

## GOVERNMENT NOT TO SEIZE HOME FOOD

DR KILGORE DENIES RUMORS CIRCULATED BY ENEMIES TO CONSERVATION

### DISPATCHES FROM RALEIGH

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

Raleigh.

Denying a rumor circulating generally that it is the purpose of the national government to seize food supplies belonging to individual families, Director B. W. Kilgore, of the agricultural extension service, calls emphatic attention to a recent statement received by him from Washington that the government does not intend to seize any home food supplies. Many variations of this rumor have been deliberately circulated and many families have been prevented from conserving foods thereby. Mr. Kilgore states that this rumor has probably been circulated by our enemies for the purpose of preventing our people from canning, drying and otherwise conserving their food products.

The extension service of the College of Agriculture and department of agriculture has through its various divisions and field workers emphasized the importance of saving all food possible in order that households themselves may have a cheap and plentiful supply of food. There has never been any intention of the federal government to seize any of this. Rather, it would be more likely to further encourage the conservation of still more food in order that the output of staple food products from the chief producing regions be available for use by the armies of this country and of our allies.

Some families state that they heard that all canned material over 100 quarts will be seized. Others state that all canned food will be taken and sent to England. All of this is absurd. The state and national agricultural agencies wish to do all in their power to aid in the helping to combat the high cost of living and for this reason have furnished men and women to instruct the people how to can, preserve, and dry perishable food products, properly.

Director Kilgore appeals to all loyal citizens to aid in dispelling any mistaken idea that may exist in regard to food seizure and to further encourage the efforts of producers to save all available food material possible.

#### Community Fair Work Growing.

The three community fairs held in the state in 1915 have grown now until, according to the records of the fair division of the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service, there will be 175 or more held in the state this year.

The perplexity which the fair division is trying to solve at the present time in providing for fairs may be measured by the number of men and women who acted as judges last year. In all, 95 employees of the college, the department, the experiment station and extension service rendered invaluable service last season in judging farm crops, live stock, home economics products, educational exhibits and composite groups.

According to the records of the fair division Gaston county leads the state in the number of community fairs, having scheduled twelve for this season. Sampson county comes next with nine, followed by Catawba and Haywood with six each, with Lincoln, Harnett, Franklin and Burke booked for five, and Stanly, Mecklenburg, Buncombe, Madison, Wilson and Lenoir for four each.

This season's community fair activities see 54 counties represented in the co-operative work which the department of agriculture is carrying on with individual communities by furnishing financial assistance and expert judges. One hundred and seventy-five community fairs have made application to the department for co-operative assistance. This figure is a record-breaker for fair work.

In addition to its community fair work, the department of agriculture will co-operate this year with the State fair, eight district fairs, four county fairs, and 14 negro fairs. As in other lines of extension service endeavor, North Carolina seems to be leading other states in developing fairs.

North Carolina's fair season begins September 15th and will extend through November. Every community fair which made application for funds will receive the benefit of \$21 to be applied to premiums and prizes.

**Secretary Issues New Charters.**  
Woman's Home Mission Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, a non-stock corporation, organized for procuring homes and caring for itinerant preachers. Mrs. Belle H. Bennett, Kentucky; Mrs. J. D. Hammond, Tennessee, and Mrs. F. B. Carroll, of Texas, are among the incorporators.

The capital stock of the Electric Light and Power Co. at Lake View, is increased to \$75,000 by an amendment to its charter.

#### Cannot Reverse Board's Finding.

In order to clear up misunderstandings about the authority of the governor with respect to decisions of the local and district exemption boards, Governor Bickett issued a statement explaining that the power of the governor is limited to the interpretation of the law, and he has no power to reverse or review the discretion of the local or district boards in passing upon the facts. If it appears to the governor that the board has acted upon an erroneous legal principle, he is authorized to lay down the correct principle and ask the board to reopen the case and pass upon it in the light of such principle.

The governor's statement follows: "The regulation in regard to the power of the governor over exemption boards set forth in Bulletin 89, issued on September 18, 1917, provides:

"An individual who believes that a local or district board has erroneously interpreted law may call the attention of the governor of his state to the case. Where it is clear that the decision of the board is in error the governor may inform the board of the law and request it to reopen the case. By these means it is thought that a substantially uniform execution of the law can be had throughout the United States and that the few cases of individual hardships resulting from uniform or unlawful decisions of the various boards may be corrected.

