

U. S. GOVERNMENT TO TAX MANGY CUR

A FEDERAL TAX ON DOGS IS
NOW WITHIN RANGE OF
POSSIBILITY.

DISPATCHES FROM RALEIGH

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

Raleigh.
A tax on dogs by the Federal government as an aid in war revenue is now a possibility, according to encouraging information recently received by Mr. R. S. Curtis of the North Carolina Experiment Station. Mr. Curtis feels greatly encouraged over this report, because of the fact that such a tax will be of great value to sheep husbandry in the state.

The House committee, it has been learned, at first rejected the proposition, but the finance committee of the Senate recently listened to the argument in favor of such a tax, and indicated by questions and comment a distinctly favorable attitude toward it.

Over 1,600 county agents have replied to a letter recently sent them agreeing unanimously that the roaming, worthless dog is the limiting factor in sheep production in over 60 per cent of the cases which have been under their observation. Men now working on the problem state that the favorable sentiment in the Senate committee was largely moulded by the report from these county agents. Therefore, individual farmers could probably exert considerable influence by writing at once to Mr. Simmons or Mr. Kitchin.

According to Mr. Curtis no legislator can hardly stand up against the fact that dogs seriously repress the development of wool and mutton growing, both products essential to the welfare of humanity. The Federal tax will greatly decrease the number of useless curs, and tend strongly to keep valuable dogs under watchful control. Farmers have, at this moment, says Mr. Curtis, a chance to influence legislation favorable to themselves, and to the nation.

University Men Commissioned.

Forty-eight of the hundred or more University of North Carolina men attending the Plattsburg Camp from August 18 to September 16 received commissions as second lieutenants, and are stationed at collegiate institutions as instructors or in camps for further training along special lines, several being at Camp Taylor, Ky.

The following received commissions:

W. B. Anderson, Haw River; W. P. Andrews, Charlotte; S. B. Allen, Weldon; R. M. Riddle, Greensboro; R. W. Boling, Apex; Grimes Byerly, Coolemeade; F. C. Cochrane, Charlotte; A. J. Cummings, Winston-Salem; C. R. Cunningham, Apex; W. R. Cuthbertson, Charlotte; F. J. Cohn, Goldsboro; J. E. Daniel, Henderson; M. O. Dickerson, Rutherfordton; J. H. Erwin, Jr., Durham; Allen Fields, Laurinburg; L. E. Fields, Kinston; T. A. Graham, Mount Villa; J. J. Hankins, Winston-Salem; L. H. Hodges, Leaksville; A. T. Johnson, Raleigh; T. S. Kittrell, Henderson; E. S. Lindsey, Tryon; W. D. McMillan, 3rd, Wilmington; A. H. Martin, Winston-Salem; W. E. Price, Madison; M. H. Patterson, Mount Airy; W. N. Poindexter, Walkertown; F. O. Ray, Selma; P. J. Ranson, Huntersville; S. F. Ravenel, Green Pond; S. C.; E. M. Robertson, Woodside; J. D. Shaw, Laurinburg; R. E. Smith, Mount Airy; H. M. Taylor, Tarboro; W. B. Thompson, Goldsboro; C. R. Toy, Chapel Hill; F. W. Turnbull, Asheville; O. B. Welch, Charlotte; H. V. P. Wilson, Jr., Chapel Hill; R. H. Wilson, Wilson's Mills; A. B. Wright, Winston-Salem; J. B. Yokley, Mount Airy; W. A. Blount, Washington; J. C. Bynum, Durham; W. W. Eagle, Statesville; T. E. Rondthaler, Winston-Salem; C. L. Vogler, Winston-Salem; Donnel Van Noppen, Greensboro (was transferred from Plattsburg to Camp Perry, Ohio).

All Fair Exhibits.

The state insurance department has two special exhibits for the series of fairs through the state, so that throughout the fair season there will be exhibits at two fairs each week with a representative of the department in charge to press the exhibits on the attention of the people and to distribute fire prevention and "safety first" literature and do whatever else it is possible to do in the determined effort that is on to make North Carolina safe for life and property.

