

STATE LIBRARIAN TO BE ELECTED

NUMBER OF APPLICANTS FOR PLACE AND FRIENDS ARE ACTIVE.

DISPATCHES FROM RALEIGH

...ings and Happenings That Mark Progress of North Carolina People. Gathered Around the State Capital.

Raleigh. Indications are that very soon after Governor Bickett returns from his present sojourn in the mountains, which will be in about a couple of weeks, there will be an election of a state librarian to take the place of Capt. M. O. Sherrill, who resigned on account of advanced age and enfeebled health.

There are a number of candidates for the place, the friends of whom are especially active in the meantime. Miss Carrie Broughton, who has been the assistant librarian for a long while, is an aspirant for the place and there are a number of others. Marshall Delancey Haywood, who was assistant librarian for a year and was librarian at the A. & E. College for two years, is being urged for the place. W. F. Marshall of the Mutual Publishing Company is an aspirant and it is understood that friends of Col. Alex. I. Fields are urging him for the place.

State to Grind More Limestone.

With the state's limestone possessions sixty miles beyond Asheville analyzing beyond 95 per cent calcium carbonate, according to a triple analysis on the part of the State Geological Board, the State Oil Chemist and the Federal Bureau of Soils, Commissioner of Agriculture W. A. Graham is proceeding toward the establishment of a crushing plant in the near future having an output of 100 tons per day.

At the last meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, Major Graham requested authority to overdraw sufficiently to establish this plant. Then the board required the commissioner to have the limestone where it was proposed to establish the crusher, analyzed by the state geological board before spending the extra money in the erection of the plant.

Major Graham has made public the analysis of the geological board, the state oil chemist and the bureau of soils, Washington. The geological board found the calcium carbonate contents of the lime to be, in five samples, 93.79 per cent; 93.34 per cent; 93.75 per cent; 97.54 per cent, and 88.61 per cent.

Mr. Plummer, the state oil chemist found samples submitted to him to contain 94.79 per cent; 95.68 per cent; 88.61 per cent.

The bureau of soils found two samples to contain over 95 per cent.

Major Graham, who has made a pet of the state's lime producing qualities for several years, is enthusiastic about the present prospect. In 1915, he persuaded the legislature to make provision for furnishing lime to the farmers of the state at cheaper rates. Under authority then granted, the state secured control of lime deposits in Eastern North Carolina.

Work Without Compensation.

The designation of persons to take appeals for the government to the district boards in cases of exemption does not carry with it rental of offices or compensation, according to a ruling received by Director of Military Enrollment J. J. Mackay, Jr., from the provost marshal general.

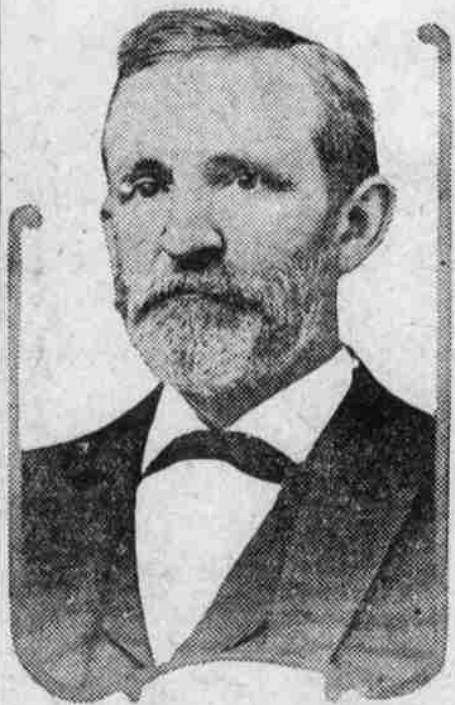
The ruling follows:

"Number 3160. Reference person designated to take appeals. It was not contemplated that this designation should carry rental of offices or compensation. Where in your opinion there is sufficient work to justify clerical assistance, such assistance will be allowed on your recommendation. Reference first sentence, section 25, regulations, wherever information is laid before person designated, indicating that claims of exemption or discharge before the local board are unmeritorious this person may inform the local board, or if the case has already been decided, should take an appeal. He should also take appeals in cases where he thinks the government's interests have suffered by the action of the board. He should consider himself rather as one working in co-operation with the board than as an attorney appearing before it. The boards are not courts and their procedure is not controversial. Of course, appeals must be taken in all dependency cases."

