

ADMITTED TO BIRTH REGISTRATION AREA

DIRECTOR OF CENSUS S. L. ROGERS CONGRATULATES NORTH CAROLINA HEALTH BUREAU.

DISPATCHES FROM RALEIGH

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

Raleigh.

That North Carolina has been admitted to the birth registration area of the United States, beginning January 1, 1917, and is admitted as the thirteenth State in the Union and one of three Southern States is according to a letter received by Dr. W. S. Rankin, secretary of the State Board of Health, from Sam L. Rogers, director of the Federal Census Bureau.

The letter reads: "It gives me great pleasure to inform you that North Carolina measured well over 90 per cent and has been admitted to the registration area for births for the year 1917. A detailed report of the test will be sent you shortly. Our special agents have returned from North Carolina and have nothing but glowing accounts to give of the cordial reception given them and of the efficiency of your registration system."

This means, according to the State Board of Health, that North Carolina is reporting all, or at least over 90 per cent of her births and that birth statistics as well as her death statistics will be accepted by the United States and foreign governments. For the past month two special agents from the Federal Census Department officially inspected the completeness of the birth reporting made to the Vital Statistics Department of the Board and found that the State was not only reporting far above the required percentage, but that the work was done most efficiently.

The other States that have preceded North Carolina into the birth registration area are the six New England States—New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota, Virginia and Kentucky. The latter two were admitted this year.

More Hog Cholera Work in State.

Because the campaign for cleaning up hog cholera in the section around Elizabeth City has shown what may be done along this line, the National Department of Agriculture co-operating with the State Department has determined to greatly extend this work, and has placed two additional hog cholera experts in the state to aid Dr. F. D. Owen in eradicating this disease.

The first campaign of education and demonstration in the methods of hog cholera control was begun in 1914, when Doctor Owen was assigned to this state with headquarters at Raleigh. Later the work was intensified by taking only a small territory around Elizabeth City, much of which is in free range territory, to see if it would be possible to eradicate the disease in this territory. The results of this test proved very successful and now two men will be located in the eastern section of the state with headquarters at Elizabeth City and Wilmington, while Doctor Owen will be available to citizens over the entire state.

The work as outlined will be divided into two phases. The first will be educational and demonstrations in which the county agents of the Agricultural Extension Service will be used to aid in awakening swine growers to the danger of the hog cholera disease. The second will be in the nature of sanitary control work in which the co-operation will be with the State Veterinarian of the Agricultural Department. Director B. W. Kilgore, of the Agricultural Extension Service, will co-operate with Doctor Owen in the educational side of his work; and Doctor O. H. Graham, State Veterinarian, will co-operate in the sanitary control work.

Under the program of education and demonstration, meetings will be held throughout the State, demonstrations in the methods of immunization of swine through the administration of anti-hog cholera serum will be given, swine growers will be taught the economic value of the anti-hog cholera serum and county agents will be assisted in controlling epidemics of hog cholera whenever there is great need. Meetings will also be arranged by the county agents when there seems to be need of such educational movement.

Two New Charters Granted.

H. W. F. Co., of Ellerbe, to conduct general mercantile establishment with \$50,000 authorized capital and \$10,000 subscribed. The incorporators are J. J. Henderson, J. W. Webb, and W. M. Henderson, all of Ellerbe.

The Rowan Supply Company of Burgaw, with \$25,000 authorized capital and \$300 subscribed. The incorporators are E. R. Mixon, W. H. Whittle and R. R. Fleming, all of Burgaw.

The Food Administration is protecting the patriot against the slacker in business.

Millers Will Protest to Hoover.

A delegation of grain millers of the state was here trying to have the federal food control division suspend an order against the importation of wheat into North Carolina. The order has been imposed on the ground that North Carolina raises sufficient wheat for the needs of the people of the state.

There are 180 grain mills in the state, 32 of which import more or less wheat from other states. These millers insist that they cannot operate their mills if they are cut out of the wheat they have heretofore brought in to supply their trade.

The millers, with the co-operation of the state department of agriculture will make up a detailed official statement of the real situation in this state and present it to the federal food control authorities with demand for readjustment of the order as to importation of wheat into this state.

The millers held a conference with Henry A. Page, federal food administrator for this state, and the situation was thoroughly canvassed. It developed that there are really more than 4,000,000 bushels of wheat brought into the state for milling purposes and something like 250,000 bushels exported in the shape of flour and other mill products. The best estimates seem to be that nearly nine-tenths of the wheat produced in the state is ground by the small mills on the "custom" basis of tolls for the grinding in seed.

