

ONLY 1799 GO TO CAMP SEPT. 5th.

Latest Order Changes Proportion of Quota From 30 Per Cent To Five. Others Will Follow. New Arrangement Will Cause No Confusion; Provision Made For Segregation of Races On Cars. Pullmans Will Be Furnished Where Trip Is Over 24 Hours.

(News and Observer, 26th.)

Instead of furnishing one-third of its 15,974 draft quota to the National Army encampment at Columbia, S. C., on September 5, as expected, orders from the War Department yesterday changed the proportion to five per cent. Consequently only 799 Tar Heels will board trains on that day for Camp Jackson.

According to the latest announced plans, forty per cent, or 6,390, will follow on September 19; 6,390 more on October 3; and the remaining fifteen per cent, totalling 2,396, as practicable.

Transportation requests have been forwarded by the War Department direct to the local boards, together with meal tickets, upon which railroad tickets and meals can be secured as prescribed in the draft regulations.

It is presumed that since it had been contemplated that only one-fifth of the thirty per cent of the State's quota would move on the first day, the new arrangement will hardly cause any confusion. Instead of proceeding with the entire thirty per cent at the rate of six per cent per day, arrangements will be made for the transportation of only five per cent.

Upon consultation with the railroad representatives," reads instructions from the Governor, "and examinations of these lists you will be able to call upon each local board for a specified number of selected men to be assembled at a convenient point of entrainment. The point of entrainment, will, of course, be the railroad station of the railroad upon which the journey of the quota of the particular local board is to be made. The various local boards will have to be informed of the railroad upon which their quotas are to travel in order that they can apply at the proper place for tickets and make other necessary arrangements.

Furnish Pullman Cars.

"Where the journey is to take over twenty-four hours, Pullman accommodations are to be furnished and the railroad representatives will be able to give you the details of this.

Local boards should be given the notice prescribed in section four as early as practicable in order that the persons to be called may have the longest possible time in which to make their farewell and compose their affairs.

"Arrangements for feeding persons on the train will be such that parties entraining after eight a. m., after 1 p. m. or after 6:30 p. m., will be expected to have had their breakfast, lunch or dinner.

Men Will Be Tagged.

"The difficulty of handling the mass of men that will pour into the mobilization camps promptly will be greatly relieved if each local board is instructed to provide a tag for each man and a similar tag for each piece of hand baggage carried by the men of its contingent. On this tag should be written the name of the contingent, as 'Baltimore, No. 10,' the number referring to the number of the local board. These tags should be put on the hand baggage and issued to the man in charge with instructions that, before arriving at the camp, each man of the party should fasten the tag to a button on his coat or shirt. The man in charge of each local contingent should also be instructed to hold his men in a single group after they arrive at the mobilization camp and to keep this group stationary somewhere opposite the car on which they arrive, and in no account to allow the groups to separate or mix with other groups until an officer of the camp can take charge of the group and conduct it to barracks.

"Where local boards are not on railroads, special transportation arrangements will have to be made, and where such is the case any expense you may deem necessary or proper is hereby authorized.

Will Segregate Races.

"The problem of segregating races during the mobilizations is one that will have to be handled locally without interference with the essentials of the plan. It is thought that, ordinarily, if the second in command of each contingent, named in accordance with sections 11 and 14 is colored man, he can take charge of the colored contingent and that the colored and the white men can thus be kept in separate cars, but a special appeal should be made to all for exercise of great forbearance in this regard in order to reduce to a minimum the difficulties of this necessarily intricate problem and the untoward incident of this most significant occasion. "It is realized that a heavy burden

of duty and responsibility is placed upon the Governor by these instructions, but it is obvious that the task is one that cannot be handled from a central source and that can only be accomplished through the executive of each State. This is the greatest single movement of troops ever attempted in the history of this country and if it can be effectively accomplished on the present plan it will be the greatest proof of efficiency of the States in co-operation with the Federal government that we have ever had. Any clerical or expert assistance that the Governor may desire to engage in this regard may be employed in his discretion. It is hoped that any suggestions or requests for assistance will be preferred promptly and that it will be realized that the Governor has behind him the fullest support of the Federal government in accomplishing this great work.

