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OPERATION OF NEW DRAFT LAW

Official Instructions Concerning the Raising of Military Forces Determined On.

POLLING PLACES TO BE USED

All Persons Within the Age Limits Prescribed by the Law Must Present Themselves There—Governors of States at Head of Registration Work.

Washington.—With the object of stimulating publicity to the work of raising the military forces called for under the army draft law the war department has issued the following instructions, which will govern the work:

There was a time in the country's history when military enumerators, backed by bayonets, went out among the people to take a compulsory service census. Today, under the principle of universal liability to service, the execution of the law is put into the hands of the people.

The approval of the new national army bill and the president's proclamation thereunder have been coincident. All persons within the age limits prescribed are required to present themselves for registration at the customary voting places in the voting precincts in which they have their permanent homes, on a day which the president will announce.

The governor of each state is the chief of registration therein. The machinery of registration in each county is in charge of the sheriff, the county clerk, and the county physician, acting ex officio, unless a different board shall be announced by the governor. In cities containing populations of more than 30,000, the registration will be under the control of the mayor and selected boards of registration. In order that the designated county and city officials, and the people generally, can get a clear understanding of the census methods the following brief outline is given:

The sheriffs, or other designated officials, immediately upon receiving notice from the governor, shall appoint registrars for each voting precinct. Appointment of Registrars. The proportion of registrars shall be one for each 170 persons to be registered. Each age to be registered will comprise about 1 per cent of the population.

If, for instance, all men between nineteen and twenty-five years of age, inclusive, are to be registered, the registrar would have to enroll about 7 per cent of the precinct population. It is desirable to accept the services of competent volunteer registrars to serve without compensation. All registrars must be sworn.

The voting places in each precinct must be prepared for registration. Full printed instructions covering every detail of registration will be in the hands of sheriffs and mayors on the fifth day after the president's proclamation. Cities of Over 30,000 Population. The mayor of a city containing more than 30,000 inhabitants, or the officials designated by the governor therein, shall, with approval of the governor, appoint for each ward or convenient minor subdivision containing about 30,000 people one registration board, and shall designate one officer of each board to perform duties similar to those imposed on the sheriff, as herebefore outlined. If the mayor desires, he may appoint a central board to coordinate the work of minor boards. Duties of County Clerks, and of Clerks of Cities of Over 30,000 People.

On the fifth day after the president has issued his proclamation, clerks of counties and cities of over 30,000 must secure a supply of blanks and copies of the registration regulations from the sheriff or from the mayor. Absentees and the Sick will apply to such clerks to have their registration cards filled out. In no case shall such persons be given registration certificates. They are to be instructed by the clerk that the burden is on them to see to it that the cards reach the registrars of their home precincts by registration day.

Absentees and the Sick. Persons absent from their home counties may be registered by mail. If so absent, a man should go to the clerk of the county where he may be staying, on the sixth day after the date of the president's proclamation. If he is in a city of over 30,000 population, the city clerk is the official to whom to apply. The absentee will be told how to register, but he must mail his card in time to reach his precinct by registration day.

Persons too sick to present themselves for registration must send a competent person to the county or city clerk on the sixth day after the date of the proclamation. The clerk will give instructions for registration. Colleges, Universities, Homes and Other Institutions. Officials of educational, charitable and other institutions should apply for instructions to the county or city clerk on the sixth day after the date of the

proclamation for instructions as to a convenient method of registration. The wardens of jails, penitentiaries, and reformatories should apply to the county or city clerk for instructions on the sixth day.

Five days after the date of the president's proclamation complete regulations will be in the hands of all sheriffs and of the officials of cities of over 30,000 population. The president is authorized to call upon all public officers to assist in the execution of the law. The plan is, however, to rely on the people for the proper execution of the law. It is expected that patriotic citizens will offer their services free as registrars. Such services will be gratefully acknowledged. Volunteers for this service should communicate immediately with the proper official.

