JUNE 28th TO JULY 4th, CHAUTAUQUA WEEK, LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA

THE DISPATCH

THE PAPER [redacted] THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE AND WITH THE PEOPLE

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LIGHT WIRE KILLS YOUTH.

Julius C. Smith, Jr., Meets Instant Death From Contact With Heavily Charged Socket.

When his hands grasped the socket in which a bulb was burning at the Chero-Cola plant, Monday night about nine o'clock, a heavy charge of electricity shot through the body of 16-year old Julius C. Smith, Jr., and brought instant death. The tragedy which came without warning shocked the town profoundly.

The new plant, of which an older brother, Mr. Stokes A. Smith, is manager, had just been put into operation and the young lad had gone around to help do some bottling at night in order to get to the trade early next morning. When a small belt slipped from an overhead pulley, young Smith climbed on top of the soaking machine and fixed it. He then sat down and prepared to slide off but took hold of an electric light near his body and snapped it off and back on. As he did this he cried out that he was dead and fell to one side, with the light firmly in his grasp. It was necessary to take a pole and knock the wire loose before the body could be taken down. Doctors hurried to the scene, but with a few gasps, the soul of the boy passed on into eternity. A most distressing part of it was that his father and other members of the family were looking on when it all happened.

The management of the plant stated yesterday that the wire that electrocuted the lad was attached to the motor line and consequently carried a very heavy charge. It was set to carry 220 volts, but complaint had been made that this was too much with a request that the voltage be lowered. However, this had not been done. Young Smith's hands were wet and his overalls moistened and the machine upon which he was resting contained water, thus establishing a good conduction.

The dead boy is the youngest son of Mr. Jule C. Smith, one of Lexington's leading merchants and best citizens, and was a splendid lad. He was 15 years, 9 months and 5 days old. He had foregone the pleasure of attending a party Monday night in order to help his brother with pressing work. Beside the father, the immediate surviving relatives are two brothers, Messrs. Stokes and Hill Smith and two sisters, Mesdames B. C. Young and H. T. Link. Mr. Hill Smith has been at Toledo, Ohio, for some time and a message was sent him Monday night. He is expected to arrive tonight on No. 12, and the funeral services will be conducted Thursday morning by Rev. W. H. Willis, pastor of First Methodist church. Arrangements further than that had not been completed yesterday.

Cooleemee's Greatest Meeting.

Rev. W. L. Barrs, of Cooleemee, pastor of Erlanger and Welcome Baptist churches, and his singer, Mr. D. E. Hill, of Wake Forest College, were here Monday, returning from Cooleemee, where they had just held a three weeks' revival, the greatest in the history of the town. Under the power of the Gospel, as preached faithfully and fearlessly by the former Lexington preacher, approximately 120 people were converted during the three weeks. Eighty-three came into the church by baptism and twenty-nine by letter, a total of 112 accessions. Saturday afternoon at four o'clock probably the most impressive baptismal service ever held there was administered in South River, when Rev. Mr. Barrs baptized 81 converts in 31 minutes, probably a record for that section. Something like 1,500 people witnessed the rite.

The singing during the meeting, led by Mr. Hill, was the best the town had heard and the junior choir was one of the features of the meeting. Since Rev. Mr. Barrs began his pastoral work there several months ago the Sunday School has grown from 114 to 356 and the town has undergone a mighty spiritual awakening.

Assaulted the Cashier.

Sam Wall, colored, formerly a hotel porter in Winston-Salem, Wednesday confessed to having entered the Merchants & Farmers' Bank of Mocksville the day before and assaulted the cashier, Mr. B. O. Morris. He was also committed to jail on a charge of attempting to rob the bank. Tom Hester and C. M. Brown, two other negroes, are held as accmplices.

At 12:30 o'clock Tuesday Wall entered the bank, approached the private office door and asked Cashier Morris to read a letter for him. Mr. Morris took the letter, turned to read it and Wall struck him in the head with a heavy stick or piece of metal, inflicting a stunning blow. Mr. Morris recovered, seized his pistol and shot twice at the fleeing negro but failed to hit him. Officers and others gathered quickly and began a search for the assailant. He was found in bed at the home of Charles Brown and his clothes were found in the loft.

