

MUCH FOOD FISH MADE AVAILABLE

FISHERIES COMMISSION REMOVES
RESTRICTIONS UPON FISH-
ING INDUSTRY.

DISPATCHES FROM RALEIGH

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

Raleigh.

Temporary removal of restrictions
upon the fishermen of eastern North
Carolina in the food fish industry will
provide several million pounds of good
North Carolina food fish as substitutes
for higher priced meats, according to
Henry A. Page, North Carolina food
administrator.

Mr. Page warmly commends the
Fisheries Commission in its determi-
nation to remove restrictions. Ac-
cording to statements from the coast,
the food fish industry of eastern North
Carolina had been severely crippled.
With the intense need of the moment,
the Fisheries Commission, charged
with the duty of formulating regula-
tions for the fishing industry, felt it
self justified in removing certain re-
strictions.

This action was taken at the solicita-
tion of the food administration, it
being recognized that the public inter-
est demanded a larger supply of fish
for substitution for beef, pork and mut-
ton which must be exported to Europe
for the maintenance of our armies and
the armies and civilian population of
our allies.

The fisheries of eastern North Caro-
lina are among the most important on
the Atlantic coast and the removal of
the restrictions on Tar Heel fishermen
means not only that the people of this
state will be more largely supplied
with fresh and salt fish at much lower
prices than has prevailed recently, but
that hundreds of thousands of pounds
of fish will be shipped to other states.

Food Administrator Henry A. Page
believes that with this larger supply
of fish available; with the season for
rabbits, squirrels and other game
opening; with the increased use of
poultry and eggs; with a vastly in-
creased supply of home-grown pork in
the state, North Carolina will be able
to release for export to Europe prac-
tically all of the million dollars worth
of pork and beef which has been im-
ported into this state each year heretofore.

The program of the food adminis-
tration calls for the substitution in
hotels, cafes and homes of fish, poultry,
game and other meat products for
beef and pork; the substitution of other
cereals and vegetables for wheat
products, and rigid economy in the use
of fats and sugar, the need for which
is desperate with all of our allies.

Prizes for Best Essays.

For the best essays on "Why the
United States Is at War," written by
public school teachers in North Caro-
lina, prizes aggregating \$300 are of-
fered by the National Board for His-
torical Service. To elementary teach-
ers, five prizes ranging from \$10 to
\$75 each, and to high school teachers
seven prizes ranging from \$10 to \$75
each, are offered. Essays must be sub-
mitted by January 1, 1918.

Similar contests are being conducted
in fourteen other states. The win-
ning essay in each state will be en-
tered in a national competition in
which additional prizes of \$75 each
will be awarded.

Interesting Stock Judging Contest.

Following its plan begun last season
of awarding prize money to individual
boys and girls, rather than to animals,
the Animal Industry Division of the
North Carolina Experiment Station
conducted one of its most interesting
stock-judging contests at the recent
Jackson County Fair at Sylva. In this
contest 41 young people entered for
the five prizes to be awarded. Competi-
tion was keen and a majority of those
entered stayed in until the last animal
was judged. Prizes were awarded.
Competition was keen and a ma-
jority of those entered stayed in un-
til the last animal was judged. Prizes
were awarded as follows:

- First prize, \$12.00—Roberta Cal-
houn, Sylva, N. C.
- Second prize, \$10.00—Eugene Wagg,
Webster, N. C.
- Third prize, \$8.00—Theodore Green,
Cullowhee, N. C.
- Fourth prize, \$6.00—Howard Hoop-
er, Cullowhee, N. C.
- Fifth prize, \$4.00—Charles Clayton,
Addie, N. C.

This makes a total of \$40 distrib-
uted to the students as a reward for
their interest in live stock. Cicero
Bryson, of Webster, and Martha Da-
vis, of Dillsboro, won sixth and sev-
enth places, respectively, but as no
money was offered for these places,
they only received honorable mention.

Sixty-one Counties Organized.

Up to October 1, 61 counties had
been organized in home demonstration
work and 12 others are to follow with-
in the next 30 days.

Practical Agricultural Courses.

Dean C. B. Williams says that ac-
tive arrangements are being made to
put in final shape the short course in
agriculture for farmers that are to
start on October 30 at the State Col-
lege, Raleigh, and continue for six-
teen weeks. These courses have been
especially designed to give those who
come to the College for this short
practical instruction, information
along different lines of farming prac-
tice. Information along different lines
of farming practiced in the state that
may be put into use on the home farm
by those who come.

