

MME. GOLEJEVSKI



Mme. Golejevski, wife of the military attache of the Russian embassy at Washington and one of the handsomest women in the city's colony, sailed recently, with her two children to spend the summer with her mother, Lady Grove, in Wiltshire, England.

MEDIATORS TAKE INDEFINITE RECESS

DECIDE TO STOP PROCEEDINGS ON HEARING FROM GENERAL CARRANZA.

THEY MAY NOT MEET AGAIN

While Adjournment Was Not Taken There Will Not Likely Be Another Meeting as Mediators Leave.

Niagara Falls, Ont.—An indefinite recess of mediation was decided on by Ambassador Gama of Brazil, and Ministers Suarez and Naon of Chile, and Argentina, respectively.

This action followed the receipt of a note from General Carranza, expressing an inclination to participate in informal conferences with Huerta delegates for the solution of Mexico's internal problems, but asking for more time in which to consult his subordinate generals. The Constitutionalist chief declared he wished to get full authority from the signers of the plan of Guadalupe, the platform of the Constitutionalist movement, so that delegates might be clothed with plenary powers.

In the meantime Ambassador Da Gama announced he would leave at once for his summer home in Long Branch, N. J. Minister Naon departed for Washington and Minister Suarez said he would leave at once for Washington. The Huerta delegates will decide soon whether they will wait here for the Constitutionalist delegates or go to some summer resort. The American delegates will be the last to leave. They are awaiting definite instructions from Washington. The mediators explained that mediation had not adjourned, but that perhaps the last formal meeting had been held. Communication hereafter will be carried on by telegraph.

GOLD COMFORT FOR WOMEN.

President Tells Women He Thinks Suffrage is Matter For States.

Washington.—Five hundred members of the General Federation of Women's Clubs marched to the White House and drew from President Wilson a final refusal to accede to demands that he support the movement for a woman suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution. The President reiterated his statement to previous delegations that his party had not embodied this question in its platform and then for the first time announced his personal conviction that the suffrage issue was one for settlement by the state and not by the Federal Government.

Senate Differs on Lever Bill. Washington.—The senate refused to agree to the Lever cotton futures bill, adopted by the house, as a substitute for the senate bill by Senator E. D. Smith and sent the measure to conference. The Smith bill, passed by the senate several weeks ago, would debar from use of the mails all cotton exchanges which failed to submit to certain regulations designed to eliminate gambling in futures. The Lever substitute proposes a tax on future sales which fail to meet these regulations.

Seminole Nation Dissolved. Washington.—The Cherokee Nation, largest of the five civilized tribes, is dissolved and the tribal funds, amounting to \$600,000, were divided among its 41,000 members. Commissioner Sells of the Indian office called for the resignation of all Cherokee officials. Under the law it was intended that the five civilized tribes should dissolve as nations in 1905. Congress, however, extended that time in the discretion of the Indian office. The Seminole Nation is likely to be dissolved next.

WILSON CONFERS WITH J. P. MORGAN

FIRST OF A SERIES OF CONFERENCES PLANNED WITH THE BUSINESS MEN.

MEETING IS VERY CORDIAL

President Expects Business Men to Learn That They Have Nothing to Fear.

Washington.—For nearly an hour President Wilson discussed business conditions with J. P. Morgan at the first of a series of conferences which will bring to the White House men foremost in American industry and finance. It was one of the very few occasions during the 16 months of his administration that the President has received one of the recognized leaders of "big business."

Officials said that while the Administration's greatest legislative projects were underway—the tariff act, the currency bill, and while the trust program was being perfected—the President felt there should be no opportunity for a charge that they were receiving inspiration from business or financial centers.

Now that two of the Administration reforms have been completed and a third is in a final stage the President is said to feel that an exchange of thought and information with captains of industry will be conducive to the business revival he expects to see along lines which the administration holds to be legal.

Soon Henry Ford, Detroit manufacturer, will confer with the President and after that a delegation from the Chicago Association of Commerce, including representatives of six corporations with Nation-wide interest, will come for a conference.

Out of these exchanges the President expects business men to learn that lawful enterprise has nothing to fear from the Democratic administration; that the trust program having reached a point where he foresees its successful completion, business shall have the rest many of its leaders have been asking; and that under the "constitution of freedom," as the President has christened the trust legislation commerce and finance respecting the laws will not be harassed by the Federal government.

