

A BIG FEATURE AT STATE EXPOSITION

WAR WORK OF NATION TO BE SHOWN AT STATE FAIR OCTOBER 21-26.

DISPATCHES FROM RALEIGH

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

Raleigh.

The war work of the nation will be shown at the North Carolina State Fair October 21-26, Col. J. E. Pogue, secretary of the fair, announced. The North Carolina fair will be one of 35 to get this exhibit. "It will double the attendance at the fair," Col. Pogue said gleefully in giving out the news that this great exhibit was to be seen here. The show will require eight thousand square feet of exhibit space.

The following matter descriptive of the exhibit is taken from the press service of the Department of Agriculture, telling of the exhibit:

The combined display will be a war show from beginning to end, for every activity of the government now has a bearing, more or less direct, on the one national aim of preserving popular rule for the world. Thus, not only will there be vital interest in the exhibits of the War and Navy Departments, but in the displays of the work of the Department of Agriculture in stimulating increased production of food; the activities of the Food Administration in encouraging the conservation and equitable distribution of this fundamental war munition; the addition of new food sources through the Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Commerce; the safeguarding of human life and indirectly increasing of coal production through the work of the mine rescue cars of the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior; and the spreading of official news through the Committee on Public Information.

The War Department display can hardly fail to place Americans more closely in touch with their boys who are making more uneasy the heads that wear the crowns.

Shade for Summer Chicks.

Poultry often fails to make satisfactory growth because proper shade is not within the range. Birds suffer greatly from the excessive heat of late summer, advises Dr. B. F. Kaupp of the Agricultural Experiment Station, and to do their best they must be provided with grassy, shady runs, having before them at all times plenty of clean-pure water. Good corn and good chicks, for instance, can be grown with success on the same land, one helping in the success of the other. The birds need a free range. There are lots of bugs, insects and good green feed going to waste on the average farm at this time of the year and the birds thrive well on those. They will also protect to some extent, the crops and fertilize the land.

It must be remembered that lice, mites, and sticktight fleas thrive well and multiply rapidly during August. These can be controlled a careful use of kerosine, louse powder, or dips.

Contribute to the Red Cross.

The North Carolina food administrator has found eight merchants in the State guilty of violating the food regulations and has allowed them to make contributions to the Red Cross ranging from \$25 to \$100 in lieu of more drastic penalty. In some of the cases it is prescribed that the merchant close his store for several days, posting the notice that it is closed for violation of the food administration regulations. Those violating the regulations and their gifts to the Red Cross are:

O. H. Harris of Louisbury, \$100; Bellamy & Co., Enfield, \$100; Ira D. Wood, Enfield, \$50; Meyer Grocery Company, of Wilmington, \$50; Thomas Grocery Store, Wilmington, \$25; Thomas F. Wood, Inc., Wilmington, \$25; F. M. Ross, Wilmington, \$25.

Some Charters and Commissions.

An amended charter filed for the National Oil Co., of Wilmington, makes the capital two million dollars. L. H. Furleyson is the president of the corporation.

The Secretary of State issued a charter to the Planters Bank and Trust Company, Fremont, to do a general banking business. The capitalization is \$25,000, with which amount it will begin business. E. T. Burton and Thomas E. Cooper, Wilmington, with P. M. Best and others of Fremont are incorporators.

Trying for Cantonments.

Raleigh is in a fair way to get a tank camp and Wilmington is trying for an aviation camp. Tank camp inspector, Colonel Clopton has been to Raleigh, and looked the land over. It is understood that he and others representing the war department were well pleased with Raleigh. Mr. Hugh Mackal, of Wilmington, has asked Senator Simmons to urge the location of an aviation station at Wrightsville to take care of the U-boats operating off the North Carolina coast.

Farm Convention August 28.

In view of the present high price of materials, shortage of labor and the necessity for increased production on the farm, the approaching Farmers' and Farm Women's Convention at State College, August 28 to 30, promises to be one of the most interesting and instructive gatherings ever held in the state. In order to protect the country, the farmers know it will be necessary to take advantage of the most practical methods of production and conservation.

The present need of labor saving machinery has drawn considerable attention toward the farm tractor. Persons who wish to secure a tractor are often at a loss to know what make to purchase. Very few have had an opportunity to see several kinds tested out together. For this reason arrangements have been made to secure eight of the standard makes of tractors for demonstration on the college farm. This will give those attending the convention an opportunity to see in actual operation under field conditions, the Avery, Cleveland, Fordson, International, John Deer, Moline, Sandusky and the Stude Mak-A-Tractor.

