URGES UNCLE SAM TO HELP FARMERS

NORTH CAROLINA'S VIEW PRE-SENTED TO SOUTHERN COT-TON CONGRESS.

DISPATCHES FROM RALEIGH

Doings and Happenings That Mark the Progress of North Carolina People Gathered Around the State

Raleigh.

J. Bryan Grimes, as Secretary of State, addressed a letter to President Watson of the Southern Cotton Congrass in special session in Washington declaring that in the opinion of Governor Craig and his Council of State, the National Government should lend its aid-in financing the present cotton and tobacco crop, furnishing money sufficient for the cotton owner to borrow on his cotton stored in bonded warehouses at the rate of 10 cents a pound, middling. The letter says:

"In the present crisis it would be sound business and patriotic co-operation for the banker and the farmer to work in union. The bankers should organize a system of warehousing and advancing on warehouse receipts, thus preventing heavy financial losses that will injure the banking and other business of the coun-

"Immediately provision should be made by the Government for the transportation of cotton, grain, and other products to the open markets of the world, so that we should not have to rely now or hereafter on foreign ships.

"The farmers should hold as much cotton and tohacco as possible and warehouse where they can until normal trade conditions are resumed. To put much cotton on the market under present disorganzed conditions means very much lower prices with no stable value. The growers will be at the mercy of the spinners and the spinners would have no certain standard of values, which would mean a further depression of the market for raw material."

North Carolina Crops Are Fine.

North Carolina crops on August I, according to the government report, were in a satisfactory condition, the principal ones being some above and some slightly below the five and tenyear averages.

watermelons and cantaloupes were above the average, while oats, bucktobacco, cabbages, sorghum and peanuts, were a little below the aver-

At present prices the indications are for a

\$41,000,000 crop of corn. \$20,000,000 crop of tobacco. \$6,000,000 crop of wheat. \$1,500,000 crop of oats. \$1,200,000 crop of Irish potatoes. \$5,000,000 crop of sweet potatoes.

The condition as to other crops is given as follows: Cabbages, 68; apples, 76; peaches, 77; watermelons, 80; cantaloupes, 79; sorghum, 80; peanuts, 83. No figures are given on these as to yield. With the exception of cabbages, these average are higher than for the United States as a whole.

Chief Justice Clark Returns.

\$7,000,000 crop of hay.

Chief Justice Clark returned from East Tennesee. On his way back he where there are no railroads, his route being by the Yonalossee pike. He left again, on the invitation of Dr. Joel D. Whitaker, on an automobile trip from Raleigh to the mountains of Pennsylvania, going by way of Richmond and the Valley of Virginia.

Adjutant General Returns.

Adjutant General Laurence Young has been at the encampment of the North Carelina Coast Artillery reserves. The practice work of the reserves, the general said, was very sat-

New Bern Avenue Paving Held Up. Paving work on New Bern avenue has been held up for the time being This was done for the reason that the asphalt dressing will make a better union if the concrete base is left to stand for a bit and for the additional reason that the city engineering department wishes to concentrate frosty day. Now the heat in this inall its available force on the grading work now in progress on Hillsboro pose of adding to the comfort of the the greater figure of 144,203, giving the street. An additional force was place governor or the other state officials, kaiser an advantage of nearly 21 per ed on the scene recently. In the for on the contrary it added to his meantime the city asphalt plant is not discomfort. It was for the purpose of of the difference. in operation.

State Prison Board Reports.

- The State's Prison Board, H. B. Varner, chairman, at a meeting just engineer devoting his time just now held, received the report from Governor Craig of his recent inspection of the National highway through this the convict camp it Whitney at which state and Virginia, says that there there are 208 convicts hired out at is steady improvement in the condi-\$1.50 a day to the company making | tion of the road. Ten miles of stanthe vast developments there. The dard road have been added in Dinchairman stated that the report of widdle County Va., six miles in Bruns the Governor was such as to make wick Courty, Va., and 17 miles in it unnecessary to make any changes Granville county, this state. Mr. in the management of the camp. Winslow finds that as the road is imtree; of Ruleigh.

Rate Commission Faithful to Duty. Governor Craig in accepting and making public the report of Judge M. H. Justice and Messrs. A. A. Thompson and W L. Poteat, composing the Rate Commission authorized by the Legislature to investigate the practicability and justice of the instrastate freight rates of the Justice act said:

"The report of the commission has been made after long, diligent, patient and exhaustive work. The commission has had the benefit of counsel of the ablest lawyers and experts that could be employed. The issues involved are of the highest interest to the people of North Carolina, affecting not only the charges that they shall pay for transportation of products from one part of the state to another, but what is of far greater importance, they affect the development of our commerce and industry.

