

YEARS WAR FUND TO BE \$21,000,000,000

TREASURY DEPARTMENT ASKS THAT TWO BILLION BE ADDED TO TOTAL.

SEEKING LIBERAL MARGIN

Present Indications Are That \$19,000,000,000 Will Meet Expenses of Conflict During First Year.—Extra Amount is Wanted For Emergencies.

Washington.—Two billion dollars may be added to the total of bonds to be authorized at the present session of Congress, making a total approximately \$21,000,000,000 available to the government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

Democratic Leader Kitchin said that estimates submitted to him by the treasury department made it appear that the additional authorization probably would be necessary. Secretary McAdoo will be asked to explain the situation when he appears before the ways and means committee to discuss the forthcoming administration \$11,538,945,460 bond and certificate bill.

Present indications, according to Mr. Kitchin, are that \$19,000,000,000 will meet the expenses of the fiscal year, but it is thought best to have a \$2,000,000,000 margin for emergencies. He said "this estimate covers about \$7,000,000,000 for loans to the allies, \$3,000,000,000 which already has been provided; \$1,300,000,000 for current expenses, exclusive of war, leaving about \$10,000,000,000 for war expenses. Included in the war estimate is \$176,000,000 for the new insurance bill and \$1,000,000,000 for the shipping board.

Methods of Raising Money.

The \$21,000,000,000 would be raised as follows:
Bonds for allies' loans \$7,000,000,000; pending revenue bill \$3,000,000,000; war certificates \$4,000,000,000; bonds for domestic purposes already authorized \$2,000,000,000; proposed new bonds \$2,000,000,000; war savings certificates \$2,000,000,000 and regular revenue \$1,300,000,000.

Approximately \$11,000,000,000 of the foregoing amounts are included in the bond and certificate bill which the ways and means committee today began to consider. The bill would authorize \$7,000,000,000 for allied loans, \$3,000,000,000 to be used in refunding 3-1/2 per cent bonds already authorized; \$2,000,000,000 in war certificates and \$2,000,000,000 in war savings certificates. It also contains a re-authorization provision for \$2,000,000,000 in war certificates and would provide for taking over other previously authorized bonds.

SENDING MAIL TO SOLDIERS IN NATIONAL ARMY CAMPS.

How Letters Should Be Addressed to Give Boys Best Service.

Washington.—Before long several thousand young men will be in the various cantonment camps of the National army, and their relatives and other friends will wish to write to them. In order to expedite the delivery of their mail and give the boys the best service possible, the post office officials instruct their correspondents, if they know in advance the company and regiment to which the soldier is assigned, to address mail according to this sample:

PRIVATE JOHN JONES,
A Company, First Infantry,
Camp Dodge, Iowa.

If the company and regiment are not known, the mail should be addressed thus:

PRIVATE JOHN JONES,
of Minnesota,
Camp Dodge, Iowa.

When all troops are organized the mail for each man will be distributed direct to his company and regiment. Until then it will be delivered through his state section.

ASK WITHDRAWAL OF ALL NEGRO TROOPS IN TEXAS.

Washington.—A petition asking withdrawal of all negro troops from Texas, signed by all the members of the Texas delegation in Congress, was presented at the white house by Senator Sheppard and laid before President Wilson. White house officials did not indicate what action might be expected from the President. An official report to Secretary Baker said that the situation at Houston was normal.

Aircraft Cost is Lowed.

Washington.—Manufacture of aircraft in great numbers under the aircraft production board, it was learned, has reduced the cost of airplanes one-half, with the probability that the cost price to the government eventually will be about one-third of the normal cost of the machines before the plans of the board are carried out. In addition it was stated authoritatively that satisfactory progress was being made with actual construction, insuring not only a continuous supply of the machines.

SOME NEW RULINGS ON DRAFT MEASURE

SHOULD NOT FORCE WIFE TO WORK TO SUPPORT SELF AND CHILDREN.

WILSON MODIFIES RULES

Clears Up Contested Points.—Orders For Mobilization of First Increment Changed and Experienced Men Will Be Taken First.

Washington.—At the direct suggestion of President Wilson, Provost Marshal General Crowder telephoned to all governors a supplemental explanation of regulations governing the status of married men under the draft law. No change in regulation is made, and the purpose of the statement is to clear up misunderstandings.

