THE DUNN DISPATCH

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RUFE CAGLE SENT TO PENITENTIARY TO AVERT LYNCHING

Charged With Attempted Criminal Assault on Miss Adelaide Jeffreys

Young Woman Attacked At Home and is Uninjured Beyond Nervous Shock.

Charged with attempted criminal assault upon Miss Adelaide Jeffreys Rufe Cagle, negro, 26 years old, was arrested Sat., near Linden, brought to prison here and hurried to the penitentiary two hours later to avert his being lynched by a mob then forming.

Miss Jeffreys was attacked by an unknown person in the back yard of the Jeffrey's home at the southern edge of town about 10 o'clock Friday night. Her assailant threw a cloth over her head to stifle her cries, dragged her to a corn field some distance from the house and left her unconscious. She was found early Saturday morning, lying on her face and in an unconscious condition. She was unable to give any description of her assailant.

Miss Jeffrey's discovery came after an all night search by nearly a hundred men who were summoned by the alarm given immediately after her absence from home was discovered at 10 o'clock. She and her sister had been sitting on the porch. Near 10 o'clock her sister went to her room to retire. When Miss Adelaide did not follow within a few minutes her sister called to her but drew no response. The sister then went to look for her. She lighted a lantern and searched through the yards, calling loudly as she searched, but could find no trace of the girl. Then a general alarm was given and the search was started.

Beyond a few bruises and a violent shock to her nerves Miss Jeffreys was not injured. Examination by Drs. Hicks and Sexton Saturday morning disclosed that no criminal assault was made, her attacker evidently having been scared away by the cries of the searching sister.

Blood hounds summoned from Raeford and carried to where the young lady was found followed a track that led to the home of Rufe and Alex Cagle. Rufe had left home, but Alex, with his brother Colonel, was near at hand. Both were [illegible] but were later released when their innocence was proven. They, however, told that Rufe had gone to Jernigan, Monds and Harper. The hounds there again took the trail of Rufe and he was captured at Adams ferry.

Rufe was brought here, protesting his innocence. A few minutes after 4 o'clock he was lodged in the town prison. By 5:30 several hundred men had gathered around the prison and were openly threatening to take the negro out for a lynching, and Chief of Police Bass and Sheriff Turlington decided to send him to Raleigh for safety.

Mike Rose, with his speedy car, was pressed into service. Mike backed quietly into the little alley in front of the prison. A bevy of officers formed a line from the prison door to the waiting car. They drew their guns and ordered the crowd to stand back. The negro was hustled to the car and the powerful machine lurched ahead. The angry mob surged forward; some one yelled "shoot him boys," and a fusillade of shots rang out, but the car did not stop. By a zigzag course through town it dodged pursuers until it emerged into the open country beyond the Tilghman mill. Between there and Benson it was chased until it dodged into an unfrequented road and escaped further pursuit.

Rufe Cagle will be returned to Harnett at the next term of criminal court to be tried for his life.

LAST YEAR'S FOREST FIRES IN HARNETT COUNTY

Reports on forest fires during 1916 for the various townships of Harnett County have been received and compiled by the State Forester.

Fourteen correspondents replied from 10 townships, who reported 29 fires which burned over 22,675 acres. It is estimated that 220,000 feet of merchantable timber were destroyed, valued at $1,070; and that 21,455 acres of young growth were burned over, valued at $10,580. Other products and improvements, such as cordwood, lumber, etc., destroyed by these fires amounted to $106,025.. It is estimated that $3,180 was spent in efforts to extinguish these fires. The total estimated loss reported from these fires was $120,855.

A study of the causes of these fires shows that 6 were caused by burning brush, 1 was set by hunters, 5 by railroads, 7 by lumbering camps, and 10 were of unknown origin.

The people of Harnett County can not be indifferent to such losses, especially when these best informed upon the matter claim that most of these fires could have been prevented by proper measures.

When it is realized that one of the State's chief assets is her forests and that many of her principal industries are dependent upon the products of these forests, the jeopardizing not only of our present timber supply but also of our future supplies becomes a very serious matter. The establishment of an effective system of forest fire patrol by the State would do much toward eliminating the waste; and, in view of the fact that fires do not recognize state or county lines, such a system should be under State supervision. It is hoped that the people of Harnett County will become aroused to this situation and see to it that their representatives in the next Legislature are alive to the importance of this question.

