

OVER THE LAND OF THE LONG LEAF PINE
SHORT NOTES OF INTEREST TO CAROLINIANS.

Clayton, N. C., subscribed its quota of Liberty Loan Bonds before the issue was opened.

Selection of Wilmington N. C., as the site of one of the shipping board's new concrete shipyards was definitely announced by Chairman Hurley.

Captain Albert T. Barr, a native North Carolinian, has disappeared from Camp Sevier, Greenville, and despite a thorough search no trace can be found of him.

General Cameron personally gave permission for publication of news of the completion of the movement to Camp Greene of 6,000 mechanics of the aviation section, signal corps.

Three daughters of Mr. and Mrs. George Hart, of Conwell, were burned to death while they slept by a fire which destroyed the Hart residence. Their ages were 7, 11 and 14 years.

Thomas Royal and Frank Royal and James Wagoner, the latter 98 years of age, all living near what is known as foot of the Blue Ridge, near Wilkesboro, died recently. They were veterans in the war between the states.

The Southern railway's overhead bridge across the Dan river on the Greensboro-Madison branch line, located a short distance from Madison, was practically destroyed by fire Saturday afternoon, supposed to have originated from engine sparks.

S. T. Meares, of Clarkton, editor of the Bladen Journal, has been appointed to a job in the ordinance department and has gone to Washington to take up his duties. He will draw a salary of \$1,200. Mr. Meares has been editor of the Bladen Journal about five years, and edited a creditable weekly.

Because his sweetheart, Miss Claudia Lynn, spurned his offer to marry her, Julius Young, of Henry, near Hickory, made an unsuccessful attempt to kill her and then turned the gun upon himself, inflicting a wound in the head that makes chances about even against his recovery.

The stockholders of The Enterprise Publishing company of Albemarle, have announced that they have just closed a contract with Judge Frank Carter, of Asheville, selling out the entire equipment of the plant to Judge Carter.

Five men were killed and wreckage and cargo hurled over adjacent buildings when the steamer Annie blew up at her dock at Elizabeth City just after arriving from Norfolk. The vessel was loaded with flour and sugar and the cause of the explosion remains a mystery.

The work of construction of the government hospital buildings at Azalea, Asheville, is now well under way, and already two large buildings are almost completed, while many more have been started. The plans call for no less than 66 different buildings, and will require approximately \$2,000,000 to complete them.

A "vigorous protest" to Governor Bickett against the action of the district exemption board, at Statesville, which was described as "arbitrary and unreasonable," was forwarded by Col. T. L. Kirkpatrick, chairman of the Charlotte exemption board. The protest grew out of the action of the district board removing registrants for the draft from Class 3 to Class 1 and 2.

Mortorman John Shackelford of Winston-Salem, charged with being responsible for the death of Conductor Roy Petree, when the car operated by the first named crashed into another one the south side while Conductor Petree was standing in the middle of the track adjusting his trolley, was given a preliminary hearing before a magistrate. Shackelford was held in \$300 bond for the grand jury.

As a result of a hearing before State Food Administrator Henry A. Page in Raleigh the Forsythe Roller Mills at Winston-Salem was peremptorily ordered to cease operations and will probably be closed down until the next wheat harvest.

Hon. William J. Bryan will speak in Monroe April 23 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He was secured to speak here through the efforts of the Monroe chamber of commerce. It is understood that he will talk of some phase of the war.

Tried on a charge of threatening the President Frank Spear of Charlotte, an admitted native of Saxony, Germany, and for 33 years a resident of America, was declared guilty and conditionally allowed his freedom by Judge James E. Boyd, presiding over federal court, that he might provide his crippled wife and infant child with the necessities of life.

Representative George E. Hood has formally announced his candidacy for Congress from the Third district.

KAISER LEAVES WEST COMMAND

HIS DREAMS OF AN OVERWHELMING AND COMPLETE VICTORY ARE SHATTERED TO BITS.

FOCH BIDDING HIS TIME

Meeting Assaults with Powerful Resistance and Here and There "Conforming" Lines.

The second phase of the great battle along the Somme has died down. It lasted less than three days, and the fighting has resolved itself into more or less isolated engagements, in which the French and British allies have more than held their own.

The attention of the Germans for the present is mainly directed at the lower end of the battle zone, which apparently they are attempting to enlarge for the purpose of getting elbow room in which to move their vast masses of troops.

