

**CONSTITUTION IN THE  
HEART OF EASTERN  
NORTH CAROLINA. IT HAS  
A POPULATION OF FOUR  
THOUSAND, ONE HUNDRED  
AND ONE. AND IS SUR-  
ROUNDED BY THE BEST  
FARMING COUNTRY.  
INDUSTRIES OF ALL  
KINDS ARE INVITED TO  
LOCATE HERE FOR WE  
HAVE EVERYTHING TO  
OFFER IN THE WAY OF  
LABOR, CAPITAL AND  
TRIBUTARY FACILITIES.  
WE HAVE AN UP-TO-DATE  
WEB AND NEWSPAPER  
DEPARTMENT.**



Agriculture is the Most Useful, the Most Healthful, the Most Noble Employment of Man.—George Washington.

**WE HAVE A CIRCULATION OF TWELVE HUNDRED AMONG THE BEST PEOPLE IN THE EASTERN PART OF NORTH CAROLINA AND INVITE THOSE WHO WISH TO GET BETTER ACQUAINTED WITH THESE GOOD PEOPLE IN A BUSINESS WAY TO TAKE A FEW INCHES SPACE AND TELL THEM WHAT YOU HAVE TO BRING TO THEIR ATTENTION.  
OUR ADVERTISING RATES ARE LOW AND CAN BE HAD UPON APPLICATION.**

**COUNTRY NOW  
SMILING WITH  
PROSPERITY**

Which Will Soon Grow Into a Laugh Thinks Charles S. Hamlin  
**PANIC NOW IMPOSSIBLE**

Now We Have The Soundest Financial System, When Once We Had The Worst. Due to The Federal Reserve Bank Act.

Muskogee, Okla., April 27.—The country is smiling with prosperity as a result of the federal reserve bank act and as the system grows older the smile will grow into a laugh, according to Charles S. Hamlin, governor of the federal reserve bank board, who spoke before the Southern Commercial congress here today.

Mr. Hamlin pointed out that while formerly "we had the worst financial system in the civilized world, we now have the soundest."

He answered advocates of a single centralized bank by asserting that because of the large territory involved, 12 decentralized banks are preferable to one centralized bank and that the federal reserve board holds all the authority of a centralized bank.

"A financial panic such as that of 1907 is now impossible," Mr. Hamlin continued. "In time of financial stringency, a farmer deserving of credit can get it. We have a real elastic, a real local, liquid currency. The federal reserve board is empowered at such times to put out enormous sums sufficient to dispute any idea of panic."

Dr. Charles Brand, chief of the division of markets and rural organization of the United States department of agriculture, declared that the southern farmer and ranchman has realized the need of being more provident. The time is passing, he said, when products of the farm and ranch are shipping to market and then brought back as foodstuffs.

"Cooperative societies throughout the south are being organized to utilize home products. As the result, the farm promises to hold the young people by offering a broader life," he said.

"Bridge the gap between the ordinary country boy and girl and the agricultural college or industrial institute and you have accomplished much toward the solution of the farm problem," was the advice offered by H. E. Hakeslee, commissioner of agriculture for Mississippi another speaker.

Although the place of the 1916 meeting of the Southern Commercial congress will not be determined until a meeting of the board of directors, several months after the close of the present convention, spirited contests already have arisen. Overtures have been received from Little Rock, Ark., Cincinnati, Charleston, S. C., Chattanooga, Tenn., Roanoke, Va., Raleigh, N. C., Baltimore, St. Louis and Richmond.

Agriculture as a sectional problem, railroad rates and the work of the federal department of agriculture through its national marketing committee were the leading topics discussed at the morning session of the Congress. The attendance was largely increased by the arrival of scores

**Kronprinz Wilhelm Will Stay  
at Navy Yard Until Close  
of The War**

Norfolk, Va., April 28.—Late Tuesday it was made known here that it had been officially decided in Washington that the Kronprinz Wilhelm will be interned at the navy yard here during the remainder of the war.

