

DIRECTOR OF FOOD CAMPAIGN FOR NORTH CAROLINA

To Open Office in Government Building and Begin Work Monday.

INTERESTING BOOK WHENEVER PRINTED

Mr. Person's Blue Book on State Offices and Officers—New Lawyers—Statement From Mr. Pou

(Special to The Dispatch.) Raleigh, Aug. 25.—Collector J. W. Bailey today turned over to Henry Page, food commissioner of North Carolina, three of the best rooms in the revenue building. Mr. Page will come here Monday to begin his work with the government as director of the food campaign in North Carolina. He has announced his purpose to visit...

Senator Wiley Mangum Person, of Franklin county, was here today and called upon the legislative reference librarian to ascertain in what shape the Senator's blue book is six months from the choice of the session. The Senator's indiged-memorial would contain the salaries, work and general habits of the State Department workers and if it should be known as it has been rumored, that some men in these departments hold two and three jobs with accompanying salaries. The Senator was pleased to rise and report progress today. He thinks he may be able to tell a few things in days to come.

James H. Pou has sent to the Salisbury Post and other papers renunciation ample and direct of any political ambition and called upon them to make it just as strong as they can. Mr. Pou has made a couple dozen speeches, given thousands of dollars to the French soldiers, bought thousands of dollars of French bonds, has stopped his business, almost, and thrown himself into the war. Old political foes have been amazed and they have been talking at him. Foes within his own party have done the same thing and asked the purpose of his philanthropy.

Forty new lawyers, among them two women and two negroes, were licensed yesterday by the Supreme Court. The class was small, as advancing interest in the law measures size, but the war took big toll of them. There were three women before the court large, no court having examined more than one at any semi-annual meeting in the history. They have always had good luck.

The following is a list of the new practitioners in the state:

- Allen Zollinger, Weldon; Lewis Porter Hooton, Beaufort; Thomas Harvey Shipe, Harmony, Hertford county; James Dew Jackson, Antrimville, Cumberland county; Miss Lassic Kelly, Meron, Franklin county; William Chesley Harris, Farmville; Mrs. Stella Elizabeth Phelps Nance, Winston-Salem; Walter Neil Bringley, Lexington; Miss Margaret Stone, Thomasville; John Benjamin Hatchell, Wilkesboro; Fred James McAllister, Fayetteville; Auran Lindsay Hardee, Wilkesboro; Allen Willis Andleton, Weldon; John Ralph Paris, Lincoln; Francis George Clark, Palm Olive; Charles Bruce Newcombe, Wilmington; Miss Shandra, Winston-Salem; Martin Lewis Wright, Edenton; Edwin Joseph Patterson, Asheville; Henry H. H. Murphy, Alexander; John L. Shepard, Wilmington; Dan Hamilton, Barbours; Henry David Bourque, Barbours; Ernest Robert War, Barbours; Joseph Vance Rowe, Aurora; Henry Wellington Cobb, Jr., Aurora; Harry Lester Stanford, Stone Mountain; Fred Oscar Christopher, Stone Mountain; Tuckerday, Walkersville; Thomas Johnson, Jefferson; San Elliott Bath; James Clyde Ray, Hillsboro; Robert Candler Vaughn, Hillsboro; Raymond Thomas Pulam, Charlotte; John Rowland McClellan, Washington, D. C.; Grover Benjamin Vines, Chadbourn; Arthur Benjamin Vines, Winterville.

NAVY YARD EXPLOSION NOT ACCIDENTAL

(By Associated Press.) Washington, Aug. 25.—The explosion at Mare Island navy yard in July, killing five and injuring more than 20 is pronounced in an official report made public today by Secretary Daniels to have been the deliberate act of one or more persons and not an accident.

SOME BALD FACTS AS TO INSTITUTION OF THE WORLD WAR

Called to the Attention of the American People by British Minister of Blockade.

GERMAN ACTIVITY IN PRE-WAR EVENTS

Shows Her Determination to Bring on Hostilities—Deaf to All Proposals For Conferences or Arbitration

(By Associated Press.) London, Aug. 25.—"I see they again are talking in Germany about how England started the war," remarked Lord Robert Cecil, minister of blockade, in his weekly talk yesterday with the Associated Press. "It is an old song, but I think the time has come, particularly in the United States, when it is well to restate briefly the bald facts regarding the beginning this great conflict."

