THE DUNN DISPATCH

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ARMISTICE IS ARRANGED ON TERMS OF ALLIES.

The Announcement Was Made Officially Monday. Bulgaria Probably Out of War.

Paris, Sept. 30.—An armistice has been concluded between the Allies and Bulgaria on the Allies' own terms

The announcement was made officially today.

Bulgarian representatives agreed to an armistice—probably the first step in Bulgaria's withdrawal from the alliance with the Central Powers—a few days less than three years after she entered the war on the side of Germany. It was on October 8th. 1915, that Bulgaria issued a manifesto announcing her decision to cast her lot against the Entente Alliance. She had been fifteen months in deciding her course.

During the period of Bulgaria's neutrality, both the Entente Alliance and the Central Powers had made offers to Bulgaria, and Russia, who for years had protected Bulgarian interests, sent an ultimatum to Bulgaria early in October, 1915 Bulgaria refused the Russian demands.

The Bulgarian manifesto said that Bulgaria did not believe in the promises of the Entente, and that "Bulgarina must fight at the victor's side.'

Terms of Armistice.

London, Sept. 30.—The armistice which has been concluded with Bulgaria by the entente allies is a purely military convention and contains no provisions of a political character.

Bulgaria agrees to evacuate all the territory she now occupies in Greece and Serbia, to demobilize her army immediately and surrender all means of transport to the allies.

Obsolute Surrender.

Bulgaria also will surrender her boats and control of navigation on the Danube and concede to the allies free passage through Bulgaria for the development of military operations.

All Bulgaria arms and ammunition are to be stored under the control of the allies, to whom is conceded the right to occupy all important strategic points.

Military Occupation Bulgaria.

[illegible] military occupation of Bulgaria, will [illegible] of Greece and Serbia, respectively, to Greek and Serbian troops.

The armistice means a complete military surrender and Bulgaria ceases to be a belligerent. All questions of territorial rearrangements in the Balkans was purposely omitted from the convention.

The allies made no stipulation concerning King Ferdinand, his position being considered an internal matter, one for the Bulgarians themselves to deal with.

TILL FINAL PEACE.

The armistice will remain in operation until a final general peace is concluded.

French After Germans in Bulgaria.

Although it had been officially announced that hostilities against the Bulgarians ceased at noon Monday, the French official communication of Monday night said French cavalry had entered Uskub, one of the most important communication centers in Serbia. It is not improbable therefore, that the French are still hard after the Germans who are known to have been fighting with the Bulgarians in this region, acting as rear guards.

CENTRAL POWERS TAKE MEASURES OF DEFENSE.

Austrian Government Still Desires Early Peace in Agreement With Germany.

Amsterdam, Oct. 1.—According to Budapest newspapers the Austro-Hungarian government desires peace. in agreement with Germany, notwithstanding the fact that measures have been taken for defense as a result of Bulgaria's withdrawal from the war.

A dispatch received here today from Budapest quotes the newspapers of that city as saying that a crown council was held Saturday, at which military measures that had become necessary as a result of Bulgaria's action were taken to guarantee an effective defense, but the government was still striving at the earliest possible moment, in agreement with Germany, to secure a peace that would absolutely preserve the monarchy's territorial integrity.

A FEMALE FAIRBANKS.

It seems rather impossible that any one diminutive specimen of humanity such as Ann Pennington should run the gamut of everything a harum-scarum school girl can do. She plays football, swims, impersonates a famous dancer (this comes easy for Ann), rides on a freight train, and does a number of other stunts, and finally elopes.

All of these will be shown in detail at the White Way Theatre Friday in her new picture, entitled "THE ANTICS OF ANN."

GERMAN GRIP IS BROKEN ON FRANCE AND BELGIUM

Hindenburg Line is Disintegrating and German Leaders Trying to Extricate Their Armies.

Washington, Oct. 2.—The German grip on northern France and Belgium has been definitely boken. Even the most cautious military observers in Washington agreed tonight that the Hindenburg line was disintegrating and army officers centered their whole attention on the efforts of the German leaders to extricate their armies without a crushing disaster.

Outflanked in Belgium and in the Champagne, the great German zone of defensive works known as the Hindenburg line already was becoming untenable when Field Marshal Haig's men smashed through it today just north of St. Quentin. The immediate investment of the city by French troops and the swift widening of the breach northward, coupled with the continued rapid progress of French, Belgian and British forces, in Belgium, it is thought here, may possibly upset the whole German scheme of retirement already begun on the Rheims front.

