

GREAT ARMY WILL BE RAISED BY DRAFT OF MEN FROM 21 TO 30 YEARS INCLUSIVE

Long Deadlock Over Age Is Finally Broken By Conference—Roosevelt Denied Authority To Recruit Volunteers—House Yields To The Senate's Proposal To Make All Military Posts Dry.

Washington Dispatch May 10.—The long deadlock of senate and house conferees on the selective draft military bill was broken today with agreement on a compromise measure under which a great army would be raised by selective conscription of men from 21 to 30 years of age, inclusive.

Authorization for recruiting Colonel Roosevelt's proposed volunteer division for service in France, written in to the bill by the senate, finally was thrown out on the insistence of house conferees. In return, the house yielded to the senate's proposal for prohibition at military posts.

The conference report is expected to be approved by the senate and house in a few days, and within two weeks after the President has affixed his signature registration of those eligible for conscription will be under way throughout the country.

The war department has erected a vast and intricate war machine for assigning and organizing the conscription. They will be assembled at training camps in September.

The most important change made in Congress was in the age limits, fixed by the staff at 19 and 25, inclusive. The senate made them 21 and 27, and the house 21 and 40.

The section dealing with exemptions from draft was rewritten in part by the conference committee, and provision was made for hearings in exemption applications before local civil tribunals with the right to appeal to a second tribunal and finally to the President.

The prohibition provision as agreed to excludes liquor, beer and wines from any military post, but does not forbid selling or giving these beverages to soldiers except when in uniform.

Exemptions from the selective draft were left virtually as originally suggested by the general staff. These absolutely exempt include officers of the United States and any state or territory; ministers, students of recognized divinity or theological schools and members of "any well recognized religious sect or organization at present organized" whose "existing creed" forbids participation in war.

In addition, the President is authorized to exclude or discharge from draft the following: county and munition officers, custom house clerks, postal employees, workmen in "navy yards or arsenals or armories; others in the federal government's employ whom the President may designate; pilots and marines actually employed in sea service; persons engaged in industries, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment or the effective operation of the national interest during the emergency; those having persons dependent upon them for support; and those found to be physically or morally deficient.

10 MILLION MEN WILL COME WITHIN AGE LIMIT FIXED BY THE CONGRESS

According to a Washington dispatch President Wilson is preparing a proclamation setting forth the details of the government's plan for carrying out the provisions of the army conscription law which has been agreed to by the senate and house conferees, the successive steps which will be taken after the President's proclamation is issued are:

"The registration of approximately 10,000,000 men between the ages of 21 and 30 years, inclusive, from which register will be taken the first 500,000 men for the regular army and such additional men as are then needed to bring the regular army and the national guard to war strength.

Plans for the registration of all men in the included ages are being perfected by Judge Advocate General Crowder, but definite announcements of dates of registration and other details will be incorporated in the President's proclamation.

It is now planned to call out the national guard to the 16 divisional training camps, as soon as they are ready for occupancy, so that the guard may have two months intensive training before the first 500,000 of conscripts are called out about September 1.

The war department would make no announcement today with reference to sending a first expeditionary force to France, although the apparent defeat of the Roosevelt division plan leaves the government without and specific plan for sending troops abroad.

English and French believe that American genius will devise ways and means for handling the submarine. American naval men are working on various schemes and what leaks out indicates that they believe they can turn the trick. Meanwhile hundreds of sub chasers are being built.

French and Spanish trawlers, armed with light guns, engaged in battle with a German submarine and put up a plucky fight, but of course were sunk. Trawlers are fishing boats and that they stood up and fought a sub is testimony to their pluck.

THERE IS ABSOLUTELY NO OCCASION FOR FOOD PANIC, HOOVER CLAIMS

"Unless Special Interests Defeat President's Aims"—America's Problem Is Not Of Famine, But, "After Proper Protection Of Our People, Give To Allies The Last Ounce Of Surplus."

New York, May 10.—Herbert C. Hoover, who recently came from Europe to advise the government on food conditions in Europe, says that without control we may see flour at \$20 a barrel before the war is over, but that with control "the present price of flour can be reduced 40 to 50 per cent and at the same time the producer be treated in a liberal manner."