In a letter to Secretary Baker, quoted by General Crowder, President Wilson states his opinion that the regulation directing local boards "to establish the fact of dependents in addition to the fact of marriage ought not to be abrogated." This leaves the regulations as they are and the supplementary statement is designed merely to make the application of the rules uniform.

While the statement regarding married men was in preparation orders were issued changing entirely the mobilization arrangements previously made. Congestion of rail traffic and the necessity of making better provision for receiving the men at the cantonments dictated the changes.

Under the new orders, five per cent of the white men, preferably those with military experience, from each local area, will be started forward to the camps September 5 instead of thirty per cent. They will go in five daily detachments of equal size and form skeleton company organization and set up a going concern into which the remainder of the total quota can be absorbed without confusion as they reach the cantonments.

The next forty per cent of the quota will go forward September 19, when the second thirty per cent originally was scheduled to go; a second forty per cent will go forward October 3 instead of the third thirty per cent and the remaining fifteen per cent will be called up as soon thereafter as practicable.

Local boards are directed to disregard order of liability numbers to some extent in selecting the first five per cent as men of experience such as cooks and former soldiers are desired at that time. Warning is given against getting into this levy by reason of his experience, any man who might get otherwise have been included in the first increment of the district at all.

GREAT VICTORY CROWNS ITALY'S NEW OFFENSIVE

With Austrian Line Broken Italians Pursue Enemy.

The battle along the Isonzo has developed further brilliant successes for the Italians, who it is now plain are making one of their greatest efforts of the war thus far.

General Cadorna's men, who at the beginning of the offensive effected a new crossing of the river north of Gorizia, at a point where the Austrians believed such a feat was impossible, have won another spectacular victory by scaling Monte Sano, 2,245 feet high and placing their flag there.

Farther south, on the Carso, fighting continues violently and incessantly. Austrian efforts to win back lost positions were defeated.

New gains have been made by the French in the Verdun front, rounding out the victory won in the offensive begun on Monday. The French advanced last night north of Hill 304, Paris announces, and captured three fortified forts near Bethincourt, the official German statement however, says French attacks between Malancourt and Bethincourt, as well as near Hill 304, east of the Meuse, were repulsed.

COULDN'T LOCATE LAND PEARY SAYS HE FOUND.

Sydney, N. S.—Donald B. MacMillan's Arctic expedition arrived here after four years spent in the polar regions. MacMillan, who was one of Rear Admiral Peary's lieutenants on his successful dash for the North pole, confirmed dispatches that there was no Crockerland such as has been reported by Peary. Peary's mistake was due to a mirage so real that the MacMillan party had been deceived by it for four days.

HOSPITALS NEAR VERDUN BOMBED BY GERMANS.

Paris.—One of the hospitals behind Verdun on which German airplanes dropped incendiary bombs a week ago is at Vadelaincourt. The fire caused by the bombs spread rapidly to the whole building and the glare showed up more plainly than ever the large red cross painted on the roof. The aviator threw a second bomb, which demolished a pavilion in which were three crews of surgeons performing operations.

U.S. MAKES ANOTHER LOAN TO THE SLAVS

AMERICA REAFFIRMS FAITH IN FUTURE OF NEW RUSSIAN DEMOCRACY.

LANSING IS NOW OPTIMISTIC

Secretary of State Makes Public Note Renewing Wilson's Sympathy and Confidence.—Money for Supplies and Equipment.

Washington.—The United States reaffirmed its faith in the new Russian democracy and gave concrete evidence of its confidence by loaning another hundred million dollars to the provisional government.

Announcement of the loan came from the treasury soon after Secretary Lansing at the state department had denied formally that reports from Russia were of an unfavorable nature and declared that on the contrary confidential dispatches to the government were the basis for his belief that the administration at Petrograd was strengthening its position.

"I regard the government of Russia as stronger today than it has been for a month," Mr. Lansing said. "I mean in general, both from political and military points of view. This opinion is based upon reports more or less confidential that we have been getting."

So far as the military situation is concerned the secretary said he felt little concern over the advance upon Riga by the Germans recalling that the place had been evacuated five times during the war. Major General Scott, chief of staff, who was a member of the Root commission, agreed that the capture of Riga would not be an important strategical loss. A German advance upon Petrograd from Riga would be followed by removal of the seat of government to Moscow, seat of the conservatives upon whom the allies are counting to maintain a firm republican government and the city looked upon by million of Russians as the natural capital of their country.

