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IMPORTANT NEWS THE WORLD OVER

IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS OF THIS AND OTHER NATIONS FOR SEVEN DAYS GIVEN

THE NEWS OF THE SOUTH

What Is Taking Place In The Southland Will Be Found In Brief Paragraphs

European.

Detained in New York City three months because no ships have sailed from the United States to Holland, three hundred Holland subjects, nearly half of them women and children, have petitioned the president of the United States to assist them in returning to their native land.

Singularly reticent is the German war office in its latest official communication with regard to the operation of the German naval forces operating against the Russian squadron which has been reported to be bottled up in Moon sound, merely dealing with naval battle which resulted in the sinking of the Russian battleship Slava.

The most recent communication from Petrograd gives but few details of the situation in the Gulf of Riga.

Petrograd admits that the Germans have been landing troops on Dago island, after a bombardment, and that the German naval units engaged in the conquest of the three islands comprise at least ten of the newest dreadnaughts, ten cruisers, fifty torpedo boat destroyers and between eight and ten submarines.

Two German torpedo boats were destroyed while running through the mined fields in Moon sound, according to a dispatch from Petrograd.

Reports are to the effect that the Russian government will be moved to the ancient capital, Moscow, in the very near future, anticipatory of a German movement towards Petrograd. Important papers were sent there several months ago.

The civil population has evacuated Reval, one of the principal Russian ports on the Gulf of Finland.

The organizing committee of Stockholm, Sweden, has drawn up a manifesto which sets out, in plain language, that the war so far is a "dog fall," and holds out no hope for peace either in 1917 or in 1918.

A Copenhagen dispatch says that Bulgarian agents have been endeavoring to get in touch with the entente powers on the subject of peace and subsequent relations.

Notwithstanding Bulgarian peace talk King Ferdinand and Emperor William have been exchanging assurances of unshakable loyalty to each other.

A Russian aviator is reported to have made a flight of ten hours from Tiflis across the Caucasus mountains. The road is about sixty miles long and the highest point is 16,546 feet.

British casualties reported in the last week amounted to 14,096, divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds—officers, 277; men, 2,509; wounded or missing—officers 837, men 10,473.

Domestic.

Food Administrator Hoover has given notice to the public that "the corner has been turned" in high food prices and that most of the essential commodities should continue to show reductions between now and the end of the year. But, at the same time, he stated that retail prices are not going down in accord with wholesale reductions, and advises consumers to get behind retail dealers and coerce them into reducing prices.

To aid the public in dealing with retailers who continue to extort war profits, on specious grounds, the food administration is collecting wholesale prices of all staples in 700 cities and will publish them weekly for comparison with retail figures.

Housewives are advised by the food administration that 8½ cents a pound for sugar is the very highest price they should pay, because the retailer, at that price, is making a splendid profit.

A Kansas City dispatch says that reports that the fire which destroyed a large portion of the Kansas City stock yards and resulted in the death of approximately eleven thousand cattle and thirty-three hundred hogs was of incendiary origin, is persistent.

What a different world of trade this will be after the war was pictured to the Southern Commercial congress in New York City by Secretary Redfield in an address telling of the cutting of the threads of Germany's foreign commerce by her own act, and of the awakening of America and her allies to the danger of having their industries dependent upon foreign and possibly unfriendly sources of supply.

Without further authority from congress the food administration is powerless to control retailers, except those doing a business of more than a hundred thousand dollars a year. Congress may amend the law so as to cover all retailers; they are now on trial before the public and the government, and it is up to them to make good and show their patriotism.

Beef is now selling in Chicago at 14½ cents a pound wholesale, and retailers are selling round steak at 31 cents—higher than beef sold in July, which was then 16 cents a pound wholesale.

Some of the retailers claim that they should be permitted to sell the stocks they bought at a higher price than the stocks they are now buying at the reduced rates, but the food administration points out that they have no hesitancy in following quotations and raising prices on stocks they bought at reduced prices. It's a poor rule which doesn't work both ways.

