. Miss Essie Friday is some what improving with a slight attack of fever.—Mr. Pressley Rhyne of Iron Station is spending a few days with friends of Hoyle's Creek.—Mr. J. C. Friday spent Sunday with his son, Mr. Robert Friday. X.

### FRANK IS NOW BEYOND DANGER

Milledgeville, Ga., July 22.—Leo M. Frank's condition has improved so much that further official bulletins will not be issued unless there should be a pronounced change, it was announced tonight by physicians attending him at the Georgia prison farm here. Inflamamtion resulting from the knife wound in Frank's throat decreased materially today and his temperature was about normal. Frank received scores of letters and tlelegrams from persons throughout the country, offering sympathy and expressing hope for his recovery from the attack made by another convict.

Another prisoner in the prison here was stabbed today by a convict Charles Miller, serving a term for burglary was cut in the stomach by Frank Reid in prison for murder. No explanantion was given as to how Reid obtained his weapon.

## SHORT NEWS ITEMS

Mr. Thomas Edison told a reporter some days ago that he could make a compound that would be more destructive in war than the German gases. When asked "Then, why don't you make it and sell it to the warring nations? It would make you immensely rich," he said: "It would, no doubt, but I shall not make it; and I shall not tell anyone else how. I am ready to do what I can to help people to live, but I will not do anything to help to kill them."

The Dupont Powder company has announced that if peace were declared now they have orders ahead for powder and other explosives sufficient to keep all their plants busy at full speed for five years.

John Moran, a machinist, started a riot in New York Friday night, when he pulled an American flag from a platform from which an evangelist was preaching to a crowd of men. Jack Powell ,a sailor from the battleship Maine, lead the assault on Moran, who was badly mauled before being rescued by the police.

Says a dispatch from Copenhagen: A private dispatch from Berlin, which was passed by the German censor, says that excitement is growing rapidly among the German population on account of social democratic pamphlets demanding a rapid conclusion of the war owing to the increasing price for all foodstuffs. Martial law will be declared all over Germany, it is said, to suppress all demonstrations.

The Chapman-Alexander party, which held a meeting in Charlotte last winter, held a meeting at Montreat last week; and arrangements are being made to hold a meeting in Asheville in November. Plans are being made to build a tabernacle to seat 5,000 ,for the Asheville meeting.

Graham and Thompson townships, Alamance county, have voted $50,000 in bonds for the Alamance, Durham and Orange railroad.

The wheat crop of the State prison farm is expected to yield 25,000 bushels.

Suits are about to be brought by the government against American citizens, who, though apparently able to do so, refuse to repay money expended for their relief when they were stranded in Europe at the outbreak of the war. Many of those aided have reimbursed the government, but Secretary McAdoo says there have been a number of refusals and that he would ask the Department of Justice to institute suits.

A dispatch from Washington (N C.) says that Peter White, an aged negro of that vicinity, recently prophesied the day and hour of his death and he missed it by only 20 minutes—dying 20 minutes after the hour named.

It is sometimes said that to prohibit the liquor traffic is to create an appetite for cocaine, morphine and other habit-forming drugs. Chicago has more than 7,000 saloons, yet, according to the Chicago News, there are 80,000 dope-users in that city!

The Sanford Express says that M. J. Riddle, who died in Lee county a few days ago at the age of 54, lived in three miles of Sanford but had never visited the town. It is said he was kept away by a dream. He was a mechanic and an industrious and good citizen, but he stayed close at home. He did not visit neighbors who lived within a mile of his home.

Frank Propst, who lived in the vicinity of Hickory, died Sunday night in Baltimore, where he had been taken for an abscess on the brain. Propst was one of two men sent to State prison for the killing of John Hafer at a cock fight in Alexander county six years ago, but had been out of the penitentiary about a year. He was about 40 years of age and has a family.

Mrs. Etta Holder Stone has filed suit at Durham against her husband for alimony and divorce. The complaint alleges that Stone deserted his wife while she was recuperating from a nervous breakdown in Hot Springs, Ark. and left here with a girl employe. Stone is president of the Chatham Knitting Mills Co., of Durham and is a wealthy and prominent citizen. He some time ago converted much of his property into cash and left Durham and it is said his present whereabouts are unknown.

Of all the great Indian population which once roamed the forests, the prairies and the deserts from Maine to San Diego Bay and from the Great Lakes to the Rio Grande, there were left in 1910 only about 265,000—less than half the population of Baltimore—according to a recent publication by the United States Census Bureau.

The typewriter companies of the United States are now in the war contracting business on an imense scale —not for the manufacture of machines but to make fuses for explosives and shrapnel shells. These companies have gone into an organization known as the American Ammunition Company and have landed a $10,000,000 order through the Canadian Shell Commission for the British, French and Russian Governments.

Mr. H. B. Grose, son of Mr. P. H. Grose of Forest City, Route 1, has just secured a patent on a burglar-proof lock, which he perfected while at school at Boiling Springs. The lock is very simple, but seems to be valuable.

