

BURKE COUNTY TIMES

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"THE BEST TOWN IN NORTH CAROLINA"

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VOL. I

MORGANTON, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1917

NO. 3

OF BURKE'S BEST BOYS MUST GO

They Have Stood the Test and Will Wear the Honor of the First Called

Below is a list of those who will be the first to answer the call to arms, and they will do it nobly. God bless them.

Alfred C. Denton, Morganton.
Alfred Michaux, Adako.
George N. Hall, Glen Alpine.
Ernest Walter Crawley, Morganton.
John Mackey, Construction (Augusta, Ga., 324 John St.)
Marie Lail, Connelly Springs.
Thomas Akana Branch, Drexel.
George David Cook, Hildebrand.
Walter Wainfield Giles, Glen Alpine.
John McCall, Construction.
John Lane, Morganton, Route 1.
John Lindsey, Connelly Springs.
Washington, D. C., 611 Jersey Ave.
N. W.
Presley Hildebrand, Connelly Springs.
Lincolnton, Ga., Route 1.
William J. Pless, Morganton, Rt. 1.
Thompson Gail Gilliam, Morganton.
Will O'Neil, Glen Alpine.
Tom Ewell, Badin (Construction).
The Hall Lee Cline, Morganton.
Thomas Mac Deal, Morganton, (Richmond, Va., 312 E. Clay St.)
Joseph Carwell, Morganton, Rt. 4.
George Smith, Morganton, Rt. 4.
J. C. Beach, Morganton.
Ernest Thomas, Bridgewater Rt. 1.
James C. Chapman, Connelly Springs.
Ernest Hoppoldt, Morganton.
John Patis Winters, Morganton.
James Freeman, Hildebrand, Franklin.
Allen Gilliam, Construction.
Sherman Banks, Construction.
Ernest A. Waters, Morganton, Rt. 1.
Douglas C. Hamby, Black Mtn.
Walter Alexander Tucker, Morganton.
Sam Moffitt, Morganton.
De Torrence, Morganton.
Max Slink, Connelly Springs, Rt. 3.
Emma, care J. T. Perkins.
John Hamilton, Morganton.
Frank Brooks, Hickory, Rt. 4.
Frank Stacey, Glen Alpine.
George Winkler, Rhodiss.
James Wesley Govens, Connelly Springs.
Joe M. Fenfield, Glen Alpine.
Frank Murray Rhodes, Morganton.
Alexander S. Hudson, Morganton.
Salsbury, 203 Jennie St.)
Alexander Pritchard, Joy.
Henry Norman, Morganton, Rt. 1.
John T. Oxford, Morganton, Rt. 1.
Daniel Forney, Morganton, Rt. 5.
Ernest Linwood Perkins, Morganton.
Ellis Gaffey, Construction.
Ernest Woodward, Morganton.
George Stanley Reep, Glen Alpine.
Ernest Slink, Hildebrand.
Walter Lee Mooney, Morganton.
Ernest McDowell Watkins Adako.
Harvin Byron Kincaid, Worry.
Charles A. Conley, Bridgewater.
Ed Austin Teague, Rhodiss.
Whit Alexander Dye, Morganton, Route 1.
Marshall Atlee Brinkley, Morganton.
Raymond Brown, Joy.
William Lewis Calvin Odell McChesney, Morganton.
Wallace Nix, Construction.
Joseph Giles, Fonta Flora.
Jordan Gwiley, Connelly Springs.
William David Justice, Drexel.
Blanche H. Benfield, Morganton, Rt. 2.
Booker Feinstein, Construction.
Robert Brazwell, Morganton.
Frank Cobb, Gibbs.
William Owen Berry, Drexel (Procure care Ritter Lumber Co.)
Francis Clark, Morganton.
Clarence Crouch, Morganton, Route 1.
Marshall Harbinson, Morganton.
Wiley Smith Simpson, Glen Alpine.
Alfred Crisp, Glen Alpine.
Roby Pankey Shuffler, Joy.
Hubert D. Setzer, Morganton.
Felix Monroe Mull, Morganton.
Walter Restor, Connelly Springs (Slesville).
Clarence Williams, Construction.
Hoyle A. Barrier, Jonas Ridge.
James Vance Alexander, Morganton, Rt. 5.
Joseph Franklin Lindsay, Morganton.
John C. Kilverous, Morganton.
Ed Lewis Wright, Morganton.
William Ellis Huff, Valdese.
Every Joshua Hendricks, Connelly Springs, Route 1.
John N. Watts, Morganton, Route 1.
Albert Lee Rust, Morganton.
Robert Greenlee, Construction.
Every Lowman, Hickory, Route 4.
Benjamin F. Epley, Bridgewater.
Charlie Moore, Branch.
Llysses C. Waters, Morganton, Rt. 1.
Gordon Biggerstaff, Jonas Ridge.
George M. Manney, Hickory, Rt. 4.
James B. Setzer, Morganton.
Kelly D. Bowman, Morganton.
Gons Berry, Morganton.
Gammie Scott, Adako.
Virgil Roscoe Walker, Morganton.
Mark Giles, Gibbs.
Andy J. Hoyle, Connelly Springs.
Charles Ernest Walker, Morganton.