"Frankly, I do not think any one anywhere can honestly believe that England began the war. If any person had arisen in a public assemblage in this country two weeks before the war began and asserted that in a fortnight, we would be plunged into the greatest international conflict the world has ever seen, the speaker would have been regarded by everybody as a dangerous lunatic. Our people's thoughts were the farthest possible from war and our statesmen were overwhelmingly occupied with domestic affairs, particularly the Irish question, to the almost complete exclusion of international politics."

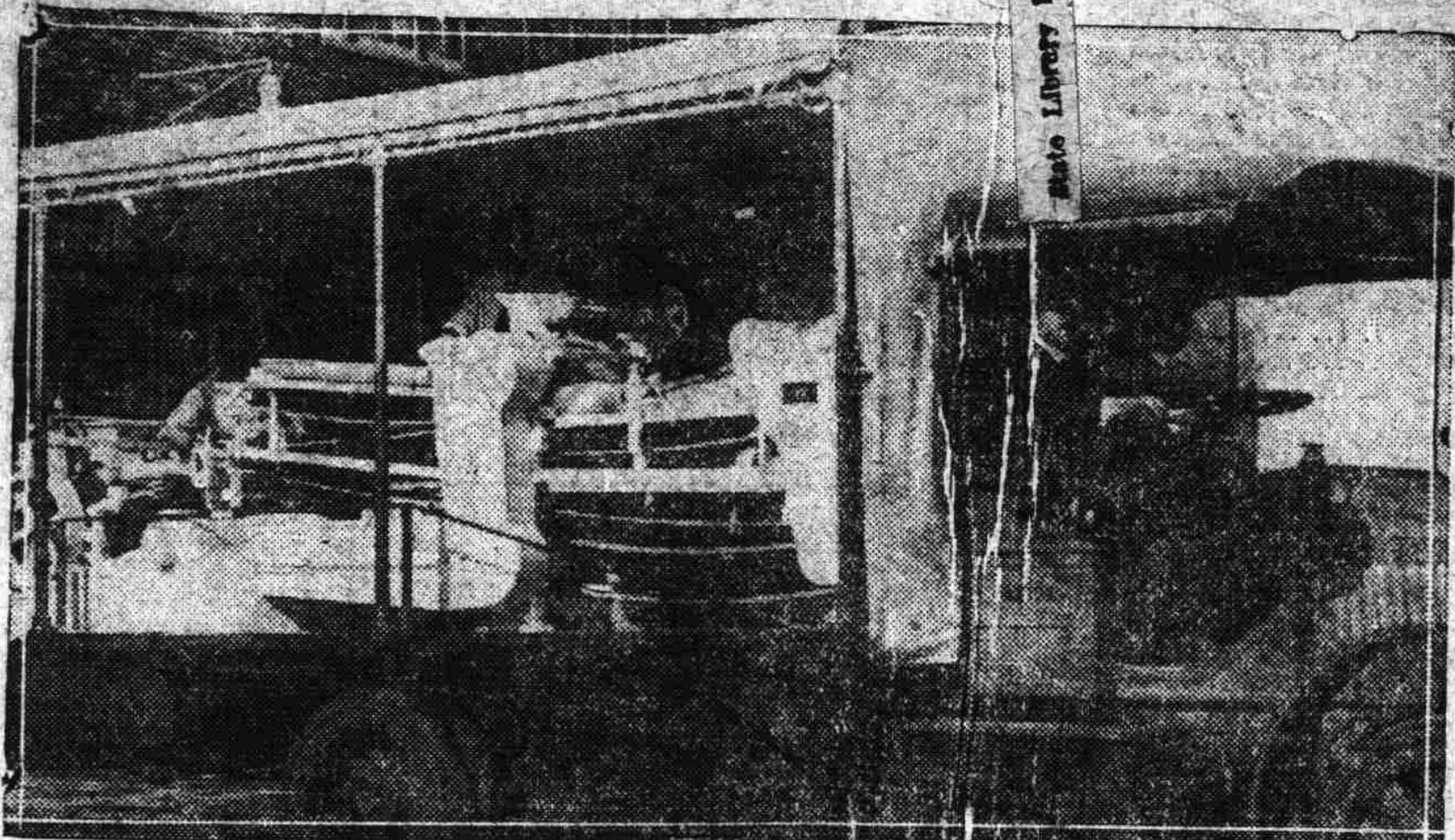
"It is true that some of our people had been saying for a year or more before that time that Germany intended to attack us, but their warnings fell on deaf ears, so much so that no preparations were made. 'Certainly we did not start the war. Who did? I think the answer is unquestionable. For at least a year before the war began Germany had definitely made up her mind to fight. An Italian writer has told us how in 1913 Germany approached the Italian government with a view to taking action in the Balkans, but Italy said she would regard such a war as offensive and not defensive and would not lend her support. Germany withdrew her proposals as she did not think she then was strong enough to go it alone.'

