

# \$23,880 GIVEN FOR DEMONSTRATION

THIRTY-NINE COUNTIES APPROPRIATE MONEY FOR FARM DEMONSTRATION WORK.

## DISPATCHES FROM RALEIGH

Deeds and Happenings That Mark the Progress of North Carolina People Gathered Around the State Capitol.

Raleigh.

Thirty-nine counties in North Carolina have appropriated money for farm demonstration for next year to the amount of \$23,880, an average per county of a little more than \$612. Other boards are expected to make arrangements for financing the demonstration work at their meetings on the first Monday in January.

A few counties have made financial arrangements for more than one year. Beaufort has an arrangement by which it is to put in \$3,000 to be used in three or four years, according to the salary paid the county agent. Edgecombe has just appropriated \$660 per year for two years. Macon has just completed its three-year arrangement with \$2,000 donated to begin with. Guilford has about the same arrangement.

In 1913 Montgomery county passed an order to furnish \$50 per month until further notice. As yet no notice of discontinuation has been given, so the work will proceed for at least one year more, making the fourth year.

The counties named below have already appropriated amounts stated for farm demonstration work in addition to what they have appropriated for home demonstration work; the average being a little over \$600 per county:

Counties.	Appropriations.
Anson	600.00
Beaufort	750.00
Bladen	400.00
Burke	540.00
Brunswick	500.00
Buncombe	580.00
Catawba	600.00
Cherokee	500.00
Clay	400.00
Cleveland	600.00
Craven	600.00
Davidson	600.00
Edgecombe	660.00
Forsyth	720.00
Franklin	540.00
Gaston	600.00
Guilford	660.00
Greene	600.00
Halifax	1,000.00
Haywood	600.00
Lenoir	480.00
Lincoln	600.00
Macon	660.00
Madison	480.00
Martin	600.00
Mecklenburg	720.00
Montgomery	450.00
Nash	550.00
Pasquotank	600.00
Person	480.00
Pitt	600.00
Robeson	750.00
Rowan	720.00
Stanly	600.00
Stokes	540.00
Union	600.00
Vance	750.00
Washington	600.00
Wilson	750.00

### Stanly Sheriff Settles Taxes.

Sheriff J. D. Blalock of Stanly county is the first sheriff in the state to make settlement in full with the state treasurer for the 1915 taxes. He was here and made his settlement, the taxes for his county aggregating about \$15,000. Sheriff Blalock says Stanly is prospering nicely and that the people are in fine spirits.

### Supreme Court Takes Recess.

The Supreme Court delivered opinions in 23 appeals and took a recess to January 12 when it will reassemble for the delivery of a final batch of opinions that will terminate the work for the term.

### 1916 Session Bar Association.

The 1916 session of the North Carolina Bar Association will be held at Old Point Comfort on June 27, 28 and 29. This agreement was reached by the executive committee in special session here. Members of the committee explained that for a number of years the association has been alternating its meetings between the mountain and seashore resorts of North Carolina and that they felt that a change to an entirely new place of meeting next year would be generally acceptable to the members.

At the meeting agreement was reached as to the speakers who will be invited to take part in the program, but these will not be announced until those invited have signified their acceptance. The members of the executive committee here for the meeting today were President Harry Skinner, Greenville; Vice Presidents, J. W. Pless, Marion and R. H. Sykes, Durham; Secretary-Treasurer T. W. Davis, Wilmington; D. L. Ward, Newbern; A. W. Cook, Greensboro; A. B. Andrews, Raleigh; H. L. Stevens, Warsaw; A. A. Hicks, Oxford.

### Big Increase Shown in Report.

The annual summary by the department of labor and printing of miscellaneous manufacturing enterprises in North Carolina will show 3,706 establishments compared with 765 for 1914. This big jump is accounted for by the fact that this year for the first time, the state department has cooperated with the United States Department of Commerce, thereby making it possible to obtain an almost complete census. Included in the miscellaneous factories are all except cotton and woolen and knitting mills and furniture factories, which are reported in separate classification.

The aggregate capital of the 3,706 miscellaneous manufactures is \$137,584,107 and the estimated value of raw material used \$61,439,188; the estimated value of the output is \$136,066,168; wages \$23,470,581; salaries, \$5,117,478.

