

TROOPS WILL MOVE 15 MINUTES APART

SECTION FOR EACH BATTALION,
COMFORTABLE PROVISIONS
MADE ON TRAINS.

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.
When the troops move from here, the railroad "talent" is planning a "section" for each battalion, the sections to move fifteen minutes apart. It is not known on what section the Brigade Commander General Young will move, but the belief is that he will be among the early sections with the First Infantry.

While, of course, there is no hard and fast rule, it is generally understood in a military way that a commanding officer goes with the major portion of his command.

This would throw General Young with the Second Infantry section. But there is something else to be considered. If General Young is first on the ground at point of destination, manifestly he would be in better position to make effective his wishes touching the consolidation of his brigade. In other words, he will not let go his hand while he leads it into camp.

The "consist" subjoined will give a correct notion of the ample and comfortable provision made for the transportation of all the units.

Transportation of North Carolina National Guard, number of troops and equipment necessary to move.

Baggage cars (kitchen cars).....	18
Box cars (for baggage).....	9
Tourist cars (48 enlisted men per car).....	62
Pullman cars (Brig. commander and staff and line officers).....	10
Flat cars (transportation).....	14
Total	113

Cavalry (In. troops):	
Baggage cars (kitchen car).....	1
Tourist cars (officers and enlisted men).....	3
Flat cars (transportation).....	1
Total	5

Field hospital:	
Baggage cars (kitchen cars).....	1
Tourist cars.....	2
Flat cars.....	2
Total	5

Ambulance company:	
Baggage cars (kitchen car).....	1
Tourist cars.....	2
Flat cars.....	3
Total	6

Grand total	129
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One baggage car for each two companies.
Six wagons to one flat car (taken down).
Three ambulances per flat car (taken down).

Rem.—The infantry figures are based on 1,000 men to each regiment and to handle in battalions, or three sections, it will require approximately:
Standard sleepers..... 1
Tourist cars..... 7
Baggage cars..... 2
Box cars..... 1
Flat cars..... 2

Total to each section..... 13
The American Railway Association, through its representative here, states that cars are already assembled in the Potomac yards for the movement of troops here, and can be put here in twelve hours, if necessary. General Young's plan is that sections should follow one another in close order. In each section of thirteen cars will move a battalion, three regiments proceeding in numerical order.

It is understood that General Young will have headquarters with the first regiment sections. Preparations toward moving seem to be taken now more seriously and as a matter of course. The mental attitude of officers and men are adjusting themselves accordingly.

Provost guard first organized, Colonel McGhee, commanding, and composed of sixty-five men, three sergeants, two corporals from three regiments guarding railway trains from Morehead to Beaufort. Relief on duty day and night. Selected from Charlotte company, Corporal Williams; Private Litte; Gastonia, Privates Glover and Conrad; Concord, Privates Morton and Lentz; Shelby, Private Terry.

It is only a question of days, not weeks now, before the North Carolina troops will be moving toward the border of Mexico. General Young stated at parade that he would send his family home next week and close up his house, and that it was only a question of a short time now.

Lieut. Col. Ellison Gilmer, recently appointed to that office in the First Infantry, has arrived after having completed the exchange of property as camp quartermaster at the Plattsburg training camp. He will immediately take up his work with the regiment.

Corporal Fred R. Baker of the first company Coast Artillery of Raleigh, was commissioned second lieutenant and assigned to the same company. He succeeds to the vacancy caused by the promotion of Second Lieutenant Godfrey Cheshire to first lieutenant.

Mr. Baker is a graduate of Clemson College and is now connected with the North Carolina Experiment Station at West Raleigh.

Other commissions announced by Colonel Peterson at the adjutant general's office follow:

Dr. A. E. Worsham of Salisbury was commissioned a first lieutenant in the dental corps and ordered to proceed to Camp Glenn at once.

First Sergeant Owen C. Fillyaw of the second company, Coast Artillery, Wilmington, was commissioned a second lieutenant and assigned to the same company.

First Sergeant Charles A. Dixon, Jr., of Salisbury of the fifth company, Coast Artillery, was commissioned second lieutenant and assigned to the same company.

