

FORTUNES FAVOR ALLIES AS WAR ENTERS FOURTH YEAR

Central Powers Sustained Momentous Setbacks During the 12 Months Just Closing

TWO MONARCHS DETHRONED

Three New Nations Born During the Year—Impregnability of Verdun Proven

U. S. SOLDIERS IN FRANCE

America's Entry Into the War One of the Biggest Features

(By the Associated Press.) The third year of the world war closes with the fortunes of the conflict favoring the Entente.

The Central Powers sustained momentous setbacks, both military and political, during the twelve months. On both the western and eastern fronts in Europe the Teutons find themselves on the defensive at the end of the fourth year. They fight on lines newly established after forced retirement from terrain which they had won in earlier days at a tremendous sacrifice.

Meanwhile new enemy powers, notably the United States, have been drawn in by the Central Empires and progress toward the achievement of the ultimate aim of the Entente has been furthered by political disturbances which will remain memorable in the history of all times.

Chief among these are the fall of two crowned heads—Nicholas of Russia and Constantine of Greece. In Russia autocracy has given way to a republic. In Greece a kingdom remains but not a pro-Teutonic one, Entente pressure having won supremacy in this part of the Balkans.

Political events within the German and Austrian empires, featured by the fall of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, have led to open discussions of peace in the German reichstag as the fourth year draws to its close. In Great Britain, the third year closed with Winston Spencer Churchill, former First Lord of the Admiralty, returned to the Cabinet with the portfolio of Munitions.

Portugal and Roumania threw in their fortunes with the Entente shortly after the third year began. The United States entered in April, followed by Cuba and Liberia. Panama pledged the United States her aid in defending the Panama Canal. Costa Rica put her naval base at our disposal. China, Bolivia, Guatemala and Brazil declared diplomatic relations with Germany. Uruguay expressed her sympathy for the United States.

Three new nations were born during the year. Poland was created a kingdom under German and Austrian protection. In Mecca the Arabians overthrew Turkish rule and declared independence. In the Balkans, liberty was restored to Albania, which was established as a republic under Italian protection and with French military aid.

An estimate made two months before the end of the third year—voiced by Arthur Henderson, of the British War Office—placed the number of men killed at 1,000,000 since August 1914. French General Headquarters recently estimated 1,500,000 Germans had been killed up to March 1. Mr. Henderson estimated the total casualties at more than 45,000,000.

The first and second American contingents of troops landed in France on June 26 and 27. Nearly 10,000,000 Americans of military age registered on June 5 under the selective draft law, and from these are being selected the men who will comprise the great army continuing to Europe.

In cementing America's association with the nations now her allies, numerous exchanges of missions were arranged. France, Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, Russia and other Entente allies sent delegations to Washington as a step toward unification of military, financial and otherwise. This was the first time since the war that the United States sent missions to Russia.

Fighting on the western front during the third year of the war may roughly be divided into six phases—beginning with the Somme offensive in the latter part of 1916 before Entente offensive was resumed in the early spring.

All the close of the second year the Germans were still unwilling to concede any ground in the operations centering on Ypres in the operations centering on Ypres in the operations centering on Ypres.

one of the world's bloodiest battles. Canadians held the ridge against desperate counter attacks. This success east of Arras turned Hindenburg's northern pivot, and British critics regarded it as the greatest in the history of the arms in the present war. The offensive continued, placed the British astride the Hindenburg line, and the Germans retired to positions a mile or two west of the Droocourt-Ucean line. These they held as the third year closed.

Meanwhile the battle of Champagne and the Aisne had been carried on by the French, who in April captured Aubervilliers. In the first days of Champagne offensive, one of the greatest struggles of the war, the Germans sustained an estimated loss of 100,000 killed, wounded and taken prisoners through their desperate defensive operations. Fighting in these regions continues after three months, during which the French have advanced from one to five miles along a fifty-mile front. The present Soissons, through Rheims to Auberville.

In June, 1916 the British began an attack on Messines and Wyschete in an effort to straighten out the Ypres salient. Again British flyers dominated the air. The British had spent an entire year mining the earth for this offensive, which was begun with an explosion so terrific that it was heard in London. Beyond Messines, for two miles east and northeast, the British won and consolidated ground, captured more than 7,400 prisoners and great stores of artillery. Gaining every objective, they placed themselves astride the Ypres-Comines Canal, having advanced three miles on an eight-mile front. Portuguese and Belgian troops aided in this offensive. In recent days the fighting there had been confined to raiding operations.