British penetration of the line, it was said, may furnish Marshal Foch with a means to embarrass the German retreat, always with the possibility of precipitating a veritable rout.

German Situation Grave.

Ringed by a wall of victorious enemies over the whole front from the North sea to Verdun, the situation of the Germans is undoubtedly grave. The drive in Belgium is menacing vital communications on one side while American and French troops in the Champagne are surging forward toward equally vital supply lines on the other. The battle line is assuming the shape of a vast trap thrusting its jaws out to engulf the German armies. The German leaders have seen their danger. Official reports to the state department today indicated the evacuation of the submarine bases on the Belgian coast was imminent. There also is conclusive evidence that the evacuaton of the lines before Rheims is well under way. The [illegible] army officers here [illegible]

Announcement from Paris that 2,000 prisoners were taken by the French yesterday in operations between the vesle and the Aisne rivers is significant of the difficulty of getting troops back safely out of an abandoned fighting line. There has been no hint of a French attack on a large scale on this front and the Berlin statements have characterized the movement as a withdrawal. Only a narrow front was involved, yet 2,000 men, left as rear guards, were captured.

To withdraw the whole 250 mile front where the allied and American forces are charging forward day after day will be a stupendous task. With constantly increasing superiority of numbers and gun power resting with Marshal Foch, observers here believe the retreat will be difficult beyond words. There is no possibility it was said, of forecasting what may happen.

There are several places on the front where the situation appears particularly critical. Officers said that evacuation of the Belgium coast probably will be forced on the enemy in an effort to avert an even more serious reverse in the Lille sector. The British wing of the drive in Belgium is hammering at the vital supply lines of the Lille salient on one side while the steady advance of other British forces northeastward from the position south of Douai is aimed at the only other route of escape from the rapidly forming pocket. Already the large enemy forces holding the depths of the pocket face the necessity of passing along the front on the Lys if the best lines of withdrawal are followed.

Some officers here think the Germans figure that surrender of the Belgian coast line will draw the French and Belgian armies in that direction thus easing the strain against the Lille triangle of towns long enough to permit them to carry out a withdrawal.

New Assault Looked For.

To the south, another critical situation is developing. It seems certain to officers here that the German leaders planned to withdraw slowly from the most advanced ground they hold about Rheims, gradually straightening and shortening their lines as they went, and with the movement screened by a machine gun rear guard battle. The British smash north of St. Quentin, however, has opened the way to the valley of the Oise, and the investment of Laon from the north. The fall of La Fere, already encircled on three sides by the trench and the swift development of an attacking line along the flank of the withdrawal seems imminent.

Already the Germans have given up the high ground just northwest of Rheims that has been their center of resistance on that front. The French now face them for some distance along the Rheims-Laon road with open ground at the German backs. Incidentally, another pocket is developing just east of Rheims that the enemy cannot disregard and extension of the withdrawal to the sector appears a logical process.

It would cause little surprise here if a wholly new salient developed within the next day or two with the French striking directly northward from Rheims and lines east of that place to a junction with the advancing French army west of the Argonne. The open ground through which the German retirement must carry them looks attractive to many observers as the scene of possible open warfare, with the odds all on Marshal Foch's side.

The situation on the Belgian coast brings up again the old suggestion of a flank attack by sea. There was some speculation tonight as to whether it might not prove possible to force a landing and assail the German seacoast batteries were being withdrawn.

THIRD BIG DRAFT LOTTERY FINISHED.

Washington, Oct. 1.—With the completion today of the third great military lottery since the nation went to war, machinery of the provost Marshal generals office was set in motion to check master list and mail finally check the master list and mail copies to 156 district draft boards throughout the country which are to make them available immediately to the newspapers in their area and to post them for the public. Present plans were to begin the mailing tomorrow night.

The last of the 17,000 numbers which are to determine the order in their respective classes of the 13,000,000 men who registered September 12 was taken from the big glass bowl in the caucus room of the senate office building at exactly 8 o'clock this morning. General Crowder drew out the capsule which contained No. 12,784. The drawing, which was started at noon yesterday by President Wilson, had been completed in six hours less than the estimated time due to a race which developed between the shifts of young officers charged with the drawing.

During the first check of the tally sheets today only one number was found displaced. The correction was easily made from the tally wires on which the actual slips of paper bearing the numbers had been strung after being removed from the capsules. General Crowder stayed with the workers during the entire 26-hour period and the drawing was watched by a constantly changing but never large audience.