On August 10 there will be formed in the first infantry, a machine gun company, Hall Morrison, captain, commanding, with one first and two second lieutenants. Also a supply company, with C. F. Tyson as captain, one second lieutenant; also headquarters, Regimental Adjutant Freeman, captain; also ten mounted scouts. Whole detail will call for seven men each company. Similar outfits will be organized in each regiment on that date.

W. W. Pierce, who has been commissioned second lieutenant, Company E, Goldsboro, has arrived. As major of Engineer Corps, Lieutenant Pierce was one who gave himself energetically to the work of camp establishment. After the task was practically completed, he left camp to wind up legal business in which he was engaged. He now returns for duty in the Goldsboro command.

Col. W. C. Rodman, Second Infantry, is now planning a series of regimental practice marches for training of the men, to be entered into in earnestness directly after the review of the brigade by Governor Craig.

A prominent officer claims to have heard officially that regiments would move August 23, 25 and 27. Colonel Hunt wired Washington that the first would be ready to move August 15 and the other regiments two weeks later.

Recruits Filling Ranks.

A warm welcome back was given Captains Bard, Felmet, Swift, Lieutenant Burns, Troop B Cavalry, Asheville and Waynesville, after three weeks' recruiting duty. They were tied up two weeks by flood, but brought back 30 recruits and 15 more were sent on before. Captain Bard says the flood created a great demand for labor, causing difficulty in getting recruits. They are a hefty lot of mountain boys. Out of 15 sent before, only one man was rejected by reason of injured ankle. Flood stopped him at Salisbury, so he footed it to Asheville, 142 miles, in 34 hours.

Coast artillery officers who got a week's slice recruiting duty with seven cents mileage and commutation quarters, now go to Camp Fort Caswell, but regimental officers also will have these perquisites this time and will apply for payment of same during the first recruiting tour.

It was not good news to troop A and troop B, cavalry, that came from federal authorities lately that no horses would be sent to mobilization camps. The cavalry's main duty instituted thus far has consisted of detachments posted around a neighboring watermelon patch, armed with automatics. Mounted guards have been prolific in material for the summary court. In fact, General Young and another officer were out inspecting posting of the guards recently when both were ordered under arrest. The guard thought they were too near the melon patch for the safety of his charge. A little argument persuaded the guard that neither officer came near the patch with malicious intent.

Camp in Review.

The most important event hitherto in the life of the troops here was the turning out in review of the whole brigade.

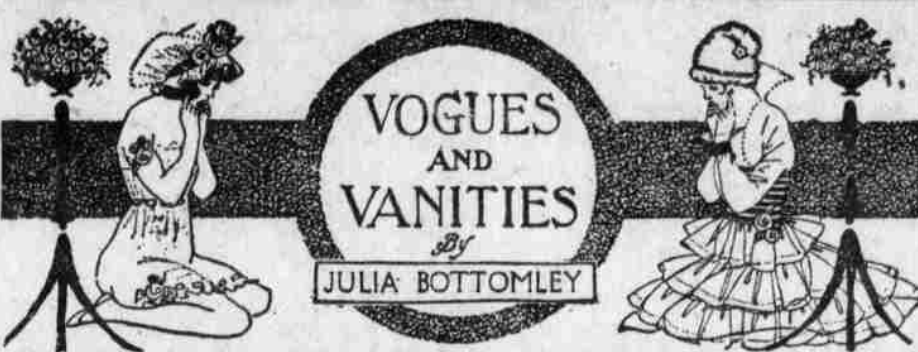
With the three regimental bands, over 3,000 men passed in review before the brigade commander, General Young. On General Young's left were Maj. H. J. Hunt, United States army, representing the war department here, and Maj. Edward F. Geddings, Medical Corps United States army. Behind them in line were Maj. Gordon Smith, brigade adjutant; Maj. Raleigh T. Daniels, brigade quartermaster; Maj. Glenn S. Brown, ordnance officer, and Maj. Baxter R. Hunter, brigade surgeon.

These were the outfits in the order named: First, Second and Third Infantry.

Troops A and B Cavalry, Ambulance and Hospital Corps. It was a gala spectacle, and all things considered, the result was wonderful.

Unusual Good Health.

