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## GOVERNOR BICKETT CHARM- ED WINGATE AUDIENCE

His Speech on Bacon, Bread and Buttermilk was the Crowning Event of the Commencement—Declared That the Shirkers Shall Not Shirk and That Conscription is the Only Way to See That Every Man, Rich and Poor, High and Low, Shall Do His Part.

Governor Bickett capped the glory of the Wingate commencement yesterday afternoon with a stunning speech on bread, bacon and buttermilk, as the three great B's necessary for the fighting of the war, and declared that the only sensible, sure and democratic way of carrying on the war now staged for the life of democracy and rights of free men, was the selective conscription plan. The old volunteer plan he said encouraged cowardice, let go free the skulkers, and sent the best and bravest to the front and left the baser sort at home to breed the race. Every man shall do his duty, the Governor said, without favor or the show of favor, from John D. Rockefeller down. And no man objected to doing his part provided everybody else did his. The Governor thrilled the big audience that overflowed the house for an hour and a half.

He started out by expressing some words of appreciation for the people of his native county. He said that here he had learned two things, both valuable and necessary things to know if an individual or a people were to succeed. They are, how to do things and how to do with out things—self denial and discipline. The people of Union county knew these things and they had grown great on them.

The Governor said that he had been called by some the agricultural governor and he pleaded guilty to the desire to put the whole force of his four years to the task of carrying light and opportunity to the farms, so that the two per cent efficiency which some of the farms now showed should be carried to the other ninety-eight per cent. He wants to do for the farms what Governor Aycock did for the children in the schools. He wants to see the day when every farmer shall stand a free man upon his own acres. Going into the discussion of the war Mr. Bickett said that if we failed and Germany succeeded then for three hundred years to come Prussianism would dominate the earth and freedom would be but a name and every citizen will have to carry a soldier upon his back. He said that Germany would take our entrance into the war as seriously as we ourselves did. If we prepared to send a million well trained men to Europe and let Germany know that another million were to follow, and still others till the battle should be won, then, we might not need any, for it would be the beginning of the end. But if we do not prepare seriously and on a scale befitting our power, wealth and position, Germany would not take us seriously and after it would be too late, then we would have to train the armies and go in just the same. Preparation now on the proper scale might free us from the necessity of sending men to Europe at all, but inadequate preparation would certainly make it result in our need of armies and more armies.

All through the speech the wisdom and seriousness of the subject were punctuated by the stories and unique illustrations which Mr. Bickett is famous for. The wittiest saying was often followed by a burst of patriotic fervor which spilled out in true eloquence.

After the speech the medals were awarded. Prof. Carroll made a most timely and sensible speech to the twenty-two members of the graduation class, and Rev. E. C. Snider, chairman of the board of trustees, delivered the medals as follows:

Debaters medal, John Parker; declaimers medal, Ellis Liles; improvement medal, Paul Bennett and Lester Smith; two medals; orators medal, Fred Helms; reciters medal, Elizabeth Brewer; best all round student, Fred Helms; music medal, Janie Thompson; Browning Society medal, Bessie Bogan. First and second prizes for good roads essay, John Parker and Jesse Tarlton.

The exercises closed Friday night. On Sunday Rev. L. M. White preached the sermon, which was an eloquent discourse on the subject of the value of efficiency, when the right kind of efficiency is produced.

The graduating class was composed of the following young ladies and gentlemen: W. H. Herring, Aleus Hudson, Edna Humphrey, Julia Jerome, Daisy Liles, Ellis Liles, Dan McCollum, Frank McCollum, Victoria McIntyre, Ada Lee McManus, who never missed a day from school in nine years, John Parker, Eva Perry, Cecil Perry, Mary Redfern, Arlie Smith, Bruner Staton, Bruce Snider, Herbert Sullivan, Jesse Tarlton, Ira Webb, Ethel Webb, Willard Whitley.

## NEGRO BURGLAR MADE WHOLE- SALE RAID LAST FRIDAY NIGHT

The Home of Capt. W. L. Howie, Miss Caldwell's Boarding House, and Mr. A. J. Green's Boarding House Entered by Man Known to Police.