"American Ambassador Gerard has told us the German Crown Prince made no secret of his desire for war and that he even expressed the hope that it would come before his father died; and he added that if it did not come as soon as he, namely, the Crown Prince, ascended the throne. 'Balfour's secretary, Ian Malcolm, has also quoted his conversation with the Crown Prince in which the Prince suggested that England and Germany should combine to destroy France. 'There is no question but that Germany had made up her mind to fight somewhere about the summer of 1914 would be the best time for war, because the new French military service would not become effective and the Russian strategic railways would not yet be ready. Moreover, they knew thoroughly the new conditions of corruption in Russian official life and hoped our domestic preoccupations would keep us out, although they were determined to go on with their plans whether we stayed out or not. 'In every country there are men of many different opinions. The extreme war party in Germany actually welcomed and desired our entrance as it gave them an opportunity to kill two birds with one stone. The wiser ones, no doubt, hoped we would stay out so they could take us singly later, followed still later, as Ambassador Gerard has pointed out, by the United States."

"This was the situation in Germany when the Sarajevo murders came and gave the war party its eagerly awaited opportunity. The Austrians delivered their ultimatum to Serbia. There is no reasonable doubt that Germany and approved there is no doubt it was then and there decided that whatever was Serbia's answer they would proceed against Belgrade. The ultimatum was couched in such arrogant terms that a favorable reply was difficult; but little Serbia managed to pen readily that which practically acquiesced in all the principal demands and agreed to submit the remainder to The Hague tribunal. Nevertheless, the Teutons moved on Belgrade."

"You are familiar with the effects which the English foreign secretary, Sir Edward Grey, made to have the Teuton demands submitted to arbitration or conference. The Teutons brushed all efforts aside. 'Meanwhile Russia, who could not stand idly while Serbia was being crushed, began mobilization. France entered next. Then came our demand on Germany for an understanding in respect to the neutrality of Belgium, an undertaking which France had already cheerfully given. Such an undertaking being refused, we came in, the simply story of the war's origin. The most crushing incident against the Central powers is that they over and over again rejected all proposals for conferences on the eve of war—conferences which must inevitably have resulted in averting the conflict, because it would have been shown how flimsy was the whole structure upon which the Central powers were staking the world war."

THIS BREAD MAKER DOES WORK OF 100 MEN IN AN HOUR. G OUT 6,000 LOAVES



Two brothers, J. and J. M. Garvey, have invented a portable mechanical bread maker that should be a mighty big help in feeding the dough boys in the trenches. Its invention is such that a crew of five men and this bread maker can do the work of a hundred men. It has made 6,000 loaves of the staff of life in an hour, a quantity sufficient for 30,000 men.

DIVERGENT VIEWS ON THE ADDRESS

Of the German Chancellor Before Reichstag on Peace Question.

(By Associated Press.) Copenhagen, Aug. 25.—Yesterday's session of the main committee of the Reichstag was productive of further declarations and discussions regarding Chancellor Michaelis' attitude on peace, which the latest German papers construe variously. A careful perusal of the mass of reports and comments on the committee meetings yesterday and Wednesday show that Dr. Michaelis throughout conferences with party leaders did not change his attitude regarding the wording of his ambiguous speech of July 19, and the situation as far as pinning him down to any definite peace program remains exactly where it was when he assumed office. It was brought out in the report of yesterday's proceedings that the majority party representatives endeavored before the Reichstag meeting July 19 to secure from him definite assurances, but failed.

Herr Erzberger, the Centrist leader, alone, declared in yesterday's committee sitting that doubt as to the Chancellor's acceptance of the principle of peace without annexation and indemnities now had been eliminated for good. All other views ranged from mild doubt and open skepticism to flat denial. Vorwaerts, the Socialist organ, is inclined to give the Chancellor the benefit of the doubt, but demands that he defend his political integrity and good faith against pan-German machinations by a plain and unequivocal statement that he does not hold ideas of annexation and conquest which these elements attribute to him. The Berlin Tageblatt says the crisis is only adjourned. Herr Hausmann, Radical member of the Reichstag, declared in a speech in the committee yesterday that the Chancellor had introduced elements of doubt and uncertainty into the interpretation of the Reichstag resolution; had allowed the Conservatives to claim him as their own man without a word of protest, and that he had done nothing to shake off the assertion of the pan-Germans that he is playing a false game in politics. The Chancellor on Wednesday as the day when he assumed office, demanded elbow room for peace negotiations, but the majority leaders then, as now, declared expressly that there could be no question of such elbow room and that peace must be made on the basis specified in the resolution. Dr. Michaelis was warned of the danger of departing therefrom. What the Conservatives and pan-Germans think of the present situation is revealed plainly in the Berlin Tages Zeitung. The anger of the majority parties against the Chancellor is unjustified in the opinion of the writer.

