

FARMERS LIMITED ON WHEAT SUPPLY

MILLING DIVISION OF FOOD ADMINISTRATION ISSUES MORE RIGID ORDERS.

DISPATCHES FROM RALEIGH

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

Raleigh.

As a consequence of the necessity for absolutely rigid control of the distribution and consumption of wheat flour until the next harvest, the milling division of the Food Administration has promulgated an order governing the amount of flour that wheat and rye millers can sell to farmers or give in exchange for wheat.

The order limits all millers to the sale of not to exceed 49 pounds of wheat flour to a person living in a rural district. In addition, no miller may sell quantities to exceed a customer's 30 days' requirements.

The miller must require the customer to accept wheat substitutes of equal weight to the flour purchased, unless the customer submits in writing a certificate showing that he has on hand a sufficient supply of such substitutes. These are defined as hominy, corn grits, corn meal, corn flour, edible corn starch, barley flour, rolled oats, oatmeal, rice, rice flour, buckwheat flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, soy bean flour, milo, kaffir, feterita flour and meals.

Each miller must forward to the Federal Food Administrator of his State on the first of the month the certificates thus received.

When a farmer brings wheat grown by himself to the mill to exchange for wheat flour, the amount of the flour that may be exchanged shall not exceed in amount that, with flour already in the hands of the farmer, will reasonably meet the requirements of his household or establishment during the next 30 days. In determining the quantity of flour to be consumed millers are required to conform to Food Administration's statement of March 24, asking all persons to cut their consumption of wheat flour by 50 per cent and limiting the amount of the sale for exchange to a monthly basis of 6 pounds for each person.

Food Administrator Henry A. Page has made one exception to the new orders as they apply to North Carolina. This exception allows mills to supply farmers who live more than three miles from their mills and are not accessible to another mill their requirements up to a 60 days supply.

Truckers Not Discouraged.

April frosts have not discouraged gardeners and truckers in the Kinston vicinity, and the next warm spell will bring out of the ground the largest crops of edibles this section has ever known, it is predicted. In places peas are bearing. First ripe strawberries were shown here recently. Frosts on two mornings recently were heavy, but apparently did no great damage. The Kinston official gardening commission, representing the municipal and school boards, the chamber of commerce, and the home and farm demonstration services of the agricultural department, is encouraging the growing of vegetables new to or not well known in this section. Some of these are carrots, salsify, spinach, rhubarb, eggplant, parsnips, parsley, Brussels sprouts, and hoh-rabi. In order that enough of the vegetables may be saved to supply the community next winter, the chamber of commerce is selling a carload of cans to housewives and canning clubs at cost. Gardeners in the outlying territory are being invited to participate in contests started by the gardening commission.

Anti-Typhoid Work Pays.

According to figures just compiled by the State Board of Health, it appears that those counties that have had special anti-typhoid campaigns during 1915 and 1916 have reduced their typhoid death rate nearly twice as much as those counties that had no such campaign.

Another interesting fact noted is that in at least one instance in Sampson county where good consistent health work has been carried on for a number of years the typhoid death rate for the last four years is only 20.9 per hundred thousand population, while the rate in every county that borders on Sampson's seven neighboring counties being 33.2 or about 59 per cent higher.

Wheat on Hand Called For.

No general order requisitioning wheat has been sent out by the food administration. The various state food administrators have been instructed—in order to enable the continuous shipment of wheat to the allies—to appeal to farmers in the middle and southern states, that they should market their residue of wheat after seed requirements by May 1, and in the extreme northern states by May 15th.

BONDS THAT BLESS.

(By Gov. T. W. Bickett.)

Liberty Bonds, like mercy, are twice blest.

They bless the folks who stay at home and the men who are going to the front.

They test and declare the physical and spiritual dynamics of this Republic.

They appeal to the commonest kind of sense, and to the rarest sort of sentiment.

