

MAJOR BROWN IS SENT TO BORDER

ORDERED TO PROCEED AT ONCE TO EL PASO TO TAKE UP DUTIES ON STAFF.

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.

Major S. Glenn Brown received orders from the War Department to proceed at once to El Paso, Texas, to take up his duties on the staff of General Seibert, of the Ninth Division. Major Brown will be in the ordnance department. Major Baxter Hunter, camp surgeon, who has also been detailed for the divisional staff, is expecting orders. The Ninth Division, it is understood, will be composed of the guardsmen of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama. It was intended originally to form a division out of the first three states named, each state to furnish a brigade, but North Carolina is the only one of the three to furnish a full brigade and the other states were added.

Company A, Engineering Corps, N. C. N. G., of Wilmington, was mustered into the service of the United States by Major H. J. Hunt, senior mustering officer. Sixty-five men took the oath that binds them to serve three years in the guard and three additional years in the reserve. Major Hunt said that he expects Company B of Charlotte to report here within the next week.

This company of engineers has been inspected and acceptance has been recommended. Maj. E. F. Geddings, medical corps, United States army, camp inspector, was ordered to Columbia, S. C., to make an examination of an officer of the South Carolina Guard, who is reported too ill to join his regiment on the border.

One of the passages from the life of Private Thomas V. Stroebel of Company D, First North Carolina Infantry:

Stroebel is 34 years of age, is a native of Chester, Pa., and was on route thence to Alabama on June 19.

He got a morning paper that day at Greensboro, and read the President's "call." He kept on to Charlotte, where he was a stranger, alighted, went straight to the Armory, and answered the "call" by enlisting in Captain Parker's company. The days went by until just recently he appeared at Captain Parker's tent. He stated his marriage intentions and got permission from his commanding officer. Then telegrams began going and coming between Camp Glenn and Chester, Pa., where his fiancée, Mrs. Johnson, lived, and where the two had singled their souls' thought and made their heart-beats one. Mrs. Johnson is a handsome widow, much younger than the groom, of ample fortune, touching the forty thousand mark, while Stroebel himself has taken life by the forelock in the accumulation of some \$10,000. Stroebel will remain with the company, and spend his time 'twixt love and duty.

The bride-to-be was on the way—and along came the washout—and the long wait at the station for the train. But Stroebel waited, like McGinty, with his best Sunday suit. For of the two uniforms issued to him, one had been untouched. It was fresh and span from the Philadelphia depot and Stroebel looked every inch the soldier as he joined Mrs. Johnson for Beaufort down the way. The wait was long, but there was no blue Monday. The two became man and wife at Beaufort at the paragonage of the Baptist minister, and then the honeymoon. Do not forget that Captain Parker had that minister, and then the honeymoon. Do not forget that Captain Parker had that minister, and then the honeymoon.

Then the return! There is the cemetery at Beaufort with tombs 200 years old, one of the curiosities of which is a grave of a sailor who had himself buried standing straight—typifying the upright life after death—then Fort Macon and Bogue Sound, the lighthouse, the tumultuous surf with "the trough of the sea churned yellow." What a change from Chester! Company D bids welcome to the returning hero and heroine of this romance. For the once, for Mr. and Mrs. Stroebel, "grim-visaged war hath smoothed his wrinkled front." Chester and Charlotte join hands in a flowered dance of June, and stout-hearted comrades will have haversacks full of congratulations as strong with good red blood as were those for our gallant major of the First Battalion who gave the First Regiment its first romance, with Stroebel's a close second.

Major Henry Norris, of the First Infantry, received a letter from his brother, El Paso, Texas, who says the "gals" North Carolina soldiers will be well cared for when they reach there. Water pipes have been laid and all provisions possible are being made for their comfort. This is a striking contrast to the fate of those regiments called to the border first, who had to clear away cactus and undergrowth, and whose water allowance for all purposes was two quarts per day.

Lieut. John E. Ray is in Raleigh on leave of absence.

