

**BUSINESS BUILDERS**

WANTED—Choice Milling corn, price \$2.25 per bus. Granite City Mills.

I wish employment to do book keeping, auditing or any clerical work, for full time or for certain hours. T. B. CcCargo, Mount Airy.

WANTED—Position, as stenographer or work to do by the hour. Phone 82. Address 153 Cherry street.

FOR SALE—140 acre farm, one and one half miles from Vass, N. C. Four room house; good out buildings, Good well water, sand clay road through farm. If interested write for particulars. R. S. Boger, 709 Leet Street, Berkley, Va.

**For Sale.**

Six horsepower Peerless portable engine in first class condition. Cost new, \$650.

No. 4 Geiser threshing machine, fair condition, cost new \$450. Price for both, \$550. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. M. McInturf, Salisbury, N. C.

**American Wounded Cheerful.**

London July 18.—The American soldiers who have arrived at London hospitals in the last few days are a cheerful and optimistic lot. They are grouped in four or five large metropolitan hospitals and as far as possible have been put together in large wards where they can provide plenty of companionships for one another.

The Americans include both sick and wounded. The wounded are largely from the fourth of July "show" which was staged by the Americans and Australians south of the Somme.

**Mrs. Burns' Letter.**

Here is a letter that is certain to prove of interest to people in this vicinity as cases of this sort occur in almost every neighborhood, and people should know what to do in like circumstances:

Savannah, Mo., 12, 1916. "I used a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy about nine years ago and it cured me of flux (dysentery) I had another attack of the same complaint some three or four years ago and a few doses of this remedy cured me. I have recommended Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy to dozens of people since I first used it."

**Life Was a Misery**

Mrs. F. M. Jones, of Palmer, Okla., writes: "From the time I entered into womanhood . . . I looked with dread from one month to the next. I suffered with my back and bearing-down pain, until life to me was a misery. I would think I could not endure the pain any longer, and I gradually got worse. . . Nothing seemed to help me until, one day, . . . I decided to

**TAKE**

**CARDUI**

The Woman's Tonic

"I took four bottles," Mrs. Jones goes on to say, "and was not only greatly relieved, but can truthfully say that I have not a pain. . ."

"It has now been two years since I took Cardui, and I am still in good health. . . I would advise any woman or girl to use Cardui who is a sufferer from any female trouble."

If you suffer pain caused from womanly trouble, or if you feel the need of a good strengthening tonic to build up your run-down system, take the advice of Mrs. Jones. Try Cardui. It helped her. We believe it will help you.

All Druggists

**INITIATIVE RESTORED BY AMERICAN SOLDIERS**

Constant Increasing Stream of Americans to France Enabled Foch to Work out his Strategic Designs and Strike a Blow that has Changed the Whole Trend of the War.

Washington, July 23.—With probably not much more than a quarter of a million American troops engaged in the present battle but with virtually a million others in France or hastening across the ocean to join in the fight, General Foch has been able to turn the tables on the enemy and strike a blow that has changed the whole trend of the war.

Officials here, while fully recognizing the fact that the Americans are today only a comparatively small part of the vast forces the supreme commander is using in working out his strategic designs, realize the fact that the American army is going forward in a constantly stream is the governing factor in restoring the initiative to the allied forces. Plans are therefore taking shape rapidly at the war department to accelerate and enlarge the American military program.

**Two Million Men there Soon.**

It is now virtually certain that General Foch will have at least 2,000,000 American troops to supplement his allied armies before the present fighting season closes. Secretary Baker announced today the war department's new program embraces enlarged army appropriations, modification of the draft ages to increase the reservoir of fighting men and plans for a larger mobilization of the army than any yet undertaken would soon be ready for congress. He would give no details, but the plans probably aim at getting under way without delay a total force not far short of the 5,000,000 figure widely discussed in Congress when the subject was last under consideration there.

The fighting in the Aisne salient, where the whole German offensive scheme has been upset if not definitely defeated by the bold strategy of General Foch, has opened new possibilities. There is increased need for haste in the opinion of officials in getting full American manpower ready to supplement the efforts that appear now to be taking shape toward hurling the enemy back all along the advance that will end only when victory has been achieved.