NATIONAL NEWS OF A WEEK

What A Busy Nation is Doing In Wartime

A revolution of 2,000,000 malcontents, nation-wide in scope, backed by the I. W. W. and 48 affiliated organizations, including the Working Class union, in which it was planned to apply the torch to small cities, shoot officers of the government and demoralize communication was planned for July 27 last, according to the testimony Monday of Will Hoover, state witness in the trial of 11 alleged anti-draft agitators from central Oklahoma.

Denouncing war in general and the United States democratic government in particular, United States Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin addressed a large gathering at Toledo Monday under the auspices of "The People's Church" made up of Socialists headed by Prof. Scott Nearing. Mr. La Follette attacked the American press, declaring that American newspapers are for the most part controlled by the "war party," the financial interests of the country.

Congress began yesterday what members hope is their home-stretch in a race toward adjournment. Results of the week probably will determine whether the special war session can end, as is the general aim and understanding, between October 5 and 12.

Increased to almost eight billion dollars, the urgent deficiency bill, said to be the largest appropriation measure ever presented in any nation, was favorably reported to the senate Monday by the appropriations committee.

Coal mines in Tennessee and other sections of the country will be taken over and operated by the government should the operators and mines fail to agree on a settlement of their troubles at a conference which Dr. Garfield, fuel director for the government, has called to meet Thursday.

"If I were this minute a member of the United States senate I would be ashamed to sit in that body until I found out some method of depriving Senator LaFollette of his seat in that chamber which he now disgraces by his presence there," Col. Theodore Roosevelt declared Monday at Kansas City in a talk at a luncheon given in his honor by the Kansas City Commerce club. Wood and himself were speakers at a western patriotic celebration.

[illegible] were cut in half Monday when President Wilson approved a scale of quotations fixed in a voluntary agreement made by producers with the war industries board. The general public, as well as the American and allied governments, will share in the reductions, which go into immediate effect, and the agreement provides that producers shall not reduce wages.

How Germany "shamefully abused and exploited" the protection of the United States by secreting in the German legation at Bucharest, after the American government had taken charge of Germany's affairs at the Roumanian capital, quantities of powerful explosives for bomb plots and deadly microbes, with instructions for their use in destroying horses and cattle, was revealed Sunday by Secretary Lansing.

For the first time in many months real interest in the house proceedings was injected into that body Monday when Representative Norton, of North Dakota, arose to a question of the "highest privilege" and demanded of Representative Heflin, of Alabama, that he explain his utterance on the floor last Friday to the effect that he suspected several members of that body with being disloyal to this government, if not actually connected with the Bernstorff "slush fund."

The West Virginia "quart-a-month" law, which permits the bringing into the State of one quart of liquor each month, does not violate the Federal "bone dry" act, according to a decision handed down by Federal Judge Keller. The court held that the Federal statute prohibits interstate commerce in liquor, but does not apply to interstate transportation as constituted by the bringing in of liquor for personal use.

MRS. PRICE ENTERTAINS TEACHERS AT DUKE

Miss Mary Woodard Weds W. M. Holmes. Changes in School

Duke, Sept. 19.—Mrs. David Price entertained at her home Saturday evening, the members of the Primary Department of St. Stephens Episcopal Sunday School. She was assisted by Mr. Price and Miss Ruth Henley. Games were enjoyed and a frolic on the lawn in front of the home. Ice cream and cake were served in the dining room. In addition to the primary department the rector Rev. Lewis Chester Morrison was present. A photograph of the party was taken after the refreshments were served.

Tuesday evening September the 18th at the home of Mrs. E .S. Yarbrough, Miss Mary Woodard and Mr. W. M. Holmes were quietly married in the presence of a very few close friends. Mr. Yarbrough performed the ceremony. Miss Woodard has recently come to Duke from Henderson and is quite attractive and handsome. Mr. Holmes has been connected with the Erwin Cotton Mills Co., for sometime.

On account of some resignations in the teaching force of the graded school the following changes will be made: Mrs. J. F. Lynch has been asked to take the third grade, and Miss Shasta Hoover of Crousse will have the seventh and eight grades. School will commence the first day of October.

