

JAMES FRANCIS BURKE



James Francis Burke, who has served five terms in congress from the Pennsylvania district that includes Pittsburgh, has announced that he will not seek re-election.

ELTON ON STAND EXPLAINS ACTION

TELLS INTERSTATE COMMISSION WHY NEW HAVEN PURCHASES WERE MADE.

DIRECTORS ARE TO DIRECT

Members of Board Say Change in Policy Has Occurred Since Mellen and Morgan Had Charge.

Washington.—James S. Elton of Waterbury, Conn., and William Skinner of Holyoke, Mass., directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, testifying before the Interstate Commerce Commission at its investigation into the affairs of the road, said the acquisition of various New England trolleys, steamship lines and other properties at a cost of many millions of dollars, constituted a part of the New Haven's comprehensive plan to increase its facilities.

Many properties thus acquired, it was stated, only had a prospective value, the natural growth of New England being taken into consideration by the directors.

Mr. Elton, questioned on this point by William Nelson Cromwell, who appeared as counsel for several directors, declared the purchase for \$11,000,000 of the New York, West Chester and Boston Railroad, the stock of which former President Mellen of the New Haven testified was worth only "10 cents a yard" was for the purpose of obtaining a foothold in the Metropolitan district and obtaining greater terminal facilities in New York.

Mr. Elton testified that the New Haven directors had changed their methods and now were not influenced so much by one or two men—like J. P. Morgan and former President Mellen—as they formerly were. He said the "directors now direct" and had learned "a great many things." He added that President Elliott was more deliberate than Mr. Mellen and did not "rush them off their feet."

Mr. Skinner said he believed "if things had been allowed to go on and the New Haven and its officials had not been subjected to iminical inquiries and legislation "the property would have pulled out all right, perhaps in five years." He asserted that Mr. Mellen could have retained the presidency of the road, had he so desired, as he had a majority of the directors with him.

Labor Federation Endorses Wilson.
Norfolk, Va.—The state federation of labor, in session here, adopted a resolution endorsing President Wilson's Mexican policy and paying him a high tribute.

Prairie Men Returned.
Norfolk, Va.—The United States cruiser Prairie which took a prominent part in the capture of Vera Cruz, arrived in Hampton Roads.

Atlanta.—Memorial exercises in many cities of the South marked the observance of the birthday of Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederate States of America. In several states the occasion was designated as a legal holiday, banks and other business houses being closed. In Tennessee and Georgia the graves of the Confederate dead were decorated with appropriate ceremonies at many of the larger cities. At New Orleans the cotton market was closed and business practically suspended.

Rebels Capture Sugar.
On board U. S. S. California, Mazatlan, Mexico.—(By wireless to San Diego, Cal.)—The Mexican schooner Garibaldi, carrying a cargo of sugar, was captured on Piedras Island in Mazatlan harbor and was captured by the constitutionalists. The vessel is breaking up in the surf. The Federal governor of Mazatlan has granted permission to a representative of the United Sugar Company to enter the Constitutional lines to try to negotiate for the return of the captured sugar.

ANTI-TRUST BILLS PASSED IN HOUSE

TRIO OF IMPORTANT MEASURES IN ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM ENDORSED.

OPPOSITION MELTED AWAY

Railroad Capitalization, Clayton Omnibus and Trade Commission Bills Are Easily Passed.

Washington.—All three bills of the administration trust program passed the house and went to the senate for action. Opposition melted away when the final test came and the voting went through quickly and without incident. The Covington interstate trade commission bill was passed without a record vote; the Clayton omnibus anti-trust measure received 275 votes to 54 against it, and the vote on the Rayburn railroad capitalization bill was 325 to 12.

Action on the trust bills came rather unexpectedly. The three measures had been agreed to in "committee of the whole," the Rayburn bill as amended by the committee, being completed.

When the trade commission bill came before the house for a final vote Progressive Leader Murdock moved that it be sent back to the interstate commerce committee with instructions to report the Murdock bill as a substitute. This was rejected 151 to 19 and the pending bill was passed without a roll call. Then the votes on the other two measures were taken in rapid succession. Representative White, of Ohio, was the only Democrat to vote against the Clayton bill and the Progressives voted for it except Representative Chandler of New York. Forty-three Republicans and 16 Progressives joined the majority in supporting the measure. They were: Republicans: Anderson, Barton, Burk (South Dakota), Campbell, Cary, Crampton, Curry, Davis, Dillon, Fair, Frear, French, Gardner, Good, Green, (Iowa), Haugen, Hawley, Helgesen, Johnson (Washington), Kelly (Michigan), Kennedy (Iowa), Kent, Kin-kaid (Nebraska), LaFollette, Lom-root, McKenzie, McLaughlin, Mapes, Mondell Morgan (Oklahoma) Moss of West Virginia, Porter, Roberts, (Nevada), Scott, Sinnott, Sloan, Smith (Idaho), Smith (Michigan), Stafford, Sutherland, Townser, Ware and Woods—43.

