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G. A. Rouse Editor and Publisher "WATCH FARMVILLE PUSH FORWARD" Subscription $1 a Year in Advance

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SOME NEW RULINGS ON DRAFT MEASURE

SHOULD NOT FORCE WIFE TO WORK TO SUPPORT SELF AND CHILDREN.

WILSON MODIFIES RULES

Clears Up Contested Points.—Orders For Mobilization of First Increment Changed and Experienced Men Will Be Taken First.

Washington.—At the direct suggestion of President Wilson, Provost Marshal General Crowder telephoned to all governors a supplemental explanation of regulations governing the status of married men under the draft law. No change in regulation is made, and the purpose of the statement is to clear up misunderstandings.

In a letter to Secretary Baker quoted by General Crowder, President Wilson states his opinion that the regulation directing local boards "to establish the fact of dependents in addition to the fact of marriage ought not to be abrogated." This leaves the regulations as they are and the supplementary statement is designed merely to make the application of the rules uniform.

While the statement regarding married men was in preparation orders were issued changing entirely the mobilization arrangements previously made. Congestion of rail traffic and the necessity of making better provision for receiving the men at the cantonments dictated the changes.

Under the new orders, five per cent of the white men, preferably those with military experience, from each local area, will be started forward to the camps September 5 instead of thirty per cent. They will go in five daily detachments of equal size and form skeleton company organizations [illegible] giving concern [illegible] was scheduled to go, a second forty per cent will go forward October 3 instead of the third thirty per cent and the remaining fifteen per cent will be called up as soon thereafter as practicable.

Local boards are directed to disregard order of liability numbers to some extent in selecting the first five per cent as men of experience such as cooks and former soldiers are desired at that time. Warning is given against getting into this levy by reason of his experience, any man who might get otherwise have been included in the first increment of the district at all.

GREAT VICTORY CROWNS ITALY'S NEW OFFENSIVE

With Austrian Line Broken Italians Pursue Enemy.

The battle along the Isonzo has developed further brilliant successes for the Italians, who it is now plain are making one of their greatest efforts of the war thus far.

General Cadorna's men, who at the beginning of the offensive effected a new crossing of the river north of Gorizia, at a point where the Austrians believed such a feat was impossible, have won another spectacular victory by scaling Monte Sano, 2,245 feet high and placing their flag there.

Farther south, on the Carso, fighting continues violently and incessantly. Austrian efforts to win back lost positions were defeated.

New gains have been made by the French in the Verdun front, rounding out the victory won in the offensive begun on Monday. The French advanced last night north of Hill 304, Paris announces, and captured three fortified forts near Bethincourt, the official German statement, however, says French attacks between Malancourt and Bethincourt, as well as near Hill 304, east of the Meuse, were repulsed.

COULDN'T LOCATE LAND PEARY SAYS HE FOUND.

Sydney, N. S.—Donald B. MacMillan's Arctic expedition arrived here after four years spent in the polar regions. MacMillan, who was one of Rear Admiral Peary's lieutenants on his successful dash for the North pole, confirmed dispatches that there was no Crockerland such as has been reported by Peary. Peary's mistake was due to a mirage so real that the MacMillan party had been deceived by it for four days.

HOSPITALS NEAR VERDUN BOMBED BY GERMANS.

Paris.—One of the hospitals behind Verdun on which German planes dropped incendiary bombs a week ago is at Vadelaincourt. The fire caused by the bombs spread rapidly in the whole building and the place showed up more plainly than any other large red cross painted on the roof. The aviator threw a second bomb which demolished a corner in which were the beds of more grievously wounded.

GUARD FROM WEST TO CAMP GREENE

ARE TO REPLACE NEW ENGLAND TROOPS—OFFICERS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE SOON.

ARRIVE ABOUT SEPTEMBER 10

Between 30,000 and 40,000 Soldiers to Train at Charlotte—Men Coming From Washington, Oregon, Wyoming and Montana.

Washington.—The Forty-first national guard division, comprising troops from Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming, has been ordered to train at Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., and Camp Fremont at Palo Alto has been abandoned because the California state health authorities have decided that a latrine sewerage system such as the war department proposed would be injurious to the health of the community.

Secretary Baker, announcing the change, said that the war department could not see its way clear to spend half a million dollars for such a sewerage system as the state health authorities thought necessary in a temporary camp. Decision to transfer the division to Camp Greene caused much speculation as to the possibility that the troops would be sent to France at an early date. No confirmation of the report could be obtained in any official quarter, however.

