

LIBERTY LOAN GOES OVER THREE BILLION

Largest and the Most Popular Loan Nation Has Ever Attempted.

Total of More Than 4,000,000 People Subscribed. Mostly Small Amounts. Of the Four Million Subscribers 3,900,000 Were For Bonds From \$50 to \$10,000. Few Into the Millions. On Subscriptions Up to and Including \$10,000 the Full Amount Will Be Allotted.

(Greensboro News.) Washington, June 22.—Liberty loan subscriptions totalled \$3,035,226,850, an over-subscription of nearly 52 per cent.

The final tabulation was officially announced tonight, showing that more than 4,000,000 persons bought bonds. Ninety-nine per cent of subscription or those of 3,960,000 persons were for sums varying from \$50 to \$10,000, while 21 subscribers applied for allotments of \$5,000,000 each or more.

The New York federal reserve district led the list with subscriptions totaling \$1,186,788,400, or more than three times the amount subscribed in the next district, Chicago, \$357,195,950. The other districts sent subscriptions as follows:

Boston, \$332,447,600; Cleveland, \$286,148,700; Philadelphia, \$232,309,250; San Francisco, \$175,623,900; Richmond, \$100,737,100; Kansas City, \$91,758,850; St. Louis, \$86,134,700; Minneapolis, \$70,255,500; Atlanta, \$57,878,550, and Dallas, \$48,948,350. These subscriptions include those sent direct to the treasury and apportioned among the various reserve districts.

Allotments will be made, Secretary McAdoo announced, as follows:

On subscriptions up to and including \$10,000, full amount. These subscriptions totalled \$1,296,648,850.

More than \$10,000 up to and including \$100,000, 60 per cent of the amount subscribed, but not less than \$10,000 in any instance. These subscriptions totaled \$560,130,050; allotments to subscribers in this group will aggregate \$336,061,850.

More than \$100,000 up to and including \$250,000, 45 per cent of the amount subscribed, but not less than \$60,000 in any instance. Subscriptions in this group totaled \$220,455,600, and allotments will aggregate \$99,205,000.

More than \$2,000,000, up to and including \$2,500,000, 30 per cent, but not less than \$112,500 in any instance. The total of subscriptions in this group was \$601,514,900; allotments will aggregate \$184,381,800.

More than \$2,000,000, up to and including \$6,000,000 each, 25 per cent, but not less than \$600,000 in any one instance. Subscriptions in this group totaled \$234,544,300; allotments will total \$58,661,250.

More than \$6,000,000, up to and including \$10,000,000 each, 21 per cent. Subscriptions in this group totaled \$46,674,150; allotments will aggregate \$9,801,600.

Two subscriptions of \$25,000,000 each were received. The allotments to these subscribers will be at the rate of 20.22 per cent and they will receive bonds of the value of \$5,055,000 each. One subscriber to \$25,250,000—the largest—will be given 20.17 per cent or \$5,093,650.

The paring down process thus will apply chiefly to the large subscribers. In cases where larger subscriptions have been reported to the federal reserve banks as consisting of a number of small subscriptions, provision has been made for allotment in accordance with the several amounts of the smaller subscriptions.

"One of the chief purposes of the campaign was to distribute the liberty bonds widely throughout the country and place them as far as possible in the hands of the people. This was important because the strength of government finance, like the strength of government policies, rests upon the support of the people. The large number of subscribers, especially the large number of small subscribers, is most gratifying and indicates that the interest of the people was aroused as never before in an issue of bonds.

"The widespread distribution of the bonds and the great amount of the over-subscribed constitute an eloquent and conclusive reply to the enemies of the country who claimed that the heart of America was not in this war."

State Makes Gains.

On April 10, North Carolina had 143 officers and 2,438 enlisted men in the National Guard. On June 10 the State had 165 officers and 3,913 enlisted men. The total gain for the two months was 1,497.

Uruguay sends agricultural students to the United States.

WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS



William L. Saunders, head of the naval consulting board, who said some of the inventions submitted to the board give excellent promise of solving the submarine warfare problem.

Prepare the Land Early for the Fall Crop of Irish Potatoes.

The South ought to grow a large supply of Irish potatoes for its own use. It is true that the fall crop is uncertain and much difficulty is experienced in obtaining stands, but a special effort should be made to overcome these difficulties. The question of seed is important, but at this time we wish to especially call attention to the preparation of the soil.

In the first place, no one should attempt to grow Irish potatoes on poor soil, and this is especially true as regards the fall crop. A soil well supplied with humus is desirable for any crop, because of the superior physical condition it insures. A rich mellow soil is of vital importance for the production of Irish potatoes; but for the fall crop such a soil is doubly important. Moisture is absolutely essential to a fall crop of potatoes, and the absence of it is responsible for a large part of the failures.

Much can be done to preserve the required moisture if the soil is well supplied with humus. But even a moderately rich soil fairly well supplied with humus can be handled in a manner that will overcome much of the lack of moisture which causes so many failures.

To have a soil in condition for planting before August 1, preparation should begin as early as July 1, and when it can be made, even an earlier start is desirable. If the land is not too stiff and hard and was well broken this spring, it may not be necessary to rebreak it, but if it is to be rebroken this should be done as early as possible. In any case, the land should be thoroughly disked and then harrowed regularly and sufficiently often to keep a good mellow mulch of three inches on the surface. Level cultivation and level planting preserve moisture best and are therefore best for the fall crop of potatoes. When there are roots which may be injured the cultivation should not be as deep as three inches, although that is probably the best depth for saving moisture. But in preparing the land for the fall crop of potatoes we think the land should be regularly cultivated to a depth of about three inches. If the soil has been broken to a depth of six to eight inches, say six weeks before planting time, and is then harrowed every ten days or two weeks there will almost certainly be moisture enough to bring up the crop, provided suitable soil and seed have been selected. We know of no other way to insure a fall crop. It requires work and attention and in that regard is expensive, but we can afford this expense to insure a crop. Land prepared beforehand in this way will almost always receive sufficient moisture during July, which will be held for future use. In fact, such preparation is necessary in the South to make any early fall-seeded crop reasonably certain. We cannot afford to take any chances on the failure of the fall crop of Irish potatoes. We need them for food and for seed next spring.—Progressive Farmer.

Every now and then somebody mentions the name of former Congressman Robert N. Page, is mentioned in connection with the Governorship three years hence. If he catches Max Gardner in the race he will have to do some running. Max remembers the way Governor Bickett acted before he reached his present position.

Russian leather stocks are nearing exhaustion.

BIG DAY IN SELMA JULY 24TH.

The Selma Melon, Tomato and Better Baby Fair For 1917.

The Mayor has appointed Messrs. J. T. Rains, R. L. Ray and John A. Mitchiner as the executive committee of the Fair. The committee are now planning for the biggest and best Fair ever held, and ask the hearty co-operation of all of our citizens. They have decided, owing to the growing interest and annually increasing attendance to add one more day. The opening day this year will be July 23rd. July the 24th—"Wyatt Day"—will be the big day as usual. The 23rd is to be known as "Housekeepers' Day," and competent speakers will address them on how to handle the high cost of living proposition now before the world. Also on the art of canning and preserving. On this day everything for exhibition to compete for premiums must be placed, and all of the babies must be examined on or before this day, as required by The Baby Committee to be published later. The executive committee is anxious for everything that can be done to be done before July 24th, so that all committees may be as free as possible that they too may enter into the enjoyment of the day. One of the committee will call upon our citizens next week for the donations to the Fair fund. We hope for a liberal response. Watch the papers and posters for further information, premium list, etc. "All for Selma's Annual Meet is now the slogan."

JOHN A. MITCHNER, I. T. RAINS, R. L. RAY, Committee.

AMERICA NOT YET AROUSED.

