

THE WEEK'S EVENTS

IMPORTANT NEWS OF STATE, NATIONAL AND THE WORLD BRIEFLY TOLD

ROUND ABOUT THE WORLD

A Condensed Record Of Happenings Of Interest From All Points Of The World

Domestic

Derby S. Adkins, 23, shot and killed his father-in-law, Nolan McGowan; his mother-in-law, Mrs. Ruby McGowan, and his wife, Mrs. Gladys Adkins, 17. He then shot himself, dying instantly. The shooting took place on a farm ten miles south of Mexico, Mo. It was the result of a family quarrel. Husband and wife had been separated for some time.

A public investigation to determine whether any of the wool purchasing operations of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin through Hugo Schmidt, Eugen Schwart and others in this country were such as to cast doubt upon the present loyalty of the American and British firms and individuals concerned, is recommended by Alfred L. Baker, New York state deputy attorney general.

Formal announcement is made by the war industries board of its functions and policy by President Wilson under which the board and its chairman will virtually control the production and distribution of every commodity essential to the prosecution of the war.

Reports from Washington are to the effect that drastic modification of the draft classification lists which would affect in one way or another, the status of every one of the millions of registered men is proposed in a plan submitted to President Wilson by officials of the provost marshal general's office and the department of labor. In substance the plan seems to be to put the killers to work, as well as to draft those engaged in harmful occupations.

The South will be expected to raise enough to feed itself, says Secretary of Agriculture Houston.

The department of agriculture advises the Southern farmer to plant only the cotton which can be properly cultivated.

Congressman Irvine L. Lenroot (Rep.) of Superior, Wis., has been elected United States senator to succeed the late Paul O. Husting of Wisconsin, having defeated Joseph E. Davies and Victor L. Berger.

The issuance of the daily casualty list has been suspended by the war department until Secretary Baker is back at his post.

It has been decided by the war department that General Pershing's headquarters in France shall issue all news relating to the troops in France.

Rodman Law, attached to the fifth aero squadron at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, jumped from an airplane at a height of 2,500 feet, and, with the aid of a parachute, landed safely on the flying field.

The feasibility of jumping from a damaged airplane is being demonstrated at the various aviation fields.

Second Lieutenant R. F. Ives of Chicago, Lieut. Carl E. Eckstrand of Brooklyn and Lieut. Russell H. Ewiggin of Waynetown, Ind., were killed at Ellington aviation field, Houston, Texas, in accidents.

Lieut. Otto Eit was painfully injured in an airplane accident at Houston, Texas.

Edward Walter and his clerk, Henry Williams, Germans, have been arrested in New York City, on complaint of a sailor that candy he purchased from them contained ground glass.

The candy was made in Trenton, N. J. Robert P. Praeger, German descendent, was lynched south of the city limits of Collinsville, Ill., by a mob of 350 persons. Praeger was accused of making libelous remarks in a recent address at Champaign, Ill.

European. The bombardments of the Paris district by the long-range German gun continues.

The report that one German lieutenant and nine men were killed by the explosion of one of the long-range guns which has been bombarding Paris is at a distance of 74 miles, is confirmed.

Landing of Japanese forces at Vladivostok to protect life and property is reported by the American consul there.

Five armed Russians attacked a Japanese officer in Vladivostok, killing one Japanese and wounding another in Vladivostok.

In order to avoid assemblages of people during the hours while the German long range gun is bombarding the city of Paris, the police department has decided to prohibit all matinees of every kind.

The Germans are still hurling massed divisions at the British lines north and south of Albert, but so far no decisive advantage has resulted for either side.

The Germans have succeeded in driving a wedge between the British and French armies, and have cut the Paris-Amiens railroad south of Amiens and have captured Amiens.

The French have been forced to give up the village of Castel, west of Moreuil, which has been the storm center of the German assault for several days.

In the neighborhood of Hamel, where the English were forced back slightly, the fighting is reported to be most intense.

A hundred thousand Germans delivered a strong attack against the French on a nineteen-mile front, and the casualties were numerous.

In Kokand, Russia, three hundred people are reported to have been assassinated in the anti-Semitic riots, together with the destruction of much property.

Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, addressing a delegation from the Vienna city council which waited on him, in connection with what the mayor termed the "aggravated distress of the population," which is closely connected with the general political situation, said that with the conclusion of peace with Roumania the war in the east ended. He said he did not believe the speech of the president of the United States was interpreted as an attempt to drive a wedge between Vienna and Berlin, because President Wilson had too much sense for that, and he could not do it if he wanted to.

Washington

It is now evident that the German high command anticipated overwhelming the British at the outset, between the Oise and the Senne and driving a wedge into the Franco-British force.

President Wilson at a great Liberty Loan celebration in Baltimore gave America's answer to the German drive on the western battle front, in the renewed propaganda for a German-made peace, to all proposals to end the war before Germany is awakened from her dream of world domination. The president's answer was: "Force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right of law of the world, and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust."

French and British tenacity have upset the ambitious plans of the German high command for the battle of Picardy, says the war department's military review, and now the enemy, determined to gain some sort of success at any cost, is throwing fresh forces into the battle in an effort to secure limited objectives. Because of this, the situation is expected to remain uncertain for some time to come.

At the opening of the third week of the German offensive it is found that the Germans are far short of attaining their original objectives.

Nine billion dollars is the approximate cost to the United States of one year of war.

It is stated that the cost of operating the United States government in normal times is eight hundred million dollars.

Government expenses now are running, according to treasury officials, about a billion dollars a month.

Just one-tenth of the big war cost has been raised by taxation and other ordinary sources of revenues, and the balance has come from sale of Liberty Bonds and certificates of indebtedness.

The two Liberty loans have brought into the treasury a little less than five billion eight hundred thousand dollars.

The greater part of the money lent the allies is spent in the United States for supplies, and this money will ultimately be repaid.

The American forces are now occupying a sector on the Meuse heights to the south of Verdun.

It is learned from an authoritative source that an agreement has been concluded under which Japan will turn over to the United States 450,000 tons of shipping.

Because of the topography of the Meuse heights region, each side enjoying the advantage of excellent observation posts, there has been little severe fighting for some time. The Germans recently raided the Americans, but the strong, steady fire of the Americans repulsed the attack.

Colonel Boyd, the American military attaché to the Belgian army, has been awarded a cross of the Order of Leopold.

In the new censorship regulations it is stated that it is the policy that all information not helpful to the enemy may be given to the public. They must be accurate in statement and implication. They must not supply military information to the enemy. They must not injure the morale of the forces in France or at home or among our allies. They must not embarrass the United States.

Income from internal revenue during one year of war has been \$1,535,000,000.

Camp and entrenchment commanders have received instructions from the war department about the furloughing of soldiers in camps who are practical farmers. Those furloughed must tell upon which farms they will work, the number of plows, the stock, etc.

HERALD'S REVIEW of NORTH CAROLINA

A Record Of Important Events At The Capitol And Throughout The State, Reported For Herald Readers

STATE ORGANIZER J. Z. GREEN RESIGNS

WOULD ASK NO MAN TO JOIN UNION UNDER ALEXANDER'S LEADERSHIP.

DISPATCHES FROM RALEIGH

Quings and Happenings That Mark the Progress of North Carolina People, Gathered Around the State Capital.

To the Executive Committee N. C. Farmers Union:

At the last annual meeting of the State Union at Winston-Salem I accepted a unanimous re-election as organizer-lecturer for the ninth time with misgivings and only under the hope that the universal condemnation of the press of North Carolina of the State president's disloyal attitude, in the greatest of all world struggles for human freedom, would at least make it undesirable on his part to receive further odious publicity and that a sufficient amount of official silence would prevail to make it possible to proceed with the legitimate constructive work of the organization without a further humiliation of its local members who are keeping their local unions alive and active in community co-operation and their own initiative and independence of the political activities of individual State officials, who have built for themselves a political program over which they became exceedingly enthusiastic and over which the rank and file of a remaining membership are profoundly and admirably indifferent.

