

BIG TASK FOR RED CROSS.

The Wounds of Bleeding France Must Be Bound and Healed by American Red Cross.

(Remarks made by Herbert C. Hoover, to delegates from Red Cross Chapters, in Washington, D. C., May 29, 1917.)

For nearly three years we have had one of our duties the care of the civilian population in northern France. We are, I think, the only Americans who have been intimate contact or even in any contact with that imprisoned population. I think we are the only group who know of their suffering, of their misery, of their destruction, of their woe, of what confronts those people even after peace. We have always entertained the hope that possibly that or some other agency, some other organization, might be found that could bind up their wounds and take in hand their difficulties, rehabilitate them into a position again of self-support.

GREATEST PROBLEM OF THE WAR.

There is probably the greatest problem of all the war. There is an untold destruction of property, a total displacement of population, an enormous loss of human life, a loss of man power, a loss of animals, a loss of implements—a population of probably three millions of people totally and absolutely unable to get back on their feet without help.

FRENCH VILLAGES UTTERLY DESTROYED.

I had visited that area from behind the lines, and again visited it from the allied side. I found that every village, with the exception of two small areas, had been utterly destroyed. The Germans had erected battering rams, had destroyed and burned villages, had leveled everything to the ground, had gathered up all the agriculture implements in open squares and burned them, had taken all the animals, and had removed all the male portion of the population between the ages of 18 and 65 years.

Even the fruit trees have been destroyed, and that entire section of probably sixty miles in length and over twenty or twenty-five miles in depth, has been devastated to an extent that, without an entire replacement of the engine by which production is carried on, those people cannot get back on their feet.

That is only one of the problems of France. That is but a sample of what we have to expect from practically the entire area. The cost of rehabilitation runs in billions which should startle all except Americans, and perhaps Americans even in the large figures in which we have begun to think.

FRANCE NEEDS OVER BILLION DOLLARS.

I made a rough estimate of the immediate amount of money required to rehabilitate that little parcel of population. To support those for one year, to provide them with their implements, to give them the roughest kind of housing, to get them back to the point where they may get the land into cultivation and get into self-support, would run somewhere from six to ten millions of dollars. Altogether the north of France is probably faced with a total expenditure for rehabilitation which will run a billion and a half of dollars.

TUBERCULOSIS HAS SPREAD ALARMINGLY.

There are other problems. Tuberculosis has spread alarmingly. It has demanded immediate help. The French, busy and intent upon the war, with limited resources have perhaps neglected the problem, but they need help. They need sanitary support, and they need care and direction. I am informed that there has been an increase above normal in France of men alone, of more than six hundred thousand tubercular cases.

NEEDS OF THE CHILDREN.

There is still a further field in France, and that is the children. The orphans of France increase day by day. That sorrowful cry which reaches your hearts more than any other we can do. On the children of France rests absolutely the hope of France, because today France is sacrificing her manhood on a pyre devoted to liberty and a pre-devote to our production.

MOTHERHOOD WOMAN'S JOY

Suggestions to Childless Women.

Among the virtues of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the ability to correct sterility in the case of many women. This fact is well established as evidenced by the following letter and hundreds of others we have published in these columns.

Poplar Bluff, Mo.—"I want other women to know what a blessing Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been to me. We had always wanted a baby in our home but I was in poor health and not able to do my work. My mother and I had both urged my mother to buy Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so, my health improved and I am now the mother of a fine baby girl and do all my own work." Mrs. ALICE B. THOMSON, 216 1/2 S. 1st St., Poplar Bluff, Mo.

In many other homes, once childless, there are now children because of the fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound makes women normal, healthy and strong. Write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medical Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice in all your menstrual troubles.

lem of much less dimensions so far as we see it today.

If the Red Cross could now consolidate the whole of effort directed towards civilian charity to civilian support in France, it would have laid the foundation for probably the greatest work which the American people must undertake as one of the aftermath results of the whole war.

BETTER ORGANIZATION NEEDED IN CHARITY.