Investigate Miners Death.

Deputy Mine Inspector T. P. Browne, of Commissioner Shipman's office, returned to the city after a trip to Eldorado, in Montgomery county, where he went to investigate for his department the fatal accident at the Rich-Cog mine on August 7, resulting in the death of Griff Parrish, one of the miners. According to his report, the accident was in no manner chargeable to the neglect of the mining concern. Parrish, it seems, was under ground some distance when he fell from a rope and landed on the 460 foot level, 120 feet above bottom.

STATE LIBRARIAN RETIRES ON ACCOUNT OF HEALTH.



CAPT. MILES O. SHERRILL.

No Vacant Land This Fall.

"It would be a wise move for every county in the state to adopt the motto of 'No Vacant Land This Fall,' says Mr. S. G. Rubinow, Assistant Director of the Agricultural Extension Service. Where rye, wheat or oats will not be sown, other cover crops should be put in. Not only is such a step very patriotic but it is also very profitable. With wheat at \$2 per bushel for next season and with a short rye and oat crop this past season and high prices likely to be obtained for these crops, there should be no doubt as to the financial end of the situation.

But even more important than all that—with ammonia selling at \$6 a unit in some cases, making a 10-4 fertilizer worth \$40 to \$45 a ton, cover crops this winter can assist materially in reducing the amount of nitrogenous material that should be used. The farmer can meet these high prices next spring by having a crop of nitrogen to plow under in the form of green manures, rather than in the form of high priced chemicals. The supply of these latter is also liable to be short during the coming year, making them still harder to obtain by the average farmer.

The farming public of the state responded nobly during the past season by increasing the acreage devoted to food crops and they are now busy saving perishable food stuff. By continuing these efforts throughout the winter, putting in land to fall grains, planting winter gardens, and seeing that enough cover crops have been put in to do away with the nitrogen bill next season, they will again prove that they are most patriotic and thoroughly foresighted.

Idle Land Means Exhaustion.

Idle land in winter means that the soil is being exhausted both winter and summer—in summer by growing crops and in winter by the rains leaching out valuable plant food, is the thought being put before the county agricultural agents by C. R. Hudson. There is an economic necessity that all agricultural lands in the state have some growing crops on them this fall and winter but the reason that most North Carolina soils sadly need a good content of humus is one of the most important from the standpoint of the farmer who wants to keep the fertility of his land to the highest point.

Humus comes from decayed vegetable or animal matter and from that only. Cover crops in the winter are one of the best agencies for supplying this organic matter. This in turn is a plant food and helps to make other foods available for the plants. It also improves the physical condition of the soil.

These cover crops also will this year help in the production of cheap feeds for livestock. Concentrates and grain feeds of all kinds are going to be high in price, scarce, and much needed by humans. Where there is home growing crop, a good reduction may be made in the amount of grain feeds given. In most cases the animals may be put on a half ration of grain when this is supplemented by a green growing crop.

Permitting the soil to lie idle thru the winter is equal to robbing it of valuable humus. This is because the rains take pleasure in removing all soluble material. In mild climates like that which prevails in our state during the winter, bacterial activity goes on uninterrupted except in cases of extremely cold weather, these bacteria turn all available supplies into a form that makes them easily dissolving by rain water and carried water. If there was a growing crop to take this material up, it could be turned in to the soil next year in a concentrated form by plowing under the crop or feeding it to animals as pastures.

New Enterprises Authorized.

The Pinehurst Plateau Company, of Pinehurst, capital \$75,000 authorized and \$7,500 subscribed by erecting and operating hotels, cafes and developing real estate generally. The incorporators are James Barber, E. J. Barber and A. S. Newcomb.

The Badtern Telephone Company, of Robersonville, Martin county, capital \$20,000 authorized and \$5,400 subscribed by S. L. Ross and others for maintaining rural and town exchange telephone service.

GREATEST NEED IS MARKETING SYSTEM

HOLDBACK TO AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PROSPERITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MEET PRESENT EMERGENCY

State Food Conservation Commission Issues Statement to Bankers, and Business Men.

