THE DUNN DISPATCH

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INTRANCE OF THE U. S. BIGGEST EVENT OF WAR'S THIRD YEAR

This is the View of Gen. F. B. Maurice, Famous British Military Expert

The third year of the world war closes with the fortunes of the conflict favoring the Entente.

The Central Powers sustained momentous setbacks, both military and political, during the twelve months.

On both the western and eastern fronts in Europe the Teutons find themselves on the defensive at the advent of the fourth year. They fight on lines newly-established after forced retirement from terrain which they had won in earlier days at a tremendous sacrifice.

Meanwhile new enemy powers, notably the United States have been drawn in by the Central Empires and progress toward the achievement of the ultimate aim of the Entente and its allies has been furthered by political disturbance which will remain memorable in the history of all times.

Chief among these are the fall of two crowned heads—Nicholas of Russia and Constantine of Greece. In Russia autocracy has given way to a Republic. In Greece a kingdom remains but not a pro-Teutonic one, Entente pressure having won supremacy in this part of the Balkans.

Political events within the German and Austrian empires; featured by the fall of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, have led to open discussions of peace in the German reichstag as the fourth year dawns.

In Great Britain, the third year closed with Winston Spencer Churchhill, former First Lord of the Admiralty, returned to the Cabinet with the portfolio of Minister of Munitions.

Portugal and Roumania threw in their fortunes with the Entente shortly after the third year began. The United States entered in April, followed by Cuba and Liberia, Panama pledged the United States her aid in defending the Panama Canal. Costa Rica put her naval base at our disposal. China, Bolivia, Guatemala [illegible] with Germany. Uruguay expressed her sympathy for the United States.

Three new nations were born during the year. Poland was created a kingdom under German and Austrian direction. In Mecca the Arabians overthrew Turkish rule and declared independence. In the Balkas, liberty was restored to Albania, which was established as a republic under Italian protection and with French military aid.

An estimate made two months before the end of the third year—voiced by Arthur Henderson, of the British War Council—placed the number of men killed at 7,000,000 since August, 1914. French General Headquarters recently estimated 1,500,000 Germans had been killed up to March 1. Mr. Handerson estimated the total casualties at more than 45,000,000.

The first and second American contingents of troops landed in France on June 26 and 27.

Nearly 10,000,000 Americans of military age registered on June 5 under the selective draft law, and from these are being selected the men who will comprise the great army contingents which America is planning to send to Europe.

In cementing America's association with the nations now her allies numerous exchanges of missions were arranged. France, Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, Russia and other Entente belligerents sent delegations to the United States as a step toward unification, military, financial and otherwise. The United States sent missions to Russia and other countries.

Fighting on the western front during the third year of the war may roughly be divided into six phases—two in the latter part of 1916 before winter called a halt and four after the Entente offensive was resumed in the early spring.

At the close of the second year the Germans were still unwilling to concede failure in the operationas centering on Verdun. After August 3, 1916, the French gained the ascendancy, culminating in the retaking of Douau, Thiaumont and Fort Vaux, with thousands of prisoners and many guns. By November the French had once more come into possession of the complete circle of the Verdun defenses.

The second phase dates back to the commencement of the Franco-British offensive—the first battle of the Somme—in July of 1916. By mid-September this had reached such proportions that the Germans were credited with bringing up seven new divisions against the British and five against the French. It was estimated that 28 German divisions, or, based on the strength of those German units at that period, about 750,000 men, opposed the British and French on this twenty-mile front. In this battle the British air supremacy became dominant. By November the British and French had taken St. Pierre Divion, Beaumont-Hamel and [illegible] German positions for a depth of six miles.

In the spring, the Germans, anticipating a resumption of the Somme operations, began what has become known as the "Hindenburg victorious retreat" to newly established German lines. In this second battle of the Somme, Bapaume, Irles, Peronne, Neele, Fayette, Gricourt, Vaux, Roye, Tergnier, Ham and hundreds of other positions were lost by the Germans. In an evacuation which French critics regard as memorable the Germans left a track of widespread devastation which aroused world-wide indignation. The British claimed capture of nearly 5,000 prisoners in the three months of this German retirement for a depth of from five to 15 miles along a front of about 45 miles.

