

THE WORK OF TEARING DOWN ST. CLOUD TO BEGIN NEXT WEEK

Concord's Only Hotel for Many Years to Yield at Last Before the Onward March of Progress.

NO GUESTS AFTER SUNDAY NIGHT

Removal of Furnishings to Begin Monday.—The Entire Building is to Be Razored to the Ground.

The St. Cloud Hotel, for years Concord's premier hostelry and during recent years the object of much of Concord's condemnation, must yield to the march of progress. The work of tearing it down will begin early next week.

Announcement was made Friday that after Sunday night, no guests will be received. The removal of the furnishings is to begin Monday and during the latter part of the week, after the building has been dismantled, the start in pulling down the pile will be made, beginning probably at the rear of the structure and working toward the front.

Part of the furniture of the St. Cloud is to be used in furnishing rooms in other parts of the city in order that there may be accommodations for the traveling public while the new hotel is in the process of construction. The remainder of the furniture is to be sold.

Headquarters for hotel accommodations have been placed in the old Dusenbury house on Depot street. Rooms have been secured over the city for use of guests.

The present manager of the hotel, E. S. Leonard, will move to Gaffney, where he will take charge of the Hotel Carroll. Mr. Leonard for some time has managed both the St. Cloud and the Carroll.

For years the St. Cloud boasted of being the finest hotel in this part of the state. It was constructed over 35 years ago and at the time it was built it was considered to be much better than any hotel in either Charlotte or Sallinsbury.

The new hotel is to be built by a hotel company of local citizens and by the First National Bank. The Bank will occupy quarters at the corner of Union and Depot streets on its present property. The hotel is to have approximately 100 rooms and is to be constructed at a cost of something over \$350,000.

COTTON CONSUMED DURING FEBRUARY

Amounted to 550,132 Bales, and 50,595 Linters.—1,546,210 Bales on Hand.

(By the Associated Press)

Washington, March 14.—Cotton consumed during February amounted to 550,132 bales of lint, and 50,595 of linters, compared with 589,705 of lint and 51,800 of linters in January this year; and 508,677 of lint and 41,688 of linters in February last year. The Census Bureau announced today.

Cotton on hand February 28th was held as follows:

In consuming establishments: 1,546,210 bales of lint and 149,292 of linters, compared with 1,433,814 of lint and 137,634 of linters January 31st this year; and 1,582,429 of lint and 122,186 of linters February 29 last year.

DEMPSEY WILL NOT FIGHT BEFORE NEXT SEPTEMBER

Is "Fat About Stomach," He Says, and Must Take Off Some Weight.

(By the Associated Press)

Los Angeles, Cal., March 14.—While several promoters here and in the East were engaged in brewing a bout in which Jack Dempsey would appear in defense of his title, the champion was quoted as saying today he positively would not engage in a championship bout before September.

"There's not a chance in the world of my fighting Henault or anyone elsewhere in June," Dempsey is quoted. "I am fat about the stomach and I've got to take off a lot of weight before I can build up."

Page Conan Doyle.

London, March 14.—The town of Exeter has a door-opening mystery that has defied solution for weeks and has set the entire population on edge. Despite the fact that the door-knocker has been removed, rappings are heard, usually after nightfall, on the front door of a certain dwelling in the best residential section of the town. The rat-a-tat can be heard plainly some distance away and the mystery has attracted crowds that have had to be moved on by the police. Scientists and carpenters, policemen and town officials have examined the door carefully, but as soon as they leave the mysterious knocking is renewed.

Co-operative Buying by Gaston Farmers.

(By the Associated Press)

Gaston, March 14.—Dairymen of Gaston county are now taking an interest in co-operative buying. They are making co-operative orders for their feedstuffs. The first such order, delivered during the early part of March, was, according to L. B. Altman, county agent, "one of the prettiest lots of feed recently coming into the country." He added: "Every dairymen who say this feed wanted to increase his last order."