A negro, known to the police, but whose name is withheld until he is apprehended, entered the home of Capt. W. L. Howie, Miss Ida Caldwell's boarding house, and Mrs. A. J. Green's boarding house in the dead hours of the night last Friday. At Capt. Howie's home he went into Mr. Bob Howie's room and carried off three suits of clothes, a Stetson hat, a watch and chain, a pair of shoes,

a ring, and three dollars in money. Mr. W. J. Pratt was the victim at Miss Caldwell's boarding house. From his room the negro got a suit of clothes, a watch, a valuable charm, a pair of eye glasses, a shirt, a pair of suspenders, and an empty purse.

Mr. John Stewart was awakened at his room at Mr. Green's boarding house about 1:30 that morning by the intruder, who was in the act of taking Mr. Stewart's coat off a chair. He made a lunge at the negro, who sidestepped him and got away with a pair of pants containing about \$2 in money. Mr. Stewart had eighteen dollars worth of ice tickets in his coat pocket, which the negro would have stolen had he not awakened in time to prevent him.

The negro entered Miss Caldwell's boarding house through the rear entrance. He was heard by a young lady when he walked down the hall towards Mr. Pratt's room, but she did not become alarmed as she thought it was one of the boarders coming in late. Mr. Pratt, who is a light sleeper, must have heard the negro, as he was awakened by a slight noise. When he got out of bed he discovered that his clothes had been stolen. He notified Officer T. B. Laney, who was on duty at that time. On the arrival of the officer they started a search for the burglar.

Officer Laney and Mr. Pratt were unable to find any trace of the robber at that time, and they soon gave up the chase. The next morning, however, Officer Laney and Officer Fowler started at work on the case in earnest. They went to Bakers in hopes of picking up a clue, and they were not disappointed. Mr. Lem Polk told the officers that he had seen a negro, carrying a sack, get on the Charlotte train, which came through there about 8:20. The officers continued their investigation, and found that the negro had eaten breakfast at the home of Frank Huntley, colored, and that he had exchanged a shirt for a sack in which to carry his stolen goods. The officers went to Huntley's home, where they found one of Mr. Pratt's shirts. Huntley's wife also testified that the negro had shown her a watch, some clothes and money, which proved to be, on description, the stolen articles.

Messrs. Laney and Fowler proceeded on to Charlotte. There they secured the aid of Detective Bradley, a member of the Charlotte police force. Officer Fowler began a search of the depots and negro joints, while Officer Laney and Detective Bradley went the rounds of the pawn shops. At one of the three-ball joints they found Mr. Howie's shoes and watch, which the negro had pawned for five dollars. Mr. Fowler was unable to find any trace of the negro.

The police know the negro well. They are almost positive that he will be apprehended in a few days; if not earlier. The officers believe that the negro had planned out the robberies several days ahead, as he seemed to have had an intimate knowledge of the houses he entered. The doors were unlocked at all three places, and the negro experienced no difficulty in effecting an entrance.

Miss Rachel Howie, daughter of Capt. W. L. Howie, heard the negro when he entered the house, but she made no outcry, as she was alone in a room across the hall from her brother's room. When she got up the next morning she told her father that the house had been entered that night, but he laughed at the idea until presently a cry was heard from Bob's room. He had discovered that someone had made off with his clothes.

## The Mayoralty.

We were pleased to note the announcement of his candidacy for mayor of our good citizen, Mr. C. E. Houston. And we were pleased that he was candid enough to make that announcement himself, (without going through the usual subterfuge of being "called upon to save the city" by the "people," or by Pro Bono Publico, E. Pluribus Unum, or any of that tribe).

It goes without saying that Houston is well qualified to fill this position capably and acceptably, and his conservatism is such that he will not run wild in administering the affairs of the city. We who have been most closely associated with him know his ability, inherited and inherent, and his views and aims are liberal without being extravagant, fantastical and egotistical.

Whatever Mr. Houston promises can be relied upon absolutely. He ought to have the support of all the safe, sound, sane and sensible voters. Let us have a mayor that can be depended upon, and that can not be swerved from the path of duty.—Conservative Citizens.

## More About the Hospital.

"A Fourth of July Suggestion," by "One Interested," in the last issue of The Journal, will doubtless meet the approval of the majority of the people in Monroe and Union county. If the fourth of July committee will expend their time, energy and efforts on the hospital this year they will have a lasting monument to their credit, instead of just one day's pleasure. The hospital project needs a "booster" and no better one could be found than T. P. Dillon. Let town and county co-operate and get the hospital opened up without further delay. This gift, left by a noble-hearted woman to Monroe, should be made use of at once as it is deteriorating in value every day by being unoccupied. Monroe should not be so slow to take advantage of this magnificent bequest.—Another Interested.

