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Easy to Conquer America.

An eventful war upon the United States was considered by the German general staff before the outbreak in the present conflict in Europe. A comprehensive scheme for the invasion and subjugation of this country had been arranged, even to the points and methods of attack.

Not long before the clash of August, 1914, Field Marshall von Edelsheim, of the Prussian general staff, engaged in detailing for the German newspapers the plans for world conquest entertained by the Kaiser and his military leaders. After showing in previous papers how to invade and conquer France and England, and assuming this accomplished he wrote regarding Germany's war aims against the United States.

"Operations against the United States of North America would have to be conducted in a different manner from those against England. During the last year political friction with the States, especially friction arising from commercial causes, has not been lacking, and the difficulties that have arisen have mostly been settled by our giving way. As this obliging attitude has its limits, we have to ask ourselves what force we can possibly bring to bear in order to meet the attack of the United States against our interests and to impose our will.

Our fleet will probably be able to defeat the naval forces of the United States, which are distributed over two oceans and over long distances. But it would be a mistake to suppose that the defeat of their fleet will force the United States, with immense resources, into concluding peace.

"Considering the great extent of the United States, the conquest of the country by an army of invasion is not possible. But there is every reason to believe that victorious enterprises on the Atlantic Coast and the conquest of the most important arteries through which imports and exports pass, will create such an unbearable state of affairs in the whole country that the government will readily offer acceptable conditions in order to obtain peace.

"If Germany begins preparing a fleet of transports and troops for landing purposes at the moment when the battle fleet steams out of our harbors we may conclude that operations on the American soil can begin after about four weeks, and it cannot be doubted that the United States will not be able to oppose to us within that time an army equivalent to our own."
—Kansas City Times.

Twenty-Two Neutrals Given Their Freedom.

Copenhagen, via London, March 29.—Twenty-two neutrals who were brought to Germany in the commerce raider Moeve as prisoners, including one American, arrived here today from Keil. They were released because they were not serving on armed merchantmen.

The sailors brought an account of a hard engagement between the Moeve and the British steamer Otaki, which put up a sturdy fight when it was encountered by the German raider on March 10. The Otaki, according to the sailors, surrendered only after scoring seven hits on the Moeve and setting the German raider on fire. The blaze was not extinguished for three days. Six men of the crew of the Moeve and two captive Hindus were killed during the fight, while the Otaki lost her captain, a mate, her engineer and two sailors.

During the engagement, the sailors said the British prisoners on the Moeve broke the iron grating barring the room in which they were confined, but they were overawed by sailors from the Moeve with hand grenades. The neutral prisoners, who were confined in another quarter of the ship, spent an anxious time during the engagement, knowing that if the Moeve were sunk they would go down with her. One shell penetrated the hull of the Moeve, passing barely two feet below the quarters occupied by the neutral prisoners.

The Moeve's return from her cruising ground in the south Atlantic, it was added, was without further incident. She ran north to the vicinity of New Foundland, slipped across the Atlantic to the Norwegian coast and, undiscovered, traversed the Danish sound to a German port. The British sailors and neutrals serving on armed merchantmen after their arrival in Germany were distributed to prison camps.

AMERICAN ARMY TO BE BROUGHT TO 1,200,000.

With Regular Army, National Guard and Half Million Recruits Great Army Will Be Available.

Washington, April 2.—Army and navy preparations were believed by officials tonight to have reached a stage guaranteeing against all immediate defense needs and insuring that the more sweeping steps Congress is expected to authorize can be carried out promptly.

Returns today from recruiting stations showed big gains in the number of men accepted by the army and navy. During March the gain in the army was 6,723, and while declining to go into details war department officials said the total strength was nearing the authorized maximum of 1,200,000. The daily returns to the navy department showed that today had set a new record with 473 applicants accepted.

War department plans for the mobilization of a war time army have been completed for some days and are ready for submission to the military committees of the house and senate. No details of the proposal to be made as to the method of assembling the force have been given out, but President Wilson's words to Congress tonight indicated the scope of the first step to be taken.

The war department recently directed that 60 or more non-commissioned officers and enlisted men from each regiment in the regular army be selected by their commanders to form a provisional list of men available for duty as officers.

No examinations were required. These lists now have been compiled and with the steadily increasing officers' reserve corps furnish 6,000 or 8,000 men who will hold commands in the half million army to be mobilized.

Officials of the army general staff are virtually unanimous in believing that troops should not be sent to the battle front with less than 12 months intensive training.

If the plans adopted call for 500,000 federal troops in addition to bringing the present regular army and national guard forces up to their maximum strength, the United States army would number more than 1,200,000.

