

Mount Airy News.

J. E. JOHNSON, Editor and Publisher.

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THE SAVING STAMP.

Never have we known the people of this section so interested in any subject as they are today in the War Savings Stamps. It is the one subject of conversation. This week Surry is to raise more than six hundred thousand dollars for the country. This is Surry's part in the present effort to get funds with which to prosecute the war.

Last Friday night the people were treated to an address by Lieutenant Choice, a British officer who has seen three years service and knows of all the battles and horrors of the present struggle. He spoke in the High School building and great numbers of people were so intensely interested as to listen standing to the whole address for an hour and a half. We doubt if a speaker here has ever enthused and stirred an audience as Lieut. Choice did. He has a story to tell. In the first place he was a University student and highly educated when he went to the war. Then he had the experience of long service seeing all kinds of fighting before he finally got put out of the game by wounds. He was one of 40 men to live through a charge where 800 English soldiers attacked a German trench. For an hour and a half he thrilled his audience with stories, some of which were funny and some sad. He was able to make the audience laugh or cry almost at his will, but with it all it was a serious speech and one that created intense interest in the subject of helping to win by contributing to the present effort.

During the past few days almost every man in the county who can make a speech has been on the go speaking at the various places in the county where the people are accustomed to assemble. Large and enthusiastic audiences have greeted the speakers everywhere and it appears that the public mind is almost a unit in the effort to do its part in this drive for funds.

Both Siloam and Shoals have already much more than subscribed their part, and by large sums, too. At first it was feared by the leaders that the rural sections of the county would be slow to subscribe their allotted part, but not it appears that the rural sections will all be in line, and the fear now is that Mount Airy will not be able to raise the \$180,000.00 that is assigned as her part. Truly it is a big amount for the wealth here, but we are expecting it to be raised.

The enthusiasm is such that if any opposition exists, or even any indifference, it has not asserted itself. All of which speaks in glowing terms of praise for the country.

GREAT SCHOLAR HERE.

The people of this city have had the opportunity this week of hearing one of the great scholars of the age in Dr. W. J. McGlothlin, of Louisville, Ky. He came here to deliver a series of lectures at the Baptist Church and it has been a great opportunity for the gaining of information, to say nothing of the enthusiasm and spiritual uplift for those who were able to grasp the spirit of the intellectual feast.

The lectures have been on church history and have been of a scholarly nature and have been free from all forms of prejudice. We have rarely heard a minister of any denomination pay higher tributes to his own church than Dr. McGlothlin has paid to the many churches that he has discussed in his lectures. He is able to see and to make others see the great good in the various denominational movements that have been a part of the church history of the race during the past thousand years. His lectures should have much to do with breaking down denominational prejudice among those who have heard him. It would be out of the question to

undertake to review in any sense these able discourses, for they would make a valuable book, if printed as delivered here. But a few points stand out so prominently that we will mention them. In Germany the church is a state controlled religion. No minister would dare to antagonize the government in any of his sermons. He would lose his position and standing at once. The churches are very much in the nature of war museums. The walls of the churches are today decorated with captured flags and all the various trophies of war. The schools are state controlled in every sense of the word. While the teacher can have his own views of mathematics or astronomy or chemistry, he dares not teach anything that is not in harmony with the ruling power of the country. And he must teach morals and ideas of government as they are dictated by the rulers, or he will soon lose out. A professor cannot hold a position in one of the universities unless he is in harmony with the government to the extent of belonging to the political party of the ruling force.

The schools are the underlying cause of the present conditions in Germany, at least they are the means by which the people have been poisoned mentally and made to assume their present attitude. To subdue Germany and leave the schools as they are would mean that the minds of the people would be so antagonistic as to bring about another conflict in the course of a few years. Dr. McGlothlin studied in the University of Berlin for two years and took a high degree from that institution. He says that the German mind is so poisoned with the ideas of power as they have been taught as to make them have a perfect contempt for freedom as it is thought of in England and the United States.

Many of the people of our city have attended these lectures of which there were six, and they will no doubt be long remembered as a great source of information and truly an intellectual feast.

GETTING KILLED.

Many people talk of the probabilities of our boys getting killed in the present war. You have no doubt noticed that the old Confederate soldier tells of the dangerous fights in which he participated. There is no story connected with the many long weeks and months in which he was as safe as if he had been at home. Somewhere we have seen that a soldier in Europe is much less in danger than the baby in this country, so far as his chances are for living through the year.

