

IMPORTANT NEWS
THE WORLD OVER

Happenings of This and Other Nations
For Seven Days Are
Given.

THE NEWS OF THE SOUTH

What is Taking Place in the South-
land Will Be Found in
Brief Paragraphs.

Domestic

After a quarrel over the custody of
a four-year-old child, John L. De-
Baulles, former United States minister
to Uruguay was shot and killed
at his home at Roslyn, L. I., by his
brother-in-law, who was Miss Blanquit-
te's brother, who was Miss Blanquit-
te's brother, who was Miss Blanquit-
te's brother...

Washington

With apparently no let-up in the Rus-
sian retreat along the line from Tarnopol
to the Rumanian border, there come
advice of a new political crisis in
Petrograd—Premier and War Min-
ister Kerensky and his fellow cabinet
members, except one, resigned, but
later, with the exception of M. Terest-
chenko, the foreign minister, with-
drew their resignations.

Canada

Canadians Slowly Tighten—Pinchers
Forcing Germans From Lens.
Infantry fighting although not on
an extremely heavy scale, began in
Flanders on Sunday and in two en-
gagements the Anglo-French troops
were victorious.

Holland

Amsterdam.—The Holland-American
line steamer Noordam, homeward
bound ran upon a mine the westward
of the island of Texel. There were no
casualties. The ship is still afloat.

Germany

Amsterdam.—A German airplane
landed on the island of Ameland on
account of motor trouble. The occu-
pants of the machine were interned.

U. S. Postal Agency

Washington.—American soldiers at
the front no more receiving their mail
without interruption, as a result of
the establishment of the United States
postal agency in France, Postmaster
General Burleson announced. A corps
of experienced workers, under the
direction of Marcus H. Bunn, is hand-
ling mail matter at the base post-
office and at branches established at
Paris, the training camps, and at the
American port of debarkation.

Registration List

Indianapolis, Ind.—The official list
of registrants in Marion county, out-
side of Indianapolis, containing 2,691
names, disappeared from the office of
Hugh McK. Landon, chairman of the
exemption board for that division. He
reported the theft of the numbers and
names to the federal authorities here
and to Jesse E. Schabach, state con-
scription officer. Copies of the offi-
cial list had been made sometime ago.

More Than 70,000 Applications Received

Washington.—For the 16,000 places
in the second officers' training camps
to open August 27, a total of 72,914
men have applied and the war depart-
ment is considering accepting several
thousand more than was originally in-
tended. Preliminary examinations
given the applicants by civilian physi-
cians indicate 51,838 are physically
satisfactory. In most states the num-
ber of applicants is from three to
five times the state's quota.

Work For Soldier Insurance

Washington, D. C.—Representative
Pou is urging the importance of legis-
lation providing for life and accident
insurance for the soldiers and sailors
who may be killed or injured in the
war, which Secretary McAdoo for
some weeks, has had under considera-
tion. Mr. Pou said that Congress
should not adjourn without enacting
some legislation of this character. He
will work to secure its passage.

Mitchell Disbursing Officer

Raleigh.—Mr. J. Frank Mitchell, who
has been traveling passenger agent of
the Norfolk Southern, will be Federal
disbursing officer for the selective
draft in North Carolina. The resigna-
tion of Mr. A. L. Fletcher to become
captain of the Supply Company, Field
Artillery, left the position open, and
Mr. Joe Mackey was appointed to it.
He having declined to serve, left the
office again open, and Mr. Mitchell
was recommended. Mr. Mitchell is a
railroad man of wide experience, and
will bring fine abilities into play.

Sending Out Premium Lists

Lenoir.—Caldwell County's Fair as-
sociation has issued the premium lists,
which are being mailed out, and many
substantial prizes are offered for the
different classes of exhibits. The fair
will be held this year October 3, 4
and 5. On account of the flood con-
ditions there was no fair held last
year and this year it is hoped by the
association that the good people of
this county will outstrip themselves.
The first fair of the association was
held in 1915 and proved a decided
success from every standpoint.

Germany had possession of Austria's
ultimatum to Serbia fourteen hours be-
fore it was delivered to Belgrade, is
the positive information which has
reached Washington officials, and is
now made public for the first time.

