The News - Record.

Published Weekly

MARSHALL, NORTH CAROLINA.

Can not Maxim invent a soup silencer?

Where, oh where is the sea serpent of yesteryear?

The new bathing suits have nothing on current fashions.

Complaints of latest skirts getting baggy at the knees are heard.

There seems to be more strong headed than strong minded people.

Is any bridegroom ever in a perfectly "fit condition of mind" to marry?

Among the terrifying possibilities of nomenclature is hydroaeroterreoplane.

Fashion decrees that women must wear less. Going pretty far, isn't it?

It doesn't take an alienist to tell us women "doll" up to attract men.

A Parisian scientist has discovered billions of germs in a mud pie. Who cares?

Married men live longest, statistics show. At that, many bachelors live too long.

Notwithstanding that Chicago may have few nervous people it has plenty of nervy ones.

We tremble to think what a woman voter could do to a voting machine with a hatpin!

Imagine woman fishing for a car ticket when the new "skirts" with pockets are worn.

International baseball should make for world-wide amity if the pop bottle can be restrained.

Cubist food is now the rage. Good chance for the landlady to hand out hash under a new title.

Even your best friend hates to lend you the umbrella his wife gave him for a birthday present.

When the cost of aviation is compared with its accomplishments, has the sacrifice been worth while?

If the tinkle of the alarm clock was as attractive as the dinner bell, there would be fewer jobs lost.

Once more the ear of the long suffering city man is assailed by stories of the gigantic fish that got away.

There is absolutely no excuse for tainted money now, since the government began laundering the stuff!

One of the provoking things about baseball is that the opposing team generally has the best pinch hitters.

Dancing teachers want a six-inch rule for dancers. There would have to be a lightning calculator on the job.

Philadelphia ought to give the rest of the country a chance to see the liberty bell, if its what it is cracked up to be.

Odds are 9 to 5 that your postcard from the absent member of the family reads: "We are sleeping under blankets."

With seats on the New York stock exchange offered for sale at $38,000 the poor man can at last settle down in Wall street.

A Chicago man was sentenced to drink buttermilk when arraigned in court for drunkenness. A soft sentence, is it not?

The vacation tan you buy in the drug store is less expensive than the real thing and is not preceded by painful sunburn.

While thinking of the man who rocks the boat don't forget the one who lights his pipe to wind'ard in a gasoline launch.

Civilization need not lament the passing of the cowboy, for the aeronautical rough rider of the gale is even more picturesque.

Department of agriculture announces the arrival of new pink boll weevil. Failing to get rid of the pest, we can at least vary the color.

Once there was a studious person with heavy glasses who read all the microscopic printing on his sixty-day stop-over excursion ticket.

After listening to one of the professional baseball umpires, we are led to believe that, judging from his batter-ies announcement, he must have been born and raised in the One Lung league of China.

The traffic squad of the Indianapolis police have been appointed censors of feminine attire. It is to be hoped the reform will not be followed in kind by making policewomen final judges of the masculine jag.

If the new skirts for women have pockets, the hobble skirt and the dependence of the sex are alike doomed. The possession of pockets can be enjoyed only by absolute freedom, and with her hands firmly braced in them a woman can defy even the dressmaking aristocrats.

SENATOR JOHNSTON PASSES TO BEYOND

SERVED FOUR YEARS AS GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA BEFORE ELECTION TO SENATE.

HAD BRILLIANT WAR RECORD

United States Senator Victim of Pneumonia After Nine Days' Illness at Capital.

To Call Special Election To Name Another Senator.

Montgomery, Ala. — Governor O'Neal issued the following statement:

"I expect to order a special election at once to fill the vacancy in the United States senate caused by the death of Senator Joseph F. Johnston of Alabama. While this is my present intention, conditions at Washington might make it necessary to call an extra session of the legislature to fill the vacancy at once. I am not inclined, however, to think that an extra session would be more expeditious than a special election."