Epidemic is Imminent.

With approximately 500 cases of influenza in Raleigh with St. Mary's school closing its doors because of an outbreak in the institution, and with a positive appearance of Spanish influenza at the State College, Raleigh health officials believe that an epidemic is imminent. According to North Carolina health rules, influenza is not subject to quarantine nor under regulations prescribed by the Board of Health. The health officials at the State College were voluntary.

Limited Service Men Held.

Capt. T. B. McCargo, draft executive for North Carolina, returned from Camp Greene, where he went to make final arrangements for the assignment of his detachment of limited service men to local and district boards in the State to act as clerks. Out of the eighty-three men who were called into service and who reported to Camp Greene, nearly half upon re-examination there were accepted for general service and held for duty at Camp Greene. A few were rejected as physically disqualified for any service, and the remainder, forty-eight, will take up their duty where assigned with local and district boards and at State headquarters.

The following men upon re-examination were held for general service:

Frank Anderson, Iredell; Robert M. Bates, Yadkin; Sherwood E. Beaman, Durham; William Burley Beaver, Cabarrus; John Wm. Biggs, Martin; Henry F. Buchanan, Charlotte; Carl C. Byrd, Duplin; George E. Eddens, Staudy; T. G. Fleming, Vance; Louis E. Hesterley, Henderson; Willie F. Howell, Wayne; Roger M. Hunsucker, Morganton; Walter J. Hylton, Winston-Salem; John William James, Winston-Salem; Walter L. Kern, Winston-Salem; W. S. Lee, Jr., Union; William Bennett Little, Anson; Karl V. Lyon, Britt; E. F. McCord, Wake; Wm. K. McNeill, Richmond; E. R. Oettinger, Lenoir; Wm. J. Ryan, Guilford; Gur L. Stewart, Brunswick; Wm. M. Thomas, Caswell; Charles V. Westall, Buncombe.

North Carolina Casualties.

Casualties among North Carolina troops overseas, as shown by recent reports from the front, are as follows:

Killed in action: Sergt. H. M. Ledwell, Randleman; Corp. L. F. Mason, Wilmington; Privates J. S. Doty, Alabama; Carl Driver, Raleigh; D. B. Brantley, Middlesex; Sergt. W. G. Hewitt, Southern Pines; Private L. S. Kinney, Winston-Salem.

Died of wounds: Lieut. E. B. Clark, Weldon; Corp. W. M. Page, Aberdeen. Died of disease: Private Geo. W. Alfred, Franklinville.

Died of accident and other causes: Private T. H. Mitchell, Lillington.

Severely wounded: Lieut. R. W. Cantwell, Wilmington; Corps. W. F. Ballard, Alexia; N. C. Donnell, Greensboro; Privates B. L. Long, Chadburn; L. T. Munday, Taylorsville; R. E. Paris, Winston-Salem; J. D. Porter, North Wilkesboro; Sergt. R. R. Wall, Henrietta; Sergt. Geo. E. Craig, Lenoir; Leslie Walston, Stantonsburg; J. E. Nichols, Cagles Mill; Tennon Hughes, Summerfield; Arthur Ethers, Kings Mountain; J. C. Ashworth, Durham; Larkin G. Meier, Apple Grove.

Prisoners, or missing: Privates I. I. Canady, Reidsville; C. D. Staflinger, Mooresville; Ellis Tyner, Buies.

Training Camp School.

With the arrival of the hundred second lieutenants who have just been commissioned at Camp Devens, an officers' training camp school will be established at Camp Polk, possibly within the coming week. The new officers are expected to begin reporting at once.

Recruiting offices have been opened at camp headquarters for the tank corps. Men of the September 12 registration who have received their serial numbers and classification cards, of high moral, mental and physical qualifications, are eligible to enlist in this branch of the service. Applications for the present should be made to the camp adjutant pending the establishment of a tank corps recruiting office downtown.