"It would mean a month's delay to build a water carried sewer system and the camp at Charlotte is now practically ready. The transfer of the division to Charlotte, Secretary Baker explained, would make it possible to get the division under training without delay and bring it 2,500 miles closer to its point of embarkation.

A suggestion that the Camp Fremont site might be used as a national army cantonment was discussed by General March with the secretary, but it develop[illegible] that [illegible] work [illegible] was [illegible] recently in the Forty-second or "Rainbow" division and the Twenty-sixth is composed entirely of New England troops. The Twenty-sixth and the Forty-second are in process of concentration and both probably will be ready to go as soon as shipping is available.

SITUATION IN RUSSIA GROWS ALARMING

Washington.—Russia's critical internal situation, aggravated by the new German drive against Riga threatening the capital, is watched by officials here with grave concern. It became known that official advices are closely in accord with press dispatches describing grave political conditions.

The outcome of the forthcoming extraordinary national council to be held in Moscow is awaited here with interest scarcely less keen than in Russia itself. The immediate fate of Russia, it is felt, depends upon it.

Out of the great gathering, in which the conservative elements of all sorts are expected to unite in an effort to compel the provisional government to throw off the socialistic control of the soldiers' and workmen's council, one of two results is expected:

"The formation of a strong centralized government capable of rapidly reorganizing the army and resuming the offensive against the central powers or open civil strife."

TEUTONS FAIL TO AGREE TO ARGENTINE DEMANDS

Zurich—British admiralty per wireless press—Germany has replied to the Argentine note which demanded compensation for the torpedoed Argentine ship and a pledge from Germany that she would abstain from the torpedoing of Argentine vessels in the future. It is officially announced from Berlin that Germany has not conceded these demands but the possibility of an amicable settlement is not excluded.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL TO RESIGN

Washington.—E. Marvin Underwood, assistant attorney general, has announced he would resign August 31. Mr. Underwood declined to say what his plans were. It was understood he will become general counsel for a railroad. Mr. Underwood gave up the practice of law in Atlanta, February 24, 1914, to accept his present position. He has taken part in a number of cases under Attorney General Gregory.

NEW OFFICERS ARE CAMP INSTRUCTORS

Washington.—The names of the 463 reserve officers assigned as instructors at the second series of officers' training camps, which had their preliminary opening, were made public by the war department, showing that many graduates of the first series of camps were then selected for this work. The effect will be to release a considerable number of regular officers for duty with troops. The camps open Tuesday, August 27.

CORPORAL J. N. HALL

Corporal James Normal Hall of Colfax, La., member of the Lafayette flying squadron, who is now in Soissons hospital after a single-handed battle with eight German warplanes.

MISSION IS WARMLY GREETED

AT WASHINGTON—MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM FACED IS DISPOSITION OF SHIPS.

Mission Here to Great American As Brother Nation Fighting For a Common Cause—How Best Two Nations Can Co-operate.

Washington.—Japan's mission to the United States with a message of congratulation and assurance of [illegible] was received with marks of courtesy by the government.

Passing through streets thronged with people, past long lines of school children dressed in white with the red sun of Japan on the fronts of their gowns, the distinguished visitors were escorted by cavalry to the residence of Perry Belmont, where they will be the guests of the government during their stay. They will make the formal calls which must precede the official conferences being arranged for them and they they will dine with the President.

Viscount Ishii, the special embassador, spoke to the newspaper correspondents of his gratification at the welcome given the mission here, at Honolulu, San Francisco and at all stages of its journey. He said:

We Are All Delighted.

"To say I am pleased to be in Washington would be too conventional. I am delighted—we are all delighted—with the cordial reception.

"In speaking to the gentlemen of a newspaper press which wields such enormous power in this great country, I am well aware that purely conventional utterances is worse than nothing. But at the same time, what can I say? Obviously it will be improper to anticipate the message I carry from the emperor of Japan to your great President.

"My last visit to America was just ten years ago. Since then many things have changed and now that Japan and America are brothers in arms fighting for a great common cause I have every hope and confidence in success, victory and for permanently continued international unity."

The mission, it is authoritatively explained, has not come here on a commercial or political errand, but to greet the United States as a brother nation fighting for a common end to decide after a consultation how best the two nations can co-operate both in an economic and military sense, in carrying on the war.

Among the most important problems is that of the disposition of Japanese shipping, with the view to making it of the greatest assistance in the conduct of the war.

ITALIAN DRIVE CONTINUES ON OTHER BATTLE FRONTS.

