

GUNNERY HONORS GO TO TAR HEELS

Long Lead Over Two Other States and District in Target Practice

MAKE 39 HITS OUT OF 80

Cruise of Naval Militiamen From This State, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and District of Columbia Included Visit to the Bermuda Islands

Gunnery of the North Carolina Naval militia captured the honors in the target practice at Tangier Sound, which was a feature of the cruise on board of the battleship Rhode Island.

The Tar Heels were in competition with divisions from the District of Columbia, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Mr. Everard H. Baker, chief clerk in the State auditor's office on the cruise returned to the city yesterday. He acted in his capacity as United States disbursing officer for the North Carolina contingent.

Speaking of the trip he said: "The North Carolina boys made 39 hits out of 77 shots, smashing the bull's eye. The total number of shots each State was entitled to was 80. The best record was made by the Newbern division, four hits being made out of four shots in 25 seconds.

The North Carolina companies were from Elizabeth City, Washington, Newbern and Hertford. Each division was entitled to 20 shots. There were eight crews and 11 men to the gun. Newbern completed her firing before covering half the distance, allowed each crew.

Three-Inch Guns Used. "The firing was with three-inch guns at targets 21 feet by 12, 1,600 yards away, while the ship was going at speed of five knots.

"Scores of other States were as follows: New Jersey, 16 hits out of 49 shots. Pennsylvania, 12 hits out of 40 shots. District of Columbia, 15 hits out of 80 shots.

The officers of the North Carolina militia who were on the cruise follow: Captain C. D. Bradham, New Bern, commanding; Commander W. A. Worth, Elizabeth City, executive officer; Commander C. L. Morton, commanding the First Battalion and aide to executive officer; Lieutenant (junior grade) George Bowden, commanding New Bern division; Ensign Richard Fulford, New Bern, engineer officer; Lieutenant W. B. Rodman, Jr., commanding Washington division; Lieutenant (junior grade) J. J. Brabbe, Washington; Ensign R. W. Small, Washington; Lieutenant Tim Brinn, commanding Hertford division; Lieutenant C. F. Sumner (junior grade), Hertford division; Ensign Jesse Campen, Hertford division; Lieutenant J. K. Wilson, commanding Elizabeth City division; Lieutenant (junior grade) J. E. Fagundes, Elizabeth City; Ensign Andrew Sanders, Elizabeth City, engineer officer.

Other officers present beside Disbursing Officer Baker were A. H. Vanderhof, ordnance officer of the North Carolina, who rendered valuable and conspicuous service, being himself a retired officer of the United States navy; Lieutenant G. Dixon, navigator, New Bern; Dr. H. DuVal Jones, New Bern, surgeon.

600 Naval Militiamen Aboard. "The total number of naval militiamen aboard the Rhode Island were about 600, the quota from North Carolina being 170. The regulars on the ship numbered about 500, the usual complement being nearly 1000 men. The reserves were merged with the various divisions of the crew and performed with the regulars the routine duties of the ship.

In speaking about the voyage, Mr. Baker said: "The cruise began on July 6 and came to an end when the dreadnaught dropped anchor last Saturday at Hampton Roads, 2499 miles was covered on the trip and included a visit to the Bermuda Islands. There were no casualties and the cruise was of great success on every standpoint. The North Carolinians reached their homes Sunday.

On July 6 the North Carolina and District of Columbia brigades embarked on the Rhode Island which sailed for Ships John Landring, N. J., where the Pennsylvanians and Jerseyans were taken aboard. The cruise was then continued to Bermuda, which was reached the following Friday. A pilot came aboard and the vessel passed up to the quarantine station where a clean bill of health was given. The island was then circled, the Rhode Island finally anchoring at Hampton. She fired a salute which was answered

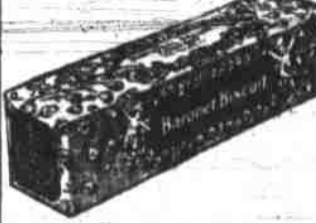
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ARMY WORMS FIGHT DOCTOR'S ADVICE

State Agricultural Department Responds to Flood of Inquiries

PARIS GREEN KILLS THEM

Only Crops in Danger From Pests Are Millet, Grasses, and Young Corn—Farmers Need Not Worry About Peas, Cotton, Tobacco, and Other Plants

Havoc being wrought by the army worm in many counties of the State has aroused the farmers of the section in which the pest is making ravages and the State Agricultural Department is being flooded with inquiries as to means for their extermination.

