

I. W. WEST DRUG CO.

MAIN STREET
MOUNT AIRY, N. C.

N. C. FARMERS TO GET TRACTORS AT COST.

Mr. F. J. DeTamble of Raleigh to Look After Distribution; Will be sold direct to the farmers at \$750.

Raleigh, N. C., June 1st.—In response to a suggestion by the Federal Food Administration and reinforced by a personal letter from Governor T. W. Bickett, Henry Ford has allotted 100 farm tractors for distribution in North Carolina.

Mr. E. J. DeTamble of Raleigh, distributor of Ford automobiles, has been selected to place the cars in the hands of the farmers of the State and has formed the DeTamble Tractor Co. for this purpose.

The new Ford tractors will be sold direct to the North Carolina farmers at \$750, the price at which the British and Canadian governments and a number of States in this country have paid for the tractors which have already been turned out by the Ford plant. The Canadian government has taken 2,000 of the output to date.

The letter from Governor Bickett to the Ford Company in which the placing of these tractors in the farmers hands was urged, is as follows:

The Governor's Letter.

May 7, 1918.

Henry Ford & Co., Dearborn, Mich. Gentlemen:—

I have just read in the last number of the Country Gentleman an interesting article on the solution of the labor problem by Canada. In this article it appears that the Canadian government has purchased one thousand tractors for the purpose of distributing them among the farmers, and it is believed that these tractors will go far towards the relief of the shortage of labor on the farms.

I am advised that your Company is contemplating placing one hundred of these tractors in the State of North Carolina to be sold to farmers in the State by representatives of your Company without any middle man's cost to the purchaser, as the Company is desirous of getting these tractors into the hands of the farmers at a minimum cost to them.

This purpose on the part of your company impresses me as being in harmony with the public spirit that the people of North Carolina have learned to expect from your organization. On the part of the State of North Carolina I desire to thank you for the contemplated action and sincerely trust that arrangements can be made to get these tractors into the hands of our farmers at the earliest date possible.

With assurance of my very great respect, I beg to remain,

Very truly your,

—T. W. BICKETT,

Governor

Ford Company's Letter.

The following letter from the Ford Company was received in answer to the one written by Governor Bickett.

May 9, 1918.

Hon. T. W. Bickett, Governor of North Carolina.

Raleigh, N. C.

Dear Sir:—We thank you very much for your letter of May 7th. The government plan of distributing our tractor to the farmer at the factory price without profit to the disburser, has had very great success in many of the States where this plan is now in effect.

We are very glad to note that you are desirous of enabling farmers of your state to be benefited by a plan similar worked out in your State. In this connection we are pleased to allot one hundred tractors to farmers of North Carolina to be distributed by the DeTamble Tractor Company, the whole arrangement being a war measure to increase food production. In

order to get the greatest possible results along this line, the tractor is to be distributed only to farmers who agree to keep the tractor working constantly if not on their own then on their neighbor's land.

The financial arrangements in respect to this distribution are being satisfactorily taken care of by the Tamble Tractor Company, but we look to your office working through the Federal Food Administrator for North Carolina to assure us the propriety and fairness of the distribution, and for your hearty co-operation in the carrying out of this plan.

We thank you very much for the interest you have taken in this matter and trust that crop production will be benefited in your State as it has elsewhere, by this same arrangement.

Yours very truly,

—HENRY FORD & SON, Inc.

Forsyth County Leads

In Sale of War Stamps.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—Forsyth county is still leading the state in the sale of War Savings Stamps. A report issue today from the State Headquarters for War Savings shows that Forsyth has sold 30 per cent of her quota. Franklin County is next with a sale of 21 per cent and Cleveland is a close second with 20 per cent. The counties of Cabarrus, Catawba and Pasquotank have raised 17 per cent while Edgecombe has raised 15 per cent.

The counties raising 10 per cent but not as much as 15 are: Alamance 11, Burke 10, Buncombe 12, Cherokee 10, Chowan, Currituck 14, Davidson 14, Durham 13, Granville 11, Greene 13, Guilford 14, Haywood 14, Henderson 10, Hertford 10, Jones 11, Lee 14, Lenoir 10, McDowell 10, Montgomery 10, Moore 14, Northampton 13, Orange 12, Perquimans 12, Rockingham 13, Rowan 13, Scotland 12, Stanly 13, Union 11, Warren 10 and Wilson 14.

Counties that have raised only 1 per cent of their quota are Graham, Macon, Polk, Wilkes and Yadkin. Those that have not yet reached the 1 per cent mark are: Brunswick, Clay, Davie, Gates, Mitchell and Watauga.

While the States has raised only 9 per cent of its quota, the figures show that during the month of April the State's sales were almost double. The same increase was shown in the number of War Savings Societies organized. While Guilford and Forsyth have organized more societies in numbers, Orange and Richmond counties have more nearly reached their quotas of societies. No sales were reported for the month of April for Ashe County. As Vvery's apportionment has not yet been determined, the per cent of her sales is not known.