Exceptions to men eligible to enlist include railway men, chemists, telephone and telegraph operators, radio and electrical experts, telegraph and telephone experts. Skilled laborers are wanted for bench machinists, lathe hands, mechanical engineers, master mechanics, general blacksmiths, chauffeurs, motorcyclists, heavy truck and tractor drivers, auto mechanics, gas engine experts, auto electricians, topographers, telephone and telegraph operators, expert general clerks, expert stenographers and cooks. In addition to skilled men, it is necessary to obtain for the tank corps high grade men, with the necessary mental, moral and physical qualifications, who are of a superior type. Stamina and endurance are prime requisites for this branch of the service.

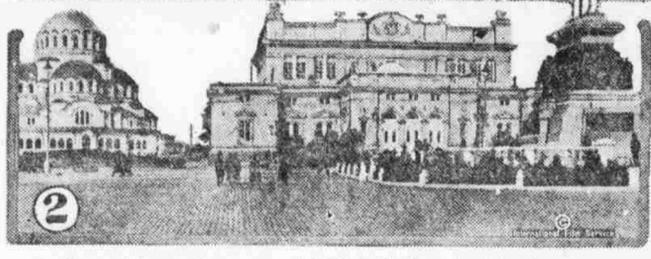
Several New Charters.

A charter is issued for the Watts Cotton Mills Company, of Patterson, Catawba county. The capital is \$250,000 authorized and \$150,000 subscribed for general textile manufacturing, especially cotton yarns.

Another textile charter is to the Williamson-McEachern Agency Corporation, Fayetteville, capital \$200,000 authorized and \$15,000 subscribed. Charter for the Three Forks Co-operative Cheese Company, of Boone, Watauga county, capital \$20,000 authorized and \$1,800 subscribed.

Mr. Baer to Lecture.

One of the big features of the Fair of the Carolinas this year will be the appearance of Carl J. Baer, the noted Chicago economist, as a speaker. Mr. Baer is known throughout the country as the farmers' and stock breeders' friend. His practical analysis of farming, stock raising and economic home living has been propounded after years of careful study and research and the officials of the fair hope every farmer and every farmer's wife in the State will come to hear Mr. Baer.



1.—Some of the Arabian troops of Hedjaz who have been helping General Allenby and are now recognized as belligerents by the allied governments. 2.—The most important section of Sofia, capital of Bulgaria, to which the Germans are said to have sent a large force. 3.—General Franchet d'Esperey, the French commander of the allied forces that conquered Bulgaria, and, at his right, General Joanno, commander of the Greeks in Serbia.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

Kaiser's Back Wall Has Fallen and His Front Wall Is Crumbling Fast.

HINDENBURG LINE SMASHED

Bulgaria Surrenders Unconditionally and Turkey is Wobbling—St. Quentin and Damascus Captured— Huns Preparing To Get Out of Belgium.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

The Kaiser put his back to a wall in the vain effort to check the allies on the western front, and the wall collapsed. Bulgaria surrendered, practically unconditionally; Turkey at once put out peace feelers; Austria-Hungary cried for cessation of the war, and the Ukrainians rose in revolt against the Huns.

Meanwhile the allies kept up their ceaseless hammering at the Kaiser's front wall—the Hindenburg line—and by smashing through it at many points proved it was not the impregnable system of defense that the Germans had supposed it to be. From the sea to Verdun the battle raged day and night, and the official reports showed an almost unbroken series of victories for the allies. The Belgian army, assisted by British troops and, unexpectedly, by a French army, jumped into the fray at the beginning of the week, and, taking Dixmude and the important Wvyschaete ridge, advanced swiftly as far as Roulers.

Thereupon the Huns began making preparations that indicated complete withdrawal from Belgium, North and south of La Bassée canal they were in full flight, with the British close on their heels, and as Hatz's men approached Lille the enemy began the evacuation of that city. The German commander requisitioning all means of transportation to remove his plunder. Investing Roulers, the allies gained control of the railroad to the German submarine bases at Ostend and Zeebrugge and it was reported the foe was removing his heavy guns from the Belgian coast and that the governor general of Belgium had instructed the provincial governors to send all their archives at once to Brussels.

