KEEP YOUR EYES ON ELKIN—THE BEST LITTLE TOWN IN NORTH CAROLINA. WATCH HER GROW!

THE ELKIN TRIBUNE

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COMPETITIVE BALLOT PERIOD IN THE ELKIN TRIBUNE'S CAMPAIGN

ENDS SEPT. 22nd, AT NINE P. M.

**Twelve Big Ballots Given to Best Subscription-Getters.
A Three Million Ballot for Each of Two Leaders.
Three Ballots of Two Million Votes
—Seven of One Million**

The present period of the campaign will be known as Competitive Ballot Period, and will close September 22nd at nine p. m.

In addition to the regular schedule of votes for this period, 12 special voting certificates will be given to twelve candidates for work done up to the close of this period. These voting certificates will be called competitive ballots because they are to be given for competitive work. They will be won by candidates who are really in earnest and want to be one of the leaders on October 2nd.

The two candidates who make to their credit the greatest total amount of money at the close of this period will be awarded a ballot good for three million votes. This includes first and second period work as well as this period's work.

After these ballots are awarded three ballots for two million votes will be given to the three candidates standing next according to subscription money, then seven ballots for one million votes to the next seven candidates.

Never again after this period will competitive ballots be given, nor will subscriptions count for so much during the remainder of the campaign. Absolutely will no larger votes be given. Read the schedule of votes to the end, printed in the ad. elsewhere in this issue.

It behooves all those who desire to win a prize to get busy and win a competitive ballot. There is not a candidate in the list who can afford to stand aside and let the others win the ballots if he wants to be anywhere at the end.

Disregard Rumors

Disregard rumors that may be started to discourage you. Be careful of the candidate who tells you how few votes he has. Also be careful of the candidate who says he has many votes. Several of the best candidates in the list are now discouraged because they believed rumors that were undoubtedly started just to make them quit and leave the rumor-starter an easy victory.

Warning Candidates

It is a safe bet that the winners of the prizes will be those who never divulge their standing to even their best friends, as the word often gets to some competitor and put them to a big disadvantage.

There is a candidate who is beaten nearly twice over. When he was advised to get busy and keep the ball rolling, he merely smiled, looked wise, and thought that he was not being told the truth, because, he said, "some one has told me just how many votes the other candidates have, and I have more than enough now to win." This class is cited for the benefit of all. No one knows how many votes you have unless you tell them.

A Word to the Wise

Keep quiet—keep busy—win the BIG ballot—ride in your own car after October 2nd.

GROW MORE WHEAT.

Mr. W. M. Speed, chairman of wheat extension of North Carolina Council of Defense, has asked us to co-operate with him in having the farmers of North Carolina respond to the call of the President for a wheat crop in 1918 of one billion bushels. This amount was grown in 1915 and can be done again. This wheat is needed for feeding of our armies, the armies of our allies, and the people of this country.

Every one wants to help in this

AUSTRIA'S ATTITUDE ALARMING TO GERMANY.

Copenhagen, Sept. 9—The Nachrichten of Hamburg, in discussing the question of peace, says that both Austrians and Pan-Germans declare that Austria would be false to herself and to Germany if she advocated a speedy peace based on renunciation of annexations and indemnities by Germany.

The Nachrichten's Vienna correspondent assails the Vienna Neue Freie Presse, The Zeit and The Sunday and Monday Gazette, all of which have printed articles intimating that Germany is the great obstacle to the conclusion of peace and calling upon Chancellor Michaelis to put forth a plain, unconditional statement accepting the basis of no annexations or indemnities and to make real steps to introduce a democratic government in Germany.

Prof. Lammasch, noted jurist, in the Neue Freie Press, declares that the German chancellor by his conditional proposal, "as interpreted," withered the reich stag's peace resolution before it could come to fruit.

The Sunday and Monday Gazette says that it is idle to deny that the peace question is indissolubly bound with the democratization of Germany. This, it adds, after a promising beginning has now ceased to progress, and nothing is being done to weaken the accusations regarding German evasion and German deceit on peace conditions.

The Gazette asks why Dr. Michaelis does not declare without "ifs" that Belgium will remain a free and independent state.

great war, forever overthrowing Kaiserism and Militarism and establishing for all time Democracy and Liberality, and since bread is just as necessary as soldiers, those of us who cannot go to France are permitted to render this valuable service at home.