It is estimated that during April, May and June the Germans suffered 350,000 casualties on the western front. The Russians, having in June of 1916 begun an offensive from the Pripiet Marshes to the Roumanian frontier, speedily captured Czernowitz and the rest of Bukovina, together with Brody in Galicia, and in August they entered the Carpathians for the third time in the war. The operations, however, against the Austro-Germans to relinquish lines they had held throughout the winter of 1915-1916.

The Halicz bridgehead fell in September, but the subsequent advance on Lemberg was not prosecuted because of the plight of Roumania demanded the transfer of Russian troops to aid their Balkan ally.

After the Russian revolution, the Russians made a feint to advance on Pinsk, to cover the actual operations resumed in July against Lemberg. This latter front extended eighteen and one-half miles. Known as "Regiments July First," these troops, reorganized by the consciousness of political liberty, confounded German military prophets by the magnitude and extent of their offensive.

Led by Alexander Kerensky, Minister of War, and observed by American army officers, the "Regiments July First" forced the Teutons to evacuate Berezany, and they captured many important positions, including terrain west and south of Halicz town and strongly defended positions northwest of Stanislaw. On July 11 Halicz was taken, thus smashing the Austro-German front between Berezany and the Carpathians.

This Russian operation broadened by mid-July, so that it extended from the Gulf of Riga to the Roumanian front, a distance of 300 miles. The Germans were reported to be rushing troops from the Italian and French fronts. Widespread enthusiasm was created throughout Russia, and the moral effect on the other Entente powers was tremendous.

Italy, declaring war against Germany on August 23, began a more vigorous prosecution of her earlier offensive against the Roumanians. With dramatic swiftness the Third Army, under the Duke of Aosta, stormed and captured Gorizia, hitherto considered impregnable. By January 1 the Italians had captured 1,200 square miles.

After a winter of artillery duels, Italy resumed her offensive on the Carso front in the campaign toward Trieste. Within a month the Austrian lines were broken from Castagnavizza to the sea. Italy inflicted losses of \$5,000 on the Austrians and lost heavily herself. Austria hurried reinforcements from the Russian front.

The Grecian front, the Italian took the offensive in June and after terrific fighting captured the Austrian positions on Monte Ortigara and Agnello pass. These they were forced to relinquish, however, in the face of Austrian counterattacks.

In the Balkans the year's military development saw occupation of Roumania by the Teutons—a gain of great economic value because of the oil and grain in the Roumanian fields. Reformed, is co-operating with the Russians.

Bulgaria won successes of moderate importance, including the capture of the Greek port of Salonika. The newly equipped Serbian army arrived at Salonika in August and began an offensive which won Ostrovo, on the road to Monastir. This offensive, resumed in the spring with the assistance of Entente and Venizelist troops, won Monastir and Cerna.

In Greece the military moves of the Entente forces included a blockade of Greece and temporary French occupation of Athens.



ANNIVERSARY SALE

Last Three Days of the Big Sale. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

As a special inducement to our regular charge customers, we will permit them to choose at will any of the remarkable bargains offered in the Anniversary Sale at sale prices and have them charged on their bills to be rendered September 1st. This special offer is only made to those already having accounts in good standing at this store.

One of our buyers is now in the market and new goods for this sale will arrive daily. It will pay you to investigate Bon Marche sale offerings and keep in touch with the advertising because of the many excellent under-buying opportunities which this store has access to from its long standing and being a large user of high class merchandise.