Meanwhile, General Foch, the commander-in-chief of the allies, is bidding his time, meeting the German assaults with powerful resistance, and here and there conforming his lines to the necessities of the battle. It is confidently stated at Paris that Foch will not be drawn into any false move—where each move is of such vital importance—but will strike with his reserves at the moment chosen by him.

There may be some significance in the report that the German emperor, after a conference on the western front on Saturday with his chiefs, Von Hindenburg and Ludendorff, intends to proceed to Rumania. At the outset of the great German offensive, when it was sweeping the allied forces before it, notwithstanding their tenacious resistance, Emperor William, it was announced officially from Berlin, was in supreme command. That announcement was regarded at the time as evidence that the emperor expected a complete and decisive victory. Since then, however, British and French and American reinforcements have come up.

West of Noyan a German detachment which had gained a foothold in the French lines was forced out by a counter-attack. Another attack at Grivesnes was repulsed, but the German efforts along the Oise to enlarge their previous gains were continued in the sector between Chauny and Barisis. Here the French commander deemed it advisable to withdraw to positions previously prepared, and they are being held strongly.

GENERAL PERSHING SENDS A STIMULATING MESSAGE

Washington.—From headquarters of the American expeditionary force in France came a Liberty loan message from General Pershing.

"Every dollar subscribed to the Liberty loan is a dollar invested in American manhood," cabled the general. "Every dollar subscribed as the result of self-denial means partnership in the hardships and risks of our men in the trenches. Every dollar subscribed will confirm the determination of our people at home to stand by its army to a victorious end. An overwhelming subscription to the third Liberty loan will be a patriotic expression of confidence in our ability as a nation to maintain all that we hold dear in civilization."

Nearly 50 communities reported they had exceeded their quotas in the first day's work, and thereby had won the right, along with 150 announced, to fly the Liberty loan honor flag.

In a statement on behalf of the loan, Secretary Lane said:

"The year of war has crystallized the spirit of our peoples. We know why we are fighting and to what end. From a standing start, we have in one year made progress at which we should not be discouraged. The purchase of Liberty bonds is the one effective way in which most of us can fight."

COUNTER-ATTACKS BY BRITISH SUCCESSFUL

London.—Successful British counter-attacks were launched against the Germans in Aveluy wood, on the west side of the Ancre river north of Albert. The war office statement issued says the British recaptured all their former positions. A German attack on the railroad lines opposite Albert was repulsed and another Teuton assault south of Hebuterne was completely broken up by the fire of the British artillery.

BOLO PASHA APPEALS TO PRESIDENT POINCARÉ

Paris.—President Poincaré has received Albert Sales, counsel for Bolo Pasha, who was convicted on a charge of treason and sentenced to death. The attorney presented a plea for clemency for his client. This is Bolo Pasha's last hope. It is contrary to custom to publish the decision reached by the chief executive. Bolo might attempt to prolong his life in the event of an adverse decision by asking to be heard as a state's witness.

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White Shoe Dressing

WHITE LIQUID WHITE CAKE

FOR MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

The F. F. DALLEY CORPORATION, LIMITED, BUFFALO, N. Y.

HAMLET OPERA HOUSE

MONDAY NIGHT

APRIL 15th

Perry J. Kelly Presents the Musical Comedy Success



"Girl of My Heart"

Book and Lyric by Arthur I. Lane. Music by Jules Chauvenet with Edna Ann Luke.

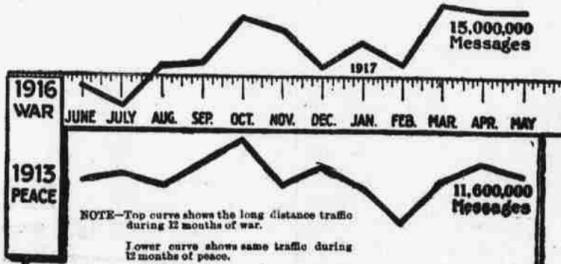
40 PEOPLE 40

All Fun, Melody, Dancing; Pretty Girls, Beautiful Scenery and Costumes.

PRICES: \$1.65, \$1.10, 55 and 28c [Including Tax]

SEATS ON SALE AT LANGSTON'S, HAMLET.