BANKS ASKED TO CO-OPERATE

Secretary Authorizes Financial Institutions to Receive Subscriptions for the Bond Offerings.

Washington.—Secretary McAdoo telegraphed the entire list of 27,513 national and state banks and trust companies in the United States, authorizing them to receive subscriptions for the \$2,000,000,000 bond offering, enlisting their co-operation, and requesting them to telegraph a rough estimate of the amount of bonds each would take for itself and its patrons. "You can render an invaluable service to your country," Mr. McAdoo told the banks, "by receiving subscriptions and co-operating with the federal reserve bank in your district."

Loan Subscriptions Pour In. To all clearing house associations in the country Mr. McAdoo sent a telegram in which he said: "The amount of the initial loan has been determined by the needs of the government and not arbitrarily. The enthusiastic and patriotic co-operation of the banks and bankers of the country will guarantee the success of the undertaking."

The result of the first announcement of the loan has been a deluge of subscriptions, aggregating many millions. Most of these came in by wire to the treasury. Virtually every large city and every state in the Union was represented. Lend \$100,000,000 to Italy. Negotiations continued today with representatives of the nations to which the United States is extending credit. Count di Cellerio, the Italian ambassador, received the full amount of the first \$100,000,000 loan made by this government to Italy.

Subscriptions to the second offering of treasury certificates were received during the day by the federal reserve banks. Indications are that the secretary will call for the proceeds within a week, possibly a few days. The \$100,000,000 loan to France will be turned over to Ambassador Jusserand, in whole or part, within a day or so.

MAY CENTER IN WASHINGTON

Probability That One Committee Will Purchase All Supplies Needed by the Allied Countries.

Washington.—Creation of a central purchasing committee in Washington for all supplies bought in the United States for the allied governments was forecast here by Sir Hardman Lever, financial expert of the British war mission. The committee will supplant J. P. Morgan & Co. Discussing the world financial situation, the British expert expressed the opinion that Germany will be practically bankrupt in the credit markets after the war. "Our enemies," he said, "for all their boasted efficiency, have never had the courage to face their financial problems, with the result that when the war is over they will be hard put to it."

The Teutonic governments having pyramided one internal loan upon another, he explained, their interest charges would be so great that he believed they would either have to repudiate a large part of their debt or face inability to buy the enormous quantities of material they would need for reconstruction. The allies, he added, had paid their way in the war "by the straightforward and natural means, by pouring out their gold, by selling enormous masses of American securities, by raising loans." As a result, he predicted that the end of the war would find the allies in good shape financially, despite their enormous permanent debts. Agree on Paying Men in Training. Washington.—Conferees on the army bill agreed on a provision to pay \$100 a month to men in training camps seeking to qualify as members of the officers' reserve corps. Although the full allotted quota of 40,000 men probably will be enrolled in the officers' training camps when they open May 15, there still is "plenty of room for men of the right qualities," the war department announced. In a statement saying that each of the sixteen camps seemed assured of its full allotment of 2,500 applicants for commissions, the department appealed for further recruits among men of proved ability. Chicago to Furnish Chasers. Chicago.—This city is now mobilizing its naval resources. Acting under orders from the navy department, Capt. W. A. Moffett, commanding the Great Lakes naval training station, began rounding up hundreds of small power boats preparatory to equipping them as submarine chasers. Captain Moffett expects to rush them "to the seaboard" as rapidly as possible.

RUSSIAN TROUBLE IS SAFELY PASSED

CONTROVERSY BETWEEN WORKMEN'S COUNCIL AND GOVERNMENT SETTLED.

PREPARE NEW DECLARATION

Government's Foreign Policy Explained in Definite Terms and is Accepted by Soldiers' and Workingmen's Delegates.

Petrograd, via London.—The controversy between the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and the Provisional Government that for a short time had threatened serious consequences in which, in fact, the fate of the nation and possibly of the war were involved has been settled.

Prince Tseretelli, speaking before a tremendous assemblage of soldiers and workmen, declared that the government had prepared a new declaration concerning its foreign policy, which was in definite language and corresponded to the proclamation of April 9 and embodied the views of the proletariat.