Powerful influences appear to be drawing back to the southwestern part of the state of Georgia hundreds of negroes who left during the spring and early summer to seek their fortunes in the Northern and Middle Western states. One is the approach of winter and the other is the unprecedented prosperity of Georgia farmers, both white and black.

Helaire Carriere was hanged in the Louisiana state penitentiary at Baton Rouge for the murder, in July, 1916, of Marion L. Swords, sheriff of St. Landry parish. He died protesting his innocence, claiming the shot which killed the sheriff was fired by one of his deputies. Carriere was one of the most desperate characters of recent years in the Southern states.

Chains of lakes hitherto unmapped, and rivers equally unknown, were traversed in the interior of Labrador by the exploring parties of representatives of the National Geographical society and the Carnegie museum of Pittsburg which has arrived at St. Johns, New Foundland.

A passenger train on the Chicago, Memphis and Gulf railroad was held up at Miston, Tenn., about ten miles from Dyersburg. The safe in the express car was opened and the robbers secured between $10,000 and $12,000 and escaped. When the train stopped at Miston for water the two bandits, white, men, boarded it. The robbers got away.

Dr. Frederick Cook, the Arctic "explorer," and a crew of 19 sailors, were among those marked for assassination by the leaders directing the alleged plot to foment a revolution in India to embarrass Great Britain during the war, according to testimony of a Hindu priest in Judge Landis court at Chicago.

Authority for the purchase and sale to the people of food and fuel by the city government has been asked of the New York state food commission by the mayor of the city of New York. He asserts that an emergency exists and only the sale of necessities by the city can avert a calamity or at least intense suffering. The head of the city food commission inspired the mayor's request.

Adolph Germer of Chicago, executive secretary of the National Socialist party, and ten other persons have been acquitted in the United States district court at Grand Rapids, Mich., of the charges of conspiracy against the selective draft. All the men were Socialists, and it seems that not a scintilla of real evidence was presented.

Theodore Bilbo, at the Mississippi-Alabama fair at Meridian, Miss., made the statement that Mississippi was a hotbed of German spies, who were there looking to the destruction of shipbuilding on the coast.

Two masked bandits entered the Calhoun (Minn.) State bank during the noon hour, drove the cashier and two bookkeepers into a rear room, gathered up $5,000 in the cages and escaped in an automobile.

Washington.

The American army transport Antilles, homeward bound under convoy, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in the war zone. About seventy men are missing and probably lost.

The tragedy of the sea, the sinking of the Antilles, under convoy of several American patrol vessels, is the first in which an American ship engaged in war duty has been lost.

The loss of the Antilles brings home to the people of the United States the terrible rigors of the war in which they have engaged against Germany. It carries the largest casualty list of the war so far of American lives and marks the first success of German submarine attacks on American transports.

The government has set in motion the machinery to apprehend and punish pro-German workers who have started an organized campaign in more than a dozen states to defeat the Liberty Loan.

An American destroyer on patrol duty in the war zone was torpedoed by an enemy submarine and had one man killed and five wounded. She managed to make port in spite of severe damage.

Loans of fifty million to Russia, twenty-five million to Great Britain, twenty million to France and three million dollars to Belgium bring the total credits of the United States to allied nations to $2,711,400,000.

With no more than two millions of American manhood enlisted, the total military strength of the allies is thirty-three million men against a total of twenty million men of the central powers.

A record crop of wheat in East India is reported in a dispatch to the department of agriculture.

By next August, according to some estimates, the total cost to the world will have been one hundred and fifty-five billion dollars. Already expenditures have exceeded one hundred billion dollars.

The developed national wealth of the allies is placed at six hundred billion dollars; that of the central powers is given as one hundred and thirty billion dollars.

The total population of the allied nations is one billion three hundred million, against one hundred and fifty million in the central European nations.

BIG LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE IS STARTED BY GOV. BICKETT

HIGH SHERIFFS IN NORTH CAROLINA ARE CALLED IN MEETING.

ALL PLEDGE HEARTY SUPPORT

Eighty-nine Sheriffs at Meeting Promise to Scour Counties for Subscriptions of Small Amounts.