In them will be found more of strength than in the lordly head of the herd, and more of warmth than in the fleece of the leader of the flocks.

They will carry one farther than a "Ford" and faster than the fleetest descendant of "Nancy Hanks."

They will yield more solid comfort for the inner man than 'possum and potatoes, and more juicy sweetness than the apples for which our first ancestors threw Paradise away.

They are absolutely free from the uncertainty that racks the nerves of men, and from the taxes that make the grass-hopper a burden and mourners go about the streets.

They will add to the glory of youth and to the grandeur of age.

In them one may hear ten thousand cannon roar to save a little child, and see ten million men leap forward to die that others may truly live.

They are preferred stock in The Gem of the Ocean.

They are Star dust from Old Glory.

They are the soul of the Red, White and Blue.

They are messengers of hope to our friends, and missiles of terror to our foes.

They are harbingers of peace to all lands, safety to all seas, and freedom to all of the children of men.

They are badges of chivalry, certificates of nobility, memorials of love.

Buy one! Buy today, and live forever in your own esteem and in the gratitude of a world you help to save.

Base Hospital No. 65 Under Way.

Major J. W. Long of Greensboro, who is organizing Base Hospital No. 65, a strictly North Carolina unit for service in France, advises that this unit will consider applications for service from persons both within and without the draft age. There is at present special need for orderlies, nurses, stenographers, clerks, pharmacists, barbers and men of various special training. Those entering the service will go in as an enlisted man with opportunity for promotion to the rank of non-commissioned officers.

The Surgeon General has appointed Major F. M. Hanes of Winston-Salem, a recruiting officer for the hospital personnel, and all those desiring to enter this service should apply to him at once either in person or by letter.

Premium List Being Printed.

The North Carolina Extension Service makes the official announcement that the composite premium list is in the hands of the printer and will be ready for distribution this month. Secretaries of fairs are urged to wait until this list, which has been assembled to aid the fairs of the state, reaches them, before going to press with their own catalogues.

This bulletin contains the rules and regulations governing State aid, provision of judges and other items of interest to the secretaries of fairs. Application blanks, asking for State aid and the furnishing of judges, will be mailed out with the bulletin. A new plan places the county farm demonstration agents in closer touch with the officials of the fairs.

A North Carolina Distinction.

