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G. A. Rouse Editor and Publisher

"WATCH FARMVILLE PUSH FORWARD"

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NO. 7

## AMERICAN TROOPS LANDED IN FRANCE

ADVANCE GUARDS READY TO  
TAKE STAND ALONGSIDE AR-  
MIES OF ALLIES.

## DEFY GERMAN SUBMARINES

Thousands of Regulars and Marines  
Have Crossed the Atlantic and Take  
Places in Trenches After Short Pe-  
riod of Training.

Washington.—The advance guard of  
the mighty army the United States is  
preparing to send against Germany is  
on French soil.

In defiance of the German subma-  
rines, thousands of seasoned regu-  
lars and marines, trained fighting  
men, with the tan of long service on  
the Mexican border, or Haiti or Santo  
Domingo still on their faces, have  
been hastened over seas to fight be-  
side the French, the British, the Bel-  
gian, the Russian, the Portuguese and  
the Italian troops on the western front.  
News of the safe arrival of the troops  
sent a new thrill through Washington.  
No formal announcement came from  
the war department. None will come,  
probably, until Major General Pershing's  
official report has been received. Then  
there may be a statement as to the  
numbers and composition of the advance  
guard.

Press dispatches from France, pre-  
sumably sent forward with the ap-  
proval of General Pershing's staff,  
show that Major General Sibert, one  
of the new major generals of the army,  
has been given command of the first  
force sent abroad, under General  
Pershing as commander-in-chief of the  
expedition.

## EXEMPTIONS TO BE LEFT WITH LOCAL BOARDS

That policy.

Washington.—Rigid adherence to  
the policy laid down in the national  
army selective draft law, of placing  
the question of exemptions in the  
hands of local boards, is expected to  
characterize the exemption regula-  
tions to be made public by the war  
department in a few days.

It is understood that the regulations  
will map out only the general pro-  
cedure of the boards, the personnel  
of which already has been announced.  
It is regarded as certain that no spe-  
cific class exemptions will be provid-  
ed for, and that each man will be ap-  
praised on his individual occupation  
and physical capacity when his name  
is called and he is summoned before  
the local boards.

Compulsory or defective persons among  
those who were registered were not  
at the time, and it is possible they  
already have been dropped from the  
rolls. The judgment of the civilian  
doctors who are attached to local ex-  
emption boards as to the ability of  
any individual to bear the hardships  
of a soldier's life will be a determin-  
ing factor.

Married men will not be exempted  
as a class. In each case the ob-  
ject of the board will be whether  
dependency of wife, children or other  
relative upon any man is so com-  
plete as to warrant his rejection as  
a soldier.

## SENATORS WRITE DRASTIC POWERS INTO FOOD BILL

Washington.—Food control legisla-  
tion assuming a new and more drastic  
form when the Senate agriculture com-  
mittee yesterday re-drafted many of  
the principal features of the House  
measure and reported it with im-  
portant extensions of government power  
and a new "bona fide" prohibition pro-  
vision to stop manufacture of intem-  
perate beverages during the war. The  
provision would be authorized to per-  
mit wine makers and to commanders  
existing distilleries.

The amended bill was presented to  
the Senate by Senator Chamberlain.  
He moved to have it substituted for  
the draft the Senate has been debat-  
ing and proceed with all expedition to  
ward final action.

The new prohibition plan, all food  
on admission, greatly complicates the  
situation and practically enacts the  
prohibition of July 1.

In substance, the scope of the legisla-  
tion, and the President's power, the  
committee reported amendments which  
would enable the government to

proved would authorize the govern-  
ment to take over and operate facto-  
ries, packing houses, oil wells and  
mines, regulating wages of their em-  
ployees and to commandeer supplies  
of any and every kind when needed  
for the army and navy "or any other  
public use connected with the public  
defense." Another would empower  
government to buy and sell for general  
civilian purposes, food, feeds and fuel,  
with limitations upon the general leg-  
islation making it apply to agencies  
and products only in interstate or for-  
eign commerce.

## CANADIANS CONTINUE DRIVE AGAINST LINE AT LENS

Brasil is no longer a neutral in the  
world-war and the German empire has  
another enemy arrayed against it.  
Having previously revoked its policy  
of aloofness so far as it affected  
the hostilities between the United  
States and Germany, Brasil now has  
come definitely into the open and an-  
nounced that it can no longer be con-  
sidered neutral in the war between the  
entente and Germany.

Although no announcement has  
been made as to whether the South  
American republic will actually enter  
into hostilities by its revocation of  
neutrality, it definitely aligns itself  
morally on the side of the United  
States and the entente.