Raleigh—"Four-fifths of the civilized world is engaged in a concerted effort to arrest one William Hohenzollern, generally known as the Kaiser of the Imperial German government," Gov. Bickett told eighty-nine of the one hundred sheriffs of the state meeting at his call in the senate chamber at the State Capitol. Accepting the challenge thrown down, the sheriffs enthusiastically complied with Governor Bickett's urgent request that they go into the highways and the hedges and bring in subscribers to the second Liberty Loan Bond issue by which the hands of the Highwayman of the World may be tied, and his depredations ended.

By mobilizing the sheriffs of the State for Liberty Loan Bonds, Governor Bickett believes that the State has taken a long step toward the achievement of its purpose to do its full share in the war. More than any other officials the sheriffs, he feels, come into contact with the men and women of the counties of the state who are able to take $50 bonds or $100 bonds, but whose fortune will not stant greater investment. Many sheriffs were ready to sign pledges and make promises, but they were urged to return to their homes, spread the word of the intense need, and then get results.

Incidentally, the sheriffs coming from all parts of North Carolina, organized a North Carolina Sheriffs Association, with dues of $2 annually, and with Sheriff R. H. Edwards, president; Sheriff N. W. Wallace, Mecklenburg, first vice-president; Sheriff D. B. Stafford, Guilford, second vice-president, Sheriff Leon Lane, Chatham, third vice-president, and Sheriff J. H. Sears, Wake county, secretary-treasurer.

It was the first time in the history of the State that virtually all the high sheriffs have been assembled in one place. They came together upon the telegraphic request of Governor Bickett, who simply notified them that matters of grave importance to the State and nation called for their presence in Raleigh. From the coast to the mountains they came, all eager to have a share in whatever the governor might propose for the best interest of the State and nation. The eleven who were not here sent telegrams explaining their absence. Until he made them a statement in the senate chamber, shortly after 1 o'clock, not one of them knew the real significance of their visit to Raleigh. When they did know, they entered into the spirit of the campaign with a vim and went back to their homes after resolving to turn over, in fifty and hundred dollar bonds, at least half of the State's allotment.

"Four-fifths of the world," Governor Bickett said in his opening remarks, "is today engaged in a concerted effort to arrest one William Hohenzollern, generally known as the Kaiser of the Imperial German Government. The Council of National Defense for the State of North Carolina, the committee that has in hand the sale of the Liberty Loan Bonds in this State, and your governor, were all of the opinion that one of the bestways to effect the arrest of this character that has disturbed the peace of the world was to get the high sheriffs of the State of North Carolina deeply interested in this matter.

Not a Streak of Yellow.

"I am gratified beyond my power of words to express at the patriotic response that has been given to this appeal. I have said repeatedly in public speeches made throughout the State that after having gone through all the one hundred counties, there is not a streak of yellow in North Carolina from Cape Lookout to Slick Rock Creek."

Captain Allen Speaks.

Captain Stuart Allen, member of the famous Princess Pat regiment of Canadian troops which lost in one engagement of the Battle of the Somme in killed and wounded thirty of the thirty-four officers who entered it and seven hundred and sixty-five of the nine hundred and fifty men, was presented by Governor Bickett. Captain Allen, who came home from the war shot to pieces, is now recuperating. By the courtesy of his government he is engaged now in training the students of the University of North Carolina in military fundamentals.

Non-Partisan Fight.

When he had completed, Governor Bickett called attention to the nonpartisan attitude of all political parties toward the conduct of the war, and Mr. Carl Duncan, one of the prominent Republican leaders, in North Carolina, was presented. Mr. Duncan said, in the beginning, that he could not make a speech, but he brought the sheriffs to a solid round of applause when he told them how, when he gave up his son to join the colors he felt that he was ready to retire, but that when he said goodbye he resolved to work harder than ever.

"Good-bye, boy," he had said, "while you are gone I'll be trying. I'll be here in the game and I'll be trying to keep the State as good as it can be."

Mr. E. B. Crow, cashier of the Commercial National Bank, then outlined the details of the Liberty Loan and the manner of subscribing. This done, the meeting was turned over to the sheriffs who voted a rousing approval of the governor's proposal, pledged themselves to get to work, and then elected officers for a permanent organization.

