

# Y. M. C. A. APPEALS FOR MAN POWER

### CHALLENGE TO PATRIOTISM THAT FEW WHO LEAD WILL FAIL TO HEED.

## DISPATCHES FROM RALEIGH

#### Doings and Happenings That Mark the Progress of North Carolina People, Gathered Around the State Capital.

Raleigh. "Here is a message that should go direct to the hearts of the people of North Carolina; one that challenges their patriotism in a manner they cannot fail to heed," J. T. Mangum, state recruiting secretary for the army Y. M. C. A., said. Mr. Mangum is from the headquarters of the southeastern department at Atlanta. The telegram was as follows:

"Rapidly expanding program war department makes imperative we provide increased leadership home camps. Recruit now to January 1, 25 men each month from your state to work in home camps. An immediate and wholehearted response to this appeal alone will save home work from paralyzing handicap.

In his conversation, Mr. Mangum stated that the need for overseas secretaries is as great now as ever, as each departing transport means that more "over here" secretaries are needed at the front. But while the need "over here" is imperative it is no less so "over there" he said. Of the 4000 secretaries already in France, Italy and the other battlefronts, he said, a large percentage were recruited from the home camps. This, taken together with the fact that the war department is constantly expanding its equipment for the training of soldiers in this country, makes necessary a large response from the men for work in the camps.

"The army Y. M. C. A. gives some valuable training to the men who enlist for service," said Mr. Mangum. "At Blue Ridge a training school for war secretaries is constantly in progress. The Blue Ridge school has one of the finest and most complete equipments in the United States. The next school there begins August 29, continues through September 25 and so on.

#### September Sugar Allotment.

The sugar allotment for September will be the same as it was for August, two pounds a person, it was learned from the food administration. Retailers of this state will receive their authority before September 1 to buy stated quantities of this commodity for the needs of their trade. North Carolina's allotment of sugar for September for all purposes is 5,518,000 pounds. This includes a slight additional allotment for canning and preserving which is being apportioned to the various counties by the food administration offices at Raleigh upon recommendation of the county food administrators.

#### Bee Industry Growing.

Recognizing that each grain of sugar saved is a bullet shot at the Hun, North Carolina farmers are becoming more and more interested in sugar substitutes such as sorghum syrup and honey. Beekeeping is steadily growing in value and importance in the state and the keepers are more and more demanding accurate information in regard to the industry. Mr. C. L. Sams, specialist in beekeeping for the agricultural extension service, states that many meetings are now being held over the state where good crowds are in attendance.

#### New Enterprises.

A charter is issued for the Upchurch Milling and Storage Co., of Raeford, capital \$100,000 authorized and \$25,475 subscribed by T. B. Upchurch and others.

Another charter is for the Lucas & Lewis Co. of New Bern, capital \$150,000 authorized and \$70,000 subscribed by W. J. Lucas and others for a wholesale and retail grocery and supply business.

#### More Than 200 Fairs.

With a total of 202 fairs making application to date for state aid, the fair season of 1918 gives promise of being one of the largest yet had in the state and presumably the south. To date 37 negro fairs, 138 community fairs, 20 county fairs, 6 district fairs and one state fair, or a total of 202 have been registered with the fair committee of the agricultural extension service. Mr. S. G. Rubinow, chairman of the committee, states that around fifty more are expected to come in within the next day or two.

#### A Spry Old Veteran.

John C. Mangum, well-known Confederate veteran in charge of the agricultural department buildings here, is the proud head of a family with four generations represented in the home. There is his son John Mangum; his grandson, Inglehardt Mangum, who now has a little son, John Mangum, that makes the fourth generation. John C. Mangum is 73 years old, remarkably spry for his age and having a war record most creditable with company B, 44th regiment.

#### Paying Allotments and Allowances.

If allotment checks sent to relatives of soldiers and sailors are late or of reduced amount, don't worry. Don't write to Washington either, because letters will hinder rather than help. Have patience, and if necessary apply to the Red Cross Home Service Sections.

This is the request of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, which hereafter will handle only those allotments which carry family allowances, and only in amounts (either \$15 or \$15 and \$5) necessary to support the government allowances. All other allotments will be paid in separate checks by the service departments—War, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard.

