

FURTHER CURTAIL THE USE OF SUGAR

PRESENT CONSUMPTION WILL EXHAUST SUPPLY WITHIN THIRTY DAYS.

DISPATCHES FROM RALEIGH

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

That North Carolina will be practically out of sugar within 30 days unless consumers cut their consumption to much less than the maximum ration of three pounds per person per month, is the startling announcement this afternoon by State Food Administrator Henry A. Page, following telegraphic correspondence with the Washington office on the sugar situation.

In issuing certificates to wholesalers and retailers the sugar division during July has been issuing certificates up to 100 per cent of the estimated requirements given by merchants on their statements. All certificates have not been issued yet notwithstanding the overtime working of a force of more than 30 clerks in the sugar division, but a partial tabulation indicates that certificates have been issued for very nearly double the apportionment of sugar in North Carolina for the month of July.

This means that no certificates will be issued for August at all unless additional sugar is available from the markets for this state. Administrator Page instructed county food administrators that no further sales of 25 pound lots of sugar for canning and preserving purposes would be made without the specific authority of county food administrators.

Heretofore the first 25 pounds has been sold upon certificates not requiring the approval of county food administrators. Emphasis will also be placed upon the keeping of accurate records of sales of sugar in whatever quantities, by retailers.

Fireman's Relief Money.

The 1918 firemen's relief fund, accumulated for the various cities and towns of the state that maintain fire departments through the payment by insurance companies of one-half of one per cent on insurance premiums, received from insurance in the respective municipalities, has been paid over to the state insurance department and is just distributed by Commissioner James R. Young to these towns, the total being \$12,547.97. The fund is used for the relief of firemen sick or injured by accident, the care for their dependents and for relief of needy firemen who have had as much as ten years' service.

It develops that in quite a number of towns there has accumulated considerable unused funds from the moneys received in past annual distributions and Commissioner Young is urging the proper authorities to invest these funds in war savings and Liberty bonds.

Conclusion Comes Abruptly.

Definite refusal of the corporation commission to allow another continuance of the hearing of the petition of the Southern Bell Telephone Co. for increasing the rates in Wilmington, Charlotte, Winston-Salem, Asheville, Raleigh, Greensboro and other exchange towns, twelve in all, of North Carolina, brought the evidence and arguments to a conclusion, and there remains the preparation and promulgation of the ruling, which it is understood will be forthcoming before Chairman Travis retires from the commission August 1. Mayor McNeill, of Charlotte, Mr. Kimbel, and others of counsel for those resisting the increases, pleaded in vain for further time, 60 days if possible, and certainly 30 days, in which to go into the Bell company's contract with the American company, and for getting expert testimony.

Some New Charters.

Charters issued by the secretary of state:

Doctors Lake Milling Company, Raleigh to maintain a recreational, hunting and fishing club, with \$25,000 authorized capital and \$800 subscribed. The incorporators are Dr. J. R. Rogers, Edgar Haywood, and W. B. Drake Jr.

The Great Mountain Land and Development Company of Charlotte with \$125,000 authorized capital and \$10,000 subscribed.

For Proper Distribution of Labor.

The United States government is planning to leave nothing undone which looks to the proper distribution of labor, and the utilization of all labor in the country is shown clearly by its move to enlist every available agency in the work of disseminating information. Next week the committee on public information will put on a speaking campaign throughout the United States, utilizing the four-minute men's organization, numbering some 45,000, in the theaters, public gatherings of all sorts.

Feed For Chicks and Hogs.

Many North Carolina farmers have greatly increased the number of pigs and poultry usually kept on their farms. Supported with an abundance of home grown feeds, these hogs and hens should give their owners an adequate supply of meat and eggs for another year's consumption, states J. M. Johnson of the agricultural extension service.

It is well, though, for those who have added to the number of hogs and hens usually kept to remember that, without more and better feeds, this extra livestock may become a liability instead of a valuable asset.

There is always some grain and other products of an unmarketable, or inferior quality, which can be, and nearly always is, consumed by hogs and chickens on the farm. Thus fed, the animals make a cheap and reasonably satisfactory gain. When the number is increased, though, without additional feeds, they cannot be properly nourished.

The idea that the farmer must get right now is that, with his increased number of livestock, he must provide a proportionately greater supply of feed.

It is not yet too late to plant peas and other legumes near the house for the chickens late in the summer and during the fall. The hens will lay better with this extra green stuff, and they will not require nearly so much grain during the winter and early spring.