**Germans Lose Much Ground.**

Reports today indicate that fully one-half of all ground won by the Germans in the Aisne salient already has been torn from the enemy's grasp and the French, British and American troops were still pressing on at last accounts. Mr. Baker said today that the last reports from General Pershing were satisfactory. It was clear, however, that the minds of officials here are engrossed in preparations for offensive battle on an even larger scale.

The German offensive arch in France has rested on two great pillars one in the Picardy front and the other on the Marne. It has been repeatedly stated that the pressing dome of this mighty pincer movement, threatening both Paris and the channel port as it progressed, has been the German object from the first day of the battle of 1918 was opened last March.

The southern pillar of that arch has now been gravely weakened. Its offensive value is gone. By desperate efforts the Germans are seeking to prevent it from collapsing altogether, crushing whole divisions of their best troops in its fall. Even if the allied advance is checked now, there appears little likelihood that the enemy could recreate his tactical position on a basis that would permit him to continue his old plan of campaign before the coming of winter.

**British Nibbling Away in Flanders.**

Meanwhile, British troops are nibbling away at the enemy in Flanders and elsewhere to the north with unvarying success. Just north of Montdidier, the French have struck a new blow, the full significance of which is not yet clear. Its success, however was startling even from the meagre accounts so far received.

Some observers believed the new attack was a minor operation, designed to pin German reserves to that front, just as the British nibbling has pinned enemy forces there when they were badly needed in the south. Others saw deeper strategy behind both British efforts in Flanders and the French and British local thrusts in Picardy.

The allied reserves on the Aisne Marne line now have the advantage of interior lines. They occupy a salient buttressed on forests and other strong positions which the enemy was unable to break through when in the full strength of his great drive. It appeared possible to some officers here that the next few days might see an allied assault on both sides of the Picardy front, delivered with the purpose of forcing German reserves to rush back around the point of the Compeigne salient from the Aisne

theatre. If resistance to the allied advance from the Marne becomes too great to be overcome, they confidently expect some such operation, as General Foch frequently has proved his full knowledge of the value of holding the initiative and can be relied upon to hold it by surprise assaults which will wear out the German reserves in hurrying from front to front to meet them.

**Getting Ready for Next Year.**

So far as future American participation goes, General March has already disclosed to members of Congress the fact that offensive operations against the enemy on a large scale had been expected to be undertaken later in the year. That general scheme, it is thought accounts for the new plans of the war department, since what is being devised now is in preparation for the spring campaign of next year, in all probability. There are already available more troops than can be shipped to the front before winter brings the fighting to a halt, although the last five weeks have seen a half million American troops sent to France.

In making his statement today Mr. Baker would not say that changes in draft ages were not contemplated. The matter was still under study, he said.

Incidentally, he disclosed the fact that a definite figure for American forces to be employed in France within some fixed period of time is being held in mind. The study of the draft age question, he said, was based upon findings the "necessary number of men with the least possible disturbance of economic conditions in the country."

**May Raise Maximum Age.**

It was recalled that the original national army plan as presented by the war department recommended age of 19 to 26. Exclusive. Congress changed these limits to the present 21 to 31 law. There has been nothing to indicate, however that either Mr. Baker or his advisers have changed their opinion that men of 19 should be taken, furnishing two large additional classes of recruits immediately without material disturbance of the economic balance.

Just what maximum age will be found most desirable, it is difficult to say. It was frequently urged in Congress recently that the limit be set at 45 years. That would involve an enormous amount of registration and examination of records, however, for which a very small return in fighting men could be expected in the higher ages. Probably a compromise at 40 or perhaps below that will be worked out in the end.

One of the chief arguments for extension upward of the age limits is the power it would give to apply the work or fight rule on a far wider scale. The government, however, has not as yet committed itself to a policy of this character.

**It Does Not Bother Him.**

"The war ain't botherin' me. It's none of my business. Maybe them Germans will sink a lot of ships but they ain't my ships, and maybe they will bomb a few Yankee towns along the coast, but we won't never see any Germans around here. If they'll let me alone, I'm going let them alone. No, I ain't going to buy any war stamps, recon."