An allotment is part of a soldier's pay deducted for a beneficiary or set of beneficiaries. An allowance is an amount paid by the government to the family of a man in service. Allowances range from \$5 to \$50, according to the number and personnel of the family. For example, a soldier's motherless child receives from the Bureau of War Risk Insurance a \$5 allowance in addition to the allotment; a wife without children receives a \$15 government allowance plus the \$15 allotment; a wife with two children receives \$32.50 allowance plus the \$15 allotment.

The recent changes in the allotment-allowance system are essentially two. (1) The enlisted man, formerly required to allot a certain proportion of his pay, must now allot a flat \$15 if his dependents are all in Class A or all in Class B; if he has dependents in both classes, he must allot \$15 plus \$5. Class A dependents includes wives and children; all other beneficiaries are in Class B. (2) Allotments in excess of the required amounts (\$15, or \$15 plus \$5, as the case may be) must be voluntarily made by the men in service, and are now paid through the service departments. Allotments which do not carry family allowances—allotments to friends or cousins, for example—are also paid through the service departments. Voluntary allotments, including excess allotments to wives and other dependents, were formerly paid through the War Risk Bureau; they are now paid through the War Department, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard.

If the allotment sent by the War Risk Bureau is smaller than last month, the difference will probably be made up by a separate check through another department. If not, it is because the soldier or sailor has neglected to make the voluntary allotment. Men in service have been supplied with the necessary application blanks.

The family of a married sergeant who makes \$48 will now receive from the War Risk Bureau (1) the allotment, fixed at \$15, (2) the government family allowance, the amount depending on the make-up of the family. If the sergeant wishes to allot \$10 more than the required \$15, he makes application to his own service department. In this case the extra \$10 is paid by a separate check through the service department.

The change of system may delay some checks and may cause temporary anxiety. But its result will be to simplify enormously the work of the War Risk Bureau and to speed the delivery of allotment-allowance checks during the remainder of the war.

#### Recent N. C. Casualties.

Casualties among North Carolina troops overseas, as shown by late reports are as follows:

Killed in action: Corps. J. B. Farmer, Wilson; John R. Massey, Princeton; Private J. S. Whitson, Rosemary. Died of wounds: Privates Geo. Harrell, Hobgood; A. T. Carpening, Lenoir.

Died of disease or accident: Jos. R. Lawrence, Como.

Severely wounded: Lieut. H. L. Lewis, Charlotte; Corps. M. L. White, Stockville; D. R. Roark, Ashland; Carl M. Lewis, Whiteville; R. L. Witherington, Kinston.

Prisoner or missing: Lieut. Paul Montague, Winston-Salem.

#### Charters and Commissions.

The Hanover Bonded warehouse Company of Wilmington was chartered with \$50,000 capital authorized and \$5,000 subscribed.

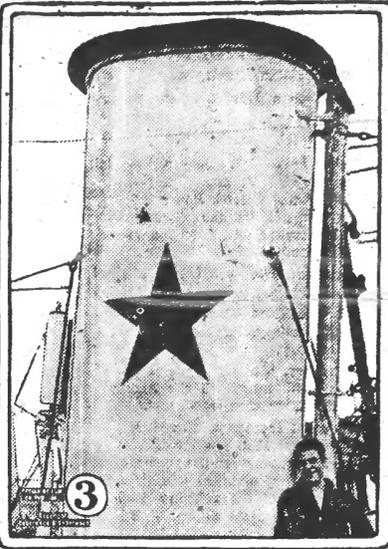
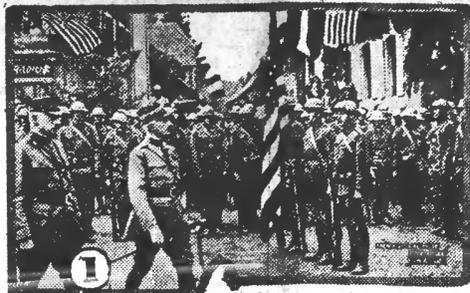
The Cockey Bros. Co., of Wilmington, is also chartered with \$20,000 capital by M. T. Cockey, Dora D. Cockey and others.