When I entered into the Farmers Union work in 1918 my greatest fear was that activities of those who were by nature more interested in political questions than in constructive cooperative efforts might ultimately have the effect of hastening a premature disintegration of the organization. My efforts from the beginning have been concentrated along constructive lines on the predominant idea of perpetuating the organization, making the local unions vital and active agencies, under strong and efficient community leadership, such as would make them strong and potent factors for the promotion of better farming, better business and better living in the country. There are a few local unions in this kind existing now in this State, but they exist only under efficient community leadership, which, in most instances, is active only under its own initiative and independent of any counsel, political or otherwise, from State officials. This evolution in which the principle of self-government has become a strong element exemplifies the need of organizing the successor of the Farmers Union stronger at the bottom with less counsel from the top. The most expensive mistakes have been those that came through efforts to build structures from the top downward, efforts that were too often very much mixed and muddled with presentations of political "problems" of a general nature.

In view of the recent renewed rampant activities of the State President and his part of the "advisory council," in which a hostile attitude is maintained against the Government's plans of financing the war by the sale of bonds, having usurped to themselves the privilege of repudiating the action of the State Union in its substantial endorsement of the Government's plan by instructing that ten thousand dollars of the State Union's funds be invested in Liberty Bonds, thus inviting more odious publicity through the press, I would not be frank with you or true to my own conscience if I should not declare to you that it is not humanly possible for me to conscientiously ask any man to become a member of the Farmers Union under its present treasonably active State leadership.

At the recent State meeting of the Farmers Union I recall a dramatic performance when a member read some socialistic literature then referred with approval to that very part an organization known as the "non-partisan league" which has been elected men to political office in the Middle West, and was suggesting that the time had arrived for us to throw our hats into the political ring, when he was called down by a gray-haired veteran delegate from one of the eastern counties and was finally ruled "out of order" by the presiding officer. It is a rather natural incident that the gentleman who wanted to "throw his hat into the ring" is now nominally managing editor of that defensive periodical organ of the president, known as the "Farmers Union Bulletin."

Take Care of Indians. Representative Weaver and Senator Overman have put the Cherokee Indians of North Carolina in good shape for another year. The senate has passed the Indian Appropriation Bill, which provides for about \$7,000 for the maintenance of the Indian school at Cherokee, in Swain county, and for improvements to the school building and grounds. The former appropriation provided for taking care of 200 Indian pupils. This one provides for 250 pupils.

Portrait of Bahnon. An oil portrait of the late Dr. Henry T. Bahnon of Winston-Salem was presented to the North Carolina Hall of History by the North Carolina Medical Society and now hangs with the group of illustrious medical men in the State's Valhalla. The presentation of the portrait was by Dr. George H. Thomas, of Wilmington, and its acceptance was by Col. J. Bryan Grimes, secretary of state.

Plants 2,800 War Gardens. As a result of its combination "War Gardens and Clean-Up" campaign, the city of Wilmington has increased the number of its war gardens to 2,800.

London Called Into Service. Lieutenant Commander John J. London, U. S. N., left Raleigh for sea duty. He has been ordered to the battleship "New Jersey" as navigator.

For the past 21 months he has been stationed at Raleigh performing the combined duties of naval inspector of ordnance, southeastern district, and navy recruiting officer for North Carolina. He has been relieved by Brigadier L. H. Walker of his ordnance duties and by Ensign W. J. Shelton of his recruiting duties. The former office will be moved to Birmingham, Ala.

WILMINGTON IS U. S. SHIPYARD

SELECTION FOR SITE OF NEW YARD FORMALLY ANNOUNCED BY CHAIRMAN HURLEY.

WILL MEAN MUCH TO STATE

Government's Decision To Build Concrete Vessels There May Mark Great Development.

Special from Washington—Selection of Wilmington, N. C., as the site of one of the shipping board's new concrete shipyards was formally announced by Chairman Hurley.

Growing need of oil carriers caused the shipping board to decide to begin as soon as possible the construction of a fleet of steel barges, ocean-going tugs and concrete tank steamers to replace the large number of tankers taken from the Mexican and coastwise service for trans-Atlantic trade. It is estimated that 75 additional steamers are required.