MOSCOW CONFERENCE OPPOSED BY UNION MEN

(By Associated Press.) Moscow, Aug. 25.—Labor unions are opposing the Moscow conference and have announced a one day strike in protest. The leaders of the union declare the conference to be "counter-revolutionary" and that it was not possible for democratic organizations to participate. They regard the conference as an effort to deceive the masses. Protest meetings in various factories and works were called for today.

Minimalists and Social revolutionists likewise are voicing opposition and held a meeting in which it was resolved that the conference was unrepresentative of the people and announcing in advance that they would not abide by any decision taken. In view of the widespread opposition, the big opera house where the conference will sit will be surrounded by troops throughout the sessions.

FIXES SUGAR RATES TO WILMINGTON.

(By Associated Press.) Washington, Aug. 25.—A rate of 20 cents per hundred pounds on sugar from Port Wentworth and Savannah, Ga., to Wilmington, N. C., was authorized today by the Interstate Commerce Commission, provided that no higher rate were charged between intermediary points, pending the disposition of proceedings looking to a revision of present rates.

PALO ALTO ORDER NOT TO BE RECONSIDERED

(By Associated Press.) Washington, Aug. 25.—The War Department will not modify its decision to transfer the 41st division, National Guard troops, from Palo Alto, California, to Charlotte, N. C. Representative Kahn, of San Francisco, today to that effect, after a conference with Major-General Scott and other army officials. Representative Kahn was told that estimates of the quartermaster at Palo Alto showed that it would take an additional expenditure of more than \$400,000 and a loss of four weeks time in training troops to install the type of sewer system required by the State health authorities. The expense is not regarded as highly important by the War Department, Mr. Kahn's message said, but time is vital as troops must be got ready without delay.

SOUTHERN MILLS TO THE FRONT

Their Consumption of Cotton a Million Bales in Excess of All Other States.

(Special to The Dispatch.) Washington, D. C., Aug. 25.—"Consumption of cotton in Southern mills during the 12 months ended July 31 exceeded that in all other States by more than a million bales," said President Harrison, of the Southern Railway system, today. "The report of the United States census bureau for the cotton statistical year shows that the mills in cotton-producing States consumed 3,901,413 bales, as compared with a consumption of 2,899,775 bales in the mills of all other States. The increase for the year in Southern mills was 373,835 bales, or nearly 11 per cent, as compared with an increase of 29,690 bales or nearly 1 per cent, in other States. "The growth of the cotton manufacturing industry in the South may be said to date from 1880, in which year Southern mills consumed but 188,748 bales, while the consumption in all other States was 1,381,596 bales. A comparison of these figures with those of the year last ended shows an increase 1,966 per cent in the Southern mills and but 155 per cent, in the mills of other States."

AUSTRIANS RUN AS ITALIANS HIT THE LINE WITH FURY

PUBLISHERS' TAX BEFORE SENATE

This Feature of War Tax Bill Discussed—Income Section Passed Over.

(By United Press.) Washington, Aug. 25.—The lull in the Senate's battle over conscription of wealth to pay for the war continued today, consideration being given to the war tax bill postal provisions, including the one cent increase on letters and the publishers' tax. Further action on the income tax schedules was being delayed owing to the fact that advocates of higher levies on incomes were not ready to go ahead with their fight. Senator Weeks was ready when the Senate convened today to speak in support of his amendment to eliminate the provisions levying a special tax on publishers' incomes and the proposed increase of one-quarter cent a pound on second class mail. After a brief session the Senate recessed until Monday without action or debate on the war tax bill. Absences of Senators, conferences by both factions in the contest over raising income and war profits tax rates, and reluctance to spend the day in perfunctory speech-making induced the leaders to agree to the recess. Leaders of those advocating greater conscription of wealth discussed the question of leadership in next week's fight to raise the income war profits rates. Since the defeat of Senator LaFollette's amendments some Senators have thought the proposals would draw better support if presented by some one else. It was learned today that during the last week, while the dispute over the Finance committee's revision of the bill was before the Senate, the committee room was twice broken into at night, and papers in the custody of Chairman Simmons were stolen. Proposed amendments and statistics of treasury experts on the bill are said to be the only things missing. Senators favoring higher income and war profits taxes, in conference today, agreed to re-open their fight Monday by proposing to take a flat 80 per cent. off war profits.