The summary shows average work day to be nine hours and fifty-three minutes. The manufactures use 252,576 horsepower, 359 making no report as to horsepower. Employees reported are 55,568 male and 6,691 female; also 4,625 classified as salaried employees.

Commissioner of Labor and Printing Shipman expects to complete within a few days the summary of cotton mills, which will show very considerable increase.

### Crop Report is Pleasing.

Maj. W. A. Graham, commissioner of agriculture, was much gratified to receive from the Crop Report Division of the Federal Department of Agriculture figures on the 1915 North Carolina crops that even exceed the figures Mr. Graham had worked out. The trouble in the past has been that the Federal figures were much lower than those issued by the state. The Federal reports show that the North Carolina corn crop for 1915 is 64,950,000 bushels, compared with 57,550,000 bushels for 1914; wheat crop is 10,355,000 bushels compared with 7,332,000 bushels for 1914; oats 5,050,000 bushels, compared with 4,375,000; tobacco crop, 198,400,000 pounds, compared with 172,250,000 pounds in 1914.

### Named Rural School Supervisor.

Information comes to the state department of education that Miss Cheryl of Durham has been appointed rural school supervisor in Harnett county. Much gratification is expressed at the steady growth of this phase of school promotion throughout the state, there being now rural school supervisors in Harnett, Northampton, Johnston, Alamance, Granville, Vance, Orange, Avery, Lenoir.

### Committee For Teachers' Assembly.

President R. H. Wright, of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly, announces the appointment of the committee on resolutions to report to the next annual session. The committee follows: E. C. Brooks, F. P. Harding, H. B. Smith, D. F. Giles, P. G. Long, F. P. Hall, J. H. Highsmith, I. C. Griffin, and Miss Hattie Perrott. In directing Secretary E. E. Sams to announce these committee appointments President Wright wrote that he is anxious to make the next session the very best ever held in this state.

### Urges Safer School Buildings.

Commissioner of Insurance James R. Young is issuing a supplementary pamphlet bearing on the better and safer school buildings propaganda, which he and Superintendent of Public Instruction Joyner are furthering throughout the state. This new pamphlet explains that, of course, the changes they are advocating are dependent on local authorities in charge of the erection and control of school buildings. It points out that the difference in the cost of the safer buildings is overcome by the smaller depreciation.

### Two New Belk Stores Chartered.

Two branch Belk store corporations connected with the Belk department store corporation of Charlotte, were chartered, one for Wilmington and the other for Raleigh. The Wilmington corporation is the Belk-Williams Company, capital \$100,000 authorized and \$36,000 subscribed for a general department store business. The incorporators are: W. H. Belk, Charlotte, and J. M. Belk, Monroe, 110 shares each; J. C. Williams, Wilmington, 20 shares; B. F. Matthews and G. H. McDonald, Charlotte, 10 shares each.

### Co-operate in Writing History.

The Gettysburg committee appointed at the annual meeting of the North Carolina Division, United Confederate Veterans to co-operate with the North Carolina Gettysburg Commission in preparing the history of North Carolina's part in the Battle of Gettysburg has just authorized a special committee to prepare the matter now in hand for the press with the expectation, as the committee expresses it, "North Carolina's claims in this great battle will soon be proven to the world."

### Order Holiday For Convicts.

Governor Craig directed the superintendent of the State's Prison, the sheriffs of all the counties and the officers in charge of the county and state convict camps the state over to extend Christmas leave of absence to all prisoners who have been "trusties" during the 10 days prior to December 22. The leaves of absence are to include Friday, Saturday and Sunday of Christmas, all those thus paroled to be back in their prison quarters by noon Monday, December 27.

# EAST VISITED BY A SEVERE STORM

RAIN, HAIL, SNOW, SLEET THUNDER, LIGHTNING 90-MILE GALE.

## SEVERAL DEATHS REPORTED

Wires Down, Traffic Delayed, Windows Broken and Some Buildings Are Demolished.

