WAR WITHOUT CRIPPLES

By CRITTENDEN MARRIOTT

A war without cripples. That is what this war is to be, so far as America's armies are concerned. No man can justly be called a cripple who in fair and open competition with his fellows is able to earn a living as good as or better than he did before he was wounded; and Uncle Sam promises exactly this ability to a very high percentage of the men who in former wars would have been consideerd hopeless wrecks. That he does not promise ignorantly or vainly is proved by the results already attained in France and England in the work of "re-educating" the permanently injured. The war insurance bill provides the money and the machinery for this wonderful work.

By the terms of this bill the United States not merely insures that crippled and blinded soldiers shall not starve; it also insures, literally, that nine out of ten of them shall be restored to their normal ability and earning capacity. The war may have its killed, but Uncle Sam says it shall have no cripples in the usual meaning of the word.

Vast Majority Benefits.

It has long been known that soldiering is really beneficial to the great majority of those who engage in it. The outdoor life, regular exercise, wholesome and abundant food, and training in the care of the body confer lifelong benefits. Statistics show that even this great war will benefit at least 13 out of every 15 soldiers who reach the front not only physically but also economically, for their physical superiority will undoubtedly win for them an economic superiority over those who see no service in the field.

The other two out of fifteen seem to remain to pay the price. But they do not pay it as they have done in former wars. The government, by its system of insurance—not pensions nor charity, but insurance, the premiums for which are paid by service—agrees to provide for the families of nearly half of them (the half that pay the last great debt); and it further promises the other half that they shall be so re-educated that they will be able to take an equal part and many of them a better part in the life of the world than they would have done if they had not gone to war at all.

Instances drawn from the experience of the European powers are many. An aforetime laborer in a steel mill, who has lost both legs, becomes a repairer of motor engines; a carpenter with one arm becomes a turner at double pay; a blinded blacksmith becomes, by the aid of an assistant, an expert on ventilating and heating; a blinded manager of a great grocery store becomes so much more adept that he returns to his old job and swiftly wins an increased salary. And there are thousands more.

Uncle Sam as Educator.

And this is in France and England where money for re-education is none too plentiful and where the great majority of men are content to remain all their lives in the state to which they were born. In America, where money is plentiful and where every man is striving to better his condition, the results will certainly be greater by far. Wounded men, who in their younger days, were able to give only perhaps two hours daily to night school will, under Uncle Sam's new system, be able to give eight hours a day till they have learned their old trade again or have learned another to which they are better adapted. Many a round peg will be able to transfer out of the square hole in which he would otherwise have spent his life.

While the injured men are learning they will get their pay as soldiers—the pay they were getting when they were injured—and their families will get the allowance that they had been receiving. Both before and after this period they will, of course, get the insurance to which they are entitled by the terms of the insurance act.

Concerning the capacity of the injured men to learn a satisfactory trade there is no doubt. It has been abundantly proved abroad that not one in a hundred is disqualified from learning a profitable vocation.

In re-educating the soldiers, as in everything else connected with the war, the United States will profit by the earlier mistakes of its associates in the war.

Jean Poilu Was Skeptical.

Some of these mistakes were serious but unavoidable. One of them arose from lack of preparation and another from lack of explanation. Jean Poilu never heard of re-education until he had recovered about as well as he ever would from the loss of his eyes. Jean had been an acrobat in a circus and to him the future seemed very dark. He could not go back to his old trade, and he knew no other and did not dream that he could learn another. When the doctor asked him what trade he wanted to learn he did not understand. Later he was suspicious. He did not believe that he could learn any of the trades that were suggested to him and he was convinced that somewhere and somehow a string was tied to the offer. It took a long time and much persuasion to induce him even to indicate which trade he preferred. Then, when at last the doctor began to believe that he was won over, Jean suddenly turned crusty and refused absolutely to go any further with the matter. Moreover, 90 per cent of his mates in the hospital did the same thing on almost the same day.

The hospital staff could not understand it. Later—much later—after a good many of Jean's friends had perforce been discharged from the hospital, the staff discovered the explanation: Jean and his mates thought that they had found the string tied to the offer. "As soon as you learn a new trade they'll take away your pension," was the whisper that had run like wildfire through the wards. Even the most positive denials failed to counteract its effect altogether, and a good many European soldiers still refuse to learn, solely because they fear to lose their pension. They have no desire to lose one bone by snapping at its reflection in the water.

Jean, however, was convinced in time. He learned to be a masseur—as a gymnast he had perforce been something of a "rubber"—and is now earning quite as much as he ever did and has far steadier employment than he ever had.

Americans Already Convinced.