Armentieres and Lens were abandoned by the Huns Tuesday night.

In the attack on Cambrai the British, with whom an American contingent was fighting, met with desperate resistance and here and there suffered a local reverse, but they could not be long checked and pushed ahead with dogged determination until they had the city at their mercy. The Huns burned vast quantities of stores in their preparations for withdrawal.

Next to the south comes the St. Quentin sector, and there the French under General Debeney won a great victory, capturing the city after tremendous fighting, which was fiercest in and about the St. Quentin canal. This place was one of the keystones of the Hindenburg line and its capture assured the retirement of the Germans on a wide front. Immediately north of St. Quentin the British were engaged by enemy reserves of storming troops and the fighting was furious. But the British succeeded in breaking through the German line on the Beuvry-Winnerey front and created a salient that greatly helped in the capture of St. Quentin by the French.

Between the Duse at La Fere and the Aisne the French pushed on toward Laon and succeeded in passing beyond the elaborate system of waterways that comprised the chief defense of the enemy and reaching open country where the tanks could operate to advantage. North of Reims Foch's troops drove the Huns back to the Aisne and the Aisne-Marne canal, clearing the country north of the Vesle and releasing a number of towns. They also gained the entire St. Thierry massif.

In Champagne there was no marked change during the week, though both the French and the Americans continued to move forward. The Yankees were up against a hard proposition in the forest of Argonne, where the dense woods were full of machine gun nests and the fighting was almost like a battle in the dark. This style of warfare, however, seemed to suit the Americans and in broken groups they battled their way onward, passing beyond Clerges and always keeping in contact with the retreating enemy. For miles they were hampered by the scarcity of roads, the mud and the innumerable and bravely defended fortified shell craters. They captured during the week great numbers of guns and quantities of material, including three big observation balloons. On the left flank of the Americans Gouraud's Frenchmen fought their way northward with the greatest intrepidity and cut off the Germans opposing them from communication with their comrades in the Argonne forest region. If they can keep up this advance the Huns in the salient pointing towards Reims will find themselves in an awkward pocket. The Germans in this sector were falling back to the so-called Kriemhild line, and captured documents showed they intended to try to hold that line through the winter. The fact is they have no organized line of defense between it and the French border. The Americans in Champagne as well as those in the St. Quentin sector displayed gallantry and dash that have not been surpassed.

The most spectacular exploit of the week was the raid on the Austrian naval base at Durazzo. American, British and Italian warships made their way through the mine fields and completely destroyed the base and all the Austrian vessels in the harbor except a hospital ship. The only damage to the attacking force was the slight injury of a British cruiser by a torpedo.

The Bulgarians in signing the armistice submitted to every demand of the allies, which included demobilizing their army and surrendering the control of all their means of transportation, besides breaking entirely with the other central powers. They even said they were willing to attack Turkey, in conjunction with the allies. Their troops at once began withdrawing from Serbia and all their military supplies were turned over to the forces of the entente. The internal situation in Bulgaria was somewhat confused, but the claims of Berlin that King Ferdinand would remain faithful to the central alliance seemed unfounded. However, he evidently feared for his own safety, for he was reported to have taken refuge in a royal castle near Vienna.

Naturally, it will be some time before the allies can reap the full benefits of the Bulgarian surrender in the way of cutting across the "corridor to Bagdad" and isolating Turkey. Meanwhile they continued the task of driving the Austrians and Germans out of Serbia. It was said a large number of German troops were sent to Sofia to try to force Bulgaria to retract her action, but these, if there, more likely are to be used in defending the communication with Constantinople. When the French, Serbians, Greeks and Italians have advanced far enough to the northward they probably will be joined by great numbers of Southern Slavs and men of other races who have long waited for the chance to revolt against Austria. The way will then be open for an attack on the dual kingdom from the south.

