

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 ages named in the conference agreement makes draft applicable to all male voters under 31.

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. The last class are exempt from non-combatant service.

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.

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 uncontrolled production of food 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 every trade, one 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.

"On the other hand, if we overcome the submarine and if we open other markets to our allies we may see wheat at \$1 per bushel and flour under \$6. In any event, with sufficient control, the present price of flour can be reduced 40 to 50 per cent and the producer treated in a liberal manner.

"Without any form of control, we are likely to see an even worse situation than the high prices prevailing. Food control does not mean bread cards to the American people. It means the broad conservation of our food, the best handling by elimination of waste and speculation. The government would ask only one thing from the individual consumer, that he eat plenty, but wisely and waste nothing.

"Hoarding and speculation are rife, yet there can be no particle of a doubt that we have today in North America a surplus of from 500,000,000 to 700,000,000 bushels of wheat beyond the ordinary consumption and beyond the needs of our allies before next harvest comes in. Out of next harvest, with no economy in consumption, North America, even with the loss in winter wheat, can give our allies 400,000,000 bushels of cereals of one kind or another.

"But to protect our consumers and to legitimately expand our exports to our allies, the government must have widest and absolutely immediate powers. No European government except Germany was able to secure these powers until after some great disaster was irrevocable and we sit here dumbly awaiting for disaster and then we shall scream and criticize the government for not having done something that they are powerless to do.

"There has been a great deal of discussion in the press as to my coming to America to take the position of food dictator or food controller. This is not the case. I came to Washington from Europe with the request of the government to advise them as to the organization necessary to set up for proper and efficient food control.

"Legislation has already been introduced into Congress looking toward the creation of food control. No one would be willing to take the position as head of a department for food control if it was based absolutely upon restriction and control of diverse interests and is subject to a daily harvest of opposition.

"I do not wait the position and I feel there are many others who could handle its concrete problems better than I.

"My only desire is to see the proper instrumentality set up to meet this, one of our greatest emergencies and a man of courage, resource and experience at its head who is willing to sacrifice himself on the altar of the inarticulate masses whom he must protect. Such a man can be sure that I will place my advice at his disposal."

GIVE T. R. CHANCE TO LEAD MEN TO FRANCE

Washington dispatch, May 12.—The way toward Congress today for Colonel Roosevelt if he is given authorization 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.

Of these conscription eligibles, the Bureau estimates Alabama will have 209,900; 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.

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 that 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."

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.

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."

"I received a card from my friend John A. Yoder of Linville, N. C., asking me to send him some broom corn seed (which I will surely do.) I sent him 1-2 dozen brooms not long since, he says 'I got the brooms all right. I want some more later on.' But I am afraid he will not get them until new crop comes in."

Mr. Yoder says, "We had a regular snow storm here on the 6th. We had a full week rainy, cloudy weather. Grain is fine."

Why is it Catawba county treats old soldiers so much better than we old soldiers in Lincoln county. I was informed that out of 20 old Confederate soldiers at last meeting of pension board, all were allowed pensions but 2. They have a set on the board that are not afraid of their shadow.

SENATE ADOPTS AMENDMENT FORBIDDING USE OF CEREALS IN MANUFACTURE OF LIQUOR

Prohibition Amendment Adopted Under a Rule Limiting Debate Sharply.

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.

Friday pitched a no-hit game for Cherryville in Chapel Hill Saturday in the game for the State high school championship, fanning 15 men, and clouted out a triple in the third that shovelled over the only tally of the game. Morris, the Raleigh moundsman, twirled good ball but was given poor support. The game was a pitchers' battle throughout, Cherryville getting only three safe hits, one for extra bases. Morris was a little wild at the start, but soon settled down to steady pitching. Boggs and Carpenter hit safely for Cherryville in the second, but the Capital City moundsman retired the next three batters in order.

Gen. Gurko, the Russian commander on the western front, has issued an order declaring that the fraternizing of the Russians with the enemy troops must be stopped. He declared that such fraternizing, which has become a common practice, enables the enemy to learn the positions of the Russian troops, to concentrate forces against the British and French.

General Gurko warns the troops that if the fighting comes to a standstill in France the Germans will throw all their forces against the Russians, who, lulled by the prospect of peace, will be in readiness to repel the attack. He says that three divisions of Germans have already been transferred from the Russian front, and that others are following, including artillery and aircraft.