FEDERAL JUDGE HOLDS DRAFT CONSTITUTIONAL

Decision Made Public Monday in Case of Negro Held for Violating the Draft Law

Mount Airy, Ga., Aug. 20.—Federal District Judge Speer held the selective draft law constitutional in a decision made public here today. The decision was rendered on applications for writs of habeas corpus for Albert Jones and John Story, held in the Richmond county, Georgia, jail, charged with violating the law, and was represented by Thomas E. Watson. Watson contended that the law is in contravention of the involuntary servitude amendment.

Judge Speer left for Fairfield, N. C., where it is expected he will decide whether or not "the Jeffersonian," a magazine published by Watson, shall be allowed in the mails. It has been denied admission by the postmaster at Thompson Ga., the place of publication, because it contained what had been charged as seditious matter.

Judge Speer, in denying the writs, declared that to agree to the contention that the selective draft law contravenes the 13th amendment would be to conclude that the soldier is a slave.

"Nothing could be more abhorrent to the truth," said Judge Speer, "nothing more degrading to that indispensable and gallant body of citizens trained in arms, to whose manhood, skill and courage, is, and must be committed the task of maintaining the very existence of the nation and all that its people hold dear."

Answering the contention of the petitioners that by the common law it was their right to "remain within the realm" and that this right should be held to relieve them from military service beyond the borders of the United States, Judge Speer said the common law could not prevail against the explicit provisions of an act of Congress, which was empowered by the constitution to raise and support armies. He declared that this power was not restricted in any manner and that Congress may summon to its army every citizen of the United States.

Admitting that no express power was given to send armies beyond the sea, he said that there was no express power to enact the criminal laws of the United States, building of the Panama canal or to purchase Alaska.

"This has all been done," he said, "under the great power to promote the general welfare, just as the selective army will be created under the law he assailed 'to provide for the common defence' and beyond and above all, is the inherent power of every nation however organized to utilize its every man and its energy to defend its liberty."

No General Exemption Likely

Washington, Aug. 18.—Renewed discussion of the status of married men under the selective service law has been aroused by publication of President Wilson's letter to Senator Weeks dealing with this and other subjects.

In many quarters the President's statement that he had no doubt Senator Weeks' point as to the exemption of married men was well taken, was interpreted as an indication that he approved exemption of any man of family who had not married merely to escape military duty.

The President has full power to direct that the regulations governing selection be amended to this effect. A proposal specifically to exempt all married men was made when the bill was in the senate, an amendment to that effect by Senator Smith, of Georgia, being lost by a wide margin. This fact, together with the regulations later promulgated by the President making exemption possible only in case of actual dependency, are taken as indications that no general exemption for married men as a class will be given now.

In cautioning local boards against attempting to fill quotas by selecting an iniquitable number of men who have waived exemption and are, therefore, practically volunteers, General Crowder said that greatest care must be exercised in sending forward the last 10 per cent of any quota.

"The last 10 per cent," he said, "must be selected with great care to be sure that no one in the whole quota is sent for military duty while a selected person with an earlier order of obligation for military service is allowed to remain at home."

