

CASE OF MEASLES AT CAMP GLENN

FIRST WEDDING, MISS YOUNG BECOMES BRIDE OF LIEUT. WALLACE STONE.

ABOUT THE SOLDIER BOYS

Many Interesting Happenings Concerning the National Guard in Camp at Morehead City—Daily Drills for the Boys in Khaki.

Camp Glenn. The appearance of a single case of measles in a company of the first infantry threw all the medical authorities in camp immediately on the alert, and strict orders were issued for the isolation of the case. Medical authorities are using every effort of which they are capable to prevent any spread and thus far none is anticipated.

Camp Glenn saw its first wedding when in the presence of only a few brigade and regimental officers and friends, Miss Selma Young, sister of General Laurence Young, who has been visiting here for some time, was wedded to First Lieutenant Wallace Stone, of Company L, Thomasville, Third Infantry. The company was performed by the regimental chaplain of the young man, Captain A. McCullen, of Durham.

The bride wore a going-away suit of blue and a hand-made vogue hat. Lieutenant Stone was in uniform. Directly after the ceremony, the bugler, stationed at brigade headquarters, sounded the unusual call of wedding march. A throng of officers and men, including Company L, of Thomasville, met the pair at the station as they left for points north.

If a movement now on foot goes through the authorities at Camp Glenn will be given the right by the county of Carteret for supervision of an area half a mile of Camp Glenn in either direction. Representatives of the board of commissioners of the county appeared here and conferred with General Young concerning the matter. If this power is granted, camp authorities have full liberty to proceed with such measures as will insure the prevention of malaria and other diseases by the elimination of the mosquito.

The "sealed orders," referred to several days ago, were addressed to Major Alexander Grieg, C. A. C., Inspector for the State, were received here July 16 and were as per instructions opened July 18. They were contained in a "Memorandum" from Headquarters Eastern Department, Governor's Island, under date of July 12.

The memorandum covers nine pages of instructions from the War Department, numbered one to forty-five inclusive.

The Adjutant General of the State was "instructed to nominate not to exceed three officers per regiment and one for each separate battalion or other separate unit and for each officer so nominated, one sergeant, one corporal and one private, for duty in connection with recruiting other than at camps." The station of each officer will "invariably be within limits of the State."

"Recruiting officers of the U. S. Army have been requested to assist recruiting officers of the National Guard and it is advised that the latter consult the former when in doubt as to any detail."

"Information of the establishment of a recruiting station should be furnished the local press with request that it be given prominent notice."

"Recruiting officers of the regular Army may make enlistments for the National Guard or for particular organizations thereof. . . . Recruiting officers of the National Guard may accept for enlistment any applicants for enlistment in the regular Army. . . ."

"A National Guard recruit will be forwarded at once to his organization, if it still be within the state, otherwise to the mobilization camp or designated rendezvous. (In this case Fort Oglethorpe.)"

"The assistance of State authorities in interesting men of their States in applying for enlistment at the established recruiting stations will materially aid the completion of the State organizations, and will be greatly appreciated."

"Recruits will be vaccinated on arrival at rendezvous if not already protected, and will be given at least two treatments of typhoid prophylaxis before being forwarded to organizations."

"Special attention will be given to cleanliness of recruits. Frequent bathing will be enforced and on the day prior to departure for the border, each recruit will be required to bathe and wash all underclothing."

Capt. James K. Parsons, United States Army, who has been assistant mustering officer here, left under orders to report to Colonel Buffington, New York City, who is State Inspector of militia for New York.

Captain Parsons has done good work here and made good friends. Both he and Colonel Buffington belong to the Third United States Infantry. Parsons is an Alabamian, 46 years of age and besides his prescribed work he has given a number of talks here helpful to the officers of the guard.

W. A. FAIR.



Captain Fair of Lincolnton is commander of Troop "A" Cavalry, North Carolina National Guard. Troop "A" has been recruited to almost maximum war strength and under Capt. Fair is expected to make a good showing along the Mexican border.