Mr. Hoover thus outlined food conditions in a statement to the Associated Press today: "There is absolutely no occasion for food panic in this country nor any justification for outrageous prices unless the opposition of special interests defeats the President in obtaining the necessary powers to control the nation's food fully and adequately. America's problem is not one of famine, for we have now and will have next year a large surplus. Our problem is, after the proper protection of our own people, to give to the allies the last ounce of surplus of which we are capable."

"Therefore, the nation needs a food control for two purposes: To regulate prices to increase the surplus. After providing for our normal consumption, we will have together with Canada, a surplus for our allies equal to only 60 per cent of the food they require from us. If we take broad measures of control we can, with a little disturbance to economic machinery as need be, furnish them an additional 20 per cent.

"Their loaf even then will be a privation loaf, and every ounce we can put in it will diminish their privation. The problem is capable of solution. If, however, the whole world, allied and neutral, is to have the unrestricted and unregulated markets in competition with each other and in competition with the speculator in this country, we may expect to see \$5 wheat before the year is over.

"Large measures of food control do not mean arbitrary interference with the necessary economic machinery of the country. They are every branch called in by the government and forge themselves into a link from the contemplated chain will protect producer legitimate distributor and consumer.

"For instance, I am assured that the American farmer did not realize \$1.30 per bushel for the 1916 wheat harvest, yet the price of wheat in New York today is \$3.25 per bushel and flour is \$14 per barrel.

"I have no hesitation in saying that if the able, patriotic men representing the majority of each branch of the food trades were called in and clothed with the necessary powers to force the market, the result would be that an equally nutritious flour based on only \$1.50 wheat could be sold in New York for a good deal under \$8 per barrel, and every trade would receive its legitimate profit. Without control, we may see \$20 flour before the year is out, and a total dislocation of the effective operation of the national interest during the emergency; those having persons dependent upon them for support; and those found to be physically or morally deficient.

AMERICA HAS PUT ITS HEART INTO STRUGGLE SAYS PRESIDENT WILSON

President Wilson said in a public address in Washington Saturday that the struggle against Germany "means grim business on every side of it," but that America had put its heart into the task and would respond as a united nation to the call to service.

Speaking at the dedication of a Red Cross memorial for the women of the United States, he said: "The present struggle not only would obliterate the last division between the north and south, but would wipe out 'any lines of race or association cutting athwart the great body of the nation.' This new union he said, would result from common suffering and sacrifice for the unselfish cause of freedom and democracy.

"We look for no profit," said he. "We will accept no advantage out of this war. We go because we believe the very principles upon which the American republic was founded are now at stake and must be vindicated."

Former President Taft introduced Mr. Wilson as the nation's leader in the greatest war in history, "a war whose sacrifices we cannot realize." Secretary Baker formally presented the memorial building to the Red Cross society and the President's address was made in accepting it as honorary head of the society.

The building, a handsome \$300,000 structure built by the government, was dedicated to both the women of the north and south.

Mr. Wilson declared that although the United States had gone into the war "with no special grievance of our own," the cost might be sufferings and sacrifices of such magnitude that those of the Civil war would be infinitesimal. To the end that the best use be made of aid to alleviate conditions he urged that all philanthropic efforts be directed through organized channels such as the Red Cross.

SNOW IN WASHINGTON. A note has been received from J. C. Warlick in which he states that he has received information from Washington City from a daughter-in-law, saying "We had snow blusters here 9th. Rain here almost every day for 2 weeks. We almost freeze here, it is so very cool. Every thing is surely high here, flour \$3.00 per sack, butter 50c lb, Irish potatoes \$1 per peck.

GIVE T. R. CHANCE TO LEAD MEN TO FRANCE

Washington dispatch, May 12.—The way to France Congress today authorized by the administration, to raise a division of volunteers for service.

Reversing its previous action and overriding the conference committee on the army draft bill, the house voted 21 to 178 to empower the President to extend authority for recruiting such a division. This sent the army bill back to conference but the senate already had adopted a similar authorization during original consideration of the measure and its conferees are expected to agree quickly to it now.

Whether the necessary authority will be given, Colonel Roosevelt by the administration is problematical. The army general staff, whose advice President Wilson has followed closely in the conduct of the war, oppose the plan, and take the stand that a force of that character has no place in the great army.