Seven of the concrete ships will be built at Wilmington. Chairman Hurley announced the board having selected Wilmington as the site of three of these ships will be of 2,500 tons and four of 7,500 tons.

The shipping board announcement that the government will build concrete ships at Wilmington is most significant and may mean a great real estate boom to that community but the entire eastern portion of the state.

The real test of the concrete ship proposition will be made by the Federal States at the North Carolina port. If the scheme works out well as it is expected to do, then the center of a great new industry will be at Wilmington.

This will mean a great deal more than a few contracts to one or more contractors for fabricated ships. Uncle Sam is going to build his own yards, and operate a government plant.

The advantages of labor and climate are favorable to the government plans. Wilmington has been definitely agreed upon. Officials of the shipping board have warned that if land sharks try to gouge the government, when it comes to selecting sites, the program may fall through. Wilmington business men have assured the federal authorities that nothing like that will be permitted or even attempted. A number of other southern cities are hot after this enterprise and Wilmington has been honored.

Senator Simmons was told that Wilmington would be selected, but asked not to announce it until Chairman Hurley made a statement.

Representatives Godwin held a conference this morning with the shipping board and immediately gave out the following statement: "Plans are now being prepared for that purpose, and as soon as completed the construction of the shipyard will begin. This concrete work will cost about \$1,000,000. The shipping board expressed the hope that Wilmington would be responsible in the purchase of sites, and they were assured that no exorbitant prices would be charged."

The government will construct six concrete ships, the first three of 2,500 tons each and the other three of 7,500 tons each. The cost to construct all these will be \$6,000,000. There will be payroll during the construction of these six ships of something like \$2,000,000. The shipyards will be permanent and owned by the government.

Winston Motorman Held. Winston-Salem—Motorman John Shackleford, charged with being reckless for the death of Conductor Roy Peetre, when the car operated by the first named crashed into another on the south side while Conductor Peetre was standing in the middle of the track adjusting his trolley, was given a preliminary hearing before a magistrate. Shackleford was held in \$300 bond for the grand jury. He gave bail.

Hamlet to Have Another Weekly. Hamlet—Hamlet is to have another weekly newspaper. The Hamlet Times, edited and published by Ralph W. Smith, formerly of Rockingham, The new paper will be issued shortly occupying offices in the Boykin building on Main street. This makes the second paper for Hamlet. The Messenger having been edited for the past nine years by W. H. Lindsay.

Hamlet is still building. Above the new buildings to be erected at once are five bungalows.

German Sympathizer Freed. Charlotte—Tried on a charge of threatening the President, Frank Spear, an admitted native of Saxony, Germany, and for 33 years a resident of America was declared guilty and conditionally allowed his freedom by Judge James E. Boyd, presiding over federal court, that he might provide his crippled wife and infant child with the necessities of life. He was ordered to report to the judge of the October session of the court, when sentence may be imposed.

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HIS DREAMS OF AN OVERWHELMING AND COMPLETE VICTORY ARE SHATTERED TO BITS.

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The second phase of the great battle along the Somme has died down. It lasted less than three days, and the fighting has resolved itself into more or less isolated engagements in which the French and British allies have more than held their own.

The attention of the Germans for the present is mainly directed at the lower end of the battle zone, which apparently they are attempting to enlarge for the purpose of getting elbow room in which to move their vast masses of troops.

Meanwhile, General Foch, the commander-in-chief of the allies, is bidding his time, meeting the German assaults with powerful resistance, and here and there conforming his lines to the necessities of the battle. It is confidently stated at Paris that Foch will not be drawn into any false move—where each move is of such vital importance—but will strike with his reserves at the moment chosen by him.

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West of Novan a German detachment which had gained a foothold in the French lines was forced out by a counter-attack. Another attack at Grivesnes was repulsed, but the German efforts along the Oise to enlarge their previous gains were continued in the sector between Chauny and Paris. Here the French commander deemed it advisable to withdraw to positions previously prepared, and they are being held strongly.

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The litigation arose out of the acquisition of the Dupont Securities company, formed by Pierre DuPont and others, of the holdings of Coleman DuPont in Dupont Powder Co.

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