

KENTUCKY BEAUTIES

"Chicken in the bread-tray, picking up dough;
 Granny, 'Can the Kaiser and his Son Princey fight?' 'No, chile, no!'
 Wilson has lambasted the 'Will' out of Wilhelm;
 Pershing has pickled up Crown Princey; Simms has sunk old Sub-Tirpitz
 And Foch has 'Frenched' all the families of Fritz.
 The world is now safe for Democracy."

We have just received another very fine load of those Famous Kentucky "bottled-in-bond, aged-in-wood, hand-finished, tailor-made Queens," such as you would expect to see at our barn. These four-legged Foundries will facilitate your farming. Come in and look over these Mortgage-lifters. They will please you.

Travelsted & Groover

Laurinburg,

North Carolina

DECISIVE BATTLE OF WAR FOUGHT BY AMERICANS.

Twenty-one Divisions or 750,000 Men Gained Victory Which Brought Germany to Her Knees.

Paris, Nov. 17.—(By Associated Press.)—Out of the confusion and din of the crowded military events on the western battle line since late in September, when battle followed battle until from Flanders to Verdun there was constant action, it is now possible to outline to a certain extent the part played by the American armies in the final decisive battle of the war, which ended with the armistice of last Monday.

Military reasons heretofore have prevented accounting the accomplishments of the Americans except in a most general manner. The dispatches from the field have been necessarily fragmentary and possibly were overshadowed by the accounts of the more dramatic operations over the historic battle fronts to the west.

21 Divisions Participated. But it now may be stated that 21 American divisions, totaling more than 750,000 American combat troops, participated in the action beginning September 26, known variously as the Battle of the Argonne and the Battle of the Meuse, but which history may call Sedan—the battle that brought Germany to her knees and as far as human foresight goes ended the world's bloodiest and costliest war.

In order to understand the military situation which made the Argonne operations the crux of the war, it is necessary to go back to the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient in the middle of September. This brilliant American accomplishment is still fresh in history. It cut off at one stroke a menacing projection toward Verdun and weakened the enemy's defensive by threatening Metz, one of Germany's two greatest advance railway centers for distributing troops and supplies along the Montmedy-Sedan line.

Metz also was the pivot on which the enemy swung through Belgium into France and therefore obviously it was the pivot on which his retirement must hinge. The Argonne, the next step below here, threatened the great railway arteries running westward from Metz.

Breakdown Policy of General Attack. With the conclusion of the St. Mihiel action, the steady inflow of American forces caused a displacement of power as between the allied and German armies. This it no longer was

necessary to pursue a policy of reducing a salient or nibbling at it. The American troops had shown what they could do.

A broader policy of general attack along the entire line was then adopted and the high command called upon General Pershing to take the Argonne sector, admittedly one of the most, if not entirely the most difficult of the whole front. The broken terrain, the topography and the lack of roads made a problem difficult to describe. Germany had in four years fortified it to the last degree of military skill, with superb roads, both rail and motor, connecting up to the rear positions and bases.

The outstanding feature of the Argonne forest is a long chain of hills running north and south, covered with a dense growth of trees and undergrowth, making an advance difficult and offering superb defensive qualities. Virtually no roads exist in the forest except for a few transversal passages running east and west. The soil is such that the least rain converts it into a slippery, miry mess. In other words the physical condition is such that the line of attack for an advancing army is limited to valleys, chief among which is that of the Aire river.

"Our Life Artery." From the edge of the forest, where the resistance was viciously strong, the enemy possessed unnumbered flanking positions. But beyond this difficult region lay the Montmedy-Sedan line, which was recently captured. A German order described it as "our life artery." It represented one half of the German rail supply on the western front. It meant death if cut.

The high command told Pershing to cut it. The American first army was put in motion on the Argonne line ready for an attempt, the failure of which might mean disaster and the success of which would give untold results.

This quiet movement of an immense body of men, the establishment of a new line of supply and all the complicated military preparations, was regarded with pride by the American commanders.

The Americans know what confronts them. They realized that this was no second St. Mihiel, but an enterprise at which other armies had balked for four years. They knew that there was to be fought a fight to rank with the first battle of the Marne, and Verdun, with the Somme and the Chemin des Dames; and they knew that on them depended the fate of the great

attack on the rest of the front. If forced back here the enemy must give way to the west. If he held he could hold elsewhere.

Americans Go In. It was at daybreak of September 26, when the Americans went in. Using nine divisions for the preliminary attack and under vigorous artillery support they advanced five kilometers the first day. But the enemy was not taken wholly by surprise. The second day he threw into the line five counter attack divisions he had held in close reserve. They were his best troops, but they failed not only to push the Americans back, but they failed to check the gradual advance of Americans over the difficult terrain.

The first phase of the action ended October 31, during which the American's gains were not large but they compelled the enemy to use a large number of divisions, which became slowly exhausted and thus were unable to parry the hammering he was receiving from the French and British on the west.