I have long had the feeling that all civilian charities in Europe should be better organized and better consolidated in the United States. We have had a multitude of bodies engaged in that effort, a multitude of overlapping collection of support, and a multitude of overlapping in distribution on the other side.

Furthermore, as the war goes on, as times become harder, we will require a greater and a better organized effort in order to maintain that support. It requires an effort that not only covers the field of charity, but also covers the field of helpfulness. I do not think that any thinking person wishes to pauperize a population by pouring charity upon them. We ourselves had undertaken to do some rehabilitating and have made some study of that one which is only one of the three great problems. In fact, we have developed a method by which we believe that these people may be put back on their feet and made self-supporting again. It perhaps only ten or fifteen per cent of the total cost may be found in charity, these people themselves will repay the entire cost of their reconstruction. They must be given time. The eighty per cent may be accomplished by financial measures, but someone has to provide the first ten or fifteen per cent to give the foundation for any adequate development of that problem.

FRANCE COMING TO AMERICA I HAVE HAD A NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS WITH YOUR OFFICIALS, AND I HAVE URGED UPON THEM AND THEY ARE ONLY TOO GLAD TO UNDERTAKE IT—THAT PROBLEM AS THE PROBLEM OF THE RED CROSS.

GREATEST RED CROSS WORK.

The Red Cross is perhaps founded fundamentally for the care and reconstruction of soldiers, but we are not fighting this war alone for the direct efficiency of battle. We are fighting here for infinitely greater objectives, and there is no support that can be given to the American ideal, to the American objective of this war, better and greater than a proper organization of that side of our civilization which we believe is today imperiled. We are fighting against an enemy who had become dominated with a philosophy, with an ideal for which there is no room in this world with us. It is a nation obsessed with the single idea that survival of the strongest warman, that survival of the individual, must be achieved, or else we return two thousand years in our civilization. While the Red Cross devotes itself to the strengthening of the strong, to the support of the soldier, it is a duty of the Red Cross to frame that part of our American character and American ideal which stands for the care of the helpless.

I had hoped, and I think that all of your officials had hoped that it would be possible to now concentrate the strength of the whole nation into the Red Cross in order that it might undertake this greatest work which has been laid upon it. I believe that we should find the wounds of France.

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President Newlin Resigns.

Dr. Thomas Newlin has tendered his resignation as president of Guilford college, the Quaker institution located in Guilford county. Dr. Newlin, who has served as president of the college during the summer months and until his successor is chosen by the board of trustees, the chairman of which is J. H. Woodcock, of High Point.

Dr. Newlin is a graduate of Harvard college and Chicago university and an educator of experience. He succeeded Dr. L. L. Hobbs as the head of Guilford.

Worst German Air Raid.

In a swift and deadly raid on the city of London Wednesday German airplanes took a heavy toll in killed and wounded. Other places were attacked, but so far as is known at present by far the heaviest losses occurred in London itself.

At a late hour the casualties as officially announced numbered 531 including 87 killed and 127 wounded. Fifty-five men met death and 223 men were wounded. Sixteen women and 26 children were killed and 122 women and 94 children were wounded.

The German squadron consisted of about 15 machines, and the downtown section of London was their chief objective. Many buildings in the east London buildings were destroyed and others badly damaged and scores of persons fell victims to the explosions. In one instance alone 10 children were killed in a school and 60 were injured.

British airplanes ascended immediately the signal was given that hostile machines were coming, but the Germans remained at a great height and flew swiftly, and evidently the British fighters had difficulty in the pursuit, for the loss of only one German machine has been recorded. Others were reported to have been brought down, but there is no official confirmation of this. The anti-aircraft guns of London seemingly were unable to reach the Germans.

While a great many small business houses and the homes of the poor in the crowded districts suffered great damage, Field Marshal Viscount French, commander of the home defense, announced that no damage of any military or naval nature was done.

