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## OVER 150 KILLED IN DISASTROUS STORM

SEVERAL SECTIONS OF COUNTRY  
SUFFER DAMAGE TO CROPS  
AND PROPERTY.

## OVER THOUSAND ARE INJURED

Property Damage Amounts to Millions  
in Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Ken-  
tucky and Tennessee Caused By  
Winds Frightful Play.

Chicago.—More than one hundred  
and fifty were killed, a thousand or  
more injured, and millions of dollars'  
worth of property destroyed by torna-  
des which swept through Kansas on  
Friday, Illinois and Indiana on Sat-  
urday, and parts of Tennessee, Arkansas,  
Kentucky and southern Illinois Sun-  
day. Reports indicate that a large  
amount of farm implements, needed  
to produce the bumper crop desired  
this year, was ruined, although the  
spasmodic wind struck only here and  
there in its frightful play through the  
rural regions. Crop damage is said  
to be not heavy in grains.

The heaviest toll of life was taken  
at Mattoon, Ill., a city of 10,000 pop-  
ulation in the broad corn country of  
Central Illinois, where 54 are known  
to be dead and 500 injured, with a  
property loss of \$2,000,000.

Charleston, Ill., ten miles east of  
Mattoon, was also partly wrecked Sat-  
urday evening with a loss of 38 lives  
and 150 injured. The property loss  
there is a million dollars.

The next most serious loss was at  
Andale, Kan., where 26 were killed  
and a score injured on Friday. Dub-  
lin, Ky., suffered 3 dead and 17 in-  
jured.

South Dyersburg, Tenn., was re-  
ported to have lost 2 killed and 15 in-  
jured in a tornado that swept Dyer County  
Sunday. Near Blytheville, Ark., 9 per-  
sons were reported killed and 12 hurt.  
Reports from Indiana show at least  
seven persons killed at Hebron,  
Kouts and other places and the death  
list may reach twenty. More than  
two hundred were injured in the In-  
diana territory swept by the storm.

Smaller towns in Illinois lost a doz-  
en dead on Saturday with two score  
injured, while in the southern point  
of Illinois windstorms Sunday killed a  
half dozen and injured a score.

Summary of tornado dead and in-  
jured:

Dead	Injured	
Mattoon, Ill.....	54	500
Charleston, Ill.....	39	150
Andale, Kan.....	26	60
Other Ill. towns.....	18	65
Arkansas.....	9	12
Indiana.....	7	200
Kentucky.....	3	17
Tennessee.....	2	15

Totals.....157  
Property damage, \$5,000,000.

## SEVENTY-SIX KILLED BY GERMAN AIRPLANE RAID.

Most of Victims Women and Children  
at Foodstuff Sale.

A town of the southeast coast of  
England, via London.—Women and  
children who had stood for hours in a  
long line in the busiest street here  
waiting to purchase potatoes were the  
principal victims of the German air-  
plane raid. The women and children  
had little warning of the raid and  
were easy victims of the air vultures  
who dropped their deadly bombs in  
discrimination.

The raid, which claimed the lives  
of 76 persons and caused injury to  
175 others, proved more deadly than  
any raid made on England since the  
beginning of the war.

## GUARD SHOT IN EXCHANGE OF BULLETS.

Norfolk, Va.—Frederick Roach, a  
guard at the Virginia Beach wireless  
station, was shot and slightly wound-  
ed in an exchange of bullets with two  
men, who were apparently attacking  
the net around the station. The men  
escaped.

## BRAZILIAN CONGRESS ASKED TO ABANDON NEUTRALITY.

Rio de Janeiro.—The committee on  
foreign relations in the Brazilian Con-  
gress drafted a measure recommending  
the cancellation of the decree of  
April 25, 1917, which declared the  
neutrality of Brazil in the war between  
Germany and the United States. Pres-  
ident Braz. under the bill, would be  
authorized to take necessary steps for  
the carrying out of this law and to put  
into practice the acts which result  
from the cessation of neutrality.

## ISSUE REGULATIONS FOR GUIDANCE OF THE PRESS.

Washington.—Regulations for the  
guidance of the American press in  
carrying out the voluntary censorship  
the newspapers have imposed upon  
themselves since the United States  
entered the war, were issued by the  
Committee on Public Information. Vir-  
tually all of the matter specified  
by the committee as dangerous and  
liable to be of value to the enemy is  
of the character which most of the  
newspapers have eliminated.

