

UNCLE SAM'S ARMY WELL PAID.

From Rookie to General They Out-rank All the Other Armies of the World. The Yankee Private Gets \$30 a Month While His Russian Colleague Draws Down 33 1-3 Cents. Comparative Table.

(Wilmington Star.)

The American soldier is the highest paid of any fighting man in the world. A glance at the pay tables of the various allied armies will show that Uncle Sam is far more lavish in the matter of recompensing his soldiers than are any of the foreign governments. This can be better appreciated when it is known that the pay of an American sergeant is greater than that of a Russian captain.

The principal reason for this difference is due to the fact that Uncle Sam has the only fighting machine in the world where officers and men are drawn from all walks of life, consequently he must offer sufficient monetary returns to compete with the ordinary wage scales in other callings. The American army is the one democratic army in the history of the world. True, many of the leading figures in other armies have risen from the ranks of poverty and obscurity, but their cases are rare and far between. Kitchener of Khartoum, came from the ranks, as did Korniloff, late commander-in-chief of the Armies of the new Russian republic, but it must be remembered that both Kitchener and Korniloff were men of far more than ordinary ability and military genius, while the list of American officers who have attained an enviable rank will show that there are many who are naturally no more able or intelligent than the average citizen.

In Great Britain, for example, the officers are drawn almost exclusively from the upper classes, and no one expects them to support themselves and families on the salaries paid them. They are supposed to have private means, and the money received from the government is only a nominal fee.

The \$360 a year that the American private receives for his services, exclusive of the bonus he gets for foreign service, is two and eighty-two eighty-ninths the salary of the British Tommy; 13 times that of the French poilu, and 90 times that of the Russian private. The pay of an American sergeant is considerably greater than that of a Russian captain; is equivalent to the sum received by a German second lieutenant; and almost equivalent to the pay of an Italian second lieutenant.

An American second lieutenant receives a salary that is approximately three times that of a British officer of equal rank, and nearly eight times greater than the stipend of the Russian. The French second lieutenant receives a few dollars less than his English brother.

This difference is in a measure offset, however, by the fact that the foreign officers, as a rule, receive more generous allowances than do the Yankees.

Below is a comparative table showing the salaries of commissioned officers of the three greater allied powers:

Second lieutenant, America, \$1,700; Great Britain, \$466; France, 452.

First lieutenant, America, \$2,000; Great Britain, \$577; France, \$486.

Captain, America, \$2,400; Great Britain, \$1,029; France, \$676.

Major, America, \$2,700; Great Britain, \$1,421; France, \$1,063.

Lieutenant-Colonel, America, \$3,500; Great Britain, \$1,599; France, \$1,271.

Colonel, America, \$4,000; Great Britain, \$2,098; France, \$1,744.

Brigadier-General, America, \$6,000; France, \$2,432; Great Britain the rank of brigadier-general is temporary and ex-officio only, the pay being \$4,866.

Major-General, America, \$8,000; Great Britain, \$6,326; France, \$3,648. Lieutenant-General, Great Britain, \$10,950. This rank has been discontinued in the American and French armies.

General, Great Britain, \$14,600; France, \$5,558. This rank has also been discontinued in the armies of the United States.

In England there is the grade of field marshal, in which the rank and pay is higher than that of a general, and in France General Joffre has the rank of Marshal of France, thus making him the ranking military officer of the world.

In addition to the pay mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs, there are additional allowances for officers. In the United States they receive allowances for fuel and lights, extra pay when on aviation duty, and additional pay for tropical service.

The British government allows its officers additional pay for foreign service, for command, for armament pay, for engineer pay, for corps pay, and allowances for fuel, mess, servants and official entertainments.

The French officer is allowed additional pay for children, for belonging to the Legion of Honor, for prison

duty, for marches and manœuvres, for being stationed in Paris (on account of high cost of living expenses), and allowances for service expenses incidental to commands, office expenses, etc.

CORN GOES STILL HIGHER YET.

Further Rise Early, But Gains are Not Held. More Firmness in Oats.

That price irregularities continue in corn is not surprising, with the frequently changing opinions about the crop and the likelihood of damage by frost. One day it is said that much of the crop is about beyond the danger point and the next day the frost menace seems to be very real, and the markets have shifted with the varying news from the fields, and from other quarters. For a time, however, the trend was upward, especially in the early trading, when the December delivery in Chicago reached \$1.22 1/2 and May \$1.19 1/2, though Friday ended with fractional losses from last Saturday's final figures. It was not alone the element of frost which had a strengthening influence, for talk of a possible change in the maximum price, or its complete removal, had a bullish effect, and there was not a little covering by recent short sellers. Yet in the latest sessions less was heard of action on the maximum price, and, though there were predictions of frost in several States, the market turned easier.

