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GEO. III OF HUN BLOOD —ANCESTOR OF KAISER.

This war has illustrated in tragic fashion the importance of the educated citizenship in a democracy. When the war with Germany came on, the average educated well-informed American at once threw himself heart and soul into the American cause. He did so because he knew what the war meant.

Unfortunately, however, our average voter had studied nothing about the menace of Kaiserism, had never even familiarized himself with the names of Nietzsche, Bernhardt, and Treitschke and knew nothing of Germany's Caesar-like plans to make conquest of the world. In fact, the distinction between the Government of Germany, ruled as that country is by a "divine right" Kaiser and his military authority, and the present-day government of England in which the king is only a figurehead and the people rule as completely as the people in the United States—even these distinctions were hardly familiar to the average citizen before war came on.

In the limited instruction given in our public schools below the high school, no mention is made at all of the change in English government since 1776, nor are fundamental facts about the Revolutionary War, itself emphasized as they should be. For example, how many of our people know today that the British tyrant-king, George III who fought us during the Revolutionary War was of German blood, having a German father and a German mother, and that the present tyrant-Kaiser is on his mother's side a lineal descendant of the same King George we fought in 1776? Yet these are the facts.

Let's put these facts somewhat more in order.

1. George III was of German family, George I being imported from Germany and never learning to speak English at all, while George II came to England from Germany when he was 31 and married a German. George III was a first cousin of Frederick of Prussia and "had been especially taught by his German mother," says Larned, that he must rule and not the people of England.

2. Coming to the throne, this autocratic rule is what George III tried to accomplish; and the war against the American colonies was fought in the days when the King controlled Parliament—not the Parliament the king as now. As Larned wrote in his "History of England" years ago: "It was the blind obstinacy of King George, more than any and all states of feeling among his subjects, that carried England into conflict with her children in America, and that gave an irreconcilable bitterness to the strife. . . . He managed the doings of government in his own way."

3. Meanwhile, however, while George III was trying to oppress America and carry out his Kaiser-like idea of making everything bow to the King's will (and hiring Hessian soldiers from Germany to conquer America,) Pitt, Burke, Fox, and others of the greatest Englishmen of the time "were against the King and fought on many occasions in Parliament in the interest of the Americans" Chatham boldly declaring in a famous speech in the House of Commons: "If I were an American, as I am an Englishman, while a foreign troop was landed in my country, I never would lay down my arms—never, never, never."

4. The liberty-loving English people have since compelled the King to give up one power after another until he now has practically no authority but in Germany, as we have seen, this idea an autocratic rule by a monarch exists rampant and uncurbed.—The Progressive Farmer.

BATTLE IS STILL RAGING.

Extreme Violent dominant note of Fighting the First Day.

With the American Army in France—At the conclusion of the first 24 hours of the new battle between Montdidier and the Oise, the impression gained is that the powerful German smash has not brought the enemy the result he expected. The allied line is bent in the center quite insignificantly and the resistance the French are offering on the actual position of the combat appears to be efficacious.

Extreme violence was the dominant note of the battle on the first day and desperate assaults with huge masses of troops seem likely to continue at least for some days.

With the concentration of troops such as the Germans had been enabled to bring into line at the point chosen for the attack, it was physically impossible for the defenders to resist in their advanced positions.

Enemy's Losses Frightful.

When the masses of German infantry came over entente allied troops spread lightly in the forward works, fell back coolly, fighting yard by yard, to the actual line of resistance. They held back the enemy just sufficiently to make him show his strength and to permit the main body of defenders to make the proper disposition to meet him.

Only at one point was the real French line forced to recede and that was in the neighborhood of Rezonnois-Sur-Matz.

After the German infantry had started four hours of the most intense fighting had brought them only partly across the allied advance zone. They were battered thoroughly by the allied artillery, whose target was so plain that the enemy's losses must have been frightful with very little to compensate him for his sacrifice.

Germans Using Picked Divisions.