AMERICA'S MISSION.

Colonel Albert L. Cox in Four-Minute Address at Raleigh.

I see a noble and powerful nation rousing herself like a strong man after sleep and shaking her invincible locks. I see her as the eagle, which is her emblem, renewing her mighty youth and kindling her undazzled eyes at the full midday beam. I see her in the fulness of her strength and in the power of her convictions hastening to the succor of her democracy. I see her bearing aloft in answering challenge to the blackened standards of Old World autocracy that glorious banner of red, white and blue, that symbol of 5,000 years of struggle upward, that full blown flower of human hope. And under the enfolding arms of that nation goes forth to endure, to conquer and to win, those priceless gems of a nation's treasury, her men and her women. For 'tis not alone the young men of the country who are going to war but even the full number of her manhood and womanhood as well. To the young men is given the opportunity of giving themselves, their all; to enter the foremost lines of the battle-fronts, to fight, and if need be, to fall that the world may be saved. Upon those who have not that opportunity, upon those who remain at home is given the burden of providing for their comrades who have gone abroad. And to woman—that noblest work of God, that symbol upon earth of the pure, the beautiful, the good, is given that which has been her heritage through all the ages past, the grief and the suffering, her portion because too heavy for man to bear, her portion because to her alone has been left that divine attribute of self abnegation. And how well in all times has she borne it and how well in future will she bear it, is evidenced on every side by the signs of her handiwork. Through her have been kept alive the glorious deeds of our forefathers. She has kept green in the memory and throbbing in the hearts of each of us the memorable feats of those wonderful warriors of the Confederacy; that so many times triumphant and now fast thinning line of grey. She now throws herself with unmatched fortitude and unmeasured zeal into the task of making easier the wounded and more comfortable the last moments of the dying. No greater gift to mankind could God have given than womanhood.

No temporary conflict is this, no conflict that can be ended by aught than by an overthrow and destruction of Prussian philosophy and kaiseristic militarism. The end is not yet. Nor can the numbers of those who will carry on the desperate fight on the battle fronts of Europe yet be estimated. Perhaps by the end of three or four years a vision of peace may be seen, and after the sending of five millions of our men to engage the enemy, a proper basis for peace negotiations may be reached.

Those who remain at home must do their part too to make the world safe for democracy and must so conduct the affairs of government, local, State and National, that the returning soldiers will be able to say to their agents left behind: "Well done, good and faithful servants."

And when they return, for return many of them—let us hope most of them—will, they will return secure in the knowledge that through their efforts the world has been freed and that our men have shown for all time that the true spirit of America was ready and always will be ready to make good with the lives and fortunes of its people the great faith to which it was born.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Why suffer with indigestion, dyspepsia, torpid liver, constipation, sour stomach, coming-up-of-food-after-eating, etc., when you can get a sample bottle of Green's August Flower free at Crech Drug Co. This medicine has remarkable curative properties, and has demonstrated its efficiency by fifty years of success. Headaches are often caused by a disordered stomach. August Flower is put up in 25 and 75 cent bottles. For sale in all civilized countries.—Adv.

NEGRO TROOPS RAID HOUSTON.

Many Citizens Killed by Blacks Before Quiet Is Restored. Terror Reigned for Many Hours. Riots Result of Conflict Between City and Military Police. City Under Martial Law. Blacks Are Disarmed and Sent Back to Border.

Houston, Texas, Aug. 24.—Negro soldiers of the Twenty-fourth infantry, who shot up the streets of Houston last night, were being entrained tonight to be removed to Columbus, N. M.

Capt. L. S. Snow, commanding the battalion, said late tonight that the action of the negroes was "practically mutiny."

