

AUCTION SALE

On SATURDAY, August 17th, 1918, at 4 P. M.

We will sell at Auction absolutely regardless of price the old HAMBURG MILL PROPERTY, lying just east of the town of Mount Airy. We have instructions from the owner to sell this property without reservation. The property has been subdivided into tracts of various sizes to suit the purchaser.

Brass Band Concert

Free Transportation from the Square

Ladies Invited

Terms Very Easy

Sale Rain or Shine

United States Land Co., Selling Agents

W. F. Ross, President

Greensboro, N. C.

Dallas Zollicoffer, Sec.-Treas.

BUSINESS BUILDERS

Umanylll-aroftoaeB hm hm hmhhhh
NEW FALL goods coming in every day at J. L. Harrison's

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

REDUCED PRICES on all summer goods at Harrison's.

YOUNG HORSE FOR SALE—Medium size, 6 years old, work anywhere. Will sell on easy terms. Dr. W. S. Taylor.

LEARN AT HOME or school—Short-hand, Bookkeeping. Positions guaranteed. Tuition on credit. Edwards College, Winston, N. C. 9-7-4t

WILL HAVE on display in a few days the largest stock of Fall and Winter goods ever brought to this market be sure and see our line before buying, it will certainly mean money to you. J. L. Harrison.

For Sale or Exchange.

Six Cylinder five passenger 1917 Buick Automobile. Good shape and new tires, will sell or exchange. Write or see E. J. Matthews, Mount Airy.

A FEW PATTERNS in silks and silk foulards will be closed out very cheap. J. L. Harrison.

Death of a Little Girl.

Sunday morning Aug. 11, 1918 just as the sun was putting fourth its beautiful rays, the death Angel visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Jackson of White Plains, N. C. and claimed for its victim Thelma, their six year old daughter who had been suffering for three months with meningitis, measles and pneumonia. All that medical aid and loving hands could do was done, but could not stay the hand of death. Little Thelma bore here afflictions well from the beginning and often remarked she wanted to go home. Why it is God sees fit to pluck these little buds so tender we do not understand, but He has a work for them to do. Little Thelma was an unusual bright child and every body come in contact with her loved her, and many had remarked, she was too good and sweet to live here in this world. The funeral services was conducted Monday at 11 o'clock a. m. at Piney Grove church by Rev. T. S. Draughn of Crutchfield, after which the remains were laid to rest in the church yard. The large crowd present and the many beautiful flowers that covered the casket goes to show the esteem in which Mr. and Mrs. Jackson and little Thelma are held. We extend to the bereaved ones our heart felt sympathy, and point them to the Lamb of God who can bind up the broken hearts and give peace to the weary soul.

Little Thelma is gone, the voice we loved is still, a place is vacant in her home which never can be filled.
Aug. 13, 1918. A Reader.

Cure for Dysentery.

"While I was in Ashland, Kansas, a gentleman overheard me speaking of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes William Whitelaw, of Des Moines, Iowa. "He told me in detail of what it had done for his family, but more especially his daughter who was lying at the point of death with a violent attack of dysentery and had been given up by the family physician. Some of his neighbors advised him to give Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy, which he did, and fully believes that by doing so saved the life of his child. He stated that he had also used this remedy himself with equally gratifying results."

NOW IS THE TIME TO KEEP ENEMY RUNNING

General March Says That Present Advantage Should be Pressed to Utmost.

Washington, Aug. 10.—"This is the time for the greatest effort; to keep the enemy running."

General March, chief of staff, summarized thus today to newspaper men the situation in France. Standing before the great military maps at the war department that show clearly where the German is being beaten back he pointed out that the great battle front was rapidly being straightened out from Rheims to the sea.

"They have not yet," he said, "gotten back to the original Hindenburg line, where the German began his advances this year. We still have some territory to gain, so when statements appear that indicate the war is over at this point, discourage it."