Because of Alabama's election laws, it is feared that this election may not result in naming a successor before the final vote on the tariff bill now pending.

Washington.—Senator Joseph F. Johnston of Alabama, died at his apartment in the Brighton.

Senator Johnston had been ill for eight days suffering from pneumonia. As a mark of respect to the memory

JOSEPH F. JOHNSTON.
United States Senator from Alabama.

of Senator Johnston, the senate adjourned almost immediately after assembling.

Senator Overman offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of senators to take part in the funeral ceremonies and to accompany the body to Birmingham.

The vice president appointed the following committee: Senators Bankhead of Alabama; Bacon, Overman, Chamberlain, Hitchcock, Clarke of Arkansas, Vardaman, Johnson, Swanson, Smith of South Carolina, Thornton, Warren, Bristow, Gallinger, Catron, Bradley and Kenyon.

Senator Joseph Forney Johnston of Birmingham was born in North Carolina in 1843. He served in the Confederate army from the beginning of the war to its conclusion, and was wounded four times. He rose from a private to the rank of captain, and was frequently mentioned honorably for gallant conduct.

Senator Johnston served four years as governor of Alabama before his election to the senate in 1907. His first election to the senate was to the unexpired term of Senator E. W. Pettus, deceased. He was re-elected in 1909 to his present term.

Whopper of a Grasshopper.

Tusla, Okla.—A grasshopper four inches in length and weighing 150 grains was captured by a Pawnee county farmer and is on exhibition in one of the newspaper offices of Pawnee. So far this hopper holds the state record for size and weight.

Small Balkan War Aboard Liner.

New York.—Officers of the Cunard liner Pannonia, arriving here from Trieste, report that a miniature Balkan war occurred aboard almost continuously during the twenty-six days' voyage. Among the steerage passengers were several hundred ex-volunteers, Greeks, Servians, Bulgarians, Turks, who were returning to this country. Frequent clashes between these hostile factions in the first few days resulted in several combatants going to the sick bed with severe stab wounds.

Girl Sold at Auction.

Detroit.—The marriage department of the county clerk's office has taken steps to nullify an auction sale of a girl who was knocked down to the highest bidder to be his wife. The girl is Marie Aman, a Syrian. Her father made the sale. There were half a dozen bidders. The girl has been in the country only seven weeks. She was brought here by her father expressly to be sold. A Turk, Mohammed, Haj Seleem, was the successful bidder. The bargain was sealed by an Oriental marriage.

PATHOS IN THE NEW BALKAN CONFLICT

Despite the fact that an armistice has been arranged by the warring nations in the Balkan peninsula, much fighting continues between the irregular troops. This photograph shows the women and children of Nigritta at the mouth of a mountain cave, watching the Bulgarians pillage their homes.

BANDITS ROB MAIL TRAIN

TWO MEN HOLD UP THE FAST LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE, NEAR CALERA, ALABAMA.

Three Mail Clerks Handcuffed—Robbers Escape as the Train Enters Birmingham.

Birmingham, Ala.—The mail car on the fast Louisville and Nashville train No. 4 from New Orleans was robbed by two unknown white men. All of the registered mail was taken, but no estimate could be made of the amount secured.

The train reached Birmingham on time at 8:37 p. m. and two of the mail clerks, George Hoover and T. G. York, were found handcuffed so that the irons had to be filed from their wrists, while Chief Clerk Harry Everett had his thumbs securely tied together with heavy twine.

The robbers boarded the mail car at Calera, on the dark side, after the train had begun to move. The clerks state that they were immediately covered with pistols and ordered to turn faces turned to the wall.

Chief Clerk Everett says he has no idea how much of value there was in the registered mail, but that the men took it all. He says they were both short, slender men, but they did not get a good look at the robbers' faces, as they were forced to keep their own faces tprned to the wall.

The clerks first saw the robbers jump to the mail car on their hands and knees. One robber kept his pistols on the men while the other ransacked the mail. The distance from Calera to Birmingham is 33 miles so that they had plenty of time to make a thorough job. No one else on the train apparently knew that the robbers were aboard.