Representative Thomas J. Hefflin of
Alabama fairly blistered obstruction-
ists to war measures in the senate
in a speech in the house of repre-
sentatives. His speech was so bitter
that the speaker held he had transgressed
the rules of parliamentary law forbid-
ding a member to impugn unworthy
motives to another and criticize a
member of another house. He called no
names, but it was generally under-
stood he referred to Tom Hardwick
and Hoke Smith of Georgia.

The German emperor, issuing a pro-
clamation to the German people, begs
the people to stand by him, and de-
clares he is not fighting for conquest.
"The enemy is stretching out his
hands towards German territory, but
he shall never have it. New nations
continue to enter into the war against
us, but that does not frighten us. We
know our strength and we are deter-
mined to make use of it." These sen-
tences are excerpts from the German
emperor's recent proclamation.

The great assault of the entente al-
lies, for which the big guns had been
preparing for three weeks in bomb-
ardments of unprecedented violence,
has begun in Flanders along a front
of about twenty miles, from the re-
gion of Dixmude to south of Ypres
around Warneton.

Because the Russo-Rumanian forces
in the Putna sector have struck the
Germans with such violence, the ad-
vance of the Germans on the retreat-
ing Russian in the Tarnopol region

Washington.
With apparently no let-up in the Rus-
sian retreat along the line from Tarnopol
to the Rumanian border, there come
advice of a new political crisis in
Petrograd—Premier and War Min-
ister Kerensky and his fellow cabinet
members, except one, resigned, but
later, with the exception of M. Terest-
chenko, the foreign minister, with-
drew their resignations.

General Erdelli, recently appointed
military governor of Petrograd, is re-
ported to have been assassinated.
The line of the river Zbrocz at its
confluence with the Dniester, has been
given up at several places by the Rus-
sians, but the Russians fought stub-
bornly to hold back the Austro-Ger-
mans.

Between the Dniester and the Pruth
the Germans have not halted in their
retreat toward the border.
Bukovina is almost entirely recaptured
by the Teutonic forces. The
Russian seems about to lose an open
sesame to the Black sea, and if they
don't turn and hold the Teutons in
check, the great port, Odessa, may
fall into the hands of the central ar-
mies.

German officers captured in the bat-
tle of Flanders discuss quite freely
both the military and political situa-
tion in Germany, and admit that Ger-
many's man-power loss is a serious
factor in the war.

A resolution for submission to the
states of a prohibition amendment to
the Federal Constitution was adopted
by the senate. It now goes to the
house, and there is little doubt of its
early passage.

Senator Smith of Georgia voted for
the prohibition amendment; Senator
Hardwick voted against it.

The prohibition amendment propos-
ed to the Federal Constitution recites:
"The manufacture, sale or transporta-
tion of intoxicating liquors within,
the importation thereof into, or the ex-
portation thereof from the United
States and all territory subject to the
jurisdiction thereof for beverage pur-
poses is hereby prohibited."

Both steel and wooden ships must
be built very quickly. "We are in this
war far more seriously than a vast
majority of people realize," is the first
public utterance of Admiral Capps
since taking charge of the shipbuilding
work for the government.

The United States asks England to
be more strict with her censorship in
so far as at least as it concerns American
military movements.

The great heat wave that holds the
country in its grip has claimed nearly
three hundred victims, and caused hun-
dreds of prostrations. This is the in-
formation compiled in Washington and
telegraphed to the health boards.

Exemptions have been further re-
stricted. Medical students will not be
exempted on the ground that they are
medical students. Men serving in the
Red Cross will not be exempted. Agri-
cultural workers will have to prove
themselves indispensable to the farm.
No "city farmers" will be exempt.

It is rumored in diplomatic circles
that trouble is brewing in the British
cabinet, induced by Arthur Henderson,
who is a member of the war council,
having made a trip to Paris with a
pacifist mission.

Needles, Cal., with the thermometer
at 104 in the shade, is the hottest
place so far reported by the weather
bureau.

The second class of 755,700 men reg-
istered under the selective service law
will be called up for examination ear-
ly in the fall.