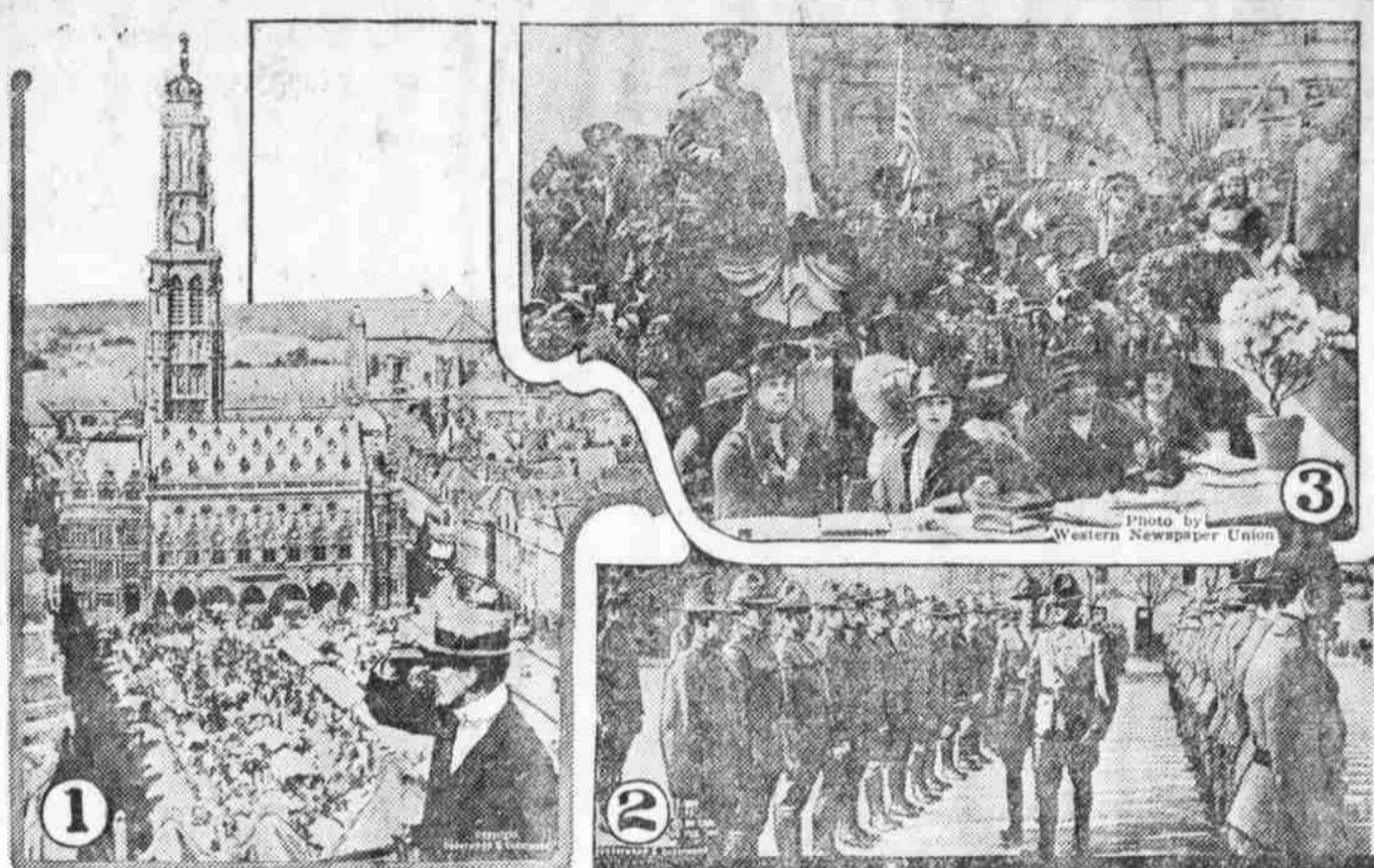
John R. Kneebone of Flint, Mich., has been appointed city manager of Beaufort, N. C., under the city commission headed by Mayor C. F. Danner. Mr. Kneebone has the unique distinction of being the first person to take up an outlined course of study in the city managers' profession at the University of Michigan, the first university in the country to offer such work. He completed the five-year course in 1916 with the degree of a master of arts in municipal administration and for the past two years has been in the city engineering department at Flint, Mich., as chief accountant and assistant to the city engineer.

Convention is Postponed.

The convention of North Carolina fair secretaries that was scheduled to be held in Raleigh on April 10-11 has been postponed until some date in the summer. This announcement has just been made by S. B. Rubnow, chairman of the fair committee of the agricultural extension service.

Flour Offered Government.

"We have 30 barrels of flour. If Uncle Sam wants it at cost wire quick where to ship." (Signed) O. L. Clark. The above telegram is typical of a number of communications State Food Administrator Henry A. Page has received during the past several days since it was announced in the newspapers that the bread ration of the French soldiers has been reduced and the statement was made that the flour situation was such as to lead several hundred hotels to pledge themselves to banish wheat products



1—Market square and town hall of Arras, which city the Germans tried to take from the British. 2—General Pershing inspected a detachment of his stalwart troops in France. 3—Guy Empey speaking for the Liberty Loan in City Hall square, New York, at the opening of the campaign.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Germans Divert Their Attack to Flanders, Again Failing to Break Through.