In addition to his statement Secretary Lansing made public a note he had just sent to Ambassador Bakmeteff replying to a message of assurance from Foreign Minister Tereschtenko.

NEGRO TROOPS WHO KILLED MANY CITIZENS DISARMED.

Houston, Texas.—Negro soldiers of the Twenty-fourth infantry, who shot up the streets of Houston, were being entrained to be removed to Columbus, N. M.

Capt. L. S. Snow, commanding the battalion, said that the action of the negroes was "practically mutiny." A scene probably unique in the annals of the United States army was enacted at Camp Logan during the afternoon when the six hundred soldiers of the battalion of negro infantry were disarmed.

Flanked by a full battalion of the Nineteenth infantry under Col. Millard F. Waltz and three companies of the coast artillery from Fort Crockett, the negro soldiers were marched four abreast to the parade grounds where their arms were stacked. Army trucks then loaded the rifles and ammunition and conveyed them to the camp storehouse, where they were placed under heavy guard.

FIFTY-THREE CASES OF PARALYSIS REPORTED

Richmond, Va.—Fifty-three cases of infantile paralysis have been reported to the state health department during August, according to figures secured from Dr. Ennoid C. Williams, state health commissioner. During July there were forty-eight cases, making a total of 101 cases of the disease since the outbreak of the epidemic in the valley of Virginia. While the disease has not been entirely confined to the valley and northwestern part of the state, it is believed by the health authorities that the infection is radiating from Rockingham, which has taken the lead in number of cases.

EARLY REGULATION OF MEAT INDUSTRY FORECAST

Washington.—Early regulation of the meat industry was predicted following the departure of Herbert Hoover, the food administrator, for Chicago to confer with meat packers and with federal trade commission representatives who are investigating packing methods. Government supervision of meat packing and distributing concerns, with the institution of a licensing system, may be the next move of the food administration.

AMERICAN ARMY WANTS AEROPLANE OBSERVERS

Washington.—Candidates for commissions as observers from airplanes are being sought by the chief signal officer from among graduates of the artillery instruction course at Fort Monroe, Va., or the machine gun course at Fort Sill, Okla., and enlisted men or civilians who are expert photographers, radio operators or machine gun operators. Accepted applicants will be given a two months' course of instruction.

GUARD FROM WEST TO CAMP GREENE

ARE TO REPLACE NEW ENGLAND TROOPS—OFFICERS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE SOON.

ARRIVE ABOUT SEPTEMBER 10

Between 30,000 and 40,000 Soldiers to Train at Charlotte—Men Coming From Washington, Oregon, Wyoming and Montana.

Washington.—The Forty-first national guard division, comprising troops from Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming, has been ordered to train at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., and Camp Fremont at Palo Alto, California state health authorities have decided that a latrine sewerage system such as the war department proposed would be injurious to the health of the community.

Secretary Baker, announcing the change, said that the war department could not see its way clear to spend half a million dollars for such a sewerage system as the state health authorities thought necessary in a temporary camp. Decision to transfer the division to Camp Greene caused much speculation as to the possibility that the troops would be sent to France at an early date. No confirmation of the report could be obtained in an official quarter, however.

It would mean a month's delay to build a water carried sewer system at the camp at Charlotte is now practically ready. The transfer of the division to Charlotte, Secretary Baker explained, would make it possible to get the division under training without delay and bring it 2,500 miles closer to its point of embarkation.

A suggestion that the Camp Fremont site might be used as a national army cantonment was discussed by Senator Phelan with the secretary, but no definite plan for this has been worked out.

Reports that the Forty-first division might soon follow the Twenty-sixth and Forty-second divisions to France apparently were founded on the fact that the far west is not strongly represented in the Forty-second or "Rainbow" division and the Twenty-sixth is composed entirely of New England troops. The Twenty-sixth and the Forty-second are in process of concentration and both probably will be ready to go as soon as shipping is available.

SITUATION IN RUSSIA GROWS ALARMING

Washington.—Russia's critical international situation, aggravated by the new German drive against Riga threatening the capital, is watched by officials here with grave concern. It became known that official advices are closely in accord with press dispatches describing grave political conditions.

The outcome of the forthcoming extraordinary national council to be held in Moscow is awaited here with interest scarcely less keen than in Russia itself. The immediate fate of Russia, it is felt, depends upon it.