Time of receipt of the master lists by district boards will be governed by the distance they are located from Washington. The boards have been instructed to make them public immediately.

When General Crowder took the last capsules fro mthe bowl today order numbers had been given to approximately 24,000,000 registrants. Numbers for the first nine million registrants were drawn July 20, 1917, and those for the nearly 1,000,000 youths turning 21 before last June 5 were drawn last June 27.

[illegible] house at [illegible] October 8th and 9th The work will begin at nine o'clock. The white teachers will please come to office of county superintendent and the colored teachers will report to the court room. Both white and colored come Tuesday.

B. P. GENTRY.

JOHN ELDRIDGE ROYALS DEAD.

Mr. John Eldridge Royals, youngest son of Mr. T. E. Royals of near Newton Grove, died Friday night Sep. 27th at Hampton, Va. He went to Hampton a few days previous to his death to visit his brother, Mr. Martin Royals, and soon after arriving, contracted Spanish Influenza, which developed into pneumonia. He was sick only four days from time he was taken.

His father arrived there several hours after his death and brought his remains to Newton Grove Monday Sept. 30th, where the body was enterred by the side of his eldest brother who preceded him twelve years ago. The funeral services were conducted at St. Marks Catholic Church, by his life long pastor, Father M. A. Irwin, amidst a large number of sorrowing relatives and friends. He was a young man of noble character just entering his nineteenth year.

He is survived by his devoted parents and six brothers, three of whom are in active service. Private Marion Royals, and Lieut. Jerome Royals "somewhere in France," Lieut. Wm. Thaddius Royals in the Merchant Marine service, Martin Royals, Hampton, Va., and Ira C. and Price Royals, Newton Grove. His only sister, a nun of the order of St. Dominic, having died three years ago. May he rest in peace.

AN APPEAL [illegible] TRIOTS OF [illegible] COUN[illegible]

Harnett Cou[illegible] the Fourth Lib[illegible] is $500,000.00, [illegible] capita of the [illegible] of the County. [illegible] apportioned [illegible] townships acc[illegible] population, as [illegible]

Anderson's Cre[illegible]	$ 23,100.00
Averasboro [illegible]	101,100.00
Barbecue	20,400.00
Black River [illegible]	26,350.00
Buckhorn [illegible]	25,550.00
Duke	57,750.00
Grove	46,000.00
Hector's Creek	26,150.00
Johnsonville	12,900.00
Lillington	30,900.00
Neill's Creek	31,500.00
Stewart's Cree[illegible]	35,700.00
Upper Little Ri[illegible]	61,600.00

This means t[illegible] in the County [illegible] on the averag[illegible] tween now and [illegible] $100.00 in LI[illegible]

A huge task [illegible] one in compa[illegible] great issues of [illegible] Liberty at sta[illegible] done and small patriot in Harn[illegible] do his or her f[illegible] not be done u[illegible] Liberty loving [illegible] act together an[illegible] quickly.

Less than fo[illegible] cent of our Population [illegible] bed to the Third Libe[illegible] Carolina has [illegible] as her slogan. "A L[illegible] BOND IN EVERY H[illegible]" If this is attained at [illegible] cent of our [illegible] subscribe. L[illegible] woman and ch[illegible] not a pauper own [illegible] Bond before this D[illegible] In no other way [illegible] so effectually [illegible] sons and broth[illegible] line across the [illegible] same time we [illegible] savings in the [illegible] earth for ever [illegible]

Do not [illegible]

For G[illegible]

J. [illegible] Chairman.
Harnett Lib[illegible] Com.

THE PA[illegible] ARNETT

[illegible] quota of [illegible] Bond Issue [illegible] $20.00 per [illegible] population [illegible] has been [illegible] several [illegible] to their [illegible]ows:

[illegible]	23,100.00
[illegible]	101,100.00
[illegible]	20,400.00
[illegible]	26,350.00
[illegible]	25,550.00
[illegible]	57,750.00
[illegible]	46,000.00
[illegible]	26,150.00
[illegible]	12,900.00
[illegible]	30,900.00
[illegible]	31,500.00
[illegible]	35,700.00
[illegible]	61,600.00

[illegible] each family [illegible]arnett must [illegible]rchase be[illegible]ber 19th. [illegible] BONDS. [illegible]et a small [illegible] with the [illegible]unity and [illegible] It can be [illegible]e if every [illegible]ounty will [illegible]y; it can[illegible] the entire [illegible]ation shall [illegible] quickly.