The peace interview of German
Chancellor Michaelis is regarded at
the state department as another at-
tempt to bolster up public opinion at
home, appeal to the peace sentiment
in enemy and neutral countries and
to create dissension between the al-
lies.

KERENSKY IS AGAIN
REIGNING IN RUSSIA

TAKES UP HEAVY TASK IN THIS
CRISIS AT REQUEST OF THE
PEOPLE.

WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO REFUSE

Many Changes Are Forecast as Pre-
mier Intends to Conduct a Strong
Government to Carry Out Old Prin-
ciples Thought Best.

Petrograd.—Premier Kerensky has
returned to Petrograd and withdrawn
his resignation. He attended a min-
isterial meeting and afterwards con-
ferred with various political leaders.

M. Kerensky has issued a manifesto
in which he declares that he con-
siders it impossible when the country
is threatened with defeat without and
disintegration within to refuse the
heavy task again entrusted to him,
which he regards as an express order
from the country to construct a strong
revolutionary government to carry out
the principles already laid down.

"At the same time," says the man-
ifesto, "I consider it inevitable to
introduce changes in the order and
distribution of government work with-
out allowing myself to be influenced
by the thought that these changes
will increase my responsibility in the
supreme direction of the affairs of
state."

SLIGHT GAIN IN FLANDERS
IS MADE BY ANGLO-FRENCH.

Canadians Slowly Tighten—Pinchers
Forcing Germans From Lens.
Infantry fighting although not on
an extremely heavy scale, began in
Flanders on Sunday and in two en-
gagements the Anglo-French troops
were victorious.

The weather moderating, Crown
Prince Rupprecht, after an all-night
bombardment sent his troops against
the British positions at Hollebeke, on
the Ypres-Comines Canal, charging
forward on both sides of the canal
the Germans gained a footing in the
village of Hollebeke. The success
was only momentary as the British
drove them out by an immediate
counter-attack and took some pris-
oners. Other German attacks in this
area also were checked.

Northwest of Bixchoote, which lies
to the north of Ypres, the French are
following up their successes of last
week. In an attack against the Ger-
man lines Sunday they made further
progress.

The pinchers with which the Can-
adians are slowly forcing the Ger-
mans out of Lens, again has been
tightened slightly. In an advance in
the Oite du Moulin the Canadians
have pushed forward their line on a
front of one thousand yards to a depth
of two hundred yards. The Canadians
consolidated the position which is
within a thousand yards of the cen-
ter of Lens on the western front of
the town. Southeast of Arras Ger-
man raids against the British lines on
Sunday met with failure.

German attacks on the Aisne front
have been withstood successfully by
the French. Against the Casemates
plateau the Germans made two at-
tacks which were repulsed. South of
Juvincourt the German crown prince
threw strong forces against the
French lines early Sunday. The
French were driven from a small ele-
ment, but later ejected the Germans
and held their line intact.

HOLLAND-AMERICAN
STEAMER HITS MINE

Amsterdam.—The Holland-American
line steamer Noordam, homeward
bound ran upon a mine the westward
of the island of Texel. There were no
casualties. The ship is still afloat.

GERMAN PLANE LANDS
IN NETHERLANDS LIMITS

Amsterdam.—A German airplane
landed on the island of Ameland on
account of motor trouble. The occu-
pants of the machine were interned.

CABLE EAST IS
BROKEN IN MID-PACIFIC

New York.—Communication with
the Philippines and China including
Hong Kong by way of San Francisco
over the commercial Pacific cable has
been interrupted, the Commercial
Cable Company announced here and
cablegrams "can be forwarded only
via Europe." It was explained that
the cable broke somewhere between
Guam and the Philippines and that a
ship would have to be sent out to
pick up the line and repair it.

RUSSIAN LEADERS VOTE
CONFIDENCE IN KERENSKY

Petrograd.—By a vote of 147 to 46
a joint meeting of the executives of the
workmen's and soldiers and peasants'
councils confirmed the decision of the
councils political conference of con-
tinued confidence in Premier Keren-
sky. The Maximilists strongly pro-
tested and forty-two of the members
of this party abstained from voting.
The duma committee also has con-
firmed the vote of confidence in M.
Kerensky.

