

THE GREAT WAR DAY BY DAY.

(Associated Press Summary.)

FRIDAY.

The crest of Monte San Gabriele, commanding the plain of Gorizia, to the South and Southeast and the Frigido Valley to the East, has been captured by the Italians after three weeks of the most bitter fighting, the Italian embassy at Washington announces.

This news of the victory, probably the greatest feat of the Italian arms thus far in the war, precedes the latest official report from Rome. Friday's statement from the Italian war office says that on Thursday the fighting on the entire Austro-Italian front was impeded by heavy rains.

The Italian effort to capture San Gabriele began after the taking of Monte Santo directly north, by General Cadorna's troops on August 25. Several times the Italians had reached the summit of the great mountain, so important to their further progress east of Gorizia as well as on the Carso, only to be beaten back again. On the slopes of the rugged rock in the last few weeks has occurred some of the heaviest and most sanguinary fighting of the war. San Gabriele's top was occupied by the Italians, the embassy reported after the fortified hill or saddle of Dol and the Gargaro basin, the main bulk of San Gabriele had been taken. The Austrians, however, still cling to some positions on the mountains. In the forest of Tarnovo, east of Monte San Gabriele, the Italians captured positions from the Austrians, after suffering heavy losses.

Except along the Casemates plateau on the Aisne front, there has been no marked activity on the other fighting fronts. A German attack against the French positions on the Casemates plateau, Paris reports, was repulsed with heavy losses. Berlin says German troops penetrated to the second French line and inflicted severe casualties. The British artillery fire in Flanders, Berlin reports has increased to drum fire.

The political situation in Russia still is somewhat beclouded. The revolt of General Korniloff apparently has failed dismally but the former commander General Krymoff, commander of the Korniloff forces sent against Petrograd, committed suicide by shooting when informed by Premier Kerensky of the probable fate that awaited him.

Premier Kerensky has begun to reconstruct the government, some of his former ministers apparently opposing the taking of drastic measures against General Korniloff and his aides.

SATURDAY.

Russia's internal situation was considerably clarified by Saturday's news dispatches which announced the arrest of General Korniloff, marking the definite end of his revolt, and the formation of a new cabinet at Petrograd. Publication of the names of the new cabinet members was deferred for a day.

With General Korniloff was arrested General Lokomsky, who was in command on the Russian northern front when the revolt started and who cast his lot with his chief. What the fate of the two men will be is problematical. Opinion in Russia seems widely divergent as to the treatment that should be meted out to them.

Sweden is minded to do everything possible to set matters right so far as she was concerned with the German dispatches transmitted through her foreign office, as brought in the recent Washington disclosures, Foreign Minister Lindman informed the Associated Press correspondent in Stockholm. She has stopped the practice and will not renew it, he stated, and has asked Germany for an explanation of its abuse of privileges.

Germany and Austria have proclaimed the creation of a regency to govern Poland, the two nations retaining joint control of foreign affairs during the period of occupation and of certain other powers of government, not yet made clear.

Military activities on most of the fronts seem at a minimum for this season, when active operations are still possible virtually everywhere in the field of hostilities.

Rome's official statement, while reporting a rectification of the Italian lines on the Bainsizza plateau, does not mention particularly the fight for Monte San Gabriele, which height on Friday was reported in diplomatic dispatches to Washington to have been captured.

On the Franco-Belgian front the only actions were minor affairs, except at Verdun, where Paris reports the French successful in regaining most of the trenches which Germans penetrated north of Cauriers wood on Friday.

On the Riga front the Russians are still on the aggressive and their war

office reports advances which resulted in the occupation of several towns.

SUNDAY.

A Russian republic has been proclaimed. The provisional government under date of September 14 issued a proclamation declaring that to strengthen the organization of the state a change to a republican form of government was necessary.

Danger still threatens Russia, the proclamation says, although the rebellion of General Korniloff has failed. The plan of a Russian republic has been one of the chief aims of the radicals and the councils of soldiers and workmen's delegates and was given approval by the recent Russian congress at Moscow.

A cabinet of five members including Premier Kerensky has been named to take care of all matters of State.

The only party men are Premier Kerensky and M. Nikitine, minister of posts and telegraphs, both of whom are social revolutionists. The others, including the ministers of war and marine, are members of no party.

Although the position of the Kerensky government appears to be improving, the action of the grand council of the Don Cossacks in refusing to surrender General Kaledines, their Hetman, is ominous. The leader of the Cossacks is accused of complicity in the Korniloff revolt. The Cossacks protest their loyalty to the government, while ignoring the government's request for the giving up of General Kaledines. Increased activity is noticeable on the various fighting fronts, especially near Riga and on the Isonzo. A stubborn battle is in progress near the Zegevoid farm, on the Riga-Pskoff road, 30 miles northeast of Riga. Whether the action is a German attempt in force or only a feint is uncertain. Petrograd, however, reports that the Russians are valiantly repelling attacks. It was in this region that the Russians on Thursday made a considerable advance only to be driven back again Friday to their former position.