The women's program committee have arranged practical demonstrations and discussions which will be of value to all housekeepers. Among the things of interest are demonstrations of simple home labor saving devices, selection and preparation of economic foods, butter making in the home, preparing the soybean and soybean products for food, preserving eggs, drying fruits and vegetables and canning meats. In co-operation with Mrs. McKimmons division an exhibit of foods made from the soybean and soybean products will be made.

Sheep Work Recognized.

Recognizing a good thing when he sees it, Mr. Homer W. Smith, club leader for the Extension Division in South Dakota, has written the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service for a supply of Extension Circular No. 64 "Successful Sheep and Lamb Raising." This circular, which was prepared by Mr. R. S. Curtis, is recognized as one of the most valuable publications recently issued in regard to sheep raising. In fact, North Carolina's sheep work is now attracting nation-wide reputation. Mr. Lewis W. Penwell, chief of the wool division of the War Industries Board, has also recently written Mr. Curtis a letter commenting favorably on the progress North Carolina is making in bringing to the attention of the people the world-wide shortage of mutton and wool, and because of Mr. Curtis' special work in this direction, has recommended him for appointment as wool demonstrator for the State.

Recent N. C. Casualties.

Casualties among North Carolina troops overseas as shown in late reports are as follows:

Killed in action: Lieut. Guy J. Winstead, Roxboro; Sergt. T. M. Allen, Bessemer City; Privates L. L. Waterfield, Knott's Island; D. A. Williams, Statesville; Corp. L. E. Thompson, Thurman; C. C. Hall, Red Springs; B. C. Jackson, Kinston; Corp. E. G. Rowe, Thurman.

Died of Wounds: Corp. W. S. Tucker, Magnolia; Private J. L. Pearce, Selma; Geo. R. Davis, Maiden.

Severely wounded: Sergts. B. A. McCarell, Charlotte; W. C. Leonard; Cedar Falls; G. E. Henderson, Canton; Corps. M. Read, Biltmore; W. H. Sutherland, Marion; C. E. Davis, Asheville; J. C. Shutt, Winston-Salem; W. A. Vaughan, Fayetteville; Privates A. C. Benton, Magnolia; W. L. Morton, Oakville; Jesse Wood, LaGrange; D. C. Hall, Durham; V. E. Harris, Bynum; W. H. Heath, Cove City; J. D. Morris, Youngsville; J. W. Smith, Vanceboro; J. C. Cook, Advance; R. C. Crawford, Davidson; J. H. Eason, Benson; C. E. C. Cothran, Charlotte; Sam Shirley, Walstonburg; Geo. Anglin, Cane River; Rosler Congo, Bakersville; B. P. Ross, Newbern; F. C. Black, Charlotte; A. C. Harroldson, Ruffin; A. G. Holder, Clayton; R. C. Harris, Williamston; J. A. Bruce, Randleman; E. G. Denton, Charlotte; Jas. N. Moore, Big Ridge; Corp. C. E. Hensley, Marion.

Prisoners, or missing: Corps. Oseo Tucker, Laurel Springs; W. S. Gardner, Magnolia; Privates G. C. Gray, Charlotte; W. E. Neel, Salisbury; A. L. Williams, Abilay.

Nine Brigade Camp.

Secretary-Manager H. V. D. King, of the Fayetteville chamber of commerce, stated upon authoritative information that in addition to the three-brigade artillery camp, the immediate construction of which has been authorized by the secretary of war, the department has orders to plan for a six-brigade camp, which, with a remount station, quartermaster's depot, base hospital, veterinary hospital and general headquarters, will mean the presence of 54,000 men in the Fayetteville camp.

Enlistments for the Navy.

The closing of enlistments and enrollments in the navy and naval reserve force is only temporary, said Ensign W. K. Skelton, recruiting officer for this State, in a statement made public here. In that statement, he urged all men interested in the navy to file their applications with the nearest recruiting office so they will be in readiness when there is a call for enlistments. He added that this "chance ought to open the eyes of the young man in this state interested in the navy and naval reserve."

FOOD OF SOLDIERS GIVEN GREAT CARE

NUTRITION OFFICERS WHO ARE EXPERTS BEING STATIONED IN THE ARMY CAMPS.

EDIBLE WASTE IS REDUCED

Navy Department Sends Uniformed Desk Men to Active Service—Ancient Armor Supplies Models for Modern American War Equipment.

Nutrition officers are to be stationed in every National army cantonment and in every National Guard camp, as well as in every camp where 10,000 or more soldiers are in training, the war department announces. These men are food specialists. Before they joined the army as members of the division of food and nutrition of the medical department they were connected with colleges and public bodies as physiologists, chemists, economists, food inspectors and experts in other specialized work relating to food.