Raleigh.—That the agricultural development and the prosperity of North Carolina are being held back by the lack of an adequate and fair system of markets for corn, wheat, oats, hay, beans and other staple food and feed stuff is a striking declaration in a statement issued by the State Food Conservation Commission to the supply merchants, bankers and other business men of the State.

The Food Commission for several weeks has recognized the great economic importance of adequate markets, not only as a means of meeting the present emergency but as a necessity under normal conditions. "We cannot expect our farmers to diversify their agriculture and raise a surplus of corn, wheat, oats, hay and other crops unless they can sell these products at fair and equitable prices," says the statement. "In spite of this very evident fact, however, it is a notorious fact that in the majority of cities and towns in this State the merchants have been prone to take advantage of the absence of such markets and purchase the small amount of products offered on a long margin instead of offering fair prices and finding a market themselves for the vastly increased amount of products that would result from such a course. This is a shortsighted policy, and the prosperity not only of our rural sections but of our cities and towns as well is being throttled by its operation.

"The big essentials are: "First, a disposition to give the farmer a square deal, to give him preference over the farmers of the Central West, and,

"Second, warehouse space and equipment for shelling corn, grading and cleaning corn, wheat, oats, beans, peas and other products and for baling hay.

"Merchants have excused themselves for their failure to develop a market in the past by the statement that the farmer did not have his corn, for instance, properly graded, or even shelled, perhaps. The farmer who has a surplus of only 25 to 200 or 300 bushels of corn cannot afford to purchase shellers and graders for so small an amount, yet, the possibilities of production lie with the farmers of this class. The merchant must provide the shellers and graders.

"The fact that the farmers will appreciate and utilize a fair and adequate market has been demonstrated, even in the South, too often to be questioned. Gainesville, Fla., is a fair example. Here a market was established by a North Carolinian, by the way, and was able to purchase from the farmers of the community three carloads of corn and two carloads of hogs, among other things, the first year. The second year the farmers of the community produced and sold 20 carloads of corn and 19 carloads of hogs. That was last year. This year an increase of more than 100 per cent above these figures is looked for. What was done at Gainesville, Florida, can be duplicated at almost any county seat in North Carolina while large markets should be a normal development in Wilmington, Charlotte, Raleigh, Asheville, Winston-Salem, Greensboro and possibly a few other of the larger business centers of the state."