## REMEMBER FACTS ABOUT DRAFT ACT

REGISTRATION IS REQUIRED OF  
ALL BETWEEN THE SPECI-  
FIED AGES.

## INDIVIDUAL IS RESPONSIBLE

Each Man is Held Under Penalty For  
Putting His Name on Rolls.—Rules  
of the Registration and Other Infor-  
mation Every Man Should Know.

Regulations for registration June  
5 under the selective draft act for  
the national army have been delivered  
to every county and city in the United  
States. All male persons between  
the ages of 21 and 30, both inclusive,  
will be required to register between  
7 a. m., and 9 p. m., June 5. Failure  
is punishable by a year's imprison-  
ment, without the alternative of a fine.

Here, in brief, are the points which  
the secretary of war and the presi-  
dent wish to have clearly fixed in the  
minds of the people.

All men are required to register—  
Who are 21 years old.  
Whose 21st birthday comes before  
June 5.

Whose 21st birthday comes on June  
5, excepting  
Men now 31 years old.  
Men whose 31st birthday comes be-  
fore June 5.

A man who will become 31 years  
old on June 5.  
Men in the regular army or navy of  
the United States, the marine corps,  
and the officers' reserve corps.

Members of the National Guard and  
naval militia, actually in the service  
of the United States on June 5.  
Men in the enlisted reserve corps  
actively in the service of the United  
States on June 5.

Sickness, physical disability of any  
kind or absence from home does not  
excuse failure to register. National  
guardsmen not mustered into the  
service before June 5 must register.  
A year's imprisonment is the pen-  
alty for making false statements,  
whether about oneself or some other  
person. Where the person registering  
is subject to military law he will be  
court-martialed.

Failure to register is punishable by  
imprisonment, without the alternative  
of a fine. Upon termination of prison  
sentence, the regulations prescribe im-  
mediate registration.

The registration in each county or  
similar subdivision in any state and  
in cities of 30,000 population or over  
shall be made in the customary vot-  
ing precincts thereof in the places  
and in the manner ordinarily employ-  
ed in the registration of voters so far  
as the same is not inconsistent with  
said act and these rules and regula-  
tions.

When a county has a city of 30,000  
population or over, the county regis-  
tration board shall have jurisdiction of  
the county, exclusive of the city, with  
a city board directing registration  
within the city limits. Wardens of  
penitentiaries and other penal institu-  
tions are charged with registration of  
the inmates of such institutions. Places  
customarily used for voting  
purposes in each precinct shall be  
used. Hours for registration are  
from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Though very positive in terms, the  
regulations to effect registration for  
the selective draft June 5, are reason-  
able in their provisions, relative to  
absentees. The place of registration is  
the domiciliary precinct, but adequate  
provision is made for enforced ab-  
sence. The burden rests on each in-  
dividual between 21 and 30 years, in-  
clusive, to see that registration certi-  
ficates are entered at his domiciliary  
precinct on registration day. Absen-  
tees may procure registration blanks  
from the office of the county clerk of  
every county or the city clerk of  
cities of 30,000 population or more.

"Upon application by you, your  
card will be made out by the clerk,  
turned over to you and by you it must  
be mailed in time to reach your domi-  
ciliary precinct by the day set for reg-  
istration."

Eligibles, whose permanent homes  
are in cities of 30,000 or more, may  
direct the registration card in care  
of the mayor. A self-addressed enve-  
lope should be inclosed with the regis-  
tration card for the return of the re-  
gistration certificate. Failure to get  
this certificate may cause serious em-  
barassment.

Persons in training camps, schools  
or colleges or other institutions may  
register under the above provisions  
for absentees. However, for their  
convenience, the county clerk or  
clerks of cities of 30,000 or more are  
authorized to deputize a competent  
person to certify to the registration  
cards of non-residents in such insti-  
tutions and to furnish a sufficient sup-  
ply of cards to do so. It must be  
borne in mind that sufficient length of  
time before the date set by the presi-  
dent for registration to enable such  
student to mail the card. The burden  
of registration is in his own domi-  
ciliary precinct is on every man; and  
persons must see to it at their peril  
that their registration cards are in the  
hands of the registrar of their domi-  
ciliary precinct at the time prescribed  
in the president's proclamation.