Unusual good health has, thus far characterized the encampment. Numbers of men were temporarily on the sick list from the anti-typhoid vaccine and smallpox vaccinations. But the field hospital, under command of Major Clemenger, has been noticeably free from serious illness. At present, an operating room which shall be dust proof and fully equipped is being erected at the field hospital. It will be a frame structure while all other hospital accommodations are found within tents.



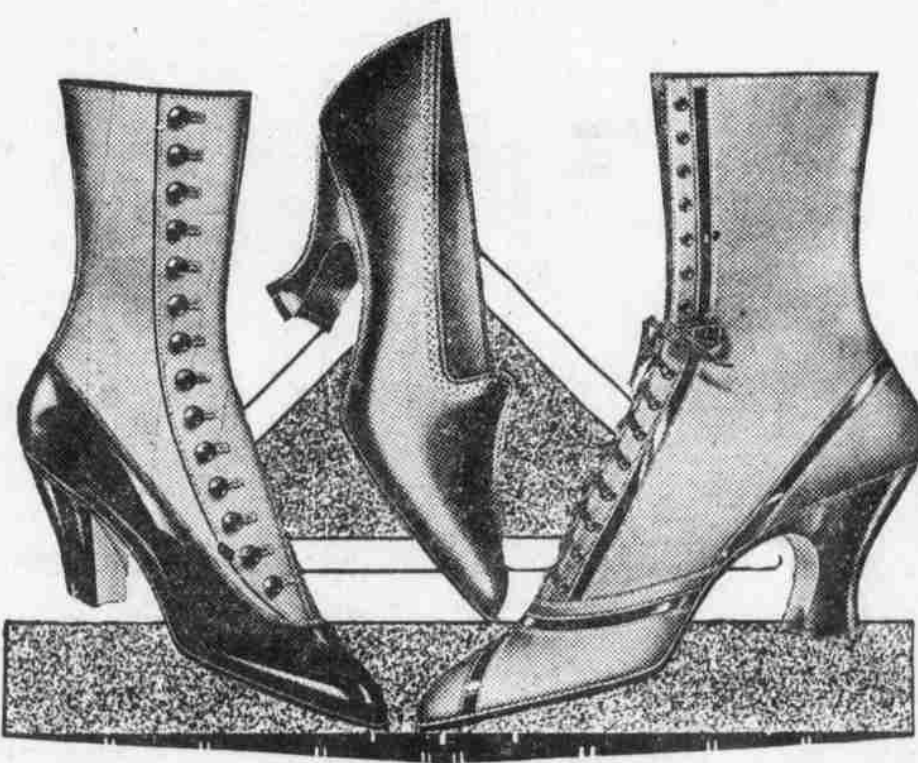
Established Styles in Silk Coats.

No one need concern herself to look about for novel ways of making up the useful coat of taffeta. Styles were established in this class of garments early, and have persisted throughout the season. These coats are ample, loose-hanging and finished with ruchings, usually to the exclusion of any other ornamentation.

For the slight outlay required nothing proves more convenient in the summer wardrobe than these enveloping coats of silk. Nearly always a plain or a changeable taffeta is the choice of the wearer for making them, but certain stripes and plaids are available that are used for special designs. One of these is of flag-blue taffeta striped with bars of black and white. It is cut straight, but drawn

in at the waist line across the back under a belt of the material. It has plain, full sleeves, finished with ample cuffs of black velvet. The rather low neck supports a wide frill which forms a cape. There is a standing ruff of black velvet across the back and shoulders, ending in long sash end at the front. They cross on the bust and fasten at each side on the ends of the belt.

The model shown in the picture is of blue and tan changeable taffeta, and leaves nothing to be desired in style or beauty. It is made with a long yoke extended into panels at the front, and finished with full ruchings of the silk along the edges and about the cuffs. Its uses are many and its becomingness unquestioned.



Style Demanded in Footwear.

So much more vivacity characterizes women's clothes today than in other days, that no one is surprised at new developments. Manufacturers of shoes and hose have kept up with the pace set by those who make the modes in all other apparel and, above all else, women demand style in their footwear. Whatever eccentric fancy of the designer works out in slightly shoes or hose is sure of a welcome.