Among the communications received was one from Moxock, which stated that the hay crop had been ruined by the worms and that they now threatened to destroy young corn and cow peas.

In an interview with Prof. F. Sherman, entomologist of the State Agricultural Department, yesterday, he said that the only crops in danger from the pests were the succulent grasses and young corn. Cotton, cow peas, sweet potatoes, peanuts, tobacco, clover and soybeans are in no danger from the pest. The only crop the farmer need worry about is his millet, corn and grasses.

Remedies for getting rid of these worms are given below.

Prof. Sherman said: "The present outbreak of army worms is widespread. In North Carolina, reports since July 2, show it in several counties from Wake to the northeast including Currituck, and it is no doubt in many places not yet on record. Outside of North Carolina it is known to have done damage from Texas to Washington, D. C. and indications of its presence in states to the northward."

Referring to the situation in North Carolina, Prof. Sherman said: "In almost every county the worms have first appeared in patches of millet. Feeding ravenously and growing rapidly, they attract notice when about half grown by which time the millet is much injured. Then, in the course of two or three days they have completely stripped the millet and begin to crawl in swarms or 'armies' to the nearest corn or other grasses, devouring all succulent grasses as they go. Young corn they devour to the ground, or older corn they only rag the blades, but the plant may survive. They do not feed on cotton, cow peas, sweet potatoes, peanuts, soybeans or tobacco to any harmful extent, and not at all except when compelled by hunger. The farmer need not make any effort to protect these crops. The army worm only worry about his millet, corn and grass.

Way to Get Rid of Pest. "Much depends on finding them while they are in small areas of millet or grass before they have got into the corn. Then, too, as they grow and feed very rapidly, the time for action is short, so promptness is the next essential."

If found while in limited area in the millet the best plan would be to plow that area deeply, burying them as deep as possible. Plow as least one deep furrow all around the millet. The plow to which this is applied should be used as a furrower. Worms so that they must climb the steep side, this will check thousands though some will cross it. Two such furrows a yard apart will be more effective than one. With a post-hole digger make holes 2 to 3 inches deep every 5 to 12 feet apart in the bottom of the furrow, and thousands will fall in these and cannot escape. The area which has been plowed and sowed in peas, and drag or roll the surface. This same furrow method of checking them can be used to keep them in the area where they are, or if the furrows are not made it will help to keep them out of the field. In every case compel them to climb the steep side, which they can not do easily. Kerosene poured or sprayed on them in the furrows or postholes will kill them.

Poison May Be Used. "Poison may be used to kill them as they begin feeding in new areas. Mix 1 pound Paris green or 10 pounds of dust lime or flour, and dust the plants until whitened. Do this just ahead of the worms or where the advance edge of the army is feeding and the plants to which this is applied should be used as forage."

If you have a sprayer or sprinkler and prefer to apply the poison in liquid form, mix one-half pound of Paris green in 30 gallons water (preferably adding 2 pounds lime slacked to a milk) and sprinkle or spray this where they are feeding or just ahead of them. The plants to which this is applied must not be used for feed. Remedy to Protect Corn. "Here is a dose which can be scattered on the ground around corn where the worms are in coming in; and which does not affect the feeding of the fodder. Mix 1 pound Paris green with 40 to 50 pounds wheat bran, mix thoroughly in dry condition—now pour through this 1 gallon syrup, and add water enough to moisten—mix together thoroughly. The juice of half dozen oranges may help. Scatter this poison-bran mixture on the ground and the worms will eat it."

Should it seem that any or all of these measures are troublesome or expensive, we can only say that they are quite effective and are the best known if not untried. These worms will absolutely strip the millet, corn and grass (not other crops) until the worms have either matured or die of starvation. It may require the labor of every available hand for a day or two to kill them or effectually check them, and the problem is easier in proportion to the earliness with which the worms are discovered, and the promptness with which the measures are applied. The clean-sweeping devastation of any one brood or 'army' only lasts a few days or a week, by which time the worms are grown and begin to lay their eggs, and the 'army' stage is what does all the actual eating on the crops, the moths lay the eggs.