#### Farmers Warned Against Fire.

With the advent of the harvesting season when farmers all through North Carolina gather their grain and other crops into their barns in preparation for its use for feed and food purposes, so tremendously important in these war times, the farmers are being especially warned by Insurance Commissioner James R. Young fire marshal for the state, against storing any gasoline or other articles about the barn that might start fire and not to use the barn as a garage for an automobile.

#### Pressing Call for Labor.

Due to a shortage of labor and difficulty in securing necessary road materials, the state highway commission is having a hard time of it at present. The commission, however, is contriving to keep up its end of the road, that is, it is keeping all the promised federal aid money lined up for the benefit of the state. The rest is up to the counties. The highway commission has secured the approval needed for securing the federal aid offered by the state. Part of the money has already been received.



1—Old Glory Implanted on German soil for the first time, at a review of American troops in Masseyau, Alsace. 2—Wounded Arab soldiers of the army of Hedjaz being removed after a battle with the Turks. 3—Funnel of American torpedoboot bearing the star that is awarded each of these vessels that has met and destroyed a submarine.

## NEWS REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR

### Allies Continue Their Advance in Picardy Steadily but More Slowly.

#### ROYE AND NOYON IN DANGER

#### First American Field Army Is Formed—Situation in Austria and Russia Improved—Man-Power Bill Introduced in the Senate.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Moving more slowly but steadily and with determination, the allies last week pushed the Germans further back in Picardy. General von Boehm, the Hun "retreat specialist," having been placed in command on the Somme front, put up an increasingly strong resistance to protect his withdrawal, and the fighting became rather localized. The fiercest struggle was toward the south end of the battle line, where the French were forcing their way toward Noyon. Overcoming tremendous resistance, they drove the Germans from most of the mts and heights of Lassigny early in the week, and also moved forward in the Oise valley. Then they gained a secure footing on the Thiescourt plateau and thus dominated most of the country northeast of them for miles. This movement and the increasing pressure of the British from the northward imperiled the enemy's position in Roye, although he clung with desperation to that city and to Chaulnes further north. Along much of the line he was holding his old trench lines and wire entanglements built by him prior to July, 1916.

Whether Von Boehm would elect to try to make a prolonged stand there, or fall back on the much stronger Peronne-Noyon line was not revealed, but observers believed he would choose the latter course, and the fact that he was withdrawing his troops north of Albert strengthened this view. He evacuated the towns of Beaumont, Hamel, Serre, Puisseux au Mont and Bucquoy, taking up positions on heights more easily defended. Along the Somme, on both banks, the British, with the able assistance of some American troops have been advancing slowly, taking Bray and Etinehem.

In the advance on Roye and Noyon from the southwest the French have been fighting over extremely difficult ground with numerous ravines that furnish cover for the innumerable machine guns the Germans have been using. But the French kept bringing up their artillery and cleaning out these nests, and long before the end of the week they had taken Ribecourt, on the Oise, and had Noyon under continual fire, rendering it almost untenable.

On the Bolsonssois-Reims front the fighting was mostly confined to repeated but futile attacks on the Americans at Fismes, Fismette and the neighboring region. Artillery of both sides was very active along the Vesle river.

Although the Picardy offensive was slowed up somewhat, army officers see no indication of a letting down on the part of Marshal Foch. On the contrary, they predict that another great drive will come soon, either in Flanders or between the Oise and Soissons, and expect movements of far greater scope in the near future. The German high command seems to have accepted defeat and to be trying to get out of its difficulties as best it may. The effect of this on the morale of the soldiers is quite evident in the prisoners taken, and its effect in Germany is reflected in the press, which admits failure on the west front, as elsewhere.

Early in the week it was announced that the First American field army, of five corps, had been constituted with General Pershing as commander. It is understood that this army will by itself hold the eastern part of the line, to Alsace, and some officers believe an all-American drive east of Verdun may

Geneva dispatches said the Austria-Swiss frontier was closed for some days and the trains were full of Austrian troops going to the Italian front, which was taken to mean another coming offensive there. However, the Italians were ready for it and daily improved their positions, especially in the mountains.

