

RE-ELECT GENERAL HARRISON.

Veterans Select Tulsa, Okla., as Meeting Place for the Convention Next Year. They March Past White House. President Wilson and Vice President Marshall Review Old Soldiers in Parade. General Carr is Honored.

Washington, June 7.—The Confederate Veterans re-elected General George P. Harrison, of Opelika, Ala., commander-in-chief and selected Tulsa, Okla., as the place for the 1918 reunion late today, after marching up Pennsylvania Avenue to the martial strains of Dixie and passing in review before President Wilson and Vice President Marshall.

Escorted by Union soldiers, and followed by United States regulars, National Guardsmen, cadets from the Virginia Military Institute and the Washington High School, the hosts of the South paraded in triumph through the streets of the capital to the accompanying cheers of the thousands of spectators who occupied all places of vantage along the line of march.

Despite the tremendous crowd which viewed the parade and the large number of veterans in line, the only accident reported was that received by General James Dinkins, of Louisiana, in falling from his horse. He suffered a wrenched foot, but was reported late today as resting comfortably.

Elaborate police arrangements had been made to handle the crowd and Boy Scouts and Red Cross nurses were on duty. The attendance ran into the many thousands, the Southern Railway alone having brought 25,000 persons from the South, necessitating the operation of 45 extra trains and 508 extra cars on regular trains. No accident of any kind was reported in handling the big crowd.

General Harrison was placed in nomination for another term by Judge John T. Goolrick, of Fredericksburg, and re-elected by acclamation.

Lieutenant-General J. M. Van Zandt, of Texas, was re-elected commander of the Trans-Mississippi department by a rising vote.

The first contest was over the commander of the army of Tennessee, which resulted in the election of Lieutenant-General Calvin B. Vance, of Mississippi, over General John P. Hickman, of Tennessee.

General Julian S. Carr, of North Carolina, was chosen Lieutenant-General commanding the Department of the Army of Northern Virginia over General J. Thompson Brown, of Virginia.

Tulsa, Okla., extended the invitation for the 1918 meeting, Senator Robert L. Owen, speaking for the governor and the people of the State, Tate Brady, commander of the Oklahoma Sons of Veterans, for that organization, and M. J. Glass, for the trans-Mississippi department. St. Louis also extended an invitation through telegrams from the mayor and commercial organizations, but Tulsa was selected by unanimous vote.

The veterans pledged their support to President Wilson and the country in a resolution introduced by Samuel W. Williams, former attorney general of Virginia, "on the unsullied honor and word of true Confederate soldiers."

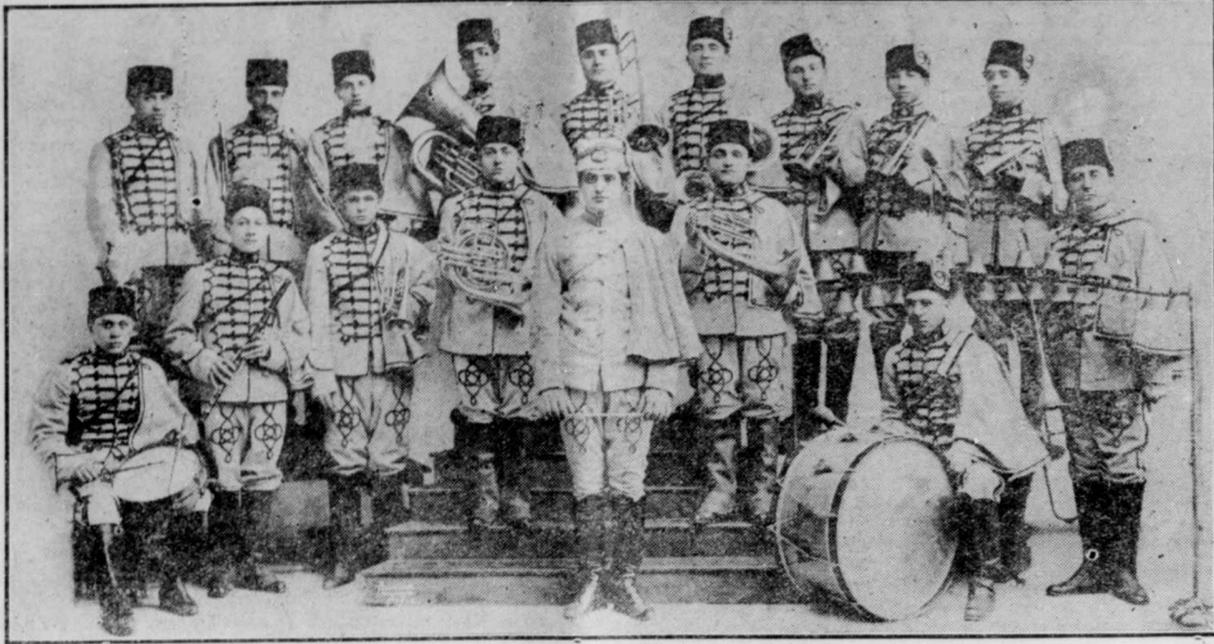
Secretary of the Navy Daniels entertained General Harrison and the corps and division commanders at dinner tonight aboard the Presidential yacht Mayflower.