When the speaker declared that the temporary government had acquitted itself of the charge brought against it by explaining in concise terms what it meant by the vague form of yesterday's declaration, a great cheer arose from the assembly and lasted for several minutes. It apparently voiced the relief which all present felt at the solution of the utmost serious difficulty which had confronted the country since the revolution.

Prince Tseretelli then read the new declaration sent the council by the government, and explained that the trouble was over and that the provisional government would remain in power. Democracy, he announced amid continued cheering, had won a great victory.

GOLDEN FLOOD POURS IN FOR "LIBERTY LOAN OF 1917"

Small Investor Not Yet Been Heard From.—Payments on Easy Terms.

Washington.—The golden flood of subscriptions to the "liberty loan" continues to sweep in upon the Treasury without abatement. Officials estimated that since the books were opened for subscription money had poured in at the rate of \$7,208,260 per hour and the first three days business showed a total of about \$500,000,000 or one-tenth of the total. Thus far only the banks and wealthy individuals have been heard from. The small investors voice has not been heard, except indirectly. Officials believe that a great army of men of moderate means are willing and anxious to invest in the bonds, and to this end a program is under consideration which will enable virtually every one in the country with only a small amount to spare to buy at least one bond.

"It is intended to make the bonds of such denominations," Secretary McAdoo announced, "and the payments on such easy terms as will give every inhabitant of the land the opportunity to help. Announcement as to the denominations and payments will be made in a few days." Consideration of this and other details indicates that small investors will be permitted, in some manner yet to be formulated, to pay for bonds by installments lasting over a considerable period of time. In this, Treasury officials have the support of many banks, some of which have offered to accept payments as small as \$5 a month. Department stores and other agencies also have offered to co-operate on this plan.

MORE ENROLL THAN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.—Tabulation of the enrollment for the reserve officers' training camp here indicated that thirty-eight more Tennesseans and Carolinians have qualified for admissions than the camp can accommodate.

GREAT BRITAIN SENDS FRANCE'S REQUEST TO SEND MEN

Washington.—Great Britain formally joined France in expressing the hope that an American expeditionary force would soon take its place on the western front in Europe. Foreign Secretary Balfour told the Council of National Defense that the British would be overjoyed to welcome an American force in France, and that its early dispatch would have an enormous psychological effect, both on the Allies and their enemies.

FOR CO-OPERATION WITH FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

Washington.—Administrative officials of 180 leading institutions of learning in the United States conferred with a committee of the Advisory Defense Commission and arranged machinery for co-operation with the Government during the war. Secretary Baker addressed the conference, pointing out that important defense work can be done by the schools of the country, and the educators adopted resolutions for active private

PLANS FOR NEW ARMY COMPLETED

NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA AND TENNESSEE IN SIXTH DIVISION.

FORM EIGHTEEN DIVISIONS

Each Will Be Complete in Every Arm of Service.—All Details For Raising New Army Completed By the War Department.

Washington.—The full strength of the first war army organized under the selective draft bill will be 13,533 officers and 528,659 enlisted men, making up eighteen war strength divisions complete in every arm and supplemented by sixteen regiments of heavy field artillery equipped with large caliber howitzers.

Virtually every detail of plans for raising, training, equipping and organizing this force has been carefully worked out by the War Department, and the selection of the men will begin as soon as the draft measure becomes law. Conferees of the Senate and House hope to agree upon disputed features at once so as to send the bill to the President for his signature early this week.

A revised list of officers' training camp districts issued by the Department indicates that the divisions of the first half million new fighting men will be formed as follows:

First division—Troops from all New England States.

Second—New York Congressional districts one to twenty-six, (including Long Island and New York City).

Third—Remainder of New York State and Pennsylvania Congressional districts 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 21, 25 and 28.

Fourth—Remainder of Pennsylvania State, including Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

Fifth—New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

The Carolinas. Sixth—North and South Carolina and Tennessee.