An Experienced Pair.

During President Lincoln first visit to the Springfield penitentiary and old inmate, looking out through the bars, remarked:

"Well, Mr. Lincoln, you and I ought to be well posted on prisons. We've seen all there are in the country."

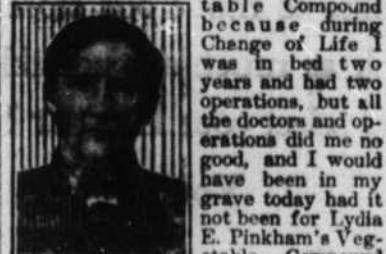
"Why, this is the first I ever visited," replied the chief executive, somewhat astonished.

"Yes," was the reply. "But I've been in all the rest."

CRISIS OF WOMAN'S LIFE

Change Safely Passed by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Wagoner, Okla.—"I never get tired of praising Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound because during Change of Life I was in bed two years and had two operations, but all the doctors and operations did me no good, and I would have been in my grave today had it not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."



which brought me out of it all right, so I am now well and do all my housework, besides working in my garden. Several of my neighbors have got well by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. VIOLA FINICAL, Wagoner, Okla.

Such warning symptoms as sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and dizziness should be heeded by middle-aged women. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has carried many women safely through the crisis.

SHIP RETAINS COURSE THROUGH DANGER ZONE

Ocean Liner Frequently Heeds Distress Signals From the Less Fortunate Steamers.

On Board Ship, English Channel, Feb. 13.—This great ocean liner with its human freight tonight is anchored in comparative safety after having spent in the Mediterranean danger zone three of the most strenuous weeks which the submarine warfare has produced since the beginning of the world conflict. For days the steamer's wireless has been humming almost steadily with "S. O. S." calls received from vessels in distress. It was only yesterday morning that a big ship was torpedoed four miles from us, and signalled wildly with rockets for assistance while we did the only thing which we could do—ran away as far as the engines could take us. But tonight we are in quiet waters, and for the first time in 21 days the commander will remove his clothes for sleep. Tomorrow we shall dock and consider ourselves to have reached port at all.

Twice in the past six months a correspondent of the Associated Press has traveled through the Mediterranean, on a trip to and from India. From Indian ports to Port Said there is, of course, practically no danger to be encountered from hostile warcraft, but once the Suez canal has been passed on the homeward voyage a ship is in constant peril.

A day or two after the ship left Bombay the passengers were summoned to the ship's boats to which they were assigned, and the chief officer made the rounds, delivering instructions which gave to many the first real idea of what the coming danger was.

"After we leave Port Said we shall be in the danger zone," he began. "Each one of you will carry a lifebelt about all the time. This is imperative. Sometimes people get careless or are forgetful. This must not be. You should have the lifebelt with you day and night, carrying them even with you to your baths."

The officer gave instructions as to how to adjust the lifebelts and continued:

"In case we are torpedoed five short blasts on the ship's whistle will call you to the boats. You will come immediately, bringing such warm clothing as you can snatch at the moment. The unmarried men and those who are traveling without their wives will see that all women and children are in the boats first. You will put them into the boats by force if necessary. I may tell you bachelors," he interjected with a smile, "that a woman will take more rough handling than you may imagine. So throw them into the boats if you have to. Married couples will get into the boats together. It is the husband's duty to go with his wife, and I make it an order that this shall be carried out. Many times a wife refuses at the last moment to get into a boat without her husband, and we want no delays of this sort.

"In case you see that the ship is so badly hit that she is going to sink immediately, you will not wait for the boats. The men will see that the women and children have their lifebelts properly adjusted and then will throw them overboard, following as soon as possible themselves. Jump as far from the side of the ship as you can, and trust to luck. Probably you will be picked up by someone."

And so he continued. It was not a thing which tended to relieve nervousness. More than one woman who was traveling with little children turned away white of face and thoughtful, and for the thousandth time inspected the tiny lifebelts which she was carrying to make sure that they were ready for her babies.

From the beginning of the voyage no definite information as to when the ship would reach port or leave was given to passengers. In fact, there were few questions which one could get answered. The correspondent tried to get the officer's number of passengers and asked whether any other neutrals were aboard, but he was told that the ship's officers had been forbidden to give any information whatever. After leaving Port Said even the emergency compass at the stern of the steamer was covered so that inquisitive passengers could not tell what direction she was taking.

From Port Said progress was necessarily slow, for the ship was continually weaving in and out, leaving a tortuous wake like a great sea-serpent. A crew of experienced gunners was on duty at the big gun in the stern day and night, ready to take the commander's orders should the occasion arise. Two or three men passengers who appeared on the deck the first night with lighted cigars were roundly upbraided by the commander and were kept below.