5,000 MEN WILL BE DRAFTED IN STATE TO ENFORCE ORDER

Governor Bickett Proclaims All Men From 18 to 45 As "Unorganized Militia."

Each County to Have at Least 25 Guards and Larger Centers Will Have More

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 23.—In a proclamation issued tonight Gov. Bickett invokes active service of the "unorganized militia" as constituted by an act of the last General Assembly ratified March 6 and consisting of all male citizens of the State between the ages of 18 and 45, the call including those 31 to 45. The Governor proposes to draft 5,000 men from this unorganized militia with not less than 25 men to any county and bigger companies for the larger counties.

Immediately Frame Regulations.

The regulations for the selective draft are to be immediately framed and the draft accomplished with the least possibly delay in all the counties. Conditions now prevailing in the State, the Governor declares, make this move necessary at this time. The plan is one that was worked out by direction of the Governor some days ago and approved by the Senate Council of Defense. Among the conditions that are speeding up the formation of the militia companies are the crimes committed the past few days in Wake, Vance, Harnett and Durham counties, all of which stirred hundreds of people to mob violence if the criminals who committed the outrages can be gotten at.

To Protect Penitentiary.

The State's prison here is the "place of safety" to which criminals are brought to keep mobs from them and a particularly large special military force is contemplated for Raleigh and Wake on that account to deter combinations of mob movements from different counties to force even the State Prison under some circumstances.

Already there is formed a formidable special company of selected citizens here for service of this sort to be ready for any emergency. The organization was perfected tonight in the State House with Adj. Gen. Lawrence W. Young and Maj. W. P. Moody directing the movement. The men were called to the service through special letters and telephones the past few hours and they are ready for any emergency.

Governor's Proclamation.

The proclamation by Gov. Bickett follows:

"Whereas, it has been made to appear to me that conditions now prevail within the State calling for the use and service of an effective force for the maintenance of peace and order,

"Whereas, the companies composing the organized State Guard are now absent from the State, having been duly called into the National service and,

"Whereas, by an act by the last General Assembly, entitled 'an act to revise the military laws of the State and increase the efficiency of the militia' ratified March 6, 1917, all able-bodied male citizens of the State and all able-bodied male residents therein who have signified their purpose to become citizens between the ages of 18 and 45, unless excepted by special law, are constituted and declared to be the un-organized militia of the State and made subject to the call of the Governor for the purpose indicated.'

"Now, therefore, I Thomas W. Bickett, Governor, by virtue of authority vested in me by the general laws and more especially the provisions of said act, do make this my proclamation and call into the active service of the State the said un-organized militia as described and designated in said act between the ages of 31 and 45 to the number of 5,000, not less than 25 inany one county and the remainder to be apportioned to the larger counties as the Governor may designate, to be selected by draft and forthwith organized and equipped as provided by said statute and the regulations to be immediately framed and published."

Every town and city in the country will have on sale soon a share of the two billion dollars worth of war savings certificates just authorized by Congress. Secretary McAdoo announced tonight that the certificates, in denominations as low as five dollars, bearing four per cent interest and maturing in five years, will be issued in blocks from time to time, beginning as quickly as plans can be completed.

Spokesmen for the nation's organized farmers have asked President Wilson to order a more liberal application of the army draft law to farm labor in order that agriculture may do its part in the war. They urged that the government not only should exempt men who apply, but should make it its business to keep skilled farmers out of the military service and require them to remain at their posts as producers.

MRS. A. B. CRUMPLER DEAD

Last Friday night, after several years of poor health and several days of critical illness, Mrs. A. B. Crumpler passed away. The burial took place on Saturday, and was conducted under the auspices of Rev. D. L. Earnhardt and Mossette Lee. Mrs. Crumpler was fifty-one years of age, and had been married thirty-one years. She was a member of the Methodist church, and a woman of unusually fine Christian character. She was before marriage Miss Lillie J. Underwood, a daughter of the late Jacob Underwood. Genuine sympathy is extended Mr. Crumpler and his family by their many friends.—Sampson Democrat.