One of the Union veterans who took part in the parade and welcome today to the Dixie soldiers was Lieutenant George Carr Round, who was appointed signal officer by President Lincoln and near the close of the war received a commission in the heavy artillery. He was in charge of the signal station on the dome of the capitol at Raleigh, N. C., when news came of Johnson's surrender and he immediately flashed the message, "Peace on earth, good will to men." He is now living at Manasses, Va., and is a leading spirit in the reunions of the blue and gray.

All on the Same Footing.

As soon as the tabulation of the registration is completed the machinery for the selective draft will be put in operation. This will necessarily be a slow process. All claims to exemption must be verified, every man drawn for military duty must be subjected to a careful medical examination, and for these purposes competent examining boards and boards of review must be appointed. Each State will have its allotment of men. Not more than 6 per cent of the number enrolled will be selected for the first increment of the national army, so the fact that half the men who registered on Tuesday claimed exemption from military service is of no great importance, even when the claims are justified, as in many cases they will not be. From more than 5,000,000 men, 625,000 can be selected without difficulty, once the preliminary work is done.—New York Times.

Royal Blue Hussars Band to Appear In Two Full Concerts Fourth Day of Chautauqua



THE ROYAL BLUE HUSSARS BAND.

In brilliant costumes of royal blue, with headdress, shoulder capes and leather boots, the Royal Blue Hussars may be said to be one of the most

striking bands in America. They are directed by Signor Louis Castelucci. They will appear in two full concerts in the afternoon and evening of the

fourth day of the Chautauqua. Special features of their programs will include a quartet of xylophone players, a quintet of ocarina players and Egyptian

trumpets and several descriptive numbers, including the Anvil Chorus in which two anvils are used with electrical attachment.

Under the Big Tent Tuesday Afternoon and Evening

HINTS FOR HOME GARDENERS.

Still Time To Plant Certain Vegetables In This Section.

Sweet potatoes, beets, squash, cabbage, okra, pepper, eggplant, string beans, lima beans, and cucumbers still may be planted in this section, say specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These vegetables may be grown in ground occupied by early maturing crops such as peas, kale, early cabbage, and radishes. There is ample time for sweet potatoes to mature, and there is no better way to add to the winter food stock of the family than by growing this root crop. Late cabbage is another profitable crop to grow for winter use. Beets, squash, cucumbers, and the other vegetables mentioned may be planted now with good chances of success.

There is, of course, considerable variation within the region for which this advice is given. It may well be that the possibility for planting successfully certain of the crops mentioned has passed in the more southerly sections. The advice is based on the latest frost dates for the section, and the variations in weather conditions from year to year also may influence planting periods.

Now is the time for every gardener to cultivate his garden thoroughly. If weeds have been allowed to start they should be destroyed at once as they are robbing the plants of needed moisture. Work the ground until a fine soil mulch is formed. Nothing will save moisture for the use of the crops like a soil mulch. Very few weeds will come up from this time on if they are thoroughly cleaned out now.