The big German cruiser, with Capt. Thierfelder and his crew, will probably come to the yard on Thursday, and will be given a berth close to the Prinz Eitel on "Rotten Row" of the Portsmouth yard docks.

This decision is in harmony with the resolutions adopted Tuesday by the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce, and puts at rest the suggestion that the vessel might be sent to Baltimore or Annapolis.

It is further believed that the experiences of Capt. Thierichens, and his associates on the Prinz Eitel, regarding the health and pleasurable environment of living in this section made Capt. Thierfelder desirous of also staying at the Norfolk-Portsmouth yard.

**Has Filled Bunkers.**  
Newport News, Va., April 27.—The German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm, which will be interned at the Norfolk navy yard for the remainder of war, was at a pier here today filling her coal bunkers. Work of coaling was completed late today and the cruiser will be taken Thursday to Norfolk for internment after a few minor repairs are completed.

The Wilhelm will be interned at the request of her commander, Captain Thierfelder. Official notice of his intention to intern was given late yesterday. He said he had intended to attempt to dash past the British and French warships off the capes, but that the illness of many of his crew from beri beri would make that impossible before expiration of the time limit fixed by the American government for repairs to make his cruiser seaworthy.

**Crew To Have Liberty Under Guard.**  
Washington, April 27.—The Wilhelm's officers will be given the freedom of Norfolk and adjacent cities, and the enlisted men will be free to go about Norfolk under guard at first. Rear Admiral Beatty will exercise wide discretionary powers in dealing with them and their liberty will be enlarged from time to time. He reported today that the Wilhelm probably will be taken to the Norfolk navy yard Thursday.

of delegates who were unable to attend the opening meetings.

"Cash markets for locally grown produce should be established; the country is the important thing and in lending a hand to help the country to prosperity, a city is helping itself to prosperity," declared Mr. Bradford Knapp, head of the United States department of agriculture.

To Col. Robert M. Mixson, a planter of South Carolina, the American farmer generally is "like an ostrich that sticks his head in the sand and won't see." He asserted that the farmer of today refuses to use business judgment and supply that for which there is a demand in such quantities as are needed.

Colonel Mixson urged the protection, through governmental or state agencies, of agriculture in the southern cotton states by warehouse systems modeled after that of South Carolina, under which a farmer may store his crop and obtain a certificate of storage on which he can negotiate a loan.

**British Forces Halt  
The Onward Rush of  
Germans in the Flanders**

**Berlin War Office Admit This in  
Wireless Message to  
London**

**FIGHTING AROUSES ENGLAND**

**British Take Offensive And Germany's  
Losses Are Heavy At Several  
Points. Belgians Repel  
Attacks of Germans.**

Berlin, by wireless via London, April 27.—The German war statement today says:

"In the west:

"The British attacked in Flanders yesterday with very strong forces the new line of our positions north and northeast of Ypres, which runs from three to four kilometres south of the previous line from close to the north of Decheudt fram, on the Yser canal, by way of St. Julien, in the direction of Grafenstafel.

"These assaults, which partly were attacked in the rear by German artillery southeast of Ypres, completely broke down under our fire with extraordinary heavy losses.

"The enemy's fire completely demolished the houses in Lizerne, which were vacated by us during the last night. The bridgehead, situated on the left bank of the canal, to the east of Lizerne still is being held by us.

"In the engagements hitherto fought at Ypres our troops took fifty machine guns.

"We have commenced to bombard the important railway junction and military headquarters at Poperinghe, about twelve kilometres west of Ypres with appreciable success.

"In the forest of Argonne a French night attack northeast of Vienna-le-Chateau was repulsed.

"In the Meuse hills we also secured further advantages yesterday. Although the French brought up new forces, the attacks made by the enemy against our positions at Combres failed.

"A fierce attack in the forest of Ailly was repulsed by us with heavy losses to the enemy. Further east of this district the enemy gained no new ground.

"In nocturnal hand-to-hand fighting we also worked our way successfully in Le Pretre wood.

"The enemy repeatedly attacked last night our positions on Hartmans-Weilerkopf. All his attacks failed.