It is presumed that the object of the negro was robbery but he secured nothing from the bank. Cashier Morris was back at work Wednesday.

Charlie Chaplin to the Front.

Charlie Chaplin, credited with being the highest salaried screen comedian in the world, has been forced to forego signing a new contract with the Mutual Film Corporation because of the war situation. Chaplin was among the first to register and at that time received notice from the British consul that the empire was seeking all its subjects of military age for war. Chaplin was born in England and is still a British subject.

Saturday morning Miss Dorothy Mendenhall entertained at rook for Miss Marguerite Montcastle, the guest of Miss Frances Holt Mountcastle, and Misses Charlotte Hambley and Elizabeth Heilig, of Salisbury. Four tables were set for rook and the players entered the game with much enthusiasm. At the end of the games the honorees were presented with dainty bathing caps, after which a delightful salad course was served. The house was beautifully decorated with nasturtiums, Queen Anne's lace and flags of the Allies.

CHAUTAUQUA OPENS TOMORROW.

Afternoon Numbers at Four O'clock; Evening Performances at Eight —An Excellent Program.

Lexington's third annual Chautauqua opens tomorrow afternoon at four o'clock, on the lot corner of State Street and Third avenue, last year's location. The tent is going up and all is being placed in readiness. For the greatest convenience to all, it has been arranged to have the afternoon program begin at four o'clock and the evening numbers at eight.

Following is the program for each day:

AFTERNOON.

Thursday, June 28, 4:00—Series Lecture by the Superintendent.

Concert—McKinnie Operatic Co.

EVENING.

8:00 Concert—McKinnie Operatic Co.

Illustrated Lecture—Peter MacQueen, F. R. G. S. "The Great European War"

AFTERNOON.

Friday, June 29—4:00 Concert—Alexander Von Skibinsky, Violinist.

Lecture—Dr. Carolyn E. Geisel, "Just You." To be followed by a conference-hour.

EVENING.

8:00 Concert—Skibinsky.

Entertainment—Paul Fleming, Magician and his company.

AFTERNOON.

Saturday, June 30—4:00 Series Lecture by the Superintendent.

Concert — Garland-Eckhoff-Jordan Co.

EVENING.

7:30 Concert—Garland-Eekhoff-Jordan Co.

Lecture—Frank Dixon, "Uncle Sam M. D."

Sunday, July 1—Sacred Concert and Address at hour to be announced.

AFTERNOON.

Monday, July 2—4:00—Series Lecture by the Superintendent.

Concert—The Old Homestead Quartet.

EVENING.

8:00 Drama—"The Old Homestead" by Denman Thompson, the great American play.

AFTERNOON.

Tuesday, July 3, 4:00—Series Lecture by the Superintendent.

Concert—The Symphonic Orchestral Club and Madame Justine Shannon, contralto.

EVENING.

8:00 Concert—The Symphonic Orchestral Club and Madame Shannon.

Lecture—Hon. Percy Alden, M. P. "The Future of Europe."

AFTERNOON.

Wednesday, July 4, 4:00—Junior Chautauqua Play—"Good Fairy Thrift," "The Village of Ding Dong Bell" presented by the members of the "Chimes of Normandy" Co.

EVENING.

8:00 Opera—"The Chimes of Normandy," presented by a full cast, chorus and orchestra.

GUARANTORS' HONOR ROLL.

Here are the men and women who have made it possible for Lexington to have Chautauqua this year:

W. L. Crawford, G. F. Hankins, J. F. Spruill, G. W. Montcastle, E. B. Craven, H. M. Ulmer, J. M. Gamewell, Phillips & Bower, Walser & Walser, Fred Thompson, P. V. Critcher, E. E. Witherspon, Chas. D. Hunt, Green & Rothrock, H. B. Varner, J. R. Terry, R. L. Reynolds, D. K. Cecil, B. H. Finch, P. E. Peacock, E. I. LeFevre, W. Lee Harbin, C. A. Hunt, Sr., Geo. L. Hackney, McCrary & McCrary, V. S. Garrett & C. H. Phillips, J. D. Grimes, L. J. Peacock, Fred O. Sink, A. T. Delap, James R. Jones, C. E. Godwin, L. A. Martin, W. F. Welborn, E. Earle Norman, A. E. Sheets, C. M. Thompsons' Sons, S. D. McMillan, W. H. Mendenhall, W. L. Kibler, W. O. Burgin, J. C. Grimes, Dave Leonard, J. T. Hedrick, J. V. Moffitt, A. L. Leonard, E. H. Goelz, Raper & Raper, E. F. Long, Mrs. Fallie Ward, J. H. Alexander & T. I. Warfford, Miss Eunice Penny & Mrs. P. S. Vann, L. L. Barbee & J. W. McCulloch, Rev. Andrews, Lex. Chair Co., Lexington Grocery Co., Lexington Drug Co., Erlanger Y. M. C. A.

The advertisement of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering appears in this issue of The Dispatch. That great institution offers comprehensive courses in Agriculture, Chemistry, Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering, and Textile Industry. At no time in the history of our country has the value of training in technical lines been so clearly understood and appreciated. Young men who desire to fit themselves for personal success and for efficient service to their country, will do well to investigate the courses offered at the State's technical college.

A TOWNSHIP CONVENTION.

Organization Formed Sunday by Sunday Schools of Lexington Township—Officers Named.

The Lexington Township Sunday School Association was organized Sunday afternoon at the First Methodist church, with representatives of a number of Sunday Schools in attendance. Officers were elected and plans were laid for holding a township convention, at a date to be arranged probably this week by the executive committee. It is not unlikely that the same plan will be followed here as in Thomasville, with part of the sessions at one or more country churches and another session in one of the Lexington churches.

The following temporary organization was effected: President, W. L. Crawford; 1st Vice President, M. L. Craver; 2nd Vice-President, J. Thomas Leonard; 3rd Vice President, A. H. Evans; Secretary, Mrs. Chas. Young; Treasurer, J. T. Hedrick; Press Reporter, E. E. Witherspoon; Supt. Dept. of Education, Miss Roxie Sheets; Superintendent of Administration, J. F. Spruill; Superintendent Elementary Department, Miss Edna McCrary; Superintendent Secondary Department, Mrs. L. T. Wilds; Superintendent Adult Department, Miss Eunice Penny; Executive Committee, C. A. Hunt, Jr., J. E. Everhart, C. M. Whitmire, Grady H. Leonard, Homer Sink, Martin Sowers.

GREAT WAR SPEECH HEARD.

Hon. James H. Pou Thrills Red Cross Mass Meeting by Discussion of War's Causes.

A large and patriotic crowd attended the Red Cross meeting in the courthouse last Wednesday night on the occasion of the address by Hon. James H. Pou, of Raleigh. Mayor Young called upon Mr. E. E. Raper to act as chairman, and Major Wade H. Phillips as secretary. The meeting was opened by prayer by Rev. P. J. Bame of the Lutheran church. The sum of $560 was subscribed for Red Cross work. Music was furnished by the Erlanger band. At the conclusion of the meeting a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions to the Red Cross fund as follows:

S. E. Williams, J. T. Hedrick, L. J. Peacock, H. H. Hedrick, R. O. Kirkman, H. H. Koonts, Geo. L. Hackney, Fred O. Sink, J. M. Gamewell, W. O. Burgin, C. M. Thompson, E. A. Timberlake, Dermot Shemwell, W. E. Holt, Jr., H. D. Townsend, H. B. Varner.

The Lexington and Thomasville chapters are expected to raise five thousand dollars. Lexington hopes to secure three thousand of this and leave it up to Thomasville to get the additional two thousand. Up to noon yesterday the committee had secured well above a thousand dollars and was actively at work to secure the remainder. They point out these significant facts:

The most direct and effective Christian work to be done in connection with this awful war will be through the Red Cross.

This is a work that men of all shades of opinion must assist.

You are not expected to fight, but you must do your bit. Give of your means.