Gen. Leonard Wood Sees Bloody War Ahead For United States.

Atlanta, Ga., June 20.—The apathetic spirit of the American people in regard to the war was the keynote of an address here today by Major General Wood, commander of the Southeastern Department, U. S. A., before the eighth annual meeting of the International Association of the Rotary Clubs. The nation, he said, has not yet awakened to the fact that "we are fighting a powerful foe, and the quicker we realize that sacrifice must be made in order to win the war, the quicker the war will end."

With a soldier's bluntness, General Wood told the delegates America would win in the end, but not until a "terrible price has been paid in blood." There is a general feeling throughout the country, he said, that young men were not raised to be soldiers, but "all boys are raised to be soldiers and to furnish the sinews of war, and there will always be war as long as there is bitter international business competition."

General Wood's address late today closed the regular business session.

Pomerey Burton, international journalist, of London, delivered the principal address at the morning session, in which he prophesied the war would last from five to twenty years.

The nomination of officers was made today, and the election will take place tomorrow. Kansas City, it was said tonight, would probably be selected Friday as the 1918 convention city.

See that your garden produces dry beans, cabbage, potatoes and root crops that can be kept without canning.

MISS EDITH GRACIE



Miss Edith Gracie, whose engagement to Dunbar Burchell Adams of New York has recently been announced, is the daughter of the late Col. Archibald Gracie of Washington, one of the few male survivors of the Titanic disaster. Miss Gracie is well known in both Washington and New York society.

ELIOT WADSWORTH



Eliot Wadsworth, active head of the American Red Cross, has been directing that organization since last September, when he resigned from an engineering firm to take up Red Cross work without compensation. He is only forty years old.

Fertilizers Are Plant Foods.

We must not get away from this idea if we would put the proper estimate on manufactured fertilizers. Plants require a definite amount of mineral salts to enable them to grow to a certain size. In fact, what is there in a plant other than what it takes up from the soil and gets out of the air? The plant is made out of these original elements, such as potash, phosphorus and nitrogen, which it takes up from the soil, and from carbon, most of which it gets from the air.

Whatever we can do to keep the plant supplied with an abundance of food will insure for us quicker and better growth. A plant has a very limited range. It cannot roam the fields as animals can, but must restrict its pasturage to its root area. For this reason, it quickly takes advantage of readily available plant food that happens to be placed near its roots.

The manufacture of fertilizers is based on this principle, that fertilizers are food for plants, and better and more readily available foods make better plants. It has been well established through experiment and practice that fertilizers improve the quality of vegetables and fruits and of all kinds of farm crops. We therefore have from their use a double advantage of increasing the quantity and quality of farm crops.

Some plants are large and some small of the same species. This difference is principally a matter of the amount of food found and taken up by the plant. The condition of the soil and the amount of moisture must have their part, but other things being equal the supply of plant food always determines the size of a plant.

All soils contain these plant food elements to a degree, but no soil has ever yet been found where an application of some one or two or all three in combination would not pay, and usually the more fertile the soil the more profitable to apply fertilizers.—Prof. R. J. H. DeLoach, in Indiana Farmer.

Hoover's Creed.

Herbert C. Hoover, who heads the Food Commission of our National Defense Council, serves his native land without salary, just as he served Belgium until the German submarine blockade began.

He is a man of wealth, by profession a mining engineer. The war has brought fabulous riches to mining companies the world over. His two years in Belgium cost him thirty million dollars, say the people that know him best.

Meanwhile America, the richest country on earth, gave him ten million dollars with which to feed the starving Belgians. One man sacrifices thirty million dollars while a hundred million people give only ten million dollars!

And his wife is as great in soul as he is. "If this thing goes on we may be poor at the end of the war, and may have to start all over again. Shall we go on?" "Of course," said Mrs. Hoover.—University News Letter.

J. F. Dobson, a prominent Republican of Goldsboro, died Tuesday. For 14 years he was postmaster and at one time served as register of deeds. He was born in Duplin County September 15, 1843, and served throughout the Civil War, enlisting at the age of 16.