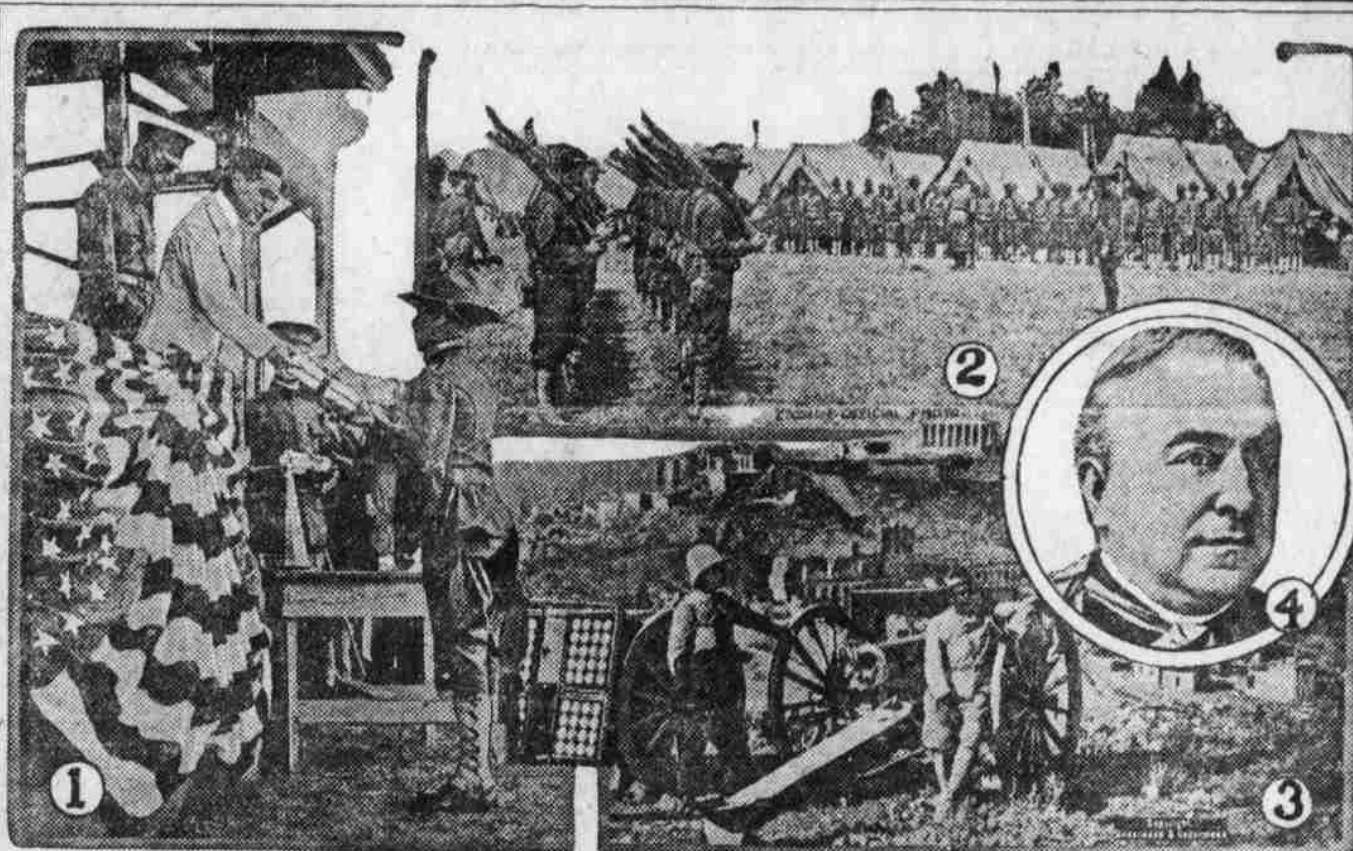
Director B. W. Kilgore of the Agricultural Extension Service has addressed a letter to 8,000 bankers and merchants of the State, calling attention to, and embracing, the statement of the Food Commission. Confidence is expressed that these men will rise to the situation and see to it that better markets are provided than have heretofore been available.

Holliness Camp Meeting.

Dunn.—The eighteenth annual Holliness camp meeting begins at Falcon August 23 and will continue through September 2. Drs. R. E. Erdman, of Buffalo, N. Y., and A. G. Doner, of Ontario, Canada, will be the leading preachers during the meeting. Preparations for the entertainment of several thousand visitors are now under way. Julius Culbreth, a Dunn banker, head of the entertainment committee and leader of the Holliness movement in this section, will leave this week to complete details.

A Mammoth Wheat Yield.

Durham.—The champion wheat grower of Durham county has reaped a harvest, and the yield reads like the productive efforts of a Western grain grower. Joe Tilley, a farmer, one mile west of Bahams, sowed one bushel of seed and garnered therefrom 53 1-2 bushels of the bearded crop. A friend and well-wisher of the Bahama farmer is prone to nudge Mr. Tilley when he intimates that it took two years to get in readiness for the crop.



1—Secretary of War Baker giving commissions to 1,800 new officers from the training camp at Fort Myer. 2—American troops undergoing morning inspection in their camp in France. 3—Greek battery guarding the Acropolis at Athens. 4—Cardinal Gasparri, papal secretary, who helped Pope Benedict formulate his peace proposals.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

British and French Give Enemy Another Smashing Blow in West Flanders.

CANADIANS STORM HILL 70

Peace Proposals From the Pope Are Coldly Received by the Allies—Hoover Takes Control of American Wheat—Training Camp Men Get Commissions.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Another smashing blow at the Germans in Flanders was given last week by the British and French. General Haig first sent his hard-fighting Canadian troops after the defenses of Lens and in an irrefutable charge they quickly captured Hill 70, the eminence that dominates that center of the coal region and the Loos salient and which the allied forces had been aiming at for two years. The men from the Dominion pushed on into Lens itself, but as this is written the Germans are still clinging desperately to the center of the city, though every movement of the troops there is covered by the guns of the British. As usual, the Germans at once began a series of counter-attacks on Hill 70, but these were repulsed in every instance by the Canadians, with severe losses to Prince Ruprecht's forces.