## Foreign Minister Balfour Pays Call to White House

### Sec. Lansing Presented Him to President Wilson

He Declares That Reception There Alone Justified His Trip—Formal Conferences on War Program Not Yet Entered Into.

Washington, April 23.—Great Britain's war commissioners spent today in the American Capital receiving every mark of honor and courtesy within the gift of the Government.

Foreign Secretary Arthur James Balfour, formally presented by Secretary Lansing to President Wilson in the morning, was the guest of honor tonight at the most notable dinner given at the White House in a generation. During the day he was presented to Vice President Marshall at the Capitol, lunched with Ambassador Jusserand at the French Embassy, and received cards or calls from many prominent persons, including former Secretary Bryan.

Meanwhile, Lieut.-Gen. Bridges and other British Army officers called on Secretary Baker, Major General Scott, Chief of Staff and War Department officials; Admiral de Chair and his naval aides called on Secretary Daniels, Admiral Benson and other Navy Department officials, and Lord Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England, called on Secretary McAdoo at the Treasury Department.

The conferences so far with the enthusiasm that the people of the Capital have shown and the courtesies and cordialities extended by the officials, have taken the British commission completely by surprise. Mr. Balfour, after three-quarters of an hour's conversation with President Wilson, remarked enthusiastically that his trip had been justified by that meeting alone.

While no formal negotiations were entered into today, the preliminary conferences were stated not to have been wholly perfunctory, but rather to have laid an excellent basis of acquaintance and understanding for the detailed conferences to follow. President Wilson and Mr. Balfour are known to have touched on the broad phases of the situation in such a way as to give each an insight into the other's personality and viewpoint, and to have established an atmosphere of confidence and concord between them.

The official prediction was made that no formal conference would be begun until the arrival of the French commissioners, expected now in the next few days. Ground work will be laid as rapidly as possible, so that the moment the French arrive, the negotiations may begin in earnest.

The British visitors held an organization meeting at the Embassy today, and Mrs. Balfour plans to spend tomorrow morning mapping out the division of work and arranging for the proper British and American officials to meet for the task before them. Another score of subordinate British officials are expected shortly.

The British commission announced that its purpose in coming to this country was purely one of co-operation, service, and gratitude, and that from now on, the direction of the conferences would rest largely with the American government. At the same time American officials convinced the British by the warmth and cordiality of their reception that this country appreciates England's courtesy in sending such distinguished spokesmen, and is fully dedicated to every possible effort against the common foe.

Mr. Balfour, it was also stated, will make several public statements during his stay as to the English point of view. Vice President Marshall invited him to address the senate, but it is improbable he will appear before congress unless perhaps with French Minister of Justice Viviani. Arrangements are being made for him to see members of the press Wednesday. General Bridges will be interviewed tomorrow and Lord Cunliffe Thursday.

Tonight's dinner at the White House was the climax of an eventful day. Mr. Balfour, British Ambassador Spring-Rice, and all the ranking members of the British commission were invited to meet the President and Mrs. Wilson, the members of the Cabinet, Chief Justice White, the Advisory Committee of the Council of National Defense, Secretary Tumulty and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, cousin of the President. At the same time other members of the commission were being entertained at dinner at the Sixteenth street mansion occupied by Mr. Balfour's immediate party.

The British Cabinet officer began the day with a trip to the State Department, which, because of his long association with foreign affairs and with American statesmen, he has always been eager to see. Ambassador Spring-Rice and Hugh S. Gibson, the latter assigned as Mr. Balfour's aide, accompanied him to the door of Secretary Lansing's office. When the visitor came out later with Mr. Lansing for his trip to the White House he was greeted in the corridor with applause by a large gathering of State Department employees.

Mr. Balfour was ushered into the White House by Secretary Lansing and introduced to President Wilson in the presence of the military and naval aides, for what was expected to be but a few minutes' conversation. State statesmen withdrew into the Blue Room, however, and were en-

grossed for over three-quarters of an hour. Mr. Balfour afterwards expressed himself as more than delighted with his call, and as feeling that his trip was justified, if nothing else were to take place.