"It will be clearly seen that the regulation limits the power of the governor to the interpretation of the law, and he has no power to reverse or review the discretion of local or district boards in passing upon the facts. If it clearly appears to the governor that an exemption board has acted upon an erroneous legal principle, the governor is authorized to lay down the correct principle and ask the board to reopen the case and pass upon it in the light of such correct principle of law.

"In passing upon complaints made, the governor will be compelled to follow the rules of the district boards and consider only sworn written statements. He cannot accord to any one personal interviews who have complaints to make as his judgment must be based upon written statements that are made a record in his office. The attention of the public is especially called to this ruling to the end that parties having complaints may not go to the trouble of coming to see the governor in person, but may reduce them to writing, swear to them before some officer, and mail them to the governor."

#### Chairman of Public Information.

Sanford Martin, private secretary to Governor Bickett, has been named chairman of the North Carolina committee of public information, of the council of defense, a patriotic service that Mr. Martin is glad to render without charge for much arduous labor that the position entails. Mr. Martin has begun this work, issuing for widest possible circulation in every section of the state a number of important documents for stirring the people to the fullest possible discharge of their duty in conservation and in every other way furthering the best interests of the people in this great war crisis.

Mr. Martin says that during the past week the state council of defense has made marked progress in its work the past week. For instance, advice from every section of the state show that there is absolute loyalty to the government and a steadfast determination to wage the war to a final victory; that there is a willingness and almost an eagerness to make sacrifice of time, means and personal convenience to further the plans of the state and nation to minister to soldiers and promote the general welfare.

He says a unique move for aiding soldiers is reported from Brunswick where, under the leadership of C. Ed Taylor, soldiers are furnished with a card designed to provide for close touch and co-operation between the soldier and the Brunswick committee during the war, with the committee undertaking to render every possible free service to the soldier.

#### Mill Will Have Group Insurance.

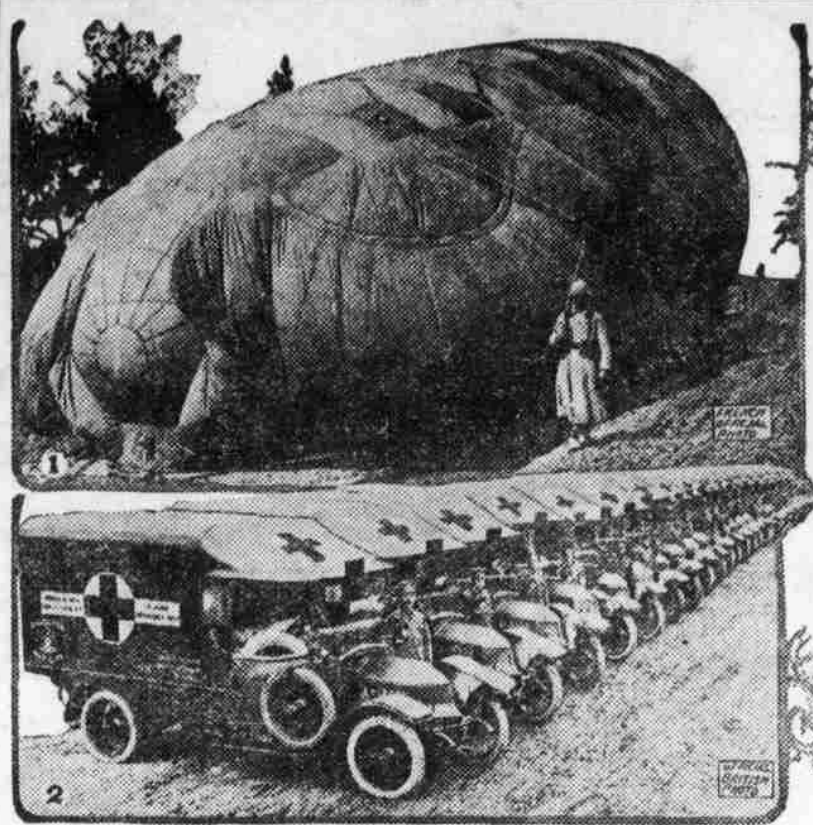
The Fidelity Hosiery Mills of Newton are taking out insurance policies on the lives of its operatives, under the group insurance plan. The policies are to be given to the operatives, the expenses borne by the company. The mills become the trustee of the operatives and in event of death will cash the policy. The plan is to make the policy for \$300 per first year and increase \$100 per year for each operator remaining in their employ until the policy amounts to \$500. The insurance will be carried in the Aetna Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn. The amount of insurance carried will be about \$25,000.