Sheriffs Who Were Here.

The sheriffs here were:

C. D. Story, Alamance; R. A. Adams, Alexander; A. P. Reeves, Alleghany; T. S. Clark, Anson; W. B. Windley, Beaufort; John W. Cooper, Bertie; J. M. Clark, Bladen; J. E. Robinson, Brunswick; E. M. Mitchell, Buncombe; D. A. Johnston, Burke; H. W. Caldwell, Cabarrus; J. A. Triplett, Caldwell; J. B. Mitchell, Camden; T. M. Thomas, Jr., Carteret; T. N. Finch, Caswell; John A. Isenhour, Catawba; Leon T. Lane, Chatham; P. C. Gentry, Cherokee; G. W. Goodwin, Chowan; Ed. Kitchens, Clay; W. D. Lackey, Cleveland; J. O. Ammons, Columbus; R. B. Lane, Craven; N. H. McGeachy, Cumberland; R. E. Flora, Currituck; L. D. Farrow, Dare; A. T. Delap, Davidson; G. F. Winecoff, Davie; G. G. Best, Duplin; John F. Harward, Durham; R. P. Hyatt, Edgecombe; G. W. Flynt, Forsyth; H. A. Kearney, Franklin; W. N. Davis, Gaston; J. W. Brown, Gates; J. A. Ammons, Graham; S. C. Hobgood, Granville; J. E. Herring, Greene; D. B. Stafford, Guilford; J. A. House, Halifax; W. H. Turlington, Harnett; Allard Case, Henderson; A. E. Garrett, Hertford; Edgar Hall, Hoke; T. D. Davis, Hyde; M. P. Alexander, Iredell; W. F. Grimes, Johnston; John S. Hargett, Jones; D. E. Lasater, Lee; A. W. Taylor, Lenoir; Caney Ramsey, Madison; J. H. Page, Martin; J. A. Laughridge, McDowell; N. W. Wallace, Mecklenburg; L. F. Burleson, Mitchell; G. W. Stuart, Montgomery; D. Al Blue, Moore; N. C. Warren, Nash; George C. Jackson, New Hanover; H. L. Joyner, Northampton; Elisha H. Walton, Onslow; Charles G. Rosemond, Orange; E. S. Lupton, Pamlico; Charles Reid, Pasquotank; Robert T. Murray, Pender; B. F. Bray, Perquimans; Joseph McGlawhorn, Pitt; A. L. Hill, Polk; H. D. Baldwin, Richmond; R. E. Lewis, Robeson; T. L. Gardner, Rockingham; J. H. Krider, Rowan; C. E. Tanner, Rutherford; I. T. McLamb, Sampson; W. D. McLaurin, Scotland; G. D. Blalock, Stanly; S. P. Christian, Stokes; N. G. Belton, Surry; Cos Paxton, Transylvania; J. V. Griffith, Union; J. H. Sears, Wake; R. E. Davis, Warren; J. E. Reid, Washington; W. P. Moody, Watauga; R. H. Edwards, Wayne; W. D. Woodruff, Wilkes; H. M. Rowe, Wilson; C. W. Poindexter, Yadkin; J. W. Bennett, Yancey.

COUNTY APPORTIONMENT LIBERTY BONDS.