CURTAIN RISES 8:30 SEATING CAPACITY 1000



High Tide In Telephone Traffic

This chart shows the extraordinary growth of long distance traffic on the Bell system under war conditions. The difficulties in keeping pace with such demands may be appreciated when it is understood that the cost of material entering into the manufacture of telephone equipment has practically doubled, in addition to the abnormal increase in the price of labor and the shortage of both labor and material with which to add to our facilities.

Upon the declaration of war, the Bell system pledged its entire service unreservedly to the government. The demand from that source is already great and is increasing hourly; moreover the extraordinary increase in telephone traffic due to the unprecedented commercial and industrial activity incident to the war is also making itself felt.

The problem before us is a serious one and we realize the service may probably be slowed down during the coming months. We want you also to understand the situation and to know that the operators are serving you cheerfully and to the extent of their ability, but under difficulties for which there is no immediate remedy and which you cannot realize without visiting the operating room.

We ask that you co-operate with us by observing patience and care in the use of the telephone and by eliminating useless and frivolous calls.

SOUTHERN TELEPHONE COMPANY OF INDIANA
Incorporated

HELP WANTED
By CATHERINE CRANMER.

"But, Aunt Jane, if I marry, it means that I'll have to give up my anthropological hobby."

"And if you don't marry it means that you'll become the worst of all bores—an unattached old man with a tiresome hobby," Mrs. Antes snapped her knitting needles impatiently. "Why, John, even at forty you are becoming dangerously set in your ways."

"You're merciless, auntie; I'm actually afraid to go with you to your Maysville cottage, lest you handcuff me to some village queen and march me off to the justice of the peace."

"And it might be well for you if I did, too. However, the thing I have already done is to have your trunk of fishing tackle and togs expressed in advance with my household boxes. That leaves only our steamer trunks and hand luggage to bother with when we go."

"Thank you; it's really because you're such an efficiency expert in all you undertake that I shiver when you try to induce me to marry."

Maysville was always enlivened by the coming of Mrs. Antes to her summer home in its shady suburbs. Her coming always meant one or more morning porch parties for matrons and at least one garden party for Maysville maidens. And when these maidens learned of the presence in her home of her bachelor nephew, they made due note of the possibilities thereby involved, and made so many friendly overtures that the nephew took to the river bank daily, whether he wanted to fish or to read anthropological lore.

"The persistent cordiality of Maysville leaves us scarcely a quiet evening alone," said John one evening, following the departure of two overdressed girls and their ambitious mother.

"I confess that it is preferable sometimes to have one's house all to one's self," said Mrs. Antes.

The next morning John went off early for a day's fishing, but he was annoyed to find his favorite haunt under a big elm occupied. He had spent so many mornings there that he had come to regard the mossy seat on the rocks as his personal property, but here was an intruder, and, worse luck, a girl. He stopped only a few feet from her, but she did not turn her head the slightest bit. The truth was she had a fascinating nibble at her hook, but John didn't notice that. With a quick movement the girl leaned slightly forward, gave her bamboo pole a whirl and landed a four-pound black bass directly at John's feet.

"Bravo!" called John, promptly, all annoyance at the intrusion having been replaced by admiration for the intruder.

"Not a bad beginning, is it?" The smiling response came in a voice of natural sweetness.

In disposing of the floundering fish, John and the girl fell into easy conversation which they afterward continued desultorily and in low tones as they sat side by side with their lines thrown far into the stream.

"The quiet beauty here only emphasizes one's conception of the chaos in France," said John, after rather a long silence.

"Yes, and makes me question my right to stay here even for an hour when I might be helping somewhere."

There was a yearning emphasis on the word "helping."

"As I've sat here day after day," said John, haltingly, "I've thought out a plan of what I hope to do. Wonder if you'd tell me what you think of it?"

"Oh, do tell me about it! I'm so glad you're going to do something."

So he told her of his plan to open his mother's old colonial country house, which for the ten years since her death had been unoccupied, and make it a home for as many war orphans as it would hold. Then they discussed it with enthusiasm until she had to go to keep a luncheon engagement. Only as she disappeared did John realize that he had no assurance of meeting her again, and he was so unhappy over the possibility and went slowly back to his aunt's home, entering the grounds by way of a side porch.

"Come here, you tramp!" called Mrs. Antes from the dining room. "I shall present you to my guest just as you are."

And John, obeying her summons, was in the dining room doorway before he dreamed that the guest was this charming companion of an hour before and that her name was Grace Morton.