These are the words of a good man—honest and upright in his little way of life. We say that of him because we know him well. He's a well-to-do farmer, whose life is lived far from the maddening crowd. Indeed, he could not be more aloof and remote from this sorely troubled world of ours, if he lived on the tail of Halley's comet.

He knows that he is getting four times as much for his cotton as he got in the fall of 1914 when this world war began, three times as much for his tobacco, and twice as much for his corn and wheat, poultry, eggs and butter; but he thinks these fine prices are all in the natural course of events. That the war we are waging against Germany has anything to do with the high prices he's getting for his farm products does not occur to him for a moment.

And so he really is not bothering about this war. The fighting is too far off. He has no sons of draft age and he is sure that he and his are safely beyond the reach of it. And so they are, let us hope—cannon shells and poison gas considered. Not even an 80 mile gun is ever likely to destroy his home.

Nevertheless he is in this war, whether he realizes it or not. Getting him to realize it has been our very hardest job during the drive of National War Stamp Week.

**The Colonel's Warnings.**

From The Springfield Republicans.

Col. Roosevelt tells the readers of the Kansas City Star that the election of Henry Ford to the Senate would be "a calamity from the standpoint of far-sighted and patriotic Americanism." He warned the people that President Wilson's reelection would be a calamity even worse than that.

**THE REVENUE BILL TO BE READY IN AUGUST.**

Of the Eight Billion Dollars Needed Two Billion Will Come From People.

Washington, July 23.—The greatest tax bill ever presented to the American Congress—and probably to any legislative body—will be ready for vote in the house by September 1.

This is the notice given to absent members of Congress by Representative Claude Kitchin, Democratic floor leader and chairman of the ways and means committee. Members are advised to make their recess plans accordingly and to prepare to return to Washington by that date for a vote on the eight billion dollar tax measure.

Deliberations of the way and means committee today were marked by estimates from the treasury department that the recent list of taxable luxuries and non-essentials sent down to the capitol by the treasury officials would produce two billion dollars in revenue. In other words indications now are that of the eight billion needed one-fourth of the amount will be raised by taxing things which in war time are classed as luxuries or near luxuries but which have heretofore been classed by the easy going American people as every day conveniences or necessities.

**Luxuries to Be Taxed.**

In the governments luxury list are the following articles, taxable of which apparently will furnish the two billion dollars spoken of by the treasury department:

Automobiles, all ornamental house furnishings, club membership dues, house hold servants, tobacco, alcoholic beverages, soft drinks, jewelry, hotel bills above \$2.50 per day and clothing for men, women and children costing a certain price.

After France had been at war three years she cast about for additional things to tax. With the Hun almost at the gates of Paris, whose people long felt the privations of warfare, France put into effect early this year a "luxury tax" which is declared to be producing many millions of dollars already. This tax was levied on what France called "De Luxe" articles and the United States is now to follow suit.

It is known that certain members of the ways and means committee have earnestly studied the latest French taxation law. It embraces a number of articles not enumerated in the schedule of the treasury department in its list of several weeks ago.

**Prepare to Pay eHeavy Tax.**

Americans may as well prepare to pay heavy taxes on all their luxuries from phonograph records to field glasses and brightcolored lamp shades. Here are some of the articles upon which France levies a ten per cent tax:

Curiosities and antiques; silk hosiery and underwear; tapestry, modern or ancient; pleasure canoes and boats; hunting garments and riding habits; billiard and pool tables guns and sporting accessories; photographic appliances; motor vehicles; paintings, perfumes, liveries of servants; horses, ponies, asses and mules for pleasure purposes; artistic bronze work.

While the American mule is not used "for pleasure purposes" as stated in the French law, that law has furnished a number of valuable suggestions to the tax bill framers in Washington.