That this state must produce something like 6,000,000 more bushels of wheat before the state can be really said to be self-sustaining in the production of its wheat bread, is the contention.

Do Spring Plowing Early Is Advice.

One important piece of the spring work which can often be gotten out of the way in the fall and early winter to good advantage is a part at least of the plowing. Officials of the Agricultural College give the following arguments in its favor:

1. There is more time in fall than spring and every day saved can be used for preparing and planting when the spring rush comes.

2. Hired help can be kept employed at this and other winter work instead of being turned off and lost.

3. Teams are harder and in better working condition in fall, and the weather is cooler for the heavy work.

4. Land is generally in good condition to turn in fall, which may be too wet early or too dry later if left until spring.

5. Stiff, "bakey" soils may be crumbled and improved in condition and come plant-food freed by exposure to freezing and thawing.

6. Tough sods will rot more quickly if fall plowed, and can be disked up to a better seed-bed with less labor.

7. Fall plowed land, left rough, will absorb more water and melting snow. 8. Wire worms, white grubs and other insect pests, as well as shallow-rooted weeds, such as garlic and weedy grasses, are injured and often killed by turning up and freezing.

Light soils subject to washing should not be plowed in the fall. There is little danger of difficulty in working fall plowed land up loose and mellow if a disk harrow is used when moisture conditions are right.

Organize Peanut Growers.

Mr. W. R. Camp has returned to his office from a trip made to a meeting of the peanut growers of North Carolina and Virginia at Suffolk, where in co-operation with the marketing officials of the State of Virginia, he took steps to form the Virginia-Carolina Peanut Growers Association for the purpose of securing for the growers just and equitable prices for their product.

Mr. C. W. Mitchell of Aulander, a member of the State Board of Agriculture, was elected president of the association; Mr. Frank Shields of Scotland Neck, vice-president; and Mr. George M. Inman, of Waverly, Va., secretary-treasurer. The directors of the organization are A. F. Mathew, Waverly, Va.; J. L. Wynne, Everetts, N. C.; J. T. Robertson, Wakefield, Va.; S. B. Winburn, Como, N. C.; E. W. Crichton, Capron, Va.; E. N. Elliott, Tyner, N. C.

In general, the objects of the association are to promote the mutual interests of growers in producing, handling and marketing of the peanut crop. Any peanut grower in the State may become a member upon payment of the dues of one dollar per year. "It is of interest to know," says Mr. Camp, "that not more than 50 per cent of a crop will be made in North Carolina and Virginia, according to reports made at the meeting by visiting delegates from peanut counties. Earlier in the season, it was thought that two-thirds of a crop would be made but later reports have shown this to be an over estimate."

About one hundred thousand manufacturers, wholesalers and other distributors of staple goods are now under the licensing provisions of the Food Control Act.

Peterson Case Continued.

Maj. George L. Peterson, under indictment on the charge of \$7,600 short age in accounts as property and disbursing officer of the North Carolina national guard, procured the continuance of his case in Wake county superior court this afternoon, renewed his \$10,000 bond and returned to Camp Sevier, where he is on the quartermaster's staff of the "thirtieth division. The grand jury made the formal return of a true bill, but the trial of the case is uncertain.



1—Scene at a divisional headquarters of the British during one of the big battles on the west front. 2—Members of an American college girls' trench candle brigade making candles of rolled paper boiled in paraffin. 3—Gen. Herbert C. O. Plumer, appointed commander of the British forces sent to aid the Italians.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Interallied War Conference in Paris Opens With Russia the Big Topic.

LENINE DEALS WITH BOCHES

Germans Accept Bolshevik Proposal of Armistice—Signs of Collapse of Radical "Government"—Italian Crisis Considered Over—Supreme War Council for United States.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The great interallied war conference opened in Paris on Thursday and the world is justified in expecting momentous results from it, though they may not be immediately evident.

Aside from the question of unified control of the war, one of the most important matters considered by the conference, of course, was the Russian situation. This was rapidly moving to a climax, for during the week the representatives of the bolshevik government crossed over to the German side and made their proposition of an armistice on all fronts of the belligerent countries. Since this plan coincides with Germany's desires and doubtless was inspired by her, the German authorities accepted the suggestion and set December 2 for a conference on the subject. Meanwhile members of the German general staff were in Petrograd advising Lenine and Trotzky.

The conference in Paris took under consideration the issuance of a "reasoned statement for the guidance and warning of the Russians as to the serious results that are likely to follow if a separate peace is concluded," to quote the conservative language of Lord Robert Cecil. This means nothing less than that the Petrograd radicals, and Russia if they are able to impose their will on the country, will be recognized as enemies of the allied nations. The ambassadors of the allies and of the United States were said to be waiting for the meeting of the Russian constituent assembly, elections for which were held last week though the results were not known at the time of writing.