New York.—One of the weirdest storms the east has seen in many years—rain, hail and snow accompanied by thunder and lightning and a gale that reached a maximum velocity of 90 miles an hour—descended from the Northwest as the aftermath of a Christmas fog. It indirectly caused seven deaths in this city, carried down telegraph wires, damaged shipping, crippled railroad traffic and caused considerable property damage.

The phenomenon of thunder and lightning in the midst of a driving snow awakened New Yorkers at 7 o'clock in the morning. The local weather bureau reported a total precipitation of 5.2 inches, of which 2.3 was snow. The wind shifted to the northwest and increased in violence, reaching the 90-mile intensity at 9 o'clock and soon after carrying off the storm clouds. The gale continued, however, throughout the day, blowing in hundreds of plate glass windows, hurling signs and copkins to the streets and demolishing several party built structures. The storm had its center in Massachusetts, the telegraph companies said their service weather bureau reported, and the telegraph companies said their service in New England had been badly crippled, although communication had not been entirely lost with the principal cities. Several land lines of the cable companies between New York and Nova Scotia were put out of business.

Shipping of all kinds scurried to shelter and several ocean lines dropped anchor until the gale abated. Twenty-five persons aboard 15 canal boats driven ashore off Sandy Hook were rescued by the coast guard and the crew of the coast guard cutter Seneca, James O'Neill, in command of one of the boats, was knocked into the sea by a flying board and drowned.

### SHELLS FLY AT CHRISTMAS.

Christmas Spirit Observed in Trenches After Shell Fire.

Arras, on the French Front.—Hundreds of big shells tore the air over Arras all Christmas evening. The echoes of these were the last compliments of the season and they had no sooner died away than the life of Arras began to show itself through re-opened cellar doors and windows in preparation for usual Christmas eve festivities.

The people of the Artois region rise above their afflictions due to the war and the spirit of Arras survives among the heaps of ruins.

"It would be really a shame if we hadn't gotten used to it during all these months," said a woman selling postal cards and stationery by a candle light on the first floor of a building three parts open to the sky. "What we've got to do," the woman continued, "is to hold out for final victory and lasting peace."

After their usual systematic shelling died down, rifle shots and the occasional rattle of machine guns was all that broke the stillness of death that settled over the city. The cathedral, where midnight mass was said last year under the thunder of cannon, stood out against the twilight in ragged ruins like a spectacle with crumbling walls of demolished buildings all around giving the aspect of a gigantic cemetery with decaying headstones.

The rattle of machine guns struck up again and a few rifle shots rang through the clear air. Toward 8 o'clock the soft strains of an organ were heard from an invisible source. Going through heaps of stone and glass to a chapel entrance, one could see a candle light flickering through the darkness a short distance away. Staff officers, waiting for dinner, led the correspondent of the Associated Press to an adjoining room, which resembled an extinct volcano.

"It continues much longer you are likely to have your dining room also opened to the weather," said the correspondent to the officers.

"That is quite possible," replied the captain, "but the destination of a shell is something over which we have not found any control yet."

### Number American Ships Decrease.

Washington.—Although the number of merchant ships under the American flag decreased during the fiscal year ending with last June, the tonnage of the merchant marine showed a record-breaking increase, according to the annual report of the Commissioner of Navigation just made public. On June 30, 1914, 26,943 vessels having a total gross tonnage of 7,928,538 were under American registry. A year after the number had decreased to 26,701, but the aggregate tonnage was 8,389,429.

## DIFFERENCE OF A FEW DAYS



DECEMBER 29 DECEMBER 29

## DEMANDS PROMPT ACTION

FULL TEXT OF SECOND NOTE TO AUSTRIA ON THE ANCONA CASE.

United States Government Flatly Refuses to Enter into Discussion of Evidence.

Washington.—The United States contends in its second note to Austria on the Ancona case, just made public here, that the official admission of the Austrian admiralty that the liner was torpedoed after she had stopped and while passengers still were aboard, alone is sufficient for the American demand for disavowal, reparation and punishment of the submarine commander.

The text of the note which Ambassador Penfield was instructed to deliver is as follows:

Department of State, Washington. The government of the United States has received the note of Your Excellency relative to the sinking of the Ancona, which was delivered at Vienna on December 15, 1915, and transmitted to Washington, and has given the note immediate and careful consideration.