Seventh—Georgia, Alabama and Florida.

Eighth—Ohio and West Virginia.

Ninth—Indiana and Kentucky.

Tenth—Illinois.

Eleventh—Michigan and Wisconsin.

Twelfth—Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Thirteenth—Minnesota, Oklahoma, North and South Dakota and Nebraska.

Fourteenth—Missouri, Kansas and Colorado.

Fifteenth—Oklahoma and Texas.

Sixteenth—Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona and New Mexico.

In addition, there will be two separate cavalry divisions which probably will be situated in the Southwest, near the Mexican border.

Strength of Division. Each infantry division will consist of nine full regiments of infantry, three regiments of field artillery, one regiment of cavalry, one regiment of engineers, one division hospital and four camp infirmaries. The total strength of the sixteen will be 15,022 officers and 439,792 men.

The two cavalry divisions combined will have 1,214 officers and 32,062 fighting men, including mounted engineers and horse artillery units and each will have also its divisional hospital and camp infirmaries.

The proportion of coast artillery troops to be provided out of the 500,000 will be 666 officers and 20,000 men, with requisite medical troops.

Supplementing these tactical units will be the sixteen regiments of heavy field artillery, strength 768 officers and 21,140 men; eight aero squadrons, or one new squadron to each new infantry division; eight balloon companies, ten field hospitals, ten ambulance companies; twenty-one field bakeries; six telephone battalions, sixteen pack companies, six ammunition trains and six supply trains.

In preparation for the enormous task of training this great army, the existing regular establishments and the National Guard is being brought to full war strength. The regulars, when all five additional increments provided for in the National defense act have been added, will total 11,233 officers and 293,000 men of all arms.

Upon the President's approval of the bill, the first increment will be added to the regulars. As soon as possible thereafter, the remaining increments will be created, existing regiments being divided and expanded to form the new units. FOUR DROWNED IN FRENCH BROAD RIVER Asheville.—J. W. Sellars, of Cowpens, S. C., in charge of the boys' home and farm, connected with Dorland Institute, at Hot Springs, N. C., Miss Laura Davis, matron, of Sturgis, Ky.; Miss Feien Wilcox, of Lansing, Mich.; teacher, and Edgar Nichols, of Schoolfield, Va., a student were drowned in the French Broad River two miles west of Hot Springs about midnight when their boat filled with water and sank.

NATIONAL SERVICE RESERVE APPROVED

IS TO BE COMPOSED OF MEN NOT SUBJECT TO DRAFT AND OF WOMEN.

AVAILABLE FOR ANY SERVICE

Would Perform Military or Civic Service Not Performed By the Enlisted Men.—Will Maintain Headquarters at Washington.

Washington.—Plans for a great National service, made up of men not subject to draft into the army, and of women, already approved by the War Department, were submitted to the Council of National Defense at a conference of the council with State Governors and representatives of state defense councils.

Members of the reserve would be available for any service they could perform for the Government.

The plans were presented by George Wharton Pepper, a representative of the Pennsylvania State Defense Council and chairman of a National Committee of Patriotic and Defense Societies.

The reserve would be headed by a board of nine National known men, which would operate through a National committee of members from all the states. Under the National committee there would be state and district committees, and in Washington a permanent headquarters committee would sit to carry on administrative work.

Membership on the board of nine has been tentatively accepted. It was stated by former President Taft, Major General George W. Goethals and Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War.

The purposes of the organization as outlined to the Defense Council would be to furnish any military or civic service which could not be performed by enlisted men, to aid in recruiting, to work under any private employer engaged on Government contracts, or on farms, and to supply the Army and Navy. When not in active service, reserve members could aid in home defense. They would be given compensation for the time spent in Government service.

ADMINISTRATION SEKS CONTROL OF FOOD SUPPLY.

Lever Introduces Sweeping Measure in House.

Washington.—Absolute authority to regulate, in its discretion, the production, distribution and prices of food and other necessities during the war was asked of Congress by the Administration.

