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The Flavor Lasts



TO SEND 1,000 AMERICAN DOCTORS TO OLD WORLD. Men Will Be Picked By The American College of Surgeons at Once.

Washington, April 29.—Plans for sending 1,000 American surgeons to Europe for service with the allied armies were announced tonight by the general medical board of the council of national defense. The men will be picked by the American College of Surgeons and the aim is to have them on the firing line within three months.

The announcement was made after a conference of the medical board today with Col. T. H. Goodwin, ranking medical officer of the British forces in France, here as a member of the British war mission.

The offer of surgeons for the allied fronts came from the regents of the College of Surgeons and won the immediate approval of the medical of the medical board. It was inspired by Col. Goodwin's story of difficulties Great Britain and France are having in keeping their medical ranks filled, and awaits only the formal sanction of the government before selection of the men begins.

In addition to offering surgeons for the allies the College of Surgeons, with the American Medical association, put at the medical board's disposal today its entire organization. The College of Surgeons offered the medical board for service throughout the war its director and office staff.

Deans of 46 medical schools meeting here today reported to the board that they had decided to make no changes in their courses towards shortening systems of instruction that a continuous stream of trained young medical men may be supplied to the army and navy if the war lasts a number of years.

RAISE ARMY BY DRAFT. On the Final Vote Only 24 House Members and 8 Senators Voted in Negative.

Washington, April 28.—By overwhelming majorities, both the senate and house passed late tonight the administration bill to raise a war army by selective draft.

The final roll calls brought into line behind the bill many senators and representatives who had fought for the volunteer system until routed by decisive defeats of volunteer amendments earlier in the day in both houses.

The senate, which had voted down the volunteer plan, 69 to 18, passed the bill by a vote of 81 to 8. In the house the vote against the volunteer plan was 313 to 109, and that by which the bill itself was passed was 397 to 24.

As passed by the senate, the measure provides for the draft of men between the ages of 21 and 27 years, while in the house measure the age limits are fixed at 21 and 40. This and lesser discrepancies will be threshed out in conference early next week so that the bill may be in the hands of the President as quickly as possible. The war department already has completed plans for carrying it into effect.

Concord Man Killed Instantly By A Train.

Concord, April 27.—A distressing accident occurred this morning about 6 o'clock near the Gibson mill, when southbound passenger train No. 31 struck and instantly killed J. T. Skidmore, one of Concord's Confederate veterans.

Mr. Skidmore with others, was on his way to work at the Gibson mill, where he is gate keeper. When they came to the railway crossing on McGill street, northbound train No. 44 was passing, and as soon as the last car had passed him he started to cross, without noticing the approaching train on the southbound track until the engine was almost upon him and it was too late for him to get out of the way of the fast moving train. His body was hurled about 75 feet by the impact, and badly bruised and broken. Life was extinct when some of his friends and neighbors, who had witnessed the tragedy, reached the place where he lay.

The deceased was about 73 years of age, and served four years in the Confederate army, having enlisted in the company from Gaston county, where he was reared, and where he spent the greater part of his life.

How The Armies Will Be Raised.

Greensboro News.

As there seems to be much confusion as to the effect and provisions of the war army bill, as it is conveniently called, perhaps a valuable enough service for this space will be to present the outlines of it. The bill "to authorize the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States" is neither a plan for an emergency army based on volunteer service nor a plan for such an army based on draft service, but a structure in which both methods bear an important part. The regular army of the United States is to be continued on its present volunteer basis, and largely recruited; the national guard is to be continued on its present volunteer basis, and largely recruited; but "recruit training units" for both the regular army and the guard are to be maintained by draft. This latter provision looks to the necessities of actual warfare, and the depletion of the army units in battle; there must be a definite and sure method of replacing men killed and wounded.

The volunteer field is wide open, and will so remain. And whereas at present the ages subject to draft are 19 to 27, the ages open to volunteers are 19 to 40; and men may get in, via the plan of promotions and appointments for officers, up to the age of 44.

In addition to the regular army and the national guard, it is proposed to organize and equip a force of 500,000 men (or such part thereof as the President may at any time deem necessary,) and if necessary, to raise and begin training a second force of 500,000—both these forces to be raised by draft.

Why the draft? Briefly, because of the fundamental concept of the relation of the freeman to the state. To render military service to the state is held to be a higher duty than to contribute to its financial support. Military service being the highest duty of citizenship, it is a duty developing upon all alike.

Why draft first the boys? Relatively few of them have contracted family ties, so there will be relatively little expense to the government in taking care of the families of married soldiers. Men of these ages have the highest power of recuperation from wounds, and of resisting the hardships and disease incident to a campaign. Senator Chamberlain says that the war of the sections was fought on both sides by men from 15 to 23.

Now let us consider who are to be exempted under the selective draft. First, there official classes, beginning with the Vice-President of the United States and including persons employed by the United States in the transmission of the mails; also religious objectors, affiliated with any well-recognized sect. The schedule of exemption also includes—

Artificers and workmen employed in the armories and navy yards of the United States, and such other persons employed in the service of the United States as the President may designate.