ANOTHER BIG LOAN MADE TO RUSSIA

(By Associated Press.) Washington, Aug. 21.—The United States reaffirmed yesterday its faith in the new Russian democracy and gave concrete evidence of its confidence by loaning another hundred million dollars to the provisional government. Announcement of the loan came from the treasury soon after Secretary Lansing at the State Department had denied formally that reports from Russia were of an unfavorable nature and declared that, on the contrary, confidential dispatches to the government were the basis for his belief that the administration at Petrograd was strengthening its position.

CARDINAL BELLO BANISHED FROM LISBON

(By Associated Press.) Lisbon, Aug. 25.—Cardinal Anthony Mendes Bello, the patriarch of Lisbon, has been given 5 days by the Portuguese government to leave the capital. A decree issued today forbids the cardinal to reside in Lisbon or the suburbs for one year.

DECLARES TRADE CAUSED THE WAR

(By Associated Press.) Amsterdam, Aug. 25.—Vice Chancellor Helfferich, during debate before the main committee of the Reichstag said the real reason why Great Britain entered the war was the fact that Germany's trade would in 1917 presumably have the level of the trade of Great Britain. "This war," the Vice Chancellor said, "is the result of tension created by the fact that Great Britain was constantly feeling the glaring and increasing proportion between her superior world and naval power and Germany's increasing economic strength. "One ought clearly to recognize that Great Britain's object was our economic oppression. To abandon one's self to any illusion in this respect would be fatal."

Brilliant Feat in the Capture of Monte Santo, 2,245 Feet High.

POSITION DOMINATES PLAIN BEYOND GORIZIA

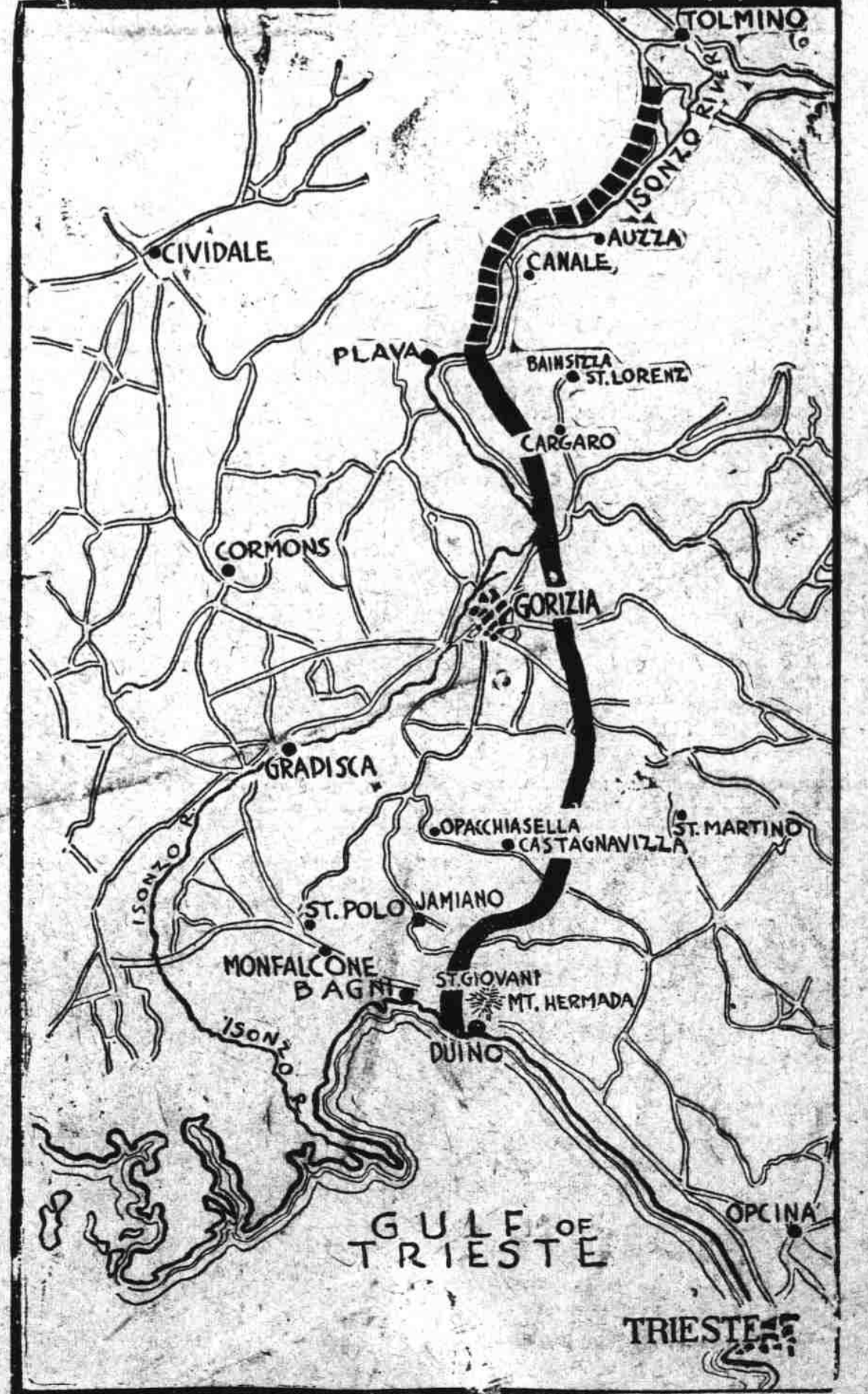
Austrian Line on Isonzo Front Broken at Several Points—Renewal of Fighting in Champagne Sector Forecast