The great event of the evening was the war speech made by Mr. Pou. Those who came expected great things and all went away with one opinion, that they had heard a great speech. A brief outline of Mr. Pou's speech follows:

In the early weeks of the war the German armies, in their great drive through France, came almost to the gates of Paris and to the outer-limits of Nancy, when there happened what has since been called a military miracle. The Germans were stopped and were driven back almost as fast as they came. Pious people of France say that Paris was a second time delivered by divine aid of St. Geneveive. Whether this is a pious fallacy or not we do not know. We are not justified in saying that this sudden transition, from almost certain victory into defeat of the German armies in the battle of Marne, was not the work of God. We are certain now that the saving of France in that great battle was also the saving of the United States up to this time.

In this war our interest is identical with the interest of England and France. We must win this war to save our own free government, as well as the freedom of the nations in Europe.

The war can end in either of three ways. First, defeat for the Allies; second, a draw—that is neither side may win; third, what we hope for—an Allied victory. In either defeat for the allies or a draw will mean for us a change in our form of government, the recognition of a higher power—the German Empire—whose will we would be forced to obey. In the event of an allied victory the probable results for the good of the world will be as follows: A new code of International Law, protecting of small nations, disarmament, supreme court of arbitration with power of enforcing decrees, and, lastly, universal peace.

Germany's only hope for early redemption is from Allied victory. Three times in their history freedom and redemption has been promised the German people. In 1813 under Stein and Hardenburg; in 1848 by Schurz and Seigel; and in 1888 by Frederick the third. Each time the Hohenzollern, the present dynasty in Germany, broke its promise to the people. Germany is now held by her masters in fetters of steel and her only hope is from beyond her borders. The German people cannot free themselves and the high duty of the Allies is to give them that freedom which their rulers deny them. None will gain so much from an Allied victory as will the Germans.

GERMAN MORAL DEGRADATION.

The moral degradation of Germany since the failure of the Revolution in 1848 has been remarkable. To escape from militiarism the best element of Germany emigrated, leaving the country in full control of the worst element. Many of them came to the United States, and many went to other countries where they have taken a leading part in the world's affairs. Since the despotic element in Germany felt safe from another revolution, it began a systematic policy of repression at home and aggression abroad. It endeavored, and seems to have succeeded, in changing the entire habit of German thought. The Emperial ruler made the people believe that war is the chief end of man, that war is the best and most profitable business. The German military masters defied power, and worshipped Wotan and not the God of peace, love and justice. Three times they used this military power to force their government on neighboring people: in 1846 on Denmark; 1866 on Austria and all sister German states, and in 1870 on France. The German arms were undefeated for one hundred years before the present war. During this change, especially since 1870, Germany has stifled all moral consciousness and has known no god but efficiency. As result, no man has risen in Germany in fifty years with any great message of good will to mankind. No book has appeared from Germany in fifty years with any moral lesson. For fifty years Germany has been taught that might made right; that force was the highest law; and that Honesty, Truth, Faith, Justice and Religion were the watch words of weakness and degeneracy. In 1870 the German Empire had not been established, and the public conscience had not been completely suppressed. So Germany fought the

(Continued on Page Four.)

WAR BULLETINS

GREAT FIGHT IN CONGRESS.

Washington, June 26.—By J. W. Bender—The great prohibition fight pending in the Senate has endangered the whole legislative program. The Lever Food Control bill is blocked by the tremendous confusion resulting from the injection of the sweeping "dry" addition by the House. Threat and counter-threats has brought about a situation perhaps unprecedented in the upper branch. As a result reaction has set in against a drastic dry measure as an adjunct to the food bill. "Let prohibition go through on its own merits, not under the food control measure," urged one dry member. Letters and telegrams are pouring in from all sections and all factions, radical prohibitionists hailing the opportunity to put across the national dry measure and conservatives urging against hitching prohibition to the food control measure. In the meantime Senate financiers are worrying over the less of revenue that would result.

The addition of prohibition in the food bill also threatens from another angle. The opponents are endeavoring to overload it so it can't move. They say if food is controlled, so also must be steel, oil, clothing, everything to a sack of peanuts. Plenty of amendments in reserve.

With this tangled skein to unravel, the Senate Agriculture committee has met to redraft the House bill. It is hoped to be taken up on the floor of the Senate Wednesday or Thursday for the final fight.

FRENCH GAIN VICTORY.

Paris, June 26.—Suddenly assuming the offensive over a wide front, northwest of Hurtebish, the French last night captured the front line of the German trenches, completely capturing all objects, the War Office reports.