PRESIDENT WILSON TELLS AMERICA'S RIGHTEOUS CAUSE

In Flag Day Address Last Thursday at Washington He Shows Menace to Our Freedom of German Military Power—They Have Begun Now Intrigue for Peace Which is False and Must Fail.

My Fellow Citizens: We meet to celebrate Flag Day because this flag which we honor and under which we serve is the emblem of our unity, our power, our thought and purpose as a nation. It has no closer quarter to that which we give it from generation to generation. The choices are ours. It floats in majestic silence above the hosts that execute those choices, whether in peace or in war. And yet, though silent, it speaks to us—speaks to us the host of the men and women who went before us and of the records they wrote upon it. We celebrate the day of its birth; and from its birth until now it has witnessed a great history, has floated on high the symbol of great events, of a great plan of life worked out by a great people. We are about to carry it into battle, to lift it where it will draw the fire of our enemies. We are about to bid thousands, hundreds of thousands, it may be millions, of our men, the young, the strong, the capable men of the nation, to go forth and die beneath its folds of lower far away for what? For some unaccustomed thing? For something for which it has never sought the fire before? American armies were never before sent across the seas. Why are they sent now? For some new purpose, for which this great flag has never been carried before or for some old familiar heroism purpose for which it has seen men, its own men, die on every battlefield upon which Americans have been arms since the Revolution?

These are questions which must be answered. We are Americans. We in our turn serve America, and can serve her with no private purposes. We must use her flag as she has always used it. We are accountable at the bar of history and must plead in utter frankness what purpose it is we seek to serve.

PLAINLY FORCED INTO WAR.

It is plain enough how we were

themselves, for whom governments existed and in whom governments had their life. They have regarded them merely as serviceable organizations which they could by force or intrigue bend or corrupt to their own purpose. They regarded the smaller states, in particular, and the peoples who could be overwhelmed by force, as their natural tools and instruments of domination. Their purpose has long been avowed. The statesmen of other nations to whom that purpose was incredible, paid little attention; regarded what German professors expounded in their classrooms and German writers set forth to the world as the goal of German policy as rather the dream of minds detached from practical affairs, as preposterous private conceptions of Germany's destiny, than as the actual plans of responsible rulers; but the rulers of Germany themselves knew all the while what concrete plans, what well advanced intrigues lay back of what the professors and the writers were saying, and were glad to go forward unimpeded, biding their time in Balkan states with German princes, putting German officers at the service of Turkey to drill her armies and make interest with her government, developing plans of sedition and rebellion in India and Egypt, setting up Austria upon Serbia were a mere single step in a plan which compassed Europe and Asia, from Berlin to Baghdad. They hoped those demands might not arouse Europe, but they meant to press them, whether they did or not, for they thought themselves ready for the final issue of arms.

CONTROL CENTRAL EUROPE.

Their plan was to throw a broad belt of German military power and political control across the very center of Europe and beyond the Mediterranean into the heart of Asia; and

terms disclosed which the German Government would be willing to accept. That government has other valuable pawns in its hands besides those I have mentioned. It still holds a valuable part of France, which it is slowly relaxing grasp, and practically the whole of Belgium. Its armies press close upon Russia and overrun Poland at their will. It cannot go further; it dare not go back. It wishes to close its bargain before it is too late and it has little left to offer for the pound of flesh it will demand.

The military masters under whom Germany is bleeding see very clearly to what point Fate has brought them. If they fall back or are forced back an inch, their power both abroad and at home will fall to pieces like a house of cards. It is their power at home that they are thinking about now more than their power abroad. It is that power which is trembling under their very feet; and deep fear has entered their hearts. They have but one chance to perpetuate their military power or even their controlling political influence. If they can secure peace now with the immense advantages still in their hands which they have up to this point apparently gained, they will have justified themselves before the German people; they will have gained by what they promised to gain by it: an immense expansion of German power, an immense enlargement of German industrial and commercial opportunities. Their prestige will be secure, and with their prestige their political power. If they fail, their people will thrust them aside; a government accountable to the people themselves will be set up in Germany as it has been in England, in the United States, in France, and in all the great countries of the modern time except Germany. If they succeed they are safe and Germany may rule the world as it is; if they fail Germany is saved and the world will be at peace. If they succeed, America will fall within the menace. We and all the rest of the world must remain armed, as they will remain, and must make ready for the day when their aggression; if they fail, the world may unite for peace and Germany may be of the union.