No Hope is Entertained

For Charles W. Fairbanks

Indianapolis, June 2.—Charles W. Fairbanks, former vice President, who is ill at his home here lost ground continually during today and no hope is now entertained for his recovery by his chief physician, Dr. J. A. McDonald. Dr. McDonald said tonight that the former Vice President's condition is more critical than at any time during his illness. Mr. Fairbanks has been seriously ill for about four weeks.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss. Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 5th day of December, A. D. 1916. A. W. GLEASON, (Seal) Notary Public. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

FOE BROUGHT TO AHALT.

Nowhere has There Been any Attempt by the Invaders to Cross the Marne.

The Strength of General Foch's reserves has been felt by the armies of the German crown prince in the "battle for Paris."

East of the line running from Soissons to Chateau Thierry, where the Germans Saturday in a continuation of their mighty strokes gained several additional villages and then attempted to proceed further westward, magnificent opposition was imposed by the newly strengthened lines, and, with terrific smashes, the French forces recaptured Longpont, Corcy Ravorelles and Troennes, vantage points in the center of the line leading to the forest of Villers Cottieris, which seems to be the present objective here of the enemy.

The Germans, however, still have in their possession the village of Vaurezis, lying to the west of Soissons, and further south of Saconin Et Breuil, Chaudun Licy and Bouresches the last named directly west of Chateau Thierry. A little to the southwest of Chateau Thierry the enemy has reached the Marne.

Nowhere has there been any attempt by the invaders to cross the river and at all points, east of Chateau Thierry they are hugging the northern bank of the stream. It is not probable, however, that the tactics of the Germans have in view the fording of the river when the time is more propitious, for in the center of the line between Chateau Thierry and Rheims they have pushed back the allied front across the Rheims-Romans road between Oizy-Violaine and Ville En Tardenois and are pressing onward toward the Marne. This is the only point on their left wing however, where the enemy has been able to make fresh gains, notwithstanding the fact he has thrown new divisions into the battle, some of them the best trained troops in the German army.

Having failed in all their efforts to conquer Rheims by direct assault, it now seems to be the intention of the Germans further to widen their occupation of the territory lying south of the Rheims-Dormans road and thereby outflank the cathedral city, and bring about its capitulation. In the fighting in the immediate vicinity of Rheims the enemy won Fort de La Pompelle but his tenure of the position was short lived, for the French troops in a counter attack reconquered it.

Taken all in all the seventh day of the new battle found the allied line from Soissons to Rheims, although it had been bent back at various points, not so hard pressed as of previous days and seemingly more capable of resisting the enemy's onslaughts. Just how many men the allies are opposing against the 45 German divisions that are not actively engaged on the Soissons-Rheims front has not become apparent, but the fact that on the west the enemy is being not only held but driven back at points and on the south end of the salient he has been unable to make but slight new progress is apparent evidence that a turn in the battle is not far distant.

The British in the regions of Arras and Bethune are keeping up their trench raiding operations against the Germans. Saturday night contingents from the London forces invaded a German trench southeast of Arras and took 27 prisoners and a machine gun, while east of Lens and north of Bethune similar maneuvers were successfully carried out and other Germans made prisoners.

As the expected great battle has not broken in the Italian theater there has been only moderate artillery activity along the whole front. The Italian and allied aviators, however, are busily engaged in reconnaissance work and bombing attacks over the enemy lines.

German airplanes again have delivered an attack on Paris. Several persons were injured by the bomb explosions.

Stomach Troubles and Constipation. "I will cheerfully say that Chamberlain's Tablets are of the most satisfactory remedy for stomach troubles and constipation that I have sold in thirty-four years' drug store service," writes S. H. Murphy, druggist, Wellisbug, N. Y. Obtainable everywhere.

GERMAN'S DEATH LIST GOES TO THREE MILLION

Both Central Empires Suffering Heavily by Manpower Drain and Birth Decrease.

London, June 2.—British Admiralty Per Wireless.)—The drain of manpower the fall in the number of births and the loss of the population through sickness and underfeeding is felt more severely by the central powers than by the peoples of the entente. Whereas the annual gain in population in Germany in Austria and in Hungary has given place to a serious loss, the peoples of the entente have suffered a very small diminution in comparison.

Great Britain's total population has so far remained at about the same figure, gains balancing losses. That rate of increase in the United States has not been affected at all. As the war goes on this growing disparity in the losses of population between the central powers and the peoples fighting them is likely to increase. If the war goes on into next year the population of the German empire, on which reliance was placed for the enlargement of Germany's prosperity and industry and for repairing the injury to trade and commerce after the war, will have lost 10 per cent. of its numbers and a still greater proportion of its industrial strength.

Reduction of Five per cent.

The German empire which in June, 1919, should have had 72,000,000 people, will have no more than sixty-four and a half millions. Germany as a whole will have five per cent less population than when the war began. Of those that have been killed the greater number were men in the prime of life and energy, whom Germany could least spare. By deaths in the battle zones the German empire has lost at least 3,000,000 men. The birth rate has sunk to such a figure that by next year the number of births will have fallen short of what they would have been had there been no war, by three and a third million children.

Increase of Deaths.