TRY TO SAVE BEER AND WINE.

Washington, June 25.—A battle to save wine and beer as America's war drinks is now under way in the Senate. There has developed a very pronounced antipathy to eliminating beers and wines among prohibitionists, owing to the large use of these beverages by the laboring classes.

BRITISH BITE DEEPER.

London, June 25.—In a score of "minor operations," such as raids and patrol advances, mixed with local attacks, the British last night bit still deeper into the German lines.

MORE SHIPS CONTRACTS LET.

Washington, June 25.—Contracts for ten more steel ships and four wooden cargo ships were let last week by General Goethals, manager of the emergency fleet corporation, who also announced the contracting of twenty-four additional wooden hulls.

AMERICANS HELD IN TURKEY.

Washington, June 25.—Twelve American consular officers in Turkey and their wives and 108 unofficial Americans are being held at Constantinople awaiting specific, individual permission from Vienna to cross Austria-Hungary. Austria has agreed in principle but has not acted yet. The party includes 49 missionaries to Syria and 41 Jewesses and their children from Palestine.

ENGLAND MORE LIBERAL.

London, June 25.—Significant indication of even greater demonstration of the British governmental system is contained in a statement of Chancellor Bonar Law to the House of Commons that the government had decided to summon a conference to deal with the future composition of the House of Lords. The conference will also discuss the future relations of the two houses.

CONGRESS STOPS IN AUGUST.

Washington, June 25.—June 25.—Congress will adjourn between August 1st and 15th, Majority Leader Kitchin predicted today in the House.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE STOPPTD.

Paris, June 25.—Germany's counter offensive drive has slowed down to a mere artillery combat.

TAFT WILL HELP.

Washington, June 25.—Former President Taft called today at the White House on the request of the President. It is authoritatively reported that Taft will serve as chief justice on the "supreme court" of exemptions and registrations.

A FEW WORDS TO CARRANZA.

Washington, June 25.—Firm but friendly representations to Mexico against new high taxes in the Tampico oil fields and other representations against so-called "denationalization" of foreign companies have been made to the Carranza government by the United States government, it is learned here. Great Britain it is understood seconded the protest against oil taxes. The representations are entirely friendly in tone but insistent and seek to lower taxes which many oil men consider confiscatory. Other representations are directed against the Carranza decree compelling all foreign companies to operate under Mexican charter, thus taking them from the protection of their government. Unknown to Carranza, it was learned today, the German consul in the taxed district has been stirring up trouble. The closing up of the Tampico oil fields would throw a tremendous demand on the American supply.

AIRCRAFT BILL WILL PASS.

Washington, June 25.—The six hundred million dollar aircraft bill will be introduced in Congress today or tomorrow. Kitchin thinks it will pass in half a day.

In Guilford Superior Court a few days ago a white man who had made defamatory remarks about a woman was convicted of slander and sentenced to the roads for six months.

Mrs. Sarah Hoyle was struck by an automobile in Charlotte Wednesday and received injuries from which she died that night. Clinton Smith, the driver of the car, was arrested.

EXEMPTION BOARDS NAMED.

C. C. Shaw, J. Frank Cameron and Dr. E. J. Buchanan Appointed for Davidson County.

Governor Thomas W. Bickett Monday afternoon telegraphed three good men in every county in North Carolino, notifying them that President Woodrow Wilson had called them to the service of the nation for a very arduous duty, that of constituting the exemption boards. Ex-Sheriff C. C. Shaw and Dr. E. J. Buchanan, of Lexington, and Mr. J. Frank Cameron, of Denton, were the three in Davidson county to whom the summons came, and probably the President could not have secured a trio more fitted for the work. It is understood that the policy of securing men well removed from possible political influence has been adhered to as strictly as could be. As in the case of the registration boards, the men selected have been called to the colors, just the same as will be the young men on whom they are forced by law to pass.

The law gives no powers of discretion to the board, beyond its own prescriptions and they are to administer it faithfully, no matter how hard the task may be. It is up to these men to send their neighbors' sons on to the trenches in France perhaps, but they must do so faithfully and without any possibility of gain to themselves.