NEWS OF NORTH CAROLINA

Brief Mention of Important Tarheel Happenings

Preliminary hearing of Houston B. Means on a warrant sworn out by Solicitor Hayden Clement charging him with the murder of Mrs. Maude A. King, wealthy widow, whom Means acted as business [illegible] began at Concord Monday [illegible] Police Magistrate Palmer.

The state announced [illegible] expected to have Means bound [illegible] the grand jury for the murder [illegible] woman, who was mysterious[illegible] and killed, August 29, last. [illegible] furtherance of this plan a corp[illegible] experts and pathologists fr[illegible] York and Chicago and federal [illegible] who have taken a part [illegible] case are co-operating with [illegible] officials.

Means backed by [illegible] array of legal talent, including [illegible] attorneys of Concord and two fr[illegible] Charlotte, one of [illegible] being Fr[illegible] L. Osborne, brother of James [illegible] Osborne, former Assistant Distr[illegible] Attorney of New York. Mrs. [illegible] L. Robinson and William and [illegible] Robinson, mother and brother [illegible] Mrs. King, are represented by co[illegible] P. C. McDuffee of Atlanta t[illegible] part in the lengthy conferences [illegible] the prosecution, which preced[illegible] hearing.

With the prison [illegible] brilliantly lighted, thirty or [illegible] additional guards armed with [illegible] searchlights patrolling the ground[illegible] a keen eye toward the surroun[illegible] country, and a Gatling Gun sta[illegible] in a commanding position, [illegible] State's Prison authorities Sunday [illegible] were in full readiness for the at[illegible] which rumor had it, would be m[illegible] infuriated Harnett county men [illegible] night, in an effort to lynch R[illegible] negro brought there earl[illegible] morning charged with atte[illegible] criminal assault upon a white [illegible]

The body of M[illegible] Robert Worth Bingham, formerly [illegible] Henry M. Flagler, secretly [illegible] exhumed at Wilmington, short[illegible] midnight last Tuesday at th[illegible] of Mrs. Bingham's relatives [illegible] autopsy performed in the pr[illegible] of a detective of national [illegible] and several physicians, [illegible] of the vital organs removed an[illegible] to New York and the body pre[illegible] reinterred, according to a sta[illegible] given out by attorneys for J[illegible] Louisville, Ky., [illegible] her will which bequeaths $5,000,000 to Judge Bingham.

Rev. J. H. Bennett, pastor of Centenary Methodist church, South, Greensboro, has left his pastorate as a result of charges of immorality which, it is said, he could not deny.

Police officers, it is claimed, had found the minister in a house of prostitution in a room with a negro woman. It was charged that his visits to the house had been frequent. Mr. Bennett did not deny the charges. A meeting of the governing board of the church followed, and Mr. Bennett's dismissal was prompt. Charges will be preferred against him at the approaching session of the Western North Carolina Conference which will meet in November at Asheville, and his dismissal from the church is expected to follow.

Charlie Williams, the negro arrested at Franklinton, as a suspect in connection with recent criminal assault case in Raleigh, and who has been held by the Raleigh police, was Monday turned over the the authorities of Franklinton. With this admission by the police that there is no evidence upon which Williams may be held with the crime for which a mob attempted to lynch Earle Neville, they are perfecting the evidence which will be introduced to convict the negro for a capital offense on October 8.

Capers White, post office employee, who left Raleigh recently, after having been investigated by the Wake county grand jury for his connection with the sale of liquor in Raleigh, and whose absence brought considerable speculation as to his continued association with the post office, has tendered formally his resignation to Postmaster Bart M. Gattis.

PARKTON VISITOR WRITES OF DUNN

Was Here For Sunday School Convention and Writes to Robesonian

A delegate to the Sunday school convention from Parkton writes of his impressions of Dunn to the Lumberton Robesonian as follows:

"Two days last week was spent in the thriving city of Dunn, in company with our pastor, Rev. H. B. Porter, making the trip through the country in his car and taking in the Fayetteville district Sunday School conference.

"The people of Dunn are as loyal and hospitable as the sun shines on. Our home while there was with Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Newberry. Mr. Newberry is a former Fayetteville boy, who has spent the last twenty years of his life in Dunn, engaged in the manufacturing of furniture, and has made quite a success.

