

## 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,  
and Will Be Found in  
Brief Paragraphs.

### Domestic.

Cook Clayton, clerk of the United States court for the southern district of Georgia, has been indicted by the federal grand jury at Macon for the embezzlement of \$15,000 of government funds and for making false statements to the attorney general as to his accounts.

Perhaps the most extraordinary record set in all the record smashing of the Sixty-fifth congress was the voting of more than twenty-one billions of dollars for the first year of the war without a dissenting voice in either house.

Notice to the public to make its tax returns to the government under the new war revenue tax law has been issued. All individuals receiving incomes of \$1,000 and over come under the operation of the new law. Persons failing to make returns will be prosecuted as slackers.

It is pointed out since congress has advanced its way in every instance save one—that of censoring the newspapers, and the newspapers practically volunteered to preserve the interests of the country in the publication of war news.

Mighty few people, if any, can possibly escape the new war revenue law. It is incumbent upon practically every man and woman to make returns to the United States authorities as soon as possible.

Following a conference between representatives of the freight clerks of the N. C. & St. L. and the W. & A., who walked out in Atlanta, officials of the roads, at which no agreement was reached, a formal order for a general strike of all members of the order of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks on the two roads was issued by J. J. Forrester, grand president of the order.

The Greater Savannah Commercial Club adopted resolutions asking for the expulsion from the United States senate of Senator Thomas W. Hardwick of Georgia, declaring that his published utterances and antagonistic attitude toward the government demanded that such be done.

Twelve people were injured, the majority only slightly when one of the big trolley cars of the Stone Mountain line turned turtle on a sharp curve just behind Agnes Scott college, in Decatur, Ga., killing a negro and making a mass of wreckage out of the car.

In Newark, N. J., the offices of the New Jersey Free Press Zeitung were raided by federal authorities and the publisher, Benedict Krieh, and two editors, William von Kriepzel and Henry Wechter, were taken into custody. The men were arraigned before the United States commissioner charged with publishing seditious matter.

A price of 30 cents a pound to the farmer was agreed upon at a meeting in New Orleans of men interested in marketing and growing of cotton in ten Southern states as being justified by the present selling prices of manufactured cotton products.

Southern farmers in a meeting at New Orleans went on record as opposed to federal fixing of the price of cotton and urged instead the creation of an official marketing board through which to obtain a correct estimate of a fair and equitable price.

### European.

Naval aircraft bombed St. Denis Westrom, the Zebrugge lock gates, the Bruges docks and other targets, and Thourout railway junction, and thus began French and English reprisals against the Teutons for their air raids on French and English cities. Some think that this is the beginning of "the battle of the air" about which the world has talked for 2,000 years.

Frankfort-on-the-Main was bombed by airships and five people are reported to have been killed.

Zele, in eastern Flanders, has been fined 80,000 marks for the giving of food and cigarettes to passing English prisoners.

London announces that the Australian force at the front numbers 306,000 men.

The German minister to Argentina has been forced to leave Argentina. Things got so hot for him, that his friends spirited him out and placed him aboard a Spanish steamer.

The British in Flanders, it is reported, are getting ready for another hack at the German lines.

### Shrapnel.

Were the average layman able to grasp the staggering complexities of chemical and mechanical details involved in the making of a shrapnel shell he would be amazed. For instance, one hundred and seventy fuses are required to manufacture the combination time and percussion fuse for 3/4-inch shrapnel. The powder used must have the correct burning time or the explosion will occur too soon or too late. It is impossible to obtain two powders with the same

The English government has issued a proclamation prohibiting the exportation to Sweden, Norway, Denmark and the Netherlands of all articles except printed matter of all descriptions and personal effects accompanied by their owners.

In their offensive in the Ypres sector the British gained all their objectives on a front of 16,000 yards and to a depth of 2,500 yards. Sixteen thousand yards would mean a battle front of more than nine miles. A penetration of 2,500 yards would mean more than a mile gain into the German-held territory by the British forces.

Eleven British merchantmen of more than 1,600 tons each and two vessels under 1,600 tons were sunk by mines or submarines last week.

England's impending retaliation for the German air raids is the main feature now occupying the space of the British newspapers.

The British cruiser Drake has been torpedoed and sunk. The Drake was torpedoed off the north coast of Ireland.