BLOODY FIGHT AT GIVENCHY

Kaiser Seeks to Annihilate British Army—Americans Now in Great Battle—Premier Lloyd George Proposes Conscription for Ireland.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

"They shall not pass," Not glossing over the increasing seriousness of the German offensive on the west front, not making vain boasts, but with unflinching courage and dogged determination, all the allies, French, British, Americans and Portuguese, in France and Belgium, have adopted the Verdun slogan and refuse to let the Huns break through their line. Weary and battered, drenched with gas and explosive shell, pushed back here and there by powerful attacks of massed infantry, greatly outnumbered all along the line, they cling as long as possible to every defensive position and exact a terrible price for every yard of terrain they give up.

Failing to push his way through to Amiens, the Kaiser last week turned his attention to Flanders, and after three days of intensive bombardment attacked the British on a 25 mile front of which Armentieres was the center. In the three days of fierce infantry fighting that followed the Huns shoved back the British and Portuguese line some five miles between Armentieres and Givenchy, and three miles at the north of the former city. On Thursday the British retired from Armentieres, which is of little importance as a strategic point and is now but a heap of ruins. They also had abandoned several villages but still dominated the battlefield from Messines ridge on the north and Givenchy on the south. The latter place was the scene of the bloodiest fighting, being taken and retaken several times. The British were outnumbered there more than four to one, but defended it splendidly and retained possession of the town, which is situated on high ground. The losses of the Germans here as well as elsewhere were very heavy, and a considerable number of them were captured.

Though the immediate object of the Germans in this sector apparently is to take Bethune, an important center of British operations, and then by a wheeling movement push on to the English channel, their greater purpose, according to prisoners and captured documents, is nothing less than to annihilate the British army. It is expected that the Kaiser will direct his full strength to the accomplishment of this aim and that the battle in Flanders will be considerably extended to the north and continued with desperation.

On the southern front of the German salient the French, at the beginning of the week, withdrew to the west bank of the Aisette river in the Coucy region, thereby rectifying their lines and leaving to the Germans the marshes of the Oise. Since then the enemy have been greatly harassed by the French outposts and have been unable to carry on any operations in the swampy ground. A little further to the west Chauny has been the center of furious struggles but up to the time of writing the French had repulsed every attack, and were in possession of the town and the nearby cemetery.

For the present, at least, Amiens seems to be safe for, though the artillery activity in that sector has been continuous and violent, infantry operations almost ceased during the week. As has been said, the allies do not seek to minimize the menace in the west, the Huns have gained, but their commanders are as confident as ever that the Kaiser cannot accomplish his aims, and the men in the ranks

have no other thought than victory. The allies have ample supplies of guns and ammunition, but what they must have is more men, and that quickly. England is sending troops across the channel with speed not heretofore equalled, and America's fighters are being hurried over as fast as possible in response to the call. Secretary of War Baker, who is still in France, has learned his lesson, and it is understood he is urging the greatest expedition in getting our army across.

Day by day the American troops are being hurried up to the fighting front and brigaded with the British and French, who greet their arrival with cheers. That they are now taking an active part in the great battle is evidenced by the lengthening casualty lists sent over by General Pershing. In their own sector the Americans continue to do fine work. On Wednesday, just northwest of Toul, they were subject to the strongest attack the Germans had made in that region, after three days' heavy shelling. The Yankees not only broke up the advancing ranks by their artillery fire, but promptly emerged from their shelters and chased the shattered Hun troops from the field.

The German press has ceased to sneer at American participation in the warfare and admits that this country will be a great factor in determining the result and that it is preparing for a long conflict. The turn events have taken and President Wilson's powerful speech in Baltimore have convinced the Germans that the result of the war is to be determined by force of arms.