Do you not now understand the new intrigue, the intrigue for peace, and why the masters of Germany do not hesitate to use any agency that comes to offer their purpose, the deceit of the nations? The present particular aim is to deceive all those who throughout the world stand for the rights of peoples and the self-government of nations; for they see what immense strength the forces of justice and of liberalism are gathering out of this war. They are employing liberals in their enterprise. They are using men in Germany and without, as their spokesmen whom they have hitherto despised and oppressed, using them for their own destruction—socialists, the leaders of labor, the thinkers they have hitherto sought to silence. Let them once succeed and these men, now their tools, will be ground to powder beneath the weight of the great military empire they will have set up; the revolutionists in Russia will be cut off from all succor or cooperation in western Europe and a counter revolution fostered and supported. Germany herself will lose her chance of freedom; and all Europe will arm for the next, the final struggle.

The sinister intrigue is being no less actively conducted in this country than in Russia and in every country in Europe to which the agents and dupes of the Imperial German Government can get access. That government has many spokesmen here in places high and low. They have learned discretion. They keep within the law. It is opinion they utter now, not sedition. They proclaim the liberal purposes of their masters; declare this a foreign war which can touch America with no danger to either her lands or her institutions; set England at the center of the stage and talk of her ambition to assert economic dominion throughout the world; appeal to our ancient tradition of isolation in the politics of the nations; and seek to undermine the government with false professions of loyalty to its principles.

But they will make no headway. The false betray themselves always in every accent. It is only friends and partisans of the German Government whom we have already identified who utter these thinly disguised disloyalties. The facts are patent to all the world, and nowhere are they more plainly seen than in the United States, in which we are accustomed to deal with facts and not with sophistries; and the great fact that stands out above all the rest is that this is a Peoples' War, a war for freedom and justice and self-government amongst all the nations of the world, a war to make the world safe for the peoples who live here, and have made it their own, the German people themselves included; and that with us rests the choice to break through all these hypocrites and patent cheats and masks of brute force and help set the world free, or else stand aside and let it be dominated a long age through by the secret of arms and the arbitrary choices of self-constituted masters, by the nation which can maintain the biggest armies and the most irresistible armaments—a power to which the world has afforded no parallel and in the face of which political freedom must wither and perish.

For us there is but one choice. We have made it. We are to the man or group of men that seeks to stand in our way in this day of high resolution when every principle we hold dear is to be vindicated and made secure for the salvation of the nation. We are ready to plead at the bar of history, and our flag shall wear a new lustre. Once more we shall make good for our lives and fortunes the great faith to which we were born, and a new glory shall shine in the face of our people.

British Use New Weapons.

New weapons of formidable character were brought into use by the British Army in the attack on Messines Ridge. The correspondent of the Daily News at headquarters tells of them.

"We didn't use gas in the attack," he says, "but every other known form of offensive weapon I think we did employ, including a new horror known in the army as 'oil cans,' or 'boiling oil.' It is not permissible to give a description beyond saying that the weapon throws to a considerable distance projectiles which are in fact containers of highly inflammable gas. These, on a concussion burst, and scatter confusively over a wide area. We know from prisoners taken that they caused terror and did an immense amount of harm both in actual casualties and by starting innumerable minor fires."