On November 15, 1915, Baron Zwiadenek, the Charge d'Affairs of the Imperial and Royal Government at Washington, transmitted to the Department of State a report of the Austro-Hungarian admiralty with regard to the sinking of the steamship Ancona, in which it was admitted that the vessel was torpedoed after her engines had been stopped and when passengers were still on board. This admission alone is, in the view of the government of the United States, sufficient to fix upon the commander of the submarine which fired the torpedo the responsibility for having wilfully violated the recognized law of nations and entirely disregarded those humane principles which every belligerent should observe in the conduct of war at sea. In view of these admitted circumstances the government of the United States feels justified in holding that the details of the sinking of the Ancona, the weight and character of the additional testimony corroborating the admiralty's report, and the number of Americans killed or injured are in no way essential matters of discussion. The culpability of the commander is in any case established, and the undisputed fact is that citizens of the United States were killed, injured, or put in jeopardy by his lawless act.

The rules of international law and the principles of humanity which were thus wilfully violated by the commander of the submarine have been so long and so universally recognized and are so manifest from the standpoint of right and justice that the government of the United States does not feel called upon to debate them and does not understand that the Imperial and Royal government questions or disputes them.

The government of the United States therefore finds no other course open to it but to hold the Imperial and Royal government responsible for the act of its naval commander and to renew the definite but respectful demands made in its communication of the sixth of December, 1915. It sincerely hopes that the foregoing statement of its position will enable the Imperial and Royal government to perceive the justice of those demands and to comply with them in the same spirit of frankness and with the same concern for the good relations now existing between the United States and Austria-Hungary which prompted the government of the United States to make them.

### England to Increase Army.

London.—After an all-night debate the house of commons granted an increase of 1,000,000 men in the British army bringing up its strength on paper to 4,000,000. With the increase comes changes in higher commands. Lieutenant General Robertson, chief of the general staff, having been recalled from France to become chief of the imperial staff in London in place of Lieutenant General Murray, who is asked to receive an important command. These changes are accepted here as indicating closer co-operation.

## PLEADS FOR MORE MEN

MOVES FOR AN ADDITIONAL MILLION SOLDIERS FOR SERVICE IN THE WAR.

Ever-Widening Theatre of War Requires Enlisting of Every Man of Military Age.

London.—Premier Asquith made his long-expected statement on the Allies' military position in the house of commons in connection with the introduction of a "supplementary estimate" providing for the raising of the numerical strength of the army from 3,000,000 men to 4,000,000 men.

The house was crowded and the premier's speech was listened to earnestly and silently. In the Peers' gallery, Lord Fisher, the former first sea lord and Earl Derby, director of recruiting, occupied the most prominent position.

The prime minister, as usual, got to the heart of his subject in his opening sentences and declared that although the British fighting forces in the various theaters now amount to more than 1,250,000 men the war's demands were such as necessitated calling out the empire's "recruitable maximum."

Although the premier did not put himself on record as either for or against conscription, John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, at the close of Mr. Asquith's speech, fung a bombshell by declaring that the Nationalists would oppose conscription by every means in their power. And John Dillon followed with a severe arraignment of the British war leadership, inquiring:

"What is the use of sending out more troops to be led like men responsible for the Subia Bay and Anzac failures?"

### VAST SUPPLIES FOR GERMANY.

Turkey Holds Abundance of Food and Supplies.

Berlin.—"Turkey has an abundance of foods and other material of all kinds which she can supply to Germany if Germany needs them," said Dr. Nazim Bey, secretary of the Young Turk's Committee, in a statement to the Associated Press on his arrival in Berlin. "It is only a question of transportation, which seems to be in a fair way of solution."

"There is no lack of anything in Turkey. For example, we have 30,000,000 kilograms of cotton which Germany can have the moment she solves the transportation problem, not to speak of 10,000,000 kilograms of reserve supply in the shape of mattresses and other articles in Turkish homes."

"The same is true of copper. Of this we have at least 40,000,000 kilograms which Germany can have at any time."