Robert B. Burns, Hildebrand.
Lewis Walker, Construction.
Bland Lowman, Connelly Springs.
Skuyler Hudson, Connelly Springs, Route 3.
Midas C. Childers, Valdese.
Henry T. McCalliard, Connelly Springs, Route 4.
Ransom Fred Carswell, Morganton.
Robert H. Hyams, Linville Falls.
Claude S. Waters, Morganton, Rt. 1.
Charles Jarrett, Bridgewater.
John Young, Hickory Route 5.
Rufus Tillman Duckworth, Morganton, Route 1.

ATTEMPTED SHOOTING LENOIR AUTOIST NEAR SHULLS MILLS

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Courtney and Mr. M. M. Courtney and Other Members of Family are Fired at By Lone Man Sunday Afternoon.

Lenoir News.

A party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Courtney and family and Marshall Courtney, Jr., with his wife and baby, motored to Blowing Rock and several other places of interest in the mountains last Sunday. While running along at a moderate gait not far from Shull's Mills they met a lone driver in a Ford car. From the way he was going from one side of the road to the other Robert Courtney, who was driving Mr. Courtney's Cadillac, stopped the machine on the side of the road until the person, whoever he was, should get by. The man finally succeeded in getting by, but in doing so ran into the rear wheel of the Courtney car without doing either machine any apparent injury. After going on for a mile or so the Courtney party was informed that they were on the wrong road, so they turned around and after a few minutes overtook the man with the Ford, who was still finding difficulty in keeping it in the road. He yelled to them to stop, but they, realizing that the man was evidently drunk and wishing to avoid any trouble, kept going. When they had gotten about a hundred yards away the man was seen to raise his gun and fire. No one in the Courtney machine was hit, but from all accounts it was not the fault of the man with the gun.

The episode was reported to the authorities at Shull's Mills. On their return from Valle Crucis the same man was seen sitting with some others near a small church in the neighborhood of Shull's Mills, and when he recognized the party he immediately got up and drew his pistol, but was kept from shooting by the men who were with him. The matter has been reported to the sheriff of Watauga county and the highwayman is expected to be apprehended at an early date. It is thought by many that if this man, whose name is alleged to be Fred Aldridge, is not arrested at once and put where he can't molest the mountain tourists' summer resort business of our neighboring county will be very materially affected, for who will want to take their families motoring in a county where every minute one expects to be made the target for some drunken roughneck to try out his artillery on?

I. W. W. LEADERS IN JAIL UNDER MILITARY ORDERS

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 19.—James Rowan, district secretary of the I. W. W., and 26 other alleged members of the organization were arrested at local I. W. W. headquarters here this afternoon by a company of Idaho national guardsmen and placed in the county jail as military prisoners. Rowan had ordered the general strike of I. W. W. labor in the northwest to begin tomorrow.

Strike orders advising farm workers "to let the fruit lie on the ground" and calling on construction workers to lay down their tools have been signed by Rowan.

"Lumber workers in the four states are already on strike," Rowan said while he was awaiting his turn to be searched and booked. "I think the strike will spread further now, and probably will affect industries in which no strike has been called. Even though all the officers or employees of the organization are put in jail and all the halls closed arrangements have been made to handle the movement."

Only a vote of the members of the organization can halt the strike, Rowan said, as there is no one with authority to take such action unless I. W. W. members alleged by leaders of the organizations to be illegally held in jail are released by that time.

Rowan and William Moran, secretary of the local I. W. W. organization, were arrested at the local I. W. W. hall by Maj. Clement Wilkins, in command of a battalion of guardsmen on patrol duty here. While Major Wilkins, accompanied by Rowan, went to executive headquarters three blocks distant to unlock the door, 40 members of the company, under the command of Capt. F. A. Jeter, rounded up 22 other men who were in the hall and took them with Rowan to the jail.

"You men are military prisoners and are not detained under civil law," Major Wilkins told the men in the jail.

ADVERTISING

Advertising pays. The better a business is advertised, the better it succeeds. One who hasn't confidence enough in his business to invite customers, does his business an injustice. A business not worth advertising can't give bargains and pay house rent, taxes, etc. Why not advertise your goods, or work, or skill, and let the increase of business meet all your expenses and more? Try an ad in the Times and see.

THE DUTY OF A JUST GOVERNMENT

Family Allowance, Indemnity, and Insurance for Sailors and Soldiers

By W. G. McAdoo, Sec'y. of the Treas.