Some idea of the determined nature of the fighting may be gathered from the struggle on each wing. The village of Courcelles changed hands numerous times, and, when this dispatch was sent, was in the possession of the allies. At the other end of the line, Mont Renaud was still making a magnificent defense, and reports showed that Le Plemont was yet in allied hands.

Then center, about Rezonnois-Sur-Matz, where the Germans made their most obstinate effort and formed a pocket tending southeastward, is the only part of the line against which the Germans have been able to report a real gain. The intention is to try to reach the banks of the Oise and threaten the allied salient which extends to the vicinity of Noyon.

The Germans knew when they opened the attack that their task would be difficult. Therefore, they sent into the fray only chosen divisions, which had been specially trained for the assault. It is estimated that they engaged approximately 20 divisions on the front line for the first shock, while behind these, ready to take the place of the exhausted divisions, there probably were a similar number, perhaps even greater.

Bowel Complaints in India.

In a lecture at one of the Des Moines, Iowa, churches a missionary from India told of going into the interior of India, where he was taken sick, that he had a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with him and believed that it saved his life. This remedy is used successfully in India both as a preventive and cure for cholera. You may know from this that it can be depended upon for the milder forms of bowel complaint that occur in this country. Obtainable everywhere.

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WAR SAVINGS DAY MUST BE MADE A BIG SUCCESS.

The National War Savings Committee, which is carrying on, through its State and local committees, a National campaign to get all the people on or before June 28 to pledge themselves to save to the utmost of their ability and to buy War Savings Stamps with their savings, has given out the following statement:

"Those of us who remain at home while others do the fighting have an ever-increasing number of opportunities to do definite and highly important work for our country. We wish to do this work as an expression of the gratitude we feel in being privileged to continue at our usual tasks, to enjoy the loving companionship of our families, to meet freely with our friends and neighbors, to enjoy all the security of life and most of the pleasures and the economic privileges of peace times while other men who have had to put aside all these things, are fighting our battles for us on the sacred soil of France and on the high seas.

"Our new opportunity to serve comes as a result of designating June 28 as National War Savings Day, a day on which all men and women and all children of sufficient years to appreciate the day's significance are called upon to pledge themselves to save to the utmost of their ability and to conserve all possible labor and materials for the Government, and to buy War Savings Stamps with their savings. Our part is to do everything possible to make this day stand out among the great days of this period of the war.

"Could any one of us be asked to do less than this? Could any one of us refuse to do so little a thing to win a war for the world's freedom? Could any one of us put aside this plea for saving while all Europe is crying out in its agony to be released from the clutches of the monster that is befouling all it touches? Could we refuse to ask other men to give their lives and our homes be kept safe from the terrors of the Hun?

"Our duty is clear, our privilege is great, our sacrifice is little, our work is important.

"National War Savings Day is to be the great rallying day on which everyone in our country is expected to pledge himself or herself to save and economize. This saving and economizing will first of all leave in the markets a greater supply of labor and materials for the use of the Government with which to fight the war. And then the money savings of the individuals are to be invested in War Savings Stamps.

"What the Government asks us to do is to pledge ourselves to buy at definite periods with our savings a specific amount of War Savings Stamps. The thing to be accomplished is to get subscriptions which will take care during the balance of the present year of the unsold portion of the \$2,000,000,000 of War Savings Stamps authorized by the Congress to be sold during 1918.

"When one stops to think of the matter, it is really a small thing to raise \$2,000,000,000 in a country of more than 100,000,000 people. If everyone would do his share, it would be necessary for each person to subscribe to only \$20 worth of stamps.

"The duty of us at home is to see to it that the entire amount is subscribed. We must work to that end. We must add to our already great army of war savers. We must make more sacrifices ourselves and urge sacrifices upon others. National War Savings Day must be made the great success all of us hope for."

Mormons Give up Wheat;

Storehouses are Emptied.

Wheat storehouses of the Mormon church in Utah are being swept clean for the first time in thirty years to add to the supply for American soldiers and the allies overseas.