Out of the great gathering, in which the conservative elements of all sorts are expected to unite in an effort to compel the provisional government to throw off the socialist control of the soldiers' and workmen's council, one of two results is expected: The formation of a strong centralized government capable of rapidly reorganizing the army and resuming the offensive against the central powers; or open civil strife.

The formation of a strong centralized government capable of rapidly reorganizing the army and resuming the offensive against the central powers; or open civil strife.

TEJONS FAIL TO AGREE TO ARGENTINE DEMANDS

London.—British admiralty per wireless press—Germany has replied to the Argentine note which demanded compensation for the torpedoed Argentine ship and a pledge from Germany that she would abstain from the torpedoing of Argentine vessels in the future. It is officially announced from Berlin that Germany has not conceded these demands but the possibility of an amicable settlement is not excluded.

NEW OFFICERS ARE CAMP INSTRUCTORS

Washington.—The names of the 465 reserve officers, assigned as instructors at the second series of officers' training camps, which had their preliminary opening, were made public by the war department, showing that many graduates of the first series of camps have been selected for this work. The effect will be to release a considerable number of regular officers for duty with troops. The camps opened formally Monday, August 27.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL TO RESIGN

Washington.—E. Marvin Underwood, assistant attorney general, has announced he would resign August 31. Mr. Underwood declined to say what his plans were. It was understood he will become general counsel for a railroad. Mr. Underwood gave up the practice of law in Atlanta, February 24, 1914, to accept his present position. He has taken part in a number of cases under Attorney General Gregory.

JAPAN'S MISSION WARMLY GREETED

AT WASHINGTON—MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM FACED IS DISPOSITION OF SHIPS.

TO ASK MORE OF JAPAN

Mission Here to Greet American As Brother Nation Fighting For a Common Cause—How Best Two Nations Can Co-operate.

Washington.—Japan's mission to the United States with a message of congratulation and appreciation to President Wilson from the emperor and people of Japan, was welcomed to Washington with warmth and enthusiasm by the public with the highest mark of courtesy by the government.

Passing through streets thronged with people, past long lines of school children dressed in white with the red sun of Japan on the fronts of their gowns, the distinguished visitors were escorted by cavalry to the residence of Perry Belmont, where they will be the guests of the government during their stay. They will make the formal calls which must precede the official conferences being arranged for them, and they will dine with the President.

Viscount Ishii, the special ambassador, spoke to the newspaper correspondents of his gratification at the welcome given the mission here, at Honolulu, San Francisco and at all stages of its journey. He said:

We Are All Delighted.

"To say I am pleased to be in Washington would be too conventional. I am delighted—we are all delighted—with the cordial reception. "In speaking to the gentlemen of a newspaper press which yields such enormous power in this great country, I am well aware that purely conventional utterances is worse than nothing. But at the same time, what can I say? Obviously it will be improper to anticipate the message I carry from the emperor of Japan to your great President."

"My last visit to America was just ten years ago. Since then many things have changed and now that Japan and America are brothers in arms fighting for a great common cause I have every hope and confidence in success, victory and for permanently continued international unity."

The members of the mission dined informally with the Japanese ambassador.

The mission, it is authoritatively explained, has not come here on a commercially or political errand, but to greet the United States as a brother nation fighting for a common end to decide after a consultation how best the two nations can co-operate both in an economic and military sense, in carrying on the war.

Among the most important problems is that of the disposition of Japanese shipping, with the view to making it of the greatest assistance in the conduct of the war.

SURRENDERED BECAUSE SHE HAD NOT ANOTHER SHELL.

An Atlantic Port.—The Standard Oil tank steamer Campana, whose captain and five of her navy gunners were taken prisoners by a German submarine on August sixth, surrendered to the U-boat, but only because she had not another shot to fire. The Campana's ammunition after firing 180 shots, became exhausted.

This was the story told by J. H. Bruce, third mate of the Campana, who with forty other members of the Campana's crew and eight gunners, arrived here on a French steamship. The battle began at 5 a. m. and was waged for four hours at a range between 7,300 and 7,500 yards.

The submarine fired 400 shots, only two of which hit the mark. The Campana nevertheless was outraged by the two guns, one four-inch, the other two-inch, with which the submarine was armed. The U-boat also was fully as speedy as the American vessel.

ITALIAN DRIVE CONTINUES ON OTHER BATTLE FRONTS.