"This is the time for the greatest effort, to keep the enemy running. That is the reason the United States is being called upon for increased man power, that is the reason we want the age limits for the draft lowered and raised to get more men."

"It is no time to talk about the war being over. It is the time to hit hard."

"The greatest advantage of the whole thing has been the change of the allies from the defensive to the offensive, which is a great military asset."

"We have the enemy guessing now instead of guessing ourselves."

From a confidential report General March read the following account of the situation on the British-French front south of Albert:

"Allied troops found little opposition and have captured more prisoners than it is possible for them to handle, including a German general and his staff, showing elements of surprise attack. British report their prison camps back of Amiens so full that it is impossible to hold more. The allies have captured all the artillery in this sector."

Describing the effect of the allied operations, General March said:

"Surveying the battle line broadly, you see that there have been a number of places where we have been nibbling along the Vesle river front, acquiring a foothold on the northern bank, but have not yet attempted to go up the slopes on the north side where German intrenchments are supposed to be. That part of the line has remained stationary."

"As the line has become stationary, Foch has kept up his pressure on the enemy working on the perfectly sound principle, that when you get an enemy going, you keep him going; never give him a chance to re-organize or think it over, keep on hitting him."

"On August 8, a combined British and French force commanded by Field Marshal Haig, attacked on a front of 20 miles, east of Amiens. This terrain is flat, almost level, and while some time ago there were small clumps of woods, all of these undoubtedly had been leveled long by artillery fire, so we counted that country as practically level with very little natural impediment to an advance."

There are a few valleys perpendicular to the front of our advancing armies instead of parallel to it, so that the advancing troops can go right through the valleys.

"The enemy were apparently taken by surprise and made no essential opposition in the center, confining their strong resistance to their flanks. Hitting the big salient on a 13-mile front we pushed it in an average of eight miles, and reduced it from an outer salient to an inner salient."

That gives us a salient corresponding to the Marne salient and places the enemy in a bad position. The advance of the British and French at this point comes up so that they are getting into control, or threatening, the railroad line of communications which at that point run up from the Montdidier sector to Chalons.

"On the Flanders salient the enemy August 9 was withdrawn on the southern sector of the salient, south of Merville and British occupied that territory. Then general effect of these movements is straightening out of the line everywhere."

Answering a question as to the 42nd division record, General March said:

"The Rainbow division had its combat training in the Lorraine sector north of Luneville. It left that position to arrive east of Rheims where on July 15, it helped break the main German attack. When the French-American counter offensive was launched on the Marne salient the division appeared there shortly in relief of other units. Our reports indicate the following:

"In eight days of battle the 42nd division has forced the passage of the Oureq taken prisoners from six enemy divisions, met, routed, decimated, a crack division of the Prussian guards, also a Bavarian division, and one other division and driven back the enemy's lines for 16 kilometers."

A Long Felt Need.

For years the old Hamburg Mill property lying just east of town has been lying dormant. It has in a measure stopped the progress of the city in that direction. The owners, living at a distance have not until now realized just what part the vacant property was playing in Mount Airy's growth. But now we understand that on Saturday it will pass into new hands. Mr. Benbow the owner, having consigned it to the United States Land Co., it has been subdivided into small tracts and will be sold to the highest bidder, Saturday the 17th at 4 P. M. In a conversation with the News Mr. Ross the President and Mr. Zollicoffer the Secretary and Treasurer of the company stated that the entire tract would be sold absolutely to the highest bidder. They have opened new roads, graded the old ones and the property now begins to look like some one owns it.

The News hopes that the people of Mount Airy will attend this sale, and buy the tracts as offered. Having bought begin to develop this part of Mount Airy which has heretofore been neglected.