Alamance	$ 254,940
Alexander	41,720
Alleghany	17,080
Anson	189,980
Ashe	35,700
Avery	23,240
Beaufort	291,620
Bertie	168,840
Bladen	47,320
Brunswick	28,560
Buncombe	861,600
Burke	129,080
Cabarrus	384,580
Caldwell	137,480
Camden	25,000
Carteret	93,020
Caswell	6,160
Catawba	350,140
Chatham	77,300
Chowan	109,900
Clay	4,900
Cleveland	278,040
Columbus	108,780
Craven	460,020
Cumberland	260,400
Cherokee	57,820
Currituck	25,000
Dare	4,760
Davidson	275,800
Davie	71,540
Duplin	153,300
Durham	1,198,960
Edgecombe	608,160
Forsyth	2,075,780
Franklin	184,800
Gaston	619,780
Gates	51,520
Graham	25,000
Granville	306,068
Greene	73,040
Guilford	1,402,640
Halifax	448,280
Harnett	167,860
Haywood	171,640
Henderson	140,840
Hertford	143,340
Hoke	46,620
Hyde	20,020
Iredell	247,380
Jackson	31,640
Jones	44,800
Johnston	281,820
Lee	85,840
Lenoir	372,120
Lincoln	111,440
McDowell	150,180
Macon	43,680
Madison	70,840
Martin	238,140
Mecklenburg	2,715,860
Mitchell	19,320
Montgomery	175,980
Moore	64,820
Nash	146,860
New Hanover	2,465,680
Northampton	134,950
Onslow	75,880
Orange	77,420
Pamlico	41,020
Pasquotank	384,300
Pender	34,440
Perquimans	59,640
Person	102,900
Pitt	504,140
Polk	24,920
Randolph	184,240
Richmond	212,520
Robeson	389,900
Rockingham	287,280
Rowan	413,500
Rutherford	160,020
Sampson	122,500
Scotland	277,200
Stanly	65,660
Stokes	112,420
Surry	254,100
Swain	42,980
Transylvania	59,640
Tyrrell	16,240
Union	299,320
Vance	324,100
Wake	1,832,880
Warren	90,580
Washington	76,440
Watauga	56,980
Wayne	826,980
Wilkes	193,480
Wilson	555,100
Yadkin	22,120
Yancey	59,640

ZEPPELINS SHOT DOWN IN FRANCE

FOUR CAPTURED WERE RETURNING FROM A BOMBING RAID OVER ENGLAND.

AIRMEN BURIED UNDER CRAFT

Airplane's Superiority Over Dirigible Is Again Proclaimed by French—No Bombs Were Dropped by Raiders in France.

Paris.—Although ata first it was believed that the visit of the Zeppelin fleet to France was an independent raid and the first step toward carrying out the threat tmade in a German wireless message which said it had been decided to destroy Paris in reprisal for French air raids on German towns, it now is generally believed that these eight Zeppelins, four of which were destroyd or captured, wre returning from nglaid and had lost their bearings owing to fog and probably had lost touch with their wireless communications.

The log book of the Zeppelin which landed intact shows that she had been to England and prisoners from three other airships confirm this. One of the men captured said it was the lack of gasoline that forced his Zeppelin to descend. The raid is widely proclaimed by French observers as being definite proof of the superiority of the airplanes over the Zeppelin. The day of Zeppelin for bombardment one expert said, is over. The sudden resumption of the use of the German dirigibles is explained by the theory that the raiding Zeppelins belonged to a new type which lately had been reported to be in the course of construction at Lake Constance.

Of the four Zeppelins lost, two were destroyed and two were forced to descend. The two disabled ariships, unde rattack by aviators and anti-air defense posts, descended in the Saone valley and were forced to land in the neighborhood of Sisteron, in Basses-Alpes. The crews, after setting fire to the airships, attempted to flee, but were taken prisoners.

London.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in France telegraphs that the four Zeppelins brought down in France were airships that had taken part in the raid on England.

It is believed, adds the correspondent, that the fifth Zeppelin was destroyed at Bourbone les Bains. (This probably refers to the Zeppelin brought down at Rambervillers, near the Alsatian border).

"There were 11 Zeppelins in the original group that appeared over French territory, Reoter's correspondent telegraphed later, and they scattered over various parts of the country whn attacked after a general warning was sent out. They dropped no bombs in France.

SENATOR HUSTINGS DIES FROM ACCIDENTAL SHOT

Accident Occurred While Brothers Were in Boat at Rush Lake, Wisconsin, Duck Hunting.

Milwaukee, Wis.—United States Senator Paul O. Husting, of Wisconsin, died at a farm house near Rush Lake, Wis., as the result of wounds accidentally inflicted upon him with a shotgun by his brother, Gustave, while hunting ducks.

