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HE URGES TEUTONS TO OUST DICTATORS

Prof. Nikolai, Who Eled To Denmark, Appeals To Countrymen

(London Cable to N. Y. World)

The Times published recently the first instalment of an appeal to the German people by Prof. Nikolai, a German physician and professor of Medicine at the University of Berlin, who fled to Denmark by airplane last June.

Prof. Nikolai was origionally attached to the army as a civilian physician; then an officer's rank was given to him. But he was degraded by the milinary authorities because he disapproved of German methods of warfare, and then as punishment for opinions expressed in his book, "The Biology of War" he was employed in mental tasks in distant parts of Germany.

When it was decided finally to place him in the army as a private combatant soldier, Prof. Nicolai found means of escape by airplane to Denmark with several companions. Now, to vindicate his own conduct and to urge his fellow countrymen to overthrow the "great unknown" authority that is hurrying the German Empire to its destruction, he has issued his appeal. He says:

"As a German I feel myself a German, because I feel myself a spiritual descendant of great humanists, I believe it to be my duty to win beck to us Germans our own rightful and special place in council of nations and to defend it against those dictators of the moment who, in their lust of power, have dared to tamper with the most precious achievements of the German spirit and have seduced the decendants of a Goethe and a Kant, leading them to persue a shameless policy fit only for Tartars.

"I believe that international Germans, like myself, embody the spirit of Germany better than any Londendorff or any other personage who openly or secretly holds the reins of government. I know indeed, that thousands even millions, of the best of my countrymen secretly share my feeling.

"I know that there is nothing in the whole world they so ardently desire as that those who control Germany's destinies to-day may fail to achieve any lasting power, and that our military party may find itself balked of its disasterous victory both at home and abroad.

"But in a constitutional state there are definite, appointed methods by which alone the individual is entitled to express his will, and the method selected was not one of these. The question therefore arises, Is Germany a constitutional state?

"Here power is yielded solely by the sword held in the mailed fist and no one knows for certain who is actually bearer of that sword. Assuredly it is not the German Imperial Chancellor, although he is responsible under the Imperial Constitution, and no less assuredly it is not the German Emperor, for his speeches are subjected to at least as strict censorship as are the utterances of any other less illustrious demagogue.

"Hence one cannot say that the present state of things is a necessary result of the state of war, for the very provisions which were intended by the Constitution to adopt Germany to a state of war are being violated. But if in any country the supreme power is in the hands of an anonomous dictator of this kind, a dictator omni present but everywhere elusive, ruling not in virtue of law but simply in virtue of the power which the well armed man usurps to himself over the unarmed, then we have a situation directly opposed to what is called a constitutional state. Germany, therefore, is de facto no longer a constitutional state.

"As, however, we are sure it ought to be a constitutional state it follows that one posesses the undeniable right to revolt with all ones strength, against this state of things."

CAMP "FLU" CASES SHOW A DECREASE

Disease, However, is Rapidly Spreading Among Civilian Population Over Country

Washington, Oct. I,—While reports today to the office of the Surgeon General of the Army showed decreases in the number of new cases of Spanish inflaenza at army camps, information coming to the Public Health Service was that the disease was rapidly spreading among the civilian population over the country.

The malady has appeared now in 43 States and the District of Columbia and besides New England it is prevalent in Tidewater Virginia, South Carolina and other places. It was reported particularly prevalent among the Atlantic seaboard and the gulf coast. Vigorous steps to combat the disease have been taken by the Public Health Service and doctors and nurses have been ordered to several places where the epidemic is most severe.

The number of new cases in army camps during the 24 hours ending at noon today was slightly more than 13,000, a decrease of 1,000 from the total reported the day before. Pneumonia in the camps also showed a decrease with 876 new cases and 261 deaths.

It was announced that the Red Cross war conncil had appropriated $575,000 for expenses incident to its work in combatting the influenza. The council soon will appeal for additional nuring personal and nurses desiring to serve have been asked to report to the nearest Red Cross chapter.

Influenza cases at all camps now number more than 100,000 with 7,645 cases of pneumonia reported since the epidemic began and 2,148 deaths.

