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SCHOOL GROUNDS TO BE IMPROVED

THE EXTENSION BUREAU HAS ESTABLISHD DIVISION TO DESIGN AND IMPROVE.

BULLETIN BEING GOTTEN OUT

Text Will Consist of General Advice as To Principles of Planting to Secure Most Desirable Results

Raleigh.

In order to promote the beautification of school grounds in North Carolina, the Bureau of Extension at Chapel Hill, has established a new division called the Division of Design and Improvement of School Grounds under the immediate direction of Dr. W. C. Coker, Kenan Professor of Botany and director of the University Arboretum, and Miss Eleanor Hoffman, who will serve as secretary of the division and field worker.

To facilitate its work and to promote the program of ground improvements which it contemplates, the division is now preparing an extension bulletin which will contain twenty or more designs for actual and hypothetical school grounds, together with photographs of illustrative plantings from various sources such as the University Arboretum, private grounds, mills, community houses, together with a few typical construction designs of arbors, walks, etc., each general design to be accompanied by a planting plan showing the plants to be used.

The text of the bulletin will consist of general advice as to principles of planting so as to secure desirable effects, together with descriptions of trees, shrubs, and flowers recommended for use in the three main sections of the State—east, middle, and west.

Griffin Quits Commission.

Admitting that he is actively opposing the income tax amendments to the state constitution, but making vigorous denial that he has collected a large sum of money with which to wage the fight, James S. Griffin, confidential clerk to the State Tax Commission, which drew the amendment, issued a statement denouncing as an insult the allegation that the cotton mill industry of the state is financing the opposition to the amendment.

With the announcement of the severance of Mr. Griffin's connection with the tax department, Judge Pell declared that certain correspondence between the retiring confidential clerk and several wealthy interests where in the former sought contributions to a fund with which to fight the amendment would be given out. One of the letters was received from Winston-Salem.

Red Cross Nursing Service.

Red Cross nursing service, publicity plans and organization for the fourth roll call were discussed at the first session of the Red Cross conference.

The activities of public health nursing were described by Miss Rosa [illegible] of the State Health Dept. [illegible] The work in North Carolina was graphically shown by means of maps. Miss Ehrenfeld stated that of the twenty-five Red Cross public health nurses nineteen were supported by Red Cross chapter funds and four by county funds supplemented by those of the Red Cross.

$1.02 Tax on $107,000.

Because he contends that an investment of $107,000 that in 1919 yielded an income of $5,000 should pay more than $1.02 in taxes fourth purposes, Mr. A. B. Andrews, of Raleigh, is an ardent advocate of the income tax amendment to the state constitution which, if adopted, would draw from the $5,000 income tax of possibly $120.

Governor Names Delegates.

The Governor has named quite a large number of delegates to attend the 47th annual session of the Farmers' National Congress to be held in Columbus, Ohio, November 14-19.

Declamation Contest.

The annual interscholastic declamation contest at Trinity College in which representatives of various high schools in North Carolina and South Carolina and Virginia will participate will be held November 26, according to announcement by 9619 officials who have the event in charge.

The custom of an annual high school declamation contest was originated here in 1910 by 9619, a local scholarship and patriotic organization, and has been a marked success from its inception.

Warm Weather Helps.

Washington, D. C.—In view of the tardiness of the cotton crop, the continued warm weather in the more northeastern districts of the belt has been favorable, and the plants are with rapidly matured, according to the Department of Agriculture's weekly national weather and crop bulletin. Cotton was nearly all gathered during the week in Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia except in the northern portions, and harvest is approaching completion in the coastal plains of South Carolina.

Big Highway Contracts.

The approximate total cost of 41 projects under construction, including 116 1-2 miles of hard surfaced highways, amounts to $7,549,434.56, according to a statement just issued by the State Highway Commission.

Included in this outlay there are 23 contracts for hard-surfaced roads, a total of 116 1-2 miles, 25 gravel roads representing 276 1-2 miles and one concrete bridge which will be erected at an expenditure of $50,700.