A young man enlisted in Company L of the Second Infantry, under the name of James I. Rowve, but whose real name was Robert Holloman, was killed by the "shuttle train" near the Third regiment camp. He was walking down the track in the direction of Morehead City, facing a driving rain, with his head bent down. The shuttle train backing in at a lively clip, struck him and he fell at the side of the track, one arm and his head across the rail. One car and half of another passed over him.

Rowve, or Holloman, enlisted at Washington and was sent to camp to join the Raeford company, G of the Second. He was transferred from that company to company L. He had served in the Tarboro company, A of the Second, as Robert Holloman, and had not completed his enlistment. It is understood that he changed his name in order to enlist in another company. He is survived by his father, who lives at Suffolk, Va.; a sister, Mrs. John Carlyle, of Washington, N. C., and probably other close relatives.

Only a few persons saw the accident. It is generally agreed that on account of the strong and heavy rain the young man did not see the train in time to avoid being struck. The conductor, porter and a police officer on the hear platform saw him and called to him, but he did not seem to hear.

Three commissions in the North Carolina National Guard were issued yesterday from the office of the adjutant general. Second Lieutenant Joseph B. Thorpe, Greensboro, was promoted to first lieutenant and assigned to the Third Company Coast Artillery Corps. Master Gunner James R. Townsend, Coast Artillery staff, was promoted to second lieutenant and assigned to the Third Company Coast Artillery Corps. John H. Trescott was appointed second lieutenant of engineers and assigned to company B, Charlotte.

Captain John H. Manning and Lieutenants Paul Cantwell and J. A. Currie, of the Second regiment, left camp for a five days' recruiting trip. Both the second and third regiments stand in need of recruits. The Second has 764 enlisted men and the Third 803. The first leads with 931.

In a memorandum received here, the war department announces that another examination of candidates of all classes for appointments as second lieutenants in the United States army will be held October 16. It is stated that enlisted men who desire to take the examination, will not be required to take any preliminary examination. Those legally qualified on that date will be reported to the headquarters Eastern department to be authorized to take the final examinations as prescribed in general orders No. 29, war department, 1916, without passing preliminary examinations required by the war department orders. All officers are notified that extra care must be taken in reporting on qualifications of enlisted men for commissions in the army, as the matter of passing on the character and habits of each candidate is left principally to the officers under whom he has served. The holding of another examination and the "letting down of the bars" as to the preliminary examinations, is taken to mean that the army is badly in need of second lieutenants. An examination was held August 23 and another was not due until next spring.

General Young, with the assistance of Captain Sharp, of the regular army has worked out a schedule of drills and exercises for the brigade. On Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week the forenoon period will be devoted as follows:

Company close order drills, thirty minutes; bayonet exercise, twenty minutes; setting up exercises, fifteen minutes; company extended order drill, thirty minutes; preliminary order, arrangements and deployment for advance guard outposts, etc., seventy-five minutes; battalion drill, twenty minutes. The afternoons will be given to instruction in first aid, signaling, tent pitching, sketching, patrolling, non-commissioned schools, lectures to companies and battalions by selected officers and officers schools. Tuesdays will be given over to regimental marches, field manoeuvres and camping, and on Thursdays there will be brigade marches and manoeuvres.

The removal of other state troops from the border makes room for those who have not yet been down. While other states sent men to the border in the first rush, green and poorly equipped, no pains have been spared to equip the men at Camp Glenn up to the standard required by the army and to give them as thorough training as possible. In the meantime several carloads of equipment known to be on the way have not arrived.

Transportation facilities, according to the officials of the Norfolk Southern have already been arranged for. The necessary number of cars of all kinds, necessary for the removal of the troops, have been ordered to be held ready for use at Camp Glenn on very short notice. It will require, it is understood, about three days for the troops to get in motion after the orders are received.

After more than two months of camp life, the three thousand or more men at Camp Glenn are ready to move. Taking into consideration that over 50 per cent of the men to begin with were raw recruits, and the additional fact that part of the old men thus left were discharged because of dependent relatives, the progress made by them has been remarkable. Plenty of work, fresh air and able leadership has transformed the wavering, awkward companies into snappy organizations that will stand up with the other National Guard companies of the country.

GUILFORD COUNTY GOOD ROADS DAY

EXERCISES AT GREENSBORO AND HIGH POINT ATTENDED BY OVER 20,000.