Wiles Aid in Extermination. "Nature is helping—mind, I say she is helping to complete the job we must help some, too, by the methods already told. Among the herds of worms now working on the millet, corn and grass one will find many gray, bristly, loud buzzing flies. These are enemies to the army worms—they lay their eggs on the worms and the fly maggots eat into the worms and usually prevent them from maturing moths for another generation. If history repeats itself in normal fashion these flies more than any other factor will prevent another destructive brood for the year; enough worms to mature moths to produce

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Euphemia, Ohio.—"Because of total ignorance of how to care for myself when verging into womanhood, I suffered from a displacement, and each month I had severe pains and nausea which always meant a lay-off from work for two to four days from the time I was 16 years old."

"I went to Kansas to live with my sister and while there a doctor told me of the Pinkham remedies but I did not use them then as my faith in patent medicines was limited. After my sister died I came home to Ohio to live and that has been my home for the last 18 years."

"The Change of Life came when I was 47 years old and about this time I saw my physical condition plainly described in one of your advertisements. Then I began using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I cannot tell you in the first three months. It put me right where I need not lay off every month and during the last 18 years I have not paid out two dollars to a doctor, and have been blessed with excellent health for a woman of my age and I can thank Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for it."

"Since the Change of Life is over I have been a moderately nurse and being wholly self-supporting I cannot over estimate the value of good health. I have now earned a comfortable little home just by sewing and nursing. I have recommended the Compound to many with good results, as it is excellent to take before and after childbirth. —Miss EVELYN ADELA STREWART, Euphemia, Ohio."

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

another destructive brood, but we do not expect it. The worms we have seen both in the fields and from the samples sent in from all quarters, the overwhelming majority are already sentenced to death by the small white eggs on the skin back of the head. We have also found other parasitic flies on them, and have found beetles and bugs feeding on them in the fields and separating them as reported as having attacked them."

Usually Kept Down By Fly. "Lastly, let me say this army worm is a normal native insect all through the State, and produces one or two broods every year, but usually its enemies (the gray fly especially), hold it down to small numbers. When, for any reason, a large percentage of a brood escapes these enemies, the next generation is large and we have the 'armies' of worms. Then while the worms are abundant the flies swarm in among them and parasitize them by millions so the next brood is reduced again. Thus this perpetual warfare goes on year after year—the farmer sees not, hears not, cares not, so long as the worms do not trouble him and he is not troubled by them. These natural enemies fall for a short period we have the 'armies of worms' and then the excitement is on, as it is now. These natural enemies of which this gray fly is chief seldom permit more than one destructive brood of army worms in a season, and that only in occasional exceptional years. By the way, this is helpful. It is not the house fly."

PROGRAM OF TEACHERS ASSEMBLY ARRANGED AT COMMITTEE MEETING

A meeting of the program committee of the North Carolina Teachers Assembly was held yesterday morning in the offices of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction at which time the program for the Thirtieth meeting of the Teachers Assembly outlined. The suggestion presented by the committee will be worked out by the president of the association, representative in the Teachers Assembly and will be forwarded to the secretary, Mr. E. E. Sams within a few days.

Those present for the meeting were Prof. C. S. Noble, president, Miss Mary O. Graham, Mr. E. E. Sams, secretary, Mr. S. S. Alderman, assistant secretary; Mr. H. H. Latham, president of the county teachers association; Mr. W. H. Venable, president of the high school association; Miss Mattie Parrott, vice-president of the teachers association; Mrs. Betty E. Tennill, president of the grammar teachers association.

RASH OVER BABY'S HEAD AND BODY

Scurf on Scalp. Grew Worse. Very Restless. Formed Crust. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Trouble Disappeared.

1541 Parkwood Pl., N. W., Washington, D. C. —When my babe was about two weeks old I noticed a scurf on her scalp which gradually increased. It started with a fine scurf over head and body and made her very restless at night. The rash left the thick scurf on her head. We used Cuticura, a well-known anti-septic, and other remedies recommended by friends, but nothing seemed to do any good. This continued until she was three months old and by that time it formed sort of a crust. So that her scalp never looked clean. It was especially bad on the soft part of the head. Nothing helped until we used the Cuticura Soap to bathe her, and Cuticura Ointment to soothe her. They acted the magic, clearing the scalp entirely. The trouble disappeared." (Signed) Mrs. H. L. Anderson, Mar. 20, 1914.