One Line of Ladies' Bathing Suits Worth up to \$3.50 to Close at . . . 98c
Anniversary Prices On Silks
\$1.25 Shantung in natural, with large designs, 32 inches wide, priced at, yard . . . 67c
Striped Silk Shirtings, 32 inches wide, at a yard . . . 97c
\$1.50 Striped Silk Shirtings, 36 inches wide; priced, yard . . . \$1.17
\$1.50 Crepe de Chine in all colors, 40 inches wide, heavy grade; priced at, yard . . . \$1.17
\$1.75 and \$2.00 Crepe de Chine, 40 inches wide, in the leading shades and black and navy extra quality, a yard . . . \$1.37
\$2.00 fancy Satin Poulard, 36 inches wide, all new colors; priced at a yard . . . \$1.47
\$3.00 Silk Jersey Cloth in green and gold only, 36 inches wide; priced special at a yard . . . \$2.37
Taffeta Silk, 36 inches wide; all colors . . . \$1.19

Knitted Sweater Coats of Italian Silk Reduced
A limited number of these beautiful sweater coats are offered for the next few days at a very low price. They come in all sizes and in the following colors: Green, blue, rose, purple, amber and white. They are made by the foremost manufacturer of Italian Silk Garments in the world, who do not permit their name to be used in special sales.
\$25.00 line of all Silk Knitted Sweater Coats at . . . \$15.97
Gingham Dresses at \$4.97
Gingham dresses are exceedingly popular with well dressed women this summer. It is one of the whims of fashion, brought out by the economic feature of the war. This line of fine grade William Anderson Gingham Dresses, in all sizes, values \$6.50 and \$8.50; priced at . . . \$4.97

New Assortment of Wool Jersey Suits at . . . \$6.50 to \$8.50
Gossard Corsets at Reduced Prices
Here is a precedent breaker. Gossard Corsets at special prices. You probably never heard of it before, but we wanted to make this sale a huge success, so we have permission from the manufacturers to offer the following bargains.
These prices while the following styles last:
Style No. 250-2, a regular \$2.50 Gossard, in all sizes; priced at . . . \$2.17
Style No. 256, regular \$3.00 Gossard, in all sizes; priced at . . . \$2.47
Style numbers 255, 363 and 325, \$3.50 Gossard, in all sizes; priced at . . . \$2.87
Style No. 364, a \$4.25 Gossard, in all sizes; priced at . . . \$3.37
Style Numbers 570, 453 and 564, regular \$5.00 Gossards, in all sizes; priced at . . . \$3.97
Style numbers 553, 562 and 559, regular \$6.50 Gossards, in all sizes; priced at . . . \$4.97
Style No. 755, regular \$7.50 Gossard, in all sizes; priced at . . . \$5.97

Wool Coat Suits at Half Price All Silk Dresses at Half Price

National Special Aid
Our report of last Wednesday's meeting was so gloomy that we feel we ought to publish the supplementary report for the encouragement of our members. Before the books were closed for the week two block messengers reported almost \$3 and a check was received for Mrs. William Latimer for \$75.

that she can report them to the general meeting next Wednesday.
Next Wednesday there will be a business meeting of the National Special Aid in the hall at 5:30 o'clock. We expect to have reports from all the departments. Mrs. W. N. Harris will report on the wool; Mrs. Cameron on the silk; Mrs. Dauer on finance; Mrs. Leftwich on the business section; chairmen of the various units will make reports, and we hope to have one from the African chapter of the Special Aid.