In Albania the Austrians evacuated all points held by them south of the Semeri river.

An amazing development is the seizure of Baku, center of the Caspian sea oil district, by a British force which made its way up through Mesopotamia and Persia.

The parlous condition of the central powers resulted in a "kaiser conference" at German main headquarters which was attended by the rulers of Germany and Austria and their chief advisers and by representatives of the Turks, Bulgarians and Russian bolsheviks. The internal situation in Austria-Hungary especially is growing worse—or rather better—daily; an explosion there almost any day would not greatly surprise anyone. Bulgaria shows signs of breaking away from its confederates, and as for Turkey, the general public knows nothing of what is going on there or what is expected.

The situation in Russia, including Siberia, also is improving for the forces opposed to the bolsheviks and the Germans are growing stronger and amalgamating. The possibility of establishing an eastern front that will seriously worry the Huns is being considered, especially since the "supreme government of the northern territory," embracing half a dozen districts, has declared itself opposed to the Germans and ready to fight them. Possession of the port of Archangel and the Murman coast gives the allies an inlet for troops to help this movement. That Germany recognizes the menace is evident from the facts that she is sending more soldiers from the west front to Russia, and has ordered Finland to prepare to make war on the people of Murmansk and the allies there. Dispatches from Helsingfors declared the Germans intend to occupy Petrograd, though what they would gain by possession of that hunger-stricken city is not apparent. Lunin and Trotsky and their soviet government were reported to have fled from Moscow to Kronstadt, the great fortress near Petrograd, and to have placed the execution of power in the hands of a triumvirate composed of Lunin, Trotsky and Zinovieff. Lunin also issued a manifesto urging the pitiless annihilation of all counter-revolutionaries.

Moscow being admittedly in the control of the counter-revolutionists, the German embassy also fled from that city to Pskov, which greatly perturbed the German press.

The diplomats of all the allied powers, now living on warships at Archangel, have demanded of Trotsky an explanation of his threat that Russia would declare war "against Anglo-French imperialism."

The first American regiment sent to Siberia, the Twenty-seventh regular infantry from Manila, landed at Vladivostok Thursday, and other Yankees are on the way.

The Czechoslovaks in eastern Siberia now have the assistance of British and French forces which landed at Vladivostok and joined them in the Ussuri river valley. Those in western Siberia were last reported as engaged in a desperate battle with a large bolshevik army.

A long step forward in the moral support of these fighting Czechs and of their fellow nationalists who are in rebellion against Austria-Hungary was the formal recognition by Great Britain of the Czechoslovaks as an allied nation and of their armies as an allied force regularly waging warfare against the central powers. It is hoped and believed America and other allied nations will follow the example of Great Britain.

Last week's dispatches told of furious and bloody riots against the Germans in several Russian cities, caused by the attempts of the Huns to seize foodstuffs.

The activities of German U-boats off the Atlantic coast have grown so annoying that the cabinet is said to have

them and the ways of combating them. The submarines, in addition to sinking a number of steamers and attacking others, in some cases only a few miles from the harbor of New York, also destroyed a considerable number of fishing vessels off New England. Several fights with these U-boats were reported and it was believed that at least one of them was sunk. What was believed to be a gas attack on the coast guard station and lighthouse on Smith's Island, North Carolina, in which several men were overcome, has not yet been explained though the theory that the poison gas came from a submarine was discarded. Presumably the fact that our naval vessels are pretty busy on convoy duty accounts for the comparative immunity of these U-boats along the Atlantic coast.

The steady decline of the German submarine campaign is emphasized by the official reports on sinkings and shipbuilding for July. The allied and neutral shipping sunk during the month amounted to 270,000 tons, compared with 534,839 tons sunk in July, 1917. During the month the allied nations constructed a tonnage in excess of 280,000 tons that destroyed by enemy operations.