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BOY SCOUTS OFF FOR RIDGECREST

Twenty-two Members of Boy Organization Leave This Morning

With Scout Masters E. B. Carroll and Pope Denmark in charge, the boy scouts of Raleigh, twenty-two in number, will leave for Ridgecrest this morning at 9 o'clock and will spend the day at Asheville and return to Raleigh Sunday morning at 4:30. They will carry their own camp equipment, their own cook and their own supplies. And the trip, including all expenses of railroad fare, food, and pro rata share of the cook's salary will only cost eight dollars. Every item has been trimmed down to its lowest point and the boys will go to the mountains with no camp duties, or cooking arrangements to interfere with their night seeing.

Last year the boys took their annual outing at Buckhope-Peete. This was such a success that it was decided to go to the mountains this year. Already the matter of the next annual outing has been discussed and plans are under way for the outing at the seashore. An entire week will be taken there then and the most extensive trip in the history of the local organization has been planned.

Those taking the trip today are Hugh Satterfield, Sherwood Smith, Owens Brown, Joseph L. Pugh, Marvin Richardson, Eric Jones, Richard Ball, Jesse Ball, William Bachelor, Manly Cartoll, William Russ, Alfred Barber, Jack Hinderlite, Ben Terrell, Robert Hrimley, Elgin Pool, Joe Wiggs, James Denmark, W. H. Carr, Ed. M. E. Carroll, scout-master, Troop No. 1, and Pope Denmark, scout-master, Troop No. 2.

UNUSUAL INTEREST SHOWN IN TEACHER TRAINING THIS YEAR

Mr. E. E. Sams of the State Department of Education has just returned from a three days trip to the teachers institutes over the western part of the State. Mr. Sams while gone visited the institutes of Randolph, Anson, McDowell, Cherokee, Graham, Haywood, Madison. There are yet to be held thirty-five institutes. Next week Mr. Sams will visit the institutes to be held at Pittsboro, Elizabeth and Sanford. He states that there has been more interest in teacher training exhibited this year than ever before. The matter of rural education is coming to the front especially in those localities where only a few years ago a grammar school girl of from fifteen to sixteen years of age filled the duties of teacher, there are now trained teachers, college graduates well fitted for the work.

COOPER'S MONUMENTS

Director Buckingham Talks to Fayetteville Observer About It. Mr. R. H. Buckingham, a member of the directors of the State Farm, returned from a meeting of the board Thursday, and talks very interestingly of the progress at the farm. "No," says Mr. Buckingham, "they have any tobacco planted at all, but such crops, cotton, peas, potatoes, hay, alfalfa and garden truck. I don't suppose you will find better in the State. Just think of a field of eight

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FIFTY TWO PAPERS IN STATE HAVE LINTYPES

North Carolina in the Lead Among the States With Periodicals Using Type Setting Machines. Fifty-two newspapers in North Carolina have linotype machines according to figures just received in the Department of Labor and Printing here. There are 233 newspapers in the State and of this number only 38 are dailies. This leaves twenty-four of the annual, quarterly, monthly, weekly and semi-weekly publications to have linotype machines. But there are only 24 semi-weekly papers and there are 147 weeklies.

According to statements made at the Department of Labor and Printing this is a very high proportion. In fact North Carolina is in the lead among the States of the Union and certainly among the States of the South in the proportion of publications having type setting machines against those publications which still depend upon the type sticker.

SALE OF FREIGHT REFUSED AND UNCLAIMED

Freight and storage charges, by the P. W. Powell Company for account of the Norfolk Southern Railroad Company, bundles, bags, cases, packages, barrels and articles of merchandise, marked and unmarked, to be sold in compliance with the Law Section 1234-C Section 24, at Public Auction August 5, 1914, at 10:00 a. m. in the store room located at Nos. 144-146 Atlantic Street, Norfolk, Va. J. H. Barrett, General Commission Agent, Morris-Gunn, Auctioneers. 14-21, 23-8-4.

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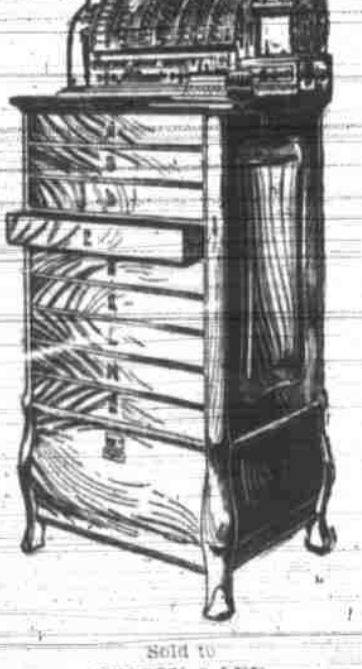
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