The following cultural suggestions are made for the crops which may yet be planted with fair chances of success throughout most of the zone:

Sweet Potatoes. It is desirable to have a row or two of sweet potatoes in the home garden. Set the plants in ridges 3 to 4 feet apart. Space the plants 14 to 18 inches apart. About seventy-five plants will be required for a hundred foot row.

Beets. Beets may be planted at any time from now on. The young, tender beets make fine greens and every gardener should make an immediate planting so there will be an ample supply. Sow in rows 15 to 18 inches apart for hand cultivation or 2 to 2½ feet apart for horse cultivation.

Squash. The bush varieties should be planted in hills four feet apart each way, and the running varieties 8 to 10 feet apart each way. One-half ounce of seed is sufficient for a hundred-foot row of either the bush or running varieties.

Cucumber (for home use only). Sow the seed in rows 4 to 5 feet apart. The plants should be about 15 inches apart, but the seed should be sowed much thicker, the plants being thinned later. A half ounce of seed is sufficient for a hundred-foot row.

Eggplants. Set the plants 18 to 24 inches apart in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart. A dozen good, healthy plants supply enough fruit for the average-sized family.

Peppers. Set the plants 15 to 18

inches apart in rows 1½ to 3 feet apart. A dozen plants should be sufficient.

Okra. The rows should be 3 to 4 feet apart for the dwarf varieties and 4 to 5 feet apart for the tall kinds. Sow the seed a few inches apart and thin the plants to 18 inches to 2 feet apart. Seven ounces of seed is sufficient for a hundred-foot row.

String beans. Plant in rows 2½ feet apart for either horse or hand cultivation, and 3 to 4 inches apart in the rows. A pint of seed is sufficient for a hundred-foot row.

Lima beans, pole. Plant in hills 3 to 4 feet apart for horse or hand cultivation. A half pint of seed is sufficient for a hundred-foot row. Bush limas should be planted in rows 2½ feet apart for hand cultivation, or 3 feet apart for horse cultivation. Space the seeds 6 to 10 inches apart in the rows.

Late Cabbage. Set the plants in rows 2 to 3 feet apart and 14 to 18 inches apart in the rows. Sixty-five to 90 plants are required for a hundred-foot row.

MORE LOSSES BY SUBMARINES

Weekly Report Gives 15 Vessels of Over 1,600 and Three Under 1,600 Tons Sunk by the U-Boats.

London, June 6.—The weekly report of the British admiralty concerning British shipping losses by mines and submarines says that 15 vessels of 1,600 tons and over and three vessels under 1,600 tons and five fishing vessels were sunk last week. Summary: Arrivals numbered 2,693 and sailings 2,642.

The above report, compared with that of the previous week, shows an increase of three in vessels of 1,600 tons and over sunk, but an increase of two in the category of less than 1,600 tons. The previous week's report announced the sinking of 18 vessels of 1,600 tons and over, and of one vessel of less than 1,600 tons.

The new report shows an increase of three in the number of fishing vessels sunk—five as against two the previous week.

A BILLION TONS OF CEREALS.

Hoover Says the Allies Will Need That Much Next Year.

Herbert C. Hoover's report to the government on what the United States must do to sustain its allies with food, made public Thursday, shows that the allies and a few neutrals which must be considered, require during the next year a billion tons of cereals alone, and that their needs of meat, fats, and sugar also, will be enormous.

Production in the allied countries and imports from other countries can meet only a portion of these needs, America must supply the remainder. America's surplus on the present scale of consumption will not meet the deficiency, Mr. Hoover says, so he points out that the enormity of the task required reduction of home consumption in many ways.

Kentucky last year collected \$181,174 in auto license fees on 31,500 cars.

OLDER MEN FOR NEXT CAMP.

Reduced To Be Accepted for Next Series. Only About 15,000 Will Be Trained in Officers' Camps to Be Opened in August.