### Washington.

Two German commerce raiders, manned by the crew of the famous Zea Seeadler, which, it is now develops, stranded on Mopeha Island, in the south Pacific, after roaming the seas for seven months preying upon American and allied shipping, are operating somewhere in the south seas, according to a report received at the navy department from the commander of the naval station at Tutuila, Samoan Islands.

Twenty thousand airplanes for the United States fighting forces in France, authorized in the \$640,000,000 aviation bill passed by congress last July, actually are under construction. Their motors are being manufactured, and the whole aircraft program has been co-ordinated so that when planes and motors are completed, trained aviators, as well as machine guns and all other equipment, will be waiting for them.

The soldiers' and sailors' civil rights bill has been unanimously passed by the house. It probably will not be taken up in the senate until the December session.

It is learned that the Peruvian government has discovered that A. von Der Heyde, the Peruvian minister to Germany, disobeyed the instructions sent him September 26 to present to the German foreign office an ultimatum demanding, under the threat of breaking diplomatic relations, that satisfaction be given within eight days of the sinking of the Peruvian ship of Lorton.

Testimony that Bolso Pasha, now under arrest in Paris, as a spy and peace propagandist, on behalf of Germany, came to America early in 1916 with representations that Germany was ready for a separate peace with France, was given before Merton E. Lewis, attorney general of New York state, in the investigation in New York City into the Levantine's financial activities in this country.

The war tax bill became a law with President Wilson's signature. No formalities attended the signing of the measure, which levies for this year more than two and a half billion dollars new taxes to provide war revenue.

The new war tax law touches everyone in the country, through taxes on incomes, excess profits, liquor and tobacco, soft drinks and many other things.

Whether "garabed" is the most marvelous scientific discovery of the age, destined to play a great part in winning the war for the United States, is to be investigated by scientists approved by the secretary of the interior. "Garabed" is something discovered or invented by Garabed T. K. Giragosian, an Armenian inventor of Boston, who believes he has the secret of taking from the air a mysterious power or battleships.

Interests of the nation's ten million negroes are to be represented at the war department by Emmett J. Scott, for 18 years confidential secretary of the late Booker T. Washington. Secretary Baker announces his appointment as a special assistant.

With the \$10,000 maximum insurance plan restored, as urged by the administration, and with an additional provision raising Major Gen. J. J. Pershing and Major General Bliss, the chief of staff, to the rank of general, the soldiers' and sailors' insurance bill was passed by the senate by a vote of 71 to 0.

The Supreme court has been asked to pass on the constitutionality of the selective draft law at the earliest date possible in a motion presented by Solicitor General Davis.

Deterioration during September over almost the entire cotton belt caused a loss of 452,000 bales in the prospective production of cotton.

The third contingent of national army is moving to the sixteen cantonments where approximately one-half of the 637,000 selected men called out by the president already have been mobilized.

burning time, hence the burning time has to be determined on each lot of powder. This formally required one and one-half hours; now it takes five minutes. Likewise, the time consumed in blending powders has been reduced from 16 hours to 15 minutes.—Popular Science Monthly.

Geologists have estimated that Austria's little developed tin deposits could be made to supply about three-fourths of that country's needs of the metal.

## ADJOURNS BIG WAR SESSION

LAST DAY OCCUPIED IN DEFENSE  
AND CRITICISM OF LA  
FOLLETTE.

### SESSION BEGAN APRIL 2ND

Generally Regarded as Most Momentous in American History—Galleries Were Packed to Capacity During Last Hours.

Washington.—In the midst of a day's thrilling debate on alleged disloyalty of Senator LaFollette, of Wisconsin, the extraordinary session of Congress, which began April 2, and generally regarded as the most momentous in American history, was adjourned sine die at 3 p. m.

Veheement criticism of the Wisconsin senator and his own defense occupying virtually the entire day, marked the close of the war session, with other customary adjournment and legislative procedure, including President Wilson's attendance at the capitol. The usual eleven hour hour of legislation was put through, following six months of important war action, and most of the members who had remained for the final days were en route home to await the call of the next session, December 3.

With galleries crowded to their capacity, the senate chamber was the scene of five hours stirring discussion of Senator LaFollette's attitude, but in the house there was little to mark the occasion except submission of a committee report mildly censuring Representative Hefflin of Alabama for criticizing fellow members in connection with Count von Bernstorff's request for Berlin to furnish funds to influence Congress.