On the Bainsizza plateau, northeast of Gorizia, and in the region of Mote San Gabriele the Italians on Saturday advanced their lines on the southeastern edge. In the operation General Cadorna's men captured more than 400 prisoners and some machine guns.

In Champagne and in the Verdun region the German Crown Prince has made ineffectual attacks against the French lines. Northwest of Rheims the French repulsed a strong German attack in the region of Loivre. Northeast of Verdun, on the right bank of the Meuse, the French fire drove back the Germans who essayed an attack north of the Caurieres wood.

British troops in a successful raid into the German lines near Cherisy, southeast of Arras, wrecked dugouts and defenses. Berlin officially sees in this effort an attack in force and announces its repulse with heavy losses. In Flanders Berlin admits the success of a local British attack on the Ypres-Menin road. A German attack against Inverness Copse in the same region was repelled by the British, who also checked an attempt to advance north of Langemarck.

A Predicament.

"Am I to seed fifty acres to wheat, breed ten sows for spring litters and then be drafted into the Army, leaving no one to harvest the grain or care for the stock? That's my predicament."

Thus writes a Virginia farmer, who wants a solution of his problem.

He is in a predicament—along with a hundred million more of us. If the Government says he is more valuable for thrashing Germans than he is for threshing wheat, he will, as a good citizen, leave the grain and the pigs to be cared for by someone else. It may not be the best policy, but the individual cannot decide his own case. It's tough, but it's war!

Probably the farmer is hit harder than most people by the laws that temporarily do away with some of our democracy, for farmers have been accustomed to the maximum of economic freedom. They have been rather poor business co-operators because co-operation means surrendering some of this liberty and submitting to the rules and regulations of an association that occasionally tramps on the toes of an individual. They haven't yet, in very many cases, come to the stage where they can't get along by themselves.

But when we come to think of it, our Government is the big example of co-operation, and war is its supreme test. We must recognize—a boss, whether we are farmers or something else. Someone will be found to harvest the wheat and feed the pigs. It has been done before. Ask a Frenchman or a Britisher.—Country Gentleman.

THAT MUCH TALKED OF BOOK. "A Student in Arms," now on sale at The Herald Office, Smithfield, N. C. Price \$1.50.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED AT THE Herald Office. The leading new novels together with a large lot of the popular sellers of the past years now in stock. Come in and see them.

COARSE GRAINS STILL HIGHER.

Both Corn and Oats Again Advance, Though Gains Are Not Fully Held.

Still further price advances have been witnessed in the coarse grains, though not all of the advantage has been held. Yet the covering movement which has been under way in corn for some time lifted the December delivery in Chicago to \$1.20 on Tuesday and May to \$1.17½, or 4% c. and 5% c. up from last Saturday's closing figures, and this week ended with net gains of 3¼ c. and 4½ c., respectively. For the early strength, the explanation rested mainly in reports of frost in the belt, and at first some people were apprehensive that serious damage might result. As it turned out, the damage did not appear to be serious, and when the stock market began to give way again the corn options were affected adversely, though they once more moved upward to about the highest levels in Thursday's trading. This was attributed largely to limited offerings and a stronger technical speculative position in consequence of the previous selling. The not infrequent periods of firmness in oats were ascribed, among other things, to covering of shorts, due to uneasiness about the movement and further export engagements. Yet underlying sentiment seems to lean to the bear side, owing to the liberal supplies in sight.

Arrivals of wheat are called disappointing, in view of the large requirements, and the total at leading western points this week of 4,905,000 bushels compares with more than 10,000,000 a year ago. Farmers appear to be in no haste about selling and cash wheat is said to be very scarce, both for export and milling purposes. Yet the predicted increase is seen in flour output, which reached 387,000 barrels at Minneapolis, Milwaukee and Duluth during the latest week, against 334,000 in the previous week and 392,000 barrels last year, according to the Northwestern Miller.—Dun's Review.

The Sheep and the Bee.

Charlotte Observer.

The farmers of the South had never anticipated such prices for wool and mutton as have been prevailing in recent times. If they only could have known! But they didn't know, and they are now going sorrowfully about the task of making up for this lost opportunity by starting a few sheep farms here and there. But they are so far going about the revival of the sheep industry in the South in a half-hearted way, at best. It has been the same with the bee as with the sheep, and when the farmer, in his idle moments, goes over the honey market quotations he feels like there is another industry he has been neglecting to his loss, if not to his eternal shame. The call is coming from the big markets of the country for more honey. The crop from the South, never as large as it should be, is exhausted, and it seems to be short all over the country. This shortage is accounted for in an old way. The people, going into intensive gardening and trucking, have plowed under the clover and other materials from which the bees have been accustomed to draw their stores. In short, the gardeners have been starving out the bees. But in the South, where it is impossible to deprive the bees of floral pasturage by reason of its native and inexhaustible abundance, no such excuse could prevail. That there is not a greater crop of honey in the South is due solely to the indifference of the Southern people to the possibilities to bee culture. To show that they are losing by this indifference it might be cited that while Southern honey was sold in New York in 1914 at 60 cents; in 1915 at 50 cents and in 1916 at 55 cents, it is now bringing \$1.15, and very little to be marketed at that price. The South seems to be paying severely for its neglect of the busy little bee.