The great offensive of the Italians from the region of Tolmino to the head of the Adriatic sea is going on despite the stubborn resistance of the Austrians and the difficulty of the terrain.

UNUSUAL POWERS OVER AMERICAN EXPORTS GIVEN.

Washington.—Control of exports heretofore administered by the department of commerce, was given by President Wilson, to the export administrative board, of which Vance McCormick is chairman. The purpose, officials explained, is to simplify procedure in granting export licenses. The change gives unusual powers to the administrative board which was created to serve as an advisory body to export control.

OLD NORTH STATE NEWS

Brief Notes Gathered from Our Exchanges.

Happenings in Brief Form of Interest to All Readers.

[illegible] of Alexander county at his home at Taylorsville.

The proposed [illegible] bond issue for the addition of a [illegible] to the school [illegible] Carolina.

[illegible] and a half different wooden pattern [illegible] for use in the trenches of Prussia and Russia, emphasized in a cable [illegible] from those countries, has reached Durham people to start a second [illegible] this campaign.

The Southern Methodist missionary conference, which opened at Lake Junaluska Aug. [illegible] came to a close with an address by Dr. John Nelson Mills of Wilmington, N. C., who spoke on "International good will as promoted in mission work by missionaries."

Secretary [illegible] announced that Edward [illegible], editor of the News and Observer for several years, has been selected as his private secretary, Mr. Hilton taking the place of Frank Smith, who goes to New York to enter a business [illegible].

A drive made in Washington county last week in the interest of food production and conservation the County Food Conservation Commission held a number of meetings at strategic points throughout the county at which agricultural experts and others discussed with the farmers the demands of the food situation and [illegible] for meeting it.

Governor [illegible] Bickett, who has shown interest in the agricultural development of the state and especially in increased food production and conservation in the present emergency, has appointed Joseph Hyde Pratt, "Agricultural Governor" [illegible] has promised to devote [illegible] at the farmers' and farm women's conference which will be held at [illegible] College, the [illegible] 29th [illegible].

[illegible] Superior Court Judge Frank Carlton, retired pending his appointment by the governor of California, instituted by the late E. J. Justice. He will leave for California in September, will retain his citizenship here and his family will not accompany him.

Fred A. Administrator Henry A. Page, of Aberdeen, chairman of the North Carolina Council of Defense, has put into a memorandum of the purposes of the council, a clause declaring "It is the special purpose of the Moore County Council of Defense and the Committee on Law Enforcement to drive liquor from the county." The aims and purposes of the Moore County Council have been tabulated and distributed throughout the Sand Hills and Secretary W. S. Wilson, of the State Council, thought them so good and so clear in their definition of the purposes of both state and county councils that he mailed copies to every county council in the state.

Henry A. Page, of Aberdeen, has been made food administrator for North Carolina. He has been appointed by the president for "Federal Food Commissioner" of North Carolina. His duty will be to administer the provisions of the Lever Food Control Act so far as they apply to internal state matters and to co-ordinate the state food activities, either official or voluntary such as the state councils of defense, with the federal food administration.

Building of the Central Carolina Railroad at an early date from Lillington to Mount Olive seems practically assured. John Robert Baggett, ex-state senator, now a Lillington lawyer, has taken up the work where it was dropped by the sudden death of Capt. W. J. Edwards, its original promoter, and announces that enough capital has been subscribed to assure the road's building at least to Mount Olive. Later an effort will be made to extend the line to a point on the coast.

Judge Harding in superior court ruled that the city of Greensboro could not refuse to place a man who was buying water by meter on the flat rate basis when it was requested by the consumer.

The Maxton Red Cross chapter collected more than five hundred dollars last week and have fitted up a vacant store building under the chamber of commerce with sewing machines and other equipment necessary for their work in preparing for the soldiers' needs.

Report of the development of the Columbia Dyes iron bank in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida has been issued by E. J. von Engelhardt president. The report shows that 87[illegible] drives have been chartered in the four states as follows: North Carolina, seventeen; South Carolina, [illegible]; Georgia, [illegible]; Florida, [illegible]. The total [illegible] and [illegible] in the four states is as follows: [illegible] $21,773,[illegible]; [illegible] $4,[illegible].

FRANK E. COMPTON

Frank E. Compton of Chicago and Glencoe is engaged to marry Mrs. Annie Howe Cochran, a niece of President Wilson. Mr. Compton is a widower and Mrs. Cothran was divorced some time ago.

BRITISH HOLDING GROUND

FRENCH AND ITALIAN ARMIES HAVE STARTED MONSTER DRIVES.