Portrait of a man, likely a political figure or speaker, looking slightly to the side with a serious expression.

forced into the war. The extraordinary insults and aggressions of the Imperial German Government left us no self-respecting choice but to take up arms in defense of our rights as a free people and of our honor as a sovereign government. The military masters of Germany denied us the right to be neutral. They filled our unsuspecting communities with vicious spies and conspirators and sought to corrupt the opinion of our people in their own behalf. When they found that they could not do that, their agents diligently spread sedition amongst us and sought to draw our own citizens from their allegiance; and some of those agents were men connected with the official Embassy of the German Government itself here in our own capital. They sought by violence to destroy our industries and arrest our commerce. They tried to induce Mexico to take up arms against us and to draw Japan into a hostile alliance with her and that, not by indirect means, but by direct suggestion from the Foreign Office in Berlin. They repeatedly denied us the use of the high seas and repeatedly executed their threat that they would send to their death any of our people who ventured to approach the coasts of Europe. And many of our own people were corrupted. Men began to look upon their own neighbors with suspicion and to wonder in their hot resentment and surprise whether there was any community in which hostile intrigue did not lurk. What great nation in such circumstances would not have taken up arms? Much as we had desired peace, it was denied us, and not of our own choice. This flag under which we serve would have been dishonored had we withheld our hand.

But that is only part of the story. We know now as clearly as we knew before we were ourselves engaged that we are not the enemies of the German people and that they are not our enemies. They did not originate or desire this hideous war or wish that we should be drawn into it; and we are vaguely conscious that we are fighting their cause, as they will some day see it, as well as our own. They are themselves in the grip of the same sinister power that has now at last stretched its ugly talons out and drawn blood from us. The whole world is at war because the whole world is in the grip of that power and is trying out the great battle which shall determine whether it is to be brought under its mastery or fling itself free.

BRUTE FORCE RULES GERMANY.

The war was begun by the military masters of Germany, who proved to be also the masters of Austria-Hungary. These men have never regarded us as people, men, women, and children of the blood and frame as



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The Brighter Side.

Everybody is talking and thinking about the war. It has brought a great sorrow to the hearts of the people, but it has its compensation. There is a silver lining to the dark cloud. The war has halted us in our mad chase of the dollar, for one thing. We are coming to understand that there are things in this world that are dearer than money. The overwhelming sorrow has sobered and subdued us. We were becoming too flimsy and careless of the more serious side of life. We had gone crazy on the matter of amusement. We are thoughtful now and are giving attention to things that are genuine. Sharp distinctions that were driving the classes apart have been obliterated. War is a great leveler. One touch of sorrow makes the whole world kin. Democracy, for which the mighty warfare is being waged, is re-emphasized and glorified. The nations of the earth are coming to see that the principles that underlie this government are the only just and righteous principles upon which government should be established. The brotherhood of man has loomed large upon the international horizon, and the great truth proclaimed by Jesus of Nazareth that every man who is in need is our neighbor is coming into its own. We have discarded our foolish notions about human efficiency, and discovering that there are better things to which a reasonable human being should aspire. Germany is the most efficient nation the world ever saw—and the most brutal and inhuman! Gross materialism is discredited. The skill to make together the muck of the world has lost its charm. The shrewd and successful business man finds himself helpless in this storm of suffering and blood, and the man of faith alone is calm and serene and strong. Who pays any attention to the doubter and the skeptic now, with the world encircled with a ring of fire? The man of faith is the man of the hour. The ultimate purpose of this war will be to bring the nations of the earth to understand that "The Lord is God alone. He can create and he destroy." When this purpose is accomplished the war will cease; and not until then.—Charity and Children.

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8:00 A. M. Daily for Roanoke and intermediate stations. Connect with Main Line train North East, and West with Pullman Sleeper, Dining Cars.
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Schedule Effective, Nov. 28, 1916.
TRAINS LEAVE LEXINGTON.
No. 51, 7:00 A. M.—Local nor Wadesboro and intermediate points.
No. 63, 2:00 P. M.—Through train from Roanoke, Va., to Florence, S. C.
No. 62, 3:14 P. M.—Through train from Florence, S. C., to Roanoke, Va.
No. 50, 7:42 P. M.—Local from Wadesboro to Winston-Salem.
Train 63 carries through Pullman sleeping car from New York to Jacksonville, Fla. Train 62 through Pullman car from Jacksonville to Roanoke, Va.
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