A NEW FORM OF SLACKER.

A new form of slacker has come into being. He is the man who bought War Savings Stamps to save himself from criticism and now is going to the Post Office with his stamps to get his money back. The man or woman or child who cashes in his War Savings Stamps when he can afford to hold them in faith to his flag and faith to the soldiers who are defending it.

The money that you loaned the Government when you bought your stamps has been spent for a gun which has been placed in the hands of some soldier. Are you now going to take the gun out of that soldier's hands by asking for your money back? A loyal American will undergo great sacrifice before he demands payment on this preliminary note Uncle Sam has given him.

Too many of us are prone to feel that we are making a contribution when we buy War Savings or Thrift Stamps or Liberty Bonds. On the contrary, we are making the safest investment possible, secured by all the resources of the richest nation in the world. In addition, we are forming the habit of saving, without which no one can attain real success and happiness.

Plies Cured in 6 to 14 Days

ONE DAY'S WORK FOR THE ORPHANS.

Institutions for Care of Fatherless Children in State Facing Serious Situation.

The management of our charitable institutions have been making patriotic efforts to adjust their work to the new and imperative needs of the war, which have added materially to and made more essential most of the normal demands upon them. Some of the orphan homes are finding difficulty in securing funds to continue their present work, even on the same or a reduced scale, with applications accumulating that must be declined for lack of facilities to warrant reasonable expansion.

It is no little task in normal times to secure sufficient funds to support the orphanage work and important departments in a number of the orphan homes have been handicapped on account of this state of affairs. The talk about the needs of these institutions may become tiresome to some, but if the people are to sustain them they must know something of existing conditions. During the present abnormal times, with increasing demands of every sort which the war is making on philanthropy, it becomes necessary to keep our orphanage work before the people. Who knows but that we are actually facing the breakdown and bankruptcy of this—the most important work that develops and sustains the life of the State in a charitable way?

The State has taken a large share of the income of her citizens for the use of the Government in defense of their rights and ideals; it should also protect and support, in every possible way, those forces and activities which create the ideals and make for the security of the foundation of our Government. The spirit of humanity, the enlightenment and quickened impulses of education and the regenerative influence of religion are the essential elements of strength and character in our citizenship. We must foster them. We cannot afford to withhold the relief and encouragement which the proposed contribution of the amount of one day's income to some one of the twenty orphan homes offers, when a refusal to do so might place the orphanage work in jeopardy.

The suggestion of a Thanksgiving offering of one day's income is reasonable indeed. Not one person in a hundred is unable to do that—and ALL can assist in bringing the matter to the attention of the people. Each of

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 Floral arrangements for any occasion.
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the orphan homes is worthy of any encouragement the people can offer and all patriotic men and women are urged to assist in securing the funds needed to sustain them. Remit through your church, your lodge, or direct to the orphanage of your choice, or near, Thanksgiving Day.

THE THRICE-A-WEEK EDITION OF THE NEW YORK WORLD IN 1918.

Practically a Daily at the Price of a Weekly—No Other Newspaper in the World Gives So Much at So Low a Price.

The value and use of a newspaper in the household was never greater than at the present time. We have been forced to enter the world war, and a mighty army of ours is already in France, fighting great battles and winning magnificent victories. You will want to have all the news from our troops on European battlefields, and 1918 promises to be the most momentous year in the history of our universe.

No other newspaper at so small a price will furnish such prompt and accurate news of these world-shaking events. It is not necessary to say more.

At best the Allied table will be less than ours, for the Allied peoples are denying themselves more in order to transport soldiers.

BRITISH SUFFERED OVER THREE MILLION CASUALTIES

London, Nov. 19.—British casualties during the war, including all the theatres of activity, totaled 3,049,991. It was announced in the house of commons today by James Ian MacPherson, parliamentary secretary of the war office. Of this number officers killed, wounded or missing aggregated 142,834 and the men 2,907,157. The total losses in the fighting on the Franco-Belgian front were 2,719,842. In the East African campaign the total casualties were 17,825. Of this total 9,104 were killed or died, comprising 390 officers and 8,724 men. A total of 7,754 were wounded, comprising 478 officers and 7,276 men. The missing and prisoners totaled 997, comprising 58 officers and 939 men.

England tries to overcome the fruit shortage by using vegetable marrow for jam. This suggestion might be taken up by housewives of the United States now that sugar is more abundant. Carrots, pumpkins and a squash can be used for jam-making.

Food helped win the war. The next duty and opportunity of food is to save starving nations in Europe.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of J. G. Warwick, deceased, this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them to the undersigned on or before November 15, 1918, or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make prompt payment.

This 15th day of November, 1918.
 FRANK HARRIS WARWICK,
 Administrator.
 Laurinburg, N. C., R. F. D. 1.
 47-41-1