YPRES.

Christian Science Monitor. The little Belgian town of Ypres is sure enough of a place in history; but, in England, at any rate, it will always be specially sure of it under a name which no cloth worker of Flanders ever heard, and would certainly never recognize. The British "Tommy," who for over two years has held up the German forces around the famous Ypres salient, insists on calling it "Wipers," and the name has "taken on," as he would say. It traveled over to England, and "Wipers" began somehow to be associated with "hot corners." The present prime minister, in the course of one of his speeches, some months ago, alluded to the place by this name, and "Wipers" it is likely to remain, and as "Wipers" it is likely to be discussed for many years to come.

Curiously enough, it is not the first entry of Ypres into the English language in this, or at any rate a similar, form; for it was in the looms of Ypres that was made, in the middle ages, the famous "toiles d'ypres," the costly table linen, or diapers, which the great ladies of England admired so much. Today, of course, the town is a battle-scarred shell of its former self. It was occupied by the Germans in the course of their forward march on October 3, 1914; but a month later the British regained it, and, since then, the buildings of the old town have been steadily crumbling before an intermittent shell fire from the German lines. Ypres, however, will rise again, and amongst the buildings to be restored will surely be the great cloth hall, the old, turreted, three-storied building, whose belfry at one time rose 230 feet above the street below. The great cloth hall of Ypres was indeed the most famous building of its kind in Belgium. Begun by Count Baldwin IX of Flanders, it was over a hundred years in building, and for more than three centuries after its completion, was the center of the world's market for cloth. More than 4,000 looms were kept busy in the town in those days, and merchants from far and near attended its great cloth mart. The population then numbered over 200,000. It was indeed, to the introduction of clothmaking, towards the end of the eleventh century, that Ypres owed all its subsequent prosperity.

Towards the end of the fourteenth century, however, popular uprisings and an ocean of other troubles dealt hardly with the city. The population began to dwindle, the weavers, on whom the prosperity of the town largely depended, began to migrate, and when the student of history takes note of Ypres, say towards the end of the sixteenth century, he finds it a little place of not more than 5,000 inhabitants.

One of the great events in its history was, of course, the battle of Courtrai, "the battle of the spurs," which was fought under its walls. In that battle, which recorded the first important victory won by infantry since the battle of Hastings, it was the red-coated contingent of Ypres which, joined with the men from Bruges and Coutrai, defeated the French under Count Robert of Artois. Ypres, indeed, like so many of the towns in this part of Flanders, has seen its share of fighting. During the seventeenth century, it was four times captured by the French; but, many years before the present war, it had ceased to be a place of any military importance, and some thirty years ago its old fortifications were dismantled, the ramparts being converted into boulevards and promenades. In quite recent times, Ypres devoted itself chiefly to the making of valenciennes lace, although it also carried on a large trade in butter. It is a city of the plains, the wide, sandy Flemish plains; a city, too, of wide streets and old-world buildings, past which the little river Yperlee makes its way to the Yser.

Many British Prisoners Have Died.

London, June 20.—The correspondent of Reuter's in Cairo says he learns from most reliable sources that a large number of British and Indian prisoners taken by the Turks in Mesopotamia have succumbed to ill treatment or lack of proper medical attention.

"A resident of Taurus," says the correspondent, "testified that in the prisoners' camp more than half the men captured at Kut-el-Amara are now dead. It is noteworthy that the Turks would not allow a Swiss commission to visit this camp, or other camps of the same type.

"Thirty-seven British prisoners were sent to a hospital under European management, but soon after their arrival the European doctors and attendants were driven away, and a fortnight later twenty-two of the prisoners died of sheer neglect. Fifty prisoners who were captured at Kadia, when they arrived at the hospital in Aleppo, could hardly stand owing to weakness from dysentery and starvation."

SOME FACTS ABOUT OUR ARMY.