WAR TAX MEASURE
PUT IN FINAL FORM

REVISED BILL IS REPORTED TO
THE SENATE BY FINANCE COM-
MITTEE.

NO PROVISION FOR BONDS

Reported Bill Provides For Approx-
imately \$2,000,000,000 For War Ex-
penses.—Increase Taxes on Liquors,
Beer, Wines, Profits, Etc.

Washington.—The war tax bill, un-
der revision since May 24, was put
into final form for report to the Sen-
ate by the finance committee. It pro-
vides for approximately \$2,000,000,000
in taxes to meet war expenses, but
makes no provision for further bond
authorizations. The bill was increas-
ed \$133,000,000 over the total as it
passed the House. About \$327,000,000
was added during the last week be-
cause of the latest war estimates.
Senators LaFollette, Gore and Thom-
as plan a separate report advocating
higher tax levies.

The new increase of \$327,000,000
over the committee's original draft is
distributed approximately among the
following additional levies:
On corporate incomes, \$162,000,000.
Additional surtaxes on individual
incomes of \$15,000 and over, \$27,500,
000.
Distilled spirits, \$95,000,000.
Beer, \$12,500,000.
Wines, \$17,000,000.
War excess profits, \$5,000,000.
Bank checks, \$2,000,000.
Floor, or stock, taxes on sugar, cof-
fee, tea and cocoa, \$6,000,000.
Total \$327,000,000.

The additional levy on incomes of
corporations applies also to partner-
ships, joint stock companies and es-
sociations, including life insurance
companies. Their normal income tax
is increased to six per cent, four per
cent more than the present law, and
two per cent above the original
House and committee program.

The increased surtaxes fall entirely
on individuals having incomes of \$15,
000 or above.

FEW EXEMPTIONS FOR
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Postal Carriers, Clerks or Laborers
Not to be Exempted.

Washington.—A ruling by the post-
office department shows that the de-
partment officials will make few re-
quests for exemption from military
service. Postmasters are instructed
not to ask for exemption for carriers or
laborers or for clerks in second class
offices below the \$1,000 grade, clerks
in first class offices below the \$1,100
grade, or any above these grades un-
less they are qualified distributors of
mail.

The ruling is the first formal action
by an executive department in com-
pliance with President Wilson's order
directing that department officials in-
candent exemptions and that the re-
quirement of indispensability be rig-
idly enforced. As generally con-
strued the postal ruling shows the
purpose of the administration of make
the government departments leaders
in freeing valuable employees for war
service.

The entire mail carrier force, num-
bering thousands of men, of whom a
considerable percentage are within
the draft age limits, is excluded from
exemption unless for physical reasons
or because they have dependent fam-
ilies. Every portion of the country
is reached by the ruling, as even the
rural carriers are included.

The department's ruling in regard
to clerks, leaves railway mail clerks
within the exemption class, as they
are highly specialized distributors.

Provost Marshal General Crowder
took steps to reduce the number of
exemptions because of dependent fam-
ilies. Instructions were sent to the
governors of all states pointing out
that the minimum pay of soldiers is
now \$30 a month and that local boards
must consider whether a man's de-
pendents could not be supported on
that amount.

U. S. POSTAL AGENCY
ESTABLISHED IN FRANCE

Washington.—American soldiers at
the front no more receiving their mail
without interruption, as a result of
the establishment of the United States
postal agency in France, Postmaster
General Burleson announced. A corps
of experienced workers, under the
direction of Marcus H. Bunn, is hand-
ling mail matter at the base post-
office and at branches established at
Paris, the training camps, and at the
American port of debarkation.

OKLAHOMANS ARM TO
RESIST CONSCRIPTION DRAFT

Shawnee, Okla.—One hundred and
fifty men said to have gathered with
the intention of resisting the selective
draft were reported here to have gathered
at Rock Crossing on the South
Canadian river, on the boundary be-
tween Seminole and Hughes counties.
This point was selected to be the re-
sisters' base of operations. Roy Crane,
a socialists tagitator, was arrested at
Holdenville. He carried a grip filled
with ammunition.