Count Czernin, Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, finds his position shaken since Premier Clemenceau disproved his assertions concerning peace talks, and the Czech opposition to him is increasing. In Germany there is growing dissatisfaction with Chancellor Von Hertling and Foreign Secretary Von Kuehlmann, and there is a movement to make Dr. Von Helfferich imperial chancellor. Germany's forces in Russia, after capturing Kharkov, proceeded 130 miles further to the northwest and occupied Lgov. They then sent an ultimatum demanding the surrender of Kursk, capital of the government of that name, but the local soviet decided to resist. The Germans also are continuing their operations in Finland, in aid of the government and the White guard, and have compelled Russia to remove or disarm Russian warships in Finnish waters.

The bolshevik government of Russia was concerned mostly last week with the landing of Japanese troops in Vladivostok. The press expressed the fear that this was the first step in the occupation of Siberia, and the commissioners demanded that the Japanese depart, threatening otherwise to declare war. If the Japanese really are on conquest bent, they would ask nothing better than that, but America and Great Britain probably stand in the way for they do not wish to have Russia throw herself utterly into the hands of the Germans. Indeed, the foreign consuls at Vladivostok promised the local authorities the troops would be withdrawn soon.

Delayed dispatches from Harbin said American marines also had been landed at Vladivostok and were in control of the docks, while the Japanese were guarding the railway and ammunition depots.

The diet of Bessarabia, the Russian province which borders Roumania on the east, is reported to have voted in favor of union with Roumania. Ukraine has signed an agreement to furnish to the central powers about 63,000,000 pounds of foodstuffs and deliveries of grain already have begun.

George Creel, chairman of the committee on public information, brought a storm about his head by saying, in a public address, that he would thank God to his dying day that the United States was unprepared when it went to war, because otherwise it would have been false to its traditions and policy. In both houses of congress he was denounced bitterly, the senate seemingly overlooking the fact that only a few days previously it had voted to make that state of unpreparedness permanent by refusing to vote for universal military service. Creel made his out-

rageous statement when acting as spokesman of the administration at a meeting of Liberty loan lecturers, and his dismissal from government employ was demanded by the indignant congressmen.

On Wednesday the senate passed the amendment to the espionage bill, making it the most drastic anti-sedition measure ever proposed in this country. It is designed to expedite punishment for disloyal acts and utterances, but was changed to permit of just criticism with good motives. Fear of antagonizing loyal citizens of German descent caused the elimination of a clause barring from the mails publications in the German language.

The senate had another exciting debate over the conference report on the bill for punishing sabotage and willful destruction of war material. As reported, the measure provided that it should not be construed as making it unlawful for employees to agree together to strike or refuse to work for the purpose of securing better wages or working conditions. Senator Underwood and others strongly criticized any such government indorsements of strikes during wartime. Next day the senate rejected the conference report by a vote of 34 to 25. At the same time Samuel Gompers was warning congressmen not to commit the "devilry and folly" of passing the proposed law to prohibit strikes and lockouts. Too many of the laboring men of the country fail to recognize the fact that when they are working for the government on war tasks they are doubly working for themselves.

Premier Lloyd George again has staked the political existence of himself and his cabinet on one measure, the new man power bill which includes the conscription of all men between the ages of 18 and 50 years, and which furthermore extends conscription to Ireland. The latter feature of course put the Irish Nationalist members in a rage at once and the premier was warned that any attempt to enforce the draft in Ireland would result in civil war; that it would take an army to raise a regiment. He stood firm, however, declaring the time had come when Ireland must be treated like the rest of Great Britain in the matter of military service, and that if the bill was defeated his government would give way to another. The measure passed its preliminary readings by a large majority, but the press and people of England are decidedly anxious about its success should it become law.

Submarine sinkings as reported by the British admiralty showed a great falling off in number, only six vessels being listed as lost, but both here and abroad there is a feeling that this presages a concerted movement of the U-boat against the transports that are now carrying American troops to France in great numbers. However, the convoy system has been so perfected and so many warships are available for it that no grave apprehension is felt for the safety of those transports.

The Dutch have quieted down concerning the seizure of their vessels by American and Great British, but Minister Phillips has left Washington for home, ostensibly on account of ill health.