Form 1 REGISTRATION CARD

1	Name in full (Given name) (Family name)	Age, in yrs
2	Home address (No.) (Street) (City) (State)	
3	Date of birth (Month) (Day) (Year)	
4	Are you (1) a natural-born citizen, (2) a naturalized citizen, (3) an alien, (4) or have you declared your intention (specify which)?	
5	Where were you born? (Town) (State) (Nation)	
6	If not a citizen, of what country are you a citizen or subject?	
7	What is your present trade, occupation, or office?	
8	By whom employed? Where employed?	
9	Have you a father, mother, wife, child under 12, or a sister or brother under 12, solely dependent on you for support (specify which)?	
10	Married or single (which)? Race (specify which)?	
11	What military service have you had? Rank; branch; years; Nation or State.	
12	Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)?	

I affirm that I have verified above answers and that they are true.  
(Signature or mark)

## RULES FOR REGISTERING

Questions will be asked for you to  
answer in the order in which they ap-  
pear below. The questions are  
set out below with detailed infor-  
mation to help you answer them.

All answers will be written on the  
Registration Card in ink by the Regis-  
trar, who should be careful to spell  
all names correctly and to write legibly.

1. Name in full. Age in years, \_\_\_\_\_  
This means all your names spelled  
out in full.  
State your age to-day in years only.  
Disregard additional months or days.  
Be prepared to say "19," or "25," not  
"19 yrs. 3 mos.," or the like.

2. Home address.  
This means the place where you  
have your permanent home, not the  
place where you work. Be prepared to  
give the address in this way: "232  
Main Street, Chicago, Cook County,  
Illinois;" that is, give number and  
name of street first, then town, then  
county and state.

3. Date of birth.  
Write your birthday (month, day,  
and year) on a piece of paper before  
going to the Registrar, and give the  
paper to him the first thing. Example:  
"August 5, 1894."

If you do not remember the year  
start to answer as you would if some-  
one asked you your birthday, as  
"August 5th." Then say "on my birth-  
day this year I will be (or was) \_\_\_\_\_  
years old." The Registrar will then  
fill in the year of birth.

4. Are you (1) a natural-born citizen;  
(2) a naturalized citizen; (3) an alien;  
(4) or have you declared your inten-  
tion to become a citizen (specify  
which)?

(1) If you were born in the United  
States, including Alaska and Hawaii,  
you are a natural-born citizen, no  
matter what may have been the citi-  
zenship or nationality of your parents.  
If you were born in Porto Rico, you  
are a citizen of the United States,  
unless you were born of alien parent-  
age. If you were born abroad, you  
are still a citizen of the United States  
if your father was a citizen of the  
United States at the time you were  
born, unless you have expatriated.

5. Where were you born?  
First name the town, then the state,  
then the country, as "Columbus,  
Ohio;" "Vienna, Austria;" Paris,  
France;" "Sofia, Bulgaria."

6. If not a citizen, of what country  
are you a citizen or subject?  
This need be answered only by  
aliens and declarants. Remember  
that a "declarant" is not yet a citizen  
of the United States. If an alien or  
declarant, state the name of your  
country, as "France," "Japan,"  
"China," etc.

7. What is your present trade, occu-  
pation, or office?  
This does not ask what you once  
did, or what you have done most of  
the time, nor what you are best fitted to  
do. IT ASKS WHAT YOUR JOB IS  
RIGHT NOW. State briefly, as  
"Farmer," "Miner," "Student," "La-  
borer (on farm, in rolling mill, in auto-  
mobile, wagon, or other factory),"  
"Machinist in automobile factory,"  
etc. If you hold an office under state  
or federal government, name the office  
you hold. If you are in one of the  
following offices or employments, use  
one of the names hereafter mention-  
ed:

"Customhouse clerk," "employed in  
the transmission of the mails," or  
"employed in an armory, arsenal, or  
navy yard," "mariner, actually employ-  
ed in the sea service of citizen or  
merchant within the United States,"  
8. By whom employed. Where em-  
ployed?

If you are working for an individu-  
al, firm, corporation, or association,  
state its name. If in business, trade,  
profession, or employment for your-  
self, so state. If you are an officer  
of the state or federal government,  
say whether your office is under the  
United States, the state, the county,  
or a municipality. In answer to the  
question as to where you are employ-  
ed, give the town, county, and state  
where you work.