A scene probably unique in the annals of the United States army was enacted at Camp Logan during the afternoon when the six hundred soldiers of the battalion of negro infantry were disarmed.

Flanked by a full battalion of the Nineteenth infantry under Col. Millard F. Waltz and three companies of the coast artillery from Fort Crockett, the negro soldiers were marched four abreast to the parade grounds where their arms were stacked. Army trucks then loaded the rifles and ammunition and conveyed them to the camp storehouse, where they were placed under heavy guard.

Surrounded by his own men with loaded rifles Colonel Waltz then addressed the negroes, telling them they would be protected from violence and that at the same time they would be prevented from committing further violence.

An affidavit before military authorities by Leroy Pinkett, private in I Company of the Twenty-fourth regiment, which participated in the rioting, giving what he said was a complete story of the trouble was made this afternoon. It is as follows:

Gives Story of Rioting.

"Yesterday about 3 p. m. we heard that Corporal Baltimore of our company had been shot by special police officers (white officers who ride horses). All the boys said 'let's go get the man that shot Baltimore.' It was getting late then and we stood retreat at six o'clock and then I heard Sergeant Henry of our company say: 'Well, don't stand around like that. If you are going to do anything go ahead and do it.'

"After that I saw some of the boys slip over to Company K, and I heard them say they had stole the ammunition. Then Captain Snow called the men out in line. He asked what we were doing and ordered a search made for the ammunition and also ordered that our rifles be taken up.

"Another sergeant, I forget his name, took up our rifles from our tents. In this same talk Captain Snow told us that Baltimore was not in the wrong; that the policeman was in the wrong. I heard him say that. A big fellow in our company named Frank Johnson then came running down the company street hollering 'get your rifles boys.' We all made a rush then for the supply camp and got our rifles and we went to a large ammunition box and got our ammunition. Sergeant Henry was the leader. Corporal Wheatley, Corporal Brown, Corporal Moore, Corporal Snodgrass and Corporal Tillman and about 100 privates were in the crowd that had gone and started off toward town.

Fifty Shots Into Auto.

"I was in the crowd. I had my gun and my ammunition. We did some shooting as we left the camp. I shot about five times. I did not know a girl got shot. I did not see an ambulance. We met an automobile with a white man in it. They stopped him and Sergeant Henry told the man to get out of his car but he did not get out and all the soldiers that were in front shot the man. I judge that about fifty shots were fired at him. I was toward the back and did not fire any shots here.

"Then we marched on up the road and as I passed the car I heard the white man in the car groan but we did not stop. Then we met some officers in a car coming from fourth ward and the sergeant made them get out and told them to leave their car. We did not do any shooting here. Then we met two men in a buggy which looked like Mexicans, but we did not shoot them.

"Then we got to the dirt road and started to the graveyard on San Felipe street and right at the graveyard they started shooting. Sergeant Henry was in front and he hollered to everybody to lay down. They all laid down but myself and two more fellows and we ran down a side street. As we ran I heard shooting that sounded like all of them were shooting together. I tried to get back to the camp but was afraid and stayed in the woods all night and was arrested this morning after daylight when I tried to get back to camp."

Three Virtues.

Have a heart that never hardens, a temper that never tires, and a touch that never hurts.—Dickens.

RAILROADS WILL GET THEIRS.

North Carolina Should Protest Against \$5,000,000 Increase in Freight Rates.

For some reason the people of North Carolina and the press of the State seem to have almost overlooked one of the most serious questions affecting the financial welfare of North Carolina farmers and business men. We refer to the demand of the railroads for a great increase in freight rates in this State the demand to be heard by the Corporation Commission in Raleigh, August 30. The officers of the North Carolina State Farmers' Union have already arranged to represent the interests of our farmers in this matter, but other leaders seem strangely silent.