SMILAGE BOOKS NEEDED FOR NEGRO SOLDIERS

Negro drafted men are being sent to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C. from every part of North Carolina and as a rule come absolutely without funds.

As all new soldiers are held in quarantine for two weeks, these negroes are not allowed to leave camp for that period and yet are without sufficient money to attend the moving pictures or other shows in the Liberty Theater. Admission to the theater is ten cent s in cash or smilage book coupons. A smilage book costing $1 will therefore admit a soldier to moving pictures for ten nights.

A considerable number of smilage books have been presented to the negro soldiers by the Rotary Club of Charlotte but is only a small portion of that which can be used.

Those who wish to contribute to this cause can either send smi lage books or checks for the purchase of same to the otary Club, Charlotte, N. C.

ORGANIZER LEGION OF DEATH IS SHOT

London, Sept. 30.—Mme. Alexandra Bedenkhjalcuna, organizer of the Russian women's Battalion of Death, was executed at Vitebsk September 12 for participation in a counter revolution, according to a Berlin wireless dispatch made public here. The dispatch deviared the woman was shot.

SIX BILLION DOLLARS IS THE TOTAL AMOUNT ASKED FOR IN FOURTH "LIBERTY" LOAN DRIVE

MESSAGE FROM THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF Education to School Districts

The Bureau of Education willingly responds to the request of the National Liberty Loan Committee to prepare a program for Community celebrations of America's discovery day, October 12th, and to cooperate throughout the nation to help make them a success. It does so, not only because it desires to render a service to the cause of democracy, for the sake of which the people are again asked to buy bonds, but also because the celebration of this anniversary furnishes the opportunity to stimulate the practice of citizenship in local communities, which is the permanent aim of the Bureau in its community center work.

As we hope that this war will mark the end of tragic misunderstanding among our neighbors in home communities. The surest guarantee of success in our efforts to win a victory for democracy in Europe is the practice of democracy in America. Inspiring possibilities, therefore, present themselves to the citizens of our country when they meet as communities to consider the discovery of America and its significance for the cause of freedom. October 12th, should be made the occasion for rendering conspicuous service in the promotion of the ideals for which the Nation is now making heroic sacrifices.

P. P. CLAXTON,
Commissioner.

And Farmville Township's Part of this Amount is Estimated at $125,000.00.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Six billion dollars is the amount the people of America will be asked to subscribe to the 4th Liberty Loan.

This is the largest amount ever asked by any government in the world in any single subscription. Three weeks is the alloted time to raise it.

The campaign opened Saturday and will continue until midnight of the 19th.

New York, Sept. 30.—Six billion dollars is the minimum amount which the people of the United States are asked to subscribe for the Fourth Liberty Loan, according to an announcement by Wm. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury.

The loan which will bear 4 1-4 per cent interest, will run for 20 years, maturing October 15, 1938, unless the government should exercise its reserved right to redeem the bonds on or after October 15, 1933.

A FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN SUGGESTION

Washington, Sept. 27.—Thomas A. Edison has suggested that every letter written in the United States during the next five weeks shall close with the words "Yours for the Fourth Liberty Loan."

The suggestion has been adopted by the Liberty Loan Committee, and is being sent broadcast throughout the country.

If every person, business firm, or corporation follows the suggestion, the Postoffice Department estimates the slogan "Yours for the Fourth Liberty Loan will be uttered more than 40,000,000 times every twenty-four hours.

LESS SUGAR IS GOOD FOR HEALTH

Enforced Conservation of Food Administration is Having a Beneficial Effect

The American people have entirely too big a "sugar tooth", according to the State Board of Health, and the enforced conservation measures of the Food Administration are proving highly beneficial to the public health. Sugar is not an essential as an article of food, carbohydrates in the form of starch being more wholesome. To offset the reduction in the amount of sugar consumed it is suggested that people should chew more. By long chewing the saliva has an opportunity to act upon the starch, converting it into sugar. Never use sugar with cereals. All the starch of the cereals is converted into sugar in the body, hence adding sugar is like carrying coal to Newcastle. Malt Sugar is more wholesome than cane sugar, and may be used in place of it as a dressing for acid fruits.

