

WEBB AND DORTCH TO GET ANOTHER TERM.

Senators Simmons and Overman Jointly Recommend Tarheel Appointments.

NO LIMIT ON STATE TO RATIFY DRY AMENDMENT.

Secretary Daniels Gives Opinion of the Most Learned Constitutional Lawyers in America; He Believes States Will Ratify Amendment Within Five Years.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—Senators F. M. Simmons and Lee S. Overman today jointly recommended the re-appointments of Charles S. Webb, of Asheville, and W. T. Dortch, of Goldsboro, as United States Marshals from the western and eastern North Carolina districts, respectively.

"Congress has no power to limit constitutional amendments, and therefore the specified limitation of seven years extended the states to ratify; the prohibition amendment is inoperative," declared Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels today as he expressed his gratification over the enactment of the national legislation.

"I have talked with the most learned constitutional lawyers in America and they are of the opinion that no time limitations can be placed upon the constitutional amendment. Of course, the temperance workers should be enabled to negotiate the ratification of the amendment by the several states within five years."

Section 2 of the joint resolution as enacted by the House of Representatives and the Senate reads: "This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the constitution by the legislatures of the several States as provided in the constitution within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress."

The resolution was maneuvered in the United States Senate today by Senator Morris Sheppard, co-author with Representative E. Yates Webb of the amendment. The Senate concurred with the House of Representatives by a vote of 47 to 8 for adoption. No demonstration marked its passage.

BENTONVILLE NEWS.

Listen for the wedding bells. The little folks of our section are talking about Old Santa nowadays. Mrs. L. G. Flowers is at Peacock's Cross Roads this week visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pias Johnson.

We are witnessing one of the hardest snowy winters right now we have for several years. The snow fell in this section last Tuesday night to the depth of 6 inches. The ground being dry and frozen, the snow has melted comparatively none. All work and most travel have been blocked for a week.

We are sorry to note that Mrs. J. M. Massey is very sick. Her husband, Mr. J. M. Massey, is at Camp Sevier, S. C.

Mr. Charlie Crusenberry went to Smithfield Saturday in answer to his Country's call.

Mr. Harvey Westbrook, who is attending school at Buies Creek, is at home for the holidays.

Secretary Baker has moved forward the organization of his newly created war council by relieving from their present duties three of the five officers assigned to that body. This will leave them free to devote all their time to the council's task of coordinating all war department activities in such a way that the time heretofore believed to be necessary for the sending to France of an army of sufficient size to insure the defeat of Germany will be materially reduced.

Nine-tenths of getting ahead consists of laying something aside.

CLAYTON'S LIVE NEWS BUDGET.

On Account of Severe Weather and Lack of Fuel School Closed Monday Until January 7th. Rev. Mr. Sykes Goes to Franklinton. Many Personal Items.

Clayton, Dec. 19.—Mrs. S. D. Dedham, of Selma, visited relatives here this week.

Mrs. J. D. Gulley spent a few days recently with her daughter, Mrs. W. R. Smith, at Selma.

Mr. Warren McCullers, who is in training at Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., spent a few days this week here with his parents.

Lieutenant Kenneth Ellington, of New York, visited his sister, Mrs. B. A. Hocutt, this week.

Mrs. Paul Duncan returned today after a visit to Rocky Mount.

Misses Karen and Mildred Poole came home from Anderson, S. C., Sunday to spend the holidays here with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Poole.

Mr. Coy Thompson, who holds a position with the American Tobacco Company, and stationed in New York, spent Monday and Tuesday here with friends.

Mr. Thompson graduated from High School here two years ago, and has many friends who are glad to see him come around.

Among those who went to Raleigh Tuesday to see the play "Every-Woman" are as follows: Mrs. G. T. Smith, Mrs. B. A. Hocutt, Mrs. L. T. Rose, Mrs. Bennette Noce, Miss Barbara Gulley and Dr. V. M. Barnes.

Mrs. M. G. Gulley left Tuesday for Cary to visit relatives for a few days. Mr. N. J. Allen made a business trip to Raleigh Monday.