Mariners actually employed in the service of any citizen or merchant in the United States.

Persons engaged in industries found to be necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment or to the effective operation of the military forces or the maintenance of national interests during the emergency.

Persons in a status with respect to persons dependent upon them for support, makes their exclusion or discharge advisable.

Those found to be physically and morally unfit.

If there is any trouble or friction about this, it will be with respect to the clause beginning with "Persons engaged in industries found to be necessary," etc., and the following clause, which are broad and general in their provisions, and might be difficult of satisfactory interpretation, or application. It has been explained that the former is intended to apply to industries engaged in the supply of munitions and war material, including the raw material needed to supply such industries, as it would be manifestly bad policy to take skilled labor away from these industries at a time when their operation, night and day, is desirable.

army than at the plow. The men actually chosen to fill the draft organizations, including the recruiting organizations for the regular army and the national guard, will be chosen by lot. The draft age takes in approximately 6,000,000 of the total of men of military age, which is about 21,000,000. It is believed of the 6,000,000 there will remain, after all exemptions, and able to pass the physical examinations, 3,500,000 men. The two draft bodies will require but 1,000,000 of these, and how many will be required for the two great bodies on a volunteer basis is problematical for if the President decides that these complements cannot be filled by volunteers, he may complete them from the draft. The total contemplated for both forces is 22,808 officers and 615,738 enlisted men, at the extreme. It is expected that fewer than one-half of the available under the draft provisions will be required, unless and until the armies are seriously engaged and so the selection is to be by draft.

It thus appears that, until such time as these armies may be depleted by losses, the broadest range exists for the application of the selective principle; and thereafter it will resolve itself to this, "the one shall be taken and the other left."

(Note.—The estimates as to number of men available within the draft ages in the above were based on the ages provided in the original bill, namely, 19 to 25. As this is written, apparently the limit has been raised to 27, which will materially increase the actual number of eligibles, and probably the estimated number. The exemption of those engaged in farming, by amendment of the original bill, will not materially modify the above statements.)

BITTER FIGHTING FOR MANY MONTHS AHEAD.

French War Commission Confident of Eventual Victory Over Germany.

Washington, April 27.—While definite ascendancy over the German war machine has been established by the allied forces in France, and eventual victory is in sight, many months of bitter fighting are still ahead.

This is the view of military experts attached to France's war commission as gathered by officials of the American general staff today during informal conversations at the war department.

Statements of the Frenchmen fully confirmed conclusions reached by the general staff after its long study of losses in all armies actually engaged in Europe, in an effort to learn the provision they must make for maintaining the fighting strength of an army at the front. The terrible toll in dead, maimed and prisoners, computed on figures including Prussia's enormous losses in captured, amounts to 10 per cent a month at the front. Half of these are permanently out of action and were it not for the constant stream of recruits going forward every day, an army of a million men soon would fade away.

Of the wounded or ill sent to the rear, great numbers recuperate and return to their regiments.

There was no indication that the French officers had any suggestions to make as to the part the United States army is to play in the great war. They came to place themselves and their experience at the disposal of the American officers, to answer questions, not to ask that certain things be done.

The American staff officers are known to oppose vigorously any suggestion that a small expeditionary force be sent to Europe for its moral effect. They say their immediate concern is to see that the American army is placed in such a condition, that when the time comes to send men to the front, they will be so strong, so well trained and equipped, so adequately supplied that it will make its weight felt immediately, even in a field where millions are already contending.

Senate Votes To Take Over All Enemy Ships.

Washington, April 30.—The senate tonight by a unanimous vote passed a resolution providing for the transfer of title and possession of enemy ships in American ports and their use in commerce under direction of the shipping board.

There are about 100 German and many Austrian ships in American ports and all are under repair, though the Austrian ships are not included in the resolution as the United States and Austria are not at war.

One of the German ships—the Clara Menning—is ready for sea and will begin loading a cargo tomorrow for Italy. The Pisa, another, will be repaired by Wednesday and will take supplies to France. Five more will be ready by the end of the week.

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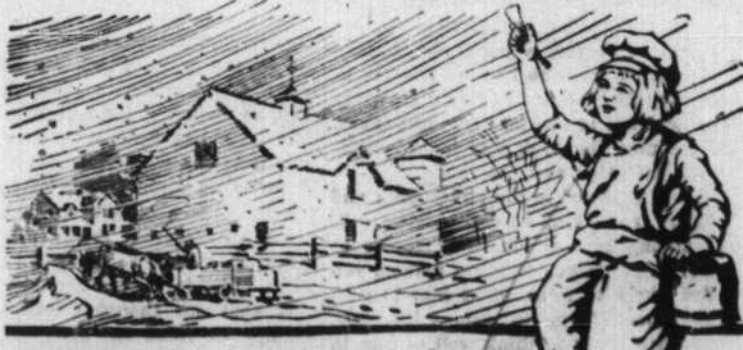
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Call on us for all paint materials. We know paint from A to Z, and can give expert advice. Call, phone or write.

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