Though not yet officially confirmed, there were various well authenticated reports last week that Turkey had informally sought for information as to the terms on which she could make peace. Her condition is desperate, for General Allenby continued his victorious progress in Palestine and on Tuesday occupied Lamasus, the Turkish base in Syria, taking more than 7,000 prisoners. With the British was a portion of the army of Arabs of the Hedjaz, now recognized by the allied governments as co-belligerents.

Necessarily all this had great effect in the Teutonic nations. The excitement in Berlin approached panic and the newspapers made no attempt to conceal the gravity of the situation. The first concrete results were the res-

ignation of Chancellor von Hertling, Vice Chancellor von Payer and Foreign Minister von Hintze, and the invitation of the Kaiser and of Emperor Charles to their people to participate in the government. Late in the week it was announced that the Kaiser had selected Prince Maximilian of Baden for the post of chancellor. He has been known as head of the Delbrueck moderates and opposed to the schemes of the pan-Germans, and it is presumed he will make great efforts to bring about a negotiated peace. That, however, is just what the allied nations are determined shall not be accomplished, and their leaders and the press already are at work to show the people that unless the war is carried on until the Hun is beaten to his knees and forced to accept a dictated peace, all their sacrifices will have been in vain. The time is ripe for the silly sentimentalists, secretly urged on by the friends of Germany, to spring their pleas of pity for the defeated and of the benefits to be gained by ending the war at once by negotiation. But all this foolish and actually treasonable talk will have no effect on those who believe in justice and patriotism.

News from Russia and especially from Serbia is scanty and belated these days. The most important coming lately concerns the anti-bolshevik government set up in Omsk. Minister of War Michaelov attempted to make himself dictator by forcing the resignation of the cabinet and organizing an administrative council to succeed it. The council declared the duma dissolved, but that body refused to dissolve, released the imprisoned ministers and put Michaelov under arrest. The Czecho-Slovak authorities there promptly put a strong military force in the city and ended the attempted coup.

In northern Russia the allies are making progress southward from Archangel along the Dvina river, and Americans are holding the point farthest south, only forty miles from Bielsk, the bolshevik base.

A British expedition has landed in Spitzbergen and seized the German mining property and other plants there, and the immensely rich iron and coal deposits already are being developed rapidly.

The state department at Washington was informed of a big uprising of the Ukrainians against the Germans, in the course of which the Huns lost 1,500 men and were forced to evacuate two cities. This news, together with the knowledge that Roumania was about ready to re-enter the war on the side of the allies, was considered of great military importance. A large part of the population of Roumania, led by the queen, has consistently refused to recognize the treaty of Bucharest by which their country was robbed by the Huns. If they get into action again, the plight of Austria will be indeed most distressing—to Austria.

The apparent determination of the Germans to destroy utterly every city in France and Belgium that they are compelled to relinquish has given rise to a general demand that the allied governments shall warn the Huns that for every place wantonly destroyed a city or town in Germany will be laid in ruins by them later on. That is the only kind of argument the German can understand. Secretary Lansing recognized this when, in response to the threat of the Germans to treat as a murderer every American captured with a shotgun in his possession, he told them that reprisals for such action would be thorough and effective. The British air bombers, by their reprisal raids on German cities, have nearly put a stop to the air raids of the Huns on undefended places. They still attack Red Cross hospitals, and for such brutality the allies can make no reprisal in kind.

On Monday the master numbers in the new draft were drawn. President Wilson taking the first from the bowl. The classification of the men is progressing well, but the sending of those selected to the training camps may be delayed by the serious spread of the epidemic of influenza. Rigorous measures are being adopted to check the disease, with prospects of success. Considering its nature, the number of deaths is not extraordinary.

PRIZES FOR BOND WORKERS

Chairman Love of Gaston County
Offers Strong Inducements to
Liberty Bond Workers.