The early farming in North Caro-
lina under pioneer conditions of so-
ciety was a comparatively simple
operation, but in this day and time
as farming has become a more com-
plex and commercial enterprise and
when crops are raised on a large scale
for competition in world markets, the
well-informed and alert farmer other
things being equal, is the one who is
going to make the most out of his
farming operations. The courses, as
arranged, will no doubt greatly aid
those taking them to become more
modern and businesslike in their farm-
ing operations than they could other-
wise possibly have been.

Opportunity will be afforded to
give the busy men on the farm, both
old and young, to spend two or four
months at the college studying the
different branches of farming that
have especial interest in and do so at
a season of the year when work on
the farm is least pressing. Those who
come will be brought in close personal
touch with the specialists of the
College, Experiment Station, and Ex-
tension Service and thereby be given
an opportunity to become acquainted
with the work that is being done in
the state at the present time in the
interest of those engaged in farming.
Those attending the course should be-
come better fitted for taking up their
life work by having secured a better
and more intimate view of agriculture,
in general and a higher efficiency and
knowledge in their chosen fields of
farming.

Courses are to be offered in field
crops, in live stock including dairying,
horticulture, and in poultry. Arrange-
ments have been made whereby special
lectures on different phases of
agriculture will be given by the differ-
ent specialists of the college, experi-
ment station, and extension service.

Many farmers of this county and
of other counties in the state should
make every effort to arrange their
farm work so that they can avail
themselves of this splendid opportu-
nity of visiting the college and secur-
ing practical information that is to be
offered there in the short courses in
agriculture that have been arranged
especially for the busy farmers of the
state.

University Men Study War.

The student battalion of the Univer-
sity had its first taste of modern war-
fare methods here, when the four com-
panies were divided into attacking and
defending parties and maneuvered in
the various basic principles of combat-
tactics as applied to the infantry or-
ganizations.

During the past week the mechan-
ism of extended order drill has been
learned with precision. Various exer-
cises in the nature of maneuvers have
been carried out, as far as practicable,
against imaginary or represented ene-
mies. The self-reliance, initiative, ag-
gressiveness, conception of teamwork
and other fundamental characteristics
of successful leadership acquired by
the platoon leaders during the past
week were given a test Saturday and
the results were in most cases very
favorable.

At 2 o'clock the battalion was for-
med on the parade ground and after the
definite plan of action had been ex-
plained in a few preliminary remarks,
the two organizations set off by dif-
ferent routes for the scene of the com-
bat.

The members of the attacking party
wore white bands around their hats to
distinguish them from the other or-
ganization. Lieutenant Leonard was
in charge of the attacking party and
the defending unit was under the com-
mand of Lieutenant Whitfield.

Send Bulletins to Soldiers.