Forty-five Democrats and four Independents were among those who voted for it, and there were 30 Republican votes against it. The bill with the amendment included is expected to receive final conference approval without delay and go to the President for his signature by the middle of the week.

Ten million men in the United States will be subject to the selective conscription on July 1. This number of men between the ages of 21 and 30, inclusive, represents virtually ten per cent of the total estimated population of between 103,000,000 and 104,000,000 on July 1, 1917.

Of these conscription eligibles, the Bureau estimates New York State will have 1,600,000; Pennsylvania, 874,000; Illinois 639,500; Ohio 494,300 and Texas 420,000. Other states estimate: Alabama 1,100,000; Arkansas 156,600; Florida, 95,300; Georgia, 255,400; Kentucky, 202,200; Louisiana, 171,000; Maryland 121,500; Mississippi, 175,100; North Carolina, 194,400; South Carolina, 137,100; Tennessee, 195,680; Virginia 186,400.

SENATE ADOPTS AMENDMENT FORBIDDING USE OF CEREALS IN MANUFACTURE OF LIQUOR

Washington dispatch, May 12.—The first legislative step toward conservation of the nation's food resources and a long advance toward an absolutely dry United States, was taken Saturday by the senate in approving, 38 to 32, an amendment to the administration espionage bill, forbidding during the war the use of cereals or grain in the manufacture of intoxicating liquor.

By majority of one vote the senate also threw out of the bill the administration's press censorship section and then voted overwhelmingly not to put in a modified section as was done in the house. This action is expected to throw the censorship fight into conference, where the influence of the administration can be brought to bear more directly.

Effective September 1, amendment is calculated to confine sale and consumption to whiskey and other grain liquors already in stock and to wines, brandies or other drinks that depend upon the materials for their main constituents.

Estimates during the debate were that at least \$200,000,000 in annual internal revenues would be lost if the amendment stands.

There was much discussion of the constitutionality of the Cummins amendment and many senators complained that the senate was undertaking the most important sort of legislation under a limited debate rule. Supporters of the proposed amendment emphasized the fact that the nation and its allies need every bushel of grain they can find to carry on the war.

Discussion of the censorship and prohibition sections prevented a final vote on the bill. It will be taken up again today.

STATE CHAMPIONSHIP GAME WON FROM RALEIGH SATURDAY BY CHERRYVILLE

Lincolnton people showed considerable interest in the State high school championship baseball game played at Chapel Hill Saturday between Raleigh, the Eastern champions against Cherryville, the Western champions.

GOV. BICKETT ADDRESSES LETTER TO CO. COMMISSIONERS

Raleigh, May 12.—Of such great importance does Governor T. W. Bickett consider the cultivation of tenacious and vacant lands in this time of stress and danger that he has addressed a second letter to the boards of county commissioners of the counties of the State urging that there be no delay in this activity. The Governor's letter tells its own story. It is as follows:

"In the emergency we now face not only patriotic duty but the necessity of protecting the people of our own State from want demands that we increase our acreage and produce of staple food and feed crops by every means at our command. As the constituted authority in your county, upon you rests the responsibility of doing everything possible to protect your people from threatened hunger and deprivation.

The farmers of our State are rallying to the extent of their ability to the demand for increased food and feed production, but they are handicapped by a shortage of labor and work-stock and they are not going to be able to supply the deficit of food and feedstuffs we shall face. It is imperative therefore that steps be taken to increase acreage and production by other means. The greatest opportunity we have for doing this is through the use of our road forces of men and workstock in the cultivation of idle and unproductive lands.

Many landowners of the State are offering tenacious land for cultivation in food crops free of charge. A statement in your county papers requesting the owners of vacant lands to communicate with your board will no doubt result in the offering of all the land you will be able to take care of rent free, or at a nominal rental."