In the same period the annual number of deaths among the German civilian population has, owing to the stress and anxiety of the war and owing to sickness and disease which have been aggravated by hardships and food troubles, increased by 1,000,000 over the normal. But this is perhaps to be regarded as merely weeding and no great biological loss. Much of the mortality among children and among the civilian population as a whole has been caused by the way in which the food supply of Germany has been mismanaged in the interests of the landlords and of the farming class and to the detriment of the poor. The landlords and farmers have prospered while the poor in the towns have gone short of bread and potatoes.

On the other hand because of the liberal separation allowances and the high wages the vital conditions of the working classes in Great Britain have been better since the war than when the war began. By next year the German empire will be 7,025,000 lower in population than it would have been had the war not taken place.

Reduction in Austria.

The vitality of the peoples of Austria and of Hungary has suffered even more. This, perhaps, was to be expected. The peoples of Austria will be 11 per cent poorer in numbers next year than if the war had never taken place. They will be eight per cent lower in numbers than they were in 1914. Hungary will be still worse off. It will have a population nine per cent lower than before the war and 13 per cent lower than if there had been no war. As the war continues so will these losses increase.

Meanwhile, notwithstanding the losses which England has suffered in the war zone, the British population has been growing. By the middle of 1919 this population will be only three per cent lower than it would have been without war. Great Britain in 1919 will have a larger population than in 1914.

Fore thought.

People are learning that a little forethought often saves them a big expense. Here is an instance: E. W. Archer, Caldwell, Ohio, writes: "I do not believe that our family has been without Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy since we commenced keeping house years ago. When we go on an extended visit we take it with us." Obtainable everywhere.



YOUR RED CROSS

An Army Without a Gun

By MEREDITH NICHOLSON
Of the Vigilantes.

THE Red Cross is the greatest instrument of mercy the world has ever seen. Noble as the service of mercy and helpfulness was in Civil War days, the Red Cross surpasses it immeasurably not only in the range and variety of its effort, but in efficiency and effectiveness.

The Red Cross is, we may say, the arms of the mothers of the world reached out to their sons to bind up their wounds and comfort them. The Red Cross is an army without a gun that wages war only upon suffering and heartache. Where the flag of the stars goes there the banner of the Red Cross must fly beside it. We watch our boys go forth to war with a spirit of hopefulness because we know that this great agency of humanity presses close behind them; that its work is not incidental, but the intelligent directed effort of one of the most marvelous organizations ever contrived by American genius.

We have all contributed to the Red Cross; we shall be called upon again to contribute to its funds,—again and perhaps again. And we will respond again and yet again! For this is a war for the defense of civilization, and we of great, free, splendid, glorious America, have every intention that it shall be fought with the army of the Red Cross solidly supporting our soldiers.

STRETCHING PARIS TO MEET THE NEEDS OF FRANCE

THE RED CROSS HAS HELPED WHERE GOVERNMENTS WERE HELPLESS.

The avalanche of refugees that swept into Paris from the north of France had been the despair of the civil authorities. These homeless, stunned people were a new responsibility to be added to the thousands of wounded men that came steadily from the shambles of the west front.

Paris is an old city. It was not ready to take in its neighbors' children. Its population was already a tight fit. So it made the best of its poor hospitality by offering up its garrets. New building construction seemed impossible. Men were scarce. The mechanic was either manning the trenches or fighting the fight in the war factories. Paris was distracted.

It is wonderful indeed how nobly Paris tried to meet this condition. And it is remarkable how Paris met it with the aid of our own Red Cross. Unhindered by red tape or precedent, our Red Cross put on overalls and jumper, carried the hod, became architect, engineer and contractor and went into the building of homes. Here was a church lot that lay vacant; here an unfinished hospital; there a worn out building, all of which in a fortnight were started on their way toward new apartments, rooms and sleeping wards.

We here at home who associate the great Red Cross movement with hand-ages and white gowned nurses must lose this old illusion in the light of a thousand other works for humanity. In this case we see the Red Cross first as diplomats convincing the civil authorities of Paris as to their ability to remedy the situation, then as architects remodeling buildings, changing building plans, hiring labor gathered by themselves from the ex-soldiers and the older men, all the while working under every imaginable handicap, while Father Time cried, "Get it done, get it done."

So out of the garrets came these despairing people to find new hope in clean homes, to get new cheer out of sheer bodily comfort and fresh courage to again take up the great trust that France has kept so well—"to carry on." It is not strange that our French brothers believe in your own Red Cross just a little more than you do. But should this be?

THE RED CROSS MAN

By AMELIA JOSEPHINE BURR
Of the Vigilantes.

Broken with pain and weariness
And sapped with vile disease,
Back to the land of ruined towns,
Of murdered men and trees,
Through Switzerland from Germany
The trains of wreckage ran,—
And on the French frontier they found
A Red Cross Man.

And when to what had once been home
Those haggard exiles came,
Young wheat was green above the scars
Of steel and blood and flame
Round new built houses where once more
The work of life began.
And still they found to welcome them
A Red Cross Man.

There the husband clasped again
The wife he mourned as dead—
The child was on its mother's breast,
The old were comforted.
What wonder if they hope to find
The Angel of God's Plan
Who meets them at the heavenly gate
A Red Cross Man!