The number of claims for exemption from military duty under the draft law has caused a painful impression in many quarters, but after all, does not the fact that no provision has yet been made by the Government for the support of the wives and children, mothers or fathers, of the men who have been drafted explain many of these claims for exemption?

Under the draft law the Government has the power to require every able-bodied man between 21 and 31 years of age to perform military duty. Thousands of the drafted men are wage-earners who married years ago and are the sole support of dependent families. So long as the Government has made no provision for the care of these dependents, it is natural that such drafted men should seek to protect their loved ones by staying at home. I am sure that if the Congress should promptly enact the pending war insurance bill, which makes definite allowances for the support of the dependent wives and children, fathers or mothers, of our soldiers and sailors, claims for exemption on that score will cease. This is an imperative duty of the Government. We cannot deprive helpless women and children of the support of the wage-earner by forcing him into the military service of the country unless the Government substitutes itself as their support.

Imagine the emotions of the man who is called into the military service of his country with full knowledge that his loved ones are left without means of support and may be reduced to want unless the charity of the community in which they live comes to their relief. It would be nothing less than a crime for a rich and just Government to treat its fighting men so heartlessly and to subject their dependent wives and children, who are unable to fight, to greater suffering than if they could fight.

The morale of an army is as essential to its fighting power as guns, ammunition and other instrumentalities of war. Of equal importance is the morale of the civil population which must support the armies in the field. We cannot have this essential morale unless the Nation comforts the men in the ranks with the knowledge that everything possible will be done for them and their families, and renders to the civil population at home the assistance which will make it most effective in upholding the Government and the fighting forces.

REUNION AT NEWTON

They had a big time at the Old Soldiers' reunion at Newton last Thursday. Several of our people attended it. They report a big, orderly crowd, and at least 10,000, and the most automobiles they ever saw—at least 600 of them.

Those attending, or three of them, were E. E. Bolick, J. S. May and Charlie Scott, and doubtless others, but we did not know them. They were pleased with their trip, the people and the town and the looks of the country generally—found it alive and on the move.

ORDER DISTRIBUTION OF CARS

Washington, Aug. 20.—To facilitate the prompt movement of grain and food products as well as lumber and munitions the Car Service Commission of the Railroads' War Board has ordered the immediate distribution of 20,790 additional empty cars among the lines operating in the South, the middle West and the Southwest. This will make a total of 106,033 empty cars that have been ordered moved from one railroad to another regardless of ownership during the past two months in order to mobilize in different sections of the country sufficient number of cars to handle the abnormal government and commercial traffic that war conditions have produced.

Of the latest cars ordered by the War Board to be distributed where they will be most needed, 7,800 are to be placed in the grain producing country, 1,000 of these go to the Southern Pacific and 500 to the Western Pacific to insure the speedy movement of a huge shipment of barley. Other roads receiving cars to accelerate the movement of grain and farm products are the Missouri Kansas and Texas, the Missouri & North Arkansas, the Kansas City Mexico & Orient, the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe, the Missouri Pacific, the Wabash, the Nashville Chattanooga & St. Louis, the Chicgo, Rock Island & Pacific, the Illinois Central and the St. Louis & San Francisco.

RUSSIAN FIRE STOPS THE ATTACKS OF THE GERMANS

Petrograd, Aug. 19.—German troops yesterday attacked the Russian positions near the village of Stakhovye, on the Vilna front, but, according to the Petrograd war office, the attack broke down under the Russian fire.

On the Rumanian front Austro-Germans several times assaulted the Russo-Rumanian lines south of Grozehti, in southwestern Moldavia, but were repelled. The battle in the Slanic region lasted all day and ended in the evening with the Teutons being repulsed.

MAN AND BRIDE STRUCK AND KILLED BY TRAIN

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Smith Meet Death At Loray Crossing in West Gastonia.

Gastonia, Aug. 19.—Horace Smith and his bride of a week were struck and killed by an eastbound Southern train at the Loray grade crossing in West Gastonia about 11 o'clock last night. Smith was killed instantly, his body being badly mangled. His wife was taken to a local hospital where she died a few hours later. The couple lived at Rutherfordton where they were married a week ago. They were visiting relatives here. The bodies were shipped to Rutherfordton today.

A man without reason is a beast in season.