WORLD WAR IS OUR WAR

Because you do not hear the cannon's roar; because you do not see the dead and wounded; because you have not yet suffered any hardships, do not think that we are in a war which is a Pook and Judy layout. We are in a war which may last a year or two years or three years; a war that may bring hardships on this country greater than it ever knew. While the enemy is across the sea he is there—and he may be victorious. America must help the French and English—

MRS. BICKETT ANSWERS WIFE LETTER BY FARMERS' WIFE

Deeply impressed by the letter from "A Farmer's Wife" to Governor Bickett, that was published recently in the press of the State, Mrs. Bickett, wife of the Governor, has written a letter to the president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, that is to reach the club women throughout the State, declaring her deep interest in the economies and the foodstuffs that are being urged as besting this time of war stress.

In this letter Mrs. Bickett says: "I, personally, am deeply interested in the work of Mr. Bickett's administration in endeavoring to improve in every way rural conditions, and in doing all possible for the comfort, health and happiness of those on the farms. I have sincerely the great service being done by both men and women in the country in food production and conservation, and I feel sure that I voice the spirit of the women of the State in saying that we desire in every way possible to co-operate with them in their noble service. We are proud of their ability and patriotism that is taking advantage of this larger service for our country and accept gratefully the suggestions of our sister to lend our aid.

"We do not feel, however, that we have been lacking in patriotism and a real effort to serve. We are buying at high prices the farm and garden products; we are utilizing our own small plots and corners; we are training the children and those about us to conserve space and material and each one is doing her bit in the noble work of the Red Cross. I am sure we will be glad to add another excellent way of service by admitting, as suggested by our sister, the elaborate refreshments so often served at our entertainments, food that does not, indeed, feed a single hungry person, but is usually served to those who would be better off without it. Surely this is a most excellent time to break away from a custom that would be most honored in the breach rather than in the observance, and use the funds that would be thus expended, to help in the great work before us.

"Mr. Bickett and I will gladly do this, using foresight and economy in every way possible, during these dark days when our hearts are aching with throbbing sympathy for those suffering and bereaved across the sea and with fear and foreboding for our loved ones at home. It is a privilege to aid, in our small way, our sisters of the farm and town in producing and conserving such a crop of food that our own may not go hungry, and succor those sadly needing our help."

FEARS FOR THE WORLD IF AMERICA SHOULD FAIL

The New York Herald contains this interesting and significant story: "Only the exertion by the United States of its utmost efforts in men and munition will prevent a world-wide catastrophe as the result of the war and of Prussia's U-boat warfare in particular is the impression of the Right Rev. G. H. Brant, American Episcopal Bishop to the Philippines, who has come here after several months in France and England.

"Every ounce of heroism on the part of Americans and our most sustained efforts will be necessary to prevent a catastrophe," he said yesterday. "The United States will be the deciding factor in the war. Such proportions has the submarine warfare assumed that it is only a question of a short time till France and England will be almost helpless, as far as obtaining supplies is concerned. The seriousness of the situation must not be underestimated here."

The Bishop then referred to the mission of Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, who was on board the vessel. "Mr. Hoover's mission," he said, "is one of the most important, if not the most important called forth by the entrance of the United States into the war, as it deals with the life and death of the European nations fighting against the Central Powers. The life of the entente nations depends upon the United States, and the life of the United States depends on the life of the entente nations."

SHORT NEWS ITEMS

A press correspondent on the front says he saw a site of battle quite in a series of terrific contests where 200,000 Germans, English and French were killed—all in a few days.

There are 20,000 lawyers in New York city and a citizen calls on 'em to form a regiment of 3,000 to go and help enforce the law of humanity and of liberty and peace.

The United States chamber of commerce announces that its survey of the food crop situation convinces it that the United States will measure up to every demand in feeding the world this year.

The war tax as framed by the house will mean \$35 on every man, woman and child in the United States. The bill is to raise \$1,800,000,000 this year, and everything is taxed from pills to incomes.

Cornelius Martin well says: "The only successful way to destroy submarines is by discovering and destroying them when submerged." It is one of the essential ways not adequately used.

When the French commissioners visited Springfield, Ill., they paid a visit to Lincoln's tomb and Marshal Joffre placed a wreath on the tomb, as was done at the grave of Washington.

Gov. Bickett has commissioned Mrs. Jane S. McKimmon, head of the State canning club work, a member of the State Commission for the Conservation of Food Supplies, and she will take an active hand in the shaping of the work of this commission.