The early strength in corn was reflected in oats and the September delivery in Chicago worked up to 61 1/2c. But afterward, there were periods of heaviness, particularly in September, and it was suggested that longs had overstayed the market. More favorable advices came from Canada about the crop outlook there, and expectations of larger receipts at domestic points had a somewhat depressing effect.

With the Government in control, there is little that is new in wheat, except that primary arrivals are slowly increasing. This is evidenced by western receipts of 6,756,000 bushels this week, against 6,333,000 last week; but the movement still falls much below that of a year ago, when more than 11,000,000 bushels came forward.—Dun's Review, 29th.

UNKNOWN MAN KILLED BY TRAIN NEAR CLAYTON.

A freight train coming from the west ran over and killed an unknown white man about a mile above town. Men of the section force who were at work near the scene, warned the man of the approach of the train, but he continued on and according to the eye witnesses walked right into the train which was meeting him. The force of the engine striking him threw him high in the air, and after striking the ground he slid for a distance of fifteen feet or more. He was terribly mangled about the face and head. A search of his clothing failed to bring to light any evidence as to his identity and no one who viewed the body knew him. From his appearance he was a man of 35 years, and wore a brown suit of clothes and straw hat. As yet no disposition has been made of the body.—Clayton News, Sept. 27.

THE STORM TAKES MANY LIVES.

Hurricane Sweeps Gulf Coast and Demands a Big Human Toll.

At least 14 persons lost their lives in the hurricane which swept the east gulf coast Friday and property damage inland apparently was greater than first supposed, says a New Orleans dispatch.

Nine fishermen were drowned in Sisler lake near Houma, La., by the capsizing of a shrimp schooner, while Crest View, Fla., reported that five persons had been killed there. Details as to their deaths were lacking late Saturday night.

That the government wireless plant at Pensacola was not demolished by the storm was evident when the naval radio station got into communication with Pensacola late Saturday.

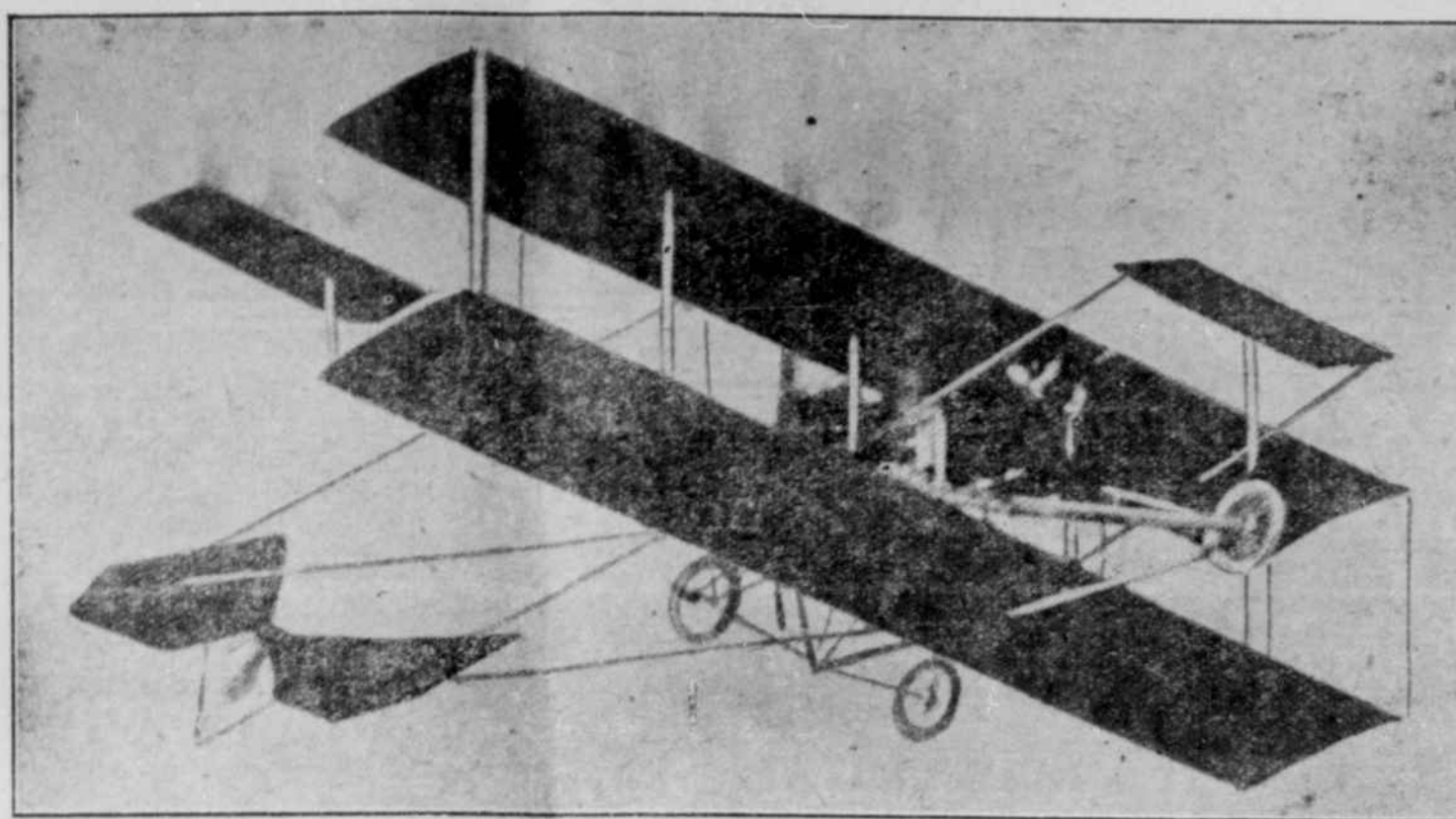
As the storm swept inland over southern Alabama and Florida, it did considerable damage to crops. It apparently had diminished greatly late Saturday and had passed out over the South Atlantic coast.