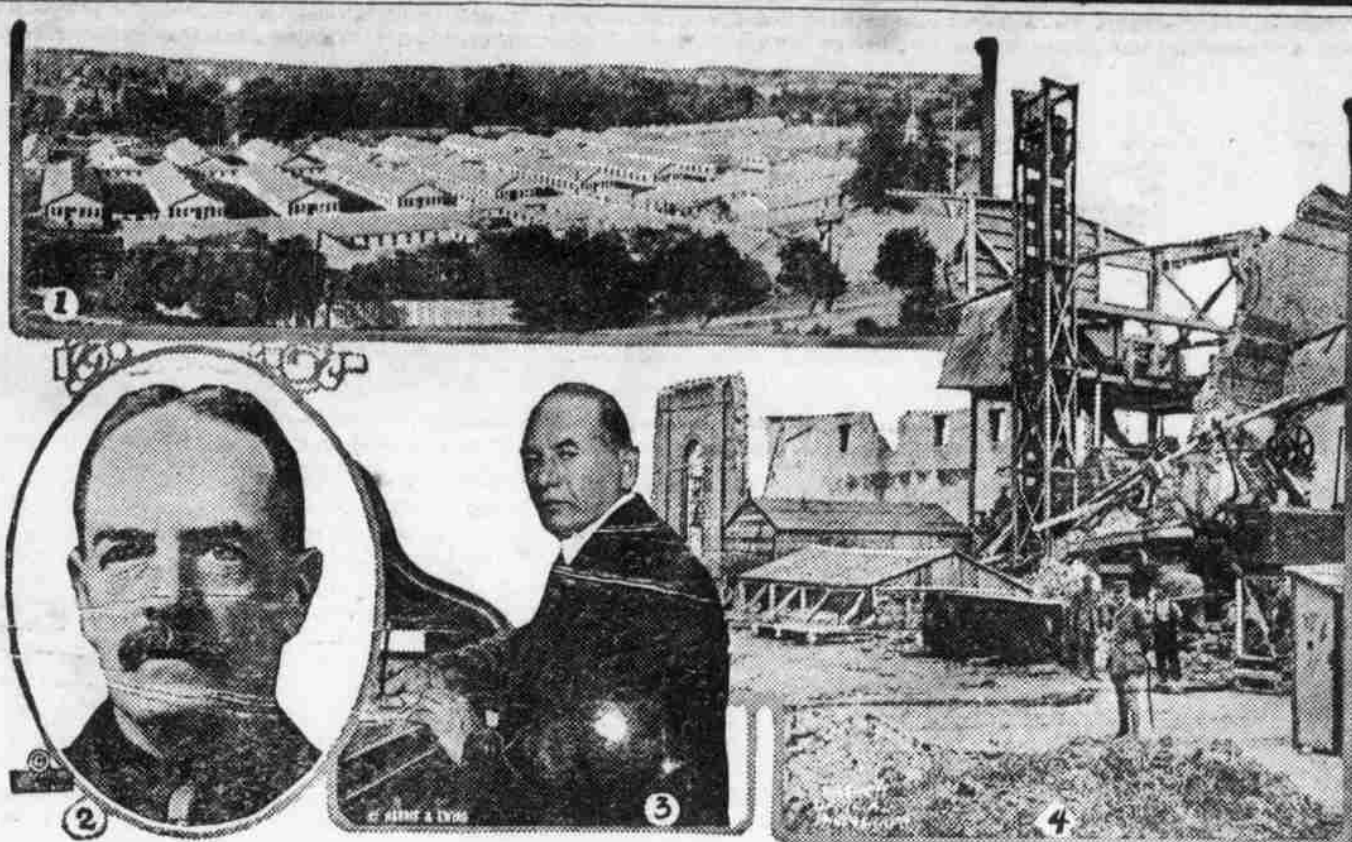
The state board of health is follow-
ing the examples of publishers of other
magazines and papers, and planning
to get copies of its monthly health
bulletin in the hands of the soldiers.
At the top of the August issue, which
has just come from the press, is this
notice to readers: "When you finish
reading this magazine, place a 1-cent
stamp on this notice, hand same to any
postal employee, and it will be placed
in the hands of our soldiers or sailors
at the front. No wrapping—no address."

New Corporation Gets Charter.

Charter was issued from the office
of the secretary of state for the in-
Company, of Charlotte, with \$25,000
authorized capital and \$10,000 sug-
gested. The incorporators are J. R.
Clements and C. R. Clements, of Char-
lotte and R. E. Clements of Henderson.

Fire Prevention Day Observed.

Insurance Commission Young ex-
pressed himself as highly gratified at
the manner in which Fire Prevention
Day was observed throughout the
state. After the literature concerning
the observation for the day set apart
by the legislature had been distributed,
many applications for further informa-
tion about the event were received at
the department offices from all parts
of the state. Following the letter sent
out by Superintendent of Public In-
struction Joyner most of the schools
in the state held some exercises.



1—Columbia university war hospital just formally taken over by the government as a receiving and evacuat-
ing medical center. 2—Maj. Gen. Sir J. E. Capper, director general of the British tank corps which is doing such
efficient work on the battlefields. 3—G. T. K. Giragoslan, a Boston Armenian, who has offered the government a
"free energy generator," which will be tested by authority of congress. 4—Ruins of a French manufactory, typical
of the way in which the Germans destroy everything in the districts from which they retreat.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

German Peace Offered by the
Kaiser Slowly Losing Its
German Features.