When the engineer stopped for the Southern crossing at Fourteenth street in Birmingham, he happened to look back and saw the two men jump from the mail car door. This aroused his suspicion, and an investigation revealed the handcuffed clerks.

NOTE TO BALKAN POWERS

United States Wants Religious Liberty Clause in Treaty.

Bucharest.—At the Balkan peace conference M. Majoresco, president of the conference, read a note from the United States government expressing a desire to see inserted in the treaty of Bucharest a stipulation securing civil and religious liberty to the populations inhabiting territory which may be ceded or annexed.

M. Majoresco remarked that such liberty was the law in every country participating in the peace conference, and all the heads of the various delegations agreed it would be superfluous to think of inserting such a special clause.

Washington.—The intention of the American government to make representations to the Balkan peace delegates has been so carefully guarded that it was not generally known even in official circles that a note had been dispatched to Bucharest.

Five Legislators Sentenced.

Webster Springs, W. Va.—Sentences were imposed upon the five members of the West Virginia legislature by Judge W. S. O'Brien, in the superior court. The legislators were convicted of bribery in connection with the election of a United States senator. Delegates S. C. O. Rhodes, Rath Duff and H. F. Asbury, to serve six years each in the penitentiary; State Senators B. A. Smith, five years and six months, and Delegate Davis Hill five years. In addition, the five are disqualified for life from holding any public office.

One Dead, Two Wounded, in Feud.

Valdosta, Ga.—In a deadly hand-to-hand fight at Moniac, Ga., G. M. Crawford, citizen of that place, was shot and killed, his brother wounded and C. W. Cobb of Hazlehurst, Ga., stabbed and cut in more than a dozen places. Cobb was brought to this city, suffering from sixteen knife wounds, and is receiving medical attention here. According to the story told by Cobb, he was attacked at Moniac by the four Crawford brothers, and after killing one of them and shooting another, he was cut.

TRYING TO DEPOSE HUERTA

AMBASSADOR WILSON RESIGNS AND LIND IS ORDERED TO MEXICO.

Believed American Ban on Huerta May Force His Resignation at an Early Date.

Washington.—President Wilson took the first steps in the policy through which he proposes to deal with the Mexican situation. He formally accepted the resignation of Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson, to take effect on October 14, and sent to Mexico City as his personal representative—but not accredited to the Huerta government — former Governor John Lind of Minnesota, a lifelong friend of Secretary Bryan. The understanding is that when a stable government is established in Mexico Mr. Lind will be formally named as ambassador.

President Wilson and Secretary Bryan had frequent conferences. Ambassador Wilson had a long talk with Mr. Bryan and Chairman Bacon of the senate foreign relations committee, discussed the situation with the president at the white house. But for the announcement of Mr. Lind's mission, no explanation of the policy to be pursued by the American government was forthcoming. The statement from Secretary Bryan read:

"Ex-Governor John Lind of Minnesota has been sent to Mexico as the personal representative of the president to act as adviser of the embassy in the present situation. When the president is ready to communicate with the Mexican authorities as to the restoration of peace he will make public his views. Governor and Mrs. Lind departed for Mexico."

EXPRESS RATES REDUCED

Sixteen Per Cent. Cut in Express Rates.

Washington.—Reductions in express rates which will cost the companies $26,000,000 a year—approximately 16 per cent. of their gross revenue—were ordered by the interstate commerce commission to become effective on or before October 15, 1913. Notable reforms in practices also were ordered. The most important change prescribed by the order is by way of modification of the present graduated scale of parcel rates. One hundred pound rates for short distances either have been left unchanged or slightly reduced; for longer distances they have been lowered; for fifty pounds or less all rates have been practically reduced. For packages of more than four pounds going more than 200 miles and less than 2,000, the new express rates are generally lower than the parcel post rates; for more than 3,000 miles the rates are practically the same.