Reports from Biloxi, Miss., stated that anxiety was felt there for the safety of the crews of four schooners and a power boat which had not reported there.

Football.

The first reference to football, in the New World, may be read in Spellman's "Relation of Virginia," dated 1609. Football, then, is known to have existed as a sport in the older American colleges as long ago as 1800.

When a man explains that he is misunderstood it usually means that somebody understands him only too well.



MATHER THE WORLD FAMOUS AVIATOR HERE DURING OUR FAIR.

Arrangements have been made with the Young Aeroplane Company of New York City to have Carl Mather, the World Famous Aviator, here during our Fair. Mather is considered one of the best High Flyers in the country and his stunts will make everyone sit up and take notice. Mather will do all the crazy stuff, and is said to be a treat when it comes to thrills that make your hair stand up. Mather's sensational flying is said to be wonderful. He has made many flying trips in the big cities and everywhere he has flown he was considered one of the greatest Aviators ever known. An Exchange, from Atlanta, Ga., says that Mather made a thrilling flight over the city, going at the rate of seventy miles an hour, he drove his machine through the clouds, which soon developed into a mist and rain and he was above the clouds by this time, he became lost and in trying to get back to the field, found himself several miles away. Undaunted by his experience, Mather turned his machine and headed for the city again and could be seen coming out of the clouds in an altogether different direction from where he disappeared. He was wet when he landed and said that he had had some experience. He was in the air just 35 minutes.

The above is only a sample of the many daring stunts that Aviator Mather performs. Mather is described as being a modest young man, and is said to look like a North Carolina native. There are eleven Aviators with the Young Aeroplane Company but Mather is said to be one of the most clever of the bunch.

Be sure and come to THE JOHNSTON COUNTY FAIR and see the loop the loop and Bombs dropped on Smithfield by the famous Aviator.

COTTER-UNDERWOOD COMPANY have just unloaded two cars of fine Furniture. See them before you buy and save money. Smithfield, N. C.

LOOK AT OUR WORK SHOES for Boys—\$2.00 to \$3.50. N. B. Grantham.

FOR WIRE FENCING SEE AUSTIN Stephenson Company.

TOBACCO FARMERS WANTED—I have some one and two-horse farms for rent. Prefer men with families who can furnish own team, and raise tobacco, with some cotton and corn. J. Rufus Creech, Pine Level, N. C., R. F. D. No. 1.

LOOK AT OUR WORK SHOES for Children—\$1.50 to \$2.50. N. B. Grantham.

TWO CAR LOADS OF ONE, AND two-horse wagons and prices right at Austin-Stephenson Company.

LOOK AT OUR WORK SHOES for men—\$3.00 to \$5.00. N. B. Grantham.

EVERYBODY IS HAPPY THAT sells tobacco at the Farmers Warehouse. Join the happy crowd.

Valuable Farm For Sale

The Grantham Farm two miles from Smithfield on the Central highway. Two hundred acres, with about 70 acres cleared, good pasture with good wire fence around it. Anyone wishing to investigate can be shown over the farm by Mr. John Webb who lives on the premises.

This valuable farm will be sold to the highest bidder for cash on the first Monday in November ---November 5th--- in front of the Court House door in Smithfield, at 12 o'clock M. Sale is for division.