The United States will of course meet no such difficulty. Our soldiers will know all about re-education long before they are wounded; and they will know that the insurance bill specifically provides that a soldier shall suffer no reduction in his compensation because he learns to work in spite of a permanent injury. They will know that no person who had lost his hand, for instance, was ever reduced by Uncle Sam because he learned to write with the stump.

Thomas Hopkins suffered in another way. Thomas was an anemic down-and-outer from the London slums when he squeezed, or was squeezed into the army. A year in the trenches built him up, and then a shrapnel mutilated his right arm so badly that it had to be taken off. Hopkins was in despair; gifted with some ambition he had seen a way out of the slums, and now he seemed about to be forced back into them with an added handicap. He would have snapped at any chance to learn.

But the system was not well organized in those days, and for weeks Hopkins had to sit around in a convalescent hospital nursing his despair until he had slipped back into his old indolent ways; his muscles had grown feeble and his joints and tendons stiff. It took him a long time to rouse his ambition again and still longer to educate the sensitiveness of his stump and to teach him how to use it and how to use some of the 40 and more attachments that have been devised for use on stumps. He did learn, however, and now runs a typesetting machine in a London newspaper office.

Hopkins was wounden nearly two years ago. Nowadays he, and of course any American, would start re-education at the very earliest possible moment. Nowadays, by the way, it has been found necessary to restrict the hours that a convalescent may work; or the great majority would overtax their strength.

America's Advantage.

Americans have one very great advantage over Europeans in that America makes the best artificial limbs in the world. No country in Europe can come anywhere near equalling them; and all European countries seem unable to buy them from American makers because they are almost compelled to patronize home production. As the European limbs are much heavier than the American, most of the European woundeo wear them only for show and revert to stumps and peg legs when they go to work.

Another lesson that Europe has passon is the necessity of teaching by instructors who are disabled in the same way as those they teach. An instructor with two perfect legs, for instance, can not possibly understand the despair that crushes a legless man; whereas a legless teacher by his own ability inspires his pupils with hope—and hope is the basis of the whole work. This fact, so obvious when it is once suggested, was discovered by accident. Rose Le Blanc, who had lost both hands at the wrists by an explosion in a munitions plant, applied to the orthopedic hospital for food when starving in the streets of Paris. At the table she showed such skill in using the stumps of her arms that the patients marveled and tried to imitate her. The rest followed naturally. This one girl, who thought her life finished, is now the best teacher for armless men in all France. She has re-created the lives of hundreds. She and her women pupils (for there are not a few women victims of frightfulness) and some of her men pupils learn to sew, embroider, weave baskets and dress themselves, all without arms. Those who prefer more masculine work are shunted off, when once well started, to male instructors (also armless), who teach them carpentry ,forge work, agriculture, shoemaking and other trades.

Many former soldiers are now teachers. The fact that they have been through the mill is an enormous encouragement to the injured.

So far as possible an injured man is allowed to choose which trade he will learn, but sometimes it has proved necessary to persuade him to undertake another. The "vocation" teachers are men of long experience who can often judge more wisely than the patient himself. For instance, some man may wish to learn a trade that is beyond his powers; and if he tries to learn it and fails he may become hopeless and refuse all education. And, of course, the general condition of the labor market must be taken into account, for on this depends the patient's chance for a job.

Wide Choice of Jobs.

The choice of work, however, is wide; already men who have lost one or both arms or legs are doing excellent work at photography, movie projecting, electric wiring, linotype operating, elevator running, baking, tailoring, drafting, and many other trades. They play golf, use sledges, scrub, write, and hoe.

Blind men have also a great range of work thrown open to them. In England all of them are taught to typewrite; and each, on leaving the school, is given a typewriter, so that he can also attend to his correspondence. To typewrite really seems to come by nature nowadays. For a trade they may choose either massage, machinery, adjusting, net making, piano tuning, brush making, pottery, or any one of many more.

It takes six to eight to ten months to teach a disabled man a trade, the actual time depending on his general intelligence and on the extent of his disability.

Uncle Sam to Find Jobs.

It is of course, of little avail to teach a disabled man a trade and then to turn him out to seek an employer. Employers are all "from Missouri" and hesitate to employ disabled men. Hence Uncle Sam, like his allies, will have to find jobs for his pupils and be able to guarantee that they can do their work. Some of these pupils, by the way, will be willing to work anywhere, some will work only near their homes, and some will be outrageously pernickety both as to location and employers. Uncle Sam will try to satisfy them all. Moreover, he is planning to establish, as none of the allies has yet done, a follow-up system, by which, if a man gets discouraged and quits Uncle Sam will know of it and will do his best to start him upward and onward again.

Bloodhounds for Elizabeth City.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Oct. 28.—The city now has a pair of bloodhounds. The dogs arrived Thursday afternoon after riding all the way from Roxville, S. C.

One is a large, noble looking hound and is only nine months old, while the other is a small little fellow and is eight months old. They were given a try-out Friday morning and both seemed to be good trailers.