"The committee, appointed by me, is composed of three of the leading men of North Carolina. They have no superiors. The ability and character of each of the commissioners commands the highest respect and absolute confidence of all. I believe that the people of the state with practical unanimity will accept the judgment rendered by the Freight Rate Commission will accept it as a reasonable solution and settlement of a difficult question that had for many years vexed the people of North Carolina. Those who differ with the commission will readily concede that the report has been made in the spirit of justice and of the best service to the people.

"The schedule adopted will make a substantial reduction in intrastate freight rates. It does not make as much as was made by the Justice bill, but it does give relief in those places where the relief is most needed. It gives relief to the lumbermen of North Carolina, as well as to farmers and other industries, and it will enable the eastern part of the state to trade with the western part of the state.

"In fact it changes the situation that has heretofore existed and enables our people to trade with each other for their mutual welfare. It will operate, in my opinion, to the tremendous advantage of all the people of the state. Our industries will feel the effect of it, and it will manifest itself in the development of enterprise.

"The commission has performed its labor faithfully, efficiently and for the best interests of the state."

Have Their Share. Says Lacy. State Treasurer Lacy was shocked while reading a dispach from Fayetteville about the meeting of the Association of County Commissioners of the state, in which it was stated that Guilford county was the only county in the state that had been able to collect any part of the automobile tax

for 1913 from the state. Every county in the state has got the share due it for this tax for 1913 and the amounts for 1914 will be sent out just as soon as the pro rata list is Corn, rye, hay, apples, peaches, made out, the Treasurer said. He lost no time in making the wires to Fayetteville hot to set the matter straight. wheat, potatoes, both Irish and sweet, He sent the following telegrams to Mr. W. M. Long and Mr. B. C. Beck-

> with: "Surprised to see misleading statement about automobile license taxes in morning's New and Observer. Each county has been paid its part for the year 1913 and I have the cancelled checks. Amounts for 1914 now in my hands, but the pro rata list is being made out by the Secretary of State. Payments to the counties will be made during August. See letter."

Amounts Allotted State Militia.

Washington. - Announcement was made by the war department that out of the total of \$2,000,000 annually appropriated by congress for apportionment among the states for the purchase of supplies and ammunition un- lows: der the mflitia law, \$1,599,362 has been set aside by the secretary of war for that purchase during the fiscal year crossed the North Carolina mountains 1915. The remainder, amounting to \$400,637, has been reserved for special allotment from time to time at the discretion of the secretary.

Florida \$13,781.50; Georgia, \$35,-517.69: North Carolina, \$30.344.94: South Carolina, \$20,922.24; Virginia, \$37,004.81.

All Instrument For Band Arrive.

The Third Regiment Band now has returned from Fort Caswell, where he all of its new instruments. The last to arrive was a giant bass horn which went astray in shipment. This is the first time that the band has been equipped throughout with new instru-

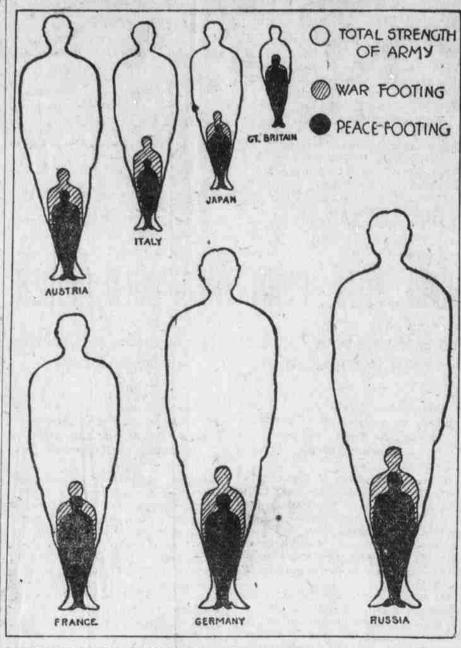
Heat Up State Capitol.

Notwithstanding it was a real hot day recently the heating plant at the capitol had on a good head of steam and the radiators in the various offices were sending out heat like that which would be needed on a cold and stance was not turned on for the purtesting the new heating arrangem int.

Working on National Highway,

D. H. Winslow, government road to the advancement of the work on which is in the charge of S. J. Bus- proved all along the line there are marked saving in traveling costs.