ASK NEUTRALS OF
THEIR FOOD NEEDS

INQUIRIES FROM WASHINGTON
TO EUROPEAN NEUTRALS
SEEK FULL INFORMATION.

A NEW PLAN OF RATIONING

Proposed Laying Foundation For Plan
of Rationing Neutrals Which Will
Secure Reports From Finally Reach-
ing Germany.

Washington.—Full information con-
cerning food conditions in the north-
ern European neutral countries has
been asked of the neutrals by the
United States in notes handed to their
diplomatic representatives.

The American government's plan
for rationing the neutrals through its
control of exports will be finally de-
termined on after replies are received.
The information sought concerns
the exact food needs of those coun-
tries, their food production capacity
and details of their export and import
trade of the last few years. The in-
tention of the United States is to hold
exports to the neutrals to the barest
necessities to prevent American food-
stuffs or food they replace from
reaching Germany. Only actual food
deficiencies will be made up from
America and assurances will be de-
manded that no American-produced
food is re-exported or used to sup-
plant food that is exported.

Quick responses to the notes are
looked for, since at present no ship-
ments to the neutrals are permitted
to leave American ports and some of
the countries are badly in need of
grains.

MARRIAGE AFTER CALL
NO GROUND FOR EXEMPTION.

Provost Marshal General Crowder
Local Boards.

Washington.—Local boards were for-
mally instructed by Provost Marshal
General Crowder that they may well
hold that a marriage recently con-
summated, especially by a registrant
after he has been called for examina-
tion, does not create a status of de-
pendency justifying immunity from
conscription.

"The selective draft service law,"
read the instructions, "does not re-
quire discharges in all cases of techni-
cal legal dependency, but only per-
manent discharges where in view of de-
pendency a discharge is advisable.
Local boards may well hold that a
marriage hastily consummated re-
cently, and especially one consum-
mated by a person after he has been
called to present himself for exami-
nation to determine his fitness for mil-
itary service, does not create a status
of dependency in which it is advisable
to grant a discharge.

"It is to be expected that local
boards will exercise this full discre-
tion in cases where they are con-
vinced that unscrupulous persons have
thus violated the principles of the
selective service law in hope of es-
caping duty."

PROHIBITION CUT OUT OF
PROGRAM BY HOUSE.

Washington.—National prohibition
by constitutional amendment was
hung up in the House by the prohibi-
tion leaders themselves.

The resolution to submit the prop-
osal to the states, passed by the
Senate, was put out of the program
for the present session and will not
come up until the regular session in
December.

Representative Randall of Califor-
nia, the prohibition party's only rep-
resentative in Congress, issued a state-
ment declaring that "the friends of na-
tional prohibition have been flim-
flammed by the liquor lobby in the
constitutional amendment adopted in
the Senate." He added that "a great
jollification" was held by liquor rep-
resentatives in a Washington hotel and
that a well defined rumor had sprung
up that the six-year clause added on
Senator Harding's motion was really
written by the brewers' attorneys.

"The joker is not in the six-year
handicap itself," said Mr. Randall,
"though that is without a single pre-
cedent in history. The Harding clause
provides that 'this article shall be in-
operative unless ratified within six
years.' The impression is that the
prohibition amendment would not be-
come a part of the constitution un-
less so ratified. The fact is, it will
become a part of the constitution if
ratified after the time limit but will
be inoperative. The whole cam-
paign to secure ratification by the
states will be clouded by this uncer-
tain language."

MORE THAN 70,000
APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

Washington.—For the 16,000 places
in the second officers' training camps
to open August 27, a total of 72,914
men have applied and the war depart-
ment is considering accepting several
thousand more than was originally in-
tended. Preliminary examinations
given the applicants by civilian physi-
cians indicate 51,838 are physically
satisfactory. In most states the num-
ber of applicants is from three to
five times the state's quota.

SOME CHANGES IN
CENSORSHIP RULES

NEW LIST OF REGULATIONS FOR
THE GUIDANCE OF THE
PRESS.

ENFORCEMENT UP TO PRESS

Repeated Violations Which Were Ex-
cused on the Score of Misunder-
standing Cause New Rules and Re-
quest for Their Observance.