A large crowd surrounded the White House lawns to wait for the visitor. In the meantime, a "Wild West" show passed with a huge calliope playing "God Save the King" and "The Marseillaise." As Mr. Balfour came out of the gates, a great cheer broke out and he bowed appreciatively.

The quick trip by automobile took him to the Capitol, where another enthusiastic group greeted him on his way to Vice President Marshall's office. There he spent about ten minutes.

The White House dinner was a very simple affair, and there were no toasts, no speeches. It was served in the State dining room, and the only table decorations were Spring flowers. There was no music. The only women present were Mrs. Wilson and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, the President's cousin.

## CONGRESS TAKES UP ARMY BILL

Passage of General Staff Bill by Senate Is Certain—President's Supporters in House Are Confident, But the Contest There Will Be Bitter.

Washington, April 23.—With both houses of congress debating the war army bill today, it became more and more apparent that there is no fight over whether a great army shall be raised, the only question being what strength can be mustered by opponents of the Administration's selective draft plan.

In the senate, passage of the General Staff bill virtually without change is regarded as certain; on the house side the President's supporters are confident of success, though the contest there will be bitter. Discussion in the senate may continue until Saturday, but the house, under a tentative agreement for eighteen hours of general debate probably will be drawn to vote by Thursday.

Most of the speeches in the house were in favor of the administration plans, after Representative Dent, chairman of the Military Committee, had made an opening statement earnestly supporting the bill as amended by his committee to authorize calls for volunteers, with provision for applying the draft only if the volunteer system fails. Representative Kahn, of California, ranking Republican of the committee, appeared in the unique position of spokesman for the President and leader of the Administration forces.

Representative McKenzie, Illinois; Crago, Pennsylvania; Olney, Massachusetts; Lunn, New York; Greene, Vermont; Adamson, Georgia, and others spoke for the draft as the only effective method of raising the army needed. Representative Nichols of South Carolina joined Chairman Dent in championing the volunteer plan.

Senators Wadsworth and Weeks vigorously advocating the draft, and Senator Thomas as strongly opposing it, made the principal addresses in the senate.

Chairman Chamberlain, of the senate committee, said tonight that he might seek unanimous consent Wednesday for a vote that day or Thursday. He said he did not now expect to endeavor to use the new cloture rule, but because he was not certain he could get the two-thirds necessary to invoke it, and because it might result in more talk than would follow in the normal course.

## CALL FOR MEN TO BE OFFICERS

Military School to Train Citizens For Commissioned Officers, to Be Held at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, From May 8th to August 8th, 1917.

A training school for the purpose of preparing American citizens for service as commissioned officers during the period of the present war will be held as above indicated.

Those who satisfactorily complete the preparatory work will be commissioned as officers in the United States army. It is not necessary that applicants should have any previous military training. The purpose of the school is to make officers out of citizens.

The United States is now entering the greatest war in its history and has on its hands the job of raising an army of twelve hundred thousand men, with no other officers than those of the regular army and National Guard to start with. The immediate and imperative need is for additional officers who can train and handle men, and for this we shall require in the next four or five months approximately forty thousand officers in all branches of the service.

North Carolina is called upon to furnish one thousand of these, and all that is necessary to start with is a sound body, a clear thinking mind, and the desire for patriotic service. Surely this great State will not fail to furnish her full quota.

Men between the ages of twenty years, nine months, and forty-four who desire to enter, communicate at once with R. W. Glenn, Division Secretary, Greensboro, N. C.

H. M. Turner, a Lenoir county man, must pay W. H. Barnett \$150 for alienation of Barnett's wife's affections, by a judgment of Lenoir county Superior Court.

## Local and Personal.

—Mrs. J. J. Goodale and daughter, Miss Mildred Goodale of Camden, S. C. are visiting Mrs. W. M. Gordon.

—The John Foster Chapter D. A. R. will meet with Mrs. C. E. Houston Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

—Mrs. Eugene McRae of White Store is visiting her sister, Mrs. Atha Stevens.

—Rev. Thos. L. Trott, pastor of St. Paul's church, Monroe, will hold services at St. Timothy's church at Euto next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

—Mrs. G. B. Caldwell left this morning for Rutherfordton, where she will spend some time in the mountain air to recuperate from her recent illness. She was accompanied by Miss Mary Elizabeth Monroe.