## MORE MONEY FOR ENTENTE ALLIES

APPROXIMATELY \$400,000,000 WILL  
BE ADVANCED DURING  
JUNE.

## BRITISH AND FRENCH NEEDS

Have Been Outlined Definitely.—Ita-  
lian Commission Will Submit Pro-  
gram Soon.—Russia's Credit Estab-  
lished.

Washington.—Treasury officials  
have turned their attention to the fi-  
nancial requirements of the allies for  
June, and are engaged in formulating  
a more or less elastic program design-  
ed to stand for several months. Indi-  
cations are that approximately \$400,-  
000,000 will be advanced the allies in  
June, bringing the total up to more  
than \$1,000,000.

The Italian commission has yet to  
submit a program to meet Italian fi-  
nancial needs.

British and French needs have been  
outlined definitely, and tentative pro-  
posals contemplate loans to these Gov-  
ernments at a rate of approximately  
\$250,000,000 to \$300,000,000 a month.  
Russia has not yet drawn against the  
\$100,000,000 credit established for her  
here, and it is thought that this sum  
will take care of her requirements for  
some time, possibly for the entire  
month of June. Belgian needs already  
have been anticipated for six months  
by the establishment of the \$45,000,000  
credit recently authorized.

Thus far, the loans to the Allies  
have been chiefly to meet their most  
pressing requirements. Negotiations  
have passed this stage and are now  
proceeding on a basis of the payment  
at stated periods, of fixed sums, all of  
which will be spent in the United  
States.

Officials have allotted among the  
banks of the Federal reserve districts  
the \$200,000,000 offering of treasury  
certificates of indebtedness which was  
closed. The allotment was made on  
the basis of 72 per cent of the sub-  
scriptions, the offering having been  
oversubscribed about 40 per cent.

In a statement issued officials made  
it clear that subscribers to the so-called  
"baby bonds" of the Liberty Loan  
—the \$50 and \$100 denominations are  
not required to pay their full amount  
of subscriptions in advance, but will  
receive the same privileges of paying  
by installments as are granted sub-  
scribers to larger amounts.

## HOOVER GETS MANY OFFERS TO CO-OPERATE

Southern Grocers' Association Ten-  
ders Service—Packers Will Help.

Washington.—Offers to serve with-  
out compensation in the national food  
administration were received in great  
numbers at the administration offices  
just opened by Herbert C. Hoover. No  
names were made public, but it was  
said a surprising number of promi-  
nent and able business men were  
among the volunteers.

Mr. Hoover, who agreed to act as  
food administrator on condition that  
he and most of his aides serve with-  
out pay, will select the men who are  
to work with him without delay, and  
will proceed with organization of the  
administration to be ready to start  
work as soon as Congress passes the  
food bills. He went over detail at a  
conference with President Wilson.

The food administration will be di-  
vided into four branches. The first  
will comprise a number of separate  
executive bodies for regulation of cer-  
tain commodities, organization along  
the lines of commercial institutions  
with a board of directors, a presi-  
dent and executive officers, who in-  
stitute measures necessary to regu-  
late distribution and prices. The mem-  
bership of the executive bodies will  
comprise leading producers, distribu-  
tors, bankers and consumers.

## WILL ESTABLISH NEW ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOLS

Representatives of the Chicago  
packing houses and of the Southern  
Wholesale Grocers' Association called  
on Mr. Hoover and volunteered their  
assistance in carrying out any meas-  
ures the Government sees fit to take.

Washington.—New army medical  
schools will be established at Fort Ri-  
ley, Kan., Fort Benjamin Harrison,  
Ind., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and pos-  
sibly Leon Springs, Texas, for training  
the thousands of doctors who will  
be needed when the war armies are  
mobilized. An official statement issued  
says that 5,000 men are needed now,  
and that the services of 10,000 more  
will be required by the end of the year.

## ITALIAN MISSION MEMBERS WHITE HOUSE GUESTS

Washington.—The Prince of Udine  
and other members of the Italian mis-  
sion were the guests of President Wil-  
son at a state dinner at the White  
House closing a day spent by the vis-  
itors in receiving honors similar to  
those conferred on their British and  
French predecessors and in making  
the acquaintance of the American of-  
ficials with whom they will negotiate  
during the coming month.