But the conservative taste is not forgotten entirely and whether shoes are sedate, or snappy, they are made on the cleverest lines and with the most exquisite perfection of finish. They are marvels of graceful contour, be they of the sturdy varieties for sports or walking or of the dainty kinds for dress or dancing. Three models are shown in the picture above. One of them, at the left of the picture, is made with a cloth top and patent leather vamp and is shown in several colors. Light kid uppers make another variety in the same kind of shoe and it has been a favorite in brown with the leather in bronze.

The low pump has made itself familiar to everyone in kid, in several light colors and in black and bronze. Beginning with white it runs through three tints of gray—light, pearl and dark gray, and it has been most popular in champagne and in white. Machine stitching and cut-out work answer the purpose of its modest decoration and moderately high French heels finish off this masterpiece of good style.

A showy laced boot is made of light kid banded with narrow strips of black patent leather. The length of the shoe is broken by the direction of the bands. Shoes of this kind are liked with pastime suits, sports suits

and the various valuable street suits which have helped so much in making this a summer of stylish clothes.

Pink Blouses Rule.

The pale pink blouse seems to maintain its hold upon a woman's fancy, and in spite of the scores of new models in bisque, cream and pale blue, three pink blouses are sold to every one in another shade. There is something peculiarly feminine and appealing about a delicate pink blouse and well does woman realize its becomingness. The only trouble about these dainty blouses is their proclivity to "wash out," not a good wearable white, but a dirty yellowish white that is by no means bisque or cream. The handy woman knows what to do about this; she keeps on hand a supply of ordinary rose-colored crepe paper, tears off a few scraps and "pinks" the rinsing water for her blouse. The delicate tint will wash out again, to be sure but it is simply a matter to "pink" the rinsing water each time the blouse is laundered. This may offer a hint to the woman who fancies a pale pink tint, also in crepe de chine undergarments or who has a pair of white silk stockings that she would like to turn pale pink for use with a pink evening gown.

Flowers on Headgear.

Field flowers, a perfect riot of them, including fuzzy yellow dandelions, prim little buttercups, wheat in the natural colors, besides dainty little mountain flowers, formed a wreath around a large sun shade. It was quaint, most attractive and decidedly novel, for the flowers were so natural it was difficult to believe they were not real.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR AUGUST 13

THE GRACE OF LIVING.

LESSON TEXT—II Cor. 9.
GOLDEN TEXT—In all things I gave you an example, that so laboring ye ought to help the weak, and to remember the words of the Lord Jesus, that he himself said, It is more blessed to give than to receive.—Acts 20:35.

Paul's letters to the church in Corinth are a divine commentary upon church government. A stricter adherence to the principles enunciated and a clearer interpretation of those principles to the church of Jesus Christ would save us from many errors and heartaches. In this rich and populous nation the lesson for consideration today is most vital, for it concerns one of the fundamental principles which underlie the progress of mankind as well as the kingdom of God.

1. **Cheerful Giving (vv. 1-7).** One of the dangers assailing the early Christian church was that of division between the Jewish and Gentile believers. One party suggested that the Gentiles ought to have a closer union with the Jews; on the other hand, certain Gentiles could not see the necessity of the Jewish ceremonial, and in this Paul agreed with them, and therefore they refused to assume any unnecessary burden. The great feasts at Jerusalem were crowded with pilgrims, both Jews and Jewish Christians. The pilgrims were often very poor, and fatigue must have fostered diseases. Here then was a place where a work of ministry to the needy might be done with the money which had been systematically gathered through the weekly contributions of Christian believers. Note how skillfully Paul appealed to these Corinthians. He recognizes their forwardness of mind and their zeal (vv. 1 and 2, Am. R.). Most delicately does he compliment them upon their work, for, said he, "I glory in your behalf."

He desired their collections to be a matter of bounty, and not of covetousness or extortion. Paul's principle of giving is that it shall be a matter of free and beneficent gifts, not a matter of covetous greed; not a quid pro quo. He says that they who sow sparingly shall reap sparingly.