The Canadians, men from all parts  
of the dominion, have taken another  
back at the German lines protecting  
Lens, the coal center in the Depart-  
ment of Pas de Calais and have been  
rewarded with another encroachment  
upon their objective.

Striking on a two-mile front south  
of Lens, the Canadians, protected by  
effective curtain fires, stormed and  
captured German first line positions  
before Arron and also the village of  
Leauvette. They defeated in their on-  
slaught men of the crack Prussian  
guard and the fifth grenadier guards,  
whose machine gun and rifle fire had  
the fact that the attacking force had  
to cut through wire entanglements  
could not stay them.

When the battle ended and the Cana-  
dians began their work of consolida-  
tion, news of their position from the

front line was that the attack had  
been made recently completely suc-  
cessful and the line was being de-  
layed.

## REGIMENTS WILL BE GIVEN NUMBERS, ONLY

Washington.—Designation of all  
army regiments hereafter by number  
and service branch only, without dis-  
tinction between units of the regulars,  
national guard and national army, has  
been decided on by the war depart-  
ment to simplify official records of the  
great war forces now being developed.  
Under the system, the regular regi-  
ments will retain their present names  
from the "first infantry," "first cav-  
alry," etc., upward.

## AUTHORIZATION OF MORE BONDS UNDER CONSIDERATION

Washington.—With revision of the  
war tax virtually completed and now  
totaling \$1,420,000,000, against the  
\$1,200,000,000 levy of increased taxes  
adopted by the House, the Senate  
finance committee considered author-  
ization of additional bonds. Senator  
Stone formally proposed a bond issue  
of \$500,000,000. The committee plans  
to reach a decision soon, and to fix  
the rate to be imposed on war excess  
profits, probably sixteen per cent.

## MANY ARE KILLED WHEN CAR PLUNGES INTO RIVER

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—A bolt line car  
on the great Gorham route left the  
ramp, plunged down a twenty-foot  
embankment and tumbled over in six  
feet of water on the edge of the  
Whirlpool rapids. Nine persons are  
known to be dead, two persons known  
to have been in the car have not  
been seen since the accident and  
probably are dead, as indefinite num-  
ber, estimated at from two to ten,  
are reported missing.

## MOREY NEEDED FOR EMERGENCY HOSPITALS

Washington.—President Wilson has  
sent to Congress a recommendation by  
Secretary Daniels for appropriation of  
\$2,000,000 for additional emergency  
hospitals. Temporary hospitals are  
already operating at Portsmouth, N.  
H., Philadelphia, Newport, Norfolk,  
Oxford, N. C., Richmond and New  
Orleans, and plans are nearly ready  
for similar establishments at New  
York, Annapolis, Jamestown, Quantico,  
Va., New West and Great Lakes.

## What is LAX-FOS

LAX-FOS is a new and powerful  
disinfectant and germicide. It is  
used for the purpose of disinfecting  
surfaces, and is particularly effective  
in the case of the most resistant  
germs.

## DENY ANY INCREASE IN FREIGHT RATES

APPLICATION OF RAILROADS FOR  
FREIGHT RATE INCREASE  
DENIED.

## SUSPENDED UNTIL OCT. 20

Order Says No Conditions of Em-  
ergency Exist as to Western and  
Southern Roads to Justify Upward  
Revision of Rates.

Washington.—The Interstate Com-  
merce Commission, suspended until  
October 20, 1917, the proposed fifteen  
per cent increase in freight rates.

The commission, in announcing the  
decision said:

"We are led to the conclusion that  
no condition of emergency exists as to  
the western and southern carriers,  
which would justify permitting a gen-  
eral increase in their rates to become  
effective.

"In the eastern districts, increased  
rates have recently been permitted to  
become effective, generally on blum-  
inous coal, coke and iron ore. We  
think that similar increases may be  
permitted in the southern district on  
coal, coke and iron ore.

"In the southern district, the pro-  
posed increased rates on coal are on  
the basis of fifteen per cent, with a  
maximum of fifteen cents a ton.  
These tariffs we shall permit to be-  
come effective.

"In the western district, the in-  
creases are based upon fifteen per  
cent, with a minimum of fifteen cents  
per ton. These tariffs will be sus-  
pended, but the western carriers may,  
if they so elect, file new tariffs carry-  
ing increased rates on coal and  
coke not exceeding in any case fifteen  
cents per ton.

All of the tariffs proposed to be

applied in the percentage of the war  
and emergency will be suspended ex-  
cepting those applying on coal, coke and  
iron ore.