A statement made by Surgeon-General Gorgas in the American Magazine throws much light on this subject of getting put out of the game. The statement follows:

There seems to be an impression in this country that to fight in the present war means almost sure death to a soldier. As a matter of fact, both in the danger from disease and in the deadliness of the actual fighting, there is no comparison between the war in Europe to-day and our Civil War. In the Civil War our mortality was something over five per cent. for the four years. It is true that the French armies suffered almost exactly the same death losses during the first five months of the war. But people must not forget that those first five months were the most disastrous period, especially for the Allies, who were unprepared in every way. By 1916 the French reduced their mortality to only about two per cent. for twelve months. That is a rate of only 20 per thousand. Even in civil life a rate of thirteen to fifteen per thousand is usual. Therefore it is evident that the additional war risk is surprisingly low. After a three day's in our Civil War—such a battle as Gettysburg, for instance—a third of the men engaged were left on the field. You cannot find in the present conflict any three days as disastrous as that.—Watchman Examiner.

McLucas-Barber.

On Wednesday of this week at the home of the bride in McCall, S. C., Mr. I. W. Barber and Miss Margaret McLucas were married. Miss McLucas is well known in this city and section, having served here as Canning Club agent for two years during which time she made this city her home and won many friends among our people.

Mr. Barber has been Superintendent of the Water and Light plant here for many years and has made a place for himself here as one of our most useful and worthy citizens. The newly married couple will make their home on Rawley street.

HOW GERMANY IS LOSING.

Analysis of the Fighting by a Military Critic Shows the Gradual Failure of German Campaign.

Frank H. Simonds, Military Critic. The first thing to be said of the operations on the west front in the week of June 11-18 is that the record is the most hopeful single circumstance since the German offensive began, on March 21. The latest phase of the "Battle for Paris" practically ended after three days in a bloody check for the armies of the crown prince—a check recalling the Verdun episode and recalling it the more vividly because of successful French counter-attacks.

Recognizing that the enemy still holds half of his strategic reserve, anywhere from 50 to 70 divisions intact, and that he has gained some valuable ground in his latest attacks, and still possesses the power to deliver another blow comparable with those in Flanders and on the Aisne, we have still the right to measure of optimism based upon recent events.

Friday, June, 21 closes the third month of the German offensive. In that time the Germans have struck five blows. That towards Amiens, which was the heaviest and most successful; that toward Arras two weeks later, which was the least successful and amounted to a bloody defeat; that toward the channel, on April 9, which gained a good deal of ground and opened the way for other attacks, but fell short of larger success; that on the Aisne, on May 27, in some ways the most remarkable and discouraging of all, and finally that of June 9, between Noyon and Montdidier, which resulted in local gains won at great cost and ended in an approximate failure to achieve the objects sought.

Now, at the end of three months, with a loss of about 500,000, the German has drawn some 20 miles nearer to Paris, made large captures in prisoners and in booty, re-occupied around 2,000 square miles of France, more than half of it desert as a result of German devastations. He has won signal battle successes, but he has defeated only one army, the Fifth British army, in such fashion as to impair its organization, and in the case of the French he has put no more than four divisions, those which held the Aisne positions, out of the campaign. To balance his gains the German loss three months, and these three months mean the arrival of not less than 400,000 American troops in France, the insurance of the arrival of another 200,000 by July, and the consequent presence in France by August 1 of some 750,000 fighting troops representing the United States. More than this, three months have been allowed the British to repair past errors and do two things: Draft more men from civil life into the army and draw out of "side-shows," and from home and foreign garrisons, more regiments and divisions for service in France.

Thus, by August 1, at the latest, possibly earlier, the allied situation in respect to number will be actually stronger than it was in March; despite any conceivable casualties they will have more men in line and in reserve than in the critical days of the battle of Picardy, and thenceforward the improvement will be rapid. The Germans, on the other hand, made their maximum concentration at the outset; they had either engaged or assembled all they had, and their situation, since they have no new reservoir or reserves, must henceforth worsen steadily.

Germany, as I have frequently pointed out, undertook to win the campaign in 1918, as Napoleon sought success in the Waterloo campaign, by offsetting an eventual inferiority in numbers and resources by superior swiftness in concentration and attack. She caught her enemies napping, as the French emperor caught his. She has won her open round as Napoleon won Ligny, but time and eventually numerical advantage were bound to turn against her unless she won a military triumph quickly, and after three months she has not won the triumph, nor is she near to supreme success. She has spent half her time, at least a third of their reserves, and the element of surprise following superior

concentration is passing. The measure of these assertions is found in the circumstances of the battle of Compiègne, the latest German attack. In this instance the German attacked on a front but little shorter than his operative front at the Aisne. He used at least 20 divisions at the outset, as in Champagne. He employed the brief and intense bombardment, the rapid advance of huge masses. His small mobile field guns of one and one-half inches, was relied upon, as usual, and his troops were assembled by secret marches. In a word, he employed exactly the tactics which had won him his earlier successes.