At Marseilles the first word of the new German edict regarding the submarine warfare was learned, and here all but about 150 passengers, mostly second-class, were disembarked. The ship continued her voyage on February 1, the day set for the beginning of the indiscriminate torpedoing. It is not permitted to name the route taken by the vessel, but it was a most peculiar one, which brought the liner into the channel many days overdue.

From Marseilles on the trip was a continued horror to the ship's officers, for wireless told them that ships were going down all about them. Knowledge of these events was kept from the passengers so far as possible, but there were some things which could not be concealed. It was in the early morning that the ship was torpedoed within sight of the liner. The ill-fated vessel had been steaming along with all her lights ablaze, why nobody could imagine. It was a deliberate bid for trouble. Suddenly she was seen to heave up out of the water and then settle back with a terrible list. Immediately distress-signals were sent up by the wounded ship, but she could expect no aid, for under admiralty orders no vessel can go to the rescue of another at such a time.

Throughout the three weeks from Port Said passengers stood their watch on the bridge with the ship's officers. From daylight until dark two passengers were always on the lower bridge scanning the water with marine glasses. And their assistance was appreciated by the commander, for he could not have too many on the lookout. During his outward voyage he had escaped in a miraculous manner from a submarine and he had no delusion as to the danger.

It is not only the men in the trenches who lose their reason through the stress of conflict. A sad illustration of what submarine warfare will produce was constantly before the passengers of the liner. There was aboard as a passenger a steamship captain, who for many months had piloted a great ship through dangerous waters. Once at least he had encountered an underwater boat and fought for the life of his vessel. The continual strain had finally told on him and he was being taken home under guard of two men, a shattered wreck who stood for hours in a spot listening, always listening. For what? He alone knew and he would not tell.

Charles Edward Russell, widely known as a socialist, asserted that politics, creeds and beliefs are swept aside in an emergency such as the nation is facing.

Alien Population Will Give Nation No Trouble.

New York, March 24.—Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, in an address at a luncheon of the Republican club here today, declared he did not believe the United States would have any trouble with the "so-called alien population" within its borders.

"This country of our is a melting pot" he said. "Unfortunately, we have not built up an individual moral obligation. We do not impress upon them that they are real citizens. I am one of those, however, who does not believe we are going to have any trouble with this so-called alien population."

"Some men are afraid," he said, "that we are getting into war instead of being proud. What is there to be afraid of except that we might not do the right thing? No sacrifice can be too great for those who inherited Valley Forge."

Sage Advice for Parents.

Your child is putty in your hands. You possess the skill of a sculptor to make him what you will. You can mold him into a statue of perfect manhood or you can, by neglect, let others influence mold him into an image of delinquency.

The easiest way for parents is not the best way for children. Disobedience is the direct result of the lack of discipline induced the spineless attitude of parents.

Jellyfish methods of training inevitably will produce jellyfish results. Whether poor training or want of training results from parental indifference, ignorance or sentimental affection which rebels at stern correctional measures, the effect on the child is always the same. Greater rigidity of parental backbone will produce greater obedience in children, which is the basis of all character building.—Edwin Puller, in May Mother's Magazine.

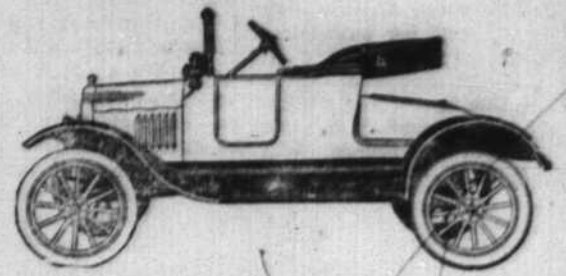
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You have good money tied up on land. Why not improve that land by planting some nice fruit trees? One of these days it will come so your home and I want to show you what I have to offer in the way of trees that are worth your time to grow them. In the meantime if you are in a hurry and want to see me before I come call at 245 Franklin Street and place your order. I represent one of the best companies in the country and all stock is guaranteed.

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says Mrs. Sylvania Woods, of Clifton Mills, Ky., in writing of her experience with Cardui, the woman's tonic. She says further: "Before I began to use Cardui, my back and head would hurt so bad, I thought the pain would kill me. I was hardly able to do any of my housework. After taking three bottles of Cardui, I began to feel like a new woman. I soon gained 35 pounds, and now, I do all my housework, as well as run a big water mill."

I wish every suffering woman would give

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a trial. I still use Cardui when I feel a little bad, and it always does me good."

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