Former Governor Cole Blease issues a "tentative" announcement of his candidacy for Governor in the campaign to be held next summer, providing neither United States Senator from this State leaves his seat vacant before that campaign opens.

"Let us sympathize as we please with theories and nations," says Vice President Marshall, "but let us act as Americans, who are citizens of a united country." The vice president is in tune.

## KNOWING THE STATE

**The Local Man Wants to Know What Other Parts of the State Are Doing —The Exhibits at the State Fair Should Answer That Question and Form a Composite Picture of the State's Resources and Activities.**

Every once in a while somebody asks me what I know of Gaston County ,or what sort of a place Craven County is or what is made in Wilson, or whether I regard Lexington as a promising place to locate. This thing with variations is applied to every section of the State. It is surprising how many people want to know about different parts of North Carolina. The Publicity Bureau, organized recently in Raleigh, will undertake to answer such questions, but to help the answer along every county and every town ought to take advantage of the opportunity offered at the State Fair this fall to show the world what it is and what it makes and what it does.

What do you make in your county? What do you raise on the farm. What resources have you in raw material, in climate, in health, in location, in any old thing? I know you have a good county, a better county than you suspect. But a lot of people do not know.

Now at the State Fair this fall Prizes of liberal sums are to be offered for the county making the best agricultural display. Your county should be in that game. Your county should have at Raleigh prominent before the the eyes of the crowd that will be there the best possible exhibit it can muster.

We are all anxious to get publicity for North Carolina, and that means for every county and town and township in the State. My County( Moore) is going to be on hand at Raleigh with something you will be interested in seeing. Moore county folks want the world to know what they have done down here. Do you believe our county is better than yours? Do you believe our towns are better than yours? Are you going to allow us fellows in the Sandhills to make a better showing than you are.

Don't do it. Join us, and let us make North Carolina this fall most talked about state in the Union. I am doing what I can to gain that end, and it is having its effect. Moore county is doing it, too. The Sandhill Section is the most conspicuous section of the State today, and just because the Sandhill folks are constantly making a noise about their country. I came to North Carolina because I had to. But lots of people do not know much about our state. Let us get up the biggest display of every thing we can and show them. Get your commissioners and your farm demonstrators and your factories, and your chambers of commerce and every thing to arrange some thing that will rank with what the Sandshills will have to offer. Don't let the fair look as if North Carolnia has nothing to offer except what comes from the bad lands of Moore County.

Go to Raleigh with an exhibit and a banner over it, "Made in Guilford County" or "Raised in Sampson County," or what ever it may be, and if you think you can't do anything better go down with an empty tow sack, and say frankly, "We can't make anything in Podunk County' 'and ask for the booby prize. But send something.

Get the thing under way right off. Suppose you have a meeting Saturday at the schoolhouse or courthouse, or some place that is conveninet, and discuss the subject and write to me what you do, or send me a paper with an account of it, and I will help you in any way I can. Captain Parish and Colonel Pogue, the officers of the Fair association, are trying to make this fair a great educational exposition of the state. But they can't do a thing unless you jump in and produce the exhibit. They will be glad to allot you the space, free of charge, for it is not a money-making scheme. But you must present what you have to show to tell what your town and county are and where they are and what they have to offer the world.

Now while the whole state is waking up to the value of publicity, fix up something for the State Fair that will get you your share. Honest, down here in the Sandhills, we are getting so conspicuous that it is embarrassing sometimes. Whirl in with us so we won't be lonesome. You remember that our yellow sand country took seven or eight of the prizes at the State Fair last year. We don't want to have to carry off things that way again. I don't want my county to look like a favorite at Raleigh. Get in the game, and make it interesting. Don't let Clyde Davis and Roger Derby and Henry Page and Leonard Tufts walk around at the fair looking as if all the rest of the state had put up a plea of nolo contendere.

Friends, let us tear North Carolina wide open this fall with a great manifestation of its resources and products. Let us show the Publicity Bureau that we have something to make public. As old Spartacus said, let us make Rome h-o-o-w-w-l-l-l-l."

Get busy. Let me hear from you.

Bion H. Butler.

Southern Pines, N. C.

### OFFICIAL UTTERANCE TO GERMANS MAKING MUNITIONS

Berlin, July 22.—An official declaration is published here calling attention to the fact that "Germans working in factories in neutral countries, particularly in the United States, producing war supplies for the enemy render themselves liable to prosecution for treason, under paragraph 89 of the Penal Code, penalizing such assistance to an enemy with a maximum of 10 years imprisonment."

Another paragraph of the penal code authorities prosecution in the cases of such offenses, even when committed abroad and it is understood that the German courts will proceed against offenders.

Ernest Empey, a wealthy rancher, of Idaho Falls, Idaho, is being held prisoner by a bandit for a ransom of $6,000 according to word received from Empey's ranch. Directions for the delivery of the ransom on a mountain road the night of July 24th were brought to the ranch by Empey's son and a neighbor lad.

**The only man who really can laugh and grow fat is he who laughs at trouble.**