In April the British transformed their offensive northeast of Arras, forcing von Hindenburg to redistribute his forces along a fifteen mile front. Canadians played a historic part in this fighting. Monchy-le-Preux was taken and Vimy Ridge was captured after one of the world's bloodiest battles. Canadians held the ridge against desperate counter attacks. This success east of Arras turned Hindenburg's northern pivot, and British critics regarded it as the greatest in the history of British arms in the present war. This offensive, continued, placed the British astride the Hindenburg line, and the Germans retired to positions a mile or two west of the Drocourt Quesnt line. These they held as the third year closed.

Meanwhile the battles of Champaign and the Aisne had been carried on by the French, who in April captured Auberive. In the first days of Champaign offensive, one of the greatest struggles of the war, the Germans sustained an estimated loss of 100,000 killed, wounded and taken prisoners through their desperate defensive operations. Fighting in these regions continues after three months during which the French have advanced from one to five miles along a fifty-mile front. The present French line runs from northwest of Soissons, through Rheims to Auberive.

In June, 1917, the British began an attack on Messines and Wychaete in an effort to straighten out the Ypres salient. Again British flyers dominated the air. The British had spent an entire year mining the earth for this offensive, which was begun with a explosion so terrific that it was heard in London, Beyond Messines, for two miles east and northeast, the British won and consolidated ground, captured more than 7,000 prisoners and great stores of artillery Gaining every objective, they placed themselves astride the Ypres-Comines Canal, having advanced three miles on an eight mile front. Portuguese

(Continued on page four)

GOVERNOR GRANTS MESSER PARDON

Good Record of Prisoner and Circumstances of Crime Bring Clemency

Governor Bickett yesterday pardoned O. J. Messer, of Harnett county, who in September, 1915, was convicted of manslaughter for having inflicted upon his wife wounds from which she died. According to evidence the crime was committed under the most aggravating circumstances.

Granting the pardon, Governor Bickett said:

"Upon the recommendation of Judge W. A. Devin, who tried the case, and Solicitor Walter D. Siler, prosecutor for the State, and upon, the recommendation of some 300 citizens who live in the community in which the crime was committed, also the fact that the prisoner has been up to the commission of this crime a deligent, industrious farmer, peaceable and sober, a pardon is granted this prisoner. The maltigating circumstances surrounding the case were that the wife had proved false to the marital relations, and at the time of the shooting was making her escape from the woods. The defendant wounded his wife in the leg without any intention of killing her, but she died from the effects of the wound. The defendant had six children, all of them small, and to whom he has always been faithful. One of the children, since his imprisonment, the oldest, who is a girl, has been placed in the school for the feeble-minded at Kinston, and one of the boys has been taken in custody. The other children are scattered in the community and are at the mercy and charity of the good people of the neighborhood, and unless the father is released so that he may care for the family they will all become a charge upon the county and community, and believing that he has been punished sufficiently and at the same time that the ends of justice have been met and the family needs his labor and support, a full pardon is granted."—Sunday's News and Observer.

THREE HUNDRED CALLED BEFORE THE BOARD

The First Contingent of Young Men in Harnett Asked to Present Themselves For Physical Examination Next Week

The first contingent of the young men in Harnett county have been mailed notices to present themselves before the Exemption Board at Lillington next week for physical examination. Three hundred are in the call, and they are to appear on the days and at the time designated below:

Monday August the 6th.