The Austrian line on the Isonzo front has been broken at several points by the Italians, Rome announces. The Italians, continuing their furious assaults between Tolmino and the Adriatic, are now pursuing the retreating Austrians who are defending the difficult ground yard by yard. One of the most brilliant feats of the Italians was the capture of Monte Santo, 2,245 feet high. This peak, 7 miles north of Gorizia, dominates the broad plain beyond that city, and occupancy of it has enabled the Austrians to hold up the Italian advance to the east since their capture of the city. The brief official recital gives little idea of the struggle which attended the storming of the Austrian stronghold on the mountain top, but it doubtless will have an important bearing on the development of the Italian campaign. Having gained their principal objectives on the Verdun front, the French are completing their victory by local attacks to round out and secure their new lines. Profiting by the capture of Hill 204 yesterday, they advanced last night to the north of it. Three fortified works in the vicinity of Bethincourt were stormed. Renewal of fighting in the Champagne may be forecast by the statement in the official French report that violent artillery engagements are in progress there. In Belgium also, in the vicinity of Bixchoote, the big guns are heavily engaged. No further infantry actions on a large scale are reported by the British, although they were successful in minor operations last night. A German trench position, west of Lens, of local importance, and a post near Lombardiere were captured with prisoners. Near Epehy, northwest of St. Quentin, there is increasing activity with heavy artillery fighting underway. British Capture New Position. London, Aug. 25.—The capture of a German position near Lens was announced today by the war office. The statement follows: "By successful attacks carried out with slight casualties last night, west of Lens, we captured a short length of German trench of some local importance. We also captured an enemy post during the night in the neighborhood of Lombaertze and secured a few prisoners and a machine gun. There was considerable artillery activity early this morning, east of Epehy."

CHEAPER COAL FOR CONSUMERS

(By United Press.) Washington, Aug. 25.—Cheaper coal for the American household will be one of the first aims of the new fuel administration as set forth last night by Dr. H. A. Garfield, its head. A scale of profits for the retailer was suggested as an early possibility in the government's program for complete control of the coal industry. If the price fixing plans fail the government will not hesitate to enforce provisions of the food bill giving it authority to requisition coal at the mines and sell it to the public generally.

THE ITALIAN BATTLE LINE.



The heavy black line from Plava to the sea follows approximately the course of the new Italian offensive, including the Julian front, the Gorizia area and the Carso front, where the battle is now centering. The dotted line is the Italian front, where there is little activity.

NEGRO SOLDIERS MOVED AGAIN.

(By Associated Press.) Deming, N. M., Aug. 25.—To avoid disturbances which appeared imminent preparations were made at noon today to transfer the battalion of the 24th United States infantry (negro) stationed here, back to its former station at Columbus, N. M. "The object of one's self to any illusion in this respect would be fatal."