ARMIES OF POWERS COMPARED



REAL BATTLE CAPABILITIES OF THE ARMIES OF EUROPE

armies in Europe today are battling upon their peace time footings?" asked a colonel on the general staff of the United States army. "And don't forget that the nation that gets its fighting force up to its full war strength first will gain a material advantage in the present turmoil."

This means that any hasty deductions made upon the basis of fights won and lost up to date may soon prove absolutely misleading,

The question then arises: Which of the struggling armies can reach its war strength soonest, and, with that attained, what are its chances for maintaining that standing in the grueling days to come? The answer is a matter of administrative efficiency first, and then follows naturally the relative merits of the reserve material upon which the nation can draw as battle after battle and disease thin the ranks of those in the field. At present the Germans are virtually fighting alone four other nations, but their initial setbacks are not properly a true index of what is to come in the near future.

Some Figures.

As it is necessary to deal with figures it is just as well to begin now as later. These figures, interpreted in the light of additional information have another meaning, one that comes closer to the facts inspiring the aggressive policy assumed by the kaiser in face of seemingly appalling odds. According to authoritative information the peace and the war footing of the powers named are as fol-

	Peace.	War.	Reserves.	Tota
Russia			5,400,000	6,497,38
Germany	,565,565	844,983		5,844.98
France .	535,670	700,740	3,250,000	3,950,74
Austria	343,353	529,524	2,500,000	3,029,52
Italy	211,304	871,496	1,500,000	1,871,49
England	206, 626	223,698		438,69
Japan	182,503	264,300	1,000,000	1,264,30

As between France and Germany apart from the latter's superior war footing, the total of the fully trained reserves in the Fatherland would be the most potent factor in a prolonged struggle and also the justification for a vigorous initiative despite early heavy losses. Both Germany and France have in the last two years increased the period of service from two to three years. In France this lengthening of the term with the colors aroused a great deal of opposition, not to say discontent.

Immediately back of these soldiers are the first reserves, men who but recently have finished their full tours of active service and of course are familiar with the latest practices. Now look at the foregoing figures. Germany's peace footing is only 29,895 men stronger than that of France, but upon the first call to arms this moderate superority immediately jumps to But this is only the beginning cent.

Germany's total reserve of fully trained reserves-men trained with peculiar thoroughness-is today quite 5,000,000, while the admittedly less exactingly drilled reserves of France number but 3,250,000 rank and file. Here, as can plainly be seen, the Fatherland leads by 1,750,000-two and a half times the war footing of France. while still having in reserve as many as France would have at best.

Setting aside the question of the relative military value of the training of the German and the French soldiers, those of France carry a magazine rifle of eight millimiters callber and the German infantrymen repeat- of leaden bullets.

"Do you know that the contending | ers having a caliber of 7.8 millimeters. Assuming the same propulsive charge, the German gun will carry further and travel flatter than the French weapon, making for better marksman-

ship at all ranges. Again, the French rifle is heavier than the German, increasing to that extent the stress upon the man who has to carry it on long marches. The soldiers of both nations carry the same number of cartridges, 120. But the saving in weight in the German musket is offset by other weights he has to carry. Fully equipped the French foot soldier has a total burden of 54.58 pounds, while the Gerthan his French rival, and this greater tax is wisely laid upon him.

French Equipment.

In the French army each company of infantry has the following portable tools: Eight shovels, four pickaxes (double headed), three axes, one folding saw and a pair of wire nippers. The German foot soldier on the other hand does not get off so easily, because each company has to carry 100 small spades, ten pickaxes and five hatchets. Now what does this mean? Simply that the kaiser's infantrymen are able to entrench themselves quicker than their French rivals, and for that reason could hold an advanced position more securely and guard themselves against attack while there better than the soldiers of the tricolor.

Now let us see what Russia represents as a foes to Germany on the Fatherland's northern border. Unquestionably the czar's army is superior to the kaiser's in mere point of numbers in peace, in war and in the total available reserves, and so far as personal bravery goes the Russian soldier is unsurpassed. But battles are not won these days by just numbers; training and handling of the men are of supreme importance.

Broadly speaking, it is doubtful if the Russian forces are any better trained than they were when they measured strength with the Japanese in 1904-05. The infantry are armed with magazine rifles of 7.62 millime ter caliber, and as marksmen they are nothing like the equals of the Ger-

How They Compare.