Going further, France has put a graduated tax on dozens of other articles, the tax ranging according to the price. That is, when the retail price exceeds a certain sum a tax is levied. For instance France levies a tax on all lamp shades costing more than 10 francs; on smokers requisites above the 10 franc price; on women's hats above 40 francs; men's hats above 20 francs and so on. The graduated list includes scores of articles of clothing, mirrors, trunks cutlery, toilet necessities, blankets, quilts carpets gloves table cloths and even devotional articles.

What France has done furnishes an index of what may be expected when Representative Kitchin reports the war revenue bill to the house late in August. The treasury thinks at least two billions should be raised by the luxury tax. This means every American is going to pay to the government something unless he or she is satisfied with very cheap clothing, household furniture, bric-a-brac, and dozens of other every day things which Americans have been accustomed to buying without thought of taxes in the good old days of peace.

**R. J. Reynolds Improving.**

Winston Sentinel, 22.

R. J. Reynolds head of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco company, arrived here today in a private Pullman coach from Philadelphia, where he has been in a hospital under the care of a specialist for several weeks. While still weak as a result of two operations recently performed he stood the trip remarkably well. He was accompanied home by a Philadelphia physician, Mrs. Reynolds and the eldest son, R. J. Reynolds, Jr.

**BELIEF GROWS CRUISER WAS VICTIM OF MINE.**

Number of lives lost and Cause of destruction Undetermined Palmer Issues Statement.

Washington, July 20.—The loss of life in the sinking off Fire Island New York, yesterday of the United States armored cruiser San Diego and the cause of the ship's destruction still were undetermined tonight at the navy department. Announcement was made that 1,183 men from the ship had been landed. Unofficial reports said there were 1,355 men aboard, and if they are correct the loss of life would not exceed 72.

Rear Admiral Palmer, acting secretary of the navy, tonight made public a detailed, account of the destruction of the cruiser and the rescue of the crew, but it added nothing to previous reports from Capt. H. H. Christy and other survivors as to the cause of the sinking.

Belief that the San Diego was the victim of a mine, however, grew among naval officials after the commander of the American patrol boats operating off fire Island reported that his craft had picked up several mines of foreign design.

**Survivors Can't Tell.**

Among the survivors opinion seemed to be equally divided as to whether a submarine or a mine was responsible for the loss of the cruiser. Many held that an enemy torpedo struck the warship, while as many subscribed to the theory that the vessel hit a mine. No reference to the cause of the explosion which was heard aboard the cruiser was contained in the account of the sinking made public tonight by Admiral Palmer. The statement follows:

"Fuller particulars received regarding the sinking of the N. S. S. San Diego show that the explosion took place on the port side just aft of the forward port engine room bulkhead. The feed tank and circulating pump were blown in, and the port engine wrecked. Full speed ahead was rung, and the starboard engine operated until it was stopped by water rising in the engine room. Machinist's Mate Hawthorne, who was at the throttle in the port engine room, was blown four feet under the engine room desk. He got up, closed the throttle on the engine, which had already stopped, and then escaped up the engine room ladder. Lieutenant Millen, on watch in the starboard engine room, closed the water tight door to the engine room and gave the necessary instructions to the fireroom to protect the boilers.

**She Listed Quickly.**

"The ship listed to port heavily so that the water entered the gun ports on the gun deck. The vessel listed eight degrees quickly, then hung for seven minutes; then gradually listed the speed increasing until thirty-five degrees was reached. At this time the port quarter deck was three feet under water. The ship then rapidly turned turtle and sank. Captain Christy went from the bridge down two ladders to the boat deck, slid down a line to the armored belt, then dropped down four feet to the bilge-keel, and thence to the dock keel, which at that time was eight feet above water. From there he jumped into the water. The ship was about five minutes in turning over after she reached 35 degrees keel."

"No wake or a torpedo was seen. The first thing Captain Christy noticed, while standing on the wheelhouse, eight feet above the forward ridge, he felt and heard a dull explosion. He immediately sounded submarine defense quarters as the general alarm.

"Everything went quietly and according to drill schedule. The captain rang full speed ahead, and sent officers to investigate the damage. At the time he thought the ship would not sink. Two motor sailers were ordered rigged out, but not to be lowered until further orders.