The great offensive of the Italians from the region of Tolmino to the head of the Adriatic sea is going on despite the stubborn resistance of the Austrians and the difficulty of the terrain.

Meanwhile, the British and French forces in Belgium and on the sectors of Lens and Verdun in France again have made progress against the Germans and also have held all the ground they won in recent fighting.

UNUSUAL POWERS OVER AMERICAN EXPORTS GIVEN.

Washington.—Control of exports, heretofore administered by the department of commerce, was given by President Wilson, to the exports administrative board, of which Vance McCormick is chairman. The purpose, officials explained, is to simplify procedure in granting export licenses. The change gives unusual powers to the administrative board, which was formed to serve as an advisory body to exports council.

OLD NORTH STATE NEWS

Brief Notes Covering Happenings in This State That Are of Interest to All the People.

R. L. Matheson, Sheriff, of Alexander County, Died Suddenly at his home at Taylorsville.

The prospects seem bright for the addition of a domestic science course to the school of Cornelius.

Need of a million and a half different woolen garments for use in the trenches of France and Russia, emphasized in a cablegram from those countries, has caused Durham people to start a second Red Cross campaign.

The Southern Methodist missionary conference, which opened at Lake Junaluska August 12 came to a close with an address by Dr. John Nelson Mills of Washington, D. C., who spoke on "International good will as promoted in mission bands by missionaries."

Secretary Daniels announced that Edward E. Britton, editor of the News and Observer for several years, has been selected as his private secretary. Mr. Britton takes the place of Frank Smith, who goes to New York to enter a business career.

A "big drive" was made in Washington county last week in the interest of food production and conservation, the County Food Conservation Commission held a number of meetings at strategic points throughout the county at which agricultural experts and well known speakers discussed with the farmers the demands of the food situation and plans for meeting it.

Governor T. W. Bickett, who has shown interest in the agricultural development of the state and especially in increased food production and conservation during the present emergency, has won the sobriquet, "Agricultural Governor," has promised to deliver an address at the farmers' and farm women's convention which will be held at the A. & E. College, the 28-30th inst.

Judge J. Crawford Biggs has announced that he has accepted the appointment by the department of justice at Washington to take charge of the government's cases against the Southern Pacific railroad pending in the federal courts of California, instituted by the late E. J. Justice. He will leave for California in September, will retain his citizenship here and his family will not accompany him.

Food Administrator Henry A. Page, of Aberdeen, chairman of the North Carolina Council of Defense, has put into the memorandum of the purposes of the council, a clause declaring "It is the special purpose of the Moore County Council of Defense and the Committee on Law Enforcement to drive liquor from the county." The aims and purposes of the Moore County Council have been tabulated and distributed throughout the Sand Hills and Secretary W. S. Wilson, of the State Council, thought them so good and so clear in their definition of the purposes of both state and county councils that he mailed copies to every county council in the state.

Henry A. Page, of Aberdeen, has been made food administrator for North Carolina. He has been appointed by the president for "Federal Food Commissioner" of North Carolina. His duty will be to administer the provisions of the Lever Food Control Act so far as they apply to internal state matters and to co-ordinate the state food activities, either official or voluntary such as the state councils of defense, with the federal food administration.

Building of the Central Carolina Railroad at an early date from Lillington to Mount Olive seems practically assured. John Robert Baggett, ex-state senator, now a Lillington lawyer, has taken up the work where it was dropped by the sudden death of Capt. W. J. Edwards, its original promoter, and announces that enough capital has been subscribed to assure the road's building at least to Mount Olive. Later an effort will be made to extend the line to a point on the coast.

Judge Harding in superior court ruled that the city of Greensboro could not refuse to place a man who was buying water by meter on the flat rate basis when it was requested by the consumer.

The Maxton Red Cross chapter collected more than five hundred dollars last week, and have fitted up a vacant store building under the chamber of commerce with sewing machines and other equipment necessary for their work in preparing for the soldiers' needs.

Report on the development of the Columbia farm loan bank in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida has been issued by F. J. von Engelken, president. The report shows that fifty-five associations have been chartered in the four states as follows: South Carolina, seventeen; North Carolina, twenty-six; Georgia, eight and Florida, four. The total amount granted for each state is as follows: South Carolina, \$31,778; North Carolina, \$89,330; Florida, \$265,250; Georgia, \$129,850.