Owing to the intense cold weather here there were no services at either church last Sunday morning or evening. We hope that by next Sunday the weather will be better and we can have services.

The many friends of Rev. T. A. Silkes regret very much to see him leave. He and his family leave today for their new home at Franklinton. We hope for them much success and happiness.

Rev. O. L. Hinson will arrive soon from Durham as pastor of the M. E. church.

On account of the severe weather we are having and the lack of fuel the Clayton school closed Monday and will not open any more until January 7th. Mrs. Joyce Finlator, of Greensboro, visited relatives here this week.

Christmas is almost here. It seems too as if we are going to have very unpleasant weather. While our soldier friends, brothers, and sons cannot be with us to help us enjoy the good eats of Christmas and spend the pleasant hours with us, let us not forget them whatever we do. May each of them know that our best wishes go out to them and that each boy is greatly missed in his home.

Mr. Paul Gulley is here today on his way home at Nashville to spend the holidays with his mother.

Bickett to Open Campaign.

Governor Bickett has accepted the invitation to open the war savings certificate campaign for Col. F. E. Fries, chairman, of Winston-Salem, and the first date will be the governor's home, Louisburg, Friday morning, December 31. The governor makes his first speech on this phase of the war. He has made many relating to the war itself. North Carolina has \$50,000,000 to raise by this method, and Colonel Fries has undertaken the biggest campaign of them all. He has six months in which to do it, but this understanding is robbed of all spectacular character.

Christmas Music. RING out, ye crystal spheres! Once bless our human ears, If ye have power to touch our senses so, And let your silver chime Move in melodious time, And let the bass of heaven's deep organ blow, And with your ninefold harmony Make up full consort to the angelic symphony For if such holy song Inscap our fancy long, Time will run back and fetch the age of gold, And speckled vanity Will sicken soon and die, And leprous sin will melt from earthly mold, And hell itself will pass away And leave her dolorous mansions to the peering day. Yea, Truth and Justice then Will down return to men Orbed in a rainbow, and, like glories wearing, Mercy will set between, Throned in celestial sheen, With radiant feet tissued clouds down steering, And heaven, as at some festival, Will open wide the gates of her high palace hall. —John Milton.

WANTS CONGRESS TO IMPOSE TAX ON CANINES.

Sheep Growers from Far Western States Asking Legislation.

TO URGE ADOPTION AS WAR EMERGENCY PLAN.

Shipment of Purebred Cattle Into North Carolina Attracting Attention; Census Bureau's Figures On Cotton.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The thousands of worthless dogs in North Carolina may be subject to a tax imposed by the Federal government. Sheep growers from far Western States are in Washington championing a measure to levy \$1 or more on each of the 10,000,000 dogs in the United States.

The champions of the measure are going to urge Congress to adopt the proposition as a war emergency issue. E. J. Farlow, a member of the Wyoming State Board of Sheep Commissioners, and A. J. Delfelder, one of the largest wool growers and stockmen of the West, will present detailed plans for the consideration of Congress. The measure will be presented in the light of food conservation inasmuch as the revenues from the proposed dog tax will be utilized in the extermination of predatory wild animals of these heep ranges of the West.

Fine Cattle in North Carolina. The shipment of purebred cattle into North Carolina constantly, moves a cattle journal of nation-wide authority to remark: "North Carolina prides itself on the rapidly growing interest in beef and milk production in that State, evidenced by the introduction of foundation stocks of sterling character. The establishment of pure-bred cattle is progressing satisfactorily."

The Jersey Cattle Club of Harnett County has purchased 27 Jerseys as a foundation herd for the community around Coats. Twenty-five Jersey heifers have been bought for farmers of Gaston County by J. A. Arey, of the North Carolina dairy field office. He selected them in Kentucky. Two of the heifers are granddaughters of Noble of Oaklands. At the Guernsey sale at Burkeville, Va., Bruce Anderson, demonstration agent for Forsyth County, bought four head for farmers in his county. The Rowan County farm-life school purchased three; W. E. Crossland, of Rockingham, four, and G. E. Harris, of Person County, three for his neighbors.