—Chautauqua tickets have been placed in the homes of the following ladies: Mesdames C. E. Houston, R. W. Allen, Eugene Ashcraft, W. A. Lane, E. C. Winchester, J. W. Sewell, H. R. Laney, F. B. Ashcraft, D. B. Snyder, Roscoe Phifer, Chas. Ieman, and J. F. Laney, and at the Telephone office and W. J. Rudge Co. This is done for convenience both to the sellers and the buyers of tickets. If you have not already bought tickets, see one of these parties and get as many as you will need at once.

—Mr. B. H. Benton, Commander of Camp Walkup Confederate Veterans, fell to the floor unconscious in Benton's Cash store this morning about 9:30. He injured his face in falling, and was unconscious for some time. He lay on a cot in the store most of the day, and a doctor has been in attendance. He will probably recover, although he is a very sick man. It seems that Mr. Benton was afflicted with some kind of fainting spell. He was sitting on a box in the store when he fell over.

—The Union county commissioners had better make some needed repairs to the court house, else they will be liable to an indictment, according to Judge W. H. Whedbee. He made this statement after hearing the grand jury's report, signed by Foreman Sam Phifer, which is printed in another part of this paper. Judge Whedbee instructed Clerk of Court Lemmond to place a copy of the report into the hands of the commissioners, and to preserve another copy to be presented to the presiding judge at the next term of court if the alleged needed repairs have not been made. The next judge will then have the power to indict the commissioners for failure to repair the court house.

## ENGLAND'S WAR ENVOYS REACH AMERICAN SOIL TO CO-OPERATE

Balfour and His Party Received With Highest Honors as Guests of American People After They Had Evaded Submarines Which Sent Kitcheners to Death.

With the Balfour Party, April 21.—Great Britain's high commissioners to the international war council, to begin in Washington next week, set foot on American soil today, and are now on their way to the Capital.

Arthur James Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Empire, formerly Premier, and often called the Dean of the World's Elder Statesmen, was the central figure of a party that included some of Great Britain's most prominent men. With a genial smile playing over his features, he consented to a brief interview, warmly expressing his appreciation of all the United States has done as a neutral in charitable and relief work in Belgium and in German prison camps, his gratification that England and the United States now were allied for a common purpose, and his conviction that this country in its war efforts would ascend the world, particularly Germany.

The object of the commission, Mr. Balfour said, was "to make co-operation easy and effective between those who are striving with all their power to bring about a lasting peace by the only means that can secure it, namely, a successful war."

Your President in a most apt and vivid phrase," Mr. Balfour added, "has proclaimed that the world must be made safe for democracy. That self-governing communities are not to be treated as negligible simply because they are small; that the ruthless domination of one unscrupulous power imperils the future civilization and the liberties of mankind are truths of political ethics which the bitter experience of war is burning into the souls of all freedom-loving peoples."

England's leading statesmen, having safely evaded the German submarines and mines which sent Lord Kitchener to his death, were received with highest honors as guests of the American people when they arrived at a place in America which cannot be named. A delegation of State, War and Navy and Department officials welcomed the commission in the name of the government and set out with them to the capital for what is admittedly the most vital conference in American history.

## Allies May Do Recruiting Here.

Washington, April 18.—Both the house and senate today passed without roll calls the administration bill to permit the Entente nations to recruit their citizens in the United States to fight against Germany.

To meet objections that the bill as originally drawn might open the way for compulsory enlistment of foreigners, the house added an amendment providing that the recruiting authorized should be carried on under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War.

## MASKE ON TRIAL FOR LIFE FOR KILLING MR. WILLIAMS

COURT NOW HEARING EVIDENCE

He Plead Not Guilty to the Charge, and the Court Assigned Messrs. J. C. M. Vann and W. B. Love to Conduct His Defense.

After almost exhausting a special venire of a hundred men, the jury which is now hearing the evidence against Bunk Maske, charged with killing of Mr. Edgar Williams, the Wingate Policeman, several weeks ago, was finally completed at 12:30 this afternoon. It will take up the afternoon, and probably longer, to hear the evidence, and the case may not get to the jury before tomorrow afternoon.