Since last October these officers have gone from camp to camp, studied the food served, how it was inspected, stored and prepared, and made recommendations resulting in many advantageous changes. They gave instructions in the principles of nutrition, the proper selection of foods and the construction of dietaries to mess officers, medical officers and others interested. They told how to avoid waste, gave methods for judging and storing food, and emphasized the importance of keeping kitchens and mess halls clean and orderly.

At one camp seven companies were selected from various organizations totaling 1,135 men with which to try out an anti-waste plan. The average edible waste was found to be 1.12 pounds per man per day. The nutrition officer gave the mess sergeants and cooks instructions in food and mess economy with the result the average edible waste was reduced to 0.43 pounds per man per day, a saving of 0.69 pounds. This saving amounted to \$61.75 per day for the seven messes, or \$22,542 per year.

Sixty new officers are to be commissioned in the division of food and nutrition to handle the additional work. All will be food specialists similar to those already in the service. They will advise about the composition and nutritive values of all dietaries, make inspections for adulterations, spoilage and deterioration and co-operate with the mess officials.

Armor for the American soldiers, helmets, shields and breastplates, is being modeled in the workshops of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, the war department announces. The best of the types used by the soldiers of former days is being wrought into shapes for present warfare, some pieces on ancient anvils and by hammers that were actually used centuries ago.

In direct charge of the workshop where the work is being done is a French artisan whose skill has been known to armor collectors the world over, and whose forbears for generations back have kept alive the dying trade of the armorer.

This war in Europe has brought back into use many discarded weapons and practices of medieval warfare. There has been the adoption of steel helmets by all the warring powers, breastplates, armored waistcoats and trench shields. This necessitated an overhauling and new study of ancient armor, with the result that experts declare that scarcely a technical idea has been brought forward which was not worked out in elaborate detail by the old-time armor makers.

The Metropolitan museum collection is among the seven great collections of ancient armor. It is an incident to this collection that there was established at the museum an armorer's workshop. So far as known it is unique. In it were cleaned, repaired and restored pieces that were defective. Daniel Tachaux, a French artist, was in charge. He is working now under the direction of Major Bashford Dean of the ordnance department.

Armor models are being turned out there in accordance with the suggestions of General Pershing and the ordnance department. Twenty-five different types of armor defenses have been made in various factories in experimental lots, several in many thousands of pieces, which have won favor at army headquarters. The efficacy of armor protection for the soldiers is indicated by reports that more than 40 per cent of the hospital casualties suffered were leg wounds and about 33 per cent arm wounds, the legs and arms of the fighters being free from armor cover.

While Y. M. C. A. workers in a battle-torn region of France were carrying delicacies to American soldiers in the front line trenches they left their storehouse deserted. French soldiers entered the storehouse to guard the supplies. They found chewing gum, thought it food, stuffed whole packages into their mouths, masticated it for a time and then tried to swallow it. Some succeeded in getting it down. There were no casualties, but the French soldiers were inspired with a high regard for American digestive apparatus.

The navy department has released from office and shore duty the regulars of the navy and the reservists and has assigned them to active duty with the fleet. Their places as clerks will be taken by women wherever possible. Rear Admiral McGowan, paymaster general of the navy, issued the order in connection with this change in policy. "Every man released from shore duty, whatever his rank or rating, adds just one more to the fighting force," says this order. "Every man of every rank and rating desires, of course, to get to the firing line as soon as his services ashore can be spared.

"No man in the navy is willing in war time to do anything that a woman can do as well; whereas no officer can be expected to be content in any part of the shore establishment unless engaged upon supervisory work so important in its nature that it cannot properly be delegated to any person of lesser rating.

"Wherefore it is requested and directed that the officer in charge of each division of the bureau of supplies and accounts make a careful and critical survey of his personnel, both commissioned and enlisted, to the end that the paymaster general may know how many and which men can be spared without seriously interfering with the work. These reports will include not alone reservists but regulars as well, and it is to be distinctly understood in this connection that applications from individuals for sea or overseas service will not be necessary—the one and only object being to carry on the work here and at the same time release the maximum number of men for duty at the front."

The Liberty motor, developed by the department of military aeronautics, is to have a special engine oil which is to be known as the "Liberty aero oil." It was developed by the lubrication branch while the latter was still a part of the signal corps. It is a mineral oil and will be used not only on the Liberty motor but on all stationary cylinder aircraft engines of the army and navy.