MICHAELIS PROVES A FAILURE

Lloyd George Says England Will Fight
Until France Regains Alsace-Lor-
raine—Allies Make Another Suc-
cessful Drive in Flanders—More
of Bernstorff's Perfidy Is Re-
vealed by Lansing.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Kaiser Wilhelm reminds one of the
old-fashioned peddler of notions who
would keep adding packages of
needles, watches, and even silver coins,
to his little bundles of bargains until a
sale was effected. With northern
France and no indemnities already in
his bargain offering, the emperor has
added Belgium—with conditions—and
now it is reported he and Emperor
Charles of Austria-Hungary are pre-
pared to throw in Alsace, the price
being peace and the return of Ger-
many's colonies. In a word, the Ger-
man peace for which the Kaiser shows
so consuming a desire is becoming less
German every day, and if the allies
just say nothing and "saw wood"—as
they probably will—it may finally take
on an appearance that will warrant
their consideration.

To be sure, Chancellor Michaelis
says that peace is impossible so long
as Germany's enemies demand any
German soil or try to drive a wedge
between the German emperor and his
people, but the chancellor is hard
pressed to save his political fortunes.
He and Vice Chancellor Helfferich are
being bitterly attacked because of the
policy of fostering pan-Germanism in
the country and the army and at the
same time making promises of mild-
ness in return for peace. Michaelis
was compelled to tell the reichstag
that he did not stand for the extreme
demands of the pan-Germanists, and
for the time being his opponents were
satisfied; but his failure as chancellor
is pronounced.

Foreign Secretary von Kuehlmann
is more yielding than the chancellor, for
he told the reichstag that there now
exists "no impediment to peace, no
questions that could not be settled by
negotiations, except for the French
demand for Alsace-Lorraine." He
added that Germany could make no
concessions with regard to those prov-
inces.

Premier Lloyd George was quick to
take up this challenge of Von Kuehl-
mann's. "I do not think that any
statement is more calculated to pro-
long the war," he said. "However
long the war may last, England in-
tends to stand by France until she has
redeemed her oppressed children from
their foreign yoke."

Reasons Many and Plain.

The reasons for the Kaiser's in-
creasing moderation in demands are
not far to seek. They are found in
the daily dispatches recording the re-
peated successful thrusts of the allies
in Flanders; the advances of the Brit-
ish in Mesopotamia and Africa; the
shortage of German shells; the grow-
ing unrest in the armed forces of Ger-
many, reaching the stage of mutiny
in the fleet; the scarcity of food in
the central nations, and, perhaps most
potent of all, the steady, irresistible
progress of the United States toward
full preparation for war to a victori-
ous conclusion.

Then, too, the Kaiser sees added to
the list of his enemies more of the
fast dwindling number of those not
hitherto on that roll of honor. Though
President Irgoyen managed to stave
off warlike action by Argentina, Peru
and Uruguay last week broke off dip-
lomatic relations with Germany and
sent away its ministers.

The European nations that remain
neutral are suffering more and more.
Holland pleads with America for feed
especially, with the open threat that if
it is not sent, she will have to slaugh-
ter at least half her cattle and, hav-
ing no means of preserving the meat,

must sell it to Germany. Already
Holland has been put on tea and coffee
rations. Switzerland is in better case
for the allies seem willing that she
shall continue her trade with the cen-
tral powers in order to obtain coal and
iron. For Sweden and Denmark and
even for Norway there is no great
sympathy in the allied countries. Their
neutrality has been mostly a sham.

Mutiny on German Fleet.

The revolt on the German high seas
fleet at Wilhelmshaven took place sev-
eral weeks ago, but the facts have just
come out. At least four battleships
were involved and the crew of one
threw their captain overboard, drown-
ing him. The mutineers landed, but
were forced to surrender to soldiers.
The crew of the Nurnberg seized the
vessel and started for Norway, but
were taken by destroyers. The Kaiser
went to Wilhelmshaven himself and
ordered one out of every seven muti-
neers shot, but the chancellor pro-
tested and only three were executed.
Minister of Marine von Capelle, in-
forming the reichstag of the occurrence,
accused three independent so-
cialist deputies of foreknowledge and
approval of the plot of the rebels, and
said the plan of the latter was to re-
fuse to obey orders, paralyze the fleet
and force peace upon the country. The
accused deputies denied any guilt, but
Von Capelle said he had documentary
proof.

The fact that Von Capelle did not
ask the reichstag to authorize the
prosecution of the deputies he named
leads to the suspicion that he was try-
ing to use the incident to weaken the
political power of the independent so-
cialists, but the affair had the oppo-
site effect and some of the majority
socialists joined the independents.

The mutiny on the fleet explains
the delay in the long expected naval
movement against Petrograd.