Boards appointed for other nearby counties are as follows:

Davie: Peter W. Hairston, Advance; Benjamin C. Morris, Mocksville; Dr. J. W. Redwell, Mocksville.

Montgomery: O. C. Bruton, Mount Gilead; W. B. Hicks, Biscoe; Dr. C. Daligny, Troy.

Randolph: T. J. Finch, Trinity; R. L. Caviness, Coleridge; Dr. D. M. Fox, Asheboro.

Rowan: W. C. Quinn, Salisbury; James H. Ramsey, Salisbury; Dr. C. M. Woodson, Salisbury.

Stanly: M. J. Harris, Albemarle; W. A. Cagle, Oakboro; Dr. J. M. Anderson, Albemarle.

Some Chautauqua Features.

Chautauqua week in Lexington this year is to include some very unusual features. Among these are two great lectures upon the European war, a famous American drama, and a comic opera.

The presentation of an entire opera upon the Chautauqua platform is a remarkable achievement. "The Chimes of Normandy," which will be shown next Wednesday night, is one of the oldest and best of light operas, combining some of the most beautiful of music with rollicking humor and tense dramatic situations. It brings to Lexington a full cast, chorus, orchestra and scenery. Fresh from a series of 100 consecutive nights on the "B" Chautauqua circuit last season, where it created a tremendous sensation, it is sure to take Lexington by storm.

Denson Thompson's famous play "The Old Homestead," will be shown in the tent on Monday night. This wonderful drama of American life is well known throughout the nation. Few plays have enjoyed such a tremendous popularity. The cast that comes to Lexington will include the original "Old Homestead Quartet," whose melody and harmony has helped to give the drama its delightful atmosphere and wide reputation.

Hardly less interesting than these two numbers will be the two lectures on the great European war. On the opening night Peter McQueen, war correspondent direct from the trenches of France, with stereopticon pictures and words, will tell of what he has seen on the battle fields. On Tuesday night an English statesman, Hon. Percy Alden, member of the British parliament, will speak on "The Future of Europe." Prof. Pearson, director of the Chautauqua, made a special trip to Europe to secure his services. His lecture is bound to be interesting, thought-provoking and authoritative.

SMITH GROCERY BURNED.

Interior of Place Gutted by Flames at Early Hour Friday Morning—Insurance Covers Losses.

Friday morning about three o'clock fire totally destroyed the stock and fixtures of the Smith Grocery Company, located on the northeast corner of the court square. The blaze, already far under way, was discovered by some night employes of the Erlanger mill on their way homeward. The alarm was turned in and the firemen responded with promptness, but already the flames were bursting from the front and the tongues of fire licking the awnings. Their good work, however, confined the fire to this store house and prevented it breaking through the walls, which might have destroyed a whole block.

An unusual feature about the fire is that it was reported burning up and down stairs at the same, but apparently did not destroy the second floor. It is understood there was some $1,500 insurance on the stock of groceries and the fixtures were insured to the amount of $300.

Examination for Teachers.

Examination for teachers of Davidson county will be held in the court house at Lexington July 10th and 11th, beginning at 9 o'clock.

Teachers who hold 1st grade certificates which expire this year will be extended for one year. Teachers holding 1st grade certificates which do not expire this year will remain in full force until date of expiration.

Sec. 6. Chapter 146 of the Public Laws of 1917 says in part: "After July 1st, 1917, it shall be unlawful for any board of trustees or school committee of any public school that receives any public school money from county or State to employ or keep in service any teacher, superintendent, principal, supervisor, or assistant superintendent that does not hold a certificate in compliance with this act.

Examination for colored teachers will be held 12th and 13th. Mr. E. C. Byerly will conduct the examinations.

P. L. FEEZOR,
County Superintendent.

SOME NOBLER THINGS.

That Come Out of the Hell of War—Selfishness Consumed in the Zeal That Makes Martyrs.