Samuel L. Rogers, a North Carolinian, who is director of the United States Bureau of Census, has published his preliminary report as to cotton ginned, stored and consumed in the United States. The cotton consumed during the month of October, 1917, amounted to 595,332 bales. Cotton in storage in consuming establishments on October 31 was 1,085,770 bales, and in public storage and at compresses 3,070,455 bales. The number of active consuming cotton spindles for the month was 33,576,922.

The world's production of commercial cotton, exclusive of linters, grown in 1916 was approximately 18,365,000 bales of 500 pounds net, while the consumption of cotton for the year ending July 31, 1917, was 20,180,000 bales.—S. R. Winters, in News and Observer.

Ten Killed and Seventy Injured in Tuesday Night's Air Raid Over England; 16 to 20 Enemy Air Machines in Raid.

London, Dec. 19.—Ten persons were killed and seventy injured during last night's raid over England. Outside of London five persons were injured and one of the aircraft was brought down. There were from 16 to 20 air machines and these were divided into six groups. All of these endeavored to reach London, but only five succeeded in dropping bombs on the city.

It is believed that another of the hostile aircraft dropped into the English channel.

Moved 116,000 Carloads for the Army.

A total of 116,000 carloads of freight have had to be hauled to the National Army and National Guard camps; and up to the time of the latest report over 17,000 carloads of freight had been handled for the shipping board.

The railroads are still moving a total freight traffic surpassing any ever known before, and it should be borne in mind that they are doing this with almost no greater facilities than they had two years ago and under conditions which prevent them from materially increasing their facilities. —Railroad Report.

The Governor of Jamaica has issued a proclamation asking the people to consume as little sugar as possible owing to England's great need of it. The Government is planning to limit the amount of sugar used in restaurants.

NOTES FROM CAMP JACKSON.

Some Idea of How Large the Camp Is. How the Soldiers Fare and Other Matters of Interest to the Folks Back Home.

There are now in this camp men from every section of Johnston County. Not only is this true of our county, but the whole of North Carolina is similarly represented here. The folks at home are evidently thinking of us who are learning to soldier here, for constantly men from Johnston County visit the camps, and hardly a day passes but the mail brings from some mother, sister, or sweetheart something good to eat or something comfortable to wear. This letter is intended for all who have loved ones down here and who are eager about the conditions and surroundings under which we live.

Since October 10th I have been assigned to the Military Police, and the duties of this company have caused me to do some work over the entire camp, and I feel that I can give some pretty graphic ideas of the camp.

It would take a man as long to walk from one end of Camp Jackson to the other as it would to walk from the Court House to the Selma Graded school building. It is as wide as from the Ivanhoe cotton mills to Turner's Bridge. The length extends north and south. Company streets are usually about 60 feet wide, and barracks are about 60 feet apart in rows. Each barrack will accommodate a company of about 130 men. Each barrack has for it a modernly equipped toilet, which is kept scrupulously clean at all times.

The soldiers sleep on iron cots, which are bedded with a wheat-straw tick, three army blankets, an army comfort, and whatever bedding from other sources the soldiers can procure. The soldiers eat usually from mess-kits, and but few of you can imagine what a mess-kit is, but some companies have real cups, plates, saucers, knives, forks, etc., as for instance, the Military Police. The kitchen is presided over by a Mess Sergeant, the cooks, and the Kitchen Police. A soldier had rather do anything in army life here than do "K. P." duty as it is always called.

Each squad room, hall, kitchen, bath-house, and office is fitted with good stoves; and coal and wood are plentiful.

The Army Y. M. C. A. now has left the barracks and is now in quaint looking buildings of its own. These buildings are usually painted green. These buildings have big, old-fashioned brick chimneys to them, and on the mantel of each chimney is a very friendly looking clock. The chief business of the "Y" is to dispense cheer and comfort to the soldiers, and so are filled up with writing benches and tables, ink-stands, pianos and so forth.

Another dispensary of such comforts is the K. of C., Knights of Columbus, building. This of course is directed by the Catholic church. It was a priest who gave me the paper upon which I write this.