NORTH CAROLINA NEEDS MARKET

Raleigh, Aug. 18.—That the agricultural development and the prosperity of North Carolina are being held back by the lack of an adequate and fair system of markets for corn, wheat, oats, hay, beans and other staple food and feed stuff is a striking declaration in a statement issued by the State Food Conservation Commission to the supply merchants, bankers and other business men of the State.

The Food Commission for several weeks has recognized the great economic importance of adequate markets, not only as a means of meeting the present emergency but as a necessity under normal conditions. "We cannot expect our farmers to diversify their agriculture and raise a surplus of corn, wheat, oats, hay and other crops unless they can sell these products at fair and equitable prices," says the statement. "In spite of this very evident fact, however, it is a notorious fact that in the majority of cities and towns in this State the merchants have been prone to take advantage of the absence of such markets and purchase the small amount of products offered on a long margin instead of offering fair prices and finding a market themselves for the vastly increased amount of products that would result from such a course. This is a shortsighted policy, and the prosperity not only of our rural sections but of our cities and towns as well is being throttled by its operation."

"The big essentials are: First, a disposition to give the farmer a square deal, to give him preference over the farmers of the Central West, and, Second, warehouse space and equipment for shelling corn, grading and cleaning corn, wheat, oats, beans, peas and other products and for baling hay.

"Merchants have excused themselves for their failure to develop a market in the past by the statement that the farmer did not have his corn, for instance, properly graded, or even shelled, perhaps. The farmer who has a surplus of only 25 to 200 or 300 bushels of corn cannot afford to purchase shellers and graders for so small an amount, yet the possibilities of production lie with the farmers of this class. The merchant must provide the shellers and graders.

"The fact that the farmers will appreciate and utilize a fair and adequate market has been demonstrated, even in the South, too often to be questioned. Gainesville, Fla., for a fair example. Here a market was established by a North Carolinian, by the way, and was able to purchase from the farmers of the community three carloads of corn and two carloads of hogs, among other things, the first year. The second year the farmers of the community produced and sold 20 carloads of corn and 19 carloads of hogs. That was last year. This year an increase of more than 100 per cent above these figures is looked for. What was done at Gainesville Florida, can be duplicated at almost any county seat in North Carolina while large markets should be a normal development in Wilmington, Charlotte, Raleigh, Asheville, Greensboro, Winston-Salem and possibly a few other of the larger business centers of the State."

Director E. W. Kilgore of the Agricultural Extension Service has addressed a letter to 3,000 bankers and merchants of the State, calling attention to, and embracing, the statement of the Food Commission. Confidence is expressed that these men will rise to the situation and see to it that better markets are provided than have heretofore been available.

THE GOVERNMENT PREPARING TO BUY ALL WHEAT CROP

\$50,000,000 Concern Which May Handle the Entire Crop if Food Administrator Hoover Finds That This Course is Necessary to Stabilize the Prices.

Washington, Aug. 15.—Government purchase of enough of the 1917 wheat crop to stabilize prices in the United States was forecast in the formation today of a \$50,000,000 corporation by the food administration.

The intention is to take over the entire harvest if necessary to maintain fair prices. The corporation will make all allied purchases of wheat and flour and thus will stabilize prices to the alies. Through the arrangement, too, it hopes to secure itself against any possible loss.

The food administration will open agencies at all the principal wheat terminals carrying on its transactions with the usual dealers. No commission charge will be made except to cover costs of operation. The price to be paid for wheat will be fixed by a committee under the grain division headed by President Garfield of Williams College. This price, the food administration expects to see maintained in private as well as government transactions.

The corporation will be put under the grain division of the food administration and its executive officers will be the same as the officers of this division, whose names were announced today as follows:

Herbert Hoover, chairman; Julius Barnes, Duluth, Minn., president; Gates W. McGarrath, New York, treasurer; F. G. Crowell, Kansas City, vice-president; Edward Chambers, Chicago, transportation director; Curtis H. Lindley, San Francisco, counsel; J. W. Shorthill of York, Neb., secretary.

The personnel of the wheat price fixing commission was announced as follows:

Henry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, chairman; Charles J. Barrett of Union City, Ga., president of the Farmers' Union; William N. Doak, Roanoke, Va., vice president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Eugene E. Funk, Bloomington, Ills., president of the National Corn Association; Edward F. Ladd, Fargo, N. D., president of the North Dakota Agricultural College; R. Goodwyn Rhett, Charleston, S. C., president of the chamber of commerce of the United States; J. W. Shorthill, York, Neb., secretary of the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Association; James W. Sullivan, Brooklyn, N. Y., of the American Federation of Labor; L. J. Tabor of Barnesville, O., master of the Ohio State Grange.