* What did YOU do to win the *
* war? *
* When our brave boys come back *
* and ask you this question, what *
* will be your answer? *
* Can you say that you did *
* EVERYTHING. *
* EVERYTHING *
* EVERYTHING *
* possible for you to do? *
* That you saved and served and *
* sacrificed to the utmost? *
* And that, knowing that the men *
* on the battle line were defend- *
* ing YOUR home, YOUR family, *
* YOUR Liberty and YOUR coun- *
* try, you loyally stood behind *
* them with word and deed? *
* IF NOT, WHY NOT? *
* Think it over. *
* National Security League, *
* 19 West 44th St., N. Y. C. *

FRENCH ARE AMAZED AT RIFLE FIRE OF THE AMERICAN MARINES.

That Men Should Fire Deliberately, Use Their Sights and Adjust Their Range Beyond the French—Graphic Eye-Witness Account of Fighting at Chateau Thierry in June.

Washington, Aug. 10.—A graphic eyewitness account of the fighting near Chateau Thierry in which American divisions, including the marine brigade, took part early in June was made public today by the navy department. It is in the form of a long letter from an officer of the marines to Major General Barnett, commander of the corps, and the story told is of peculiar significance as, in the opinion of many officers here, it was the stand of the Americans along this line which saved Paris. The name of the writer is not disclosed.

The Americans were rushed to the line in motor trucks to support the hard pressed French, and on June 1 the marine brigade deployed on a support position, the battalion commanded by Maj. Thomas Holcomb hurrying into line as the men climbed off the trucks. The Germans were coming on and on June 2 the French dropped back, passing through the American lines.

"We had installed ourselves in a house in La Voie Chatel, a little village between Champillon and Lucy-Le-Bocage," the writer says. "From one side we had observation of the north and when the Germans attacked at 5 o'clock, we had a box seat."

"They were driving at hill 165 from the north and northeast and they came out on a wonderful clear day, in two columns across a wheat field. We could see the two thin brown columns advancing in perfect order until two thirds of the columns, we judged were in view."

"The rifle and machine gun fire were incessant and overhead shrapnel was bursting. Then the shrapnel came on the target at each shot."

"The white patches would roll away and we could see that some of the columns were still there, slowed up, and it seemed perfect suicide for them to try. You couldn't begrudge a tribute to their pluck, at that."

"Then, under that deadly fire, and a barrage of rifle and machine gun fire, the Boche stopped. It was too much for any men. They burrowed in or broke to the cover of the woods and you could follow them by the ripples of the green white as they raced for cover."

The writer declared the rifle fire of the marines amazed the French who saw it.

"That men should fire deliberately and use their sights and adjust their range," he says, "was beyond their experience. It must have had a telling effect on the morale of the Boche, for it was something they had not counted on. As a matter of fact, after pushing back the weakened French and then running up against a stone wall defense, they were literally 'up in the air' and more than stopped. We found that out later from prisoners, for the Germans never knew we were in the front line when they made that attack. They were absolutely mystified at the manner in which the defense stiffened up until they found that our troops were in line."

The letter tells in detail of the days of fighting that followed. It describes a daylight charge against a machine gun post and of scouting raids up June 6, when the whole brigade swung forward to straighten out the line.

This action resulted in the capture of Belleau wood.

Major Sibley's battalion of the sixth marine regiment led the way here with Holcomb in support. The woods were alive with enemy machine guns. That night, word came back that Robertson with 20 men of the 96th company had taken Boursches, breaking through a heavy machine gun barrage to enter the town. Robertson fighting with an automatic in either hand was hit three times before he would allow himself to be taken to the rear.

Speaking of individual acts of bravery, the writer says Duncan, a company commander "before he was moved down, had his pipe in his mouth and was carrying a stick." Later, he adds, "Dental surgeon Osborne picked up Duncan and with a hospital corps man had just gained some shelter when a shell wiped all three out."

Private Dunlavy, killed later capturing an enemy machine gun in Boursches, which he turned on the foe with great effect, while at another point, young Timmerman charged a machine gun at the point of the bayonet and sent in 17 prisoners at a clip.

When the enemy made a stand at one point in the woods, Sibley's battalion was withdrawn and for an hour 50 American and French batteries hammered the wood. Hughes, with the tenth company, then went in and his first message was that the wood had been cut to mince meat. Overton heading the 76th company, finally charged the rock plateau, killing or capturing every gunner and all the guns with few casualties.