#### New Enterprises Authorized.

The Walker Hosiery Mills Company, Burlington, was chartered today with \$100,000 capital authorized and \$3,000 subscribed for organization purposes for a general knitting mill business.

Another charter is for the Liberty Barber Shop, Inc., of Charlotte; capital \$20,000 authorized and \$200 subscribed.

There is also a charter of the Monarch Bowling Academy, Charlotte; capital \$50,000 authorized and \$2,000 subscribed.



1—A partly inflated French observation balloon and its guard, "somewhere on the Somme." 2—Long line of Calcutta ambulance cars presented to Great Britain on the western front by India. 3—An Italian school at St. Margherite demolished by Austrian artillery.

## NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Field Marshal Haig Opens New Offensive in Belgium East of Ypres.

### MAY CUT OFF U-BOAT BASES

Germans Start Another Lot of Peace Rumors—Kerensky Proclaims Russian Republic But Must Curb Extreme Radicals—Labor Troubles in the United States.

BY EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Following the usual devastating artillery fire, a great attack on German positions in Belgium was begun by the British forces early Thursday morning. The offensive, the fiercest of recent months, embraced a wide front east of Ypres. The first day's fighting, which will be known as the battle of Menin road, resulted in big gains for Field Marshal Haig's troops, especially in the important sector between the Ypres-Roulers railway and Hollebeke. The Germans resisted desperately and the British were compelled to advance over ground covered with water-filled shell holes, barbed-wire entanglements and fallen trees and in the face of a murderous machine-gun fire from the many small concrete redoubts that have to a considerable extent, replaced the German front line trenches. But the British heavy artillery had done its work well, and the Tommies pushed ahead, slaughtering the enemy or driving them far back.

The Germans naturally knew the attack was coming, but could not foresee just where it would be made. Haig's selection of the field for this offensive indicates that he intends to try to force Rupprecht of Bavaria away from the Belgian coast and to cut off the German U-boat and airplane bases along the shore between Zeebrugge and Nieuport. Such a move by the British has been looked forward to for a long time.

#### Italians Getting Ready.

The Italians seem to be gathering themselves for another leap at the throat of Austria, and their generals declare they must and will administer to the foe a decisive defeat in the field, and then they will be in a position to continue their advance on Trieste, and perhaps on Ljubljana. Meanwhile activity in the Trentino has increased and the Latins hit the Austrians there several times last week. That the latter have called on re-enforcements wherever they could get them is evidenced by the presence of Turks among the prisoners taken by the Italians in recent days.

Along the French front the few changes of the week were at the expense of the crown prince's forces. That fatuous young man is still trying to recover the plateaus of the Alsne and the lost positions near Verdun and sacrifices his soldiers with prodigality.

#### German Peace Rumors.

That Germany intends to make new peace proposals before many months becomes increasingly evident. Last week saw the sending up of several "trial balloons" from Berlin, including an industriously spread report that Great Britain had suggested terms, and a story that the Kaiser would surrender Belgium and restore it. These feelers met with no sympathetic response by the allies. Great Britain flatly denied the alleged peace offer; Premier Painleve reaffirmed France's determination to continue the war until Germany gave up Alsace-Lorraine and pledged reparation for the damages she has caused; and America went steadily ahead with its tremendous preparations.

The German papers are permitted by the censor to discuss the peace rumors freely, probably to prepare the people for some move by the government, but neither the German nor the Austrian government seems to be yet in the proper mood to command any consideration from the allies, which are all on their guard.

The pope, it is reported, will send out new peace proposals to the belligerent powers toward the end of this month, and they will be more specific and enter into more details than the former proposals. Germany's reply to the pope's first note is said to accept the greater part of his plan but contains no specific declarations concerning Belgium. Austria's answer has been sent, but is negligible.

**Argentina to Break Relations.**  
Germany's diplomatic bungling has added another to the list of her enemies, for the Luxemburg incident and Berlin's inadequate explanations have induced the Argentine senate to vote to break off relations with Germany. It was the last great food-producing nation in the list of neutrals, and its action will result in big benefit to the allies in the restriction of exports of meat and grain to neutral countries from which they might find their way to the central nations. If Argentina takes an active part in the war, she can muster an army of 198,000 men and has a navy that includes many powerful and modern vessels.