"The streets are freshly paved and ere the work shall close every sidewalk and street of the town will be paved. We could say many flattering things in regard to the town not withstanding it is not so much of a manufacturing town, as there is no cotton mills there, but the town is backed by the finest farming country we have ever seen. Cotton and tobacco, corn, peas, potatoes and peanuts. We viewed hundreds of acres of cotton that would average one bale per acre. The seasons this year were much better in that section than our section.

COTTON EMBARGO SHOULD NOT LOWER PRICE TO FARMER

Exports to Neutrals Have Little Effect On Gross Shipments

This Year's Crop Considerably Less Than Quantity Consumed Last Year

The so-called embargo on cotton to neutrals should have small if any effect upon the gross movement, is the opinion of Clarence Ousley, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, who has issued a statement on the subject, with an analysis of the statistical position showing that this year's production is considerably below last year's takings. Mr. Ousley's statement follows:

Exports to Neutrals Not Forbidden.

"It is painful to observe that there are American citizens who for gain or in prejudice would distort the truth in regard to the regulation of cotton exports to neutrals. Of course the export of cotton to neutrals is not forbidden; it is to be confined to demonstrated needs for actual consumption in order to prevent cotton from reaching our enemies, the Central Powers. Last year's exports to all countries other than France, Italy, Russia, England, Canada, and Japan were only 722,134 bales, and yet I read a statement in a newspaper a few days ago to the effect that embargo would cut off the markets for 4,000,000 bales. As the cotton crop is now moving it is well for us to know the precise facts. Here is the latest official information concerning cotton exports for the season 1913-14 (the year before the war) and the season of 1916-17, compiled by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Present Exports and Those Before the War

"The total exports before the war were 9,165,800; last year they were 5,947,165. Before the war exports to Germany were 2,785,220; to Austria 101,786; total, 2,887,006. The difference between the total exports the year before the war and that year is 3,218,128. It will be seen that the suspension of exports to Germany and Austria lacks comparatively little of accounting for the difference between exports now and before the war.

"It is interesting to compare exports to Russia, England, France and Italy with those of last year. Russia received 2,782,288 [illegible] ports to Italy and Japan increased 321,182 bales. It is plain to be seen that other countries are supplying such small part of the trade as England has lost and that the substantial difference between the total exports last year and the year before the war is the lack of cotton formerly supplied to Germany and Austria and the savings or deprivations practiced generally on account of the war.

Total Exports Not Materially Decreased.

"Therefore, it is obvious that the so-called embargo on the shipment of cotton to neutrals in itself will not materially decrease the total American exports and should not appreciably affect prices this year. The question is not what we may be unable to ship to the neutrals, but what we may be able to ship to countries permitted to receive freely. As to that, the only element of doubt is the amount of tonnage available. There is nothing in the present situation to warrant the fear that the countries which received cotton last year will not receive substantially as much this year. The submarine menace has not been removed, but it seems to be diminishing in a relative sense. The latest dependable calculation shows that the net decrease of tonnage on the present building conditions will not exceed two and a half million tons a year and it is fair to assume that at the present rate of destruction of shipping cotton will be exported during 1917-18 in volume nearly, if not quite equal to the volume of 1916-17. It is as reasonable to anticipate peace before another crop can be grown as to anticipate the complete or greatly increasing success of the submarine.

Demand for All Available Cotton

"With the present crop of 12,499,000 bales, with a record of 7,491,086 bales taken in the United States last year, with an unprecedentedly small carry-over from 1916-17, with Liverpool and continental stocks nearly 500,000 bales less than last year, with stocks of dry goods low everywhere and a certain increase of demand in the United States due to the mobilizing of two million soldiers within 12 months and supplying them with khaki and tents, there is no reason whatever for doubt that there will be demand for all the American cotton in sight available for export. Last year American takings were 7,491,086, and last year's exports 5,947,165, making a total of 13,438,250 bales or 939,250 more than the estimated crop of this year. A 10 per cent decline in both exports and domestic consumption would not equal the difference between last year's takings and this year's crop. As already shown there is no apparent reason for a decline in either. An increase in exports is expected with any improvement in shipping facilities; only the necessities of transportaton of soldiers and supplies is likely to cause a decrease, and if circumstances should cause a decrease of exports, there is likely to be a corresponding increase of American manufactures to such extent as capacity may permit, because the world must have clothing and its stocks were never so low as at present.

