

DOCTORS PLACE SELVES AT CALL

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY ANTICIPATES ACTION BEING CONSIDERED BY CONGRESS.

DISPATCHES FROM RALEIGH

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

Raleigh.

The North Carolina Medical Society at the conclusion of an enthusiastic war session at Southern Pines, unanimously adopted a set of resolutions placing every member of the profession in the State under the provisions of their selective service act. Governor Bickett is asked to name a State commission of five members to administer the draft on the doctors in order that no injustice may be wrought upon either the individual, the community of which he is a member or the pressing needs of the army.

Resolutions were offered by Dr. J. P. Monroe, of Charlotte, and in their behalf a characteristically beautiful speech was made by Dr. Cyrus Thompson, of Onslow county. "I am proud to be a Tar Heel doctor," he said, as the members of the society rose to their feet in unanimous approval of the resolutions. In this action North Carolina leads the United States and anticipates action being considered by the United States government.

Governor Bickett was unable to fill an engagement to speak before the society tonight but sent a message praising the patriotism of the doctors of the State.

Resolutions were also adopted urging the passage by Congress of the Owens' bill and the resolution is being wired to both senators and the ten representatives of this State. The bill is for the purpose of making proper military grade of men in the military medical reserve corps.

A service flag containing 345 stars, representing members of the society in the service, was presented by Dr. L. B. McBrayer, of the State Sanatorium, and was accepted by Chaplain J. Howell Way, of Waynesville, president of the State Board of Health, who is now serving as a captain of the Medical Reserve Corps stationed at Camp Greene. Mr. J. W. Long, of Greensboro, presided and there was an interesting address by Col. W. O. Owen, of Washington, D. C.

The 65th annual session of the State Medical Society was called to order at 10 o'clock and heard addresses of welcome from Mr. Leonard Tufts, Hon. Robert N. Page and Dr. A. McNeill Bain.

The response to the addresses of welcome was made for the society by Dr. F. R. Harris, of Henderson.

The annual address of the president, Dr. J. W. Faison, of Charlotte, was a thoughtful review of the past year and contained several recommendations for action by the society.

During the afternoon the sections on diseases of children, anatomy, pathology and bacteriology, the question of medicine, were held with numerous specially prepared papers.

Farmers Condemn Alexander.

The Farmers' union of Beaufort county, meeting in Chocowinity township, has passed resolutions condemning the attitude towards the war of Dr. H. Q. Alexander, president of the State organization, and regretting the resignation of J. Z. Green, and pledging loyalty to the President and government, and endorsing "the plan inaugurated for the financing of the war." One paragraph of the resolutions reads:

"That we condemn the action of our State president, Dr. H. Q. Alexander, for his statements and expressed views since the entrance of our country into this war, and we call the attention of the people of the State to the fact that his views are not the views of the farmers of Beaufort county and the State of North Carolina.

Market News Service.

The market news service for strawberries at Chadbourne, to be operated by the Federal Bureau of Markets in conjunction with the North Carolina Division of Markets, has been instituted. A bulletin giving movement of cars from leading producing sections, number of cars received by the principal markets and prices paid on these markets the morning of the day same will be published daily.

Baraca-Philatheas Meet.

Armies of young men and women, members of Baraca and Philatheas classes in North Carolina, are mobilizing for their eighth annual convention at Rocky Mount, beginning Friday evening, April 26th, and continuing through Saturday and Sunday, closing with an impressive consecration service for greater devotion to their cause. There are now more than 2,200 classes in the state, representing more than 75,000 young people of more than a dozen different denominations.

Peterson Wants Money Back.

Major George L. Peterson, former paymaster general of the North Carolina National Guard, who was acquitted in Wake county court recently of the charge of embezzling \$7,600 of State funds has asked the State treasurer for the return of this amount which after his arrest and upon continuance of his case to a later term of court, he deposited with the State as the amount of the alleged shortage. Major Peterson did not admit embezzlement and tendered the check for \$7,600, as he stated in a letter to the State treasurer "to prevent the bonding company from being forced to pay over this amount." State Treasurer Lacy replying to Major Peterson, informed him that there is no provision in the law whereby the money can be refunded and that legislative action will be necessary.

Major Peterson's letter to the State treasurer follows:

"I have been expecting to receive a check for \$7,600 from you, being the amount which was deposited with the State treasurer in January, 1918, to cover an alleged shortage in my accounts as State paymaster general, but have not received same up to this date. I sold my home and borrowed funds to enable me to place this amount with the State treasurer until the matter should be settled by the courts and to prevent the bonding company from being forced to pay over this amount upon demand of the attorney general.