NEARLY EVERY WITNESS DECLARES HIS PARTICULAR BUSINESS HAS BEEN SINGLED OUT

Washington dispatch May 11. While the house debate on the \$1,800,000,000 war tax bill was getting under way today the senate finance committee heard violent protests from big and little interests on which the new war taxes would fall.

Manufacturers who would have to pay the increased excess profits tax, distillers, brewers and soda fountain interests affected by the higher rate on alcoholic and soft drinks, and tobacco companies hit by the tobacco tax all told the senate committee that they faced ruin if the bill went through as presented in the house. Nearly every witness declared his particular business seemed to have been made the target of an unjust and exorbitant tax.

In the house, too, many portions of the bill were under fire, but the reply of Democratic and Republican leaders in charge was that the money must be raised and only high taxes could provide it. Representatives Fordney, of Michigan, ranking Republican on the ways and means committee, made a four hour speech for the measure. He said he agreed with Democratic Leader Kitchin that the bill had some faults, but that on the whole it was equitable and should be passed to meet the war emergency.

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.

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."

MRS. BICKETT ANSWERS 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 best fitting 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 hope 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."

News is no longer given out by bureau chiefs in the State Department at Washington. It must come through Secretary Lansing or through the newly created bureau of intelligence. All of which means censorship on account of the war.

FOOD GAMBLERS LOBBY WORKING AGAINST BILL

Washington dispatch, May 11.—Sensational charges that a lobby of "food gamblers, some of them men of immense wealth," already is at work in Washington seeking to defeat the administration food control bills, were made tonight in a formal statement by Assistant Secretary Vrooman of the department of agriculture.

Secretary Vrooman's statement follows: "Never in the history of the world have business men shown as much patriotism and unselfishness as have been manifested since the war began by the business men of America. An overwhelming majority of them have been as ready to place their business organizations and their personal services and their wealth at the disposal of the federal government in this crisis, as the young men have been to do the actual fighting."

"However, this attitude has not been universal. There are food speculators, food concerners, and food gamblers, some of them men of immense wealth and others of very small means, who are taking advantage of war conditions to exploit their fellow citizens to the full extent of their ability. These men are allies of the Kaiser, and are doing their utmost to defeat the patriotic purposes of the nation. Wherever they are seen, in high places or in low, they should be condemned and made to feel the loathing and contempt of every patriotic American. These men will be taken care of in due time by national, state and municipal legislation, but until such legislation can be enacted the only effective power that can be brought against them is the power of an outraged public sentiment and that should be used vigorously and mercilessly.

"I am told that some of these men are actually in Washington today, conducting a lobby against the request of President Wilson that Congress empower him and his cabinet to take necessary means to mobilize the agricultural resources of this nation for victory. They are urging every specious, theoretical, and imaginary argument against the President and his powers to the President and his cabinet, and they are at present directing their principal attack against the laws which have been introduced by the agricultural committee of the house, with a view to putting the department of agriculture on a war basis. That step should have been taken several weeks ago."

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 PUNCH 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—not because they are French and English, but because they are our partners now in the enterprise to whip Germany. We are just as much interested as any Nation involved in the war. It is no longer the war of the French and the Russians and the English—it is a war in which America is interested as much as any other nation, and we must make good. We must go and fight, and fight to a finish. The man who says we have no business to help the other fellows out of a hole speaks ignorantly. They are no more in a hole than we are. If Germany succeeds with her submarine warfare in starving England it will not be long until she lands her soldiers on these shores. It is the death struggle with Germany—she is relentless, and we must help with our resources to subdue her. It is our war as much as any other nation's war, and our duty is at the front—no matter where the front may be. Get this idea into your head and you will understand what is going on.—From Everything.

Those few German-Americans who put Kaiserland above the United States must be actually distressed by the words of scorn and contempt heaped upon them by The Berlin Kreuz Zeitung. After all their efforts and propaganda it cannot be pleasant to be assailed for "the cowardly zeal with which the two million German-Americans in their national associations disown their race in time of distress," and to be informed that the use of the word German as part of the name of their organizations is "as insulting to the German people as to themselves."

There really can be no divided allegiance. They must be either Americans or Germans, and about 995 out of every 1000 of them prefer to be Americans.—Philadelphia Record.

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. Prayer—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.

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, says the Asheville Citizen. 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 militarists of the habit of crowding the common people off the sidewalks in Berlin.—Rochester Herald.