Meanwhile Haig directed another great attack on a nine-mile front east and north of Ypres, with the efficient co-operation of the French on their left. The latter occupied Dreigrachten and shoved their positions forward to the edge of the flooded area, and then forced the crossing of the Steenbeke and took German positions to an extreme depth of 1,000 yards. The British took the village of Langemark and occupied much territory there and about St. Julien.

Increasing resistance by the Roumanians and hard fighting by the Roumanians slowed up somewhat the progress of the Teutonic forces through Moldavia toward southern Russia, but the advance of the enemy continued, nevertheless. Von Mackensen's most important victory of the week was the capture of Panciu, a big railway junction. Unless there should be another collapse, the further east the Germans go, the harder they will find the going.

Fearing that enemies of the new republic would attempt to liberate the czar, the government had Nicholas and his family removed secretly and swiftly from Tsarkoe-Selo and sent them to Tobolsk, a Siberian town that isn't even on a railroad.

Peace Proposals From the Pope.

Pope Benedict last week submitted to the warring nations a definite proposal for peace. In all the capitals it was received with the serious consideration due it because of its impressiveness and its distinguished source, but the general trend of opinion among diplomats was that it would result in nothing. Despite the evident sincerity of the pope's plan, the peace he proposes is too much of a "German peace" to suit Great Britain, France and Italy, and it is not conceivable that President Wilson and the United States would accept it as stated. Germany and her allies doubtless would be only too pleased to end the war on the terms suggested; indeed, the pope's appeal at this time is considered by many to have been inspired by Austria.

Briefly, his holiness would have all conquered territories restored, including Germany's colonies, and the peaceful settlement of the questions of Alsace-Lorraine and Italia Irredenta left to the future; he thinks there must be no reparation for losses sustained, and no continuation of the war by an economic struggle thereafter; and for the avoidance of future wars he indorses President Wilson's plan of international agreement to reduce armaments, enforce peace and obtain recognition of the national aspirations of the smaller peoples.

Do Not Seem Reasonable. Unless the utterances of their lead-

ers do not represent fairly the sentiment of the Americans, the British, the French and the Italians, those people firmly believe the defeat of the central powers is certain and will not be satisfied with the restoration of the "status quo ante," leaving Germany unpunished for the tremendous losses and suffering she has inflicted. One other thing, which may sound more important than it really is—the British have sworn that justice shall be administered to those individuals who were responsible for the murder of the Lusitania victims, Nurse Cavell, Captain Fryatt, the women and children slaughtered in the air raids on England, and the others in the long list of those noncombatants slain in cold blood by the Teutons. The English are not a revengeful people, but their cry is "lest we forget," and they are not going to forget.

The pope's peace proposals have many good points, but they seem impossible. Not so impossible, however, as the plan presented by Senator La Follette in a resolution submitted to congress that the American government should declare that all the nations at war should "chip in" and pay for all the damage done by the conflict. This, of course, implies that all the belligerents are equally guilty, which is going rather far even for the pro-German La Follette.

Hoover Gets Busy.

Herbert C. Hoover is wasting no time in taking up his duties as food administrator. Most of his plans were made in advance and are now being put into action as rapidly as possible. Some of them are proving very painful to the speculators in foodstuffs, but they are reassuring for the consumer. Among the first things Mr. Hoover did was to form a corporation to take over the control of the country's grain supply. The same day a committee was appointed to negotiate the voluntary regulation of the milling industry. On September 1 the food administration will undertake the purchase of wheat for the government at inferior terminals, and at the request of Mr. Hoover the grain exchanges ordered the discontinuance of all future trading in wheat after August 25, in order not to interfere with the government's efforts to stabilize prices.

On Thursday Mr. Hoover announced that all processes in the production of distilled spirits for beverage purposes must cease at 11 o'clock p. m., September 8.

Guardsmen Going to France.

The next American expeditionary force to be sent to France will be the "Rainbow division"—officially the Forty-second—and will include National Guard troops from 25 states and the District of Columbia. The war department plans to assemble these men very soon and ship them across for intensive training.