The camp is now entirely surrounded by a rock and gypsum road, which is known as the Boulevard. It is fine for any use from that of a bicycle to that of a Kelly-Springfield motor truck.

The Remount Station is the place where the horses and mules are kept. If any other visitor from Johnston hails here, he should by all means see the stock at the Remount Station. They say there are ten thousand mules and horses there, and if you could see them you would think there are more than that number.

The camp at this time is quarantined by the civil authorities over in Columbia. This was caused by a fear of meningitis, which has created some concern upon the Government health officials at the Base Hospital. The quarantine works dreadful inconveniences upon us soldiers, and during our confinement, many ways of amusement are resorted to, chief of which is "Crap-shooting." When our sergeant wants the lovely game to commence, he shouts out much like the court-crier, "Oh, Yes! Come on, all ye old-time Crap-shooters." And then the bones begin to dance.

Communicable diseases are now well under control. On Friday of last week there was only one case of meningitis in the camp and only a few cases of measles. Pneumonia is claiming more victims than any other disease.

The impression that the activities of the camp leaves upon us it that we are war-bound and soon at that. From 7:30 a. m. to 11:30 a. m., and from 1:30 p. m. to 4:00 p. m. of every day, Sunday included, we see soldiers marching, marching, and hear the drill-masters shouting, "Squads—Right, Squads—Left," etc. Several companies passed my post one night last week, snowy as it was; and from 7:00 p. m. to 9:00 p. m. the Captains kept them at drill.

There are several French officers here now and one or more Scotch officers. The French officers are not so

noticeable, but the Scotchman is attractive. He is dressed in full Scotch costume, and his legs from the knees to half way the calves of his legs are as naked as a duck's foot.

If ever I do go back home, I shall be delighted to see some of the old Confederate soldiers. I am now better prepared to appreciate their war tales than ever before; and, to use a word that I think grew out of this camp-life here, I am having a "skimp-tion" to what they had in their war. H. V. R. Camp Jackson, Dec. 15th.

WARTIME ACTIVITIES IN KENLY.

Addresses Before the High School By Prominent Speakers. Y. M. C. A. And Red Cross Work. Canvass for Food Pledge Cards.

(By M. B. Andrews.)

Every energetic country boy loves to climb a tall tree and get a vision of his surroundings. Every thoughtful man in each community in the United States should climb an imaginary tree and get a glimpse of the work his own community is doing to advance the interests of his nation in the present world war.

Kenly is so small and appears so insignificant to the outside world that I frequently have good-natured friends in adjoining counties ask me this embarrassing question: "In what section of the State is Kenly?" Yet, when one gets a vision of the war work in this community during the last three months, a feeling steals over him that is very closely akin to pride.

The community school was opened on the tenth of September with an inspiring and able address, chock-full of common-sense, delivered by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The content of the great man's message may be briefly paraphrased thus: "Each community in the land must do its part in winning the war. I do not mean to minimize other activities when I say that the most important thing you can do is to see to it that every child in this community takes advantage of the opportunity to secure a practical education."

The school had hardly opened when a farewell supper was given to the couple of dozen brave drafted boys who were to leave next day for camp. Among those who left was the star athlete of the school, the son of a member of the school board.

Almost immediately a troop of jovial and yet serious-minded young women made a house to house canvass of the town in an effort to secure two hundred names for membership in a proposed chapter of the Red Cross Society, which chapter is to be organized Tuesday night, December 18th.

While the girls were making their canvass, the business men of the community were working earnestly in behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association. A sum totaling nearly a thousand dollars was subscribed in one night.

Nor have the needy at home been neglected. The various religious denominations and Sunday schools of the community have, it seems, almost vied with one another to raise money for the support of orphans. Two Sunday school classes are totally supporting an orphan each; each of the four Sunday schools in the community has recently contributed to some orphanage by special collection enough money to support one orphan a year for each school; and a one-hour program rendered recently by a singing class from a fraternal orphanage netted the twelve children something over sixty-five dollars.