"In the eastern theatre the situation remains unchanged."

**Continue Landing Troops at Dardanelles.**

London, April 27.—The English public, hoping that the most violent phase of the German offensive along the Yser canal is past, is turning its attention again to the Dardanelles, where the landing of troops still is under way. Russia is lending earnest co-operation by bombarding the forts of the Bosphorus, where a Turkish battleship is reported to have made but a feeble reply.

No attempt is made here to minimize the importance of the German operations in Flanders which have been declared to be at least an ample revenge for the British victory last month at Neuve Chapelle.

The Belgium report for today claims the repulse of three German attacks south to Dixmude, which indicates

that the German contention that their advance was made over a front extending from Ypres to Dixmude was accurate.

**French Recapture Important Town.**

The latest official German communication claimed recapture of Lizerne from the French, but the Belgian report made subsequently, asserts that possession of the town was won for a greatly assisted in the assault by Belgian artillery.

Lizerne, on the western side of the canal, has been a bone of fierce contention, having changed hands four times in the course of the present fight. Its importance is due to the fact that its possession would give the Germans an important hold on that side of the canal and would compel the allies to readjust their line.

**Fighting on Yser Arouses England.**

That the fighting along the Yser is causing anxiety in England is indicated by the demand of the press this morning that the government expedite the sending of a new army to France.

A strong German offensive is under way also at St. Mihiel. Thus the two points where the German offensive ceased before Christmas—on the Yser and at St. Mihiel—have been chosen for resumption of activities in the spring. It remains to be seen, however, whether these points have been selected as feints while the main onslaught is made elsewhere.

The eastern front is receiving scant attention. Official reports merely speak of detached actions in the Carpathians.

**British Take Offensive.**

London, April 27.—The following report from Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British forces at the front, under today's date, was given out here today:

"Yesterday all German attacks northeast of Ypres were repulsed. In the afternoon our troops took the offensive and made progress near St. Julien and to the west of that place.

"The French co-operated on our left, and further to the north they retook Het Sas.

**German Losses Heavy.**

"In the course of yesterday's fighting our artillery took full advantage of several opportunities for inflicting severe casualties on the enemy.

"On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report. In addition to the destruction of Courtrai Junction mentioned in the communique last night, our airmen yesterday bombarded successfully stations and junctions at the following places: Tourcoing, Roubaix, Ingelmunster, Staden, Lange marek, Thiel and Roulers."

**Scorn German Gas Bombs.**

Paris, April 27.—Wounded soldiers from the Yser speak with scorn of the German asphyxiating bombs.

"Their famous bombs killed nobody," said one. "They just put to sleep those who breathed the fumes. Then the Germans came up and killed the sleepers. Fortunately help came and we finished by smashing them."

Basing their opinions on descriptions of the fumes, chemists believe the bombs can do little harm in the open air and require so many favorable conditions as to make their success limited.

It's easy to save money when you have acquired the habit. We help you get the habit. Buy shares in our 19th Series between now and May 1st.—**Home Building & Loan Association.** 4-17-15

**Japan's Modified Demands  
Now In The Hands of The  
Chinese Minister**

Peking, April 28.—With the new draft of the Japanese demands on China in the hands of the Chinese foreign minister interest is aroused in the nature of the modifications Japan has made in the original document.

President Yuan Shi Kai and his advisors have examined the demands as amended, but no decision has been reached and they are likely to be the subject of further discussions.

Group one and group four of the original demands have not been altered from the form to which the Chinese government already has agreed.

Group one relates to Shan Tung Province, and group four relates to leasing to a third power any island, port or harbor along the China coast.

The group dealing with South Manchuria, to six articles, of which China also has agreed, remains unchanged. The second article of group three bearing on property rights and interest of the Hanyeh Ping Company is eliminated, but the first article of that group is made stronger from the Japanese view point by requiring that China shall promptly compel shareholders of the Hanyeh Ping Company to accept the formation of a joint company, which shall include the two nations.