Some of the troops already overseas were marched through London the other day, in response to the demands of the English, and were greeted with wild enthusiasm. The cabinet adjourned to watch them pass by, and at Buckingham palace they were reviewed by King George and Ambassador Page. Meanwhile the boys in France are continuing their closeup training and now and then even getting a shot at the enemy. The safe arrival of the engineer regiment of railway men was announced, giving the lie to another of the many pro-German rumors of disaster.

Thousands of young Americans last week received the commissions they have earned in the officers' reserve training camps and are ready now to help make the national army out of the drafted men in the cantonment camps. The first 200,000 of the latter will be mobilized in a few days, and the work of examining the others will be continued. In the main this great task is proceeding smoothly, though in New York at least one board was accused of corruption.

China at War With Teutons.

China formally declared war on Germany and Austria-Hungary on Tuesday, making 17 nations now actively against the central powers. In return for her action, it is understood, the entente powers will grant a suspension of payment of the Boxer indemnities and will help China in her preparations to make her participation in the war of full value. Duties on Chinese imports are to be raised about 5 per cent. Japan's mission to the United States, headed by Viscount K. Ishii, landed safely in America, and its members

lost no time in assuring Americans that their country is firm in its determination to stand by its allies until Germany is brought to its knees. The conference of these commissioners with the officials of the United States in Washington is recognized as being of the utmost importance, both in regard to the war and in regard to the relations between America and Japan.

That Stockholm Conference.

The Socialist conference at Stockholm is causing trouble out of proportion to the probable importance of its deliberations and conclusions. In the different countries the Socialists themselves are split over the advisability of attending it, and the governments of the entente allies and of the United States, recognizing that it is pro-German in its inception, have refused passports to would-be delegates. The English Labor party decided to send representatives, whereupon Arthur Henderson, Labor member of the war cabinet, was accused by Premier Lloyd-George of double dealing and resigned. His place was promptly filled by George Nicoll Barnes, minister of pensions, and the crisis was passed, at least for the time, although a general election may be called if the Laborites insist on sending delegates to Stockholm.

Marked reduction in the number of vessels sunk by German submarines is shown in the British admiralty's weekly statement, while the number of vessels unsuccessfully attacked increased. A story from Copenhagen says the big commercial submarine Deutschland has been converted into a war U-boat and may soon be operating in the Pacific against ships from San Francisco. The same dispatch says the Germans have lost about 26 submarines and now have nearly 300, these, however, including many small ones built for passage through the Belgian canal. The newest and largest carry six-inch guns.

Premier Lloyd George made two speeches last week that heartened up the British people immensely. Declaring that the high point of Germany's strength had passed, he said the difficulties of the allies from now on would grow less and their power increase steadily, and that with patience, courage and endurance the foes of the great military despotism could not fail to win. He called attention to the waning efficiency of the submarine campaign, that though the U-boat losses in April were 500,000 tons, in July and August the average was only 175,000 tons a month. So far from being reduced to starvation, he said, Great Britain is now in better position so far as food is concerned than for years past. The premier admitted that the Russian collapse upset some of the plans of the allies for this year, but called attention to the fact that Germany, even with one of her most powerful opponents paralyzed by internal troubles, is failing to hold her own on the west front.

Tired of Spies and Traitors.

Throughout the country the demand is becoming insistent that the authorities put an end to the almost unhampered activities of the pro-German propagandists, the traitorous I. W. W. leaders and pacifists and the cowardly draft-dodgers who are making the conduct of the war as hard as possible. The demand was voiced by Ellhu Root in an address at the Union League club in New York. The spies and traitors, he said, should be shot down without mercy, and he included among them, as worthy of death, the editors of certain papers. In some sections councils of defense are organizing campaigns of education so that the people may learn what the war is all about and why we are in it; but this is not enough, he said, spies must be crushed, traitors must be crushed, and the National Workers of the World are about to be made traitors. Uncle Sam is awake. The general broad demands in the north and northwest and declared that they would bring on a general strike if these were not granted. Such a strike would seriously retard the harvesting of crops and the production of the spruce lumber necessary in the building of airplanes, and while the I. W. W. leaders cannot be prosecuted merely for strike activities, they can be dealt with swiftly and severely for interfering with the government's prosecution of the war. That, according to advices from Washington, is just what is going to happen to those disreputable and disloyal agitators.