Senator Husting recently returned to his home at Mayville after the close of the extra session of Congress, where he was one of the leading supporters of the administrations war program.

With his brother he had gone on a hunting expedition to Rush Lake and the two were in a boat when the accident occurred. He had sighted a flock of ducks and called for his brother to fire and at the discharge of the shotgun he rose slightly, receiving the full charge of the gun in his back. He was rushed to the farm house, where all efforts to save his life were unavailing.

PAMPHLET OF PRESIDENT'S FLAG DAY SPEECH PRINTED

Washington. — President Wilson's flag day address, with annotations developing and explaining the President's references to Germany's world-wide intrigue, the lust of the Teutonic military caste for conquest and its plans for throwing a belt of power across Europe into Asia, and the helplessness of the German people themselves, has been issued in a pamphlet form by the committee on public information.

RUSSIAN PEACE PLAN OUTLINED BY COMMITTEE

Petrograd.—The Russian peace program, as drawn up by the central executive committee of the council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates in the form of instructions to M. Skobeleff, ex-minister of labor, its delegate to the Paris conference, consists of 15 articles covering the hole ground from Panama to Persia. Article XI demands the "neutralization" of the Panama canal and Article IX calls for the restitution of German colonies.

DRAFT MACHINERY HAS BEEN CHANGED

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL ANNOUNCES PLAN WHICH IS APPROVED BY PRESIDENT.

LESS WORK FOR LOCAL BOARD

Complicated Machinery of the First Act Will Be Done Away With.—Registrants to be Classed According to Liability.

Washington.—A sweeping change in the machinery of the selective draft, based on division of the 9,000,000 remaining registrants into five classes in order of their eligibility for military service, was announced by Provost Marshal General Crowder. Details of the plan, which have been approved by President Wilson, are not disclosed. It is calculated, however, to do away with virtually all the complicated machinery of the first draft and to make the operations of the local boards hereafter little more than rubber stamp proceedings.

The plan was worked out at conferences with local and district board officials and approved by the various state authorities. Its chief features are that every registered man will know his exact position and be able to arrange his affairs accordingly, and that no man deemed necessary in any important industry or needed at home to support his family will be called to the colors unless the military situation is desperate.

Crowders Statement.

Provost Marshal General Crowder issued this statement:

"With the completion of the draft of the first army of 687,000 men a new system will be installed for the creation of succeeding armies, which will greatly lessen the labors of the local and district boards. So far has this been accomplished that it is believed that under the new system 80 per cent of the work will be eliminated while the forms to be used will not exceed 20 in number as compared with approximately 182 forms which the present system requires.

"Along with the reduction of labor there will be provided a system which will classify each one of the nine millions of men who have not yet been inducted into military service, and each man will have been given his place in the national scheme of defense.

"To do this it has been determined to obtain from each man complete information of a character which will definitely fix his economic worth as compared with his fellow registrant, and from the information thus obtained, to place him in one of five classes each to be called in turn as the need arises.

"The method of obtaining this information is through a 'questionable' series of questions calculated to produce the information required. This document will be mailed to every registrant not yet in service, on a day to be fixed, seven days being given to each registrant to complete and registetr the same.

Assigned by Classes.

"The local boards will then examine each questionaire and assign each registrant to one of five classes.

"These classes will be based upon every conceivable condition, from the family or occupational standpoint, that should properly be advanced by a man desiring to be excused from military duty. Class one will be the first called for physical examination and service, and when it is exhausted, class two will follow, and thus each man registered will ultimately take his place if needed.

"Every opportunity for appeal from such classification by the local board has been retained and perfected, but proceedings have been greatly simplified.

"The tedious work of the local boards has been practically eliminated by the production of a form to be known as No. 1000, which will be the foundation stone of the new system. Through its use all the laborious work of making and posting lists has been eliminated. All of the old docket sheets and records will be made unnecessary and by the arrangement of its columns the work of the local board will be reduced to a minimum.

"On this new form the complete history of each man's case will appear at a glance, beginning with his order number and ending with his induction into a military camp, while at the close of each day's work the local board is enabled to complete in a few minutes with a rubber stamp what has hitherto taken hours to complete. The system is such that it will present each case almost automatically to the local board.