With all of its voiceless horrors, with all of its unspeakable sorrows, with all of the agony on the battlefield and in the homes of those who will go to the front, there is still left much (in war) that ennobles mankind and lifts the nation out of sordid thinking into a higher plane of heavenly thinking, where men forget themselves in striving to help others, and where the petty selfishness of little things is burned up in the fiery zeal out of which martyrs are made. It is true, as the poet has sung, that "God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform." We cannot pull aside the curtain which veils from our eyes the mysteries of the future, but amid all these mighty sorrows, amid the world's anguish, we can feel that men are being made to see things in a new light. The world is coming to realize that duty and self-sacrifice are nobler than personal comfort and ease. He who battles on the firing line or he who follows the plow or works in the factory or in the mine with his life centered on doing his part, for the good of others rather than for his own profit, may have a new vision of life and a new realization of the responsibility which rests upon him as an individual and as a part of this great nation called by God to save the world from barbarism.

We may well, therefore, think on this brighter side sometimes and not permit our thoughts to dwell too deeply or constantly upon the dangers which our men shall face, nor should we for a moment at any time dwell upon the question of cost in money. The money to be expended counts for naught; it is worthless except for the cause for which it is to be used in this great struggle. And we may well pour forth the billions of the nation without ever a murmur of any individual about taxation, however heavy it may rest upon an individual, if that taxation be at all in keeping with justice and equity as to the taxation upon others. Our material wealth may petrichave have been given to us for this very hour.

Some years ago a young man whose life had been trivial, who had seemed not to have realized his responsibility, who sought only the pleasures of the world, stood by the side of one who was reading from the Sacred Book "To this end was I born and for this cause came I into the world." A few hours later a great fire broke out in a crowded theater. The young man whose life had been given to pleasure turned with superb heroism to the saving of the lives of those who had been caught in the fire-trap. Again and again he rushed into the burning building and brought forth those who were being overcome. As his work was finished his life was fast ebbing away under the strain and the injuries that had come upon him, and as he lay dying he turned to the one whose voice he had heard but a few hours before and faintly said to him, "Perhaps it was for this cause came I into the world."

So perhaps in the working out of the plans of the Almighty for the world's civilization based on human liberty—on liberty of life, liberty of men to serve God according to the dictates of their own conscience; liberty in the largest sense for the betterment of the world; liberty of opportunity; liberty to secure the best that the world can afford, free and open to the poor as well as to the rich, our mighty material resources and our almost boundless wealth, and the intermixing of all the nations of the earth in our complex civilization, may have been brought together in accordance with the designs of the Creator.

The world is now in a great conflagration; millions are being swept to ruin by its fiery flames, and as we are called to enter the building and save from death the nation over which the fire of destruction is raging, perchance it may come to us as individuals and to us as a nation that it was for this hour that we were born and that for this cause came we into existence.—Manufacturer's Record.

County Council of Defense.

Dr. D. H. Hill, chairman of the North Carolina Council of Defense, has just appointed Mr. L. A. Martin as chairman of the Davidson County Council of Defense. Chairman Martin has set July 4th as the date for a big mass meeting at the court house, when the aims and objects of the defense council and its relation to the great war will be fully explained to the people. Chairman Martin will also appoint six other members of the county council to act with him. The hour of the meeting is two o'clock. Among the objects in view are the following:

1. A stressing of the bigness of the war before us.

2. A wise planning to get from every acre which we have labor to cultivate a liberal yield of food crops for man and beast for every season in which crops will grow. For instance, cow peas and beans this summer; wheat, oats, rye, clover and grass this fall; vegetables for fall and winter. Cattle, hogs, and poultry should be, if possible, increased.

3. Preparations to save fruit and vegetables by canning, drying, preserving, and a general economy and thrift movement to eliminate all waste.

4. Co-operation with county and state authorities in taking measures to keep the county healthful. We cannot stress this too much.

5. Awakening of a desire to do our part in money or in whatever can be made or spared to add to the comfort and welfare of the thousands of our boys who will soon go to Europe.

6. An earnest endeavor by united efforts to prevent the growth of vice and lawlessness that have accompanied previous wars.

Misses Laura Mae Heimstetler, Ollie Wright and Ruth Fitzgerald, Dr. W. L. Kibler and Messrs. Sam Yarborough and Robert Green motored to Taylorsville Sunday in Dr. Kibler's car and were guests of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Hicks, formerly of this place.

AIR SUPREMACY ALL IMPORTANT

United Press Man Finds Allied Officers Expect Victory to Rest There.