The 82nd company lost all its officers, and Major Sibley and his adjutant, Lieutenant Bellamy, re-organized it under fire, and charged a machine gun nest at the most critical time in all the fighting.

"I wonder if ever an outfit," the letter says, "went up against a more desperate job, stuck to it so gamely without sleep at times on short rations with men and officers going off like flies, and I wonder if in all our long list of gallant deeds there ever were two better stunts than the work of Sibley and Holcomb."

Married at G. W. Hiatt August 11, 1918, Mr. Tommy Vaughn and Lessie Hall.

Married at G. W. Hiatt August 10, 1918, Mr. Albert Sutphin and Miss Lizzy Joyce.

German War Helmet

on Show in Danville.

Danville, Va., Aug. 10.—Danville's first war trophy has been received, Capt. J. C. Persons, adjutant of the forty-seventh regiment of regulars, having sent a German trench helmet to his wife who is visiting her sister Mrs. William D. Overbey. The interesting piece of headgear was dispatched on July 21 from France and arrived yesterday, it being taken in the Marne offensive. The helmet somewhat resembles the old Roman helmet and it is very different from the allies' "carnegie derby." It fits snugly over the head and also protects the back of the neck. It is made of hard metal, the outside being covered with a cloth-like texture which prevents any reflection. It has a green grayish color. Inspection showed the name of its former owner written in ink inside, the name "Anton Wolff" being very plain. It rests on the head on a series of leather straps radiating from the sides to the center and it is heavily padded. It has been placed in a local shop window and is attracting the attention of all passers-by.

CERTIFICATE OF DISSOLUTION.

State of North Carolina, Department of State.

To all to whom these presents may come—greeting:

Whereas it appears to my satisfaction, by duly authenticated record of the proceedings for the voluntary dissolution thereof by the unanimous consent of all the stockholders, deposited in my office, that the Mount Airy Hosiery Mills, Inc., a corporation of this State, whose principal office is situated at South Street, in the town of Mount Airy, County of Surry, state of North Carolina (W. G. Synnor, President, being the agent therein and in charge thereof, upon whom process may be served,) has complied with the requirements of Chapter 21, Revisal of 1905, entitled "Corporations," preliminary to the issuing of this Certificate of Dissolution:

Now Therefore, I, J. Bryan Grimes, secretary of State of the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the said corporation did, on the 12 day of August 1918, file in my office a duly executed and attested consent in writing to the dissolution of said corporation, executed by all the stockholders thereof, which said consent and the record of the proceedings aforesaid are now on file in my said office as provided by law.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at Raleigh, this 12 day of August A. D. 1918.

J. BRYAN GRIMES,
Sec. of State.

Practical War Courses!

One-Year Course in Automobiles.
Two-Year Course in Mechanic Arts.
Two-Year Course for Electricians.
Two-Year Course for (Civil Engineer Assistants.

Military Instruction at Least Four Hours Per Week With College Regiment

In order to meet the needs of young men who expect to enter military service and who wish training to fit them for special work in the service, the College has provided four courses which are especially adapted to the needs of these men. These courses are intended also to serve the purpose of young men who, on account of the war, cannot hope to remain in college four years, and the instruction given will be as useful in civil life as in military service. In the shipyards, in shops and factories, in the secondary positions of engineering industries, everywhere, there is the most active demand for men who can do drawing, carpentry, forge and machine shop work, electric wiring and repair work of all sorts. The same is true regarding opportunities in the automobile industry. The demand for repairmen, garage managers, and skilled automobile workers in all lines far exceeds the supply.

Preparation for admission includes only the completion of common school grades.

Age requirement, 18 years.

Certificates to those who successfully complete courses.

For illustrated circular of information on War Courses, write

E. B. OWEN, Registrar

North Car. State College of Agriculture and Engineering

West Raleigh