"The completion of the new system will solve problems which have confronted the provost marshal general and caused him much concern.

"One of the most serious of these has been keeping together the great organization of the local and district boards which from a numerical viewpoint is of the strength of an army division; many of these officials have been clamoring for relief on account of the drain on their time, and the new system will make it easily possible for them to continue their duties for which they have proven themselves eminently fitted.

EXTRA WEEK WILL GET MORE SIGNERS

EVERY NOOK AND CORNER IN NORTH CAROLINA REPORT INCREASING INTEREST.

300,000 CARDS DISTRIBUTED

Indications Are That All Will Be Signed and More Needed in Many Counties.

Raleigh.—Reports being received by the Food Administration from every nook and corner of North Carolina indicate that the extra week granted for preparation for the Food Pledge Campaign, Oct. 27th to Nov. 4th, is going to result in tens of thousands of additional signatures to the food pledge cards. The extra time allowed by the postponement from the original dats was heartily welcomed by the 100 county food administrators who would not otherwise have had time to perfect the county organizations.

A total of 300,000 pledge cards and kitchen instruction cards and more than 200,000 membership cards have been apportioned among the counties and already many county administrators are calling for additional cards. It is not unlikely that, if the present supply should prove insufficient during the campaign, an additional order will be placed and cards sent to those counties which can use them.

The great idea of the campaign is to bring the individual households of the entire country into intimate relationship with the Food Administration and with the government—not only is the active co-operation of every family and every individual desired in the conservation of food to the end that more wheat, beef, pork, fats and sugar may be supplied to the armies and civilian population of our Allies, but that in all things the whole people of the country may back the boys in the trenches and render every possible service at home which may tend toward shortening the duration of the war and saving the blood and lives of the brave boys who are baring their breasts in defense of the rights of this country and of humanity.

Record Wheat Crop in Hertford.

Hertford.—If any considerable number of North Carolina wheat growers would follow the example of Mr. Thos. Nixon, a farmer located on R. F. D. No. 3, near this place, there would be no question about a vastly increased wheat crop for North Carolina next summer. Mr. Nixon planted five acres last year as an experiment. He harvested 201 bushels, or more than 40 bushels per acre.

Mr. Nixon has had 50 bushels ground into 10 barrels of flour, the amount required by his family for one year, and has distributed the remaining 150 bushels among the farmers in his community who desire to plant wheat this fall.

At Elizabeth City, the First National Bank has purchased 1,000 bushels of seed wheat for distribution among the farmers of Pasquotank county, and at other eastern North Carolina points also a considerable quantity of seed wheat has been brought in and a very considerable acreage of wheat is being planted in northeastern North Carolina this year.

Our people are advised that the stiff clayey land of this section is well adapted to wheat, although our farmers are warned against planting it on light sandy soil.

Carload of Tobacco Tags.

Reidsville.—The first carload of express ever forwarded from Reidsville was sent by the American Tobacco Company to Baltimore. It was a shipment of 45,000 tins used for stamping brands on tobacco plugs. They are being rushed to a stamping factory to have changes made in them by reason of the changes in the internal revenue taxes. The express charges on the car was $640.

To Improve Robeson Roads.

Lumberton.—Five roads in Robeson county leading out from Lumberton will at once be taken over by the state highway commission. The roads will be improved and maintained under the supervision of M. E. Miller, maintenance supervisor of the commission. The roads are: Fayetteville, Whiteville, Elizabethtown, Raeford and Rockingham. The work will be financed by the Robeson county auto tax fund, 70 per cent of which is to be spent in the county.

Big Red Cross Society.

Rocky Mount.—The Rocky Mount Red Cross chapter and its auxiliaries now have a membership of over one thousand. This shows the result of some wonderful work, as the chapter was chartered only four months ago. Over $1,200 had been expended by the chapter and the auxiliaries in making supplies for the soldiers and sailors and a great quantity will be sent from here within the next month. The chapter has also spent $250 in gifts to the drafted men as they have left for the cantonment.