Russia is measurably superior to Germany in the matter of infantry, cavalry and artillery in the form of field guns, and Germany, in turn, leads France in the vital feature of artillery. Artillery has played a prime part in all great wars, and the popular idea is that it is upon these guns that the tide of battle turns. In a measure this is so, for the field pieces have to protect or support the infantry; but with action depends upon the conduct and gallantry of the foot soldier, for he constitutes the backbone of any military force.

As a matter of history, the French have led in field ordnance ever since the Franco-Prussian war. The French were the first to adopt the long recoil which made it possible to use higher propulsion charges and to secure betto them, too, is owed the introduction of the spade upon the trail by which the recoil of the carriage could be checked, thus making it possible for the gun pointer to hold his position and to fire deliberately and rapidly. To the French, also, the world is indebted for the higher development of the shrapnel shell with its withering blast plow company.

STATE CREAMERY MEN MEET

Creameries Rpresented Have Monthly Output of 150,000 of Butter which Can Be Doubled By Jan. 1.

Hickory. - The North Carolina Association met here and elected the following officers: President, Curtis Bynum, Asheville; vice president, Marvin Blanton, Shelby; secretary and treasurer, W. J. Shuford, Hickory.

The Shelby creamery was represented by Marvin Blanton of Shelby; White Pine Creamery, Asheville, by Curtis Bynum; Mooresville Co-Operative Creamery, Mooresville, John Arey; Guilford Creamery, Greensboro, A. J. Reed, state dairyman; Catawba Co-Operative Creamery, Hickory, W. J. Shuford. In addition to these gentlemen, Howard Peeples, market agent of the freight department Southern Railway with headquarters at Washington, and J. H. McLain, representing the United States Dairy Division at Washington, were also present.

The object of the meeting aside from that of electing officers was to sell the butter output of the creameries of the state co-operatively and to discuss plans for advertising the butter. The creameries represented have a combined monthly production of 150,000 pounds and it is hoped to increase this by the first of January to 300,000 pounds.

Mr. Peeples stated that the Southern Railway expected to put on dairy cars over their lines at an early date. after reaching this limit, but when it These will make weekly trips and stop at all the creameries.

Mr. Shuford stated that many people do not think North Carolina butter is good and that advertising propaganda would be furnished to prove to the most skeptical that our butter is of the finest quality. All present were decidedly optimistic of the future. The creamery business of the state is taking on wonderful growth and the outlook is very encouraging.

Tht Hickory creamery recently received an order for two cars of butter to be packed in tubs. This saves a lot of work in packing and the butter will still retain its fine flavor.

Suggests Loans of Money.

Wilmington.-Through the Wilmingon Chamber of Commerce letters were sent to over 200 Chamber of Commerce and Commercial organizations throughout the Southern States, outlining the details of a plan suggested by Mr. Hugh MacRae of this city for dealing with the critical situation which has arisen in connection with the problem of marketing the present crop of cotton in the face of the demoralization of the markets of the world by the European war. Mr. MacRae's plan, in brief, suggests the elimination of one-ha.f of the present crop, which is not needed in this country, in such a manner that it will not throw a burden upon that farmer and pounds. As a broad proposition the such small proportions that the oneaverage German is a sturdier man half of this year's crop carried over can be marketed at a higher price being about 15 per cent. than its collateral value.

K. of P. Re-Elect Meares.

Wilmington - Captain Thomas D. Meares, city clerk and treasurer of Wilmington, was re-elected at the biennial meeting of the Supreme Lodgeof Knights of Pythias, in session at Winnipeg, Manitoba, as supreme master of exchequer, which office he has held for the past 18 years. For 34 years he has been a Pythian and since 1892 has been a member of the supreme lodge. His Pythian friends throughout the state will be interested in his re-election to the high office, especially as Captain Meares is the only supreme lodge officer North Carolina has ever had.

Long Trip by Autos.

Black Mountain .- Mr. Howard Ban Black Mountain.-Howard Banks, private secretary to the Hon. Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, is spending a few days in Black Mountain with Mr. D. A. Tompkins. Prof. Jerome Dowd and wife are traveling in an automobile from Norman, Okla., to Black Mountain. The professor has rigged up an extension arrangement by which the automobile becomes a sort of a Pullman sleeper. The entire trip wil be made in the automobile.

Raleigh Sells Bonds.

Raleigh.-The Raleigh city commission sold to the Security Trust Company of Spartanburg, S. C., \$75,000 bonds for additional water plant extension the bid having been 419 above

Fire at Troy.