DR. D. W. DANIEL SPEAKER

Long Auto Parade Opened Program.—High Point Man Gets \$50 Prize For Decorated Car.

High Point.—Dr. D. W. Daniel was the principal speaker at the celebration of the Guilford County Good Roads Day. High Point carried out her part of the celebration magnificently under the direction of Chief Marshal J. W. Harris. About 200 automobiles assembled in front of the graded school, many of them handsomely decorated. When everything was in readiness the chief marshal in Greensboro was 'phoned and the automobiles from the two cities started for the meeting point at Cobb's Lodge, seven miles from Greensboro, both contingents arrived about the same time.

Then the grand parade was formed, composed of several hundred automobiles. They drove to the fair grounds four miles away, where they passed around the track before the judges. Over 20,000 were present.

S. C. Clark, of High Point, won first prize of \$50.00, and J. W. Harris, of High Point, fourth prize. There were several thousand people from High Point in attendance and the day was pronounced a great success. The attendance from the rural districts was very large, showing the great interest among all classes of citizens in building permanent roads.

The address of Dr. Daniels of Clemson College, S. C., was pronounced a gem.

The parade started in Greensboro at 10 o'clock, went over the city and then to High Point; and, returning, the automobilists stopped at the fair grounds where the principal exercises of the day were held.

At Cobb's farm the automobiles were lined up two abreast, one High Point car and one Greensboro car, and the journey continued to the Fair Grounds.

It was a great day for Guilford county people, and fully 20,000 were estimated to have attended.

The first prize of \$50 went to S. C. Clark, of High Point, for the best decorated car.

Jr. O. U. A. M. Elects Officers.

Goldsboro.—Asheville was selected as the next meeting place by the State Council Junior Order in session in this city, followed by the nomination of officers, which resulted in a lively debate concerning some of the officers, but the convention remained in perfect harmony.

After debating for a short time the following officers were elected: State councillor, C. F. Alexander, Charlotte; secretary, Sam F. Vane, Winston-Salem; treasurer, George V. Fulp, Kernersville; Rev. J. A. Koons, Rockwell, chaplain.

National representatives, W. E. Yopp, Wilmington; C. E. Sands, Reidsville; J. W. Sechrist, High Point; D. W. Cobbs, Goldsboro; W. A. Cooper, Raleigh; L. T. Hartsell, Concord.

All of the above officers were unanimously elected.

Pasquotank County Progressing.

Elizabeth City.—Pasquotank county can now proudly boast of her rank among the progressive counties of the state in farm life activities.

At the monthly meeting of the county commissioners the appropriation for a full time home demonstrator and canning club agent was made.

Pasquotank county now boasts with pride of a full time home demonstrator, a full time farm demonstrator, Corn Club boys, Pig Club boys, Canning Club girls, and is looking toward the organization of Poultry Clubs this fall and the eventual establishment of a Farm Life School.

Wheat and Rye for Catawba.

Hickory.—There will be more wheat and rye sown in Catawba this fall, according to seed dealers and farmers, than ever before, partly on account of the great loss occasioned to corn lands by the July flood. Especially will the number of acres devoted to rye be increased, farmers hoping to obtain good pasturage far into the winter. The hay crop, according to John W. Robinson, president of the big creamery, was never better, and many acres of eas have been mown.

Mt. Gilead Has New Schoolhouse.

Mount Gilead.—Many of our citizens were made glad as they assembled in the auditorium of the new school building at the opening of the school term when they realized fully that their dreams of long years had materialized in that they were the owners of a magnificent \$25,000 school building. As the superintendent with his assistants, pupils, patrons, citizens and visitors filled the auditorium to almost overflowing, a beautiful and delightful dedicatory sermon was heard.

NORTH CAROLINA'S GROWTH

State's Increase Second in South. Oklahoma Leads.—Interesting Tabulation of Figures.

Raleigh.—North Carolina gained in capital investments between the years of 1909 and 1914, a total of \$36,656,000 or a percentage of 16.9, whereas the percentage of increase in value of manufactured products was \$72,856,000 or 33.6 per cent.