Flour mill will be assured wheat at the price to be paid by the government and the food administration is ready to purchase for the mills all the grain they use. The millers today named a committee to co-operate with the food administration in a voluntary regulation of their industry. This committee is as follows:

James F. Bell, of Minneapolis, chairman; A. P. Husband of Chicago, secretary; Albert C. Loring, Minneapolis, representing the northwest; Andrew J. Hunt of Kansas City, Kas., representing the southwest; E. M. Kelly of Nashville, Tenn., representing the southeast; Mark N. Mennel of Toledo, representing the Ohio valley; Theodore B. Wilcox, Portland, Ore., representing the Pacific coast; Samuel Plant of St. Louis, representing St. Louis and the state of Illinois; Bernard A. Eckhart, Chicago, representing the cities of Chicago and Milwaukee.

Representatives of the wheat buying industry came to Washington today for a conference with the food administration on the government's plan to license the operation of all elevators. Detailed regulations drawn by the food administration and approved by President Wilson governing the licensing will be announced shortly.

Twelve men were named by the food administration to represent the grain division at the various terminals. They are: Edward M. Flish, at St. Louis; M. H. Houser, Portland, Ore.; C. B. Fox, New Orleans; H. B. Irwin, Philadelphia; P. H. Ginder, Duluth; Frank L. Carry, Minneapolis; George S. Jackson, Baltimore; Howard B. Jackson, Chicago; Charles Kennedy, Buffalo; R. A. Lewin, San Francisco; D. F. Piazzek, Kansas City; Charles T. Neal, Omaha.

The grain corporation will have a capital of \$50,000,000 and will be organized along the lines of the shipping board emergency fleet corporation. It will be managed by the grain division of the food administration which will have the same officers as the corporation. All the stock will be held and owned by the United States government.

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REUNION AT NEWTON

They had a big time at the Old Soldiers' reunion at Newton last Thursday. Several of our people attended it. They report a big, orderly crowd, and at least 10,000, and the most automobiles they ever saw—at least 600 of them.

Those attending, or three of them, were E. E. Bolick, J. S. May and Charlie Scott, and doubtless others, but we did not know them. They were pleased with their trip, the people and the town and the looks of the country generally—found it alive and on the move.

ORDER DISTRIBUTION OF CARS

Washington, Aug. 20.—To facilitate the prompt movement of grain and food products as well as lumber and munitions the Car Service Commission of the Railroads' War Board has ordered the immediate distribution of 20,790 additional empty cars among the lines operating in the South, the middle West and the Southwest. This will make a total of 106,033 empty cars that have been ordered moved from one railroad to another regardless of ownership during the past two months in order to mobilize in different sections of the country sufficient number of cars to handle the abnormal government and commercial traffic that war conditions have produced.

Of the latest cars ordered by the War Board to be distributed where they will be most needed, 7,800 are to be placed in the grain producing country, 1,000 of these go to the Southern Pacific and 500 to the Western Pacific to insure the speedy movement of a huge shipment of barley. Other roads receiving cars to accelerate the movement of grain and farm products are the Missouri Kansas and Texas, the Missouri & North Arkansas, the Kansas City Mexico & Orient, the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe, the Missouri Pacific, the Wabash, the Nashville Chattanooga & St. Louis, the Chicgo, Rock Island & Pacific, the Illinois Central and the St. Louis & San Francisco.

RUSSIAN FIRE STOPS THE ATTACKS OF THE GERMANS

Petrograd, Aug. 19.—German troops yesterday attacked the Russian positions near the village of Stakhovye, on the Vilna front, but, according to the Petrograd war office, the attack broke down under the Russian fire.

On the Rumanian front Austro-Germans several times assaulted the Russo-Rumanian lines south of Grozehti, in southwestern Moldavia, but were repelled. The battle in the Slanic region lasted all day and ended in the evening with the Teutons being repulsed.

MAN AND BRIDE STRUCK AND KILLED BY TRAIN

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Smith Meet Death At Loray Crossing in West Gastonia.