### Moton Heads Tuskegee.

New York.—Robert R. Moton, of the Hampton Normal Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va., was selected to succeed Booker T. Washington, president of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, at a meeting of the special committee of the trustees of the institute here. The choice was unanimous. The committee making the selection was composed of Seth Low, chairman of the Tuskegee trustees; Frank Trumbull of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad; Edgar A. Bancroft, W. W. Campbell

### Not Dangerously Ill.

London.—The report that Sarah Bernhardt is dangerously ill is characterized in a Havas dispatch from Paris as unfounded.

### Horse Meat For Food.

New York.—Sale of horse meat for food will be permitted in New York after January 1, the board of health announced. Commenting upon the revocation of the section of the sanitary code which prohibited the use of horse flesh, Commissioner Emerson said that while the health department does not exactly recommend it no harm can be seen in its use.

# TO PUBLISH REPORT OF NAVY BOARD

URGES BUILDING PROGRAM FAR IN EXCESS OF ADMINISTRATION PLAN.

## TO EQUAL ANY IN THE WORLD

Board Urges a Building Program That Would Make Navy Equal to Any By 1925.

Washington.—The full text of the report of the navy general board urging that the United States navy be placed on an equality with the strongest afloat by 1925 probably will be made public by Secretary Daniels before congressional committee hearings on the administration's naval plans.

Mr. Daniels said he was giving the matter serious thought as a result of statements made by various members of congress that they would seek its publication and also because this report was mentioned in the letter of resignation received from Henry A. Wise Wood of New York, severing his connection with the recently organized civilian advisory board. Mr. Wood said he resigned to be free to advocate substituting the general board's policy for what he described as the wholly inadequate five-year \$500,000,000 new construction program recommended to congress by the administration. Secretary Daniels will acknowledge Mr. Wood's resignation and ask the American Society Aeronautical Engineers which selected him for membership on the advisory board to name his successor.

The general board report referred to by Mr. Wood was made last July in response to an oral order of the secretary that the board "express its opinion at the earliest practical date as to a policy which should govern the development of a navy yard and a building program. In a subsequent report, already made public prepared in reply to a request that it formulate a continuing five-year building program during which time \$500,000,000 was to be expended for new ships, the board summarized the policy previously presented as follows:

"The navy of the United States should ultimately be equal to the most powerful maintained by any other nation of the world. It should be gradually increased to this point by such a rate of development year by year, as may be permitted by the facilities of the country, but the limit above defined should be attained not later than 1925."

### BIG JAPANESE LINER SUNK.

Torpedoed Without Warning and Sunk—Crew Saved—Cargo Lost.

London.—The new Japanese liner Yasaka Maru, which was sunk in the eastern Mediterranean by a submarine while the steamer was on her way from London to Japan with 120 passengers and a crew of 160 aboard, was sent to the bottom without warning, according to a report received from Port Said from the agents of the owners.

All on board the ship including one American passenger, W. J. Leigh, were saved. The nationality of the submarine is not mentioned by the agents and previous reports referred to the sinking of the ship as done by either an Austrian or a German submarine.

A French gunboat picked up the passengers and crew at midnight and landed them at Port Said Wednesday morning. The company provided hotel accommodations for them and in arranging to forward them to their destinations. On the passenger list were 51 men, 54 women and 15 children, most of whom were British subjects. The agents in their report further say:

"The passengers express great admiration for the skill of the captain and officers and for the discipline of the crew. Perfect order was maintained during the embarkation which was carried out with the greatest promptitude."

### Paul Koenig Indicted.

New York.—Indictments were returned charging Paul Koenig, chief detective of the Hamburg-American line, and Richard Emil Leydendecker, an antique dealer, with conspiring to dynamite the Welland canal. Edmund Justice, was also indicted with Koenig on charges of conspiring to secure military information for the German government. The indictments against Koenig and Leydendecker charge them with conspiring to "set on foot in the United States a military enterprise against Canada."

### Foreign Affairs Engage Wilson.

Hot Springs, Va.—President Wilson received a communication from Secretary Lansing relative to foreign affairs. It is understood that the latter told of recent conversations the Secretary of State had with Baron Swidenek, the Charge d'Affairs of the Austrian Embassy at Washington, regarding the demands of the United States growing out of the sinking of the Ancona. No intimation as to the details of Mr. Lansing's advice could be obtained.