Sweden—the poor goat—is still in distress over the trouble into which German duplicity has dragged her, and is demanding explanations from Berlin and sending evasive notes to Washington and Buenos Aires. Her leaders assert that she shall not be forced into the war on either side. Meanwhile she is pleading with America for food-stuffs to keep from suffering the people who are likely to be the innocent victims of the stupidity of the officials.

#### Situation in Russia.

Premier Kerensky started the week off with a stirring proclamation declaring Russia to be a republic. He then, with four of his colleagues, undertook to conduct the government until the first congress meets on September 25 to frame a constitution and name a new ministry. Next he sent a scathing telegram to the Baltic fleet demanding that the men cease their excesses and restore order, and the following day he undertook the reorganization of the army, beginning by suppressing the activities of the self-constituted committees among the soldiers; he also ordered the arrest of General Kaledines, hetman of the Cossacks, whose loyalty to the government was doubtful. At this point Kerensky ran against two snags. The radicals gained control of the council of soldiers and workmen and demanded that the power of ruling the republic should be assumed at once by the council, acting in conjunction with the council of peasants. The leaders of the former council, who have linked it with the government, at once resigned. The Maximalists in the army groups strongly opposed the order barring politics from the army. The other snag was the attitude of the Cossacks. They demanded that the order for the arrest of Kaledines be canceled, and a delegation of loyalists went to Cossack headquarters to investigate conditions.

Kerensky and the new republic are by no means out of the woods yet, but it begins to look as if they would triumph over the forces of disorder and disloyalty. Certainly the soldiers at the front are making a better showing than for some time past. The northern armies stopped their retreat toward Petrograd and turned on the pursuing Germans, driving them back toward Riga and retaking a number of towns. In the south Russian troops co-operated with the Roumanians in their stout attacks on the invading Teutons.

#### Coming to Their Senses.

Mayor Thompson of Chicago, for long in his petty way one of our most persistent opponents of the government's conduct of the war, has seen a great light and issued a proclamation calling on "all patriotic citizens to stand by our country in times of controversy" and bidding Godspeed to the men of the National army. Thompson's friends say he never has been unpatriotic, but was misled by certain "dark forces" among his associates, which is defending his loyalty at the expense of his intelligence.

It is gratifying to note, also, the signs of change of outward expression, if not of heart, on the part of some of the German-American newspapers, following the government's raid on the office of one of the worst of them in Philadelphia. One of the Milwaukee papers has become suddenly patriotic, and another, in Oregon, has changed its name to the Portland American and will be printed wholly in English.

There is room for all of them within the loyalty fold.

The truth is that persons of intelligence, with the exception of fanatics and intentional traitors, are fast realizing that this war on Germany is being made by the people of the United States and that they intend to see it through to a victorious conclusion. Their determination is increasing as their sons and brothers go into the training camps, and when the casualty lists begin to come from the other side, it will be irresistible.

#### Many Labor Troubles.

Despite the undoubted patriotism and energetic efforts of President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, the government is having a lot of trouble with strikes of organized labor and only strenuous work and cleverness on the part of its mediators prevent the disastrous tying up of industries whose continued operation is necessary to successful carrying on of the war. The latest important instance of this began last Monday when some 25,000 iron workers at San Francisco struck for higher wages and stopped work on \$150,000,000 worth of government contracts for ship building. The federal shipping board offered to pay one-half of any wage increases for companies making not more than 10 per cent profit on commandeered ships, the ship builders agreed to consider the men's demands, and prospects for ending the strike were good.

In New Orleans and New York several thousand longshoremen went on strike for various reasons, and there was similar trouble in other localities. Being seriously disturbed over the labor situation, especially in the Pacific coast and Rocky mountain regions, President Wilson on Thursday appointed a special commission, headed by Secretary of Labor Wilson, to visit the states where these difficulties exist and endeavor to bring about working arrangements for the period of the war at least. The other members of the commission are Col. J. L. Spangler of Pennsylvania, V. Z. Reed of Colorado, John H. Walker of Illinois and E. P. Marsh of Washington.

The war convention of American business men in session at Atlantic City was lectured rather sharply by Secretary of Labor Wilson, and thereupon adopted resolutions as follows:

"That no attempts be made by business to change labor conditions and that labor make no efforts to force union recognition or changes in standards.

"That there be no profiteering in business to give rise to labor unrest.