The administration's man-power bill extending the draft age to eighteen and forty-five years was reported to the senate Thursday and that body prepared to take it up and act on it Friday. Chairman Chamberlain in reporting the measure said General March told the military affairs committee that he believed 4,000,000 Americans under one commander could go through the German lines whenever they pleased and that if the ages are fixed as asked, the voluntary enlistment system automatically ends. He also said all the men called for active service under the amended act would be in France by next June. The new American war program, it was revealed, calls for 80 divisions, or about 3,000,000 men, in France and 18 more divisions in training in America, by June 30, 1919.

Mr. Chamberlain told the senate that President Wilson's program called for concentration of American forces on the western front, including Italy, and that the theory of the fighting in the future is that we must force the issue and win on the western front.

The bill as reported contains a work or fight provision to which organized labor, through Samuel Gompers, has filed emphatic objection.

The immediate need for more fighting men induced the president to issue on Wednesday a proclamation calling for the registration, on August 24, of all young men who shall have become twenty-one years of age between June 5 last and that day. This extra enrollment, it is believed, will include about 150,000 men, one-half of whom are fit for military duty.

Chairman Kitchin and other members of the house ways and means committee being wedded to the idea that the best way to raise more revenue is to increase the excess profits tax, rather than to impose a war profits tax, was compelled to go before the committee with a mass of figures to sustain his contention that the war profits tax method is the best and only fair one. In reply to Kitchin's assertion that a war profits tax was "only camouflage to let out the big fellows" the secretary produced figures to show that in a great majority of cases the war profits tax would fall more heavily on the large concerns than would the excess profits tax, which, if fixed at 80 per cent as the committee proposed, he said would touch not more than one of the large corporations. He favored the continuance of the existing excess profits tax, with corrections but without increase. He also urged heavier levies on unearned incomes than on earned incomes, and the imposition of a tax upon servants as luxuries.

The secretary, impressed on the committee the necessity of passing the new revenue bill before September 28, the date set for launching the fourth Liberty loan campaign, saying that further delay would jeopardize the ability of the treasury to sell sufficient treasury certificates to finance it in the intervals between the Liberty loans. In Washington most of the delay in passing the measure is expected to develop in the senate.

### HAY FEVER ASTHMA Averted - Relieved ASTHMADOR

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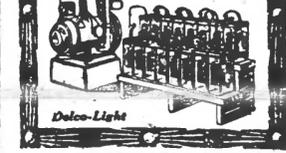


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Good for Malaria, constipation, biliousness—a fine tonic. Guaranteed or money back.

Behrens Drug Co., Waco, Tex.

W. N. U., CHARLOTTE, NO. 35-1918.

### IN BAD WAY PHYSICALLY

Physician's Verdict Made Recruit Wonder if Any Disease Had Got Away From Him?

The curiosity of Henry James, who applied for enlistment in the United States Marine Corps at Los Angeles, remains unsatisfied.

James was taken before Dr. G. J. Hildebrand, the examining physician, and, after the usual physical examination, was told that he failed to meet the requirements.

"What's the matter with me?" queried the prospective Hun destroyer.

"You've got scottitis, phthisis and synovitis," was the surgeon's reply.

The would-be marine blushed to be told so frankly what prevented his becoming a "devil dog," and turned to go out, when the doctor shot a few hot parting words after him.

"Not only that—you're troubled with slight astigmatism, otitis media and chronic furunculosis."

"Gosh," was all the lad could say as he fled in confusion.

### GIRLS! USE LEMONS FOR SUNBURN, TAN

Try it! Make this lemon lotion to whiten your tanned or freckled skin.

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of Orchard White, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle, sunburn and tan lotion, and complexion whitener, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of Orchard White for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands and see how quickly the freckles, sunburn, windburn and tan disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.—Adv.

Sarcasm. "It is very hot today." "I'm so glad you told me. Saves me the trouble of going to look at the thermometer."

Stomach Troubles and Dysentery caused from drinking ice water or from sleeping near an open window should be checked immediately. Get a bottle of GIBBS' BARK BOWEL MEDICINE, a safe and sure remedy for Summer Diarrhoea. It is just as effective for Adults as for Children.

Chicago woman has started crusade against cats to conserve food.

Texas is abandoning ostrich growing.

### When Your Eyes Need Care Try Marine Eye Remedy

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