The Mormons have turned over to the food administration more than a quarter of a million bushels of grain, representing the great reserve store kept up since the days of Brigham Young, thru contribution by church members of one-tenth of their crops.

LESS ATTENTION NOW TO TRENCH DIGGING.

Troops are Being Trained for Open Warfare and Long Marches.

Washington, June 6.—American troops in training at home are being especially schooled now in preparation for the forward move of the allied armies expected to follow the ultimate crushing of German's offensive power. It was learned today that orders have been issued to division commanders to lay greater stress upon training for open warfare, and reduce the time devoted to teaching trench specialties.

The men are being hardened to long marches, given target practice without end and thoroughly trained to take care of themselves in the give and take of open combat.

Military observers say this change in the midst of the greatest effort of the German general staff of the entire war speaks significantly for the spirit of confidence that pervades the councils and armies of America and the allies. When many of the men now in training here reach France long marches and swift maneuvering against a retreating foe may well be the order of the day.

Why Change of Tactics?

Influential officers returning from the front have been insisting recently upon greater attention to general elements of warfare and less to the fine details of position fighting in fixed trench lines. These officers say the American soldier takes naturally to training of this sort and that he should be developed as highly as possible in all around soldiering leaving the details of trench warfare education to be added by a brief post graduate course when he reaches France. This view found ready sympathy here, for it is believed the old stalemate of the trench lines has been broken never to be restored.

Today's news from the front added to the growing conviction here that General Foch has outgeneraled the Germans on the Aisne front in having brought them to a halt without weakening the defenses of the channel ports. Territory has been yielded, but no point of strategic value, and the Germans must try again to draw away the supporting lines in Picardy and Flanders, or face the necessity of hurling their army into the wall of man power, French, British and American, that now blocks the road to the channel ports.

Officers who have come from the front say that the American units pouring into France, in a steady and growing stream despite German U-boats at both ends of the 3,000 mile water haul are arriving well advanced in training for the business ahead of them.

Commenting upon the high tributes paid by French and British officers to the Americans it was remarked today that while the engagements in which the Americans have been given a chance as yet have been minor affairs proportionately always the dash has been there. One officer recently back from the front pointed out that while French and British veterans are brave beyond words, ready for battle whenever and wherever it may come, they are cooled by long years of the struggle. The Americans are craving a chance to fight, for it is all new to them.

Farming Next to fighting.

The plan adopted by Elon College to stimulate farm work—probably the country's greatest need at this time—is excellent from more than one point of view. To the student who spends three months on the farm during the summer of this year the College will give a three hours credit toward graduation, the course to be rated as agriculture. Students asking for this credit will furnish a statement signed by a minister, a justice of peace, and a postmaster, saying that they spent three months at work on the farm this summer.

Farming is the next most patriotic thing to actual service in battle, and those who work honestly and faithfully on the farm should feel the sense of duty well done as the soldiers who fight courageously at the front.

NORTH CAROLINA "OVER THE TOP" IN WAR SAVINGS STAMPS JUNE 28

President Wilson Proclaims June 28 National War Savings Day.—Governor Bickett Designates June 23-28 War Savings Week.—Every Person Will Be Asked to Pledge.



W. S. S. TAKE THE BOYS "OVER THE TOP"

The next big campaign that must be put over with the same success that met the recent Red Cross and Liberty Loan drives is the War Savings Campaign. This must be done, President Wilson says, on or before Friday, June 28. He has proclaimed that day National War Savings Day and has called on every man, woman and child to subscribe all that in his honest opinion he will be able to pay during the remainder of the year to the War Savings Campaign.

When Mr. Vanderlip and his associates decided over a month ago that the War Savings Campaign should be made to go "over the top" now, instead of taking a year and a month to do it, they sought a plan by which this could be done. The State of Nebraska furnished the plan, for this state had already subscribed several millions dollars over its quota and had raised over 50 per cent of its sales.