"At the submarine defense call, the men went quietly to their station and manned the guns. They stood by the port guns until they were awash, and by the starboard guns until the list of the ship pointed them up into the air.

"When it seemed obvious that the vessel would capsize, the order was given to abandon ship, except the port side gun crew, which were to remain at their station as long as the guns would bear. Boats were ordered lowered, and two sailboats one dinghy one wherry, and two punts were launched. The life rafts were launched and the lumber pile on deck was loosed and set adrift. Fifty mess tables and a hundred kapok mattresses were thrown overboard. Abandon ship was complete before the vessel began to capsized. Perfect order was preserved the men cheering. When on the rafts, they sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "My country, 'Tis of Thee," cheered for the captain, the executive officer and the ship, and cheered when the United States ensign was hoisted on the sailboat.

**News of Lieut. Roosevelt's Death Confirmed.**

The hope that Lieut. Quintin Roosevelt, who fell in an airplane fight last week inside the German lines, might be alive has been abandoned. German aviators dropped a note inside the American lines confirming the first reports of his death. President Wilson sent the following message to Col. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay: "Am greatly distressed that the news of your son's death is confirmed. I had hoped for other news. He died serving his country and died with fine gallantry. I am deeply grieved that his service should have come to this tragic end."

Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., another son of Col. Roosevelt, has been slightly wounded and taken to a hospital in Paris, according to a cable message received by Col. Roosevelt from his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

**Poor Crops in Central Empires.**

Nature is conducting a "starvation drive" against Germany and Austria. While the crops of America and her allies promise this year to break all records for size, those of Germany and her allies will be smaller than any time since the war began, according to reports from Washington.

Widespread drought enveloped the Central empires during April, May and June, which, combined with intense heat and an unseasonable frost during the first five days of June, stopped the developments of all the vegetables and roots so urgently needed by the Teutons.

The frost destroyed one-third of the potato crop, especially in the northern part of the country. Peas and beans were also seriously damaged. At the same time, the heat and drought increased the ravages of all kinds of pestiferous insects, so the crop of apples and pears will be insignificant. It also delayed the wheat crop and with the failure of Rumania and the Ukraine to deliver the expected wheat Germany is in a bad way.

Reports generally from all allied countries indicate promising crops.

**Products of Old-Time Home.**

Wilkesboro Patriot.

Mr. B. F. Call, who is executor of the estate of his mother, the late Mrs. Emily Call, has filed an inventory of the personal property belonging to the estate and among the articles named in the list are 707 yards of cloth, 140 yards of lace, 270 pounds of wool and 40 pounds of tallow. Mrs. Call was an old-fashioned, thrifty housekeeper and always kept a quantity of useful supplies on hand.

**Dr. H. R. Hege Dentist**

Office corner Main and Moore Sts., Opposite Hawks-Rothrock Drug Co.

OFFICE HOURS: 8 a. m. to 12 m. 1 p. m. to 5 p. m.

**ITALIAN QUEENS!**

In the operation of my bee business I conduct a queen rearing yard and at this time I have a few more queens than I need in my own yards. These queens are bred from fine Italian stock and are the finest queens that can be had. Satisfaction guaranteed. One queen \$1.00; six for \$5.00; twelve for \$9.00.

FRED L. JOHNSON Mount Airy, N. C.

**WOOD'S SEEDS The Importance of Sowing ALFALFA**

Farmers everywhere should make preparations to sow ALFALFA liberally this fall. Sown the end of August or during September alfalfa will yield full crops and make under favorable conditions, four or five cuttings of splendid nutritious hay the following season.

Alfalfa hay makes the best and most nutritious feed for horses, cattle and all live-stock and it is especially desirable at this time for farmers to sow all the forage crops possible to make hay and feed so as to save grain for human consumption.

Wood's Trade Mark Brand ALFALFA SEED is American-grown and of tested germination and purity. "WOOD'S CROP SPECIAL" giving prices and information about all Seasonable Seeds mailed on request.

T. W. WOOD & SONS SEEDSMEN - Richmond, Va.