The pigs now growing into this winter's pork supply need an extra amount of grazing crops for late summer and fall. Plant soybeans, cowpeas, Spanish peanuts, or other crops on the available spots near the lots and pastures, or in the corn fields, and let the hogs do the harvesting. After the fattening hogs have done their share, the brood sow with her fall pigs can go in the field and finish up the job. Then there is practically no waste, and the pork is made at a low cost.

Secure Labor in Orderly Way.

The department of labor has announced that only manufacturers engaged in filling war contracts and employing over 100 workers will be required to obtain their unskilled labor through the United States employment service by the ruling which goes into effect August 1. This announcement was the result of inquiries received by the department of labor from employers not engaged in war work and specifies the conditions under which private recruiting of labor may be continued. A copy of the announcement received by the local employment bureau reads as follows:

"Non-war industries are affected only indirectly. But they are one and all affected directly, from the fact that the war industries of the nation mandating sacrifice and co-operation are now of paramount importance, demand that all employers not engaged in war work in order that they may function with maximum efficiency.

"Non-war industries, therefore, must not offer superior inducements, prevent the transfer of workers urgently needed for war production or in any way attempt to compete with the government for labor.

"The following five classes of labor need not at the present time be recruited through the United States employment service, although, of course, the machinery of the employment service is available to all employers needing these classes:

1. Labor which is not directly or indirectly solicited.
2. Labor for railroads, except in so far as the director general of railroads has already or may in the future require that recruiting shall be exclusively through the United States employment service.
3. Farm labor—to be recruited in accordance with existing arrangement with the department of agriculture.
4. Labor for non-war work.
5. Labor for establishments the maximum force of which (including the additional number recruited) does not exceed 100 employees."

To Operate E. C. Railroad. President Henry Clark Bridges, of the East Carolina Railroad Company, before leaving Washington decided to operate his own railroad under the liberal stipulations of the railroad administration as to satisfactory routings and fair treatment.

To Homestead Returning Soldiers. Secretary of State J. Bryan Grimes is in earnest in his request for homesteading soldier farmers in North Carolina. His plan is considered worthy of support. The west will grab off lots of the soldiers after the war, and make good citizens out of them. Many of the boys at the front were valuable assets before they went to war but they will be worth a great deal as community builders when they return from the battlefield. This is a matter which vitally affects the entire country and the south particularly.

Sell Wool to Mills Direct. An announcement from the office of the Agricultural Experiment Station tends to relieve the situation in regard to the selling of wool by farmers in North Carolina. In North Carolina there are three woolen mills at work on government contracts. All three of these mills are making up equipment for soldiers, and, by a special provision of the War Industries Board, they may buy wool from farmers directly. They cannot buy from dealers, however.

NORTH CAROLINA TO GET \$1,101,244

FEDERAL APPROPRIATION AVAILABLE IF STATE CONTRIBUTES LIKE AMOUNT.

BENEFITS ARE STATE WIDE

In the Distribution of This Fund a Wide Range of Counties Are Interested.

Washington. The Federal Board for Vocational Education has announced that North Carolina's apportionment for the fiscal year of 1918-19 under the Smith-Hughes act for the promotion of vocational education was \$1,191,244. The stipulations governing the distribution of the federal funds specify that this amount must be matched by a State appropriation of equal size. Thus North Carolina will have available for investment in vocational training a sum of \$1,023,824.80.

The distribution for North Carolina follows:

Agricultural, for salaries of teachers, supervisors and directors \$28,690.82; trade, home economic and industry for salaries of teachers, \$5,647.73; teacher training, for salaries of teachers and maintenance of teacher training, \$18,852.69.

The educational institutions of North Carolina sharing in the allotment of federal funds are: Lowe's Grove Farm Life School, Newton, R. F. D.; Craven County Farm Life School, Vanceboro; Sand Hill Farm Life School, Vass; Red Oak Farm Life School, Rocky Mount, R. F. D.; Rich Square Farm Life School, Rich Square; Cary Farm Life School, Cary; Rock Ridge Farm Life School, R. F. D. No. 2. These funds are designated for the purpose of promoting agricultural training.

The institutions to receive appropriations for teacher training are the Agricultural and Engineering College, of West Raleigh, and the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College of Greensboro.

Schools sharing in the distribution for the purpose of teaching home economics are the Slater Industrial and Normal School (colored) of Winston-Salem, and the State Normal and Industrial College of Greensboro.

Schools designated under the classification of vocational institutions are the Winston-Salem High School and the Cary Farm Life School of Wake county.