Pay of Army Enlisted Man and Non-Commissioned Officers.

The War Department has authorized the following:

As a convenient reference and a reply to numerous queries as to the pay of enlisted men and non-commissioned officers now in force the forthcoming statement might be of use. These figures are based on the United States Army bill approved by the President May 18 and which went into effect June 1.

Briefly, it provides that men of the Army whose base pay does not exceed \$21 a month shall receive an increase of \$15 per month; not exceeding \$24 a month an increase of \$12 a month; receiving \$30, \$36, or \$40 a month an increase of \$8; and \$45 or more an increase of \$6.

The new scale means that privates of Artillery, Cavalry, Infantry, Signal Corps, or Quartermaster Corps receiving \$15 a month according to the old scale will now receive \$30 a month. First-class privates of Engineers, Ordnance, Signal Corps, and Quartermaster Corps receiving \$18 will get \$32. Second-class privates of Engineers and Ordnance receiving \$15 will get \$30.

Corporals of Engineers, Ordnance, Signal Corps, and Quartermaster Corps formerly receiving \$24 a month; they will now get \$36. Corporals of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry getting \$21 under the old scale will now receive \$36.

Sergeants, first-class, of Signal Corps and Quartermaster Corps who formerly received \$45 will get \$51. First sergeants of Artillery, Cavalry, Infantry, and Engineers who were paid on the same basis will get a similar increase.

Sergeants of Engineers, Ordnance, Signal Corps, and Quartermaster Corps paid \$36 according to the old scale will now get \$44.

Sergeants of Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry paid \$30 will get \$38. The general term "sergeant" includes supply, mess, and duty sergeants.

Bandsmen were formerly paid as follows: Sergeants, \$36; corporals, \$30; and privates, \$24. They will now receive \$44, \$38, and \$36, respectively.

Hospital Corps members received \$50 for sergeants, first class; \$30, sergeants; \$24, corporals; \$18, privates first class; and \$16, privates second class. The new scale makes the pay for sergeants, first class, \$56; \$38 for sergeants; \$36 for corporals; \$33 for privates, first class; and \$31 for privates second class.

Enlisted men of the United States Army are now receiving the benefits of the pay increases provided for in the National Army act approved by President Wilson May 18. The new pay schedule went into effect June 1.

The act calls for increases of \$15 a month where the base pay does not exceed \$21 a month; \$12 a month where it does not exceed \$24; \$8 a month for \$30, \$36, and \$40 grades; and \$6 increase for grades paying \$45 a month or more.

LOSSES BY U-BOATS IS THE LARGEST IN PAST SIX WEEKS

Washington Post.

Last week's figures of British shipping losses as the result of Germany's submarine warfare show a larger number of vessels sunk than in any of the six preceding weeks. Not since the seven-day period ending April 28 has a greater number of ships been destroyed. During that week 51 vessels—38 over and 13 under 1,600 tons—were sunk. The heaviest totals since the Teuton submarine campaign was opened in February last was registered in the week ended April 21, when 40 steamers of more than 1,600 tons were sunk and 15 vessels of the smaller tonnage were sent to the bottom.

Since the middle of April when the undersea boat activity recorded its highest toll 303 British vessels, of which 220 measured more than 1,600 tons, were sunk, the weekly total being as follows:

Week ending	Over tons	Under tons
April 21.....	40	15
April 28.....	38	13
May 5.....	24	22
May 12.....	18	5
May 19.....	18	9
May 26.....	18	1
June 3.....	15	3
June 10.....	22	10
June 20.....	27	5

Revivals on Newton Grove Circuit.

Rev. T. W. Siler, pastor in charge of the Newton Grove circuit, requests us to announce the dates of his protracted meetings as follows:

At Antioch Methodist church, beginning fourth Sunday in July, first sermon will be at 8 o'clock P. M.

At Ebenezer Methodist church, first Sunday in September, first sermon at 7:45 P. M.

Home preparedness—cans loaded with food.