The Department of Agriculture estimates the 1917 wheat crop of North Carolina as being 9,160,000 bushels, which is 1,176,000 bushels less than the 1915 crop. At this rate of production the state will consume for food this year about 3,710,000 bushels of wheat more than it produces. The President and the Defense Commission insists that every farmer increase his wheat crop '33 1-3 per cent. this fall. The farmer who has been sowing ten acres should sow at least thirteen acres or increase on a pro rata basis this year. We must do it! We cannot afford not to answer this great call.

Every farmer should examine his seed wheat carefully and provide himself with the best seed. The experiment stations have conducted comparative tests with more than 25 varieties of seed wheat. An average of these tests on all different types of soil shows that in the mountains, Leaps Prolific, Dietz, Mediterranean, Purple Straw and Fultz have yielded best. It will be to your interest to exchange wheat with your neighbors and not put the wheat that came off your own farm back in the same soil for seed.

We are going to keep on hand some of the best local wheat for seed for our customers for sale or exchange for seed wheat. We will also clean seed wheat for anyone who wishes it. The crop should be seeded in the next 6 weeks. We are advised by many of our customers that the early sowing last fall yielded splendidly while the late sowing was almost a failure. Let us work together and do our very best for the country and for ourselves.

ELKIN ROLLER MILLS.

1—Soldiers lined up on the grounds of Camp Hingham, the recently opened naval training camp near Boston. 2—General Christodoulos, commander of the Greek armies that are acting in conjunction with the allies. 3—Loading a 12-inch disappearing gun in one of America's coast forts. 4—American soldiers in camp in France carrying water in huge cans.

WOMEN COOKS PROVING EFFICIENT IN ARMIES.

Headquarters of Women's Auxiliary Corps, Behind British Lines in France.—One of the revolutions which the war has wrought in the British army has been the admission of women cooks to the camp kitchens everywhere except in the fighting lines.

One of the great troubles of the Kitchener armies in the early days of the war was the inefficiency of the cooking arrangements. Under the old regulations cooks had to be drawn from each unit, but owing to the inexperience of most of the citizen soldiers in this art, the food in most units, although plentiful and good, was badly cooked and badly served, and the kitchens frequently dirty and slovenly. In consequence, at a time when young soldiers especially needed appetizing food to strengthen them in their unwonted labors, many suffered severely from the monotonous and indigestible meals put before them. Moreover there was a great deal of waste.

The first women cooks in the British army were employed in August, 1915, at a convalescent camp, and six months later the formal recruiting of women for this work was initiated. Today there are more than 6,000 cooks and waitresses in 200 camps in England alone. Women have also taken over the kitchen service in all the Canadian and Australian hospitals, and women instructors are being employed in the regular army schools of cookery. One woman who enrolled as a cook two years ago and who is now only 22 years old, has risen to the rank of superintendent, and is responsible for the whole service in a camp of 22,000 men.

The economy resulting from the employment of women cooks has been very marked. In one large officers' camp the daily messing charge was reduced within a few weeks from 65 cents a day to 31 cents.

LIEUT. FITZSIMMONS IS THE AMERICAN KILLED.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The death of First Lieutenant William T. Fitzsimmons, medical corps, U. S. A., killed Thursday when German aviators bombed hospitals behind the lines in France, was announced in a dispatch received by the war department tonight from the military attache of the American embassy at London.

It was the first news the department had received about the attack upon the hospitals. No mention was made in the messages of other Americans reported killed in press cables.

Lieutenant Fitzsimmons joined the army medical forces at Kansas City, his home, last May, and recently was attached to the British forces. He was just 30 years old and a graduate of Kansas university. Shortly before entering the army he had returned home after spending a year doing hospital work in France.

MANY SOLDIERS PASS THROUGH GREENSBORO

Thousands of Uncle Sam's soldiers passed through Greensboro during Saturday and Sunday on their way to southern camps. During yesterday seven troop trains passed through and on the day and night before eight went by. A total of 22 trains were expected to hit town within two or three days and up until 6 o'clock last night, 15 had gone through, the other seven being expected after 10 o'clock last night.

The longest train that came this way Saturday carried 24 cars, of which 17 were sleepers. All during the night troops were carried through and yesterday one train would hardly be out of sight before another came in view.

The first group of men sent through yesterday did not make a stop but the second train, which carried four companies of Pittsburg soldiers, stayed long enough at the station for the 621 men in the companies to entrain and march up to the business section of the city and back for exercise.