## WAR REVENUE BILL PASSED BY HOUSE

MEASURE IS VIRTUALLY AS RE-  
PORTED BY THE WAYS AND  
MEANS COMMITTEE.

## BILL NOW GOES TO SENATE

Final Passage is Not Expected Within  
a Month.—Designated to Bring Into  
the U. S. Treasury \$1,800,000,000.

Washington.—The war revenue bill,  
framed to bring into the Treasury \$1,-  
800,000,000 through new taxation dur-  
ing the coming year, passed the  
House by a vote of 329 to 76 in almost  
the same form that it was presented  
by the Ways and Means Committee  
two weeks ago.

All the opposing votes were cast by  
Republicans, although there are many  
members on the Democratic side  
strongly opposed to certain sections  
of the bill in the Senate is regarded  
as certain. Material changes already  
are contemplated by the Senate Fi-  
nance Committee as a result of pub-  
lic hearings held during the long de-  
bate in the House. Final passage of  
the bill probably cannot be accom-  
plished in less than a month.

Outstanding features of the bill are  
the greatly increased income, inheri-  
tance, excess profits, liquor and cigar  
and tobacco taxes, virtual abolition of  
the present customs free list and a  
10 per cent addition to existing tar-  
iffs, new taxes on manufactures,  
amusements, clubs, public utilities and  
insurance, a far-reaching stamp tax,  
and a greatly increased mail matter  
rate based on the parcel post zone  
system.

In only four particulars does the  
measure now differ substantially from  
the original draft. Surtaxes on in-  
comes above \$40,000 have been in-  
creased about one-fourth above the  
committee schedule. Several articles,  
including print paper and pulp and  
gold and silver, slated for a 10 per  
cent daily, have been kept on the free  
list. Slight reductions in the second-  
class mail matter rate have been  
made. A proposed five per cent tax on  
all advertising except newspaper and  
periodical is eliminated.

Attacks on the bill in the Senate  
will center around the excess profits,  
income and manufacturers' taxes and  
the second-class mail rate increase  
sections. Business men generally are  
protesting vigorously against the  
taxes, and virtually every publisher  
in the country is opposing the drasti-  
cally increased mail rate.

## VIVIANA AND JOFFRE ARE AT HOME IN FRANCE

Crossed Atlantic Before Many Knew  
They Were Gone.

Paris.—Marshall Joffre and former  
Premier Viviani arrived at Brest on  
their return from the United States.  
They went directly to Paris.

Washington.—Vice Premier Vиви-  
ani, Marshal Joffre and the French  
mission sailed from New York Tues-  
day, May 15th, unknown except to a  
few officials and many American news-  
papers. So well was the secret kept  
by the volunteer censorship by which  
American newspapers are co-operating  
with the government that the French  
commissioners generally were suppos-  
ed to be still in Washington and up to  
yesterday invitations to them to visit  
various sections were received in great  
number.

The party slipped away on the same  
steamer which brought them over, and  
conveyed by a French warship.

## FINE OUTLOOK FOR BIG POTATO CROP

Washington.—A 25 per cent increase  
in this year's yield of early Irish pota-  
toes was forecast by the agricultural  
department. On the basis of present  
crop conditions, the department esti-  
mates the crop at 33,516,000 bushels  
against 24,481,700 last year.

Reports to the department show the  
early acreage this year will approach  
282,000, an increase of 39,000 over last  
year.

The condition of the crop on May  
1 was 86 per cent, and the probable  
yield per acre is put at 119 bushels,  
against 109 last year.

Virginia, the great early potato pro-  
ducing state, will grow this year about  
16,000,000 bushels. New Jersey will  
grow nearly 4,000,000. California  
with a crop of 2,347,000, will nearly  
treble last year's yield. Florida will  
produce slightly more than 2,000,000  
bushels.

## ONE BUYER MAY MAKE PURCHASES FOR ALL ALLIES

Washington.—A program under  
which the American government vir-  
tually would pool its purchasing with  
that of all the Allies, construct a buy-  
ing machine into which hundreds of  
experts in many lines would fit as cog  
wheels and place one man in charge  
of the whole gigantic enterprise, is  
fast assuming definite outline. This  
would be the world's super-buyer.