Trades and industries will receive an impetus by the distribution of funds to the following Tar Heel schools:

Roanoke Rapids graded school of Roanoke Rapids; Weldon graded schools, Wilmington graded schools and East Lumberton High School.

Ravages of Red Spider.

Raleigh.—Complaints of the ravages of the Red Spider in the cotton fields of North Carolina are coming in from various sections of the State. Fine cotton plants, some entirely destroyed by the pests, were brought into the State Agricultural department by farmers from the Bayleaf section in north Wake. The farmers who brought them, stated that the spiders are giving the farmers not a little concern.

The United States and the State Agricultural Departments are studying this pest which seems to be worse than usual this season. It is a very small spider, so called for want of a better name, and attacks the leaves and squares.

Recent N. C. Casualties.

Raleigh.—The following is a list of recent casualties among North Carolina troops as shown by latest reports:

Killed in action—Private A. J. Huggins, Ennice; H. K. Burnier, Greensboro.

Died of wounds—Privates G. K. Spratt, Belmont, and James B. Chapman, Taylorsville.

Severely wounded—Private Wm. A. Elkins, Fayetteville.

Liquor Case at Lenoir.

Newton.—Frank Kever, of this place, charged with selling poisonous liquors last February causing the death of two young men from Conover, Garland Bolick and Lloyd Smyre, has been found guilty of manslaughter by the jury, but has not yet been sentenced. After the death of Smyre and Bolick some of the liquid sold these young men and the stomach of Smyre were sent to State Chemist W. A. Withers at Raleigh for analysis, which was found to contain 88 per cent menthos (wood alcohol).

Elon "Over the Top."

Elon College.—Elon College now has 400 of her sons with the colors. Her enrollment five years ago was by the board of trustees fixed at 400 a year and now she has furnished the nation with a number equal to her annual enrollment. The authorities of Elon College are rejoiced thus to serve the cause of righteousness and freedom. The Elon faculty identifies religion and patriotism in this war, and in this thought they have the united support of the board of trustees.

SEVERE HAIL AND RAIN STORM

Crops in Section of Eight Miles Square Are Completely Devastated—Hail Drifted to Depth of Two Feet.

Raleigh.—A stretch of country eight miles square, encircling Holly Springs, was visited by a most severe hail storm. The devastation is the most complete ever seen in that part of the country. In that stretch of territory practically everything the farmers had was destroyed. Fruit, cotton, tobacco, vegetables and practically all destructible vegetation was completely swept away. Governor Pickett has promised to send an expert from the experiment station to confer with the farmers who have lost their crops relative to what can be planted now most advantageously.

The hail storm, mingled with high wind and some rain, began about nine o'clock in the morning and lasted about thirty minutes. At the end of that time the rain began to fall in torrents and continued to fall nearly all day. The hail fell to depth of ten to twelve inches in many places, while in other places it drifted to a depth of thirty inches.

County Representatives Appointed.

Charlotte.—Thirty county merchants' representatives of the North Carolina food administration have been appointed recently by J. B. Ivey, state merchants' representative of the food administration. C. A. Brooks was appointed several weeks ago as merchants' representative for Mecklenburg county.

The imposed duty of these representatives is to bring before the people in their respective counties the rulings, regulations, and requests of the state and United States food administration. They are considered the publicity agents of the administration.

Killed Daughter's Defamer.

Raleigh.—Mr. George Williams, who shot and killed Carl Vinerette at Elm City on June 27 for defaming the name of his 14-year-old daughter, and who was seriously wounded by Vinerette, is in a local hospital and will recover. It was agreed by counsel on both sides—W. A. Finch for defendant and John F. Woodard for deceased—that Mr. Williams' bond be fixed at \$5,000, which was readily furnished by gentlemen of Elm City. The preliminary hearing has been set for August 8, to be heard in this city.

Latest Casualty List.

Raleigh.—The names of those recently killed, wounded and missing from North Carolina overseas are as follows:

Killed in action—Lieut. Presley R. Brown, Morganton, N. C.; Private Henry K. Burnier, Greensboro, N. C. Died of disease—Private Grover K. Spratt, Belmont, N. C. Severely wounded—Corporals E. McCollom, Wentworth and Allison M. Page, Aberdeen; Private Joseph Clark, Jr., Kenton, N. C.

Sugar Substitute Formulas.