The average for the 16 states and the District of Columbia comprising the South for this corresponding period was 20.8 percentage of increase in capital investments and 19.2 per cent of increase of manufactured output.

It will therefore be seen that while North Carolina was slightly behind the average of the other states in increase of capital investments, it was far ahead of the average in the value of manufactured output, ranking second in this respect in the entire territory.

These figures are gleaned from the government reports and afford interesting reading.

In North Carolina in 1909 there were 4,931 manufacturing establishments as against 5,507 in 1914, with a capital investment of \$217,186,000 in 1909 as compared with \$252,842,000 in 1914 and a manufactured output in 1909 of \$216,656,000 as compared with \$289,412,000 in 1914.

Oklahoma showed the greatest gain in this period of capital investments, while Arkansas showed the smallest. In percentage of increase in value of manufactured products Oklahoma led again with North Carolina second.

Waterway Delegates Named.

Raleigh.—Governor Craig appointed the following additional delegates to represent the State of North Carolina at the Atlantic Deepwaterways Association, to be held in Philadelphia, September 12-15, 1916:

From Wilmington—Marcus W. Jacob, Roger Moore, L. E. Hall, H. C. McQuinn, James Sprunt, L. Clayton Grant, Walker Taylor, D. H. Penton.

From Raleigh—Dr. J. R. Rogers, Dr. D. H. Hill, Bishop J. B. Cheshire, Dr. E. B. Ferebee, W. N. Jones, Dr. J. Y. Joyner, Hon. W. W. Kitchin.

Delegates to Mining Congress.

Raleigh.—The governor appointed the following delegates to represent the State of North Carolina at the American Mining Congress, to be held at the La Salle Hotel, Chicago, November 12th to 16th, 1916:

F. R. Hewitt, Asheville; Charles J. Harris, Dillsboro; A. R. D. Johnson, Raleigh; R. P. Richardson, Reidsville; C. G. Chavallier, Penland; Thomas E. Woodruff, Mt. Airy; George Collins, Salisbury; R. G. Lassiter, Oxford; Joseph Hyde Pratt, Chapel Hill; Collier Cobb, Chapel Hill.

Flood Sufferers Fund \$42,738.

Raleigh.—The grand total of the contributions of the people of the state through the general relief committee for the relief of Western Carolina flood sufferers has now reached \$42,738.08, this representing about the final round up of the effort for raising funds. The daily receipts have dwindled until there was but \$4 received Sunday and very little more is expected. All urgent calls for immediate relief are being honored by the treasurer of the committee.

Citizens Rebuild Bridges.

Shelby.—Citizens accustomed to using the Weaver bridge across the river south of Shelby grew impatient waiting on the county commissioners to rebuild the bridge which was washed away during the flood in July and built a temporary crossing themselves, buying the material from the money raised by popular subscription. The commissioners have been unable to get a bridge man to take the damaged bridge out until a few days ago.

Catawba Has State Record.

Newton.—Ten thousand, seven hundred and seventy persons have been given the anti-typhoid serum in the health campaign brought to a close here by Dr. Thomas M. Jordan of Raleigh, representing the state board of health. This is a state record and Catawba leads her 99 sisters in this particular line. The work was so unexpectedly heavy that Dr. Jordan had to have assist him Dr. C. L. Hunsucker of Hickory and Dr. Fred T. Ford, Jr., and then the physicians had their hands full.

NORTH CAROLINA BRIEFS.

There is an amendment to the charter of The Clinchfield Mfg. Co., of Marion, whereby there is provision for the issuance of \$200,000 additional common stock of the corporation.

The county commissioners of Cumberland took another progressive step when at their September meeting they authorized the appointment of a government cotton grader for the county and appropriated \$300 to pay current expenses of the office to be maintained in Fayetteville.

Mrs. H. A. London was very badly injured Sunday afternoon in an automobile accident. Major and Mrs. London, Mr. H. M. London, Lieutenant J. J. London, Miss Camella London and Miss Carrie M. Jackson were returning from Fayetteville.

Dr. Stevens reports that the official record of the number in Union county who took the entire anti-typhoid treatment was 7,905.