The court convened here yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, with Judge W. H. Whedbee presiding. He charged the grand jury in a terse manner. He emphasized their duty to the State, as well as the consideration they should show to the defendants. Painstakingly, he defined murder, and its various degrees. The jury, which was composed of the following, then retired to its deliberations: John Allen Price, L. T. Marsh, J. S. Broom, W. L. Price, John A. Austin, Thomas F. Hill, J. B. Medlin, L. D. M. Simpson, Julius Long, Ben Griffith, E. R. Snyder, F. C. Doster, A. F. Tyson, W. D. McLaughlin, Wm. Fowler, T. W. Stinson, Wriston Lee, and Sam Phifer, foreman. In less than thirty minutes they returned an indictment against Maske for murder in the first degree.

Maske, when arraigned before the court, plead not guilty. Being with out legal counsel, Judge Whedbee appointed Messrs. V. B. Love and J. C. M. Vann to defend the negro. The Sheriff was then ordered to summon a special venire of a hundred men. The court then dismissed the Maske case until this morning, and proceeded to dispose of other business.

J. Lee Crowell was the first venireman drawn. He was first passed up by the defendant, but was later taken after he had been questioned a little more closely by Judge Whedbee. Lee Martin and F. M. Moser, the next two called, were both passed up by the defendant, while J. C. McCain, the fourth man called, was taken for juror number two. R. J. Rorie and W. M. Griffin, who were called next, were both passed up by the defendant. R. B. Baker, the seventh man called, was taken. H. P. Edwards stated that he could not give the defendant a fair trial, and was passed up without further questioning. J. E. Hinson was passed on making a similar admission. The next called, H. H. Horton, H. A. Shute, W. O. Haiger, and L. M. Riley, were all excused; while W. Baxter Williams was also excused on the ground that he was related to the dead policeman. W. E. Moore was passed up by Judge Whedbee, while A. J. Sell was taken for the fourth juror.

R. B. Cuthbertson admitted that he had formerly expressed an opinion of the defendant's guilt, and was accordingly excused. The next venireman, J. R. Eason, qualified and was taken for the fifth juror. Thomas Hudson, F. P. McCorkle, and J. Allen Baucom were all passed up by the defendant, while W. I. Blythe was excused. The next six men, D. C. Austin, W. B. Harris, F. W. Howie, W. L. Rawlings, J. M. Harkey and J. T. Howie, were excused; but the next man called, I. C. Clontz, was taken for the sixth juror. H. L. Price, W. G. Long, R. W. Billue, C. L. Howie, and H. M. Deese were all excused. Jeff Little was taken for the seventh juror.

The next four, S. J. McGuirt, C. F. Brynum, Ernest Crane and E. H. Yarbrough, were excused, but Mr. J. E. Bigham was taken for juror number eight. In rapid succession, the following were excused, or passed up by the defendant: A. W. Starnes, J. I. Orr, K. C. Craig, J. C. Shannon, W. T. Shannon, H. G. Clark, E. P. Mendenhall, E. J. Uzzell, W. L. Biggers, C. A. Baker, and W. J. Simes. J. F. Thompson qualified for juror number nine. W. A. Short, J. V. Brooks, James Morris, I. R. Duncan, M. W. Braswell, E. Brady and W. A. Hemby were excused. While Wilson McGuirt was taken as the tenth juror. Then the following were excused before the eleventh juror, W. S. King, was taken: Sam Redwine, T. B. Moore, C. O. Howard, Sam Helms, Snyder Carter and John Little. After the eleventh juror had been secured, A. L. Locke was passed, and G. A. Long was taken for the twelfth juror.

## Farmers Start Under a Handicap.

Washington, April 18.—American farmers are starting under a handicap in their efforts to carry out President Wilson's appeal for increased production of foodstuffs. Almost everywhere throughout the country during the last week temperatures were unfavorable and the season is generally backward, according to the weekly review of the National Weather and Crop Bulletin, of the Weather Bureau. Pastures and ranges started slowly, due to dry weather and over the upper Rockies snow still remains over large areas. In the northwestern states vegetation is still nearly dormant. Germination is slow in southern districts. While the conditions of the week were favorable for farm work in some eastern and southwestern sections, it is generally backward.

Sergeant Daniel A. Kanipe of Marlton, the only survivor of the famous Custer Massacre, has offered his services to the government.