River, Front, Market, Dock—Mrs. John Hatchell, \$125.
Water, Front, Dock, Orange—Mrs. Stryon, 56c.
Carolina Apartments—Mrs. Dallam O'Brien, 32c.
Fourth, Fifth, Dock, Orange—Mrs. H. C. Prince, 67c.
Third, Fourth, Ann, Nun—Miss Jennie Bell, \$1.60.
Fifth, Sixth, Market, Dock—Mrs. Pridden, 40c.
Fifth, Sixth, Dock, Orange—Mrs. M. J. Dauer, 40c.
Sixth, Seventh, Market, Dock—Miss Mary Bellamy, 2c.
Sixth, Seventh, Dock, Orange—Miss Lottie Smith, \$1.00.
Eighth, Ninth, Dock, Orange—Mrs. C. D. Gore, 16c.
Ninth, Tenth, Orange, Ann—Mrs. Gerkin, Mrs. Stewart, \$1.48.
Second, Third, Church, Castle—Miss Mary Cumming, 15c.
Third, Fourth, Church, Castle—Mrs. E. C. Hudson, 8c.
Fourth, Fifth, Church, Castle—Miss Hewlett, 25c.
Fifth, Sixth, Castle, Queen—Mrs. Fales, 33c.
Fifth, Sixth, Queen, Wooster—Mrs. W. H. Howell, 97c.
Fourth, Fifth, Castle, Queen—Mrs. J. W. Orrell, 42c.
Front, Second, Castle, Queen—Miss Isabelle Burnett, 21c.
Surry, Front, Queen, Dawson—Mrs. W. G. Hallam, 80c.
Front, Second, Wooster, Dawson—Mrs. W. Hamilton, 14c.
Third, Fourth, Dawson, Wright—Mrs. T. B. Jackson, 18c.
Fourth, Fifth, Wooster, Dawson—Mrs. Scott, 25c.
Fourth, Fifth, Dawson, Wright—Mrs. Rhue, 15c.
Fifth, Sixth, Wright, Meares—Mrs. W. S. Moore, 36c.
Seventh, Eighth, Wooster, Dawson—Mrs. J. W. Thomas, 11c.
Third, Fourth, Meares, Marseller—Mrs. T. W. Weaver, 12c.
Fourth, Fifth, Marsteller, Kidder—Mrs. Mauney, 13c.
Seventh, Tenth, Meares, Kidder—Miss Janie Pershake, 12c.
Sunset—46c.
Fourth, Fifth, Swann, Harnett—Miss M. Godwin, 14c.
Second, Third, Bladen, Harnett—Mrs. Shepard, 34c.

Carolina Beach—Mrs. A. O. McEachern, \$150.
Cash—\$3.44.
Total to date, including cotton, etc., \$678.53.
We find that 115 block messengers do not report last week. Some are out of town, some are ill and others pay by the month. A few have neglected their work and they will be reminded by this to get busy again.
"NO WORTH THE PRICE."
N. C. Suffragist Disgusted by Suffragettes in Washington.
(BY Mrs. Al Fairbrother, First Vice-President, N. C. Equal Suffrage Association, in Greensboro Everything.)
We never thought it would come to this. We never thought that brave and fair-minded American men would give American women with a grave, real or imaginary, excuse to attempt the martyr act and thereby bring discredit upon themselves and others of their sex working in a different way for a common cause.
Had Premier Asquith been as appreciative of the English women before the war as since its prosecution there would have been no militant suffragette in England. And if obstinate and prejudiced congressmen had not refused to listen to reason when addressed by patriotic and conservative women who merely asked the privilege of citizenship enjoyed by the most depraved and despised of men, the disgraceful scenes enacted in Washington the past few weeks would not have been possible.

who are willing to sacrifice the good name of their own country for an immediate personal victory, but the sane and conservative men and women of this country and other countries have but little patience with such exploits. The American woman who wants suffrage on high grounds and because she has shown herself capable of the responsibility she wishes to assume, feels that the privilege of voting for a thousand years, if she should live that long, would not remove the stain of a prison garment worn for one hour and the penalty for treason!
North Carolina Suffragists—the older women of the Anna Howard Shaw school, who have pioneered and won to their side many of the strongest and best men of the State, have never given encouragement in any way to the so-called W-man's party which has several times attempted to break into the State, and of which the White House pickets are a fair sample. When the two very attractive young girls came to Charlotte several months ago and attempted to organize the State, it was noticeable that the women outside of the Queen City known and recognized as suffragists were conspicuous by their absence at the banquet which they were all urged to attend. While in the list of members appeared a few local names that created some surprise, it was understood that hospitality was probably strained in a desire to be courteous to the young strangers and that few of those present took it seriously. We have heard of no alarming spread of militancy in conservative Old Tar Heels, so we are forced to conclude that the movement enlisted but few followers.
The North Carolina Equal Suffrage association is in favor of the Federal amendment as advocated by Dr. Shaw and Mrs. Catt, and deplore the fact that congressmen from this State are not big enough to see the Justice of it. But the North Carolina Equal Suffrage association, individually and collectively, will never consent to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage, even if the men of the State continue to show themselves less intelligent and less American than the Western brother who talks less of democracy and practices it more.