Its development is due to the energy and skill of a staff of men who worked exclusively on the problem for a year. Capt. O. J. May, who deserves greatest credit for its production, so exhausted himself by his labors that he could not recuperate from an illness and died.

When the aircraft program was announced in 1917 no one in authority had a definite idea as to the proper kind of lubrication required. There was no uniformity. For every engine there was a specific oil. Some engineers insisted on castor oil, others mineral oil, still others castor and mineral oils mixed. It was estimated that 5,000,000 gallons of castor oil, costing \$3 per gallon, would be required and that quantity was not available.

Captain May and assistants set out to develop a suitable lubricant for the Liberty motor at an average cost of 75 cents a gallon, and also a system for reclaiming oil already used. In 25 days Captain May supervised the running of 37 engine tests in a laboratory where five engine tests a week would be a complete program. These engines were run with different kinds of oils and each oil was analyzed and measured before and after tests. The work required ceaseless vigil. Altitude tests were made in an airtight building capable of having the air within it partly exhausted.

From these tests the Liberty aero oil developed. It will cost about one-fourth the price of castor oil, saving the government perhaps \$11,000,000 a year. A system of reclaiming used oil was developed and at least 50 per cent can be made fit to use again.

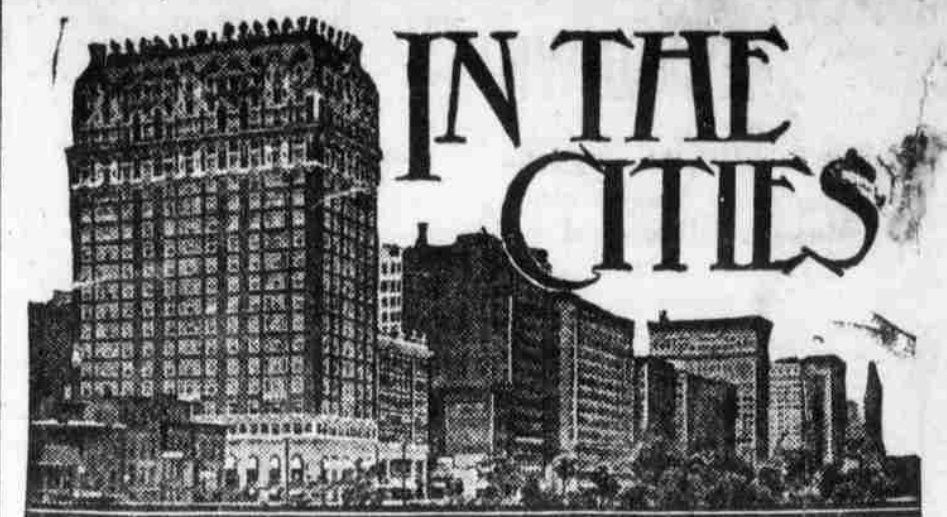
The national war labor board has decided against establishment at this time of a minimum wage to be applied generally throughout industry. It adopts an attitude firmly opposed both to unjust profits on the part of capital and unreasonable demands on the part of labor, stating that capital should have only such reasonable returns as will assure its use for the world's and the nation's cause, and that the physical well-being of labor and its physical and mental effectiveness, in a comfort reasonable in view of the exigencies of the war, likewise should be assured.

The board declares the war to be an interregnum in which the wheels of industry should turn only in the common cause and for common ends, and neither for unjust profits on the part of capital or unfairly inflated wages for labor, stressing maximum production as the paramount necessity and unselfish co-operation as the preliminary essentials to this accomplishment. There is a reaffirmation by the board of the principle that the worker is entitled to a wage sufficient to sustain himself and his family in health and comfort, and a restatement by the board to apply this principle in each of the cases to come before it for decision.

American dietitians have made bread by substituting as high as 25 per cent of rice for wheat flour and have obtained a white yeast bread of excellent flavor.

The 50-West states are turning to a larger use of motortrucks in the delivery of hogs to the important interior markets. This relieves railroad transportation conditions to a considerable extent.

The motortruck business is becoming so important that commercial organizations of Omaha are taking active measures to utilize the trucks on return trips to country points for hauling various kinds of freights. Experience has shown that motortruck marketing is as feasible in winter as in other seasons.



Crowd Forced School Janitor to Kiss the Flag

INDIANAPOLIS.—Employees of the Noryke & Marmon company's plant, said to have been 500 strong, and headed by a group of soldiers on duty at the plant, placed an American flag on a house occupied by Charles E. Heckman, 1404 Silver avenue, after Heckman had been forced to salute and kiss the flag, according to the employees.

Heckman, the workers say, was reported to have made the assertion that he "would not have the flag on his house and would shoot the first man who tried to arrest him or put a flag on his house."