This time, however, there was no surprise. The French were ready; they surrendered their first positions after brief but sufficient defence; their reserves entered the struggle before the German masses had submerged the troops in line, whose mission it was to delay the assailant until the reserves arrived. Thereafter the battle line rapidly stabilized itself. By the third day French counter-attacks had won back a great deal of ground on the west flank; the German center had been definitely halted, and the German left along the Oise had been narrowed into a salient too small to permit further advance until it was widened. Accordingly on the sixth day the German broke off the battle.

There are those people who claim to believe you can waste things and also have them to use for war purposes.

Save to the utmost of your ability any buy War Savings Stamps so that the German thing may be kept out of America.

Economizing may possibly hurt, but what of the hurts of the men who fight and die for you?

If your neighbor offers his life, surely you can loan your money. Save with the same eagerness that your neighbor fights, and buy W. S. S. with your savings.

War Department Wants All The Useless Dogs Available

Winston-Salem, June 26.—Secretary Dunn of the board of trade, learning through the war department that they want all the stray dogs they can possibly get for experimental purposes on new gases that Uncle Sam intends to use on the Germans and realizing that there are in the state of North Carolina thousands of dogs that are running loose, fed, and owned by nobody, that could serve this patriotic purpose, he wired the war department asking how many dogs could be used from this state in testing gas. Today he received the following telegram from the war department:

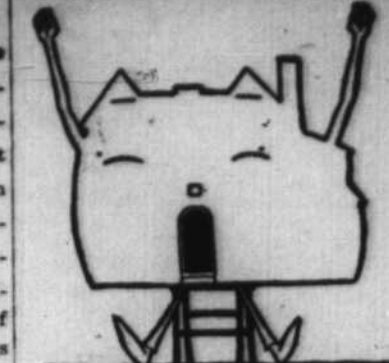
"Will be glad to get dogs two weeks from date. Will be able to handle at least 100 dogs per week. Will send crates at your order."

Secretary Dunn thinks this is a rare opportunity for North Carolina to get rid of her worthless curs.

TRY IT! SUBSTITUTE FOR NASTY CALOMEL

Starts your liver without making you sick and can not salivate.

Every druggist in town—your druggist and everybody's druggist has noticed a great falling-off in the sale of calomel. They all give the same reason. Dodson's Liver Tone is taking its place. "Calomel is dangerous and people know it, while Dodson's Liver Tone is perfectly safe and gives better results," said a prominent local druggist. Dodson's Liver Tone is personally guaranteed by every druggist who sells it. A large bottle costs 50 cents, and if it fails to give easy relief in every case of liver sluggishness and constipation, you have only to ask for your money back. Dodson's Liver Tone is a pleasant-tasting, purely vegetable remedy, harmless to both children and adults. Take a spoonful at night and wake up feeling fine; no biliousness, sick headache, acid stomach or constipated bowels. It doesn't gripe or cause inconvenience all the next day like violent calomel. Take a dose of calomel today and tomorrow you will feel weak, sick and nauseated. Don't lose a day's work! Take Dodson's Liver Tone instead and feel fine, full of vigor and ambition.



When Your House Stretches

Heat and cold cause the wood in buildings to expand and contract. Paint that is not elastic cracks and scales, allowing the weather to reach the wood fibres it is supposed to protect. Paint expands and contracts with the surface it covers—when it is made of

Dutch Boy Lewis Brand White-Lead

mixed with pure linseed oil. Such paint is elastic and expands and contracts with the wood. It will not crack and scale when subjected to the most trying weather changes.

Our stock of paint and paint materials is large. We recommend Dutch Boy white-lead because it is used and endorsed by people who know paint.

We can serve you as satisfactorily as we are serving your neighbors.



W. E. Merritt Co.



While We Pray—Let Us Pay

It will do no good to pray for victory unless we have faith. And faith in this case is War Savings Stamps. Mothers' boys are dying for you. Time will not heal their wounds. When the war ends, it will end—for you. It will never, never end—for mother.

NORTH CAROLINA WAR-SAVINGS WEEK JUNE 23 TO 28

President Wilson and Governor Bicket have Proclaimed it.

During that week you will be called upon by Government canvassers. You must pledge to buy during the remainder of the year, all the War Savings Stamps that you possibly can.

WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS

"PLEDGE UNTIL IT HURTS"

M. F. PATTERSON