HOW TO TELL BANK OR RATING OF THE OFFICERS OF OUR FIGHTING FORCES
NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS' FIELD COAT CHEVRONS
SERGEANT MAJOR, QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT, Q. M. SERGEANT PAYMASTERS DEPT., DRUM MAJOR, FIRST SERGEANT, GUNNERY SERGEANT, SERGEANT, CORPORAL, SQUAD LEADER, GUN POINTER
NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS' DRESS CHEVRONS
SERGEANT MAJOR, QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT, Q. M. SERGEANT PAYMASTERS DEPT., DRUM MAJOR, FIRST SERGEANT, GUNNERY SERGEANT, SERGEANT, CORPORAL, CAP ORNAMENT

The Death of a Hero.
'It is a far, far better thing that I do, than I have ever done; it is a far, far better rest that I go to, than I have ever known.'—Sidney Carton (William Farnum) as he is about to pay the death penalty in 'A Tale of Two Cities' at the Royal Monday and Tuesday—Adv.

Several ladies have learned to bard well enough to make the rolls that are used in quilting and we can produce a better looking article than before, although all of our pads are made exactly according to the instructions that we receive from France and when they ask for non-absorbent cotton they do not wish the absorbent. They have a reason for everything they require. Some of the ladies at Belk-Williams were so much interested in the huge triangular bandages that the French doctors require (they measure 66 inches on the straight), they told us that they were planning to contribute enough for a bolt of homespun, Captain Walter MacRae heard of it and thought to expedite the good work and contributed \$3 toward the fund. Before last week's account was closed they brought in \$2.25 and Captain MacRae's contribution which brought the week's amount up to \$4.07, which has been the approximate amount for several weeks.

Mr. George Heyer, chairman of the Cornelius Harnett school district, has kindly given permission to the Brooklyn Unit of the National Special Aid to meet in the basement of the school house during the summer months. He says he cannot tell what arrangements will be made after school begins and cannot commit himself for the winter. The ladies appreciate this privilege greatly because it affords them a cool and pleasant meeting place. Mrs. J. Wallace West wishes all the ladies interested to meet her the next afternoon at 5:30 o'clock and all who can do so are asked to bring a chair or camp stool. There are benches in the basement and if the ladies wish they may use them. The Brooklyn block messengers are asked to bring in their collections or to send them to Mrs. West, so

that she can report them to the general meeting next Wednesday. Next Wednesday there will be a business meeting of the National Special Aid in the hall at 5:30 o'clock. We expect to have reports from all the departments. Mrs. W. N. Harris will report on the wool; Mrs. Cameron on the silk; Mrs. Dauer on finance; Mrs. Leftwich on the business section; chairmen of the various units will make reports, and we hope to have one from the African chapter of the Special Aid. After work hours are over next Wednesday we shall put out on the tables for inspection the articles that we have for shipment. This will be our fifth consignment and we find we are making them every two weeks. All ladies who have any articles out to make will please return them in time for the shipment next Friday.

We publish below a list of the messengers who reported last Wednesday: Water, Front, Market, Princess—Miss Lucille Burkheimer, \$6.90. Front, Second, Market, Princess—Miss Elizabeth Nutt. River, Front, Princess, Chestnut—Miss Omah Williams, Miss Mabel Eure, \$2.19. Front, Second, Princess, Chestnut—River, Front, Chestnut, Grace—Miss Emma Bowden, Miss Christine McDougall, \$2.49. Second, Third, Market, Princess—Miss Fannie Thompson, \$1.86. Second, Third, Princess, Chestnut—Miss Nelson Weathers, \$2.03. Business district, miscellaneous—Mrs. Leftwich, \$5.05. Third, Fourth, Market, Princess—Miss Lillian Jordan, \$1.34. Fifth, Sixth, Market Princess—Miss Mary Alderman, 37c. Sixth, Seventh, Princess, Chestnut—Mrs. C. H. Fore, 66c. Eighth, Ninth, Princess, Chestnut—Mrs. E. T. Higgins, 15c. Ninth, Tenth, Princess, Chestnut—Miss Anna Stith, 1c. Seventh, Eighth, Market Princess—Miss Lena McNorton, 17c. Third, Fourth, Red Cross, Campbell—Mrs. William Von Glahn, 47c. Winoco—Mrs. McCrley, 30c. 17th, 18th, Market, Princess—Mrs. Clayton Giles, 15c. Turnpike—Mrs. G. E. Benson, 30c. Market street to 17th—Mrs. T. L. Hubbard, 50c.