II. **The Results of Giving (vv. 8-15).** The law of reaping according to the seed we sow and of reaping in proportion to the quality and quantity of the seed sown is also to be supplemented by the law of the necessity of systematic giving (See I Cor. 16:2). One of the sweetest and most cheerful and inspiring promises of the Bible is found in verse 8 of this section, "God is able." He is able to make all grace abound, and he does this "to the bountiful giver." Nothing more surely limits the measure of grace that we receive than our penurious, niggardly giving (Phil. 4:19 and context). This giving of grace is "in order that ye always having all sufficiency in all things may abound unto every good work." God's abundant grace is bestowed upon us that we may work for others, and live abounding, sufficient lives in everything. How poor indeed our lives must appear when measured by the standard of this verse. Literally this is "hilarious giving." God loves the full-souled, hilarious giver who gives time and money. Such giving is like unto God's giving, who gave his only begotten son. If we sow as God provides, he will multiply the seed for sowing and increase the fruits of our righteousness. If we do not sow, he will cease to supply.

This liberality will work through us to others and thanksgiving to God on the part of those who receive (v. 11, R. V.). Such giving abounds to his honor and glory through the many thanksgivings which it will occasion (Heb. 13:15). The more we give, the more God will increase our power to give, and in this way we will be enriched in everything unto all liberality (Prov. 11:24-25). The church in Jerusalem, when the saints of Corinth had given proof by the ministrations to their need, would glorify God for the obedience of the saints in Corinth and their confession of the gospel of Christ, and also for the liberality of their contribution unto them (v. 13, R. V.). They would repay their generosity with prayer (v. 14, R. V.) and they would long after them by reason of the grace of God which was in them.

Paul's words about our giving with thanksgiving to God for his unspeakable gift—(See Ch. 8:9) the unspeakable gift of God, Jesus Christ (John 3:16; Rom. 8:32)—is an exhortation to us. Nothing should so move us to give to others as the thought of what God has given of his very best and dearest for us.

Improves the Gravy.

Did you ever try using a "thimbleful" of milk with the water in making gravy? Or the smallest shake of celery salt and a pinch of sugar in addition to the salt and pepper? These will transform the most plebeian gravy, says a Mother's Magazine reader.

For a Mustard Paste.

If you mix mustard paste with the white of an egg instead of hot water the result will be as good and it will not blister. Warm camphorated oil is better than either.

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Revenge.
"I've been calling this number for five minutes," said the irate subscriber.
"What number?"
"I'm so irritated I'm almost tempted not to satisfy your feminine curiosity."

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The Situation.

"Flubdub married a society butterfly."
"I suppose he is wining and dining all the time now."
"Whining and dining. He doesn't like going out."

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The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless chills Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. 50 cents.

"Magnet Bill."

He doesn't look like a very important part of a big automobile organization, this stooped, grizzled man, but the president of a great motor car company says that "Magnet Bill" saves his salary a dozen times over every day he works. Rain or shine, summer or winter, "Magnet Bill" may be seen walking slowly about the automobile plant, his eyes on the ground. "Magnet Bill" gets his nickname from the fact that his tools consist solely of one tin bucket and a big steel magnet, strapped to the end of a shovel handle. It is his duty to save automobile tires by removing from the roadway every nail and bit of metal that might cause a puncture. Thousands of cars are run over the roadway to the testing place and it is figured that without the precaution taken by "Magnet Bill" the cost for cut and punctured tires would be \$20,000 every year—Popular Science Monthly and World's Advance.

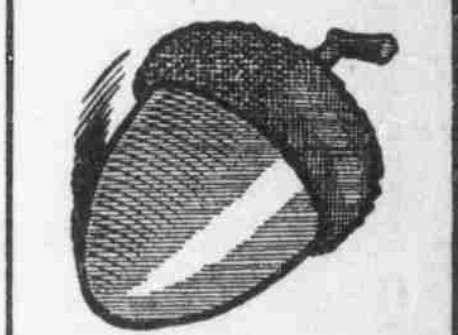
Fliers.

"Do you ever take a flyer in the market?"
"No," replied the munitions speculator. "Nothing doing with airplanes, I'm for submarines."

Uncle Pennywise Says:

The auto business must be a grand one, with everybuddy saving up to buy a machine.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Most people are good nurses when it comes to nursing animosity.



As the acorn grows to be the mighty oak, so children when rightly nourished, grow to be sturdy men and women.

Good flavor and the essential nourishing elements for mental and physical development of children are found in the famous food—

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