President Wilson last week commended the Clyde, Mallory, Merchants and Miners and Southern steamship lines and turned them over to Director General McAdoo. This added 63 coastwise vessels to the 48 already under government management. Three Russian ships in a Pacific port also were taken over by the shipping board.

General Allenby's forces in Palestine are still pushing forward north of Jerusalem, despite stubborn resistance by the Turks, who have been re-enforced by German troops. In Berlin there is a belief that the Holy City will be recaptured, but this is based on false ideas of the British action in falling back after cutting the railway at Es-Satt.

The Liberty Loan campaign was most successful during the week. Iowa led the nation, subscribing its quota within four days.

NERVES GAVE OUT

Serious Kidney Trouble Had Made Life Miserable, But Doan's Removed All the Trouble. Hasn't Suffered Since.

"I had such severe pains in my back," says Mrs. Albert Akroyd, 304 W. Indiana Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., "that they almost doubled me up. Many a day I could not do my housework and at every move it seemed as if my back would break in two. My feet and ankles swelled until I had to wear large-sized slippers and sometimes I couldn't stand up."



"I had dizzy spells and dreadful headaches and fiery flashes passed before my eyes. Had a heavy weight been resting on my head, the pain could not have been more distressing. The least noise startled me. I was so nervous, I couldn't control the kidney secretions and the pain in passage was awful."

"It began to look as though my case was beyond the reach of medicine until I used Doan's Kidney Pills. The first box benefited me and four boxes cured all the troubles. I have had no further cause for complaint."

Sworn to before me, Thos. H. Walters, Notary Public.

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DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
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Stamp ABORTION Out of Your Herd and Keep It Out! Apply treatment yourself. Small expense. Write for free booklet on Abortion, "Questions and Answers." State number of cattle in herd.

Dr. David Roberts Vet. Co., 103 Grand Avenue, Waukesha, Wis.

Bilious? Take NR Tonight

Nature's Remedy is Better and Safer Than Calomel. Cleans Out System Without Cramping, Stops Sick Headache. Guaranteed.

Bilious attacks, constipation, sick headaches, etc., are in the great majority of cases due to digestive trouble and no reasonable person can expect to obtain real or lasting benefit until the cause is corrected.

Nature's Remedy (NR Tablets) is a vegetable compound that acts on the stomach, liver, bowels and kidneys, the purpose being to bring about healthy and harmonious action of all the organs of digestion and elimination. It acts promptly and thoroughly, yet so mildly and gently that there is never the slightest griping or discomfort.

But that is not all. Nature's Remedy (NR Tablets) have a beneficial effect upon the entire body. By improving the process of digestion and assimilation, the nourishment is derived from food, and your body is enriched, vitality is increased and the whole system strengthened. Once you get your body in this splendid condition, you need not take medicine every day—just take an NR Tablet occasionally when indigestion, biliousness and constipation threaten, and you can always feel your best. Remember keeping well is easier and cheaper than getting well.

Get a 25c box of Nature's Remedy (NR Tablets) and try it. It is sold, guaranteed and recommended by your druggist.

Nature's Remedy
NR TABLETS—NR
Better than Pills—GET A
For Liver and Bowels—25c Box

For Horses
Horsemen agree that Yager's Liniment is the best and most economical liniment for general stable use. For strained ligaments, sprain, harness galls, swellings, wounds or old sores, cuts and any enlargements, it gives quick relief. A 35c bottle contains more than the usual 50c-bottle of liniment. 35c PER BOTTLE AT ALL DEALERS.
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Have you RHEUMATISM Lumbago or Gout?
Take RHEUMACIDE to remove the cause and drive the poison from the system.
"RHEUMACIDE ON THE INSIDE PUTS SUFFERERS ON THE OUTSIDE"
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Jas. Baile & Son, Wholesale Distributors Baltimore, Md.

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We also do highest class
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