The following orders have been received: Headquarters Eastern Department, Governors Island, N. Y., July 21, 1916. (Extract.)

Special Orders No. 168. 7.—The following named officers of the National Guard, State of North Carolina, now at the State Mobilization Camp, Morehead City, are detailed as general recruiting officers for the National Guard of the United States and State of North Carolina with stations at the places set opposite their respective names:

Maj. Ed. Kuykendall, C. A. C., Greensboro; Capt. L. M. Dodamead, C. A. C., Murphy; Lieut. Edwards H. Holmes, C. A. C., Wilmington; Capt. Roy B. Case, C. A. C., Fayetteville; Capt. R. V. Ladd, C. A. C., Hendersonville; Lieut. I. W. Harrelson, C. A. C., Raleigh; Lieut. Joseph B. Thorpe, C. A. C., Bakersville; Lieut. D. E. Murphy, C. A. C., Salisbury; Lieut. H. D. Pantan, C. A. C., Weldon; Lieut. Carl D. Moore, C. A. C., Wilkesboro.

The officers named will proceed with a recruiting party of enlisted men, National Guard of North Carolina, not to exceed one sergeant, one corporal and one private to the points designated and there establish recruiting stations. It being impracticable for these detachments to utilize rations in kind, the Quartermaster Corps will pay the enlisted men of the recruiting parties commutation of rations in advance at the rate of \$1.00 per day. All quartermaster accounts will be settled by the Quartermaster at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to whom all needs will be made known instead of submitting estimates of Quartermaster as directed in paragraph 10, Memorandum, these headquarters, dated July 12, 1916. Subsistence for applicants for enlistment will be provided as directed on Form No. 105, Q. M. C. The Quartermaster Corps will furnish the necessary transportation and subsistence. The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

By command of Major General Wood: GEORGE T. BARTLETT, Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff. The men are having strenuous drill and target practice. A high official who is unwilling to be quoted officially said with enthusiasm that he thought the brigade would go to the border even before September. The rapid improvement is amazing, and the brigade commander is known to believe that the state will rejoice when the brigade is passed upon at the border. The delay will not then be regretted, since in reality no time is lost.

At request of Colonel Hunt of the U. S. A. 89 mules and 25 horses are on the way for use as teams and for officers of the brigade. General Young will get the consent of the county supervisors for policing half a mile beyond the limits of the whole camp. The medics will at once go to work exterminating mosquitoes in adjacent marshes and on other necessary sanitation.

As if spontaneously, the officers of the First Regiment are saying, "If the Government will only let it be known that recruits can be promised service on the border the regiments will be up to war strength in two weeks." Unless this be assured little hope is held for the success of the new recruiting outfit.

Notification went by wire to Washington, that the brigade here would not be ready to move before September 1. Nothing was said as to when it would be ready to move.

The typhoid fever patient sent to New Bern emergency hospital, Private Rollins Edwards of Goldsboro, died. He had not had the typhoid vaccinations and was "taken down" the second day after reaching camp. Fierce beating winds and driving rains kept the troops at Camp Glenn pegging down and resetting tents. Striking this place after midnight a stiff gale swept over the camp all day. Save a few tents blown down here and there, no damage has been done. The men, on the alert, have saved the big majority of their tents by frequent attention to ropes and pegs.

COAST ARTILLERY TO CAMP

Orders Received for Companies to Move to Fort Caswell For Annual Encampment August 7-19.

Raleigh.—Members of the Coast Artillery Corps are making their plans for their annual encampment at Fort Caswell August 7-19, according to official orders recently received. There are six companies in the state and this is the joint encampment under the direction of Capt. Alexander Craig, Jr., inspector instructor.

The orders recently issued and recently governing the movements are as follows: Going—

Hospital Corps Detachment—Leave Charlotte August 6 at 5 p. m. Due Fort Caswell about 9:30 a. m., August 7th.