The third train arrived shortly after 12 o'clock. No stop was made at the passenger station but a brief halt was made near the freight depot. Some patriotic little girls presented flowers to the men, which were greatly appreciated and caused favorable comment from people in the crowd about the train.

At a little after 1 o'clock another train, which carried the 18th regiment band and machine gun company of Pittsburg, under the command of Colonel Kearns and Lieutenant Colonel Succop. The day's treat for the usual crowd at the station was given by this group. The band which rivals that of A. G. Field, gave a rare musical treat at the corner of Buchanon and South Elm street, the first selection being "Dixie," which was roundly cheered. This was followed by the waltz, "On the Square" and a medley starting with "My Maryland" and including other familiar songs, came next, "Where Do We Go From Here" closed the concert. During a brief intermission in this song the men sang the words, which made the music all the more appreciated by the hundreds of people that had quickly gathered.

Five of yesterday's troop trains carried 2,100 soldiers to Camp Hancock at Augusta, Ga., and the other two carried New York ambulance companies to Camp Wadsworth at Spartanburg, S. C.

At every opportunity the men got off the train here and purchased small articles, such as postcards, cold drinks, ice cream and watermelon. It seemed that the supply of everything lasted except that of postage stamps. The transfer clerk at

DURHAM BANK JANITOR IS NOT YET LOCATED.

Durham, Sept. 7.—Police tonight had not found Nathan Chappoll, colored janitor for the First National bank of this city, who it is charged, entered and robbed the bank early Thursday morning of a sum of money left on the desk by Auditor Irvin Muse the night before. Chappel is not charged with breaking into the bank, as it was part of his duties to sweep out early each morning.

First information announced by the police regarding the robbery was to the effect that the amount taken would run between $200 and $600. The officers said that Auditor Muse gave them this information. Later, however, Cashier W. J. Holloway denied the amount was so large, saying it was only $75. The police said they were informed that valuable papers had also been taken. Mr. Holloway denied that any papers were taken.

The negro is also charged with entering a tailoring shop in the bank building, taking with him two $35 suits of clothes.

Police searched the negro janitor's house, but did not find him. They confiscated a trunk from his room that contained clothing and a large amount of stamps.

Chappel, according to the bank officials, has been employed there for about six months. He was well recommended, and had been allowed the privilege of carrying the keys to the bank and also to the rooms in the building. Clerks busy with first of the month work remained at work until near midnight. One of the clerks had been engaged in counting up some money, and as the safe was closed, left it on the top of his desk. When he arrived the next morning the money was gone. The negro did not put in his appearance again and has not been found by police.

the railway postoffice was kept busy making change for cards mailed without stamps. Several boys sold postcards but failed to have a supply of postage.

The crowd around the station was very willing to aid the soldiers in every way possible. The nearby merchants were swamped with orders from the men and apparently gave entire satisfaction, for they had no complaints to make and when one train was ready to leave there were lots of soldiers running with pie and other eatables in their hands.

One member of the ambulance company had a dachschund dog, which had been christened 'Kaiser,' and according to the soldier, closely resembled the man from whom it was named. The trains were decorated with patriotic slogans such as 'Berlin or Bust,' 'Kan the Kaiser,' and 'Good-bye Broadway, Hello Spartanburg.' From the unanimous decision from those near the station yesterday who saw the soldiers that interest the soldiers are unusually interesting men.—Greensboro News.

AN ARMY OF 3,000,000 BY CLOSE OF 1918

Washington, Sept. 8.—An army of 2,000,000 men at the beginning of 1918, and an army of 3,000,000 before the close of next year is the program of the war department. Achievement of these plans will give the United States during 1918 an army larger than the combined Union and Confederate fighting forces during the Civil war at their maximum strength.

Announcement that the United States will have an army of 2,000,000 by January 30, 1918, is made on the authority of Secretary Baker himself. In making this statement before a house committee Secretary Baker added that these figures were exclusive of the number to be called out under the second levy of the draft.

The second draft levy of 500,000 to be called to the colors as soon as the first 687,000 now in process of mobilization, complete their training would raise this fighting force to 2,500,000, it is considered practically certain that this total will have been called to the colors before July 1, 1918.