Washington.—A new list of press
regulations making material changes
in the voluntary censorship rules un-
der which American newspapers have
been operating was promulgated by
the committee on public information.

The new regulations contain the
first general request that there be no
published mention of the arrival of
American troops at European ports,
replacing in that respect an express
authorization in the old rules for use
of any cable dispatches passed by the
European censors.

The old regulations are made more
severe by specific stipulations in place
of the more general language em-
ployed in the rules in force until now.
Information which the government
considers might reveal military move-
ments or policies is described in great
detail.

In the statement announcing the
new regulations, George Creel, chair-
man of the committee, says that "re-
peated and serious violations of the
voluntary censorship have been at-
tempted to be excused on the score
of 'misunderstanding,' and that a
're-statement' is made with the idea
that hereafter there shall be no room
for doubt as to the committee's de-
sires.

The instances in which the most
serious charges of violation have
been made, however, have not result-
ed from misunderstanding of the com-
mittee's rules, but from following them
implicitly. These instances have in-
volved publication of dispatches pas-
sed by the European censors, announc-
ing the arrival of American military
units in Europe.

PROMPT, EFFICIENT WORK
BY EXEMPTION BOARD

Procedure Has Been Stripped of All
'Red Tape.'

Washington.—Prompt and efficient
work by district exemption boards
is expected by government officials as
a result of stripping all red tape from
the procedure of the tribunals.

President Wilson's executive order
outlining the principles to govern ex-
emptions, coupled with instructions to
the boards from Provost Marshal
General Crowder are regarded here
as setting in motion the last phase
of the selection process with a mini-
mum of confusion and delay.

The object of the instructions is to
impress the boards with the view
that their primary purpose is to se-
lect the personnel for the national
army in the shortest possible time.
To that end they have been informed
that no legal precedents will bind
them, and that there need be no ad-
herence to rules of evidence or other
technicalities of court procedure.

Attorney General Gregory set in
motion further machinery to increase
the size of the registration reservoir
from which 687,000 men of the first
call are to be drawn. Thousands of
men failed to register for one cause
or another. Through the district at-
torneys, the department of justice is
rounding up these men and when
found they will be assigned numbers
which will insure their being called
up for examination at an early date.

The first reports of the local
boards on physical examination are
beginning to appear. As yet they
are not complete enough to make any
logical deduction as to the probable
average of rejection for reason. The
draft statistics of the civil war which
showed between twenty-five and thirty
per cent rejected on this ground,
still are the best guide on the ques-
tion.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF
DRAFT TO BE TESTED

Athens, Ga.—Opponents of the se-
lective draft, attending a mass meet-
ing at Bold's Springs, jeered loyal
citizens who sought to warn them
against unpatriotic actions. The
meeting was one of a series of de-
monstrations in Georgia against the
law. The presence of a United States
commissioner with a squad of depu-
ties probably prevented violence. A
fund of \$1,200 being raised to test
the constitutionality of the law.

SENDING OUT PREMIUM LISTS

Lenoir.—Caldwell County's Fair as-
sociation has issued the premium lists,
which are being mailed out, and many
substantial prizes are offered for the
different classes of exhibits. The fair
will be held this year October 3, 4
and 5. On account of the flood con-
ditions there was no fair held last
year and this year it is hoped by the
association that the good people of
this county will outstrip themselves.
The first fair of the association was
held in 1915 and proved a decided
success from every standpoint.

FARMERS PLANNING
GREAT CONVENTION

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF FARMERS AND FARM
WOMEN.

AT RALEIGH, AUGUST 28-30

It is Expected That Not Less Than
1,000 Farmers and Farm Women
Will Attend Convention.

Raleigh, August.—Arrangements
are rapidly being completed for the
fifteenth annual Farmers' and Farm
Women's State Convention, which will
be held at the State College of Agri-
culture and Engineering, beginning
Tuesday morning, August 28th, at 8
o'clock and continuing until Thurs-
day noon, August 30th. It is expected
that not less than 1,000 farmers and
farm women will attend the conven-
tion this year. The attendance last
year was more than 700.

The Convention, always a source of
inspiration and instruction and attend-
ed by earnest men and women from
all sections of the State, will this year
be held at the State College of Agri-
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