Fifth Company—Leave Charlotte August 6 at 5 p. m. Due Fort Caswell about 9:30 a. m., August 7.

First Company—Leave Raleigh August 6 at 4:13 p. m. Due Fort Caswell about 9:30 a. m., August 7.

Second Company—Leave Wilmington August 7 at 7 a. m. Due Fort Caswell about 9:30 a. m., August 7.

Sixth Company—Leave Hendersonville August 6th at 1 p. m. Due Fort Caswell about 9:30 a. m., August 7.

Fourth Company—Leave Salisbury August 6 at 8:15 p. m. Due Fort Caswell about 9:30 a. m., August 7.

Third Company and Headquarters—Leave Greensboro August 6 at 10:10 p. m. Due Fort Caswell about 9:30 a. m., August 7.

North Carolina Gets \$114,381.

Washington, D. C.—The 13 Southern States will receive a total of \$1,438,059 of the \$5,000,000 Federal road fund made available for this fiscal year under the new Federal aid road act approved this month. The Department of Agriculture announcement shows that Texas received the largest allotment of any state in the Union.

The apportionments to the Southern states follow: Texas \$291,927, Georgia \$134,329, Oklahoma \$115,139, North Carolina \$114,381, Tennessee \$114,153, Alabama \$104,148, Virginia \$99,660, Kentucky \$97,471, Mississippi \$88,905, Arkansas \$82,689, South Carolina \$71,807, Louisiana \$67,474, Florida \$55,976.

Want Building For Asheville.

Washington.—Representative Britt requested \$300,000 for the purchase of a site and construction of a modern Federal court building at Asheville.

"This building," Mr. Britt said, "is rendered absolutely necessary by the rapidly growing business of the United States district court and by the act just passed establishing a division of the United States circuit court of appeals at Asheville. The present building is wholly inadequate. It is all right for the postoffice and is conveniently located for that purpose, but the court house should be located in a more quiet place and on much larger grounds."

Flood Victims Are Found.

Asheville.—William M. Hudgins of this city, arrived here from Chimney Rock with a statement to the effect that the partly decomposed bodies of an old man and four children, the latter ranging in age from four to ten years, were found ten miles beyond Chimney Rock in the debris of a house that had been washed away from a point unknown in the floods of 12 days ago. Doctor Hudgins stated that the bodies were evidently those of native mountaineers, judging from their clothing. Nobody could identify the bodies and they were buried in one grave.

To Start East Monbo Mill.

Statesville.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Turner Mills Company held here, it was decided to put the company's East Monbo mill into operation just as soon as possible. Machinery damaged by the flood which will justify the cost will be repaired, and that damaged beyond repair will be replaced.

Man-Eating Shark Appears.

Newbern.—A man-eating shark has made its appearance off the North Carolina coast. One attacked William Nelson, a fisherman, near Atlantic, N. C., and tore one of his arms to shreds.

This is the first and only one seen in this section.

NORTH CAROLINA BRIEFS.

Fifteen freight cars went into Chitwood Creek last week when a bridge on the Norfolk-Southern railway gave way. High waters had undermined the structure.

The fine concrete and stone dam of the Milburns Fishing Club, located on the Neuse river near Raleigh, broke away last week and swept away probably millions of fine fish that have been accumulating for several years and had come to afford the finest sort of sport for the club members.

High waters in the eastern part of the state have greatly damaged crops. The excessive heavy rains that the Scotland county farmers have witnessed for the last three or four weeks, is a ruination to the Scotland county crops.

The receiving building at the State Central Hospital at Raleigh is about half completed. It is expected that it will be finished by the first of the year. Hundreds of workmen are coming into Asheville every day to repair the damage done by the flood to the railroads, the telegraph and telephone wires and the buildings and streets.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago. (Copyright, 1916, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR AUG. 6

GREATEST THING IN THE WORLD.