Before the flag was hoisted on his home Heckman declared his loyalty to the United States, said some of the men in the crowd who went to his home. Heckman, the workers say, is the janitor at public school No. 3, York and Silver street. One man employed at the Noryke & Marmon plant said neighbors reported at the plant that Heckman had placed the school flag on its staff upside down on more than one occasion.

In the angry crowd that went to Heckman's home and later to the school building, where he was found, were a number of women and girls. There were threats of violence, it was said, but the soldiers took charge of the situation and released Heckman after he had kissed the flag.

Herbert Foltz, president of the board of school commissioners, said the board would make an investigation of the reported action of Heckman and, if the reports are found to be true, "quick action will be taken by the board."

"Such a thing as that will not be tolerated for a minute," Mr. Foltz said. "If the janitor has done and said the things he is charged with he will be dismissed at once."

Tire Salesman Had a Perfectly Corking Good Time

KANSAS CITY.—"Stick" Stanley is no common crook, he says. He's a salesman. Every Sunday he takes his little notebook and circulates among chauffeurs and motorcar owners, taking orders for tires. In his little book he marks the size of the tire required and identifies the purchaser by some system of his own. Later in the week he delivers the tires. During the week he steals them, he admitted before Judge Charles H. Clark in the North side court.

"Stick" Stanley knows practically every policeman on the force, in a personal, intimate way. His record, stated in an offhand way, embraces some 150 to 200 separate arrests for petty thefts. When he appeared in court several months ago on a similar charge, "Stick" pleaded that he be allowed to join the navy. He was fined and permission granted. The navy refused to take him, with his police record. Today he made a similar plea, asking he be allowed to join the army. Judge Clark fined "Stick" \$100 and gave him to July 15 to leave town or get into some useful work. Else a sentence of 200 days on the municipal farm awaits the tire "salesman."

Stanley said he had a job in Kansas that he could take and that he'd leave at once. He said he thought he'd wait for the draft to come around to him. "Stick" is twenty-seven years old and has spent some of that time on the municipal farm and in the county jail.

He was arrested with his little notebook at Eighth street and Grand avenue by Patrick Thornton, patrolman.

Seemed Like Large Sum, but It Was Phony

CHICAGO.—Judge John J. Gregory held \$5,000 in his hands for five minutes the other day. It belonged to William Fillman, whose wife, Jeanette, seeks a divorce and alimony. They live at 1722 Kinnickinnic avenue, in a home owned by the defendant. He testified he and his wife did not agree, and all the money he had was about \$600 in the bank and \$15 a week he drew from a machine shop he owns.

"He had \$7,000 in cash only the other day. I helped him to count," exclaimed Mrs. Fillman. The judge looked serious and asked: "Is that so, Fillman?"

Fillman replied: "We sure did count the money. It was \$6,800. She counted \$1,800 and I counted the other \$5,000, and may it please your honor I will make you a present of it." And, suiting the action to his words, William pulled a role of \$50 bills from his back pocket and handed them to the judge.

Lawyers on both sides gasped. Judge Gregory said he had never had so much money before and then he started to count it.

It was stage money!

William explained he had to do things like that to appease his wife, who always wanted money.

The two have been married 18 years and Judge Gregory told them to come back in a day or two and meet him in chambers. "You two folks ought to make up and be happy," he said.

Captain's Head Is Bald, but Not From Gas Attack

KANSAS CITY.—"I haven't a blade of hair on my head," wrote Capt. Hughes Knight, son of W. W. Knight, chairman of the draft board of division two. It was a letter telling of his complete recovery in a hospital after a gas attack. "I'm well and strong except for this 'disfigurement,'" he continued.

Mr. and Mrs. Knight were disturbed over this announcement.

"I wonder if it will be for life," worried Mrs. Knight.

Mr. Knight met Dr. W. F. Morrow on the street.

"My boy hasn't a hair on his head," he said. "Do you know whether it will grow again or what the effect of gas in this way is?" Doctor Morrow said he did not. Mr. Knight visited Dr. Lester Hall. "Can't you give us some hope that he won't always be shorn?" he asked of the physician.

"I have never heard of this condition," replied Doctor Hall.

Still disturbed, Mrs. Knight mentioned the fact to a neighbor who has sons in the trenches.

"Don't worry," she said. "They shave their heads in the hospitals to get rid of cooties."

A subsequent letter has verified the fact that this is the extent of the injuries to Captain Knight.

Between enemy bullets and persistent and irritating cooties, it can hardly be said with truth that the soldier's life is one continuous round of happiness.