The third draft levy of 500,000 which will be called out as soon as it can be accommodated, if the war continues, will give the nation an army of 3,000,000. Announcement by Secretary Baker that the war department expects to have an army of 2,000,000 within five months without resorting to the second draft was the first official announcement of the army's immediate expansion plans. Here is the way the force will be divided, according to the best approximation army staff officers can give: National army, 687,000 men; national guard, 470,000; regular army, 450,000; auxiliary troops, 170,000 men; hospital corps, 140,000 men; quartermaster corps, 80,000 men.

In addition, there are the 25,000 officers graduated at the first officers training camps and the 20,000 student officers now in training at the second camps.

To attain these totals without recourse to the second draft vigorous recruiting will be needed. The regular army has far surpassed its old war strength of 300,000 and should make its total by voluntary enlistment. Some additional drafted men may be needed to bring the national guards to full strength of 16 divisions with reserve battalions.

The auxiliary troops of 170,000 men include the engineer regiments now being organized, and the aviation army which will be placed in the field. Already more than a dozen new engineer regiments have been formed by voluntary enlistment. A dozen more will be raised.

Plans to hasten the departure for France of men now in training were divulged by announcement that the war department has started construction of two large concentration camps at Newport News, Va., and in New Jersey. "These camps," an official announcement by the war department says, "are designed as concentration camps and it is proposed to assemble and equip here from time to time, troops that are awaiting orders. From these camps the troops may move to whatever locality is selected as the port of departure."

Each camp will have from 800 to 1,000 buildings and will accommodate 20,000 men, an army division.

BOMB MAKING PLANT IS FOUND IN NEW JERSEY

Hoboken, N. J., Sept. 8.—What appeared to be a fully equipped bomb making plant was disclosed to the police tonight when an explosion blew off the roof of a small building in Third street as two detectives were passing. A man who fled from the structure was seized by one of the officers. He gave the name of Robert Lichenfeldt and his age as 53 years. He admitted he is of German

STOCKHOLM SILENT AS TO EXPOSE.

Washington, Sept. 10.—The government today was still waiting for some indication of how the disclosures of the part taken by its legation in Buenos Ayres. Neither the Argentine ambassador nor the Swedish minister has presented any message from their governments and it was indicated that until one or both had communicated with the state department this government would take no step toward the development of what may lead to a serious alteration of Sweden's position among the neutral governments.

At the state department today it was made clear that there was no disposition to question the good faith and honesty of the Swedish people. The distinction between the government and people was carefully pointed out.

The department will take prompt steps toward securing an explanation, it is assumed, and will be surprised if the Argentine foreign office does not force the recall of Count Luxburg, who advised the sinking of Argentine ships "without leaving any traces" and who referred to the head of the foreign office as a notorious ass."

That his incident has been regarded by this government as a warlike act by Sweden was absolutely denied. What may develop is a different thing. At present there has been no change in the position of the two governments. This government has attempted no restriction upon free communication between Sweden's representatives and their government and there was no indication that any would be imposed. This government regards the entire question as a more direct grievance of the allies than of the United States.

Whether this government got the dispatches it published from its own agents or from those of one of the allies remained a secret. Refusal also was made to discuss the question as to whether all the information in possession of the department has been made public.

FRENCH BELIEVE PERSHING IS OF ALSATIAN DESCENT

Paris, Aug. 8.—The report that the ancestors of Major General Pershing, commander of the American forces in France, were an Alsatian family which emigrated to America in 1749 has met with immediate acceptance in France, where the general has made a wonderful impression on all, civil or military, who have come in contact with him. A Frenchmen's idea of what an American general is in no way resembled the head of the American expeditionary force and it must be admitted that French admiration and enthusiasm have been all the greater on that account.

A certain number of protestant families left Alsace in the 18th century owing to restrictions imposed by Louis XIV's government on "he free exercise of their religion."

birth.

The fire which followed the explosion was quickly extinguished without farther damage from the dangerous contents of the structure, which is situated in a thickly populated section.

Police reserves removed the bomb making materials. These supplies included bottles of sulphuric acid, muriatic acid, sulphate of iron, nitroglycerine and several pans of white powder.

The plant was elaborately equipped. On a work bench were several chemists scales, mortars for mixing purposes, a bellows and five gas jets. The supply of explosives was said by the police to be fully as complete as that found in a River street hotel early in February when Hans Schwartz and Fritz Kolb were arrested.

Lichenfeldt was held under the technical charge of being a disorderly person.