The commission, in its decision, de-  
clared its willingness to meet any sit-  
uation which may arise in case the  
four of the railroads of heavily in-  
creased incomes are realized.

## RUSSIAN SOLDIERS ASSUME OFFENSIVE

TROOPS OF NEW RUSSIA LAUNCH  
ATTACK ON EXTENSIVE  
SCALE.

## STORM GERMAN POSITIONS

Berlin Admits That Attacks Were  
Powerful Along Whole Eighteen  
Mile Front—British Are Meeting  
With Successes in West.

The advance of new Russia have  
assumed the offensive. For the first  
time since the revolution last March,  
Russian troops have begun an attack  
on an extensive scale.

Along a region of eighteen and one-  
half miles in the region of Brzezany,  
Galicia, Russian troops have stormed  
the German positions. Berlin says  
the Russians suffered heavy losses and  
were compelled to retire before the  
German fire. The attack was made  
between the upper Strips and the  
Naravayka river, a tributary of the  
Galla Lipa, in the section southeast  
of Lemberg, the Galician capital,  
where the artillery firing has been  
heavy recently.

The Russians also made night at-  
tacks on both sides of Brzezany and  
near Zyrzyn and Berlin reports that  
the assaults between the Zlota Lips and  
the Naravayka have brought in new  
battles between the opposing forces.

The artillery arm of the Russian  
forces has again been active, and from  
the Berlin report it is learned that an  
intensive duel has been in progress in  
the region of Brzezany to as far  
northward as the Middle Stokhod in  
Volhynia, a distance of about 175 miles.

Berlin declares that the Russian  
attacks which it says were power-  
ful, were fought about through the  
medium of the leading national gov-  
ernment.

The Russian forces, it is learned,  
are determined to yield to the pres-  
sure of the leading entente powers,  
part of the army has been introduced  
to attack.

The region of the Naravayka and  
Upper Strips rivers has been the  
scene of much bitter fighting since  
General Brusiloff ended his victorious  
campaign last year, and Brzezany is

one of the keys of Lemberg.

Field Marshal Haig continues to  
tighten his grip on Lens. On the  
north bank of the River Souchez,  
British troops have captured German  
positions on a front of about half a  
mile southwest and west of Lens. The  
British army during June captured  
2,666 German prisoners, including 175  
officers and sixty-seven men, including  
two heavy guns, as well as much  
other war material.

## FOOD NEUTRALS MAY BE SUPPLY GERMANY FOOD

Which is Replaced With Imports  
Brought From America.

Washington.—Evidence that Ger-  
many is obtaining vast quantities of  
food from the European neutral coun-  
tries has been presented to the United  
States by Great Britain for the Amer-  
ican government's guidance in de-  
termining an export policy. Much of  
this, the British statistics purport to  
show, is replaced by the neutrals with  
imports from America.

From Scandinavia and Holland, the  
information sets forth, enough fat is  
going into Germany to supply 7,700,  
000 soldiers, virtually the entire army  
of effectives in the empire. German  
imports from these countries, it is  
declared, reduced to calories will  
equal the total ration of 2,500,000  
troops, the size of the German army in  
the west.

German purchases of foodstuffs  
abroad are made through the gov-  
ernment department of the interior,  
which has organized a special divi-  
sion to buy from the neutrals. In the  
early days of the war, the German  
government stimulated importation of  
food by excluding imports from op-  
eration of maximum price laws, but  
this drew such a vigorous protest from  
German producers the practice was  
stopped.

## AMERICAN HELP IS REALLY VERY GREAT

Zurich, Switzerland.—Referring to  
the arrival of American troops on  
French soil, the military critic of The  
Frankfurter Zeitung says Germany  
must not overlook the fact that Amer-  
ican aid is really very great.

is obliged to reveal his military ac-  
tivities, it will signify an strengthen-  
ing of the German situation.

The British that Even Not Affect The Best  
Because of its toxic and laxative effect LAX-  
ATIVE BROMO QUININE is better than ordinary  
Quinine and does not cause nervousness nor  
headache in bed. Remember the full name and  
look for the signature of H. W. GROVE.

## BIG REDUCTIONS IN COAL PRICES

BITUMINOUS PRODUCT MINED  
EAST OF MISSISSIPPI EFFECT-  
ED BY AGREEMENT.

## GOES INTO EFFECT AT ONCE

Decreases Ranging From One to Five  
Dollars Per Ton to the Public—  
Question of Prices on Anthracite  
Comes Up Later.

Washington.—Sweeping reductions  
in the price of bituminous coal at all  
mines east of Mississippi river, rang-  
ing from one to five dollars a ton to  
the public, with an additional cut of  
fifty cents for the government, were  
agreed upon at conferences between  
the operators and government offi-  
cials. The new prices become effec-  
tive July 1.