1—258—John Williford Buie
2—453—Malcom Dickens
3—1436—Zennie Lee Pool
4—854—Robert Surles Jernigan
5—1894—Frank Sherwood Wall
6—Wm. Alvin Wade
7—1095—Floyd Morris
8—2022—Atlas Williams
9—1455—Tillman Thomas Page
10—782—Matthew Mack Johnson
11—1813—William Bernice Tart.
12—1853—Walon Watson Thomas
13—1752—Joseph McKay Spears
14—1117—Hector McLean
15—1572—Herbert McConnell Stewart
16—1748—Roger Sexton
17—837—Bartley Washington Johnson.
18—2026—Pete Weathers
19—337—Pink Alvin Cross
20—676—Carl Robert Hodges
21—275—Daniel Harry Cooper
22—509—James Britton Edwards
23—1185—Daniel McArtan
24—564—Paul Elliott Green
25—945—James Thomas Lee
26—1913—Malcom Williams
27—596—David Kirk Grimes
28—1267—Eddie McNeill
29—536—Council L. Foy Jr.
30—1495—Lonnie Cleveland Parker
31—548—James Leslie Fowler
32—126—Duncan Black
33—1679—Neill Manuley Sawyer
34—1237—John Finley McGill
35—784—Joseph Nathan Johnson
36—1732—Benjamin Earl Stewart
37—755 — Benjamin William Hawkins
38—107—Rodger Byrd
39—1546—Adolphus Ray.
40—1562—Melvin Rodgers
41—1343—Jessie Martin Norris
[illegible] Gunter
43—372—William McKenley Cox
44—1676—Robert Milton Stewart
45—1268—Alexander McLean
46—1891—Andrew Jackson Wester
47—775—Emery Jones Holt
48—486—Bascom Evans.
49—683—Lonnie Hodges
50—600—Caleb Walker Goodwin

Tuesday August 7th

51—1936—William Archie Wade
52—810—Andrew Jones
53—1539—William Herbert Reese
54—1682—Charles Stewart
55—507—Lonnie B. Ennis
56—309—Other Cobb
57—437—Joseph Daniel Denson
58—1324—Robert Lee Murchison
59—604—Will Groves
60—43Walter Edwin Anderson
61—1763—Gabriel Smith
62—1548—Marion Lamuel Rollins
63—1364—Lloyd McDougald
64—1066—Robert William Moore
65—924—Jack Lewis
66—430—Willis Malcom Dorman
67—1014—Albert Major
68—1178—Mert W. McQuay
69—514—Marvin Richard Edwards
70—433—Henry Davis
71—1329—Jesse Neely
72—10—Percy Simon Adams
73—1046—Vernon Howell Massengill
74—1031—Vernon Bright Morgan
75—1705—Silas Raymond Stephenson.
76—1321—Herbert William Norton
77—1685—Daniel Jefferson Stewart
78—497—Lindsey Ennis.
79—1382—Alexander McLean.
80—1323—Amos Reid McNeill
81—1547—Nehemiah Thomas
82—797—Walter Myatt Johnson
83—140—John Butler Bowden
84—1526—Ernest Franklin Ryals
85—1922—Yancy Williams
86—1722—Henry Colon Stewart
87—1779—John Thurman Smith
88—1236—Vellie R McGee
89—2011—Bertice Wicker
90—432—Duncan Goldie Darroch
91—18—Jason Allen
92—653—Benjamine Floyd Honeycutt
93—927—Lonnie Green Lawrence
94—1494—Edward Lee Parker
95—729—Jesse Martin Hawley
96—1751—Andrew Stewart
97—601—Nathan Henry Godwin.
98—1321 — Murphy Furgerson McKay
99—1146—George McLean
100—1102—Henry Harrison McAllister
101—1391—Mack Prince
102—608—Robert Jasper Gurganous
103—182—Nathaniel J. Black.
104—1771—Ennis Britton Smith
105—513—Joe Lee Elliott
106—46—James Henry Ashworth
107—1020—Ludloh Birdsong Matthews.
108—1651—Hector Neill Stewart
109—1089—Edward McLean
110—1056—Willie Daniel Wilkins.