(Temperance Lesson.)

True ministry is in the exercise of spiritual gifts (Eph. 4:7-15). Every believer is a member of the body of Christ, and therefore has a definite ministry. Though the gifts are diverse, all are equally honorable because they are bestowed, administered and energized by the Holy Spirit. Love alone gives value to the ministry of any gift.

I. Fill the Gift With Love (vv. 1-3). Just as the body is dead unless a living soul abides in and inspires it, so is the gift unless filled with the spirit of love. This is the "more excellent way" to which Paul makes reference at the conclusion of Chapter 12. In praising love Paul does not fall into the error of criticizing others, not even his followers, and suggests that even he may be wanting in this trait. The Corinthians were eager to attain excellence and to be prominent in wisdom and philosophy; to understand the world in which they lived; to be scholars and teachers and improve and correct society. Paul therefore shows how vain are such things unless filled with the motive of love. (1) The gift of tongues. The saints in the church at Corinth seem to have been particularly gifted in this direction, and to have been proud of it. (Ch. 14: 2-23) and eager to outstrip the others. Paul tells them that such boasting amounts to little. The grace of love is a far more excellent way. (2) The gift of prophecy. The New Testament prophet was a forth-teller, not a teller of the future. To be a forth-teller was a thing to be coveted and admired, but not unless accompanied by love. (3) Miracle working. A man can have this in the most powerful form conceivable, and yet if he has not love, he is nothing.

II. Love is Known by its Manifestations (vv. 4-7). Having shown the absolute necessity of love Paul shows how we may recognize it. The behavior of love can be seen and known. Paul set for us 15 manifestations. (1) Love suffereth long. Love is no passing emotion, but a fixed thought. (2) It is kind. Kindness in action, love at work. (3) Love envieth not. It does not grow out of selfishness, for selfishness is the very opposite of love. (4) Love vaunteth not itself, does not climb to the housetops to proclaim its glory. (5) Is not puffed up. There is no inflation, like a soap bubble, to dazzle the eye. (6) Does not behave itself unseemly, that is without delicacy of feeling. Unseemly conduct grows from pride and selfishness, whereas love is the foundation of true courtesy. (7) Seeketh not her own. Is not looking out for self first of all. (8) Is not easily provoked; good tempered, not irritable. To lose one's temper is a dangerous evil. The evil is not so much in the temper but in our failure to control it. (9) Thinketh no evil. Puts the best construction upon the acts of others, making all possible allowances. (10) Rejoiceth not in iniquity. (11) Rejoiceth in the truth, that is, is in sympathy with all that is true. (12) Beareth all things; endureth hardships and trials for the working out of the kingdom. (13) Believeth all things; not credulous but putting the best construction upon the words of others, and having faith in the final outcome of every good cause. (14) Hopeth all things; is not discouraged in the dark and shadowy days. (15) Endureth all things; it goes on believing and hoping to the end; no obstacle can stop it. Surely such a catalogue of the marks of love is enough to make us all pause and meditate.

III. The Permanence of Love (vv. 8-13). The word "faileth" here denotes falling in the sense of cessation, and love is contrasted with three typical but passing forms of Christian expression. (1) "Prophecies;" not the things prophesied but the gift or act of prophesying (v. 3) which at best can only partially express God's word. Prophecy will pass away in the fuller vision and wider knowledge of God "Who is love." (2) "Tongues." The time will come when they will not be needed as a sign nor to enable us to express our varied emotions. The divinely inspired prophecies tell but a part of what is yet to be. (3) "Knowledge." It shall be done away in the fuller knowledge of the eternal world as the light of the stars vanish before the rising sun. When that which is perfect is come these lights will be seen to be only like the separate stones of a quarry which can only be fully understood when the whole building stands before us in its completion. Paul gives an illustration of this truth from the familiar case of the growing child (vv. 11, 12). In conclusion (v. 13) faith, hope, love abide, three graces, imperishable and immortal. "Hope is a fountain; faith draws the water and drinks; love distributes the water to others," Dr. J. H. Jowett. But the greatest of these is love. (a) Love is greater in its nature. It brings us closer to God, making us partakers of his nature. It is the one thing without which faith and hope are of little avail. (b) It is powerful as an influence for good and the strongest motive for the upbuilding of character.