[illegible] cent of [illegible]ribed to [illegible]an. North [illegible]d as her [illegible]Y BOND [illegible] If this [illegible]enty per [illegible]ina must [illegible]ry man, [illegible] is not a [illegible]y Bond [illegible]ver. In [illegible] at home [illegible] brave [illegible] firing [illegible] the [illegible] our [illegible] on

LIGHT BALES [illegible] TON HINDER[illegible] UNCLE SAM.

Raleigh, N. C., [illegible] 30th.—The Service section of [illegible] United States Railroad Administ[illegible] has addressed a letter to the [illegible] States Department of Agri[illegible]re, requesting that assistance be [illegible]en in securing the cooperation of [illegible]ners and farmers in putting o[illegible] uniform 500 lb. bales of cotton in [illegible]orth Carolina rather than the e[illegible]ive number of light bales now p[illegible]

Localities that [illegible] a large number of light weig[illegible]ales are as follows:

Dunn, Harnett [illegible]unty, N. C
Duke, Harnett [illegible]nty, N. C.
New Bern, Cra[illegible]ounty, N. C.
Clinton, Sampson County, N. C.
Battleboro, Nash County, N. C.
Holland, Nansemond County, Va.
Snow Hill, Gre[illegible] County, N. C.
Oak City Martin County, N. C.
Wilson, Wilson County, N. C.
Elm City, Wilson County, N. C.
Franklin, Southampton County Va.
Courtland, Southampton County. Va.

Various points in the following counties also ship light-weight bales.

Edgecombe County, N. C.
Wayne County, N. C
Franklin County, N. C.
Robeson County, N. C.
Moore County, N. C.
Columbus County, N. C.
Scotland County, N. C.
Wake County, N. C.
Halifax County, N. C.
Johnston County, N. C.
Warren County, N. C.
Brunswick County, Va.
Surry County, Va.
Isle of Wight, Va.
Mecklenburg County, N. C.

Mr. O. J. McConnell, of the Division of Markets, states that he is informed that between eight and nine thousand bales of cotton were handled at Norfolk last season that they would not have had to handle the bales if the bales had weighed an average of 500 pounds. The handling of eight or nine thousand bales of cotton requires between 160 and 300 cars, which is a considerable item at the present time. It is believed that if the matter is brought to the attention of farmers and ginners they will show their patriotism by putting up 500-pound bales and thus eliminate this transportation waste.

We carried the 1918 objectives—wheat, meat, fat and sugar-and now we are settling down to a steady push all along the line.

It is impossible to over-produce any line of essential food.

SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT LOSES IN THE SENATE.

After Five Days of Bitter Debate Senate Rejects the Anthony Amendment.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The senate today refused to grant the request of the President that the women suffrage resolution be passed as a war measure.

After five days of bitter debate, corridor conferences and cloak room negotiations the Susan B. Anthony federal amendment resolution enacted by the house last January received on the final roll call two votes less than the necessary two-thirds majority. Fifty-four senators were recorded for it and 30 against it, with 12 absent and paired.

Before the vote was announced, Senator Jones, of New Mexico, chairman of the woman suffrage committee, to comply with parliamentary requirements, changed his vote from the affirmative to the negative, and moved that the senate reconsider. This made the official record 53 to 31 and left the resolution pending on the senate calendar, in position for further consideration planned after the November elections, when suffrale forces hope to muster the requisite number of votes.

President Wilson's personal address to the senators yesterday afternoon supplemented by letters to several senators opposed to the resolution did not change a single vote, although i nthe final debate some senators asserted that defeat of the resolution would mean repudiation of the executive. Including the absent and paired senators, the roll call showed that the senate lineup of 62 to 54 on the resolution remained virtually unchanged from the beginning of the fight last Thursday.

Chairman Jones and other champions of the resolution declared after today's vote that the defeat is only temporary and that the contest will be revived after the November elections when changes in membership are certain. Administration leaders also admitted that the vote was the first important reverse President Wilson has met in advocacy of what he has declared to be essential war measures.

Twenty-one Members of Family and None of Them Would be Vaccinated Till Thirteen Were in Bed.

Thirteen cases of typhoid fever in one family which numbered twenty-one persons, has been reported to the State Board of Health by Dr. A. C. Everett, of Rockinham. When the first case ocurred the other members of the family were urged to take the anti-typhoid treatment, but obstinately refused until the thirteenth case had developed, and only then would the remaining eight members of the family who were still unaffected consent to be rendered immune.