Whether Mr. Morgan came at his own request or at the invitation of the President was not established. That point often is left in doubt as to important White House conferences. Officials said Mr. Morgan asked for the engagement. Another version was that mutual friends arranged for Mr. Morgan to "talk things over." The two men have been acquainted for some time and Mr. Morgan knew the President at Princeton and the personal element in the call was a large one.

LESS WHISKEY CONSUMED.

But More Beer is Used and More Cigarettes Smoked.

Washington.—Americans drank less whiskey during the past 12 months than they did the year before, but they consumed more beer and smoked more cigarettes.

Reports to the commissioner of internal revenue made public showed that receipts for the fiscal year just closed totalled \$846,069 less than for the previous year, and most of this decline was due to the marked decrease in taxes collected on distilled spirits. Detailed statements for the month of June are not yet available, but in the first 11 months of the fiscal year there was a decrease of \$2,734,857 in the income from the manufacture and sale of distilled liquor, due in part to reduction in the number of licenses. Estimates on the June receipts indicated the total decline in distilled liquor tax for 12 months will probably be \$4,250,000.

Receipts from tobacco taxes showed an approximate increase of \$2,800,000 over last year. This gain is due almost entirely to a phenomenal increase in the cigarette trade. The gain in receipts from fermented liquor, beer, ale and the like was about \$360,000.

Commercial Agt of South. Washington.—W. A. Graham Clark was appointed by Secretary Redfield to be commercial agent of the department of commerce for the Southern States. Mr. Clark, who has been connected with the department since its organization and is regarded as an expert on questions of the cotton textile industry, will make his headquarters at Atlanta, Ga. He will be in charge of the department's investigation for promotion of commerce in the territory from Virginia to Louisiana inclusive.

Preparing New Conservation Bill.

Washington.—Secretary Garrison and Secretary Lane were busy drafting amendments to carry out the understanding reached at the White House conference regarding water power development legislation in Congress. Differences between the Interior and War Departments and the Interstate Commerce Commission and Public Lands Committee of the House, have been adjusted so that they will confer and interview further with the conservationists.

GEORGE F. BAKER



George F. Baker, partner of the late J. P. Morgan, and one of the most important witnesses in the interstate commerce commission's inquiry into the financial affairs of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway Company.

INDICTMENT FOR MELLEN, 18 OTHERS

CONSPIRACY IS ALLEGED IN INDICTMENT RETURNED BY THE GRAND JURY.

MORE CHARGES ARE MADE

Eighteen Persons Indicted Under a Number of Different Counts.—Two Banks Are Included.

Cambridge, Mass.—Eighteen persons, including Charles S. Mellen, former president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Boston & Maine Railroad Companies, Frederick S. Moseley of F. S. Moseley & Co., Boston brokers, the late Ralph D. Gillett of Westfield, and the investment committees of the two savings banks of this city, were indicted by the Middlesex County grand jury on various charges in connection with the financing of the Hampden Railroad from Bondsville to Springfield. Mr. Gillett was president of the Hampden Railroad.

The railroad was built a year ago as a link to connect the Central Massachusetts division of the Boston & Maine with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, but never has been operated, an attempt to obtain the Legislatures' consent to its lease to the Boston & Maine having failed.

The indictments against Messrs. Mellen, Moseley and Gillett allege conspiracy to induce the investment committees of the two banks to lend a total of \$45,000 to the corporation. The notes securing the loans were endorsed by the Hampden Investment Company, organized by Mr. Gillett to finance the construction of the railroad, which cost approximately \$4,000,000.

The investment committee of the East Cambridge Savings Bank is indicted on three counts of conspiracy to lend sums of \$30,000, \$16,000 and \$5,000 to the Hampden Railroad Company. Similar indictments were returned against the investment committee of the Cambridge Savings Bank, the amounts named being \$25,000 and \$20,250.

Frederick S. Moseley was indicted also on six counts involving the alleged larceny of sums amounting to \$112,500 from the banks, and Mr. Mellen was indicted as an accessory before the fact on five of these counts.