In a sweeping bill introduced with Administration approval by Chairman Lever, of the House Agriculture Committee, it is proposed to empower the President under the war clause of the Constitution, to take these measures wherever in his opinion the National emergency shall require:

The maximum and minimum prices for food, clothing, fuel and other necessities and the articles required for their production;

To prescribe regulations to govern the production of these commodities, and, if necessary, to requisition the producing factories, mines or other establishments;

To compel holders of necessities to release them in amounts insuring equitable distribution;

To regulate exchanges in such a way as to eliminate market manipulation;

To compel railroads to give preference to the movement of necessities; To levy such importation duties as he finds necessary to prevent excessive "dumping" of foreign products; and

To impose limitations or prohibition upon the use of grain in the manufacture of liquor.

In addition, the Secretary of Agriculture would be empowered to establish standard food grades, to license and control the manufacture, storage and distribution of foods.

In a statement just issued Mr. Lever declared there was nothing in the measure to disturb legitimate business activities because "it is hoped that the mere conferring of the more extreme new powers will be sufficient without its becoming necessary to exercise them." It is known that officials of the executive branches of the Government hold the same view, believing that with such effective weapons in their possession they will encounter no difficulty in lining up on the side of the public interest without legal action all recalcitrant private agencies.

OVER SEVEN HUNDRED GOING TO OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.—Seven hundred and eighty-one men had been accepted for admission to the reserve officers training camp, and will be notified next week when to report. The camp will open May 14 and entrance examinations in Tennessee and the Carolinas close next Monday. More than two hundred Chattanooga men have been entrolled. Greensboro, N. C., is next with 123 to date.

EMERGENCY WAR BILL PASSED HOUSE

NEW RECORD IS SET FOR QUICK ACTION ON THREE BILLION DOLLAR APPROPRIATION.

COMPLETE DEBATE IN ONE DAY

No Opposition is Voiced Throughout the Discussion.—Most of Money is For Army.—Enlisted Men Will Receive \$30 Per Month.

Washington.—The House set a record for quick action on major appropriations, completing debate at a single brief session on an omnibus emergency war bill carrying nearly \$3,000,000,000. It was passed with only a few votes against it. No opposition was voiced during the discussion and the only important change made was in the adoption of an amendment doubling the pay of enlisted men in the Army.

Out of a total of \$2,827,653,653 carried by the bill, \$2,320,591,907 is for the military establishment. For the Navy \$503,399,673 is provided and the remainder goes to other departments for miscellaneous purposes, including extraordinary expenses due to the war.

The military appropriation which is in addition to the regular annual Army and fortification bills and the \$3,000,000,000 proposed as an initial appropriation for the new war army, includes items of \$231,000,000 for clothing and camp and garrison equipage \$130,000,000 for ordnance stores; \$39,000,000 for automatic machine guns; \$37,500,000 for civilian training camps; \$69,000,000 for coast and insular fortifications, and \$4,320,000 for fortifying the Panama Canal.

More than \$125,000,000 was added by the amendment increasing the pay of enlisted men from \$15 to \$30 a month, a proposal already accepted by both Senate and House as part of the army draft bill, but transferred to the appropriation measure to facilitate final enactment.

In the aggregate of more than a half billion carried for the Navy, are included items of \$11,000,000 for aviation; \$7,778,000 for outfits for newly enlisted men; \$200,000,000 for the ordnance bureau, including \$60,000,000 for sl.p ammunition; \$3,000,000 for medical stores and supplies, and more than \$25,000,000 for the marine corps, including \$7,343,000 for the military stores of that branch of the service.

VENUSTIANO CARRANZA TAKES OATH OF OFFICE

Mexico City.—Venustiano Carranza took the oath of office as the first constitutional president of Mexico since the assassination of Francisco Madero, on February 23, 1913. Backed by a majority of nearly 800,000 votes, given him by the Mexican people at the March election, President Carranza drove from the national palace to the chamber of deputies and swore to uphold the new constitution.