Wednesday August 8th

111—1636—Hunter Smith
112—223—Arthur Betts By[illegible]
113—2066—Herman Willi[illegible]on
114—1441—Lanson Carlie [illegible]arrish
115—117—Mack Black
116—602—Sylvester C. Godwin
117—390—Vance Cameron
118—75—Calvin Brown
119—1318—Ellis Thomas,
120—772—Robert Hirshfield
121—721—Marvin Kelby H[illegible]
122—1419—Frank Lee Parker
123—786—Lloyd G. Johnson
124—1549—William Purvis Rogers
125—1476—William Albert Parker
126—380—Bennett Israel C[illegible]
127—1292—Archie Clinton McNeill
128—972—Walter J. Lucas
129—983—William Henry Matthews
130—757—Geo. Otho Ernest [illegible]
131—966—Carlton Ferdie L[illegible]
132—862—Willie Jones
133—332—Leonidas Martin [illegible]
134—379—James Elijah Cl[illegible]
135—1560—Matthew Ray
136—542—Marvin Fields
137—194—William Henry [illegible]
138—874—J. Manley Jones
139—552—Almon Faircloth
140—1300—Briey McKay
141—1673—Henry Pinkney [illegible]
142—1337—Ed. Williams
143—398—Jessie Coats
144—675—John Martin Hou[illegible]
145—1769—Wm Henry Owen Smith
146—1294—Isaac McLeod
147—1148—William McNeill
148—1647—John Wesley [illegible]ter field.
149—1354—William Nordan
150—1906—Gilbert Chesley [illegible]
151—2017—Joseph Vaden W[illegible]
152—343—Thomas Caddell
153—2008—John Coleman [illegible]
154—1613—Arthur Merritt [illegible]son
155—983—Walter Pierce, [illegible]
156—726—Andrew Hobbs
157—15—Stephen Autry
158—905—John Albert Kim[illegible]
159—933—Archie F. Lee
160—1531—Luther Green [illegible]
161—1288— Benjamin McL[illegible]
162—452—J. Alexander Cl[illegible]
163—355—Geo. Anderson G[illegible]
164—1843—Lewis Franklin
165—526—James S. Farth[illegible]
166—899—Milton Jones
167—1114—Samuel D. [illegible]
168—[illegible]—Dennis G[illegible]rish
169—845—William Henry [illegible]cutt
170—213—Anson Bailey.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9TH

171—620—Lonzo Willie Green
172—1324—Joe Albert Norden
173—550—Frank Fletcher
174—1611—Erwin Joseph Stephenson
175—574—Wm. Henry Gilbert
176—81—Clyde Leslie Alderman
177—1432—Eddie Vernon Parrish
178—1727—John William Stephenson
179—2047—Floyd Leson Young
180—981—Daniel Baxter Leach
181—1848—Armour Thomas
182—1570—Neill Daniel Ray
183—1817—John Tart
184—770—Thomas Nickels Holmes
185—882—Herbert Hughes Johnson
186—677Keneth Felton Heward
187—749—Carther Lee Holmes
188—1868—Charlie C. Upchurch
189—1509—Ezra Shaw Reardon
190—1211—Allen B. McLean
191—525—Allison Fuller
192—1417—Mack O. Pope
193—1574—Charlie Smith
194—2034—Geo. Lee Wilson
195—760—John Lacy Harrington
196—183—Thomas J. Black
197—56—Hubert M. Abernathy
198—1276—Matthew McMillian
199—1791—James Thomas
200—1956—Edgar C. West
201—792—Leslie C. Jones
202—5—Joseph F. Andrews
203—350—Robert H. Crawford
204—1580—Hallie Stephenson
205—54—Erwin C. Anderson
206—870—William Jones
207—1714—James F. Stephens
208—549—Carl E. Fitchett
209—1132—Henry McAllister
210—440—June E. Darroch
211—1485—Junius M. Patterson
212—1674—Edgar W. Strickland
213—741—Sion H. Harrington
214—1054—Edwin M. Marks
215—1275—Dock McLean
216—711—Caswell O. Holt
217—1022—Millard F. Matthews
218—841—William R. Johnson
219—638—Donnie T. Hurley
220—1032—William Vance Moore
221—623—Pearl Gillipie
222—269—Author C. Campbell
223—685—Archie T. Holmes
224—1141—William R. McAllister
225—1314—Enoch McLeod
226—1016—Nathan A. Matthews
227—1688—Robert E. Surles
228—835—Henry E. Champion
229—1430—Callie E. Pollard
230—2005—William A. White