French Make Great Gains at Avocourt on Eleven-Mile Front. Italians Bombardment is of Appalling Intensity.

With the British troops busily engaged in the successful carrying of German counter [illegible] gained for a front of more than eleven miles extending from the Avocourt wood eastward across the river Meuse and into the Bois de Cheaume while the Italians, after a bombardment of an intensity never before experienced in that theater, have leveled Austrian defenses, crossed the ruins and also the Isonzo river and now are at deadly grips with the enemy along a front of about thirty-seven miles.

Nearly 12,000 prisoners already have been counted by the French and Italians, and doubtless this number will be materially augmented when full details of the fighting are at hand in addition the Germans and Austrians lost heavily in men killed or wounded and in guns and machine guns captured.

Weltered in Blood.

The new territory taken by the French embraces positions that have literally weltered in French and German blood in battles that have been waged to and fro since the German crown prince started his most costly enterprise, the attempt to take Verdun, which resulted in utter failure as a military maneuver and cost the lives of tens of thousands of his men from the region of Riga, to near the head waters of the Adriatic sea.

Sharp, decisive blows have gained for the French positions held by the Germans on a front of more than eleven miles extending from the Avocourt wood eastward across the river Meuse and into the Bois de Cheaume while the Italians, after a bombardment of an intensity never before experienced in that theater, have leveled Austrian defenses, crossed the ruins and also the Isonzo river and now are at deadly grips with the enemy along a front of about thirty-seven miles.

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UNITED STATES JUDGE HOLDS DRAFT LAW VALID

Common Law Cannot Prevail Against Act of Congress.

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

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

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

CUBA GIVES STATES FOUR GERMAN SHIPS

Havana.—At the presidential palace in the presence of General Martel, secretary of war and navy and William E. Gonzales, United States minister to Cuba, President Menocal signed a decree transferring to the United States government four large German steamships, the Asturia, Olivana, Atlehein and Constantia, of an aggregate tonnage of approximately 20,000 which was seized in Cuban waters by the [illegible] government.

WILL INSPECT FOOD AND SUPPLY HOUSES

ORGANIZATION IS PERFECTED BY INSURANCE MEN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

STATE DEPARTMENTS HELP

All Buildings Where Food and Supplies Are Stored Will Be Guarded Against Destruction By Fire or Waste.

Organization of one of the most effective patriotic bodies in the state has recently been perfected by special agents, inspectors and field men of virtually all fire insurance companies doing business in North Carolina. It is the purpose of the organization to make inspection of all buildings where food supplies or clothing supplies may be concentrated to guard against possible loss by fire of any goods which are needed in the prosecution of the war.

The organization was perfected recently at a conference of insurance men in the office of State Insurance Commissioner James R. Young in Raleigh. Present at the meeting were Governor Bickett, Commissioner Young, S. Y. Tupper, of Atlanta, Southern manager of the Queen Insurance Company, Milton Dargan of Atlanta, Southern manager of the Royal Insurance Company and A. M. Schoen engineer for the National Board of Fire Underwriters. The conference was also attended by J. M. Broughton, Jr., and A. T. Bowler, president and secretary respectively of the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce and Prof. W. A. Withers, president of the Raleigh Rotary Club.

Co-operation of all the machinery of the State Executive and administrative departments was pledged by Governor Bickett and Commissioner Young. A committee of insurance men was appointed to arrange the details of the campaign and the plan to be carried out contemplates the division of the entire state, each district to be under the supervision of one of the insurance men, who will [illegible] motors or other places where food stuffs are concentrated. Other inspectors will look after cotton gins and cotton warehouses and all kinds of depots.

The work thus done is under the supervision of experts who will give without cost their trained experience to aid in the National campaign against unnecessary fire waste in the stringent war period. While these men are representatives of insurance companies, the work thus undertaken is under the direction of the National Government and the direct supervision of the Council of National Defense. Recommendations will be made and instructions in fire prevention given to citizens and property owners and where it is necessary property owners may be compelled to follow these instructions given by these inspectors as war measures.

The campaign is part of the nation-wide plan adopted by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Similar organizations have been made or are being made in every state. Representatives of the National Board at the meeting held in Raleigh stated that the work was better understood by the insurance men in North Carolina and the campaign gives better promise of accomplishment here than in any state they had visited. Commissioner Young has been urging work of this sort—that is the adoption of measures to prevent fires and the subsequent unnecessary waste of food and supplies—since the war started and through a continuous series of appeals to the citizens of the state, city and county officials, a considerable amount of success has been accomplished and it is the belief of the commissioner that the people are familiar enough with the situation to carry the plan on to a great success and in this manner to add to the campaign North Carolina's "bit" in a valuable work.