**Group Five More Menacing.**

The new draft entirely reconstructs group five in a manner which the Chinese representatives declare is more menacing, because they say the amendments are based on statements which Lu Chang Hsiang, the Chinese foreign minister, made in the conference with the Japanese minister, Eki Hioki, and M.Obata and which it is alleged the Japanese are attempting to designate as pledges from China. Further it is declared that the Chinese foreign minister permitted himself to be drawn into a discussion of these demands which Yuan Shi Kai had instructed him to refuse to discuss.

Group five comprises seven articles relating to the employment by the Chinese government of Japanese as advisers in political, financial and military affairs; supervision of the Chinese police; the right of Japanese ownership of land or the building of ships, churches and schools; the purchase of munitions of war from Japan, various railway and mining rights, as well as the right by the Japanese to propagate Buddhism in China.

**For Japanese Advisers.**

With reference to article one of group five, Japan requires a note from China declaring that when any important crisis arises China shall ask Japan to appoint "many Japanese advisers." This peculiar wording is the undertaking to which the Japanese state Lu Cheng Hsiang committed himself.

In article two of group five Japan now requires the right either to rent or lease lands. The Chinese express themselves as being far from satisfied with this, because this article relating to Buddhism, would have the effect of opening the entire country to the Japanese individually, as well as under religious societies.

Article three of group five, relating to police administration, has been withdrawn, but Japan now requires the appointment of police advisers and also joint Chinese-Japanese tribunals for land disputes in Manchuria, besides extra-territoriality, to which the Japanese, like other foreigners are everywhere privileged.

**Report On Carter-Abernethy  
Investigation Will be  
Submitted Tomorrow**

Raleigh, April 28.—The Carter-Abernethy Legislative investigating committee spent another day yesterday struggling with the mass of evidence crammed into the hearing of the case. Although the committee had intended holding night sessions until the whole matter was ended and the report made out, this plan was necessarily abandoned on account of lack of evidence prepared.

After nearly two days spent in the examination, members of the committee last night still maintained a complete silence regarding the probable findings in the case. It was, however, stated that it is hardly likely now that any decision will be reached until Thursday. It was at first thought possible that the committee would be ready to make a report by Tuesday or Wednesday of this week. One thing is certain, the committee itself is anxious to complete the work assigned to it and during the hearing and in the make-up of the report have indicated their desire to do the work thoroughly but quickly. Whether the decision be for Judge Carter or against him, it is argued, the question of time is an important factor.

Interest in the case itself has flagged since the falling down of the immorality charges. The rumors of immorality when the committee began its setting continued until there was put on the stand Mrs. J. M. Williams, the matronly and Grandmotherly owner of the hotel at Clinton, who had been mentioned frequently in the case. Her testimony was regarded as among the strongest for the vindication of Judge Carter. At any rate, from that time the immorality charges became so weakened that when the counsel for Judge Carter asked if the committee desired any argument in the refutation of these charges, the committee indicated its opinion that little weight should be given them.

This left the fighting ground of the investigation limited largely to the New Born incident. From the very first, Solicitor Abernethy made it plain that he would have nothing to do with the immorality phase of the charges and for himself desired mainly that his own conduct and character be vindicated by the striking out of the sentence and the entries made against him in the Craven county court when he was adjudged in contempt.

**AND HAT WAS STILL IN STORE**

**Parties Humiliated May Bring Legal Action.**

Kinston, April 27.—John McDustrell a well known mill man of East Bridge street, was the victim of a humiliating incident here. McDustrell and his young wife went to an establishment on Queen street conducted by Mrs. M. L. Braswell, and left without purchasing anything. After their departure Mrs. Braswell sent a policeman to their home to demand that they return a hat which she claimed they had stolen. McDustrell was visibly shocked and his wife is yet suffering from the incident which completely unnerved her. They insisted upon the officer searching the house, and afterwards went with him to Mrs. Braswell's establishment. According to the policeman, when they entered Mrs. Braswell announced that she had discovered the hat in the place, but offered no word of apology. McDustrell conferred with lawyers and is said to be contemplating action against Mrs. Braswell, who is socially prominent.