Charlotte.—C. A. Brooks, merchants' representative of the food administration for Mecklenburg county at Charlotte, states that he had received a new supply of the booklets containing formulas for making substitutes for sugar. Mr. Brooks had a supply of these books some time ago, but they were in such demand by soda water dispensers throughout the state that his supply was exhausted. He stated he is now in a position to furnish them to anyone desiring a copy.

Assurances of Fair Freight Rates.

Raleigh.—The corporation commission, in replying to the petition of the Raleigh chamber of commerce relative to special effort with the federal authorities for immediate readjustment of freight rates in the southeastern section to relieve North Carolina shipping points and especially Raleigh from discrimination in comparison of rates with those enjoyed by Virginia cities, tells the chamber that on two previous occasions the commission pressed this situation on the federal railroad management, and has already received assurances that there will be complete readjustment on the basis of mileage that will be absolutely fair to all concerned.

Artillery Army Camp.

Washington Special.—It is announced that Fayetteville is to have an artillery army camp. Recently there arose some trouble over profiteering at West Point, Ky., where a camp was to be located. Some people out there grabbed up the land and tried to profiteer on the government. It was then that the war department started out to look for another location. Fayetteville was selected, a survey of 40,000 to 50,000 acres of land offered at an average of \$10 per acre, was started.

Mill Foreman Wounded.

Fayetteville.—D. L. Bundy, foreman of a saw mill seven miles north of this city, is in Highsmith Hospital here in a seriously wounded condition, having been shot three times by Dave Evans, a negro laborer at the mill following a dispute over the payroll. Evans fired four shots at the foreman, three taking effect in his left breast, left side and forearm. It was stated at the hospital that the extent of the seriousness of Bundy's wounds cannot be foretold at this time, but that he was resting comfortably.

COMPLETE VICTORY SEEMS IN SIGHT

WITH STUBBORN PERSISTENCE ALLIED TROOPS CONTINUE TO PRESS ENEMY BACK.

GERMAN LINES ARE BROKEN

Americans and French Penetrate Enemy Lines, at Some Points to Depth of Three Miles.

Victories for the allied arms in France continue to multiply. Over the entire 60-mile front running from Soissons to Rheims the allied troops are fighting with a determination that brooks no denial of their efforts. And the Germans are steadily giving ground, though stubborn resistance is being offered on some sectors.

Further goodly sized indentations have been made in the German line between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry by the American and French troops and almost all the gains made by the Germans in their recent drive south of the Marne and toward the vicinity of Rheims have been blotted out under the counter attacks of the Americans, French, British and Italians.

Chateau-Thierry, which represents the point in the battle line where the Germans had driven their wedge nearest to Paris, has been recaptured by the French troops and almost simultaneously the village of Brasles, two miles eastward, and the heights to the north of the village fell into their hands.

Acting in harmony with the movement on Chateau-Thierry, American and French troops northwest of the city struck the Germans another hard blow, broke through the German lines and drove through at some points more than three miles. Large numbers of prisoners were taken and the machine guns of the allied troops literally mowed down the Germans who endeavored to stay their progress. To the north, along the Oureq valley, the French are making good progress.

The entire southern bank of the Marne having been cleared of enemy forces, French, British and Italian troops now are harassing those southwest of Rheims and they have been forced to fall back in the Courton wood and the Ardre valley and near St. Euphrasie. Aviators continue to lend assistance to the troops of General Foch, scouting the back areas and harassing the retreating Germans with their machine guns. Notable work has been done by American Indians for General Pershing's men, the Aboriginies taking a prominent part in characteristic western fashion.

SUBMARINE ATTACK ON MASSACHUSETTS COAST.

Orleans, Mass.—An enemy submarine attacked a tow off the easternmost point of Cape Cod, sank three barges, set a fourth and their tug on fire and dropped four shells on the mainland. The action lasted an hour and was unchallenged except for two hydroplanes from the Chatham aviation station, which circled over the U-boat causing her to submerge, for only a moment, to reappear and resume firing.

The crew of the tow numbering 41 and including three women and five children, escaped amid the shellfire in lifeboats. Several were wounded, but only one seriously.

The attack was without warning and only the poor marksmanship of the German gunners permitted the escape of the crews. The one-sided fight took place three miles south of the Orleans coastguard station, which is located midway between Chatham, at the elbow, and Highland light at the extreme tip of the cape. The firing was heard for miles and brought thousands to the beach from which the flashes of the guns and the outline of the U-boat were plainly visible. Possible danger to the onlookers was not thought of until a shell whizzed over their heads and splashed in a pond a mile inland. Three other shells buried themselves in the sand.