FANCIES AND FADS OF FASHION

By Julia Bottomley





Visiting Toilette of Embroidered Pongee

The painstaking and patient labor of faraway China enriched some yards of fine pongee with exquisite embroidery. The fabric was in the natural unbleached color of the silk, and the embroidered floral pattern was in the same tint exactly, so the material lent itself perfectly to the making of a luxurious suit. It is the last word in elegance.

Someone who understands the needs of Europe and America, and is familiar with current styles, must have directed the labor of those oriental needlework artists. The embroidered patterns are placed in the best manner for good effect on skirt and coat, and the amount of material nicely calculated for present fashions. The skirt is cut in seven gores and these were sewed together and the skirt hemmed before the embroidery was done. This allows the pattern to run uninterrupted about the skirt.

The embroidered flowers almost cover the front gore and are extended part way up on the gores at each side of the back breadth. The masses of embroidery are joined by sprays of

small leaves and blossoms and lines of dots that extend entirely round the skirt. The gores are laid in deep inverted plaits at the top, except across the back, where the fullness is gathered under a short belt.

The coat is made with a panel at the back and a moderately flaring peplum set on at the sides and front. Embroidered sprays appear on the lower part of the panel and on each side of the peplum at the front. It is lined with bright green satin. Embroidered bands of the pongee are combined with this satin for the cuffs and collar, and pongee and satin make the acorn buttons that are set on the coat, in groups of three, at each side of the front.

A narrow vest of black satin, covered with embroidery in gold thread, with rose, green, and blue silk, carries out the oriental suggestion as a finish for the coat.

Such a suit will prove a source of satisfaction to any owner, and more especially to the woman who looks best in tailored styles. It is a visiting toilette which may be used for many other things, as the informal dinner, for example.



Less Simple Styles in Coiffures

Hairdressing is not so simple as it was a few months ago, because the coiffures of today are dressed with waved hair. But the neatness of those plain styles was their chief charm, and the hairdresser is called upon to preserve that feature in the curled and waved coiffures that engage his attention now. Straight, unwaved hair may be becomingly dressed for a pretty and youthful face. Even so, it is prettier when it catches the light in waves, and as for curls, they have been the admiration of mankind for ages. They have returned and there are several pretty fashions in wearing them.

Younger women are wearing the hair waved and combed back in the manner of a small pompadour, with a Psyche knot at the back. In this style the ears are almost covered and there are a few curled locks about the forehead. The knot may be made up of several soft puffs and very short curls. However, wavy and curly, straggling ends or strands of hair blowing about the face are not to be tolerated. The hair net or invisible pins must hold them in place. Another pretty style, for young women

particularly, shows the hair coiled at the nape of the neck, as in the illustration. There are several clever ways of managing the coil, depending upon the abundance of hair which it must dispose of. It is pinned closer to the head than in the Psyche or other styles where the coil is higher. In this the hair is slightly waved and is brought back loosely, as in the preceding coiffure.

For older women, or those that find a high coiffure most becoming, the hair is waved or marcelled all around the head and the knot or coil is brought well forward on top. In this, and in the styles already described, three or more short curls are pinned in about the knot or coil.

In the matter of hairdressing women can afford to be somewhat independent. An individual style which suits the face of the wearer better than any other is not to be abandoned to follow a fashion. Women who have very long and abundant hair must nearly always dispose of it in coiffures of their own invention.

Linen Hoods. Hooded coats have linings of silk striped like peppermint candy. The hood turns completely inside out to show its lining.