Work already completed since the commission's last report totals $299,297.65. Fifteen separate projects are included in this outlay of money or a total of 72.42 miles of gravel and hard-surfaced highways. Under contract at this time are 13 projects which will cost approximately $1,256,164.66.

The commission points out that during the past month a new standard has been set by awarding contracts for highway and bridge construction amounting to more than one million dollars, including three projects which were let on September 1, contracts for ten projects embracing nearly 82 miles of topsoil or gravel highway, located in ten counties were awarded during the month of August. These represent an expenditure of $[illegible] including the usual 15 per cent added for engineering and contingencies. Two contracts for the construction of bridges only were also awarded during the month at a total cost $221,650.17.

Phone Rents May Rise.

The state corporation commission announces that petitions for increase in rates have been filed by the Asheville Telephone and Telegraph company and the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph company. It is said that the application of the Southern Bell will include application for increase to rates at all points in the state where their lines are operated, although this was not confirmed by the commission. The increase asked for will be approximately 20 per cent, it is thought.

Petitions have also been filed with the commission for increases in street railway rates from the Asheville Power and Light company and the Carolina Power and Light company. The hearings will be held at a date to be set by the commission.

Woman President of Fair.

Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, of Biltmore, and New York, has been elected president of the North Carolina state fair the election taking place at the annual meeting of the North Carolina Agricultural society, the organization which fosters the fair. Col. Joseph E. Pogue was reelected secretary and C. B. Denson treasurer.

Mrs. Vanderbilt is the first woman to be elected to the office. She was put in nomination by Gen. J. S. Carr, the retiring president, who stated that she would accept the place. General Carr, who had declined reelection was elected active vice-president and assistant to the president.

All Candidates Agree.

Among all the candidates for State and National office in North Carolina, who have expressed their views on the Volstead prohibition act to Superintendent S. L. Davis, of the Anti-Saloon League, not one has entered any opposition, and all of them declare themselves heartily in favor of its enforcement. Statements from several Congressional and Senatorial candidates were given out by Mr. Davis.

The State Ball Big Affair.

The annual State Fair Ball at the City Auditorium was one of the most elaborate social functions of the season and brought fair week activities formally to a close. Besides the many couples on the floor dancing, the dress circles were filled with spectators.

The managers for the ball were Messrs. William Cottle, Earl Johnson and William Grimes.

Assistant Bank Examiners.

Mr. H. L. Newbold, of High Point, and Mr. John Mitchell, of Hertford, have assumed their duties as assistant bank examiners under appointment by the State Corporation. Mr. Newbold formerly held such a position with the Commission, and has since been vice-president of the Bank of Commerce of High Point.

Counsel General at Zurich.

Washington.—George H. Murphy, of North Carolina, now in the consular service at Cape Town, has been assigned consul general at Zurich.

Farmer Delegates Appointed.

Governor Bickett has appointed delegates to represent North Carolina at the 46th annual session of the Farmers' national Congress which will be held in Columbus, Ohio, on November 16-19.

The list is notable in that the name of Dr. H. Q. Alexander, of Matthews, Mecklenburg county, is not included. This is the first time in many years that Dr. Alexander's name has not been on the list of delegates to the farmers' congress.

Call to Council Meeting.

The call to the council meeting has been issued by the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Hugh A. Morrill of Charlotte and follows in part: "The council of the North Carolina Federation of Woman's clubs has been called by the president, Mrs. Charles C. Hook, to meet in Henderson November 3 to 5, the opening session to be held on Wednesday evening. This meeting will afford an excellent opportunity for the club women to get in touch with each other, and with the work of the Federation.

1—The retiring maharajah of Nepal is greeted in London after his world tour. 2—Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, chief of the bureau of chemistry, Department of Agriculture, the arch enemy of food crooks.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

British Cabinet Succeeds in Its Efforts to Settle the Coal Miners' Strike.