FRIDAY AUGUST 10TH

231—493—Oswald Elmore
232—1358—Henry Norris
233—923—Charlie Lee
234—1305—James McLean
235—341—Christopher C. Cummings
236—1007—Murphy Neill Matthews
237—1764—Isaac Saunders
238—891—Thomas W. Cameron
239—1366—Young Jasper Norris
240—353—Geo. Washington Christian
241—970—Luther Lockaman
242—637—Forest P. Holland
243—1675—James W. Sawyer
244—2024—Samuel A. Williams
245—360—John Henry Chance
246—1557—Monroe Surles
247—2055—Willie M. Young
248—1217—Colon McPhail
249—571—Turner P. Gardner
250—1378—Malcom O. Upchurch
251—488—Junius B. Ennis
252—1543—Hubert I. Rayford
253—704—Johnnie C. Hardee
254—72—David Henry Bradley
255—1896—Otho B. Weathers
256—1709—Otho B. Weathers
257—356—Luther E. Cole
258—112—Rufus Brewington
259—1067—Thomas F. Mize
260—128—Chester Allen A. Barnes
261—2012—John McD. Weathers
262—679—Mack Holliday
263—805—Nathan Johnson
264—11—John Lloyd Adams
265—600—Ralph Ray Koonce
266—1981—Milton Wicker
267—1617—Kyle Vander Stephenson
268—363—Herman W. Cameron
269—1287—Neill W. McLeod
270—1142—Lawrence McLeod
271—1765—John Surles
272—6—Nelon C. Arnold
273—827—William O. Chance
274—664—John Henry Hodges
275—68—Charlie W. Buchanan
276—1448—Charlie C. Pope
277—1723—Willie Rufus Smith
278—657—Festus B. Lee
279—1557—William Lee Ray
280—1744—Samuel Smith
281—1112—Baldy McKay
282—345—Randolph Covington
283—1595—James L. Smith
284—1056—Henery R. Noce
285—102—Ira Silas Brown
286—1555—George Smith
287—1918—Henry C. Warren
288—1921—George McNeill
289—1102—Isaac McLean
290—1625—Leander Sanders

ITEMS FROM DUKE

Duke, July 27.—Mr. Claude Ryals of the United States Navy is at home on a visit to his father, Mr. A. D. Ryals. It is intensely interesting to hear the young man tell of the part his ship took in transporting the soldiers to France and of his four days stay in France. His ship sighted a submarine and fired twice at it but missed it and the submarine disappeared.

Invitations were yesterday received in town announcing the approaching marriage of Miss Isabel Smith of Richmond, Va., to Lieut. Frank R. Ruff of Ft. Oglethorpe on August 4th at Richmond, Va. Miss Smith was formerly superintendent of Good Hope Hospital here and resigned to accept a similar position with the Higeas at Richmond. Dr. Ruff was a physician here and joined the Medical Reserve Corps and was soon ordered to Ft. Oglethorpe.

Dr. Writ R. Rodgers of Jackson, Miss. has come to Duke and will locate here in connection with Dr. W. P. Holt. Dr. Rodgers is a young man and has excellent hospital training.

A "Four Minute Man" committee has been appointed for Duke whose duty and object it shall be to make four minute talks between reels at the picture shows relative to war conditions and to secure other speakers to aid them in the work. The committee is, E. S. Yarbrough, Chairman; S. T. Daniels and E. R. Thomas.

DRIVE FOR THE FALL GRAIN BEGUN

With a circular letter to all the millers of the State in regard to the question of conserving the supply of good wheat seed and with a call to farmers and agricultural agents to take steps towards conserving the supply of rye seed for cover crop planting this winter, the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station and Extension Service this week begun it's drive for a greater production of winter grains. It is planned to make this movement on the order of a state-wide revival. There is a united among the workers at the Colleges and Department that more land [illegible] heretofore with good results, as well as, aiding in the patriotic production of such staple food products as will be needed later.

Tests at the Experiment Station have proven that the best time to plant wheat for the maximum yield is between the first and 25th of October and it is hoped that the farmers of North Carolina will have all plans made and the soil and seed ready for planting by this time.