Japanese Steamer Believed to Have Foundered.

(By the Associated Press)

Nagasaki, Japan, March 14.—One hundred persons are missing from the Japanese steamship "Awajima Maru No. 6" which is believed to have foundered in a storm Wednesday off Kabushima Island.

MR. ROWAN'S SERMON TO BE PUBLISHED MONDAY

In accordance with the new plan of The Tribune in reporting a sermon of one of the local ministers in Monday afternoon's paper, the sermon by Dr. J. C. Rowan, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, will be reported Monday. This sermon is to be delivered Sunday afternoon before the DeMolays at their annual Devotional Service.

NEW CHICAGO PLAGUE KILL 230 IN TEN DAYS

An Influenza. It Spreads Rapidly and Victims Develop Pneumonia.

Chicago, March 14.—An epidemic, not yet identified, has made its appearance here. Dr. Bundtzen, City Health Commissioner, calls it a species of influenza that quickly develops into pneumonia.

The first ten days of this month have brought 230 deaths. Yesterday the record was twenty-seven deaths and ninety-five new cases. The daily death average for the first nine days in March was 223, and during January and February it hovered around 13.6 daily. A big increase in the death average has come within a few days.

Eighty new cases were reported to day and twenty-four deaths in twenty-four hours.

Dr. Bundtzen has issued a bulletin telling the public to avoid crowds, eat lightly and if a cold develops stay in the house.

The disease is marked by pains throughout the body, burning sensations in the eyes, high temperature, pronounced prostration and frequently nose bleeding.

Noted in time, progress of the disease can be balked by resort to hot baths and complete rest.

ALLEGED MOTHER HELD FOR CONCEALING BIRTH

Gladys Trogden Held For Trial in Randolph Superior Court. Searching For Man.

Greensboro, March 13.—Gladys Trogden, alleged mother of a child now born in the North Carolina Children's Receiving Home, was today ordered held for trial in Randolph county superior court, following hearing before Magistrate J. S. Ridge at Asheboro, charged with concealing birth of a child.

The baby, naked, in a tow sack, was found on the Greensboro-Raleigh road, nine miles from here, by a mail carrier, Scott Hodgin, of this city, about a month ago. Sheriff D. B. Stafford, of Guilford county, who, with his deputies, investigated to find the identity of the mother, was a witness in the proceedings.

An effort was made to capture a young man whose description has been in the hands of the officers but so far that has been unsuccessful.

FIND OLDEST KNOWN CITY UNDER SANDS OF NEVADA

Stretches Six Miles Along River and Was Built 10,000 Years Ago.

New York, March 12.—The Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, today announced the discovery under the sands of Nevada on the Muddy River of the oldest burial city yet unearthed. The city, which stretches for six miles along the river, was discovered by an exploring party headed by M. R. Harrington. It is described as the relic of a civilization that existed in America almost 10,000 years ago.

Between 15 and 20 rooms of the dwellings have been excavated, disclosing ancient pottery, flint knives, basketry, arrow heads, paws made from shoulder bones of animals and bone dice. Museum directors expect it will take several years to entirely unearth it.

PROHIBITION OFFICERS HAD A BUSY MONTH

Forty Distilleries and 114 Stills Were Taken During February.

(By the Associated Press)

Salisbury, March 14.—Officers operating under A. B. Coltrane of this city, federal prohibition director for North Carolina, had a very busy month during February, according to reports just forwarded to Washington. Forty distilleries and 14 stills were taken, and 1,078 gallons of liquor and 159,175 gallons of malt liquors, along with other material and equipment for the manufacture of liquor. Twenty-nine automobiles were taken and 103 arrests made, with 192 indictments. The value of property seized and destroyed was \$61,452 and that taken and not destroyed \$7,655.

FESTIVITIES AT HAVANA

In Celebration of Our Senate's Approval of the Isle of Pines Treaty.