Fletcher in Washington. Washington.—Rear Admiral Fletcher reported to Secretary Daniels on his return from Vera Cruz and was later received by President Wilson. The Admiral takes command of the Atlantic fleet, succeeding Rear Admiral Badger on August 1. Admiral Fletcher was greeted very warmly by President Wilson, who told him he greatly admired his conduct at Vera Cruz and the conduct of all the officers and men under him. Secretary Daniels said Admiral Fletcher would remain in Washington.

Read to Aid Crop Movement.

Washington.—Secretary McAdoo mailed a letter to each of the National banks in the United States asking whether they believe it will be advisable for the Treasury Department to lend a hand again this year in the movement of crops by distributing additional government deposits. The Secretary asked for an opinion as to what cities in each state may be used to the best advantage as centers from which the national banks may place the money among their branches.

MEDIATORS THINK PROGRESS IS MADE

TROUBLE BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND MEXICO VIRTUALLY SETTLED.

AMBASSADOR DaGAMA TALKS

He Thinks More Favorable Atmosphere Has Been Created in American Politics and Policies.

Niagara Falls, Ont.—Ambassador Da Gama of Brazil formally announced the virtual settlement of the conflict between the United States and Mexico. The Ambassador explained that while mediation would take an indefinite recess awaiting the outcome of efforts by representatives of the two Mexican factions to solve the internal problems of Mexico the task of mediation was not yet concluded, though an essential part of its work had been accomplished.

The Ambassador spoke at a luncheon given by the three mediators to newspaper correspondents. The American and Huerta delegations were present and the remarks of Mr. Da Gama, after careful revision, were made public later, constituting a formal statement of the mediation work thus far.

"It is a source of satisfaction for me," said the Ambassador, "to be able to say that one of the essential points of our program, that dealing with the international side of the conflict is virtually settled. This does not imply that we go home with our task concluded, but we feel that so far we have averted war. We have established also through agreement between the parties most directly interested and in complete harmony with the sentiments of the Government of the United States that it is a principle of American policy to have our National problems always given a fair examination and settled without foreign interference. We understand that if such a result has been attained we shall have created a more favorable atmosphere in international politics in America."

Mr. Da Gama called attention to the fact that President Wilson personally had informed the mediators before they left Washington that the only way to solve Mexico's problem was "to aid the contending parties in Mexico to reach an agreement among themselves, thus obtaining a Mexican solution of the Mexican question."

In this manner the Ambassador revealed that the course mediation has taken was in President Wilson's mind from the beginning.

The speech served also as a definition for the world generally of the hitherto unsettled status of mediation.

CHARLOTTE FIREMEN KILLED.

Chief Wallace and Captain Glenn Die From Explosion at Fire, Others Injured.

Charlotte.—William B. Glenn, captain of fire station No. 2, was instantly killed, Chief J. H. Wallace, of the Charlotte fire department, was so badly injured that he died in three hours; Firemen Randolph Erwin and Clyde F. Todd were seriously injured; Fireman Bob Barnes was slightly injured and half a dozen others were slightly bruised, by an explosion of dynamite at 8:45 o'clock, when they answered a call to extinguish flames in a barn belonging to J. B. Hawkins, a railroad and grading contractor, at No. 309 South Cedar street.

But for the fact that the chief, when he arrived on the scene to direct the fire-fighting, ordered several firemen back some distance from the barn to straighten out a kink in the hose line several other firemen might have been killed and injured.

Windows were broken and plaster was knocked off the walls and ceiling in houses for several blocks surrounding the scene of the explosion. A number of bystanders were struck by flying pieces of timber that went in every direction, but none were seriously hurt. Canned goods and other materials in two grocery stores near the scene of explosion were knocked into a heterogeneous mass on the floor.

Villa and Carranza Converse.

El Paso, Texas.—The conference designed to settle differences between General Carranza and General Villa will be composed entirely of military men. Representatives of the Eastern, Central and Western military zones will meet soon, probably at Torreón to discuss the situation that threatens the well-being of the Constitutionalist revolution. This was learned from persons coming from Monterey and Saltillo. They said the proposed conference resulted from an exchange of telegrams.

Dam Bills Made to Conform.

Washington.—What threatened to be serious differences between conservationists over the form of legislation pending in congress to regulate waterpower projects on navigable streams were straightened out at a White House conference. The Adamson and Ferris dam bills, which contained conflicting provisions, were thoroughly thrashed over and made to conform. As a result administration leaders anticipated that the bills would be passed.

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