"My nephew, Mr. Wells, Miss Morton," said Mrs. Antes, and was a little puzzled that both of them blushed so noticeably. "Hurry into presentable clothes, John, and have luncheon with us. You must tell Miss Morton all about your plans for the orphans' home, and, as she is just home from completing a kindergarten course, I'm sure she can give you many suggestions."

"Nothing would please me so much as to have Miss Morton's help in working out my plans," said John in a tone sincerely serious.

But Mrs. Antes remained curious about their mutual and very evident embarrassment until the following week, when they confessed its cause and announced their engagement.

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In Danger.
"Now they say women are to wear trousers."
"Aha! I thought I noticed my wife viewing my best pants with a speculative eye."

CONSERVATION TO BE INTENSIFIED

Food Administration Outlines Policy to Meet Desperate Food Situation.

Raleigh.—In the face of a food situation much more critical than it had been thought could possibly come about, the United States Food Administration has issued the following new conservation message, a copy of which was wired to State Food Administrator Henry A. Page. The statement follows:

If we are to furnish the Allies with the necessary proportion of wheat to maintain their war bread from now until the next harvest—and this is a military necessity—we must reduce our monthly consumption to 21 million bushels a month, as against our normal consumption of about 42 million bushels, or 50 per cent of our normal consumption. Reserving a margin for distribution to the army and for special cases this leaves for general consumption approximately one and one-half pounds of wheat products weekly per person.

Many of our consumers are dependent upon baker's bread. Such bread must be durable and therefore requires a larger proportion of wheat products than cereal bread as baked in the household. Our Army and Navy require a full allowance. The well-to-do in our population can make greater sacrifices in the consumption of wheat products than can the poor. In addition, our population in the agricultural districts, where the other cereals are abundant, are more skilled in the preparation of breads from these other cereals than the crowded city and industrial populations.

With improved transportation we now have available a surplus of potatoes. We also have in the spring months a surplus of milk and we have ample corn and oats for human consumption. The drain on rye and barley as substitutes has already greatly exhausted the supply of these grains.

To effect the needed saving of wheat we are wholly dependent upon the voluntary assistance of the American people and we ask that the following rules shall be observed:

First. Householders to use not to exceed a total of one and one-half pounds per week of wheat products per person. This means not more than one and three-fourths pounds of victory bread containing the required percentage of substitutes and about one-half pound of cooking flour, macaroni, crackers, pastry, pies, cakes, wheat breakfast cereals, all combined.

Second. Public eating places and clubs to observe two wheatless days per week—Monday and Wednesday—as at present; in addition thereto not to serve in the aggregate a total of more breadstuffs, macaroni, crackers, pastry, pies, cakes, wheat breakfast cereals, containing a total of more than two ounces of wheat flour to any one guest at any one meal; no wheat products to be served unless specially ordered; public eating establishments not to buy more than six pounds of wheat products per month per guest, thus conforming with limitations requested of the householders.

Third. Retailers to sell not more than one-eighth of a barrel of flour to any town customer at any one time and not more than one-quarter of a barrel to any country customer at any one time and in no case to sell wheat products without the sale of an equal weight of other cereals.

Fourth. We ask the bakers and grocers to reduce the volume of victory bread sold by delivery of the three-quarters pound loaf where one pound was sold before, and corresponding proportions in other weights.

We also ask bakers not to increase the amount of their wheat flour purchases beyond 70 per cent of the average monthly amount purchased in the four months prior to March 1st.

Fifth. Manufacturers using wheat products for non-food purposes should cease such uses entirely.

Sixth. There is no limit upon the use of other cereal flours and meals—corn, barley, buckwheat, potato flour, etc.

Many thousand families throughout the land are now using no wheat products whatever, except a very small amount for cooking purposes and are doing so in perfect health and satisfaction.

There is no reason why all of the American people who are able to cook in their own households cannot subsist perfectly well with the use of less wheat products than one and a half pounds a week, and we especially ask the well-to-do households in the country to follow this additional program in order that we may provide the necessary marginal supplies for those parts of the community less able to adapt themselves to so large a proportion of substitutes.

In order that we shall be able to make the wheat exports that are absolutely demanded of us to maintain the civil population and soldiers of the Allies and our own Army, we propose to supplement the voluntary cooperation of the public by a further limitation of distribution which will be adjusted from time to time to secure as nearly equitable distribution as possible. With the arrival of harvest we should be able to relax such restrictions. Until then we ask for the necessary patience, sacrifice and cooperation of the distributing trades.