Gastonia.—Chairman W. T. Love, of the Gaston county Liberty Loan committee, is offering \$600 in prizes for the purpose of securing the largest possible number of individual subscribers for Liberty Bonds in the campaign for the fourth Liberty Loan. The prizes are to be awarded by townships with the school district as the unit. In addition to \$50 to each of the six townships, he is offering a grand prize of \$200 to the person in the county securing the largest number of individual subscriptions, and \$100 to the colored workers on the same basis. Everything is in readiness for a lively campaign. The women have also organized and are prepared to render valuable assistance during the drive.

First "Lady" Marine.

Reidsville.—Miss Mildred Mobley of Winston-Salem, daughter of the late Irvin Mobley, and granddaughter of the late C. W. Mobley of the Bethlehem section in this county, has the honor of being the first woman to enlist in the marines and to don a marine uniform. She recently enlisted at a recruiting station in Philadelphia. The Philadelphia papers featured the event and several of them published photos of Miss Mobley. The Bulletin contained the following which will be read by many in this section with a great deal of interest. Miss Mobley is well known in this section, having visited friends in Reidsville on several occasions. The Philadelphia paper says:

"The honor of being chosen the first girl marine in Philadelphia has been accorded Miss Mildred L. Mobley, who enlisted yesterday morning. She was 'inducted' into the service as a first-class private after an official welcome by Major F. L. Martin.

"Miss Mobley has been trying to enter the service ever since hostilities were declared. Born in Winston-Salem, N. C., some twenty-one years ago, Miss Mobley started life in a family with a military record running back to the Revolution. Her brother, Erwin Mobley, is now in France with an infantry regiment."

Physicians Receiving Gifts.

Durham.—Dr. N. T. Bitting and Dr. T. C. Kerns, two Durham physicians who have been accepted for service in the medical corps of the army, were each presented a handsome gold fountain pen at a meeting of the Durham-Orange Medical Society. Dr. Bitting is president of the society. He plans to leave next week for New York to enter the mineological clinic, having been commissioned a captain. Dr. Kerns, who has been pathologist at Watts hospital, has been commissioned a first lieutenant and ordered to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. He expects to leave next week.

With the departure of Drs. Bitting and Kerns seven physicians of Durham will have entered the service; Dr. Joseph Speed, Dr. B. U. Brooks, Dr. C. A. Woodard, Dr. B. M. Watkins, and Dr. M. N. King.

Colored Workers Ready.

Raleigh.—The colored department of the United War Work campaign will have headquarters in Raleigh. An office has been opened in the Lighter building at 125 E. Hargett street. Rev. E. G. Carson, who has been in the Y. M. C. A. work at Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., for the past year and who is still attached to that camp, has been detailed to act as executive secretary of this department for North Carolina. He is the only white person who will be connected with the State organization of this department. One white man will be chosen in each county as a member of the county executive committee to be related to the colored work.

Rev. S. N. Vass, D. D., of this city, has been chosen as associate executive secretary and has entered vigorously upon the work. The State has been divided into three districts—western, central and eastern—for this campaign; and the work of organizing the counties will be in the hands of three prominent colored men of the State, whose names will be announced in a few days.

Home Worker Commended.

Charlotte.—Fannie Butler, supervisor of the colored schools of Mecklenburg county and home worker among the negroes, made a report of the work accomplished during the five-month period beginning May 20 in regard to the amount of vegetables and fruit canned by the negroes under her instructions for home use. A total of 72,298 quarts of canned vegetables and fruit were prepared for future use. Dried fruits to the amount of 997 pounds were also prepared.

Airplane for Rocky Mount.

Rocky Mount.—With the co-operation of the Liberty Loan committees of Nash, Edgecombe, Wilson and Halifax counties, the Rocky Mount Fair officials have secured an army observation aeroplane which will remain on the grounds throughout the week. Exhibition flights of one hour each will be given by the army officers every day and for the first time the people in Eastern Carolina will have an opportunity to see the "stunts" Uncle Sam's boys are taught before they are allowed to meet the Huns.