EMERGENCY ACT IS PASSED

Government Ready for Any Contingency—Irish Everywhere Deeply Affected by MacSwiney's Death—Prince Paul Offered Greek Throne — American Farmers' "Strike" by Holding Wheat.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Excepting for our presidential campaign, of whose closing days there is little or nothing to say, the affairs of Great Britain supplied the most interesting and important news of the week. The strike of the coal miners, with its threats of further and greater economic troubles, added to the Irish problem, gave the British enough to worry over and these two matters continued to draw the attention, sympathetic or otherwise, of the English-speaking world.

Prime Minister Lloyd George and his cabinet were successful in their efforts to settle the miners' strike, and on Thursday it was announced that they had succeeded, if the miners would accept the plan. After repeated conferences with the labor leaders a tentative agreement was reached.

The settlement upon which the miners' delegates, coal mine owners, and the government are agreed is a very complicated one. Briefly the men get a sliding advance of two shillings to one shilling six pence, according to age as was originally demanded.

The miners and owners solemnly pledge to cooperate to secure an increased output of coal. National and district committees are to be established immediately to control the output and a joint national wage board will be established at the earliest possible time before March 31 for regulation of wages for the whole industry, with regard to profits of the industry and the principles on which profits should be dealt with.

The miners' executive committee was to submit the settlement to the miners' federation for approval so the return of the men to the pits will not be delayed.

The railway men and transport workers, to date of the hopeful character of the negotiations, postponed any action looking to a sympathetic strike.

Though very optimistic, the government made ready for all contingencies by rushing through to final passage its emergency bill. This arms the government with added powers to enforce the law in case the strike continues and the rail and transport men become involved. Though it was passed by a large majority, some concessions were demanded and received by the labor party. The law as enacted provides that nothing in the act shall be construed as authorizing the proclamation of any form of compulsory military service or industrial conscription or make it an offense for any person to participate in a strike or peacefully persuade any other person to participate in a strike.

Terence MacSwiney, lord mayor of Cork, finally succeeded in starving himself to death in Brixton jail, a "martyr" in the cause of Irish freedom. The actual death among the hunger strikers in prison in Cork also was recorded. These events deeply stirred all the Irish, in Ireland and America as well, and there were numerous masses and other ceremonies in connection with the deaths. The British authorities took every precaution to guard against outbreaks, and presumably they were seconded in this by the wiser among the Sinn Fein leaders. For the latter know that these would but bring on more restraint and further repression.

The coroner's inquest on MacSwiney was held Wednesday. The British jury refused to accept the position that MacSwiney was a suicide, bringing in a verdict that "The deceased died from heart failure due to a dilated heart and acute delirium, following scurvy due to exhaustion from prolonged refusal to take food." The body was then taken to St. George's cathedral in Southwark, where it lay in state. Thursday requiem high mass was said and then a tremendous throng of Irish and their sympathizers accompanied the casket to Euston station, whence it was taken to Cork. In that city arrangements were made for the final ceremonies on Sunday, and there was a great deal of uneasiness over what might occur. The authorities placed no limit on the size of the processions forbidding only military formations. The people of Cork were said to be in sullen and threatening mood.

The Irish sympathizers in the United States are not letting up any in their activities. The other day a delegation of them, headed by Frank P. Walsh, presented to Secretary of State Colby arguments favoring the recognition of the "new republic of Ireland." Mr. Colby listened without comment, but cautioned Mr. Walsh, when reference was made to Eamonn de Valera as "president" of Ireland, that as secretary of state he could hear them only on the understanding that they were there as American citizens and not as representatives of officials of the Irish people.

"We demand recognition, not as a favor," said Mr. Walsh, "but as a right. The Irish republic is now established as a de jure and de facto government. Its stability and representative character are attested by the indorsement of the ballots of 90 per cent of the Irish people. The courts of the Irish republic are functioning daily and their decisions are respected by the entire population."