"I am in stringent circumstances, having been put to great expense in defending myself against the charges preferred against me and you will do me a great kindness to forward check at once for the amount mentioned above.

Need Coal for Drainage.

D. N. Graves of New Holland, Hyde county, told the Fuel Administration that unless its coal supply remained steady 100,000 acres of land in eastern North Carolina would suffer from lack of drainage and the productive capacity of 100,000 acres of land in eastern North Carolina would be reduced. The chairman of the board of drainage commissioners estimates that the constant operation of this drainage project requires 5,000 tons of coal annually. The present supply is only 800 tons.

Soy beans, corn, cotton, oats and sorghum are among the principal crops cultivated in acreage in Hyde county. The swamp territory embraced 100,000 acres, with 50,000 acres having been already reclaimed to productive uses. The records of the Department of Agriculture disclose the fact that the largest grower of soy beans in the United States resides on this reclamation project. H. C. Mann grows four hundred acres and ships a larger volume of the product than any other farmer in the country.

Offered 100 Acres Free.

The United States shipping board has been offered 100 acres of land gratis by the citizens of Southport for any use the government may see fit and representatives of the shipping board who have been there were very much surprised at what they found. The offer was made to the board through I. C. Hubbard, E. E. Parker and J. R. Harrison, government agents who have just returned here from Southport and Fort Caswell. There has been a movement on foot for some time to make Caswell a point of embarkation and in event a plan of this nature is put through the land offered by Southport citizens could be used to splendid advantage. It is extremely doubtful if there is a city or town on the entire southeastern Atlantic seaboard with as many natural advantages as Southport, the basis there being sufficiently large to float the entire American Navy.

The Potato Campaign.

The potato campaign in North Carolina is getting under way with a rush. The county food administrator at Greensboro reported to Food Administrator Pate that two hundred bushels of potatoes were sold at Greensboro as a result of the campaign and that five hundred would be sold as a minimum. Col. A. H. Boiden, of Salisbury, reported that his merchants in an enthusiastic meeting agreed to take a loss on all potatoes on hand at present and place prevailing selling reduced prices now prevailing selling potatoes to consumer at 30 to 35 cents a peck. This means that their margins will not amount to cost of handling.

New Corporations.

Charters were issued from the office of the secretary of state for the following corporations to do business in North Carolina: Lola Manufacturing Company, of Stanly, with \$100,000 authorized capital and \$22,000 subscribed. The incorporators are R. F. Craig, Mount Holly; John C. Rankin and S. M. Robinson, of Lowell.

To Save Pork Supply.

To save the pork supply of the State, Dr. F. D. Owen of the North Carolina Experiment Station and his assistant emergency workers supplied a co-operate agreement with the Federal Department of Agriculture at Washington, have been very busy during the past month. Their activities have been along all lines of sanitation and preventive treatment to control and prevent cholera losses. The work during the month was conducted in 41 counties of the state. A total of 25 educational meetings were held.

J. S. CARR WILL AID SHIPBUILDING WORK

RESIGNS HIS POSITION AS ASSISTANT TO HOOVER TO TAKE UP NEW WORK.

WILL MAKE TOUR OF SOUTH

Is to Stimulate Work on Ships in Southern Yards—Approved by Hurley.

Special from Washington.—General Julian S. Carr, of North Carolina, resigned as an assistant to Food Commissioner Hoover for food conservation in the South and will take up immediately the duties of chairman of a committee appointed by the Southern Commercial Congress to stimulate work in Southern ship yards. General Carr and Dr. Clarence J. Owens, secretary of the congress, will leave soon to hold public meetings in every Southern port where ships are being built, to arouse citizens, yard owners and workers to the urgency of the need for ships.

Later, the committee will undertake the recruiting of labor and the expediting of timber cutting if shortage threatens to delay the work in any yard.

General Carr and Dr. Owens called at the shipping board preliminary to undertaking the work, which has the enthusiastic approval of Chairman Hurley. Their trip through the South is the result of a previous conference between Mr. Hurley and a committee appointed at the Baltimore meeting of the congress. Chairman Hurley wrote the congress the following letter designating it as an agency to speed up ship construction:

"Realizing that we must have ships and without ships troops and food cannot be transported, a great country-wide drive is being inaugurated to bring home to the people outside of the shipyards the necessity of getting behind the workers in the yard—of giving him every possible support.