According to Dr. Everette's report the home had the poorest sort of sanitary arrangements. The result was the rapid spread of the disease following the first case. One by one members of the family fell victims until there thirteen in bed with disease at one time. The remaining eight were vaccinated even then only after repeated urgings upon the part of the physician, coupled with pressure from the landlord upon whose farm the home was located.

Ignorance and prejudice, says the State Board of Health, are the two things proving the greatest obstacles to public health work in the State. While this particular case is somewhat more extreme than ordinarily found, yet in every county in which there has been a systematic effort made to fight typhoid and to improve sanitary conditions the work has been held back by the same kind of attitude toward it on the part of many people.

In the case of this family near Rockingham the economic loss is scarcely to be calculated. Thirteen members of a family rendered unfit for useful labor for a period of from a month to eight weeks, or even longer, meant a loss in earning power at one of the busiest seasons of the year, not to mention the direct expenses entailed by the many cases of sickness. Prompt administration of anti-typhoid vaccine, following the first case, in all probability would have prevented other cases from developing. The cases may be charged up to ignorance and prejudice, which levies each year a tremendous tax in North Carolina.

Your grocer is pledged to full cooperation in the Food Administration program. Are you helping him to keep that pledge?

Because of the diminishing of the herds, Europe will face serious food shortages for years after peace is achieved.

U. S. Food Administration.

NEWS OF INTEREST FROM COATS AND COMMUNITY

Personal and Local News Concerning the People You Know.

Miss Florence Lassiter of near Smithfield is spending this week with her grandparents Mr. and Mrs. Henry Penny.

Mr. William Stephenson and daughter, Normie, of Angier passed through town Friday.

Mr. Carson Honeycutt who has been spending the summer at Black Mountain, for his health, is home for a few days.

Miss Ruby Stanley, of Four Oaks, is here to spend the winter with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Levinson. She will attend school here.

Mr. S. H. Stanley of Chesterfield S. C. is spending a few days here.

Dr. C. G. Fuquay returned to Atlanta, Ga., Monday morning to resume his studies in the Atlanta Dental College.

Mrs. H. C. Herring and little daughter, Mabel, of Roseboro, are visiting Mrs. Herrings parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. I. Smith, Sr.

Mrs. Jno. A. McMannen of Durham, who is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Byrd, leaves Saturday for Washington, N. C. which place will be her future home, as her husband has accepted a position there.

We are very glad to learn that Mr. and Mrs. Willie Byrd of near Benson are going to move to Coats this week.

Mrs. Della Gardner of near Wilson spent the week end with her uncle and aunt Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Keen.

Messrs. Denny Allen and Hubert Fish of Willlow Springs spent Sunday in town with friends.

Miss Ethel Coats who is in school at Peace Institute, Raleigh spent Saturday night with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Coats.

School will open Oct. 14th.

Mr. Stuart Harmon of Buie's Creek passed through Coats last Wednesday on his way to Wake Forest college.

Mrs. Chancie West was in town Tuesday shopping.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Thomas returned to their home in this [illegible] days in Dulin.

A very large crowd from here attended the Primitive Baptist Association at Bethel, Sunday.

Mr. C. E. Robinson of Spartanburg S. C. was in town Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. V. Stewart, W. W. Wiggins and Misses Meta and Iva Stewart spent last Thursday and Friday in Durham.

Mr. L. L. Levinson spent a few days last week in Clinton.

Miss Hattie Stephenson of Woodboro, N. C., spent Saturday night with Miss Annie Keen.

Master Rupert Jones of Summerton S. C. spent Saturday and Sunday here.

Mr. P. F. Pope of Goldsboro was in town Sunday.

STORAGE HOUSES FOR SWEET POTATOES BECOMING POPULAR.

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 30th.—Though the present crop of sweet potatoes in North Carolina is somewhat below normal, more farmers than ever before are planning to build proper storage houses for keeping the product over winter. The shortage of the crop has only emphasized the need for good conservation. Heretofore about half the sweet potato crop has been lost because of the storage in banks, dugouts, and poorly constructed houses.

Last year, in some cases, losses of over 90 per cent were reported to Mr. W. N. Hutt, State Horticulturist To overcome these losses, the Division of Horticulture of the Agricultural Extension Service is carrying on an intensive campaign this fall for the construction of properly built houses, embodying all the features which have been found desirable by a study of the question of sweet potato storage at the Pender Branch Station at Willard.