N. B. GRANTHAM

For the heirs.

LAND IN SELMA FOR SALE.

Under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain mortgage deed dated February 5th, 1916, given by W. M. Morehead to the undersigned and recorded in Book 11, page 188, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash at the Court House door in Smithfield, at 12 o'clock M., October 27th, 1917, the following described property in the town of Selma, N. C.: Beginning at the corner of Oscar Mitchiner's lot on Watson Street, and runs northwardly with said street 60 feet to Lewis line; thence with the Lewis line 150 feet to George Oncal's line; thence in a southerly direction 60 feet to Oscar Mitchiner's line; thence in a westerly direction 150 feet to the point of beginning being Lot No. 2 on Watson Street in the plant of the old Academy ground and this being for the purchase price of said lot. September 24th, 1917.

W. W. COLE, Mortgagee.

VALUABLE FARM LAND NEAR SELMA FOR SALE.

Under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain mortgage deed executed by J. A. Starling and wife Edith Starling, to the undersigned on November 1st, 1912, and duly recorded in Book "D" No. 12, page 141, Registry of Johnston County, the conditions of said mortgage deed having been violated the undersigned will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash at the Court House door in Smithfield, on October 27th, 1917, at 12 o'clock M., the following described land:

Beginning at a stake at Sallie Kirby's line and runs with said line N. 21 1/2 East 21 8-10 poles to a stake Joe Starling's corner; thence with said line N. 83 E. 112 poles to a pine on the bank of the canal in Little Creek; thence down the canal of said creek to a stake, C. F. Kirby's corner; thence with his line S. 83 W. 132 poles to the beginning, containing 15 15-16 acres, more or less.

J. B. PERSON, Mortgagee.

W. W. COLE, Attorney.

NOTICE.

North Carolina, Johnston County, In the Superior Court, September Term, 1917.

Mrs. Ellen Pulley

vs.

Mrs. Nora Perkins, Luby Pulley, Claude Pulley, et als.

The defendants, Luby and Claude Pulley, above named will take notice:

That an action as entitled above has been commenced in the Superior Court of said State and County for the foreclosure of a mortgage deed, and the said defendants will further take notice that they are required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of said county to be held on the 10th day of December, 1917, at the Court House of said county, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the said complaint. This September 21, 1917.

W. S. STEVENS,

Clark Superior Court.

WELLONS & WELLONS, Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

SALE OF LAND IN SELMA.

By virtue of the powers contained in a certain mortgage deed, given by L. H. Allred dated March 15th, 1906, to J. H. Parker and duly transferred to the undersigned for value, the undersigned will offer for sale the following described property for cash at the Court House door in Smithfield, on Saturday, October the 27th, 1917, at 12 o'clock M.:

Beginning at the intersection of Preston and Nashe Streets, Preston on the North, and Nashe the West; thence S. 150 feet to a stake in Parker's line; thence E. 225 feet to the corner of a lot heretofore conveyed to L. H. Allred; thence N. 150 feet to Preston Street; thence W. with Preston Street 225 feet to the beginning and containing three-quarters of an acre (33,750 square feet more or less), being those three lots conveyed by deed to L. H. Allred by J. H. Parker and wife on February 25th, 1906, for \$900.00 of which amount \$500.00 has been paid, leaving \$400.00 due thereon for which this mortgage is given to secure.

J. H. PARKER,

FIRST NAT'L BANK OF SELMA, Transferee.

W. W. COLE, Attorney.

CERTIFICATE OF DISSOLUTION.

To All to Whom These Presents May Come—Greeting:

Whereas, It appears to my satisfaction, by duly authenticated record of the proceedings for the voluntary dissolution thereof by the unanimous consent of all the stockholders, deposited in my office, that The Micro Supply Co., a corporation of this State, whose principal office is situated at No. Street, in the town of Micro, County of Johnston, State of North Carolina (J. S. Stancil being the agent therein and in charge thereof, upon whom process may be served), has complied with the requirements of Chapter 21, Revisal of 1905, entitled "Corporations," preliminary to the issuing of this Certificate of Dissolution:

Now, Therefore, I, J. Bryan Grimes, Secretary of the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the said corporation did, on the 18th day of August, 1917, file in my office a duly executed and attested consent in writing to the dissolution of said corporation, executed by all the stockholders thereof, which said consent and the record of the proceedings aforesaid are now on file in my said office as provided by law.

In Testimony Whereof, I have here to set my hand and affixed my official seal at Raleigh, this 18th day of August, A. D. 1917.

J. BRYAN GRIMES, Secretary of State.