The Division of Agronomy is bending it's energies toward the production of a greater crop of wheat than ever before. North Carolina farmers will be assured of strong prices for this cereal for whole period of the war and for a considerable time afterwards according to those who are familiar with marketing conditions.

As an aid in this campaign for winter grain, Director B. W. Kilgore has written the County Agents to see after the matter of conserving the supply of rye seed. There has been a shortage of the oat crop and it is probable that vetch and crimson clover seed also will be hard to get. Rye will therefore have to take the place of these crops.

One thing of vital interest is the question of good seed and it is here that the millers of the state have been asked to aid. At the present time they are being given good wheat of high yielding varieties to grind into flour. If some of this seed is saved for the fall it will be available for thd use of those who will put in an increased acreage. It has been shown by comparative tests that home grown seed are the best when carefully selected and cared for during the summer, when properly treated for smut, and fumigated against the attacks of insects.

MAILING PARCEL POST PACKAGES TO SOLDIERS

Conditions Named By Postoffice Department for Army Mail

The postmaster general has issued the following.

"Parcels of fourth class or domestic parcel post matter not exceeding 200 pounds in weight originating in the United States or any of its possessions for transmission to the United States Expeditionary Forces in Europe, and such parcels originating with those forces for transmission to the United States or its possessions, are subject to the United States domestic classification, conditions, and rates of postage, the eighth zone rate of 12 cents for each pound or fraction thereof being chargable on parcels subject to pound rates, but such parcels may not be registered, insured, or sent C. O. D.

"Parcels intended for members of the United States Expeditionary Forces in Europe should be addressed in the following manner: (1) Names of addressee; (2) official designation of unit to which addressee belongs; (3) the words "American Expeditionary Force." Under no circumstances should the location or station of a military organization be included in the address on mail for any member of such force.

"Every parcel must bear the sender's name and address, which should be placed in the upper left corner of the address side, and it is of the utmost importance that parcels sent to the expeditionary forces be securely packed and wrapped, fully and plainly addressed in accordance with the foregoing, and have proper postage prepaid thereon.

"Parcels addressed to the American Expeditionary Forces shall be dispatched in the same manner as other mail intended for those forces."

NOW CAPTAIN HOLLAND

Lieutenant Holland of Co. M, Made Captain of 2nd Regiment Co.

W. D. Holland, 1st Lieutenant of Co. M, since July 1912, was notified Friday that he had been commissioned a Captain in the Second Regiment. Capt. Holland enlisted at Dunn April of the same year as [illegible] Corporal and was promoted to Sergeant in June 1912 and the following September to 1st Sergeant. He served Company M, the Dunn company, in this capacity until February 1916 when he was made 2nd Lieutenant and was again promoted this time to the First Lieutenancy in July of the same year. Capt. Holland saw service on the Mexican border last winter and has endeared himself into the hearts of his men until he is loved and respected by every one of them. He won his spurs absolutely by merit and not by political or other pull and is the youngest Captain in the Second Regiment.

The 3rd Battalion of the 2nd is ordered to proceed to Charlotte for duty at once, where they will receive preliminary training before going to France to take their part in the great conflict now waging between Democracy vs Autocracy. The boys of Co. M are in good spirits and enthusiastic and their friends may rest assured that they will deport themselves so as to bring honor to themselves, their State and the great Nation they represent.

The boys cannot leave Goldsboro without a pang of regret at having to part with the many friends they have made while here. The people of this little city have been exceedingly nice to the soldiers and have won an esteem that will not easily be eradicated. But the decree has been sent forth and the soldier must be up and doing. Civilization is at stake. The burden is upon us and our comrades, and we are ready. The sound of martial music is heard in every city and hamlet and the tramp, tramp, tramp, of the soldier is all about us. With faith in the creed of our parents, with fidelity to every vow we have made, we will go when we hear the bugle call.

Sergeant EDD SMITH,
Co. M, 2nd, N. C., Inft.

TENNIS CLUB ORGANIZED—FINE COURTS TO BE BUILT.

At a short meeting held in the Bank of Cape Fear Wednesday afternoon, a tenis club was organized with an initial enrollment of ten members and all for the thing good and strong (efforts and pocketbooks.) This is practically a new thing for Dunn but it promises to be a good one, and the young men of the city will have a chance to refresh themselves in the late afternoons after work, with the racket and ball.