By prescribing a so-called block system, dividing the United States into 950 blocks, averaging 2,500 square miles as originally proposed by Mr. Lane, 900,000,000 different rates now published by the express companies will be reduced to less than 650,000.

Rate Cases Won by Georgia Towns.

Washington.—Commissioner Clements, in rendering the decision of the interstate commerce commission in the LaGrange, Carrollton and Vienna rate cases, condemned the existing arbitrary differences in rates to these points as compared with rates to Atlanta and Cedartown, the basing points. The decision of the commission is of tremendous importance. It will cause a readjustment of rates throughout the South, and it is estimated to mean a loss to the railroads of four or five millions a year.

South's Bankers Invited.

Washington.—Representative bankers of fifty-nine large cities in the agricultural regions of the South, Middle West and Pacific coast were invited by Secretary McAdoo to come to Washington to confer with the treasury department regarding the distribution of fifty million dollars of government funds about to be deposited in the national banks of those sections to facilitate the marketing and moving of the crops. This unprecedented step will call to Washington bankers from the crop centers.

PEACE ENDS BALKAN WAR

TREATY SIGNED BY DELEGATES OF SERVIA, GREECE, MONTENEGRO AND ROUMANIA.

Threat of Allies to Occupy Bulgar Capital Hastened the Peace Pact.

Bucharest.—Peace was concluded between the Balkan states and the preliminary treaty signed by the delegates of Servia, Greece, Montenegro, Roumania and Bulgaria. The agreement was arrived at only after another exhibition of the utter helplessness of Bulgaria to face her ring of enemies.

The discussions in the peace conference threatened to become interminable, but M. Majoresco, the Roumanian premier, and president of the conference, clinched matters by threatening that unless Bulgaria accepted the modified frontier proposed by the allies, Roumania's army would occupy Sofia. This threat had the desired effect and an agreement was arrived at after numerous private consultations between the delegates and a four hours' sitting of the conference.

The frontier, as agreed to, starts at a point on the old frontier west of the Struma river, follows the watershed to west of the town of Strumnitza, thence runs almost through the Struma valley to the Belesh mountains and thence easterly in almost a straight line to the Mester river, thus leaving the town of Strumnitza, the port of Lagos and Kanthi to Bulgaria and the port of Lagos and Kanthi to Bulgaria and the port of Kavala to Greece. The new frontier is a deep disappointment to the Bulgarians, who still nurse hopes for its eventual revision by the powers.

It is believed that an agreement for the demobilization of the various armies will be signed. The news that peace has been arranged caused great rejoicing.

The trouble between the allies arose from the difficulty of dividing the territory captured by them from Turkey.

Severe fighting followed and many thousand men were killed or wounded. Soon after the beginning of hostilities numerous massacres and acts of pillage were reported to have been committed by the various armies.

ROBERT C. OGDEN IS DEAD

Widely Known Philanthropist Passes at Summer Home in Maine.

Kennebunk Port, Maine.—Robert C. Ogden of New York, a philanthropist, widely known, died at his summer residence here. Mr. Ogden had been ill a long time.

Robert C. Ogden was born in Philadelphia in 1836 and amassed a fortune as a member of the firm of John Wannamaker. He retired from active business six years ago.

The news of the death of Robert C. Ogden will be received with regret in the South, where he was well known. Mr. Ogden was greatly interested in educational work and was always a leading figure at the annual conferences of the association to promote education in the South.

Four Men Killed in Wreck.

Atlanta, Ga.—Three white men and one negro were killed when a fast freight train on the Louisville and Nashville railroad plunged into a culvert 45 feet deep, six miles north of Marietta. The accident was caused by the giving way of a cement bridge before a torrent of water from the rain which had raged for three hours previous to the wreck. The bridge was completely washed away and the water so high that the cars standing on the track were under a depth of three feet of water.

Knapp to Investigate Farming.