Hope in Southeastern Russia.

There are growing indications that, when the froth and spume of the present bolshevik revolution in Russia have blown away, the original revolutionists of last March, men like Miluykoff, who have brains and experience as well as ideals, will come to the surface again and regain a control that may save their distracted country from the talons of the Prussian eagle.

The beginning of the end for Lenine was reported to have come on Friday, when, according to dispatches from Petrograd, his cabinet was succeeded by a coalition ministry of advanced Socialists and other factions, with the Bolsheviki in the minority.

Despite the fact that the second and fifth armies last week gave their adherence to the Bolsheviki "government," Lenine and Trotzky have shown no slightest evidence of their ability to rule Russia, and whether or not they be knowingly agents of Germany, their actions are all for the benefit of the central powers. If the armistice they ask for were followed by the kind of peace they advocate, Russia would lie open to Germany as a ripe field for merciless exploitation and the Germans would gain infinitely more than they possibly would lose in western Europe.

The hopefulness in the situation lies far away from Petrograd. A great organization known as the Southeastern union has been formed, embracing the Don territory, most of Little Russia, the lower Volga region and Turkestan. This is the great grain-growing part of Russia, the territory that feeds the rest, and steps are being taken to add to the union the corn-producing part of Siberia. In all this territory, roughly speaking, General Kaledines, hetman of the Cossacks, is in control, and he, in turn, is controlled by leaders

who have not yielded to the dictation of Lenine and his bolshevikists. Moreover, the immense gold reserve of the Russian empire, which was removed from Petrograd to the Kremlin in 1913, has been taken still further into the interior and is out of the reach of the maximalists. Whether Kaledines and the Cossacks will chose to support the social democrats or will aid in a restoration of the monarchy is not clear. But sane friends of order, democracy and freedom feel that anything would be better than the reign of anarchy and civil war that threatens Russia now.

The soldiers who remain at the front are walling bitterly because of the shortage of food, and there is a fine prospect of hundreds of thousands of these fighting men turning back into their country half-starved and ready to pillage and ravage it without restraint.

Italy's Danger Lessened.

The heroic Italian troops having demonstrated their ability to hold back about four times as many Teutons along the Piave front, the fears of a more extended invasion of Italy and of the capture of Venice are lessening. During the week great numbers of reinforcements arrived from the British and French armies on the west front, many of them having marched eight days through the mountains. They brought with them ample artillery and supplies. Italian reserves in great masses, young, well-equipped and full of spirit, also moved north to relieve those who have been combating the invaders, and in some places the Italians took the offensive. The fighting, especially between the Piave and the Brenta, continued fierce and unabated throughout the week, and the losses on both sides were heavy, but the Austro-Germans made no further gains. Down toward the Adriatic they made repeated attempts to cross the river and the flooded lands in pontoons, but were completely routed by the Italian artillery. As the week closed the situation in Italy was still serious, but improving each day.

Gen. F. B. Maurice, chief director of military operations in the British war office, was especially well satisfied with the week's developments in Italy. From the fact that Germany had not brought up vast re-enforcements to follow up the initial success with a decisive blow, he concluded that Germany was unable to send them. It is now time, he declared, to say definitely that the crisis in Italy has passed, this being due entirely to the efforts of the Italian army. "Anglo-French troops are now available in sufficient quantities to satisfy us that the situation is secure," he concluded.

Hard Fighting Around Cambrai.

The war has seen no more desperate fighting than has followed on the heels of General Byng's sensational thrust toward Cambrai. Crown Prince Rupprecht seemed determined not to let that city fall into the hands of the British, or at least to make it a costly prize, and his constantly re-enforced troops were sent against the British in Bourlon wood again and again and in the village of Fontaine, which changed hands several times. Byng's men held on tenaciously and usually had the best of it in the hand-to-hand fighting as well as in the artillery combats, and the tanks continued to play their part. These monsters often cleared the way for the infantry, and in at least one instance, when they were themselves held up by superior forces, the British airmen, flying daringly low, routed the enemy with machine gun fire and permitted the tanks to go on. Altogether, it has been the most spectacular battle of the war, and it has cost the Germans a great many of their best men.

General Byng last week seemed to be endeavoring to break through to the north of Cambrai, a movement that probably would compel the enemy to fall back on a wide front. Cambrai itself seems doomed to destruction.

General Pershing last week sent over his second casualty list. It gave the names of two privates who were killed in the trenches by German artillery fire and of five severely wounded.