"From these facts it would appear that a crop of 12,500,000 or even 13,000,000 bales this year will not exceed the world's eager demand, unless some unforeseen calamity should befall.

A WEEK OF THE WAR

Dispatches from All Fronts Boiled Down

Violent attacks by the soldiers of the German Crown Prince against the new French positions northeast of Verdun on Monday were checked with heavy losses by General Petin's men and the Germans gained nothing.

The assaults began with an attack on a front of about a mile and a quarter north of the Bois Le Chaume. Only in the center of the assaulting line were the Germans able to reach the French positions, the artillery dispersing them elsewhere. The French fought valiantly and remained masters of the situation after inflicting heavy losses on the Germans.

The controversy over the causes of the recent Kornilloff rebellion has proved to be the sensation of the day. Petrograd newspapers publish columns of revelations and interviews with the chief actors in the revolt and, while much is inexplicable, it is agreed that negotiations between Premier Kerensky and General Kornilloff for the establishment of a strong government preceded the rebellion. The march of General Kornilloff's troops on the capital is said to have been part of a scheme.

That phase of the battle of Flanders that occurred last Thursday, and which has been characterized as the battle of Menin road, was Monday largely a matter of history. Hard local fighting was still in progress at a point west of Gheluvelt, known as Town Hamlets, but notwithstanding the determined efforts of the Germans to regain the ground they lost here, they were unable to dislodge the British troops, who had battled their way forward so gallantly over the marshy, wooded ground west of that place. The enemy still clung to a few desirable posts on an elevation near Tower Hamlets, but their possession in no way affected the general situation, as they were not vital points. Elsewhere along the front of the British offensive there has been no change in the situation. All fronts artillery duel continued, but the enemy had abandoned, at least temporarily, those "little and gently rounter-attacks which marked the first days fighting.

"On the Belgian front, beside up[illegible] of the army; Major General W. A. Mann, commander of the division, and Major General McArthur watched the 27,000 men march past. It was the first time Mr. Baker ever had seen a division of United States soldiers on review.

Mobilization of the Argentine navy has been ordered at a rendezvous 37 kilometers from Buenos Aires. There is also unusual military activity in the republic. Although this is ostensibly due to the general strike, a high official said Monday that the general staff has its eyes open to "other necessities."

On a historic battlefield which merges into the fighting lines are encamped many American troops, far removed from the rest of their compatriots, who form the vanguard of Uncle Sam's expeditionary force in France. For no military reasons is it impossible to tell the world just where these men are, who they are, or what they are doing to further the interests of the entente allied cause, but it may be said on authority to friends at home that they are a credit to the stars and stripes which for the first time in history fly over a camp of American soldiers in that part of the war-wrecked world. Some of them have been working continually in a zone covered by the German guns and already two of their number have been wounded, a fact whereof they are exceedingly proud.

It is generally pointed out by the Berlin press that Germany's reply to the papal peace proposals impresses by virtue of its dignified tone and spirit in contradiction to President Wilson's reply to the pope and also on account of the absence of all villification of Germany's enemies.

ANNIE CARTER BEANS JAMES WITH A LAMP

Also Carves Eula Grady in Restaurant Scrap Monday Night

James Surles suffers from a badly lacerated scalp, Eula is nursing several cuts, and Annie Carter reposes in prison as the result of a general negro rumpus in the Grady woman's "restaurant" late Monday night. Annie Carter did most of the damage, wielding a lamp for James' punishment and a knife for Eula's wounds.

Nobody knows how the trouble started, but when the melee ended James was covered in blood pouring from a bad wound at the back of his head and Eula was cut about the arms and shoulders. James expressed the belief that he was dead, but Annie said it wasn't so, that she had "jest beat 'im wid a lil lamp."

Subsequent examination and treatment in the offices of Dr. Coltrane disclosed that James was not hurt very badly. A dozen or so stitches in the scalp fixed him all right.

Officer O. T. Wilson rounded up all concerned. The case will be tried before Judge Smith Thursday morning.

Causes of Price Fluctuations.