Though not so important an event as it would have been before the World war, the death of the King of Greece may lead to developments of some moment in that country. Alexander died on Monday as the result of a monkey bite. The state council at once decided that the throne should be offered to his younger brother, Prince Paul, but stipulated that if he accepted former King Constantine must formally renounce his claim to the crown. Paul let it be known that his decision must be made by his father. There is a chance that if he declines the throne will be offered to Prince Christopher, Constantine's brother, who early in the year married Mrs. William B. Leeds, an American. Still more likely, however, is the establishment of a republic, probably with Premier Venizelos as its first president.

The expected concerted movement of the Reds against Baron Wrangel in southern Russia has not developed very rapidly, possibly because the Bolsheviki are too much occupied in combating revolts within the territory which they control. The latest of these outbreaks are reported to be in the regions of Odessa, Kherson and Podolia. That the situation in the Moscow district is serious for the soviet government is indicated by the fact that Dzerzhinski, president of the extraordinary executive committee, has been appointed commander in chief of all the troops there. He is the most brutal of all the Bolshevist leaders and is considered responsible for much of the Red terrorism and for many murders.

Meanwhile Wrangel continues to inflict defeats on his adversaries and to capture prisoners and material; and he does not seem to have lost any ground in the Reds.

The all-Russian soviet has ratified the peace treaty with Poland, and has given the Poles more territory than they asked at first, in return for a pledge not to help Wrangel.

Being informed by their military missions in Lithuania that large bodies of well equipped German troops were crossing into that country from East Prussia and concentrating in the Kovno region, the allies protested to Berlin, but the German foreign office replied that it was powerless to prevent the movement. It was supposed the Germans were preparing to assist the Lithuanians in an offensive against the Poles. The plan, apparently, is first to drive Zeligowski out of Vilna and then sweep southward to Suwalki, Grodno and the Osowiecz fortress. The matter of Vilna was referred to a plebiscite by the council of the League of Nations.

Last Tuesday the council adopted the plan for a permanent court of international justice recommended by The Hague committee of jurists, with the exception of the provision for obligatory jurisdiction. The plan was in large measure the work of Elihu Root. The council closed its session Thursday.

Some of the farmers of Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and the Northwestern states began last week their "strike" against the low price of wheat on the Chicago board of trade. Following the instructions of their organization leaders, they are withholding their wheat from the market, and the effect of decreased receipts began to be felt at once. In the vicinity of Wichita, Kan., farmers picketed the roads, urging those on their way to the elevators to turn back.

The wheat raisers of Iowa were urged to take part in the "strike" by E. A. Cunningham, secretary of the state farm bureau, who said the Iowa wheat crop cost $1.88 a bushel to harvest and the oats crop cost 75 cents a bushel. He blamed manipulation for the recent sharp declines in prices of grain. "There is no justification for the tremendous break in the market," he said. "We believe a reaction must come. We urge every farmer to withhold his commodities.

"The situation cannot become more serious and a further decline can do nothing more than to add to the seriousness of the situation. On the other hand, a reasonable reaction would probably avoid financial ruin."

The farmers are asked by Mr. Cunningham to buy nothing but essentials. Farmers complain that they have to pay high rates to borrow money to handle the bumper crops.

Meanwhile Canadian wheat, which is coming into the United States duty free for milling purposes, is being bought in large quantities by mills and exporters in this country. The duty on Canadian wheat was taken off by President Wilson at the suggestion of Wheat Director J. H. Barnes in the effort to reduce the cost of living. It was expected that in this way our millers would be enabled to lower the price of flour; the effect was limited, however.

For the first time since he was taken ill more than a year ago President Wilson delivered a speech on Wednesday. A group of prohibition Republicans, headed by Hamilton Holt, called on him in the White House, and in response to their address he spoke from his wheel chair in defense of the league covenant as he brought it from Paris. In upholding article 10 he said: "It is the specific pledge of the members of the league that they will unite to resist exactly the things which Germany attempted, no matter who attempts them in the future. It is as exact a definition as could be given in general terms of the outrage which Germany would have committed if it could."