Troy.-Lightning struck the Smitherman Cotton Mills recently and set fire to the lint rooms. The fire signal brought out the fire department attached to the mills which, with the one of the largest gatherings ever asaid of the sprinkler system in the building, succeeded in extinguishing the flames in a very few minutes. The this done, the decisive outcome of an | walls of the rooms were blackened and the contents badly damaged but the loss is not heavy. The fire department of the mills are well trained and do rapid work.

Patent a Subsoiler.

Statesville.-Having just secured a patent on a subsoll attachment for plows which promises to prove a great success, D. D. Littlejohn of ter practice against the target, and Statesville is endeavoring to organize a company to manufacture the attachments here in Statesville and place them on the market. He has letters from plow manufacturers stating that his attachment should prove a success, and if he falls to organize a company here he will probably have the attachments manufactured by a

LOWER RATES SOME

AVERAGE REDUCTION OF NOT MORE THAN 2 PER CENT. ESTIMATED.

MAY POSSIBLY BE SMALLER

Norfolk Southern Road Seems Affected Mostb y Reduction-Minimum on Single Shipment 25c.

Raleigh.-A further examination of the freight rate situation shows that the intrastate rates fixed by the special legislative commission which go into effect on October 12th, unless contested by the railways, and there doesn't seem to be much probability in that direction, are not as great reductions as appeared at first glance, Taking the actual commodities which are moved, the reduction amounts to only about two per cent, possibly not that much.

The Standard tariff in use in North Carolina, as was stated, is only about two per cent on the average higher than those fixed by the special commission, possibly not that, except in hauls over 270 miles in length. The commission made good reductions is taken into consideration that the hauls of 370 miles and upward in this state are very few, it will be seen that the reductions will prove of very little benefit to the people of the state. The only road in the state affected by these hauls is the Southern.

The over estimate in the average reduction was the hurried consideration of the rates on roads not using the standard tariff. An investigation into the rate on all the systems roads shows that on the average their charges were not so far from the standard tariff.

For instance the rates on the Atlantic Coast Line in some cases are higher and in others lower than the standard tariff, while taking the average the rates are lower than the standard tariff.

The Seaboard Air Line's general average is slightly above the standard tariff.

The Winston-Salem Southbound rates are about the same as the Seaboard's.

The standard tariff applies to all the Southern lines east of Old Fort, west of that point the rates are about 10 to 25 per cent higher, owing to mountain conditions.

The new rates hit the Norfolk Southern hardest of all, perhaps. Their rates east of Raleigh are pretty close to the standard tariff, being just a fraction higher, but west of man infantryman has to bear 58.75 will keep the crop of 1915 down to Rallegh, except the Aberdeen and Ashboro, the rates were higher, the Raleigh and Southport, for instance

The lumber rate, as was stated, was reduced about 10 per cent. The rate on fertilizer was also reduced about 10 per cent, but the commission increased the minimum car weight from 10 to 12 tons thereby minimizing part-

ly the reduction. The commission increasd the minimum charge on single shipments from 15 to 25 cents.

For Farm School.

Hendersonville.-Some of the more progressive educational workers of Henderson county are launching a campaign for a Henderson county farm life school. A meeting of the teachers, educational leaders and the farmers of the county will be held at Mills River August 28. The educational leaders and teachers of the county are also discussing a county commencement of all the schools to be held next spring. This question will be taken up and freely discussed at the next monthly meeting of the Henderson County Teachers' Association here August 22,

Officers Catawba Fair.

Hickory-At a meeting of Catawba Fair Asociation held here and presided over by W. J. Shuford, chairman, the following officers were elect-

President, John W. Robinson; vice president, George E. Bisanar; secretary, A. C. Henderson; treasurer, A. K. Joy; directors, H. T. Williams, W. J. Shuford, K. C. Menzies, H. P. Lutz, Gordon Wilfong and R. Lee Hewitt.

Funeral of Col. J. N. Craig.

Reidsville.-The funeral of the late Col. J. N. Craig was held here and visiting military men to the number of two hundred were here to assist in the services which was attended by sembled in Reidsville on a similar occasion. The services were conducted from the First Presyterian characterist by Rev. Mr. Williams, of Greensboro. Military companies from Durham, Burlington, Thomasville, Reidsville and the regimental infirmary acted as an escort.

Insurance on Ships.

Raleigh.-Alf. A. Thempson, prestdent of the Raleigh Cotton Mill, sent a telegram to Senator Simmons and Overman suggesting that this is the proper time for this country to take advantage of the opportunities. The telegram follows: Arrangement for thereasing the currency being provided, ships and insurance must also be secured. If these big problems, pressing for solution, are met in a broad and efficient way, our country this year can be made the dominant nation.