The following ten rules are offered for the saving of sugar:

Do not leave sugar in the bottom of the tea, coffee or cocoa cup.

Sweeten breakfast cereals with honey, syrup, maple sugar, raisins or dates.

Substitute molasses, maple or corn syrup for part of sugar used in cooking.

Make cakes without frosting.

Use fresh, dried or preserved fruit for dessert in the place of "made dishes" that require sugar.

Cut down the use of candies and sweet drinks.

Preserve as much fruit as possible by drying.

Can fruits without the use of sugar This may be successfully done by the cold pack method.

Limit the amount of jelly or preserves used. These should be mainly for children and invalids.

Use no more than three or four tablespoonfuls of sugar each day, for each person, including that used in cooking and that used on the table.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Again the Government of the People of this country, with the support of their hearts and their money, and their lives if need be, sends to the people of other countries across the seas the same message that it sent before, in words that the great war for the rights of America and the liberation of the world may be prosecuted with unremitting vigor to a victorious conclusion. And it makes the appeal with the greatest confidence because it knows that by giving its money it is lending it to a government which represents the nation that has the money of the world in its vital investment. The money that is held back now will be of little use to us if the war is not won, and the self-mastery of Germany permitted to dictate what America may and may not do. America stands shoulder to shoulder with the other democracies of the world for the vindication and maintenance of the great principles of right for which this Government was set up. They will not fail now to make the world safe for that democracy.

Woodrow Wilson

This Space Contributed to Winning the War

THE HOUSE PRINTERY

FIRST STEP TAKEN IN COTTON PRICES

President Names Committee to Investigate the Entire Cotton Situation

ALSO ONE TO BUY COTTON

Washington, Sept. 24.—First steps looking toward the fixing of prices for standard grades of raw cotton were taken today by the government in the naming of two committees, one to investigate the entire cotton situation and the other to control, during the period of this inquiry, the distribution of cotton by purchasing all of the staple needed by the United States and the allies at prices to be approved by the President.

Thomas W. Page, vice-chairman of the tariff commission, was named chairman of the committee of inquiry which is to hold hearings over the cotton growing states. The other members are: W. E. Beattie, Greenville, S. C., president of the Piedmont Manufacturers association; Ward M. Burgess, Paris, Texas, cotton grower; Ward M. Burgess, Omaha, Neb., retail merchant; Edward Farnham Greene, Boston, former president of the national association of cotton manufacturers; J. C. Redmon, St. Mathews, S. C., cotton grower; M. P. Sturdivant, Glendora, Miss., cotton grower, and S. W. Weis, New Orleans, cotton factor. D. S. Murphy, of the federal bureau of markets, will be secretary of the committee.

The members of the committee to purchase for the government and the allies are: Charles J. Brand, of the department of agriculture, chairman William L. Clayton, ouston, Texas, member of a large cotton firm operating in Texas and Oklahoma; J. Temple, Gwathmey, New York, member of a large cotton firm with branches in many cities; and Edward H. Inman Atlanta, Ga., former cotton merchant, now acting as a purchasing agent for the government.

Before the war industries board made public the personnel of the committees, senators and representatives from the cotton growing states met with members of the cotton states marketing board to discuss the proposed price fixing. The conference adopted a resolution setting forth that it opposes price fixing in principle and appointed a committee to present the facts to the government committee of inquiry in an effort to convince them that price fixing is not necessary.

The war industries board announced that William L. Clayton, J. Temple Gwathmey and Edward H. Inman will disassociate themselves from their business and will remain so disassociated as long as they continue in the service of the government as members of the committee on distribution of cotton.

The committee of inquiry, it was announced, adopted this resolution:

"Resolved: That the committee on cotton distribution be authorized immediately to allot cotton as to quantity and grade to all domestic and foreign consumers and that they also be authorized to buy cotton, if and when necessary for the requirements of the United States and Allied governments.