Progressives: Bell (California), Bryan, Copley, Foulter, Hinebaugh, Hulings, Kelley, (Pennsylvania), Lindberg, MacDon-ald, Murdock, J. I. Nolan (California), Ripley, Temple, Thomson (Illinois), Waiters, Woodruff—16.

The eight Republicans and four Democrats who voted against the Rayburn bill were:

Democrats: Bartlett, Buchanan (Texas), Garn-ed and Witherspoon—4.

Republicans: Cramton (Michigan), Dunn, Fair-child, Gillett, Moore, Parker, Payne and Wallin—8.

ANOTHER FAREWELL TOUR.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt Coming Back to America.

New York.—Madame Sarah Bern-bradt, at the age of 70, will sail for this city October 10 to begin a personal tour of the world, during which she will visit five continents. The tour will extend over a period of 26 months and 15 weeks of the time will be spent in the United States.

Word of Mme. Bernhardt's decision was received by cable. The tour, it is stated, will close her career on the stage.

Mme. Bernhardt has made several farewell tours, the last to this country ending in May, 1913.

To Attend Unveiling.

Washington.—The senate adopted a joint resolution for the appointment of five senators and five representatives to attend the unveiling in Holly-wood Cemetery at Richmond, Va., of a monument over the grave of former President John Tyler.

Impeachment Charges Ended.

Washington.—The impeachment charges against Federal Judge Emory Speer, of Macon, Ga., will be brought before the house and disposed of at this session of congress, according to Representative Webb of North Carolina, chairman of the judiciary committee. The subcommittee investigating the charges has been engaged in reviewing testimony taken at Macon and other cities and will be assembled soon to agree upon its report to the entire judiciary committee which expects to consider the case at once.

Trachoma in Virginia.

Washington.—Trachoma is widely prevalent in West Virginia and in Southwestern Virginia, according to the public health service in a report on its investigation of the disease in these states. Inspections were made by public health service officers in 23 counties in West Virginia when 26,848 persons, mostly school children, were examined, among whom 340 cases of trachoma were found. Of the 7,802 persons examined in 10 counties in Virginia 108 had the disease. Systematic efforts to suppress are urged.

MISS JANE DELANO



Miss Jane Delano is the efficient head of the 4,000 Red Cross trained nurses, some of whom already have been sent to Mexico. She serves without pay and her official title is "chairman of the national committee on Red Cross nursing service." Miss Delano is a graduate of Bellevue hospital, New York City.

WAR MUNITIONS CLEARED AT PORT

CARGO BOUND FROM NEW YORK TO MEXICO IS ON HIGH SEAS.

ORDER HAS BEEN DELAYED

Washington Sternly Exercised Over Situation Which May Supply Arms for War in Mexico.

Washington.—Ammunition for the Mexican Constitutionalists left American shores from New York bound for Tampico, while Mexican mediation apparently marked time at Niagara Falls, the attitude of the Constitutionalists a stumbling block in the negotiations.

Information that the steamer Antilla, which recently was fired on by Constitutionalists outside Tampico, had left New York with munitions of war, created considerable stir in Washington. The vessel was cleared without interference on the part of the United States, greatly to the surprise of Secretary Bryan and other department officials. Subsequently it was discovered that an order to prevent clearance of such vessels had been delayed and that the Antilla had procured clearance papers while Washington believed effectual steps had been taken to prevent her sailing.

Up to the present Tampico has been regarded as an open port. The United States, however, has sought to maintain an embargo on arms to Mexico across the border and last Friday when it became apparent munitions of war for the Constitutionalists were being prepared for shipments from New York, an order was issued to prevent clearances of vessels bearing arms for any Mexican port. This order did not reach the proper port officials until late after clearance papers had been issued to the Antilla.

Words of the order did not even reach the war department until today though army officers for many weeks have been enforcing an embargo on arms along the Mexican border.

No embargo from American ports was contemplated until the Constitutionalists captured the port of Tampico. Then it became apparent that this government would be required to prevent shipments of ammunition to the revolutionists to preserve neutrality between the Huerta and Carranza factions.

Revised Lists Show Loss of 900.

Montreal.—The latest lists furnished by the Canadian Pacific Railway indicate that a total of 989 persons perished in the wreck of the Empress of Ireland. The saved number 418. The tabulation follows: First cabin: Passengers carried, 87; passengers saved, 82; passengers lost, 55.