### Speaks Three Hours.

The day began with a three hour speech by Senator LaFollette in defense of his criticisms of war questions. Without mentioning his recent address before the Non-Partisan league at St. Paul, for investigation of which arrangements were completed by a senate sub-committee, or naming any of his critics, Mr. LaFollette read a carefully prepared defense of his course and declared his intention to follow it in the future. He was interrupted only once and was applauded by the galleries when he closed.

### ANOTHER NATION TAKES UP ARMS AGAINST GERMANY

Uruguay Follows Peru in Severance of Relations.

Germany has still another nation arrayed against her in the world war. Following closely the action of Peru, the republic of Uruguay has severed diplomatic relations with the imperial government and the German minister has been handed his passports. Although Germany had committed no direct act of hostility against Uruguay, the president of the republic in a message to parliament said it was necessary for Uruguay "to espouse the cause of the defenders of justice, democracy and small nationalities."

### Montevideo, Uruguay.—Uruguay

has severed diplomatic relations with Germany. A presidential decree announced the rupture in a vote in favor of it by the chamber of deputies, 74 to 23. The German minister has been sent his passports. The vote in the chamber was taken at 2 o'clock this morning.

### 8,000 RUSSIAN TROOPS REFUSE TO GO TO FRONT

Petrograd.—Eight thousand soldiers at Gomel in the province of Mohilev, after a meeting, refused to go to the front, says a telegram from Gomel.

### REICHSTAG TO DISCUSS WAR AIMS THIS WEEK

Amsterdam.—The Cologne Gazette, a copy of which has been received here, in its report of the address of Dr. Karl Hefferich, German minister of the interior, in the reichstag Saturday, represents him as saying: "The question of war aims will be discussed in the course of a big debate next week." The Rheinische Westfalische Zeitung in its version says "the big debate will take place Monday."

### AMERICAN DESTROYER IN CLASH WITH A SUBMARINE

Washington.—Making public an account of an action between an American destroyer in European waters and a German submarine, the navy department avoided any claim that the U-boat had been destroyed, although all indications pointed to that result. The report on which the department's statement was founded was made by Vice Admiral Sims, in command of American destroyers in the war zone.

## SEC'Y BAKER ISSUES WEEKLY WAR REVIEW

Washington.—Decisive ascendancy for the allies in the supreme test of battle strength now taking place on the bloody fields of Flanders is claimed by Secretary Baker in the weekly review of war operations issued by the war department.

While it may be premature to assert that the British war machine has forced a decision over the Germans, Mr. Baker says, the victories of the past fortnight, threatening the German submarine bases on the Belgian coast, are conclusive indications of allied superiority. With favorable weather he thinks these victories will be repeated and extended.

The review for the week, makes no reference to the American forces in France or to the great preparations for war going forward at home.

"Titanic Struggle in Flanders." "The attention of the world," it says, "is focused on the titanic struggle now going on in Flanders. The battle raging there is proving an engagement of wholly unprecedented scope and potentialities.

"At the beginning of the week, owing to bad weather, the Germans were able to launch counter-attacks against the positions recently gained by the British. Notwithstanding the fact that the Germans made use of smoke screens, liquid fire and brought into action an imposing array of artillery in their attack against the advanced British lines between the Tower Hamlets and Polygon wood as well as along the Menin road, their efforts proved futile.

"It is significant on the other hand, that while the British were sustaining the shock of German assaults successfully they were able to bring up sufficient fresh troops in order to launch another offensive action on an even larger scale than the preceding one in the face of the enemy's onslaught.

### Drive Sweeping Onward.

"Slowly, but therefore the most irresistibly, the allied drive at the heart of the German line in the west is sweeping onward.

"The wisdom of the British in maintaining a great density of front would appear justified by the results achieved during the past week. It must be borne in mind that it is due to the depth of the British line as much as to any other factor, that while the enemy is still reeling under one blow, the allies are ready to deliver another and still a third.

"It has been characteristic of the campaign in Flanders hitherto that neither belligerent has attained what we may call a decisive success.

"The Germans have massed their greatest war strength along this battle front."