Instead of being a threat of war, he said later, article 10 is "an assurance of the concert of all the free peoples of the world in the future, as in the recent past, to see justice done and humanity protected and vindicated. This is the true, the real Americanism. This is the role of leadership and championship of the right which the leaders of the republic intended that it should play. The so-called Americanism which we hear so much prating about now is spurious and invented for party purposes only."

One sporting event closed last week and another began. In the international balloon race, in this country, the Belgian entry Belgica was declared the winner. On Saturday there was sailed, off Halifax, the first race of a contest between the fishing schooners Esperanto and Delawanna, the representatives respectively of the New England and Canadian fleets. The contest is officially recognized by the governments of this country and the Dominion.

NO CAUSE TO RUSH FOR FEDERAL AID

DRASTIC DECLINE IN COTTON IN THREE WEEKS AMOUNTS TO $90.00 PER BALE.

TOO MUCH RUSHED TO MARKET

Three-Fourths of the Cotton Ginned in Texas Since September 25th Sold, According to Reports.

New Orleans.—In a statement prepared at the instance of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange directors, Henry G. Hester, secretary of the exchange and for 10 years regarded as an international authority in matters pertaining to cotton marketing, declared there is "no reason for rushing for federal aid" and asserted there was "nothing the matter with the South beyond an unreasoning scare in cotton."

The statement, prepared "for the benefit and encouragement of those who are not fully informed," follows:

"The drastic decline that has occurred in cotton since the first August amounting to nearly $90 a bale, or about 40 per cent, has been mainly due to the pressure to sell on a shrinkage market, undermining confidence of both sellers and consumers. In the past ten weeks more than a million bales of raw cotton have literally been "thrown overboard" without rhyme or reason. Nearly three-fourth of the Texas ginnings to September 25 have been rushed to market.

Poland Not Responsible.

Warsaw.—The foreign ministry has forwarded Poland's reply to the joint note of Great Britain and France concerning the occupation of Vilna by troops of General Zeligowski. The reply says that the Polish government has not broken the armistice with Lithuania, concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations, and that Poland declines all responsibility for acts of insubordination on the part of Zeligowski, which it condemns.

Free Ports in Mexico.

Mexico City.—One of the bills now before the Mexican Congress, intended to encourage capital to come here, provides for the opening of three "free ports." One is to be at Puerto de Mexico, on the Gulf of Mexico below Vera Cruz, another at Salina Cruz, on the west coast, and the third at Guaymas, in the State of Sonora, this being the home town of President de la Huerta.

"Second House" for Farmers.

Rome.—Preparations by the Italian government for the establishment of a "second house" of the International Institute of Agriculture will be considered at the November meeting of that organization. The "second house" would be made up of representatives of farmers' associations throughout the world. At present the institute includes only representatives of governments.

Protest Tax Payment.

Brussels.—The strike movement among the Charleroi miners, where 2,000 men went out, will probably be followed by the railway postoffice men, street car employes and metal and gas workers, it was predicted in labor circles. The movement is one of protest against the payment of an income tax.

Will Resume Recruiting.

Washington.—Recruiting for the army in Germany will be resumed November 1 with 200 men needed for infantry units overseas. Services on the Rhine have proved so popular, Adjutant General Harris said, that it took but six days to fill the ranks when vacancies occurred a year ago.

To Build Churches.

St. Louis, Mo.—Recommendations for the expenditure of $567,[illegible] to build 115 churches in the United States were endorsed by the international convention of the Disciples of Christ in session here.

Fire Threatened Cotton.

Sandersville, Ga.—Fire of undetermined origin completely destroyed the two-story dry goods store of Happ and Paris Company here at 3 o'clock A. M., and for a time threatened an adjoining warehouse where hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of cotton is stored.

Convicts Are Captured.

Warner, N. H.—The convicts Rivers and Bassett, who escaped from Sing Sing prison were captured in the woods here.

Judge Landis Takes a Hand.

Chicago.—Federal Judge K. M. Landis began active participation in the investigation of an alleged "whiskey ring" said to be shipping liquor to Chicago under forged permits and distributing it wholesale.