Officers elected for the club were: Mr. Ellis, President; Dr. R. L. Warren, Vice-President; Mr. Herbert Taylor, Secretary and Treasurer. All members took a high interest in this new movement and it was voted that two courts should be erected in a suitable place of the city for the exclusive use of the club. An assessment of $5.00 for the building of the courts, etc., was made and all members gladly cashed in.

This tennis club is a good thing and more young men of the city should enter before it is too late and the club is crowded. All those desiring information should see Mr. Herbert B. Taylor at once.

Mrs. Byron Ford is spending this week with friends in Goldsboro.

NATIONAL GUARD NO MORE AFTER AUGUST 5

General Reserve System May Be Established as a Substitute for the Regimental Depot Plan to Fill Gaps in Ranks.

Washington, July 29.—With the drafting of the entire National Guard into the army of the United States August 5, the functions of the militia bureau of the War Department are expected to come to an end. There will remain no force of National Guard for the bureau to supervise, and the officers of the regular army attached to the division will probably be assigned to other duty.

Under the plan of the National Defense act, which calls upon the states to maintain recruit battalions for each guard regiment in active service, the bureau would continue as it is. It is regarded as probable, however, that a general reserve system will be substituted for the regimental depot plan to fill gaps in the ranks.

In that event, new men, whether volunteers, those called under the selective draft or wounded men who have recovered sufficiently to return to the front, would be gathered up in general recruit depots in America which would supply a general depot in France. Preliminary training of the recruits would be given in the home depots, to be supplemented by intensive training in trench warfare at the depot in France. The convalescent soldiers returning to the front would form a valuable training force to break in the new men at the depots.

MAKE A COUNTRY-WIDE SEARCH FOR SLACKERS

Attorney General Orders Arrest of Every Eligible Man Who Failed to Register

Washington, July 30.—Prompt apprehension of "thousands of drafted men who have escaped detection and prosecution for failure to register" was ordered by the department of justice today. Formal instructions went out to all United States district attorneys. The order was issued by Attorney General Gregory.

"It appears that thousands of conscriptable men did not register and have so far escaped detection. The importance of this matter to the government is such that a prompt, thorough, and country-wide search for these persons, followed by a vigorous criminal prosecution of all who are apprehended must be made by this department.

"When captured, these draft evaders will be registered by their local boards and assigned numbers. They will then be sent to the call for the first army just as though they had registered in the first place."

Gregory instructed the United States attorneys throughout the country to enlist the aid of the local police and other local organizations in the search for unregistered men.

"When it is discovered that a person has not registered," Gregory said, "proceed to register him and institute criminal proceedings against him regardless of reasons for failure to register for the draft unless the circumstances were beyond control of individual, such as being at sea on registration day.

"Pending physical examination of the man hold him in jail, or under the highest possible bond until judgment is rendered against him by the court, or he is drafted into the national army."

MAKE USE OF THE SUNLIGHT

So essential is sunlight to cleanliness and good health that the State Board of Health says open up and let the sunshine in. Houses that have been closed this summer or that have not had daily airings, especially as to the furnishing and clothing, need the cleansing effect of sunshine and fresh air. All household furnishings should be exposed to direct sunlight for a number of hours at least every few days. Direct sunlight is the best disinfectant known. It kills germs in a few hours. Diffused sunlight or daylight may have as good effect, but in a much longer time.

Shutting the sunlight out of the house is an unhygienic custom. It should go as has gone many of the ideas and customs belonging to the dark ages. Germs live and thrive in darkness. For that reason sunshine should find its way into the house daily and its presence should be welcomed as a messenger of cleanliness and good health. The drawing of shades and the closing of windows to keep the carpets and draperies from fading should be discouraged. It is better to have carpets and draperies that are faded than to have boys and girls with cheeks that are faded. Roses in the cheeks are more valuable than roses in the carpet.

Miss Janie Jackson and Hodie Pittman and Mr. Edwin Conner attended a dance given in Smithfield last week by the young people of that town.