U. S. Supreme War Council.

While urgently advising upon our allies more unified action in the prosecution of the war, the administration is not overlooking the need for similar co-ordinated effort at home. On Tuesday a great step toward centralized control of all the country's resources

was taken in the appointment of a superior war council through which all the war activities of the government will be enabled to work together. This council is made up of the members of the council of national defense—Secretaries Baker, Daniels, Lane, Houston, Redfield and Wilson—Secretary McAdoo, Chairman Hurley of the shipping board, Food Administrator Hoover, Fuel Administrator Garfield and Chairman Willard of the war industries board. Director Gifford of the council of national defense will sit with this superior council, and President Wilson will meet with it whenever he thinks it advisable.

The government is making a determined effort to settle the troubles of the railways and its own problems in the matter of transportation, and just now the plan of a railroad pool for all lines east of Chicago is being tried out. If this is not successful, it is predicted, the government may take over the operation of all American railways.

President Wilson proclaimed a new embargo on the importation of many articles that are essentials of munitions of war, without the express permission of the government. This will operate to conserve American tonnage for war purposes and to facilitate the importation of raw materials and other supplies necessary in the manufacture of munitions. This assumption of control over imports, provided for in the embargo act, gives the government a powerful weapon for the economic war on Germany and can be directed also against neutral traders suspected of supplying the central powers with American goods.

President Wilson on Monday approved a recommendation of Mr. Hoover reducing the alcoholic content of beer to 3 per cent and reducing the amount of grain used by brewers to about 70 per cent of the volume hitherto consumed. Prohibition of all brewing, the administration believes, would divert tipplers from the comparatively harmless beer to the consumption of whiskey, brandy and gin, of which there is in the country enough to last several years.

No War on Austria Yet.

Vigorous enforcement of the orders restricting enemy aliens made things rather lively last week for German residents, especially of the large cities. But the hope that the administration would make easier the checking of espionage by having congress declare war on Austria went glimmering. For reasons which could not be made public, President Wilson and his cabinet agreed that no declaration against the dual monarchy should be made unless it commits some further especially hostile acts. The president pointed out the fact that the enemy alien law could be amended to include the subjects of countries allied with Germany, as was done in the trading with the enemy act, and Attorney General Gregory at once began the preparation of such an amendment.

Vatican Replies to Critics.

Unusually bold criticism of the course of the Vatican by a number of papers, and assertions that the pope had been fostering the cause of Austria, had been far from neutral and should be called on to make his position clear, brought forth indignant denial from Cardinal Gasparri, papal secretary of state. Said he: "To say that his holiness favors, or has favored, or will favor an unjust, un-Christian, and unendurable peace is not only false but also absurd. Any propaganda for such a peace, alleged to be conducted at the Vatican's inspiration, especially in certain nations, is the product of pure maliciousness."

He asserted that the disruptive propaganda that began to affect the morale of the Italian army could not be laid at the doors of the Vatican, and that "the shoulders on which rests the responsibility for the reverses are well-known, a responsibility which certainly does not touch Catholics, the clergy and least of all the august person of the sovereign pontiff."

His eminence made no reference to the Sinn Fein rebellion in Ireland.

One of the first matters taken up by the interallied conference in Paris was the need of speedy diplomatic action in regard to Switzerland, where German intrigue is imperiling the neutrality of the country and gaining economical domination through control of the Swiss railways. The Swiss federal council is becoming anxious over German military movements on the frontier.

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"Her press agent can give you the names and dates."
"She doesn't look it."
"Probably not. Most of the wear and tear was suffered by her six husbands."

KIDNEY TROUBLE NOT EASILY RECOGNIZED

Applicants for Insurance Often Rejected

An examining physician for one of the prominent life insurance companies, in an interview of the subject, made the astonishing statement that one reason why so many applicants for insurance are rejected is because kidney trouble is so common to the American people, and the large majority of those whose applications are declined do not even suspect that they have the disease.

Judging from reports from druggists who are constantly in direct touch with the public, there is one preparation that has been very successful in overcoming these conditions. The mild and healing influence of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its remarkable record of success.

We find that Swamp-Root is strictly an herbal compound and we would advise our readers who feel in need of such a remedy to give it a trial. It is on sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

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is always admired, and it is the laudable ambition of every woman to do all she can to make herself attractive. Many of our southern women have found that Tetterine is invaluable for clearing up blotches, itchy patches, etc., and making the skin soft and velvety. The worst cases of eczema and other torturing skin diseases yield to Tetterine. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 50c, by Shuprine Co., Savannah, Ga.—Adv.

C. G. Danielson of Hardin, Colo., cleared \$50 an acre this year on 13 acres of oats; expenses deducted.

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