Gen. Biddle to Retire.

Washington.—Retirement of Brigadier General John Biddle, who commanded the American troops in England during the world war, at his own request, on December 1, was announced at the War Department.

POLICY IN EVENT OF WAR DEFINED

IN CASE OF AN ATTACK BY A FOREIGN FOE TWO MILLION WOULD BE MOBILIZED.

WOULD BE SIX FIELD ARMIES

An Organization Would be Necessary Also to Mobilize Quickly All the Resources of the Country.

Washington.—Major General William G. Haan, in a speech delivered at Camp Benning, Ga., in which he defined the policy of the army for national defense and the mission of the army schools for officers, declared that the first mobilization of the United States army in event of attack by a foreign power "may be assumed to call for approximately 2,000,000 men.

This force, he added, would be organized into six field armies with the proper number of corps, divisions and auxiliary troops. It is necessary in time of peace, he said, to develop trained commanders for the larger units, principal staff officers for the combat units, commanders for all subordinate units and officers for taking charge of corps areas and undertaking organization and training of second and subsequent mobilizations.

Reserve equipment and supplies and an organization for mobilizing the industries of the country also must be provided, he indicated. The duty of training men for these tasks, he asserted, must fall upon the army schools. He interpreted "immediate and complete" mobilization as "such mobilization and organization of personnel and material as to successfully thwart any attempts of the most powerful adversary."

Set Fire to Preacher.

Council Bluffs, Iowa.—Lured to a lonely part of the city by a fake telephone call, Rev. Dr. D. E. Cleveland, pastor of the Dodge Memorial church, and prominent in civic affairs here, was slugged, bound and gagged by four thugs, who threw him into an automobile truck, soaked his clothes in oil and then set fire to the car.

He saved himself from being burned to death by rolling out of the truck.

Sacred Isle is Found.

Glasgow.—A party of archaeologists which have been searching for some time for the isle of Rhoe, in Loch Sunart, for prehistoric relics, has discovered what is believed to be a sacred isle of a date long before the Christian era. The rock sculpturing of the priestly leaders of long past ages have been found and the lines of the walls of homes traced.

Want Governor Impeached.

Birmingham, Ala.—Following the adoption of resolutions demanding the impeachment of Governor Kilby and leaving the question of a general sympathetic strike in support of the mine workers up to the executive committee, the special convention of the state federation of labor adjourned.

Better Tone of Movies.

Greenville, S. C.—Declaring that the popularity of motion pictures as an entertainment for the family is being seriously menaced by morbid and suggestive scenes, women's clubs of South Carolina have inaugurated a movement to bring about an improvement in the tone of "movies."

Hun Newspapers Enraged.

Berlin.—Food Controller Hermes' opposition to the admission into Germany of the 4,000 cows donated by American farmers and against the importation of flour from America said to have been offered by New York bakers, has aroused the wrath of some of the liberal newspapers of Berlin.

To Suspend Collection.

Washington.—J. P. Yoder, secretary of the federal trade commission, has written to coal operators announcing that the commission would suspend further collection of monthly reports of tonnage, cost of production and f.o.b. realizations and annual reports of profits and loss and balance sheets.

Another Demand by Allies.

Berlin.—Dissolution of the German citizen guard, known as the Einwohnerwehr, is demanded in a note received by the foreign office from the allied powers, which has been acknowledged by it.

Twelve Are Indicted.

Birmingham, Ala.—The federal grand jury in its report made to Judge W. I. Grubb, returned indictments against eleven coal dealers and one coal operator in the Birmingham district, charging profiteering in coal.

France Buying Locomotives.

Saint Nazaire, France.—French railway stock will shortly be increased by 176 American heavy freight locomotives.

Sailors Hard to Get.

Newport News, Va.—William J. Berry, representative of the Seamen's union here, declares that it has become an almost impossible task to secure a crew for foreign ships, while he is unable to accommodate those who wish to ship on American vessels.