Four hundred operators who gather-  
ed here at a call from Secretary Lane,  
pledged themselves to furnish their  
product by committees from each field.  
Earlier in the day, they had agreed to  
place the price fixing in the hands of  
the government through the defense  
council's coal production committee,  
Secretary Lane and Commissioner  
Fort, of the federal trade commission,  
thus avoiding the possibility of violat-  
ing the anti-trust laws.

Director Smith of the geological  
survey, estimated that the reduced  
prices would mean that the operators  
would get \$180,000,000 less annually  
for their output.

In addition to placing prices upon  
coal at the mines it was announced  
that jobbers, brokers, retailers and  
commission men would be permitted  
to charge commissions of not more  
than twenty-five cents a ton and that  
no more than one commission should  
be charged. In other words, the com-  
mission would be reduced from  
twenty-five cents per ton.

The agreement does not affect an-  
thracite, and the coal production com-  
mittee announced that action on that  
problem had been postponed until  
after July 1 by agreement with the  
operators. The anthracite producers  
have indicated willingness to meet the  
government in the same spirit mani-  
fested by the bituminous men.

## GREECE BREAKS OFF RELATIONS WITH GERMANY

State of War is Considered to  
Exist.

Athens.—The Greek government has  
broken diplomatic relations with Ger-  
many, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and  
Turkey.

Though war has not yet been de-  
clared, the Greek government con-  
sidered that a state of war exists since  
its advent to power. The recall of  
the Greek diplomatic representatives  
accredited to the central powers and  
their allies is imminent.

Greece's new course with regard to  
the war began to be shaped on June  
12 with the abdication of King Con-  
stantine and the accession of Alexan-  
der, his second son, as king. The  
abdication was in effect a de-throne-  
ment of Constantine, whose pro-Ger-  
man attitude had given the entente  
endless trouble and threatened not  
only the success of the Salonika ex-  
pedition, but its safety through danger  
of capture from a hostile Greek mili-  
tary force.

Katharolos Venizelos, Greece's lead-  
ing statesman and fast friend of the  
entente, soon appeared as the man to  
take the leadership in guiding Greece  
to her traditional place by the side  
of England, France and Serbia, the  
last her close ally whom she had aban-  
doned under Constantine's coercion in  
Serbia's hour of greatest need.

Summoned back to the premiership  
by King Alexander, Venizelos quickly  
formed a cabinet. The reactionary  
elements have been ousted or ousted,  
and the re-establishment of Greek  
constitutional government, virtually  
abolished by Constantine, began.  
That the parliament of May, 1916, which  
had been dissolved by Constantine,  
would again be summoned to meet was  
later indicated, giving a legislative  
backing to the new executive power.

## FOUR BRITISH VESSELS SUNK BY SUBMARINES

Boston.—The torpedoing and sink-  
ing of four large British cargo-carrying  
steamers, and announced in advance in  
London offices. The steamers were  
the "Clyde," of Glasgow, 2,500  
tons; "Lancaster," of the Canadian line,  
1,400 tons; "Bristol," of the Canadian  
line, 1,400 tons; and "Hull," of the  
Canadian line, 1,400 tons. The four  
were all bound for New York and  
were sunk by German submarines off  
the coast of Ireland.



## Heath & Milligan Paint is cheap today

You consumers who have buildings, consider these facts: Paint is still  
lower in price than most of the common commodities which you use.  
Study these figures of fifteen years ago and today.

Fifteen Years Ago		Today	
25 lbs. Cotton	1.50	25 lbs. Cotton	\$ 6.75
1 gal. H. & M. Paint	1.50	1 gal. H. & M. Paint	1.50
			Saving 2.25
5 bu. Potatoes at 30c	1.50	5 bu. Potatoes at 30.00	15.00
1 gal. H. & M. Paint	1.50	1 gal. H. & M. Paint	3.50
			Saving 11.50
1 1/2 bu. best Beans at \$6.00	9.00	1 1/2 bu. best Beans at 6.00	9.00
1 gal. H. & M. Paint	1.50	1 gal. H. & M. Paint	3.50
			Saving 5.50
30 lbs. Beef at 5c	1.50	30 lbs. Beef at 25c	7.50
1 gal. H. & M. Paint	1.50	1 gal. H. & M. Paint	3.50
			Saving 4.00

The same figures hold when paint is compared to many other products.  
Paint is not cheap. Paint now and avoid repair bills.

HUB HARDWARE COMPANY