## MOBILIZING ALL AVAILABLE LABOR

FOOD CONSERVATION COM-  
MISSION IS ROUNDING UP LABOR-  
ERS FOR FARMERS.

## OVERCOME GREAT HANDICAP

Mr. Lucas Says Men and Boys Who  
Work on Farms Render Nation a  
Great Service.

Raleigh.—The mobilization of the  
labor available in the cities and towns  
of North Carolina for the benefit of  
the farmers who are suffering for lack  
of labor is the latest movement in the  
campaign being waged by the North  
Carolina Food Conservation Commis-  
sion for increased production of food  
and feedstuffs in this state.

One of the greatest handicaps to be  
overcome if the state is to very greatly  
increase its acreage and production of  
food and feedstuffs is the labor short-  
age that exists on the farms of very  
nearly every county in North Carolina,  
according to a statement by John Paul  
Lucas, executive secretary of the  
State Food Conservation Commission.  
Mr. Lucas emphasizes the point that a  
man or boy who is able to work on a  
farm can render the nation just as  
valuable service on a farm as he can  
in the training camp or in the  
trenches. "Provisions are just as im-  
portant as men and the more provis-  
ions we send abroad the fewer men  
and the less blood this war will cost  
us," declared Mr. Lucas. "President  
Wilson and other high officials have  
laid great stress on this point and the  
fact that labor employed in agricul-  
tural pursuits will not be drafted for  
military service is evidence that Con-  
gress looks upon the matter in the  
same light.

"Many of our people have not real-  
ized how very serious is the food situa-  
tion in this section. We have been  
solemnly warned time and time again  
that we must not depend upon the  
west and other sections for the tre-  
mendous amounts of food and feed-  
stuffs we have been importing, the  
total for North Carolina last year cost-  
ing us the sum of \$90,000,000,  
while at present prices it would have  
cost \$175,000,000 or more. When it  
is too late to plant it will be too late  
to realize. Even those who are not  
particularly alarmed should realize the  
truth of the old adage that it is better  
to be safe than sorry."

"To offset the needs of thousands of  
farmers who require help and who  
could largely increase their produc-  
tion of food and feedstuffs there are  
thousands of men and boys who could  
be spared from our towns and cities.  
In every town and city in the state  
there are young men just returning  
from college and high schools and  
other boys and men who at present  
are either idle, partially employed or  
employed at work they can readily  
drop for awhile for the more impor-  
tant work of producing food and feed-  
stuffs. Let these men and boys vol-  
unteer for this patriotic service. The  
work may be hard and the pay seem  
small, but boys in uniform are  
working hard too and their pay is  
small—and in addition to that they  
are offering their very lives. Now let  
those who remain at home and are  
available for service volunteer their  
services—Don't be a slacker."

The county farm demonstration  
agents throughout the state have lists  
of those farmers who are needing extra  
labor. Men and boys who are willing  
to serve their country in this capacity  
should get in touch with these agents,  
or with the Food Conservation Com-  
mission of their county, or write to  
the State Food Conservation Commis-  
sion at Raleigh.

## Pender Defeats Stock Law.

Burgaw.—The board of county com-  
missioners met here to receive and  
canvass the returns of the stock law  
election held last Saturday. Official  
and unofficial returns gave the vote  
as follows: For stock law, 153;  
against stock law, 852.

## Did Not Buy Votes For Britt.

Asheville.—Dan W. Hill, chairman  
of the Buncombe County Republican  
Executive Committee, took the stand  
at the hearing in the rebuttal of James  
J. Britt to testimony of Congressman  
Weaver, and declared that he had  
never given Will Swink any money  
to vote for Britt or anybody else. He  
also declared that he had no knowl-  
edge of any money given to Swink for  
buying votes. Hill admitted that he  
"stood" for a lumber bill for Swink at  
a local lumber company but said that  
he had nothing to do with the election.

## Council of Liberty Meets.

High Point.—The State Council of  
North Carolina Sons and Daughters  
of Liberty, were in session for two  
days. Aside from the selecting meet-  
ing places for next year, the business  
transacted has been of a routine na-  
ture. There are some three hundred  
Sons and Daughters in attendance.  
Rocky Mount was chosen over Greens-  
boro and Durham for the 1918 session.  
New officers for the coming year were  
elected with John F. Reynolds, state  
councillor.