In the face of the fact that the Inter-State Commerce Commission reports the railroads of the country in the latest month for which the figures are available (June) as making more money than in any previous June in American history, Southern railroads alone netting \$1,000,000 more than in June last year—in the face of these facts, the North Carolina Corporation Commission is asked, chiefly by change of classification, to increase the freight tax on the people of North Carolina by an amount estimated at \$5,000,000 a year. If this estimate is correct, it means an added tax of \$2 a year for every man, woman, and child, white and black, from Currituck to Cherokee.

The State owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. George L. Forester, Traffic Manager of the Western North Carolina Lumber and Timber Association, for his painstaking studies in this matter. Mr. Forester expresses the belief that the total increase asked would average 50 per cent. Four roads alone—the Southern, S. A. L., A. C. L. and Norfolk Southern—collect about \$7,000,000 a year in intra-state freight rates, and it is estimated that such receipts of other roads carry the total to \$10,000,000; so that an increase of 50 per cent would mean \$5,000,000 more a year. In a letter to The Progressive Farmer Mr. Forester says: "The change in classification and so-called 'basic scale,' accounts for advances of above 50 per cent. On lumber (carloads) the increase is 51 per cent. Other specimen commodities (less than carloads) show the following advances:

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Per Cent. Apples and onions 126, Potatoes, onions, turnips 55, Building material (int. trim) 123, Cotton hosiery 194, Cotton bales (any quantity) 13, Fertilizer 15, Cast iron pipe 46, Sugar 72, Sugar (carloads) 15, Scrap iron (carloads) 91.

"And so on. As an indication that the carriers of the South do not need more revenue at this time, it should be stated that since the first of January their earnings over and above all expenses, which included taxes, are greater in the aggregate than they were in a similar period in 1916. It is a further fact that in 1916 the railroads earned more money during that period than they had ever earned in any previous similar period."

All interested farmers who attend the Farmers' State Convention here August 28-30 should make it a point to attend the hearing before the Corporation Commission. We must protest against such a tax.—Progressive Farmer.

Depth to Seed Wheat.

Considerable difference of opinion exists among wheat growers as to the proper depth of drilling wheat. The Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station has conducted tests for five years comparing various depths of drilling and broadcasting. The yield of wheat in bushels per acre for wheat drilled one inch deep was 28.7 bushels; drilled two inches, 28.7 bushels per acre; drilled three inches deep, 28.5 bushels per acre; sowed broadcast, 24.9 bushels per acre.

During the last few years cross-drilling of wheat has been advocated, but experiments do not show this to be profitable, since it requires twice as much work and the yields have been but little higher.

Recently, drills have been put on the market which sow the seed only four inches apart. The ordinary drill sows the wheat in rows from seven to eight inches apart. Experimental tests from the two types of drills have not shown any advantage in having a four-inch drill.—Progressive Farmer.

The U. S. Pharmacopoea endorses every ingredient of Dr. SETH ARNOLD'S BALSAM for Summer Sicknesses. Put up in handy bottle form for your convenience. Warranted by Hood Bros., Smithfield, N. C.—Adv.

Wheat Oats and Rye: Making Them Pay.

With a world-wide food shortage and the practical certainty that the administration will be authorized to fix a minimum price for wheat of not less than \$2 a bushel, we are assured of high grain prices for another year. But high prices mean little unless we make good yields, and we propose here briefly to discuss some of the essential points in getting these.

1. Wheat at \$2 a bushel or better will pay handsomely in the upper half of the Cotton Belt, provided good varieties are used on good soils, well prepared and well fertilized. But don't forget for one moment that wheat on thin poor land will usually mean throwing the seed away. If such land cannot be given a dressing of stable manure, supplemented by 200 or 300 pounds per acre of acid phosphate, the sensible thing to do will be to plant it to some crop other than wheat.