1,200,000 UNITED STATES SOLDIERS SENT OVER

Washington. The high water mark of the German offensive movement in France has been reached and the initiative now is passing to the allied and American armies. General March, chief of staff, told members of the senate military committee. Later he announced that American troop shipments had now exceeded 1,200,000 men, insuring the man power to hold the initiative on the western front.

WILSON SENDS MESSAGE TO COLONEL ROOSEVELT

Washington.—Upon learning that German aviators had confirmed the death of Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt, President Wilson sent this message to Colonel Roosevelt at Oyster Bay: "Am greatly distressed that the news of your son's death is confirmed. I had hoped for other news. He died serving his country and died with fine gallantry. I am deeply grieved that his service should have come to this tragic end."

ORCHARD GLEANINGS

MAINTAIN FERTILITY OF SOIL

Cover Crops Are Used to Supply Humus and Improve Physical Condition of the Land.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

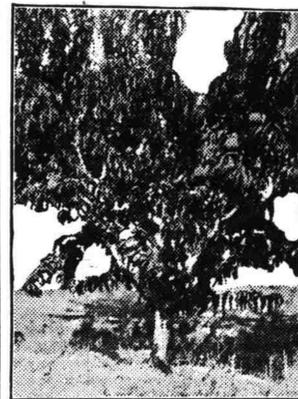
Thrifty trees produce the best yields, and in order that the trees may continue to thrive it is necessary that the fertility of the soil be maintained. This is done by the use of cover crops which are used to supply the amount of humus in the soil, and by the application of fertilizers either in the form of barnyard manure or commercial fertilizer. Cover crops improve the physical condition of the land, prevent washing and hardening of the soil, hold the rains and snows until they have time to soak into the land, cause the soil to dry in the spring making further tillage possible, and sometimes serve as a protection from frost. When a leguminous crop is used plant food in the form of nitrogen is added to the soil.

Good tillage and the maintenance of an ample supply of humus or decaying vegetable matter in the soil will do much to keep it in a sufficiently productive condition for peach growing. But continuous tillage of the soil tends to deplete its content of humus unless it is renewed from time to time.

Where stable or barnyard manure is abundant there is probably no more satisfactory way of supplying humus to the soil than by a liberal use of it. Manure is seldom obtainable, however, in sufficient quantity to meet any far-reaching needs. In its absence the use of cover or green-manure crops is to be advised.

The plants commonly used for cover-crop purposes fall into two groups—leguminous (or nitrogen-gathering) and nonleguminous. The former group comprises red clover, crimson clover, bur clover, field peas, vetch, cowpeas, and others; the nonleguminous group consists of rye, oats, buckwheat, millet, rape, turnips, and various others. Sometimes the growth of weeds or other more or less spontaneous growth is encouraged after the seasonal cultivation is ended, as a means of obtaining a cheap supply of vegetable matter for the soil.

Red clover is more commonly used in apple orchards than in peach orchards, and especially when it is intended to omit tillage for a season. Vetch is apparently being used more and more as an orchard cover crop in the northern fruit districts. Crimson clover is especially satisfactory in some of the light soils in New Jersey and Delaware in seasons when there



Eight-Year-Old Peach Tree Pruned With View of Developing Strong, Stocky Branches and an Open Top.

is a good supply of moisture in the soil at the time of seeding. Cowpeas are very widely used for this purpose in middle and southern latitudes.

Probably rye is the most widely used nonleguminous plant. It can be sowed late in the season, and it lives over winter and starts into growth early the next spring. All of these points are important considerations in many instances. But oats in combination with vetch have been especially satisfactory in some cases, and German millet has been shown to be almost an ideal nonleguminous cover crop under some of the conditions that prevail in Nebraska.

When a cover crop is used in a peach orchard it should be plowed under as early in the spring as practicable, unless the growth that is on the ground can be worked into the soil effectively and more conveniently by the use of a disk or cutaway harrow. However, if there is an abundance of moisture in the soil, the turning under of the cover crop is delayed in many cases until after it has made considerable growth in the spring, in order to obtain as large a quantity of vegetable matter to be worked into the soil as is possible.

NEGLECT OF CIDER VINEGAR

Bushel of Apples Will Make Four Gallons and No Other Is as Good for Family Use.

Cider vinegar is being neglected. A bushel of apples will make four gallons of cider or vinegar. No other type of vinegar is so good for family use. It brings 12 to 15 cents per gallon wholesale. It is not difficult to make if one learns what to do and when to do it.