Gastonia, Aug. 19.—Horace Smith and his bride of a week were struck and killed by an eastbound Southern train at the Loray grade crossing in West Gastonia about 11 o'clock last night. Smith was killed instantly, his body being badly mangled. His wife was taken to a local hospital where she died a few hours later. The couple lived at Rutherfordton where they were married a week ago. They were visiting relatives here. The bodies were shipped to Rutherfordton today.

A man without reason is a beast in season.

THE GOVERNMENT PREPARING TO BUY ALL WHEAT CROP

\$50,000,000 Concern Which May Handle the Entire Crop if Food Administrator Hoover Finds That This Course is Necessary to Stabilize the Prices.

Washington, Aug. 15.—Government purchase of enough of the 1917 wheat crop to stabilize prices in the United States was forecast in the formation today of a \$50,000,000 corporation by the food administration.

The intention is to take over the entire harvest if necessary to maintain fair prices. The corporation will make all allied purchases of wheat and flour and thus will stabilize prices to the alies. Through the arrangement, too, it hopes to secure itself against any possible loss.

The food administration will open agencies at all the principal wheat terminals carrying on its transactions with the usual dealers. No commission charge will be made except to cover costs of operation. The price to be paid for wheat will be fixed by a committee under the grain division headed by President Garfield of Williams College. This price, the food administration expects to see maintained in private as well as government transactions.

The corporation will be put under the grain division of the food administration and its executive officers will be the same as the officers of this division, whose names were announced today as follows:

Herbert Hoover, chairman; Julius Barnes, Duluth, Minn., president; Gates W. McGarrath, New York, treasurer; F. G. Crowell, Kansas City, vice-president; Edward Chambers, Chicago, transportation director; Curtis H. Lindley, San Francisco, counsel; J. W. Shorthill of York, Neb., secretary.

The personnel of the wheat price fixing commission was announced as follows:

Henry A. Garfield, president of Williams College, chairman; Charles J. Barrett of Union City, Ga., president of the Farmers' Union; William N. Doak, Roanoke, Va., vice president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Eugene E. Funk, Bloomington, Ills., president of the National Corn Association; Edward F. Ladd, Fargo, N. D., president of the North Dakota Agricultural College; R. Goodwyn Rhett, Charleston, S. C., president of the chamber of commerce of the United States; J. W. Shorthill, York, Neb., secretary of the National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Association; James W. Sullivan, Brooklyn, N. Y., of the American Federation of Labor; L. J. Tabor of Barnesville, O., master of the Ohio State Grange.

Flour mill will be assured wheat at the price to be paid by the government and the food administration is ready to purchase for the mills all the grain they use. The millers today named a committee to co-operate with the food administration in a voluntary regulation of their industry. This committee is as follows:

James F. Bell, of Minneapolis, chairman; A. P. Husband of Chicago, secretary; Albert C. Loring, Minneapolis, representing the northwest; Andrew J. Hunt of Kansas City, Kas., representing the southwest; E. M. Kelly of Nashville, Tenn., representing the southeast; Mark N. Mennel of Toledo, representing the Ohio valley; Theodore B. Wilcox, Portland, Ore., representing the Pacific coast; Samuel Plant of St. Louis, representing St. Louis and the state of Illinois; Bernard A. Eckhart, Chicago, representing the cities of Chicago and Milwaukee.

Representatives of the wheat buying industry came to Washington today for a conference with the food administration on the government's plan to license the operation of all elevators. Detailed regulations drawn by the food administration and approved by President Wilson governing the licensing will be announced shortly.

Twelve men were named by the food administration to represent the grain division at the various terminals. They are: Edward M. Flish, at St. Louis; M. H. Houser, Portland, Ore.; C. B. Fox, New Orleans; H. B. Irwin, Philadelphia; P. H. Ginder, Duluth; Frank L. Carry, Minneapolis; George S. Jackson, Baltimore; Howard B. Jackson, Chicago; Charles Kennedy, Buffalo; R. A. Lewin, San Francisco; D. F. Piazzek, Kansas City; Charles T. Neal, Omaha.

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Zita, the new empress of Austria, is the first empress of the Austro-Hungarian kingdom since the hand of an insane struck down the idolized Empress Elizabeth on Lake Geneva in 1898.

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