Washington.—In order that the farmers of the United States may profit by the experience of farmers of Europe, Secretary Houston of the department of agriculture decided to send abroad Dr. Thomas H. Carver, head of the rural organization service, and Bradford Knapp, who is in charge of the farmers' co-operative demonstration work in the South. The study of successful co-operative schemes will be the principal object of their trip. They will visit Ireland first, then Denmark and Saxony.

ATTITUDE TOWARD MEXICO UNCHANGED

WILSON TAKES COMMITTEE INTO CONFIDENCE AND OUTLINES HIS POLICY.

BOTH PARTIES WERE THERE

It is Understood That Huerta is Only Asked to Carry Out Promises Made After the Death of Madero.—Meeting Was Friendly.

Washington.—Two hours of conference between President Wilson, Secretary Bryan and the senate foreign relations committee brought about no change in the attitude of the administration toward Mexico.

President Wilson took the senators into his confidence far enough to outline the following:

That John Lind, his special envoy, to Mexico City, does not bear any solution of the present situation, but goes to continue this government's effort to induce Provisional President Huerta to redeem his promises for free and constitutional elections.

That under no circumstances does the administration propose to recognize the Huerta government.

That Mr. Lind has gone to Mexico City to be the "eyes and ears" of the Washington administration on the ground, and to explain the attitude of this government when he has fully familiarized himself with the situation.

That by withdrawing Ambassador Wilson and sending Mr. Lind, the president planned to have a man on the ground who was in sympathy with the administration here and was in sense a factor in the situation in Mexico City.

These policies and suggestions of the President and Secretary Bryan came out in general discussion. It was made clear that the purpose of the conference was to establish more frank and intimate relations between the senate and the administration, in the development of the Mexican policy; and in the furtherance of this idea the President talked freely, answering many pointed questions.

While the president disclosed no definite plan for the pacification of Mexico, the implication remained that upon Mr. Lind's reports would depend to a large extent the future policy of this country.

The meeting was entirely friendly. Of the 12 men present only two senators Smith of Arizona and Stone of Missouri are out and out believers in a policy of ultimate intervention.

Will Sulzer Be Impeached.

Albany, N. Y.—No statement was forthcoming from Governor Sulzer concerning the revelations made by the Frawley legislative committee. Although the governor has given no intimation as to when he may issue a statement in explanation of his campaign contributions and stock transactions his friends predict he will be heard from soon. Lewis A. Sarecky, former confidential secretary to the governor, who refused to testify concerning campaign contributions of the executive may be summoned before the bar of the house to explain his position.

Plan For European Cruise.

Washington.—The Navy's present plans are for the Atlantic fleet to leave Hampton Roads for its European cruise early in October, immediately after fall target practice. The ships will sail for the Mediterranean Sea. Secretary Daniels will discuss the voyage with Rear Admiral Barger, commander-in-chief.

Says Lind is In No Danger.

New York.—While admitting that Mexico is facing a grave crisis, Francisco de La Barra, Mexican ambassador to France, in a statement declared it is folly to suggest that former Governor Lind, the personal representative of President Wilson to Mexico, would be subjected to any personal danger.

Senator Kenyon Severe on Trusts.

Washington.—"It is more important to control or destroy the trusts than to revise the tariff," declared Senator Kenyon in the senate. "If our Democratic friends, by adopting an amendment in accordance to the party platform, would assist in this they would accomplish greater good than by merely reducing the tariff." Mr. Kenyon was speaking on his amendments to free list articles manufactured by the aluminum trust at once and to free list all products of concerns held by the courts to be monopolies.

Contradicts Evidence of Conley.

Atlanta, Ga.—Herbert Schiff, assistant to Leo M. Frank, as superintendent of the National pencil factory occupied the stand during all of a short session of Frank's trial for the murder of Mary Phagan. Schiff contradicted statements made by James Conley, negro factory sweeper, that women were frequent visitors at the superintendent's office. He testified that his hours were practically identical with those of Frank, but said he was not at the factory on the afternoon of girl's disappearance.