2. The South's oat acreage should be large this fall, because, unlike wheat, the crop is suited to a wide range of soil and climatic conditions. While of course oats do best on good land, soils too thin and sandy for wheat may make a paying oat crop. Especially is this so if 200 or 300 pounds of acid phosphate per acre is used at planting time and 75 to 100 pounds per acre of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia as a top-dressing in March. Perhaps the biggest single reason the oat crop in the South is sometimes unsatisfactory is because of sowing too late. Experiment station authorities and the best oat growers are agreed that early fall planting—September in the upper South and October in the lower, results, on an average, in yields practically double those obtained from spring plantings.

3. Abruzzi rye is a crop that should be planted just as extensively as the seed supply will permit. Undoubtedly as a fall, winter and spring grazing crop it has no superior and few equals. Planted between the cotton rows in September, it may, on a fair grade of land, be depended upon to furnish grazing from December till March, when it may be plowed under to increase the humus supply. It is such an excellent crop that we would like to see every farmer in the Cotton Belt plant at least a one-acre seed patch of it this fall.—Progressive Farmer.

The Old Hen.

All the country seems to have a grudge against the old hen, just now. Household are abusing her because she has quit laying and has brought about a condition of a forty-cents-a-dozen wholesale egg market, and dealers do not want to buy her because public appetite is running to younger and tenderer meat. The fact is that this is what the farmers call the molting season for the old hen and she is taking her annual rest, regardless of the effect on the price of eggs. And the old hen is going to suffer the consequences. In cases where the home merchants will not buy her, she is shipped to other markets, and the whole country is being depleted of its supply of hens. This conditions forecasts a continued shortage in the egg market, and the day may be near at hand when the public will be glad to get eggs at 50 cents a dozen. This is a situation which cannot be charged to the camp, because it prevails in all parts of the country and is a practical illustration of the workings of the favorite law of supply and demand.—Charlotte Observer.

Rev. Dr. J. B. Gambrell, President of the Southern Baptist Convention, was born 76 years ago at Anderson, S. C.

Makes Hard Work Harder

A bad back makes a day's work twice as hard. Backache usually comes from weak kidneys, and if headaches, dizziness or urinary disorders are added, don't wait—get help before the kidney disease takes a grip—before dropsy, gravel or Bright's disease sets in. Doan's Kidney Pills have brought new life and new strength to thousands of working men and women. Used and recommended the world over.

A Smithfield Case

C. A. Bryant, carpenter, R. F. D. No. 1, Smithfield, says: "I suffered from dull pains across my back. In the morning, I was so sore and stiff

that I could hardly stoop to put on my shoes. I had dizzy spells, too. I read of Doan's Kidney Pills and got a box at D. H. Crech's Drug Store. They relieved me of all symptoms of kidney trouble.

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No. Six-Sixty-Six

This is a prescription prepared especially for MALARIA or CHILLS & FEVER. Five or six doses will break any case, and if taken then as a tonic the Fever will not return. It acts on the liver better than Calomel and does not gripe or sicken. 25c

GUARD AGAINST TYPHOID. FREE VACCINATION.

Free vaccination at Mill Creek school house for typhoid fever. Dr. Wilson, of Newton Grove, will be at Mill Creek school house August 25th, September 1st, and 8th, from 10 to 12 A. M. All who would like to take this treatment should come and get it while it is free.

DR. THEL HOOKS, County Health Officer. Smithfield, N. C.

SPECIAL EXCURSION FARES FROM SELMA, N. C. VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM.

\$29.10—Cleveland, O., account I. B. P. O. E., Colored on sale Aug. 25, 26 and 27th, final limit September 5th. \$35.70—Vicksburg, Miss. National Reunion and Peace Jubilee on sale October 14th and 15th, final limit returning October 31st.

For further information call on ticket agents or address,

J. O. JONES, Traveling Passenger Agent, Raleigh, N. C.



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The beauty secret of women who know how to take care of the complexion. Cannot be detected. Heals Sunburn, stops Tan. Soothing, cooling, refreshing.

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Smithfield, N. C.

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