Three men are at present at work in the State assisting farmers in the details of proper storage house construction, working with the county agents where possible, and aiding individual farmers where necessary

It has been found that proper storage is very valuable in that it permits of the potatoes being marketed when not so many are offered. Generally, North Carolina farmers market their potatoes at digging time. The market is then glutted Later in the spring hardly enough of the roots can be found for seed. At this time though, the price received for a bushel of potatoes will equal that received from a bushel of apples, but hardly ever is it the case that the potatoes received half as good care.

The four points to consider when storing sweet potatoes are:

1. Let the potatoes mature.
2. Handle them carefully.
3. Cure or dry them fully.
4. Keep the storage house at uniform temperature.

Complete information may be had on the question of sweet potato shortage by writing for Extension Circular 30, which may be had free as long as the present supply lasts. Individual plans, blueprints, and bills of material for storage houses may be had on application to Prof. W. N. Hutt Chief of the Division of Horticulture, Agricultural Extension Service, Raleigh, N. C.

FOOD ADMINISTRATOR WITHDRAWS BLACK LIST

The J. L. Thompson Co. and Other Merchants Allowed to Continue in Business By Paying Fines.

Raleigh, Oct. 2nd.—As a result of hearings before State Food Administrator Henry A. Page, following violations of rules and regulations of the Food Administration, a number of North Carolina merchants and cafes have recently either been put out of business through blacklist route, or in lieu of this drastic punishment, have been allowed to make contribution to the Red Cross and other benevolences. An indication of the fair-mindedness of the State Food Administrator is seen in the withdrawal of the blacklist order from two dealers who had been put out of business.

A case of considerable importance and prominence is that of J. L. Thompson Co. Dunn, against whom a blacklist order was issued for profiteering on meat, lard compound, flour and other products. The prices charged were said to be no larger than had been charged under normal conditions by time merchants in that section. After the blacklist order was issued, without suggestion from the Food Administration, this concern made a careful audit of its books and gave a credit on their account to the extent of the overcharges, amounting to approximately $750. Considering this voluntary action and a voluntary contribution of $500 in War Savings Stamps to charities, Mr. Page has agreed to withdraw the blacklist order, and this firm may now go into the markets and purchase goods from jobbers, wholesalers or manufacturers of foodstuffs.

Among the violators who have been disciplined recently the most notable have been R. D. Caldwell & Son of Lumberton, who contributed $200 to the Red Cross for profiteering and acting as wholesalers without license; and E. V. Pate of Gibson and Laurel Hill, who contributed a like sum. J. W. Carter Co. of Maxton contributed $100 for similar offenses. E. G. Floyd of Fairmont contributed $100 in lieu of more drastic action for operating in a [illegible] violations of [illegible] rules and regulations are as follows: Byers Bros. Hendersonville, $100; W. R. Bullock and S. J. Carson, Bethel, $50 each; W. H. Cartwright & Sons, Elizabeth City, $50; R. J. Maddry, Scotland Neck, $50; A. C. Tate & Co., Old Fort, $50; Ray Boyette, Scotland Neck, $25; New York Cafe and Olympia Cafe, Lumberton, $25 each; J. T. Smith, Wilmington, $25; New York Cafe, Weldon, $20; Eddie Daw, Laurinburg, $25; Corbin Company, Wilmington, $50; C. F. Pate & Co., Purvis, $25; C. W. Minnell, Colerain, $10; Weldon Candy Kitchen, Weldon, $10; Joe Wilkes, Kinston, $10.

Many of these establishments, in addition to making contributions to the Red Cross, were also required to close their stores for from one to three days, posting a notice explaining that they were closed because of violations of Food Administration rules and regulations.

J. E. Jordan of Dunn was required to close his store for an entire week, surrender all the sugar he had on hand, and to have no sugar until the end of the war because he had made a false statement to the Sugar Division for the purpose of obtaining more sugar than he was entitled to. Mr. Jordan was not blacklisted because he is too old to go into any new business and the Food Administrator did not feel disposed to remove his only means of a livelihood.

Not Half So Hard.

(Sandhill Citizen.)

No Sunday joy riding. That surely is a way in which every auto owner may do something to help out. It may be hard to see a beautiful Sunday go by without a ride, but it isn't half so hard as the things the soldiers in France are doing.

America must literally feed the world during the war and at the same time prepare to rebuild the world's food supplies when victory brings peace.