Just a few days ago, the editor of perhaps the strongest agricultural publication in the South, delivered an address in the school auditorium in which he clearly outlined the work that the church should do in winning the war. The Sunday following, the pastor of one of the churches in the County, delivered a masterful address on the importance of winning the war, in which he urged the financial support of the Red Cross Society.

A little more than a week ago, all of the students of the high school, directed by their teachers, made a house to house canvass of the community with the Hoover food pledge cards. The genuine support of the war in all of its phases by the people of the community was loudly testified to by the silent signatures that were affixed to the cards by practically every mother in town.

The spirit of service is felt so strongly here that even one of the high school teachers, two of whose brothers are already in training, is biting his lips in an effort to force himself to remain at his post rather than to volunteer his services as a boy of khaki to go to the trenches. Incidentally, it may be remarked, that he is teaching the boys in the elementary school the military salute.

The work that the people in this community are doing is not exceptional; it is typical of the work, no doubt, that is being done by the people of every community in the United States. Kenly, December 14, 1917.

The Deeds of An Old Time German Kaiser.

In the tenth century, the Emperor of Germany claimed Italy as a part of his dominions. Several cities resisted his authority. When the Emperor, whose name was Otho, heard of it, he invaded Italy, and went to Rome. He took possession of the palace, and prepared a magnificent feast. All the great men of Rome were invited. The Emperor sat at the head of the table, on a splendid throne. The invited guests seated themselves expecting to be feasted with luxuries.

But they had not eaten a mouthful when Otho made a sign. Immediately the hall was filled with armed men. The Kaiser ordered them neither to move nor speak on pain of death, whatever might take place.

They trembled and wished themselves away from the banquet.

One of the Kaiser's officers stood up and read aloud the names of all who had opposed his authority. These unfortunate men had been invited to the feast and were now sitting at the table. The Emperor commanded them to be dragged into the middle of the hall and put to death.

The executioner was in readiness with a broad and heavy sword. One after another the heads of the condemned persons rolled on the floor of the hall. No mercy was shown to any of them.

When this dreadful scene was over, the Kaiser, or Emperor, turned his attention to the banquet. His stern and wrathful aspect became mild and pleasing. He endeavored to make the other guests enjoy themselves, but probably their appetites were not increased by the sight of dead bodies on the bloody floor.

This is a horrible story, and I only write it to show you the true character of a bloody minded German Kaiser. Let me remark, however, that Rome was now totally changed from what it was in the days of Augustus. Not only was the Empire broken in pieces, but the proud city of Rome itself had lost its former glory. The northern invaders had completely overrun and subdued the once Mistress of the known world.

This is from my school days of 1859.

J. H. BROADWELL, Micro, N. C.

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

Has been used for all ailments that are caused by a disordered stomach and inactive liver, such as sick headache, constipation, sour stomach, nervous indigestion, fermentation of food, palpitation of the heart caused by gases in the stomach. August Flower is a gentle laxative, regulates digestion both in stomach and intestines, cleans and sweetens the stomach and alimentary canal, stimulates the liver to secrete the bile and impurities from the blood. 25 and 75 cent bottles. Sold by Creech Drug Co.—Adv.

Sacks Wanted

We pay 10 cents each for good Cotton Seed Meal sacks and 15 cents for Hull sacks.

Pine Level Oil Mill Company.

Pine Level, N. C.

Why That Lame Back?

Morning lameness, sharp twinges when bending, or an all-day back-ache; each is cause enough to suspect kidney trouble. Get after the cause. Help the kidneys. We Americans go it too hard. We overdo, overeat and neglect our sleep and exercise and so we are fast becoming a nation of kidney sufferers. 72 per cent more deaths than in 1890 is the 1910 census story. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. Smithfield people recommend them.

A Smithfield Case.

C. R. Turner, chief of police, Smithfield, says: "My kidneys were in a weakened condition and at times they bothered me very much. I had pains in my back and across my loins and my kidneys acted irregularly, causing me much annoyance. Doan's Kidney Pills relieved me of all symptoms of kidney trouble and I am glad to recommend them."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.