(By the Associated Press)

Havana, Cuba, March 14.—Festivities in celebration of the U. S. Senate's approval of the Isle of Pines treaty yesterday were planned for March 18, it was announced at the State Department.

Dr. Carlos Manuel de Despina, secretary of state, expressed great satisfaction over the American senate's act, saying he had always hoped for approval of the treaty and knew the sentiment of the people of the United States was always "for reason and justice." This is proof of the feeling of the American people he said.

GERMANY'S BEST INTEREST

Will Be Served by Deferring No Longer Entrance Into League of Nations.

(By the Associated Press)

Paris, March 14.—A Havana dispatch from Geneva this afternoon says:

"The Havas correspondent is in a position to state that the German representatives on the Sare and Danzig questions who are attending council sessions here have made it known to Germany that it will be to Germany's interest not to defer longer her entrance into the League of Nations."

Japanese Steamer Believed to Have Foundered.

(By the Associated Press)

Nagasaki, Japan, March 14.—One hundred persons are missing from the Japanese steamship "Awajima Maru No. 6" which is believed to have foundered in a storm Wednesday off Kabushima Island.

All Departments of State to Be on Budget Basis After July 1

(By the Associated Press)

Raleigh, March 14.—State departments and institutions directly affected by legislation enacted at the 1925 session of the general assembly include the Department of State, the Corporation, the Department of Revenue, the office of the attorney general, the State's prison and the governor's office. The highway commission escaped unaffected, except that it was deprived of its power to employ an attorney.

The duties of the secretary of state were curtailed to the extent that from his department was taken not only the power to collect taxes on gasoline and automobiles but the entire outfit of machinery for the registration of motor vehicles. These duties were vested, in toto, in the department of revenue, in which was vested also the power to collect certain insurance taxes heretofore collected under the supervision of the commissioner of insurance.

The corporation commission finds itself in charge of administering the law giving commercial motor transportation under State supervision, while the money to be collected as the result of this new law, will pass through the commissioner of revenue and be deposited in the general fund of the state.

The State's prison, which has been run at a loss, according to reports submitted to the governor and the general assembly, has been placed on a budgetary basis and has been made a department of the State government, instead of an "independent corporation," as it was described as being heretofore.

The office of the attorney general, two additional assistants will be attached, one to be assigned to the highway commission and the other to the department of revenue. Each will receive \$3,600 a year for his services. Heretofore, the highway commission has employed its own attorney, Walter C. Cohoon, of Elizabeth City, has served in that capacity for several years.

Although the department heretofore known as the North Carolina geological and economic survey has not been abolished it has been renovated, that is, its duties have been enlarged, and, under the law, it will be reorganized as the State department of conservations and development. It will now be incumbent upon this department to "exploit the natural resources of North Carolina."

To the staff of the governor will be added a commissioner of pardons, whose duty it will be to pass on all applications for clemency to the point of recommending final action to the governor.

The power of final action, however, remains vested in the governor himself. There was a movement to submit a constitutional amendment calling for the creation of a board of pardons, but the governor asked that this be held up, in order that he might try out the pardon commission idea for two years at least.

All departments of state, including the general assembly itself, will be on a budget basis after July 1st, when the executive budget bill goes into effect.

Under the terms of this measure, the governor will be the real, not merely nominal or figurative, head of the State government. He will superintend the budget and will call for reports at will. There will be no more "fence-lancing" on the part of any State department in the way of incurring debts or spending the State's money. The "accrual" basis of State financing will give way to the "balanced-budget" system, and every department will be required to live within its allotted income. All moneys must be spent for the purpose.

Attempts to increase the state school equalization fund beyond the amount set forth in the general appropriations bill failed in both houses. However, the \$5,000,000 loan fund bill passed both branches without a fight.

To the department of labor and printing was added the duty of pressing the claims against the federal government on the part of World War veterans.