"That business recommend to the government creation of a government board representing labor, capital and the public to settle all major disputes and that the boards' decisions be binding on both sides.

"That industry call on labor to co-operate in making it plain there will be no strikes or lockouts while adjustments are being made."

#### Board to Rule Sugar Supply.

Protection and regulation of the sugar supply was taken up Thursday and an international committee of five was named for the distribution of sugar among the allied and neutral nations. The same day the beet sugar producers signed an agreement with the food administration to sell to wholesalers at seaboard refining points for 7 1/4 cents a pound, maximum. Retail prices usually being from one-half to three-fourths of a cent higher, the price to the consumer is expected to be about 8 cents a pound. The cane sugar men are expected to take similar action. In these matters and in arrangements concerning potatoes, wheat and other foodstuffs, Administrator Hoover is acting with energy and precision. He says the factor in the war will be the side that can hold out longest against starvation and is going ahead on that line.

The copper interests of the United States, fixed upon 23 1/2 cents a pound, f. o. b. New York, as the price for the next four months, has been approved by the United States board and the president.

The congressional conference committee on the trading with the enemy bill has added to it a provision for the censoring of cables and foreign mails. This is the result of a government investigation showing that information has been reaching Germany through uncensored cables and letters that apparently were of a harmless business nature.

## PAIN? NOT A BIT! LIFT YOUR CORNS OR CALLUSES OFF

No humbug! Apply few drops then just lift them away with fingers.

This new drug is an ether compound discovered by a Cincinnati chemist. It is called freezone, and can now be obtained in tiny bottles as here shown at very little cost from any drug store. Just ask for freezone. Apply a drop or two directly upon a tender corn or callus and instantly the soreness disappears. Shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it off, root and all, with the fingers.

Not a twinge of pain, soreness or irritation; not even the slightest smarting, either when applying freezone or afterwards.

This drug doesn't eat up the corn or callus, but shrivels them so they loosen and come right out. It is no humbug! It works like a charm. For a few cents you can get rid of every hard corn, soft corn or corn between the toes, as well as painful calluses on bottom of your feet. It never disappoints and never burns, bites or inflames. If your druggist hasn't any freezone yet, tell him to get a little bottle from his wholesale house.—adv.

### ORCHID ICE CREAM COMMON

It Does Not Bear That Aristocratic Title But Goes by the Very Plain Name of Vanilla.

Very few of us would ever think of ordering orchid ice cream without a little tremor of the pocket book, for everyone knows that the orchid is the most expensive of flowers. But there are thousands of persons who eat orchid ice cream daily. Although they probably have not been aware of the distinction, it is none the less a fact. Of course the ice cream is not ordered by the aristocratic name of orchid. On the contrary, it bears the very plain name of vanilla.

There are said to be no less than 15,000 varieties of orchid scattered over the earth. All of them have the peculiar artificial beauty and the haunting odor that seems inseparable from this flower, which looks almost as though it were a product of an unhealthy condition in nature. Of all these 15,000 varieties, only one has any practical value, and that is the one from which vanilla comes. The plant grows abundantly in South and Central America, and has been transplanted to other tropical countries, where it is now flourishing.

## THIS DRUGGIST KNOWS BEST KIDNEY MEDICINE

Sixteen years ago I began to sell Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root and today I believe it is one of the best medicines on the market; and my patrons are very much pleased with the results obtained from its use and speak very favorably regarding it. Swamp-Root has been very successful in the treatment of kidney, liver and bladder troubles according to the reports received and I have no hesitancy in recommending it for I have great faith in its merits.

Very truly yours,  
OWEN DRUG STORE,  
By H. F. Boies,  
Sedalia, Missouri.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You. Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Large and medium size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

Good for Him. One Indianapolis woman is in favor of the war—and what it means to certain folk. She wrote to Harry B. Smith, adjutant general, urging that "if the draft board calls for any more men, I wish you would see that they call for ——— (her husband)." Then the letter gave his address and his registration number. "He is stout and healthy and doesn't do any work; and I think it would be good for him," the letter concluded.—Indianapolis News.

Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's. The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless 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. 60 cents.

Dry battery electric lamps are mounted over a new eye shield to give the wearer light where needed.

Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" is powerful but safe. One dose is enough to expel Worms or Tapeworm. No castor oil necessary. Adv.

When it comes to mistakes the supply always exceeds the demand.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids. Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes. YOUR EYES No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggist's or by Mail, to Tubes 2c. For Book of the Eye—Free. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.