Mrs. C. M. Gallimore, aged 60 years, a prominent woman of Transylvania county, committed suicide at her home at Brevard by shooting herself through the mouth.

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 SEPTEMBER 17

PRISONER IN THE CASTLE.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 22. GOLDEN TEXT—He is my refuge and my fortress.—Ps. 91:2.

Paul was rescued from the mob by the prompt action of Lysias, and was saved from scourging by revealing his Roman citizenship (21:27-29). Every true life, real social service, patriotism and national righteousness rest upon the value of conversion to Christ. The fundamental message of the Christian church must always be regeneration. With this message Billy Sunday is gripping the large cities, and Dr. John R. Mott is reaching the student life of the world.

I. Paul's Account of His Early Life (v. 1-5). By his use of the Greek tongue he obtained permission to deliver this address, and by his wise use of the Jewish language he gained the attention of the excited crowd. Paul asserted his Jewish origin. (Acts 21:39). Tarsus, where he was born, had a university which rivaled those of Athens and Alexandria, and Paul had probably heard its great philosophers. Paul was an educated man; he was brought up in Jerusalem from his early boyhood at the feet of Gamaliel its greatest teacher. Thus his religious training was according to the law of the fathers, and as "touching the righteousness which is of the law," he was blameless (Phil. 3:6). He was zealous for God, doing what he thought he would have him do even when "persecuted this way," the way of forgiveness, salvation and righteousness. Jesus said, "I am the way." Paul was at this time an instrument in the hands of the rulers, carrying out their plans, but he exceeded them in his zeal for "the traditions of our fathers" (Gal. 1:14). He was not at all like those Pharisees whom Christ condemned as "white sepulchers." He was not what we would term today, "a bad man."

II. Paul's Turning Point (vv. 6-21). Paul seems to pick out three different crises in this rehearsal. (1) His interview with Christ, when he saw Jesus as he really was in his glory, a living risen Savior (Cor. 9:1; 15:8). He had positive proof of the resurrection from the dead. This proof convicted him of sin. He had heard Jesus call. He had asked Jesus what he would have him to do. He was ready to obey, and something was given him to do. The light which he met on that journey arrested him in his mad course. The voice gave him his directions. In obedience to the command, "Arise and go," he gained knowledge and skill. (2) He lights upon his interview with Ananias (v. 14) where he received personal help from an experienced Christian. In the darkness and conflict of those three days of loneliness the questions must have been: Could he leave rank, honor, friends? Could he enter the service of the despised one and suffer reproach, danger and death? During this conflict he must have had before him the vision of what God would have him do, and the work for which he chose him (vv. 16-18). His vision and commission constituted a strong motive for right decision. During the vision he came into the light, and confessed his faith by his baptism. As a result of those three days and his interview with Ananias he came to know God's will more fully. The next step was of course (3) his public avowal (See Acts 2:38; Heb. 10:22; Rom. 10:13; I Cor. 6:11). The purpose of Paul's whole life and mission was changed.

III. Paul's Dangerous Position (vv. 20-30). The mob gave him audience until his words about the Gentiles. His declaration that God had commanded him to go upon a mission to the Gentiles was an offense to the Jews, and his words fell like a "spark upon an inflammable mass of fanaticism." They broke out into a frenzy of excitement, and made preparations to stone him. An Oriental mob is hideous beyond degree, howling, yelling, cursing, gnashing their teeth, flinging their arms, casting off their garments (v. 23), throwing dust into the air to relieve their excitement and to express their execration. It was a manifestation of their uncontrollable rage. The opposition of a mob is no proof that the person it curses is wrong. Immediately preparations stopped. The commander was called, and, learning that Paul was a free-born Roman citizen, he had cause to be afraid that he had gone too far. To assert Roman citizenship falsely was punishable with death. The chief captain told Paul that with a great sum he had obtained his Roman citizenship, but Paul's reply was, "But I am Roman born."

Cream Cake.

Break two eggs in a cup, fill with cream, one cupful sugar, beat until sugar is dissolved. One and one-half cupfuls of pastry flour sifted, with two teaspoonfuls baking powder, little salt and flavoring to suit taste. Bake 20 minutes in a hot oven.

Clam Frappe.

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