Lloyd K. Enloe, a young fireman on the Southern railway, died shortly after receiving injuries when his engine was derailed and overturned on the Murphy branch, near Junaluska, Wednesday afternoon. The engine was derailed by a bull.

Four English soldiers, in an attack coupled up five Germans in a dugout, and bombed them until they surrendered, and marched to the rear. Dugouts are 20 to 50 feet underground, but the British high explosives search them out. Many soldiers hidden away in them are buried alive when a shell hits right.

The "liberty loan" bonds will be in denomination of \$50 to \$100,000 and will run for 30 years. Subscribers must pay 2 per cent of their subscription at time of application; and the rest at intervals until August 30. The people are being offered the bonds in small amounts from \$50 up. The second offering of 200 millions has been taken up.

The Governor of Mississippi has issued a proclamation urging the people of the State to observe one meatless and flourless day each during the war. He also urged the planting of more food crops, conservation of supplies, elimination of waste in homes and elsewhere, and patriotic demonstrations on the day for registration of men under the conscription act.

At the joint meeting of the commissioners of Catawba and Iredell counties, in Statesville Wednesday it was decided to rebuild the Buffalo Shoals bridge at once by aid of the State Highway Commission, which will contribute \$10,000. The concrete piers will be built and as much of the steel of the former bridge as may be reclaimed will be used. The remainder will be of temporary structure.

Charles Crews, a man so nearly white he married a respectable white woman in High Point, although married to a coal black woman in Lenior, and father of several children, has been sentenced in Guilford court to four years for bigamy. He was charged with bigamy but the court ruled he could not be guilty of bigamy, the law not recognizing marriage between whites and persons of African descent.

Five sailors in their cups, came on Wm. Massa, standing in front of his residence in New York, and though he is a member of the home defense league, and a good citizen, they took him for a German and ordered him to kiss the insignia on their sleeves. When he refused they all leaped on him and beat him up. Neighbors came to the rescue and then the cops, and they locked up the boys for 15 days each.

Russia continues to be a puzzle to the allies. Nothing is being done on their front, and their soldiers fraternize to an alarming extent with the Germans. The government is being ruled by a council of workmen and soldiers, and while they announce that they have formed a coalition government and will stick to the allies, there really seems little for encouragement in the situation for the allied nations.

TWO AVIATORS KILLED.

Victor Carlstrom, one of the foremost aviators in America, and Carey E. Epes, an army aviator student, were killed at Newport News, Va., Wednesday, when an aeroplane crumpled in midair and fell 3,500 feet. Both bodies were badly mangled and the machine was smashed.

Young Epes, who resigned from a Newport News bank last week to enter the army aviation corps, was on his first flight. He and Carlstrom, who was regarded as the premier instructor at the Atlantic Coast aeronautical station, ascended about noon and rose rapidly to about 3,500 feet, while hundreds of persons watched the flight from different parts of the city.

When Germany gets rid of Kaiserism it will take several years for democratic Germany to cure the militaristic of the habit of crowding the common people off the sidewalks in Berlin.—Rochester Herald.

MEMORIAL SERVICES AT PLEASANT GROVE MAY 20

There will be Memorial services at Pleasant Grove M. E. Church, South, Sunday, May 20 at 11 a. m. Those who expect to bring flowers for decoration of graves are urged to bring as many as possible. Please hand flowers to Mrs. J. C. Hoyle, chairman of decoration committee.

Program: Song—My Country 'Tis of Thee. Prayers—By Pastor. Solo, One Sweetly Solemn Thought, Miss Ethel Cline. Address to young Americans, Mr. Austin Saine. Recitation (selected) Miss Jennie Warlick. Address—Walter N. Keener. Benediction.

List of Confederate dead at Pleasant Grove Church: Richard Hoard, Andrew F. Hauss, Luke D. Summey, L. J. Cornwell, J. M. Leonhardt, E. M. Sullivan, Robinson Crouse, R. M. Summey, C. C. Sullivan, E. L. Ramsey, J. W. Paysse, Jackson Taylor, Henry Mullen, J. D. Brittain, J. C. Carrill.

A bill prohibiting the manufacture, sale, transportation or exportation of beverage alcohol in wartime has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Kenyon.