With the British Armies in the Field, June 25.—Wing officers out here are more than ever convinced that the war will be decided largely in the air. For that reason, news of the American project to build and man a huge sky armada was received enthusiastically today. The airmen were agreed that the United States is capable of an enormous and rapid production of machines. Moreover, they held Americans are fitted naturally to be top-notch flyers—only needing two or three weeks actual battlefield experience to make them headliners in the fighting game.

That the Germans are alive keenly to the importance of the air branch of military science is revealed in a report found on a German officer recently captured. It covered the period of the Somme battle.

The report frankly admitted that the British and French held mastery of the air. The Germans, it was asserted, were unable to fly over the enemy lines and German balloons were forced to remain hidden on the ground. Thus, at decisive moments in the fighting the German artillery was blinded, while the Prussian infantry was harrassed by warplanes swooping low constantly and machine-gunning of men in the trenches.

The German helplessness, the report continued, was aggravated by knowledge that artillery was unable to support them. The document declared the allied flyers so outnumbered and outmaneuvered the German airplanes that the latter even were unable to hold the air above their own heavy artillery positions. The British and French machines constantly hovered overhead, dropping bombs or giving their own artillery accurate ranges.

The German report also admitted bases, ammunition depots, supply columns, cavalry supporting the troops, divisions in reserve—everything and everybody, harrassed by the allied airmen, often completely frustrating the defense at critical junctures.

In short, the German report was a confession that an army is powerless unless something approaching equality is maintained in the air.

AMERICA HAS THE WEAPON.

Thus, the experts here agree that with prompt action America can throw the balance so completely to the allies that the Prussia airmen will be unable to cross the line from the sea to Switzerland, totally blinding the enemy and placing him at such a disadvantage that a decisive blow can be struck on the ground.

Other German data recently taken admits the allies outnumbered the Germans in aeroplanes by ten to one, in the battle of the Somme. This ratio, airmen here agree, ought to be maintained hereafter.

The Germans evidently have an inkling of what the future has in store for them. They are straining every means to increase the aeroplane output. So hastily are their machines built nowadays that they tend to fall to pieces as soon as the strain of aerobatics is put upon them. And aerobatics now are essential to aerial fighting.

If America strikes while the iron is hot, Germany will be driven from the sky.

SCHOOLBOYS ARE NEEDED.

American schoolboys—the high-school fellows and young college men—are needed by hundreds to play the most thrilling and fascinating game in the world—the air game.

There is work and room and need a plenty for them on the western front.

And, just as the British have found most of their best airmen in the prep schools and colleges, they believe the best American flyers will come straight from the campus and classroom.

A British officer, high in war office councils thus summed it up today:

"Suppose the United States within six months is able to fly 500 machines on the western front manned by the sort of fellows who 'make' the football, basket-ball and baseball teams. They would give the Germans five hundred more machines to combat. The Boche cannot increase his output of machines very much more while America can send machines and pilots almost without number. Together we could swamp the Germans. We could make daily raids far into the Hinterland, the land that is thick with ammunition dumps, stores and headquarters.

"Now we cannot spare machines or pilots from the fighting front to make such raids on the biggest scale. But we are strong enough in the air to keep the Boche on the defensive. Imagine the difference to the German command if 500 or a thousand or fifteen-hundred aeroplanes and pilots—that last named isn't too big a figure—were to arrive fresh and eager for the new game. We fly all around him.

"American schoolboys are very much alike the English and French boys. They are 'sports.' They play football and delight in taking chances. That kind of a fellow makes the real airman.

"The German air forces have had a few stars, but generally we have 'topped their morale.' They can't stand the pace because they haven't the sporting instinct.

"Send on your school boys. They'll find the air game a great one—the greatest game of all."

National Council Juniors.

The national council of the Junior Order, in session at Asheville, elected John H. Noyes of New Hampshire national councilor to succeed Mr. C. B. Webb of Statesville, whose term had expired. H. R. Locher of Kentucky was elected national vice councilor. The next meeting of the national council will be held in Milwaukee.

Mrs. C. M. Elliott and little daughter, of Linwood, spent several days of last week here as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Earl H. Holmes.