Only about 15,000 men will be trained in the second series of eight officers' training camps to be held from August twenty-seventh to November twenty-sixth, Adjutant General McCain has announced, according to a Washington dispatch. Forty thousand entered the first series of camps, but the war department has reduced the number for the fall encampments in the hope of obtaining older and more experienced men. The department also announced the quota allowed each State in the camps. Application blanks may be obtained after June fifteenth from commanding generals of the six military departments, or from examining officers to be appointed in various states, and applications must be sent to these examining officers before July fifteenth. Applicants are cautioned not to write for blanks before June fifteenth. Emphasizing the department's wish to obtain men above thirty-one years of age, or men of special ability, General McCain said:

"Since the special object of these camps is to train a body of men fitted to fill the more responsible positions of command in the new armies, every effort will be made to select men of exceptional character and proven ability in their various occupations."

The quota allowed southern States and the places at which examining officers, to whom application should be sent, will be stationed, are as follows:

- Virginia, 347; Fort Monroe.
- North Carolina, 279; Raleigh.
- South Carolina, 256; Charleston.
- Tennessee, 361; 623½ Broadway, Nashville.
- Georgia, 448; Fort McPherson.
- Alabama, 368; Clark building, Birmingham.
- Florida, 136; 53 W. Bay street, Jacksonville.

Former Editor Honored.

The University of North Carolina has endowed Capt. Samuel A. Ashe with the honorary degree of LL. D. It is a little bit surprising that this distinguished North Carolinian should have so long escaped mark of appreciation of this character. Captain Ashe has rendered his State services of unusual distinction throughout the course of his long career, primarily as editor, but more distinctly as historian. His mind is a storehouse of information and it is never drawn upon except to the benefit and advantage of North Carolina. The action of the State University, belated as it is, will be applauded by the people.—Charlotte Observer.

Not Skeptical.

Bacon—Is he skeptical? Eggert—Not a bit. Why, when he goes to a circus he really expects to see feats performed that he sees printed on the posters.—Yonkers Statesman.

LIQUOR EMPTIED IN SEWER.

Requires Nearly Four Hours to Pour Out 2000 Pints. Results of Recent Police Seizures.

(News and Observer.)

Perhaps the largest amount of whiskey destroyed at one time in North Carolina was consigned to the sewer yesterday by the police department of Raleigh when 27 trunks containing about 2,000 pints were emptied of their contents. Under the personal supervision of Judge W. C. Harris every bottle of the stuff was poured out by Capt. Fred Brown, Officer Mangum and Janitor Collier. It required almost four hours to do the work.

The whiskey destroyed yesterday represented the activities of the police, principally through the individual vigilance of Capt. N. Warren, since the present new administration took charge of city management—just a month ago.

To the blind tiger or tigers, the destruction meant a loss of about \$3,000 if figuring upon a basis of \$1.50 per pint which, according to general report, is the price now demanded in this city for blind tiger liquor.

The Demand for Ships.

Germany is beginning, unwillingly, to supply the ships we and our allies need for ocean service. Two of those seized in our ports have been leased by the Government to France, two to Italy, and two to Russia. Many more will soon be ready for use, as the time required for repairs was overestimated. Five sailing vessels, 12,500 tons in all, are already at work in the Pacific. The Shipping Board reports that the Ockenfels, a steel steamship of 5,600 tons, will be ready this week. On the 10th, five, nearly 30,000 tons, will be commissioned. Before the end of the month two, of 5,000 tons, will be added, and in July the number will be increased by ten, with a capacity of 59,000 tons. All of these ships have new names. One of them is now called the Carl Schurz. Several have been brought to the Pacific Coast from Manila and Honolulu. Six of these will be used by the Pacific Mail Company, and they may help Russia by carrying across the ocean the great quantities of war supplies awaiting transportation from our west coast.

These additions to our merchant marine, with others of the same kind that are to come when repairs are completed, may satisfy in part the emergency demand which has compelled large appropriations for new construction. Orders have been placed by the Government for nearly 100 ships, about two-thirds of them to be of wood, and lumber for many more of this kind will soon be bought. But completion of a new steel ship cannot be expected in less than five months, and it is said that the first of the wooden carriers will be ready in January.—New York Times.