"There is no question but that in the main our shipbuilders and their employes are striving to do their utmost. I am only fearful that the communities in which the ship yards are located do not appreciate the work these men are performing in connection with our military program.

"Therefore no opportunity should be lost by the citizens of shipbuilding centers to make the shipworker feel that they are with him. Great occasions must be made of launchings. School children must be told of the part of the war which is being enacted before their very eyes and how the ships will save the nation. Just as a community is proud that it has furnished its quota of soldiers, so must it show its pride in the building of ships and cheer the workmen along in the effort to build them faster and better than anywhere else.

"We need assistance now as never before. Recognizing the possibilities of creating greater community interests, it gives me the greatest pleasure to designate the Southern Commercial Congress as an agency for accomplishing this result, as applied especially to the wood and steel yards in the Southern States. This offers an occasion for immediate service which I am sure that the people of the South will not overlook."

Another Flour Mill Closed.

Raleigh.—Albemarle Milling Company, a flour mill located in Albemarle, Stanly county, has been closed by the Food Administration because of violations of the Food Administration's rules and regulations governing mills. The Albemarle mill was using more than 264 pounds of wheat in the manufacture of 196 pounds of flour and was also disregarding the Food Administration's schedule of mill feed prices. The Food Administration is right behind the flour milling industry and every mill which is found to be violating the Food Administration's rules and regulations hereafter may look for nothing except drastic action. A number of other mills are under investigation.

Negroes Buy Bonds.

Monroe.—"Every negro in the Seaboard shops at Richmond, Raleigh, and Monroe have purchased Liberty bonds," was a sentence uttered here by B. L. Hammer, general development agent of the Seaboard, speaking in the courthouse to a good sized audience. He came to Monroe for the purpose of selling Liberty bonds to Seaboard employes and was prevailed upon to make an address. He sold \$5,500 worth of bonds to the Seaboard men in Monroe.

Loyal Students.

Wake Forest students have set a good example for many communities. They found a disloyal member in their body and they immediately took prompt action not only to get rid of his objectionable presence, but put him in charge of Uncle Sam's duty accredited agents. They informed the faculty that there was not room enough at the college for both the class and the alleged disloyal member, and one or the other had to vacate the premises forthwith and immediately.

THE DRAFT IN BIBLICAL TIMES

So Governor T. W. Bickett Informs Large Audience at Monroe Court House.

Monroe.—Governor Bickett spoke on War Savings and Liberty Bonds here. The court house was filled and a large number of people were turned away long before the arrival of the hour. Music was furnished by a special choir and the Ice-cream band.

In his speech, after analyzing the selective service law, the governor said:

"But after all this law is simply another illustration of the saying of Solomon that 'there is nothing new under the sun.' I was born and brought up here in Union county, and I know its people. I know you are a working people. Everybody works, including father. You are a frugal people. You believe in denying yourself something today for the protection of tomorrow. You are a God-fearing people. You read your Bibles and you go to church.

"Being Bible readers, you have doubtless already discovered that the first selective service law was given by God Himself to Moses in the wilderness of Sinai on the first day of the second month of the second year after the Israelites left the land of Egypt.

"Under this law Moses was directed to register for military service every male person in Israel twenty years old and upward, who was physically fit to go to war. Numbers 1:1, 3.

The heads of the eleven tribes were designated to assist Moses, the commander-in-chief, in the administration of this selective service law. Numbers 1:14, 16. This is identical with the plan of the present law, which requires the governors of the several states to assist the president.

The Levites (the ministers of the gospel) were exempted from the operation of the law, and no one from the tribe of Levi was called. Numbers 1:47.

The quota of each tribe (state) was determined by the number of males in the tribe over twenty years of age and physically fit for war. Numbers 1:18, 45. The total registration under this selective service law in Israel amounted to 603,550 soldiers. Numbers 1:46.

Every tribe was called to serve under its own standards. Numbers chapter 2.

Those who stayed at home were required to pay money (buy Liberty Bonds). Numbers III-45, 49.

Thus were the armies of Israel raised to make good their escape from the house of bondage (autocracy) and to secure them a dwelling place in the land of promise (a world safe for democracy).

Winston-Salem Takes Lead.

Winston-Salem.—The city of Winston-Salem has in Mrs. A. F. Young, a Food Administrator who is going the whole distance in practicing what she preaches. Mrs. Young, who with her husband runs the Frances Hotel, announced today that from this date until the next harvest no wheat products will be served in her hotel. Mrs. Young declares that no hotel, boarding house or home need suffer because of the entire absence from their bills of fare of wheat products and the patrons of the Frances are not in the least perturbed over the matter.