The trial, conviction and sentence to the extreme penalty of the law of two negroes found guilty of entering a Dover home within three weeks of their crime is a splendid example of the adequacy of the law to deal with such cases and further evidence of the good fortune for the community that the culprits were not dealt with by a mob. The law has been upheld, extreme penalty will be meted out, and the dignity of the community preserved. The officials of Craven are to be congratulated for the good example that they have given.—Kinston Free Press.

The United States sent \$39,565,985 worth of raw cotton to Japan in 1916.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED AT THE Herald Office. The leading new novels together with a large lot of the popular sellers of the past years now in stock. Come in and see them.

THE CALL AND THE ANSWER.

The Call is For Food and the Answer Comes From Fertilizer—An Article by Charles A. Whittle, Editorial Manager, Southern Fertilizer Association.

More Wheat! More Oats! More Rye!

This is the call of the nation to the South. How can the South answer? How can it increase its production of small grains to the best advantage?

Facing the problem, the first obstacle that will arise in the minds of the farmer is the shortage of labor. Here in the South the farm labor problem has become very acute. High wages are beckoning more and more negroes away from the farm.

To increase the grain crop by increasing the acreage alone is to confront a very difficult, if not an impossible task. Whatever of increase of wheat, oats and rye, that is invoked of the South, should be invoked not so much from a greater acreage, but from a greater yield per acre.

The greatest mission of the Southern farmer in meeting world needs, is to grow cotton. True, the South is not being asked to grow much small grain. If each farmer would grow his share it would be only a small acreage for each. But this can not be hoped for. To sow small grain in the South is to take time away from cotton picking. Therefore, labor is a very important factor.

It must be apparent that every effort possible must be made to increase the yield per acre if the demands of the Government are to be met. This can easily be done. It can be done so easily that to fail to do it, would seem nothing less than "slacking."

How? By the farmer taking care to get the best seed, by taking time to prepare a good seed bed, and by a liberal application of fertilizer.

Fertilizer will conserve labor more than anything else. Fertilizer will bring greater increase of yields than anything else that can be done to grow greater crops per acre.

Guaranteed Profitable Price. With the price of small grains fixed, and guaranteed by the United States Government, and with the price such as will provide an attractive profit, the farmer has the assurance and the insurance such as he never before had in growing any crop. It is a proposition to bank on.

It is up to the fertilizer manufacturer to do his part. It is up to him to urge the farmer to grow a reasonable amount of wheat, oats and rye; not to encourage over-doing it, for the chief business of the South is to grow cotton, and the world will be in very little less stress over getting its needs for cotton supplied as its bread.

Piedmont and limestone soils of the South are the safest areas for wheat production. Oats will grow throughout the region. Rye will grow anywhere wheat and oats will grow and will grow profitably on land too poor to grow wheat and oats profitably.

Wheat at \$2.00 per bushel means that for every \$1 of a good fertilizer the farmer will get \$2.00 in return.

A profit of 100 per cent affords a strong argument. What is true of wheat is also true of oats and rye. If the farmer is inclined to become wildly enthusiastic over it, and undertakes to put his whole farm into cereals the growing of which he knows little about, it would be well to call attention to the fact that cotton, at present prices is not only bringing 100 per cent profit, but even more.

The Southern farmer was never in better frame of mind nor condition of pocket-book to buy fertilizers than he is now and will be next year.

FINDS \$100,000 IN TREE TRUNK.

Cowboy, Hunting Stray Cattle, Gets Iron Box Filled With Gold.

in an out-of-the-way place in the hills of Graham County, this State, is reported by H. R. Whitman, of Solomonville, who is now in Chandler, near here.

The discovery was made by Joe Walsey, a cowboy. While hunting stray cattle he came upon an iron box hidden in a tree trunk. Its contents consisted of old Spanish gold coins and gold vessels. The gold has been taken to Safford, the seat of Graham County, and placed in security, according to Whitman. It is believed that Walsey discovered a hiding place of priests who left the section about seventy-five years ago.—Phoenix, Ariz., Dispatch.

IF YOU WANT TO ENJOY A GOOD novel read "Sunny Slopes," by Ethel Hueston, author of "Prudence of The Parsonage." Price \$1.40. On sale at The Herald Office.

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