In the allied countries the story of
the revolt was hailed as one of the
most encouraging signs of the year
and it was held that if such dissatis-
faction exists in the German naval
forces, which have not been subjected
to very severe hammering, the morale
of the army must be breaking down.

New Government for Russia.

Premier Kerensky, having virtually
defied the democratic congress, ap-
pointed a new coalition cabinet
pledged to restore order in the repub-
lic and suppress anarchy and to re-
new the fighting power of the army.
Kerensky and several of his colleagues
went to the front to lay their plans be-
fore the soldiers, and seemed hopeful
of gaining their support despite the
opposition of the council of soldiers
and workmen. The rail workers went
on strike, but promised not to tie up
the operation of the military railroads,
and later were partly appeased by an
offer of increased wages.

The new government is determined
to work hard for a universal peace,
but shows no intention of abandon-
ing its alliances with the foes of Ger-
many. It issued a declaration to that
effect on Wednesday, saying it "will
extend its whole strength in support
of the common cause of the allies, to
defend the country, to oppose every
attempt at the conquest of territory of
other nations and every attempt to
impose the will of others on Russia."

Allies' New Drive in Flanders.

Another sledge hammer blow at the
Germans in Belgium was struck on
Tuesday by the British and French
acting in conjunction. In the midst of
a furious rainstorm Haig's men ad-
vanced on a wide front east and north-
east of Ypres, capturing Poelcapelle
and the Gravenstafel ridge and other
elevations that command the generally
flat country and are invaluable as ob-
servation ground. Crown Prince Rup-
precht counter-attacked in desperate
attempts to regain these dominating
heights, but only south of the Ypres-
Roulers road was he able to push back
the British for a slight distance, and
that at great cost.

At the same time the French on the
left flank of the British line made a
most remarkable dash forward across
the flooded bog land south of the for-
est of Houtholst, piercing the German
line to a depth of one and one-quarter
miles and regaining land which the
foe had held for three years. While
the French guns set up a terrific bar-
rage fire, the engineers rapidly spread
great islands of cork over the water,
and erected miles of trestle work and
innumerable bridges, and over these
the troops rushed with such irresisti-

ble spirit that they swept everything
before them. So swift was the attack
that an entire German division which
was just relieving another at the front
was caught by surprise and decimated.
The entire ground over which the Brit-
ish and French advanced was thickly
littered with dead Germans and heaps
of equipment.

A few more such drives in Flanders
and the Germans will be compelled to
retire to the east and south, abandon-
ing the submarines on the Belgian
coast. This would mean the almost
utter collapse of the U-boat campaign,
which already has been greatly weak-
ened.

There are strong indications that
the allies are preparing for vigorous
offensive movements in the near fu-
ture in both Roumania and Macedonia.
The positions of the central powers on
both those fronts have been subjected
of late to heavy bombardments. It
was announced last week that the ar-
mies of Greece were about ready to
take an active part in the warfare.

More of Bernstorff's Perfidy.

Secretary Lansing reached into the
upper left-hand pigeon-hole of his desk
last week and pulled out another neat
little expose of German methods. This
one hit Von Bernstorff again, round-
ing out the revelations of the count's
perfidy while this country and Germany
were still technically on friendly
terms. Three telegrams were made
public, two from the German foreign
office to Von Bernstorff instructing
him to start a big program of sabotage
in American munitions factories and
to finance plans for the destruction
of the Canadian Pacific railway, and
the third from the then ambassador
to the foreign office at Berlin last
September stating that the American
embargo conference needed the fur-
ther support of the German govern-
ment for the purpose of conducting a
campaign to win a majority of con-
gress favorable to Germany in the ap-
proaching congressional and presiden-
tial elections.

The heavy hand of the federal gov-
ernment fell on Daniel H. Wallace,
blatant organizer and head of a pacifist
society, last Thursday when a
Judge in Iowa sentenced him to 20
years in prison for seditious speaking.
The committee named to investigate
the charges of disloyalty against Sen-
ator La Follette and pass on the de-
mands for his expulsion from the sen-
ate had no time to perform its duties
before congress adjourned and so will
report at the next session. It will not
go beyond or outside of the senator's
speech in St. Paul before the Non-
Partisan league and there are pre-
dictions that the inquiry will be a
fizzle.

Food Control Extended.