The Zinzendorf Hotel, which is managed by Mr. A. H. Galoway, of the hotel committee co-operating with the Food Administration for North Carolina, is banishing wheat products from the Zinzendorf bill of fare also. The Winston-Salem hotels are thus setting a model example for other hotels of North Carolina and it is expected that a large number of boarding houses and private homes of the city will quickly fall in line and join the Total Abstiners club.

Button From N. C. Gold.

Washington.—President Wilson is to wear a collar button carved from a nugget of gold extracted from a gold mine in North Carolina for the duration of the world war. The gift is a presentation of J. E. Steele, of Exway, Richmond county, and the acceptance of the token was noted in a letter from President Wilson to Representative Lee Robinson of North Carolina.

NORTH CAROLINA BRIEFS.

Civil service examinations will be held May 8 for postmasters at Faison and Graham. The salary at Faison is \$1,300 and Graham \$1,600. Jane E. Shepherd, of Democrat, has been given a pension of \$25, and Rachel A. Lewis, one of \$25.

A firm of cotton brokers at Charlotte bought from J. A. Burton of Newberry, S. C., 2,350 bales of cotton at 30-38 cents per pound. Deliveries will be made to mills in the Carolinas it was explained.

The adjutant general has received a call for 461 negroes to be entrained at Fort Wayne, Minn., May 1.

Permit has been issued to the Charlotte National Bank for their new \$150,000 home to be built soon.

Morson McManaway, son of the late Dr. McManaway of Charlotte, died at an aviation camp in Texas.

The directors of the Wachovia Bank & Trust Co. of Winston-Salem, have voted to become a member of the federal reserve system.

The only bakery in the town of Albemarle has closed down on account of the wheat shortage.

HARD BLOWS MADE AGAINST AMERICANS

GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ESSAYS STROKE AGAINST AMERICANS IN TOUL SECTOR.

HOLDING LINE EVERYWHERE

Berlin Official Statements Claim Capture of 183 Americans and 20 Machine Guns—But Report is Unconfirmed.

The German high command, having been unsuccessful in piercing the British front in Flanders and separating the British and French armies, has essayed a stroke against the Americans and the French northwest of Toul and here also Teuton strategy seemingly has failed utterly to bring its plans to fruition.

Although the Germans attacked in waves with greatly superior number of men, the Americans and Frenchmen have held all their positions and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. What gains were made in the initial onslaughts have been entirely retrieved and the American and French lines restored.

The latest Berlin official communication asserts that in the drive 183 American prisoners and 25 machine guns were captured by the Germans, who cut their way for about a mile and a quarter into the American lines at Seicheprey. There has been no confirmation of this statement, or of the added claim that the Americans sustained heavy casualties.

It seems evident, however, that the fight was a bitter one and that it was the ambition of the specially trained Germans to crush the Americans. Everything the enemy had in stock was brought into play in the fighting. Shells of all calibers, including gas missiles, were used prodigiously, but the Americans, notwithstanding this cannonading and the greatly superior infantry forces arrayed against them fought tenaciously and gave ground by inches, and then only when they had exacted a tremendous payment for it in German killed or wounded.

Although the enemy was able to reach the shell-torn village of Seicheprey, the Americans rallied and in bloody hand to hand fighting reversed the situation and regained the town. Likewise, all the terrain which the French in this region were forced to give up temporarily now has been retaken. The German official communication, in what seemingly is a half-hearted admission that the attack was repulsed and that the Germans lost what they had gained, says the Germans "after the destruction of enemy works, returned to their lines of departure."

Americans Drive Enemy Back.

After the heavy German attack the American main positions remained intact, and after a brief bombardment the American troops attacked and drove the enemy out of the old outposts which they had gained, thus breaking down an offensive which it is believed was intended as the beginning of a German plan to separate the Americans and French.

QUAKE IN SOUTHERN PORT OF CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Cal.—All of southern California and part of western Arizona and Utah were shaken by an earthquake which wrecked virtually all buildings and residences in Hemet and San Jacinto, two inland towns, 45 miles southeast of Riverside, Cal., caused minor property damage in practically every town and city.

One man, Frank E. Darnell, of this city, was trampled to death in a panic at Santa Monica. A woman was injured by falling from a second-story window at San Jacinto and a number of persons were injured there and elsewhere, none seriously. Three men entombed in a magnesite mine tunnel near Hemet probably were saved by fellow workers who drove an air shaft to them and were expected to dig them out before morning.