### Sound Strategy.

"To attack them at their strongest point of resistance is sound strategy. The defeats inflicted upon them during the past fortnight, are conclusive indications of allied superiority. In the light of past experiences, it may be premature to assert that the British have succeeded in forcing a decision, but it may be stated with emphasis that in no engagement hitherto has such vigor, energy and concerted speed of action been displayed.

"The full success of these operations means that the Belgian coast, with its numerous submarine bases, will become untenable to the enemy. Zebrugge, Ostend and the system of canals leading out of Bruges are threatened.

"The supreme test of the battle strength of the contending belligerents is taking place. Allied ascendancy would appear decisive.

### Contributing Factors.

"The two immediate contributing factors of this success are: Air control and shell supply.

"The former made it possible for the allies to locate enemy concentrations, the latter to break them up before they could develop into serious offensive actions, at the same time permitting their own concentration of men and guns to be carried out with clockwork regularity, unhampered by enemy interference.

"The British are thus able to report that since July 31 last they have not lost a single gun, while they have captured 332 field and heavy guns and taken 51,435 prisoners. During the fighting of the past two days they have added 4,446 prisoners, including 114 officers, to this imposing total.

### Enemy Realizes Danger.

"The enemy realizes the danger he is facing.

"We may expect him to counter-attack in force. He may even regain certain secondary objectives temporarily, but the British war machine is moving forward, and if time permits and the combat season remains open, with the weather continuing favorable for reconnaissance and careful aircraft observations, the allied victories of the past two weeks will in all probability be repeated and extended.

"The enemy pressure along the eastern front has been relieved by the strong allied offensive in Flanders. No engagements of more than local importance are reported in the east.

"The German advance in the north-east has apparently weakened, and the Russians have been able to reorganize their position in the Riga sector."

## INSURANCE BILL IS PASSED BY SENATE

WITH THE TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR MAXIMUM INSURANCE PLAN RESTORED.

### SENATE VOTE WAS 70 TO 0

Provision is Inserted Which Raises Major General Pershing and Major General Bliss to the Rank of General.

Washington.—With the \$10,000 maximum insurance plan restored, as urged by the administration and with an addition provision raising Major General Pershing, commanding the American forces in France, and Major General Bliss, chief of staff, to the rank of general, the soldiers' and sailors' insurance bill, carrying an appropriation of \$176,000,000, was passed by the senate by a vote of 71 to 0.

An amendment by Senator Smoot, adopted, 37 to 33, provides that \$25 a month shall be paid widows of Civil War and Spanish-American war veterans as well as to the widows of men who may be killed in the present war. This will mean an increased cost to the government of \$3,500,000 annually and an advance of \$15 a month to 4,141 Spanish war widows and \$5 a month to 43,544 Civil War widows.

Other amendments offered by the Utah senator authorizing the bureau to turn over to life insurance companies at government expense policies held by soldiers and sailors, and providing for the payment of \$100 a month to men permanently incapacitated because of wounds or disease were rejected.

Reductions were made by the senate in the house provisions for compensation paid for death or disability of soldiers and sailors or members of the army and navy nurse corps. Under the bill as it now stands a widow would receive \$25 a month, compared to \$35 fixed by the house, while a widow with two children would receive \$47.50, a reduction of \$5. The other sections of the house bill were accepted with only minor changes with the exception of the insurance section which permits a soldier now not later than five years after the war ends to convert his life insurance without medical examination into any other form of insurance he may request.

### GERMAN RAIDERS ARE OPERATING IN SOUTH SEAS

Two of Them Manned by Crew of Famous Sea Adler.

Washington.—Two German commerce raiders, manned by the crew of the famous Sea Adler, which it now develops stranded on Mopeha Island, in the South Pacific, after roaming the seas for seven months preying upon American and allied shipping, are operating somewhere in the South seas, according to a report received at the navy department from the commander of the naval station at Tutuila, Samoan Islands.

The dispatch transmitting the story of Captain Hador Smith of the American schooner C. Slade, one of the Sea Adler's victims, was sent on September 29, several weeks after the two new raiders left Mopeha Islands, where they had been captured by the Germans. The first put to sea on August 21, and the other on September 5, and it probably was their operations which led to recent reports of raiders in the Pacific.

Before coming to grief on August 2, the Sea Adler, had added the American schooners A. B. Johnson, Manila and Slade to the list of at least 12 allied vessels which she sank early this year in the South Atlantic ocean. In the long period from last March, when she was last heard from, the raider probably sent down other craft encountered in passing through the Atlantic, around Cape Horn and across the Pacific to the Society group of French islands, of which Mopeha is one.