"The fluctuations in price during the last few weeks have not been surprising to any disinterested student of the cotton market. The remnant of the crop was small and was held by a few concerns, as is generally the case under such circumstances; demand had been quickened by our entry into the war and the need for quick supply of army clothing and other material; the growing crop was in low condition and shipping constriction had been speeded up. Price stimulation was inevitable until the new crop began to move, and then reaction was natural. The pendulum generally swings to the extreme of speculative stimulus and back to the extreme of speculative depression. Its true poise is usually about midway between.

"The market is now affected by the usual rush to sell a new crop. A contributing factor is the greater value involved, for it requires twice as much money to finance a crop now as it required four or five years ago. Financiers are accustomed to think in terms of 10 and 12 cent cotton and can not easily bring themselves to think in terms of 20 and 25 cent cotton. They do not readily recognize ratios and relations; they are prone to consider the old basis of 7 or 8 cents as loan value; they do not visualize cotton in dry goods now selling upon a basis of 30 to 40 cents.

Changed Economic Conditions in Cotton Belt

"On the other hand few men in the trade realize the change in economic conditions in the cotton belt. The crop mortgage is not so common as in other times. Good prices and diversification for several years have made many cotton planters their own creditors. Storage facilities have been vastly increased, though not as much as should be at the point of preferred storage, which is the gin. Farmers are more and more learning how to value cotton and are more and more relying upon their own judgment. The Department of Agriculture's service in furnishing information about crop conditions, yields, consumption, movement, grading, and marketing is putting the producers upon somewhat equal terms with traders. Until very recently the farmer merely asked the trader, 'What will you give?' More and more nowadays the trader is compelled to ask the farmers 'What will you take?' The change in attitude is interesting and significant. In cotto nomisms and political institutions, the old order is changed. Many influences that formerly prevailed have passed away or have lost much of their potentiality.

Summary of Situation

"To summarize the situation, it appears that, if present conditions of war and transportation continue, the supply of cotton is well within the world's demand and the embargo will not materially affect the movement of exports. The growers of cotton being appraised of the truth of the situation and being as capable as the traders of appraising the chances against them and for them are likely to insist upon prices in keeping with the high levels of these times."

HOTEL MEN ASKED TO CO-OPERATE IN PLAN TO SAVE FOOD

Griffin and Galloway Volunteer to Lead in Move For Conservation

Commissioner Page to Be Aided by Volunteer Organization Throughout State

Raleigh, Sept. 25.—Hotels and restaurants are coming into the voluntary organization of those agencies which are making and conserving food in North Carolina and B. H. Griffin of Raleigh and A. H. Galloway, Greensboro and Winston-Salem, have agreed to get these forces together.

The office of Food Administration is receiving daily evidences of a surprisingly deep interest in the food problem as reflected in letters from the hundred counties which are under Mr. Page's administration. All organizations are voluntary and so will be the hotels and restaurants, the moving picture houses and the mercantile business of the State. These three big associations are at work with the Government in its effort to lay the food question upon the heart of every American.

The merchants and the moving picture men will do propaganda largely. They will herald the needs and illustrate them in various forms of publicity. The hotels and restaurants, consumers of foods, will take the lead in saving it. Their duties will be lessening of consumption and varying of menus. They can easily point the way to such conservation because it is their whole province.

What the hotels and restaurants may save for the use of the Allies may be gathered from these facts: In times of peace France, England, Ireland, Italy and Belgium import 40 per cent of their wheat. Owing to reduction in harvests, and loss of labor incident to war, they must now import 60 percent. Their food animals have decreased 25,000,000 head and with them meat, leather, fat, milk and cheese have decreased with the larger needs. They have been fattening 20 per cent of their fodder, grains, etc. They may need 15 per cent. France and Italy formerly produced their own sugar and Italy received from Russia and Germany. Now these countries need 2,000,000 tons and it must come from the United States.

The duties of [illegible] bulker and more agreeable to Americans than foreigners can be kept at home. Such a plan will reduce, according to food experts of this country, the average consumption here a week for each person, 1 pound of wheat flour, 2 ounces of fat, 7 ounces of sugar and 7 ounces of meat. If milk and butter are used carefully a full diet can still be maintained and the deficiency in the Allies foods be supplied.