STILL SLAYING INNOCENT WITH LONG RANGE GUN

Paris.—The long-range bombardment of Paris shows that shells have fallen on 17 days since March 23, and that, with the figures for two days missing, 118 persons were killed and 230 injured.

Paris was shelled by nine German batteries from January 5 to January 27, 1917, during which period 105 Parisians were killed and 369 injured.

AMERICAN GETS 65 JAPANESE STEAMERS

Tokio.—Negotiations which have been in progress some time between Roland S. Morris, the American ambassador to Japan, and the Japanese government and shipbuilders have been concluded. Sixty-six steamers, aggregating 514,000 tons deadweight, will be turned over to the United States for use in the war.

Deliveries of the vessels will begin in April of this year, and will continue until June, 1919.

BOY SCOUTS

(Conducted by National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.)

WHERE ARE MEN TO LEAD?

There isn't a lad but wants to grow Manly and true at heart, And every lad would like to know The secret we impart. He doesn't desire to slack or shirk, On, haven't you heard him plead? He'll follow a man at play or work If only the man will lead.

Where are the men to lead today? Sparring an hour or two, Teaching the lads the game to play Just as a man should do? Village and slums are calling, "Come," Here are the lads, indeed, Who can tell what they might become If only the men will lead?

Motor and golf, and winter sport, Fill up the time a lot, But wouldn't you like to feel you'd taught? Even a boy a knight? Country and home depend on you, Character most we need, How can a boy know what to do If there isn't a man to lead?

Where are the men to lend a hand, Guiding at boyhood's side? Men who will rise in even land, Bridging the "Great Divide," Netton and flag and tongue unite Joining each class and creed, Here are the boys who would do right, But where are the men to lead?

HOW SCOUTING WAS STARTED.

Scouting is not the result of mere chance, nor of artificial stimulus. It is a normal outgrowth of the times, through which the boyhood of this civilization, developed far beyond that of any previous age, may find its own natural expression.

It is the only movement in recorded history through which this has ever done. Its oath and law are the godification of the essential principles of this civilization into the language of the boy.

They place before him, at his most critical time of life, the age of choice, a definite, comprehensive guide, fitted to his nature, his years and his development.

Scouting appeared at the most crucial time in the history of the race, and was the prophecy of the type of man soon to be needed for the preservation of our civilization. That man is now coming on the stage of action. It is vital that his preparation should begin with the boy.

The world movement was at first spontaneous and sporadic. It soon became necessary to organize it to save its wonderful possibilities to the world, and in 1907, in Glasgow, Scotland, this was done by the man whose genius had unconsciously brought the movement into being—Sir Robert Baden-Powell.

SCOUTS KEEN ON W. S. S. SALES.

Probably no service that the members of the Boy Scouts of America have been called upon to render has created so much genuine enthusiasm throughout the length and breadth of the land as the War Savings stamp campaign, and certainly no other service can be more helpful to the government or beneficial to the boys, individually or as troop members.

Each scout is provided by the government with franked red postcards on which to note the sales of stamps, and the money is collected by postmen and rural carriers. This work is in accordance with the plan definitely outlined in the special manual for the Boy Scouts of America issued by the treasury department's national war savings committee.

The work can be carried on without in any way interfering with school work, other war-time activities, or the regular scouting program.

All awards for this service will be based upon the red post card returns only. Any scout who takes orders from 25 people will get an "Achievement" button. When he has sold \$250 in stamps the government will send him an "Ace" medal, and a bronze palm will be added for each extra \$100.

SCOUTS HAVE BOND POSTER.

There can be no doubt that every boy scout realizes that the war against Germany and her allies is a war for boy scouts and boys who are not scouts and for their sisters and mothers too. The Boy Scouts of America can take off their coats, roll up their sleeves and pitch in as bravely as they did a few months ago to help their country gather the Liberty bond money to fight on for freedom.

The third Liberty loan finds the scouts carrying the pledge into every home. Their work was so valuable in the two campaigns that the government has given them a special poster in the third one, and one million copies have been printed.

The Boy Scouts of America have been tested and found true. They have shown their love for their country.

DOINGS OF THE SCOUTS.

The scouts of Wolsey, S. D., aided an invalid woman by carrying fuel and water and doing chores about the house, and have often wheeled her to church.

The scouts in Conyers, Ga., put a War Savings stamp display ad in the paper and have sold several thousand dollars' worth.

In Waterbury, Conn., the Rotary club furnished 60 auto trucks, and 240 boy scouts collected piles of books set out for the army camps.