The Sea Adler according to Captain Smith's report, arriving at Mopeha on July 31.

### 20,000 Airplanes For Service.

Washington.—Twenty thousand airplanes for America's fighting forces in France, authorized in the \$640,000,000 aviation bill passed by Congress last July, actually are under construction. The necessary motors also are being manufactured, Secretary Baker announced and the whole aircraft program has been co-ordinated that when planes and motors are completed trained aviators, as well as machine guns and all other equipment, will be waiting for them.

### SCARCITY OF WORKMEN DELAYS WAR CONTRACTS

Washington.—Detailing of skilled mechanics in the national army without discharging them from military service was urged upon President Wilson by Representative Madden, of Illinois, who pointed out that hundreds of employed holding war contracts are handicapped by scarcity of workmen. The president promised to ask Secretary Baker to investigate the question after receiving reports from the labor commission now in the west.

## 30 CENTS IS AGREED UPON FOR COTTON

REPRESENTATIVES FROM TEN  
SOUTHERN STATES FIX PRICE  
FOR STAPLE.

### FAVOR UNIFORM SIZE BALE

Meeting of Those Interested in Growing and Marketing Held in New Orleans—Many Delegates Advocated Prices of 35 to 42 Cents.

New Orleans.—A price of 30 cents a pound to the farmer was agreed upon at a meeting here late of men interested in marketing and growing of cotton in 10 Southern states as being justified by the present selling prices of manufactured cotton products. The price was suggested in an amendment to a resolution adopted just previously which declared against price regulation of cotton by Congress or delegation of this authority to any other body.

Although the amendment, introduced by L. B. Jackson, director of the Georgia bureau of markets, met with some opposition, it was recognized as a compromise and was almost unanimously adopted. Unsuccessful efforts to have the amendment read 35 instead of 30 cents were made by E. W. Dabbs of Mayesville, S. C., and other leaders in the movement to secure a 30-cent minimum.

Following the advice of John M. Parker, state food administrator, the delegates adopted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of seven to confer in Washington with Herbert Hoover, food administrator, regarding cottonseed prices.

Resolutions also were adopted endorsing the movement to have bales of cotton standardized throughout the cotton belt by making them of the uniform size of 54 inches long by 27 inches wide.

While many of the delegates advocated holding of cotton for minimum prices ranging from 30 to 42 cents, general sentiment was against such action. Addresses by Senator Ransdell, State Food Administrator Parker and William B. Thompson, president of the New Orleans dock board, opposed the fixing of a minimum price. Growers were urged by Senator Ransdell and Mr. Thompson to hold their cotton, market it judiciously and if necessary borrow money on it in storage.

### NO DECISION AS TO CALL FOR SECOND DRAFT ARMY

Several Plans Are Suggested and Being Considered.

Washington.—Secretary Baker indicated that no decision had been reached as to when a second call will be made. There are many deficiencies to be filled up in the last draft, physical examination of the selected men by army doctors at the camps having resulted in many rejections. There appears to be some evidence of undue leniency by the civilian doctors who examined the men in certain sections, probably due largely to the desire of local boards to make a good showing in prompt filling of their quotas.

Decision of the war department on the suggestion that the remaining 7,000,000 registered men be examined immediately and classified for service in order that they may have knowledge of when to expect a call to the colors and arrange their affairs accordingly, awaits action by Congress if the war deficiency bill. Funds to carry out the project are contained in that measure.

### Governors Favor Plan.

Secretary Baker said that of some 35 governors who had been asked if they believed it wise and expedient to proceed with the examination of all registered men, only two had opposed the plan. These two did so on the ground that it would make too great a demand on the time of the examining boards, virtually all the members of which are serving without pay.

### RICHMOND FEDERAL BANK APPORTIONS STATE'S SHARE

Richmond, Va.—Apportionment of thirty loan bonds to each state embraced in the fifth regional district was completed by Governor George T. Slay, of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, and letters announcing the amounts bankers centers throughout the district would be expected to subscribe to the second issue of bonds. Trust loan were mailed out to banks, trust companies and other subscription agencies. Secretary McAdoo has allotted to this district 4 per cent.