Although scores and hundreds of local and public local bills were passed by the general assembly of 1925, the principal items of legislation centered about fiscal policies of the state. "Economy" was the word heard on every hand. The governor urged economy; legislators incorporated it into their arguments on matters involving finances, and bills were written with economy as their prime factor.

Heretofore, there had been passed numerous laws dealing in appropriations and allocating amounts to various departments and for various purposes. At the 1925 session the policy of co-ordinating all bills dealing in appropriations was rigidly adhered to, with a view to the establishment of a "balanced budget."

Attempts to increase the state school equalization fund beyond the amount set forth in the general appropriations bill failed in both houses. However, the \$5,000,000 loan fund bill passed both branches without a fight.

To the department of labor and printing was added the duty of pressing the claims against the federal government on the part of World War veterans.

Although scores and hundreds of local and public local bills were passed by the general assembly of 1925, the principal items of legislation centered about fiscal policies of the state. "Economy" was the word heard on every hand. The governor urged economy; legislators incorporated it into their arguments on matters involving finances, and bills were written with economy as their prime factor.

Heretofore, there had been passed numerous laws dealing in appropriations and allocating amounts to various departments and for various purposes. At the 1925 session the policy of co-ordinating all bills dealing in appropriations was rigidly adhered to, with a view to the establishment of a "balanced budget."

Attempts to increase the state school equalization fund beyond the amount set forth in the general appropriations bill failed in both houses. However, the \$5,000,000 loan fund bill passed both branches without a fight.

To the department of labor and printing was added the duty of pressing the claims against the federal government on the part of World War veterans.

Although scores and hundreds of local and public local bills were passed by the general assembly of 1925, the principal items of legislation centered about fiscal policies of the state. "Economy" was the word heard on every hand. The governor urged economy; legislators incorporated it into their arguments on matters involving finances, and bills were written with economy as their prime factor.

Heretofore, there had been passed numerous laws dealing in appropriations and allocating amounts to various departments and for various purposes. At the 1925 session the policy of co-ordinating all bills dealing in appropriations was rigidly adhered to, with a view to the establishment of a "balanced budget."

Attempts to increase the state school equalization fund beyond the amount set forth in the general appropriations bill failed in both houses. However, the \$5,000,000 loan fund bill passed both branches without a fight.

To the department of labor and printing was added the duty of pressing the claims against the federal government on the part of World War veterans.

Although scores and hundreds of local and public local bills were passed by the general assembly of 1925, the principal items of legislation centered about fiscal policies of the state. "Economy" was the word heard on every hand. The governor urged economy; legislators incorporated it into their arguments on matters involving finances, and bills were written with economy as their prime factor.

Heretofore, there had been passed numerous laws dealing in appropriations and allocating amounts to various departments and for various purposes. At the 1925 session the policy of co-ordinating all bills dealing in appropriations was rigidly adhered to, with a view to the establishment of a "balanced budget."

Attempts to increase the state school equalization fund beyond the amount set forth in the general appropriations bill failed in both houses. However, the \$5,000,000 loan fund bill passed both branches without a fight.

To the department of labor and printing was added the duty of pressing the claims against the federal government on the part of World War veterans.

Although scores and hundreds of local and public local bills were passed by the general assembly of 1925, the principal items of legislation centered about fiscal policies of the state. "Economy" was the word heard on every hand. The governor urged economy; legislators incorporated it into their arguments on matters involving finances, and bills were written with economy as their prime factor.

Heretofore, there had been passed numerous laws dealing in appropriations and allocating amounts to various departments and for various purposes. At the 1925 session the policy of co-ordinating all bills dealing in appropriations was rigidly adhered to, with a view to the establishment of a "balanced budget."

Attempts to increase the state school equalization fund beyond the amount set forth in the general appropriations bill failed in both houses. However, the \$5,000,000 loan fund bill passed both branches without a fight.

To the department of labor and printing was added the duty of pressing the claims against the federal government on the part of World War veterans