In order to prevent the taking of
excessive profits and to stop hoarding,
the government's control of foodstuffs
will be extended on November 1 to
include about all the essential articles
of diet. By order of the president,
the manufacture, importation, storage
and distribution of some twenty prime
commodities will be licensed by the
food administration. Farmers, garden-
ers and many of the smaller dealers
and manufacturers will be exempt.

The baking industry was left out of
this arrangement, but Mr. Hoover will
be ready to regulate it as soon as he
has standardized baking flour, baking
ingredients and either the size or the
price of the loaf.

Secretary Baker issued a statement
praising highly the work of the many
manufacturing plants that are making
clothing and other supplies for the
cantonment camps. Since the con-
struction of those camps began nearly
thirteen million articles have been
shipped to them. In other quarters
there is much talk of the great short-
age of workers in such war plants as
airplane and munition factories, steel
mills, navy yards and mines, and it is
said that conscription of millions of
workmen is being seriously considered
by the administration. Industry
and the withdrawal of 1,500,000 men
from their occupations for the armed
services are being responsible for the
conditions. In the aircraft factories
thousands of women are to be given
employment.

Owing to the present demand for
gasoline, the Standard Oil company
has decided to permit unrestricted use
of its Burton process of refining, by
which almost twice as much gasoline
is obtained from crude oil as by other
processes.



GREAT BIG MONEY OIL

Oil prices booming. Stocks soaring. Thou-
sands drawing dividends from small invest-
ments in ground-floor shares of reliable oil
and refining companies. Write at once for
BIG FREE BOOK OF PHOTOS AND OIL FACTS
about big, substantial, share-and-share-alike
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of 12 conservative bankers) owning 45,000
acres of valuable oil leases deposited in
bank, all paid for and certified by law, in
Oklahoma and Texas, the world's richest oil
region. Big well now drilling. Dozen wells
to be drilled soon. Modern Oil Refinery to be
erected. Positively your fair and square
quick opportunity (free from humbug or
fairy methods) to buy \$1 par share NOW
in honestly-managed, fast-growing company.
OSAGE OIL & REFINING CO., Oklahoma City, Okla.



BOY SWAPS HIS DAD'S SHIRT

Accepts Proposition of Wild West
Show Employee and Gets Inside
the "Big Top."

Monta Jessup is the robust son of
Orin Jessup, president of the Orin Jes-
sup Land company of Tipton, and he
is a true American lad, says the In-
dianapolis News. He knows when a
circus comes to town, and like all other
boys, he will find a way to see the
show. That was why he did not miss
a Wild West exhibition that played
Tipton recently. The lad had been
pondering over how he was to get in-
side the "big top," and he was not
greatly encouraged until a big, black
man—one of the many sons of Ham
with the show—approached him.

"Say, sonny, how big's your dad?"

"He's a whopper," promptly replied
the youngster, thinking perhaps the
colored man might have some notion
of ordering him roughly from the
grounds.

"If you all'll give me one of your
dad's shirts I'll take you in all the
shows."

The lad scurried away and soon de-
livered one of Mr. Jessup's best shirts
to the colored man, who was as good
as his word, and took the lad through
every tented attraction on the grounds.
Later on the young American had it
forcibly impressed on him that he could
have gone to the show several times
for what the shirt cost.

Spanked the Kitty.

The little black kitten hid under the
veranda and refused to come out and
be friends again with Polly. Mamma
found the little girl in tears, and asked
the cause of the trouble.

"Kitty scratched me, so I was
'bliged to spank her, an' now she won't
play with me," sobbed Polly.

"If you spank kitty, she won't love
you," explained mamma.

"I didn't know 'bout that," replied
the little one miserably. "'cause you
spank me an' I love you just the same."

Exercise.

"Don't you think every man should
devote some time to physical culture?"
"Not in my particular field of ac-
tivity," replied Senator Sorghum. "If
all legislators went in for physical
culture as well as intellectual develop-
ment some of these debates might end
in a personal encounter that really
hurt somebody."

Hot Scotch.

Scot Sergeant (drilling some raw re-
cruits)—Hoo is it ye dinna tur-n
about when Ah aboot tur-n ye? Can-
na ye on'e-r-r-stan' puid King's Eng-
lish?—Passing Show.

"By their fruits ye shall know them."
This applies to family trees.



THERE'S
NO DOUBT
ABOUT
POSTUM
AS A
HEALTH
IMPROVEMENT
OVER
COFFEE