The various states in the district will be expected to subscribe in order to secure the amount "imperatively demanded" as announced by Mr. McAdoo as follows:  
District of Columbia, \$20,000,000; Maryland, \$65,000,000; North Carolina, \$27,000,000; South Carolina, \$20,000,000; Virginia, \$45,000,000; West Virginia, \$23,000,000; total, \$200,000,000. The apportionment for this district, 4 per cent of the total, is \$120,000,000, but Governor Slay expects that \$200,000,000 will be raised and on this basis has made his allotments.

## WILL BEGIN FOOD PLEDGE CAMPAIGN

TO ENLIST EVERY HOUSEWIFE  
IN NORTH CAROLINA IN  
CRUSADE.

### IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

First Note in Big Drive Sounded by Hoover.—Plan Has About Perfected Plans for State.

Raleigh.—The first note in a big drive to enlist every American housewife in a definite organization to win the war by the saving and the substitution of foodstuffs was sounded today by Federal Food Administrator Herbert Hoover, who made formal announcement of a food pledge enrollment campaign which will be conducted in every state and territory in the Union the week of October 21-28th. Mr. Hoover's statement follows:

"The week of October 21-28 has been selected for a nation-wide campaign to complete the enrollment of our forces in the conservation of our food supply.

"The harvest is now in hand and we can measure the world's resources. The available supplies from this harvest are less than the last harvest; we exported more than we could readily afford. We can only meet the call upon us next year by savings and by substitutions of commodities which cannot be transported.

"The Allies are our first line of defense—THEY MUST BE FED. Food will win the war. All Europe is on rations or restricted supplies—only in our own country is each one permitted to judge for himself one duty he owes his country in food consumption, although the world depends upon us to guard and provide its food supply. "This is a duty of necessity, humanity and honor. As a free people we have elected to discharge this duty not under autocratic decree but without other restrictions than the guidance of individual conscience.

"On this success of this unprecedented adventure in democracy will largely stake the issue of the war. We are asking every householder, every hotel, restaurant and dealer in foodstuffs in the nation to become a member of the food administration for conservation and to pledge themselves to follow insofar as circumstances permit the suggestions that would be offered from time to time as to measures of food savings.

"For us, there is no threat of privation. We wish only that our people should eat plenty but wisely and without waste. Wisdom in eating is to make possible such adjustments in our food consumption as will allow us war necessities as well as allow us to fulfill our duty in exports to our Allies. By elimination of waste we serve ourselves economically and morally.

"I, therefore, appeal to the churches and to the schools, to all the organizations for defense, local and national, to all the agencies, commercial, social and civic, that they join the administration in this work for the fundamental safety of the nation."

Nearly 2,000,000 housewives have already taken the pledge to furnish the food that our Allies and over-seas armies require, and already their efforts are visibly increasing the available supply. The small amounts which each individual is asked to save through substitution and avoidance of waste when multiplied by millions become an effective total.

The whole problem will be solved if the American people will eat less of the foods, which because of their concentrated nutritive value must be sent abroad and more of other foods of which there is an abundance. The foods that must be saved are wheat, pork, dairy products and sugar. Those that should be used generously are fish, poultry, vegetables and all cereals except wheat.

Federal Food Administrator, Henry A. Page has practically perfected plans for the campaign in North Carolina.

### Miss Rankin to Visit Winston-Salem.

Winston-Salem.—Miss Jeannette Rankin, member of Congress from Montana, the first woman to ever occupy a seat in this great law-making body, will visit Winston-Salem Tuesday, October 16. She comes in response to an invitation from the local Rotary club, and will speak in Memorial hall, Salem college. This will be the first visit of Miss Rankin to the South since her election, and will be the first speech she has made outside of Washington, on account of attending strictly to congressional duties.

### Kanipe Gives U. S. Three Boys.

Marion.—Daniel A. Kanipe, of Marion, said to be the only living survivor of Custer Massacre, has cheerfully given up all three of his sons for Uncle Sam's army to fight Germany in the 321st regiment, infantry. The oldest, James Lafayette, is in the 321st regiment, infantry. Camp Jackson, S. C. The next oldest, Joseph Ed, is second lieutenant in the 316th regiment heavy artillery, Camp Jackson, S. C. The youngest, Lee Roy, is in the navy on the U. S. S. North Carolina. All three of the sons are strong and athletic.