President Carranza left the presidential gate at the palace at 5 o'clock in an open carriage, drawn by a magnificent team of boys. Seated beside him was General Obregon, minister of war in the provisional cabinet, and the man who, more than any other, is credited with enabling the president to weather the storms of the last four years. The carriage was escorted by the survivors of the signers of the Plan of Guadalupe, which formed the basis of the revolutionary scheme.

Discharge 500 Guardsmen.

Raleigh.—Full five hundred men, it is estimated, will have been discharged from the National Guard service in North Carolina when the last of the discharges are issued. Practically all of these are on the basis of the provision for discharge of men with dependent families. This represents more than fifteen per cent of the entire guard.

Although this condition was sufficient to warrant a discharge, if asked for, while the National Guard was in mobilization quarters at Camp Glenn last summer, the discharge was purely optional with the men having dependents. Now such discharges are mandatory. These discharges leave still further gaps in the personnel of the National Guard, which must be filled by volunteers or drafted men.

Greensboro Invitations Out.

Greensboro.—Greensboro College for Women announces a splendid commencement program, with Governor Bickett and Bishop Kilgo as the principal speaker and preacher, respectively. Invitations are being mailed this week to friends of the college and graduating class. President Turentine feels elated over his success in securing such splendid speakers for the baccalaureate sermon and literary address. The commencement will open Saturday evening, May 19, at 8:30 o'clock.

Bank Loans to Canning Clubs.

New Bern.—A local bank has notified the home demonstration agent for Craven county that his institution will extend loans to all members of county canning clubs, the money to be used to purchase cans for canning the surplus vegetables grown on the farms. The loans will be made on promissory note, without indorsement. This work was inaugurated in the county only two weeks ago, but there are already more than sixty enthusiastic members.

SOUTH MUST RAISE OWN FOOD CROPS

SECRETARY LUCAS RETURNS FROM CONFERENCE AND TELLS OF ACTION.

DEPARTMENTS TO CO-OPERATE

Labor and Tin Can Situation Are Problems Being Given Serious Consideration by Commission.

Raleigh.—More than ever convinced of the absolute necessity of the South's raising its own food and feedstuffs this year, John Paul Lucas, executive secretary of the State Food Conservation Commission, has returned to his office after attending the conference held at Washington at the instance of the Federal Trade Commission for the consideration of the production, transportation and distribution of food and feed products. Information brought out at that conference will be used not only by the Federal Trade Commission itself, but will be passed on to the Department of Agriculture and the Interstate Commerce Commission. According to Mr. Lucas all departments and commissions at Washington are co-operating as never before in securing prompt action in matters especially that have any bearing upon the proper conduct of the war—and the production of foodstuffs is recognized as one of the very important factors in the war situation.

"One of the country's greatest handicaps at present is its lack of adequate transportation facilities," stated Mr. Lucas. "This was strikingly manifest in our conference. It was the consensus of opinion that the present prices of wheat and flour and some other products are due as much to inadequate transportation facilities as to crop shortage. The South will not only save itself from hunger and suffering by raising its own food and feedstuffs this year, but it will to a considerable extent relieve the railroad situation by releasing for other purposes the tens of thousands of cars that have heretofore been necessary to bring us the \$700,000,000 of food and feed products that we have bought from the West.

"Other states are taking the same steps we are to meet the situation, with variations of course. Many states have considerable legislative appropriations with which to carry on the work and the best talent everywhere is being utilized in the campaign. Stereuous work is being done in the great grain states because the nation is expecting from that source to feed its armies and navy and the armies and civilian population of its allies. The South and New England are expected to feed themselves and release for military purposes the surplus that the West will be able to raise.

"The problems to be solved, in the unanimous opinion of our conference, relate not only to as largely increased acreage as possible, but also to labor, transportation and the tin can situation, which is very serious. All of these matters are being considered and handled by the proper authorities and radical steps, if necessary, will be taken in applying remedies."

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