Second and third class, of whom 153 were second class: Passengers carried, 868; passengers saved, 150; passengers lost, 688. Crew: Carried, 432; saved, 208; lost 228.

To Pass Roosevelt.

Paris.—The French Government decided to treat Colonel Theodore Roosevelt the same as it does former rulers and furnish him with a special permit authorizing him to pass through the police lines at all times on his journey through France on the way to Madrid to attend the wedding of his son Kermat with Miss Belle Wyatt Willard. Many classifications of these special passes are issued to diplomats and others but all are limited in regard to the privileges accorded.

OUTLOOK HOPEFUL VIEW AT CAPITOL

MEMBERS OF CARRANZA'S AGENCY ARE NOT EXPECTING IMMEDIATE ACTION.

CARGO OF ARMS IS PUZZLE

What Will Happen When Ammunition Ships Reach Mexican Waters is a Mystery.

Washington.—The Administration waited on Carranza in so far as progress in Mexican mediation was concerned. It was clearly apparent that the Constitutional leader was expected to make the next move in the diplomatic negotiations toward settlement of Mexican affairs.

At Constitutionalists headquarters here no immediate action was expected. Rafael Zubaran, General Carranza's chief representative in Washington, said:

"I transmitted the note to General Carranza. It probably will be two or three days before a response is dispatched. General Carranza is about to leave for Saltillo, which also will operate to delay his decision."

Asked directly about the chances for Constitutional representation at Niagara Falls, Mr. Zubaran said: "Affairs are getting better or, to quote Mr. Bryan's phrase, 'the situation is encouraging.'"

Washington officials would not discuss the situation for publication. John Lind conferred with members of the agency here, urging them to use their influence to have their chief than reply favorably to the proposals of the mediators.

Luis Cabrera, mentioned as a probable delegate to the peace conference should Carranza agree to participate, was in conference with Mr. Lind for several hours after which Cabrera joined his colleagues. Mr. Zubaran, Jose Vasconcellos and Juan F. Urquid.

While mediation waited on Carranza, the subject of ammunition bound from the United States for Carranza's forces was uppermost in discussion in official quarters.

It became known that Admiral Badger had been instructed by cable to keep watch on the Mexican Federal gunboats in the vicinity of Puerto Mexico, in view of reports from Mexico City that Huerta proposed to prevent, if possible, the landing at Tampico of the munitions en route to Carranza on the Cuban steamer Antilla.

Naval officers expressed doubt as to whether the Mexican boats could maintain a successful blockade of Tampico with their base of supplies so far removed.

It was generally regarded here as likely that ammunition shipments would reach Tampico un molested.

WILSON ACCEPTS STATUE.

Gift to Nation of Monument to Confederacy, Distinctly American.

Washington.—A terrific thunderstorm broke over Arlington National Cemetery while President Wilson was addressing a great crowd gathered for the unveiling of the monument erected there to the Confederate dead. Rain drenched the blue and gray veterans and women and children before they could seek shelter. There was a wild dash for automobiles and trolley cars when the rain began.

The ceremonies were held at the base of the magnificent monument in the Confederate section of the cemetery. Only a slight canopy protected the speakers and the crowd was without shelter and far from any buildings. Mrs. Daisy McLaurin Stevens, president-general of the United States Daughters of the Confederacy, made the address presenting the monument to the president on behalf of the women of the Confederacy. Tumultuous applause greeted her when she said:

"Yours, Mr. President, was Jefferson's spirit when at Mobile you said the United States had no interest in Mexico or any other foreign lands, except to see that the citizens enjoyed the right to the pursuit of happiness under a constitutional and just government."

Business Suffering.

Tampico.—(By way of Brownsville, Texas.)—R. Everbusch, German consul here, is negotiating with the local authorities with the object of reaching an understanding by means of which the attestation either of the present Mexican consuls, or of consular agents approved by the Constitutionalists at European ports, will be acceptable on invoices of merchandise consigned to Mexican ports under the control of Carranza. Mr. Everbusch leaves for Vera Cruz for a conference on the subject.

Killed By Sea-Plane.

Portsmouth, England.—Commander Rice and Lieutenant Thomas S. Crosswell were drowned when a sea-plane in which they were flying plunged into the sea. The sea-plane was engaged with other air-craft in maneuvers. A torpedo boat recovered Crosswell's body which was strapped to the flying machine seat, but the body of Commander Rice was not found. The sea-plane was one of the largest in the naval service. It had a wing span of sixty-three feet, carried a 300-horsepower engine and sixteen men.

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