PREPAREDNESS

The man or woman in the United States who is not aroused to the necessity of preparedness for what the men must bear and do for the country and civilization in this war does not realize the seriousness of the situation.

We should, we must think. We must act. Take in the situation and then as true North Carolinians, true Americans, measure up to the occasion.

We must give, we must invest in bonds of our country. We must raise foodstuffs and all that is necessary to feed and clothe ourselves and our soldiers, our allies and their soldiers.

Make it, save it, protect it from fire.

A bill has been introduced in the New Jersey Legislature to make property owners on whose premises a fire starts through carelessness liable for damage done to adjacent property and also for the cost of extinguishing the fire. The speed of the fire in burning property is made prima facie evidence of carelessness and the burden of proof is placed on the property owner.—Exchange.

U.S. MAKES ANOTHER LOAN TO THE SLAVS

AMERICA REAFFIRMS FAITH IN FUTURE OF NEW RUSSIAN DEMOCRACY.

LANSING IS NOW OPTIMISTIC

Secretary of State Makes Public Note Renewing Wilson's Sympathy and Confidence.—Money for Supplies and Equipment.

Washington.—The United States reaffirmed its faith in the new Russian democracy and gave concrete evidence of its confidence by loaning another hundred million dollars to the provisional government.

Announcement of the loan came from the treasury soon after Secretary Lansing at the state department had denied formally that reports from Russia were of an unfavorable nature and declared that on the contrary confidential dispatches to the government were the basis for his belief that the administration at Petrograd was strengthening its position.

"I regard the government of Russia as stronger today than it has been for a month," Mr. Lansing said. "I mean in general, both from political and military points of view. This opinion is based upon reports more or less confidential that we have been getting."

So far as the military situation is concerned the secretary said he felt little concern over the advance upon Riga by the Germans recalling that the place had been evacuated five times during the war. Major General Scott, chief of staff, who was a member of the Root commission, agreed that the capture of Riga would not be an important strategical loss. A German advance upon Petrograd from Riga would be followed by removal of the seat of government to Moscow, seat of the conservatives upon whom the allies are counting to maintain a firm republican government and the city looked upon by million of Russians as the natural capital of their [illegible]

[illegible] Lansing made public a note he had just sent to Ambassador Bakmeteff replying to a message of assurance from Foreign Minister Tereschtenko.

NEGRO TROOPS WHO KILLED MANY CITIZENS DISARMED

Houston, Texas.—Negro soldiers of the Twenty-fourth infantry, who shot up the streets of Houston, were being entrained to be removed to Columbus, N. M.

Capt. L. S. Snow, commanding the battalion, said that the action of the negroes was "practically mutiny."

A scene probably unique in the annals of the United States army was enacted at Camp Logan during the afternoon when the six hundred soldiers of the battalion of negro infantry were disarmed.

Flanked by a full batsalion of the Nineteenth infantry under Col. Millard F. Waltz and three companies of the coast artillery from Fort Crockett, the negro soldiers were marched four abreast to the parade grounds where their arms were stacked. Army trucks then loaded the rifles and ammunition and conveyed them to the camp storehouse, where they were placed under heavy guard.

FIFTY-THREE CASES OF PARALYSIS REPORTED

Richmond, Va.—Fifty-three cases of infantile paralysis have been reported to the state health department during August, according to figures secured from Dr. Ennold G. Williams, state health commissioner. During July there were forty-eight cases, making a total of 101 cases of the disease since the outbreak of the epidemic in the valley of Virginia. While the disease has not been entirely confined to the valley and northwestern part of the state, it is believed by the health authorities that the infection is radiating from Rockingham, which has taken the lead in number of cases.

EARLY REGULATION OF MEAT INDUSTRY FORECAST

Washington.—Early regulation of the meat industry was predicted following the departure of Herbert Hoover, the food administrator, for Chicago to confer with meat packers and with federal trade commission representatives who are investigating packing methods. Government supervision of meat packing and distributing concerns, with the institution of a licensing system, may be the next move of the food administration.

AMERICAN ARMY WANTS AEROPLANE OBSERVERS

Washington.—Candidates for commissions as observers from airplanes are being sought by the chief signal officer from among graduates of the artillery instruction course at Fort Monroe, Va., or the machine gun course at Fort Sill, Okla., and [illegible] civilians who are expert photographers, radio operators or machine gun operators.

"Accepted selection will be given a six months' course of instruction. A