Mr. Vanderlip at once set about to know how Nebraska did it. He called into conference Mr. Ward M. Burgess, State Director of War Savings for Nebraska, and Mr. Kiddow, Mr. Burgess's right-hand man. Together they studied the plan in the light of a national plan, and with the experience of the two men who had worked it to a successful issue, they observed mistakes and such features as to make it even more thorough and practicable for other States. Consequently, not only North Carolina but other states of the Union have been asked to adopt this plan and put over the War Savings Campaign, June 28.

When Col. F. H. Fries, War Savings Director of North Carolina, was called to New York several weeks ago, with other state directors, to have this plan put before them, he was asked if North Carolina could do it. "Sure," said Colonel Fries, "what Nebraska can do, North Carolina can do. We'll put it over if it takes all the bunting and the flags and the drums in the whole South to do it."

With this conviction and determination, Colonel Fries came back and set about to perfecting the plans to make them most suitable to North Carolina conditions. These plans have been presented through conferences held at convenient places in the state to the county chairmen and other War Savings Workers. Every county chairman has in his hands a detailed copy of the plans, and he has been advised to follow the instructions step by step as given him to avoid confusion and to do the work with the greatest possible ease and efficiency.

Only one important change in the national plan did Colonel Fries think best to make for North Carolina. That was to make the campaign last a week instead of a day. Therefore, the week beginning June 23 continuing through June 28 has been designated as North Carolina War Savings Week. The Governor of North Carolina has issued a proclamation calling for every citizen of the state to observe this week as War Savings Week by subscribing at this time all that he will be able to buy during the remainder of the year.

The week begins on Sunday, June 23, with a state-wide appeal for War Savings in the churches and Sunday Schools. On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, a house-to-house canvass will be made in every township in the State to secure War Savings pledges. Every taxpayer or householder will make his pledge or give his excuse for not doing so. A record of every person's pledge will be taken and kept. On Friday, June 28, the drive will culminate in a War Savings rally held at every school house in the state. The State Director has called on every person in the school district to attend this meeting either to celebrate the occasion of the township's subscribing its quota or if that be not the case, to finish raising its quota. In other words, there is but one thing for any township to do on that day, and that is to subscribe its quota to the War Savings Campaign. Likewise, there is but one thing for every person to do, and that is to do his duty to the War Savings Campaign, which is his utmost. The Government expects no less of every man, woman and child in the state on this occasion.

THE PRESIDENT'S WAR SAVINGS PROCLAMATION

All Citizens Asked to Pledge to Save and Buy War Savings Stamps June 28.

"This war is one of Nations, not of armies, and all of our one hundred million people must be economically and industrially adjusted to war conditions if this Nation is to play its full part in the conflict. The problem before us is not primarily a financial problem, but rather a problem of increased production of war essentials and the saving of the materials and the labor necessary for the support and equipment of our Army and Navy. Thoughtless expenditure of money for non-essentials uses up the labor of men, the products of the farm, mines and factories, and overburdens transportation, all of which must be used to the utmost and at their best for war purposes.

The great results which we seek can be obtained only by the participation of every member of the nation, young and old, in a National concerted Thrift movement. I therefore urge that our people everywhere pledge themselves as suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury to the practice of Thrift, to serve the Government to their utmost in increasing production in all fields necessary to the winning of the war,

to conserve food and fuel, and useful materials of every kind, to devote their labor only to the most necessary tasks, and to buy only those things which are essential to individual health and efficiency, and that the people as evidence of their loyalty invest all that they can save in Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps. The securities issued by the Treasury Department are so many of them within the reach of every one that the door of opportunity in this matter is wide open to all of us. To practice Thrift in peace times is a virtue, and brings great benefit to the individual at all times. With the desperate need of the civilized world today for materials and labor with which to end the war, the practice of individual Thrift is a patriotic duty and a necessity.

"I earnestly appeal to every man, woman and child to pledge themselves on or before the twenty-eighth of June to save constantly and to buy as regularly as possible the securities of the Government and to do this as far as possible through membership in War Savings Societies. The twenty-eighth of June ends this special period of enlistment in the great volunteer army of production and saving here at home. May there be none unenlisted on that day."

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.