When a woman paints her cheeks all she does is to show to the world the sort of complexion she wishes nature had given her.

YET TIME TO PLANT SOY BEANS

They May Be Grown for Seed South of Potomac and Ohio Rivers. Growing Importance of Soy Beans for Foodstuff.

The southern planter still has ample time to plant soy beans for a seed crop, and it offers him at the present time one of the best cash grain crops to supplement cotton.

South of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers excellent results may be obtained by planting after winter grain and early potatoes are removed, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. In such instances the land need only be thoroughly disked to secure a suitable seed bed. Late varieties as the Mammoth may be planted as late as June 15 to 20 and mature good yields of seed. Early varieties, such as Ito San, Medium Yellow, Mikado, and Mongol, may be planted in the cotton belt as late as July 15 and still mature the crop for seed.

The yellow-seeded varieties are preferred, especially by food manufacturers. The Mammoth Yellow is especially adapted to the Southern States for seed production. Considerable quantities of seed of this variety are still available for planting.

The soy bean already has reached a place of high economic importance in America and Europe as a foodstuff. The seed of the soy bean, unlike that of the cowpea, rarely is attacked by the weevil or other grain insects. Even where the oil is extracted the resultant meal is a very desirable food. During the present season the demand for seed by food manufacturers has resulted in greatly increased prices. In view of the large demand, production in excess of requirements is very improbable and this season's crop undoubtedly will command profitable prices. The soy bean also is a soil improver and the straw is valuable for feeding purposes.

THE LIBERTY LOAN.

The Liberty Loan is the first test of America at war. Not only is it our initial opportunity to show our mettle and our might; for many of us it stands as our only opportunity to have a personal share in the most gigantic process in history.

To lend money is, indeed, a tame exploit compared to giving life; the more shame to us should we betray, in this immediate and easy task, the smallest taint of reluctance. Let us not merely meet our first obligation with readiness; let us discharge it with an air becoming to our great young strength.

The yield of a \$50 bond will outfit a soldier or a sailor. The yield of ten such bonds will maintain a soldier or sailor, for one year in the service of us all. Thus it is provided that non-combatants may, in some measure, take their place with fighting-men. But, beyond all practical aspects, this financing comes upon us with a moral meaning, by the opportunity it offers for universal participation in a great national undertaking.

It is this that makes the Liberty Loan unique. To a country latterly grown somewhat disunited, it affords, for the first time in many years, a great common impulse, a great unifying obligation. Hardly any man is so poor that he cannot afford, if not a bond, then part of a bond. So our enterprise comes fairly home to every family in America. It is an enterprise which gives to most of us the first chance we have ever had to serve, in ourselves, our country. Out of service grow loyalty and love. No man who denies himself to help his country's need now can fail to be henceforward a better and more valuable American.

The Liberty Loan can make the humblest of us sharers in the most memorable of American undertakings. It can be of itself an Americanizing movement of momentous consequences. Let us manage it in a spirit fitting to its significance, and invest our money.—Henry Sydnor Harrison, author of "Queed."

Hold First School Community Service.

A course in Community Service directed by Dr. Clarence Poe, editor of the Progressive Farmer and Mr. W. C. Crosby, Secretary of the Community Service Bureau, will launch the summer school at the A. and E. College. This is a distinctly new venture, justified according to its promoters, by the eager interest of the teachers and the vital importance of the subject itself. The course will begin on June 12 and continue to July 2.

Among those who will lecture will be Dr. Clarence Poe, Mr. W. C. Crosby, Mr. J. M. Broughton, Jr., Mr. Clyde Davis, Secretary Sand Hill Board of Trade; Dr. B. E. Washburn, Director County Health Work, State Board of Health; J. H. Montgomery, Executive Secretary Co-operative Education Association of Virginia; J. Z. Green, President Marshville Co-operative Marketing Association; Rev. W. J. Jones, pastor Salsburg Baptist Church.—News and Observer.