"Resolved further: That the cotton committee feels that this will have an important effect in stablizing prices, but in the meantime they will keep in touch with the whole situation with a view to determining the effect of this action and whether price fixing or any other measure will be necessary."

Last Tuesday representatives in Congress from cotton growing states headed by Senator Smith, of South Carolina, protested to the President against the fixing of any price for cotton. This action came after the President had explained the purpose for which the two cotton committees would be appointed. The purpose of the committee of inquiry, the President said, would be to broaden the channels of distribution so that use could be made of the great stock of lo wgrades of cotton which now practically are unmarketable; eliminating of hoarding and speculation, and apportionmg of foreign orders. He added that it might be a part of this committee's duty to recommend basic prices on cotton.

One of the institutions of the army in France is the traveling bathroom. A outfit that requires three trucks to carry it is called up to the lines as the boys leave the trenches and provide bathing facilities for five hundred men an hour.

From a nation of wasters we have become a nation of savers and lenders. Let the Fourth Liberty Loan prove it.

"OVER THE TOP" FOR THE BELGIANS

Farmville Auxiliary American Red Cross Ship 1,500 Pounds of Clothing

Mr. Editor:

We, the women of Farmville Red Cross, wish to thank the people of Farmville and surrounding community for their very liberal donation for the Belgium Relief Fund. We are proud to state we went far over the top in the number of pounds of clothing given. The donation amounted to fifteen hundred pounds. They have been packed, shipped and the invoice sent to headquarters.

It has done us all good to take part in this noble cause.

Below is a Certificate from headquarters showing that the box of clothing sent in the Spring was received and how it was appreciated.

We also wish to thank the farmers of Pitt and Green counties, and from any other county, for their donations of tobacco for the support of the Red Cross, and we wish to assure you that we need every cent we can get, for we have two allotments on hand now. Seventy-five sheets and three hundred and sixty cotton pads.

We ladies are giving our time to this work, and must raise the money to meet the allotments and others as they are called for and we feel sure of the co operation of the patriotic citizens of our town and community.

RED CROSS.

The Commission for Relief in Belgium
165 Broadway, N. Y.

No. 15543 Date 8-1-18

For the people of Belgium, with their deep appreciation and lasting gratitude, we acknowledge the donation of Farmville Aux. A. R. C. of Farmville, State of North Carolina.

A. J. Hemphill,
Treasurer.
Ed. J. Williams,
Asst. Treasurer

GREAT SAVINGS IN THE SHIPMENT OF MEATS

Chicago, Sept. 28.—Maj. General George W. Goethals, Chief of the division of purchase, storage and traffic of the general staff of the Army, has commissioned Arthur A. Hammerschlag, President of the Carnegie Institute, and Lieut. Col. J. W. McIntosh, Subsistence Divisicn, Q. M. C., N. A., to co-operate with the Chicago packers in experiments which may save up to 40 per cent of the tremendous cargo space now required for shipping fresh beef. President Hammerschlag and Col. McIntosh have already reached the stock yards and the experiments have begun.

The experiments contemplate not only the conservation of shipping space, but also the problem of having the packages small enough to be handled by the class of labor available at unloading ports overseas and the quick and convenient issue at supply depots in France.

They range from the mere cutting of the carcass into moce convenient sizes and shapes to the entire boning of the carcass to be packed in boxes. It is estimated that if the plans prove practicable a saving of from 15 to 40 per cent of the room now used in transporting the same amount of beef will be made possible. Since fresh beef constitutes a considerable part of some 350,000,000 poundst of beef and pork products now sent monthly to allied countries the saving by the new method may prove to be considerable if found practical. The bones and surplus fats salvaged by the operation will be converted into various by-products.

The chief difficulties encountered so far have been the necessity of obtaining enough labor sufficiently skilled in this particular work and the providing of facilities necessary to handle the quantities required without interfering with production of other meat products being prepared for our armies and those of our allies.

UNTIL NOVEMBER 16TH

Washington, Sept. 26.—The War Industries Board announced today that revision of prices on cotton products has been postponed until November 16, when results of the investigation into the new cotton situation are expected to be in hand.