MOTHER'S FRIEND
FOR
Expectant Mothers
A PENETRATING LINIMENT

SHOOTING NEAR LUMBERTON.

Wounded Man Is Not Expected to Live, Other News Items In Robeson.

(Special Star Correspondence)

Lumberton, N. C., Oct. 28.—A shooting affair is reported to nave occurred in the Howellsville section, eight or ten miles northeast of here today. A negro named Bethea is said to have shot another negro whose name could not be learned. The wounded man is not expected to live and Bethea has so far evaded arrest. Drinking is said to have caused the trouble.

A. M. Wilcox sent to Raleigh tonight the head of what he said was a mad cat which he killed yesterday after it had bitten him and one of his children.

L. E. Whaley and family will go to Charlotte tomorrow to see Edward Whaley ,son of Mr. and Mrs. Whaley, as he passes through that city Tuesday on his way from San Antonio, Texas, to an Atlantic port.

Rev. Albertus Harden was arrested yesteday, charged with stealing several hundred pounds of cotton which had been picked and left in the field. After spending some time in jail he gave bond.

A 14-year old negro boy was discovered in the home of Mr. A. Weinstein on West Tenth street last night about 9 o'clock while the family was down town. Mr. M. W. Floyd, who lives next door to Mr. Weinstein, saw the boy through the window searching different rooms taking him in charge turned him over to Mr. Weinstein, who in turn put the boy in custody of sheriff. W. S. W.

WILL TAKE UP MATTER OF DEPORTING VINNOTTO

Son-in-Law of Louis Swift Alleged to Be a German Subject.

Chicago, Oct. 28.—Dr. Percy L. Prentiss, immigration commissioner, said today that a meeting would be held this week in the government proceedings brought against Count James Vinotto with a view to his possible deportation. The count is a son-in-law of Lewis Swift of Swift & Company and is said to be a German subject. Minotto iis at liberty on $50,000 bail furnished by his father-in-law after a preliminary hearing.

"I am not at liberty to discuss the charges," said Dr. Prentiss, "beyond that the warrant states that on entering the country he was liable to become a public charge. When the evidence is completed it will be forwarded to Washington and the Secretary of the Department of Labor will make a decision in the case."

Count Vinotto said tonight he felt sure the investigation of the Department of Labor would exonerate him as he had only the most loyal feeling toward the United States and last July had filed his declaration of intention to become an American citizen. He added:

"I am an Italian citizen. I was born in Berlin but was reared as an Italian."

SOCIALIST LEADERS ATTACK POSITION OF MORRISS HILLQUITT

New York, Oct. 28.—A group of radicals who formerly were prominent in the councils of the Socialist party, including Charles Edward Russel, William English Walling, and Charlotte Perkins Gilman, made public tonight a statement in which they declared the position taken by Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for mayor of New York, is not that of the international Socialist movement.

"We accuse Hillquit," the statement says, "of giving needless aid and comfort to the enemies of democracy the world over. He must know that a peace today would save German militarism and achieve the destruction of the Russian revolution. He knows that German militarism saved would mean the establishment of militarism in all the great nations, including the United States and would sound the deathknell of liberty and democracy everywhere."

It was said that Hillquit had delivered the Socialist party of the United States to the People's Council, organized in the interests of a peace that would benefit Germany and jeopardize democracy throughout the world.

FARMERS HAVE RECEIVED INCREASE OF 52.7 PER CENT

Prices of Livestock as Compared With Last Year.

Washington, Oct. 28.—Prices received by producers for cattle, sheep, and hogs have gained 52.7 per cent in the general average from 1916 to 1917. Latest reports compiled at the Department of Agriculture show these advances:

Beef cattle per 100 pounds, live weight from $6.55 to $8.40 ;veal calves from $8.77 to $11.08; sheep from $6.25 to $10.05; lambs, from $8.22 to $13.06; hogs from $9.22 to $15.69; and chickens from 14.3 to 18.1 cents per pound

The higest price at the farm reached durig the twelve months was $8.70 for beef cattle in May, $11.08 for veal calves in September, $10.15 for sheep in May, $13.06 for lambs in September, $15.69 for hogs in September and 18.1 cents per pound for chickens October 1 of this year.

RECRUDESCENCE OF STRIKE OCCURS IN CHATTANOOGA

Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 28.—A recrudescence of the street car strik troubles occurred today when the first car that has been run to East Chattanooga since the bginning of the strike was attacked by a mob of forty men and boys. The motorman was injured by a missile thrown through the car door while all the glass in the car was shattered with rocks and other missiles. The crew ran the car through the crowd and service to that part of the suburb was abandond. The system is only operated in a small way during the day, no cars are operated at night.

NEW ITALIAN MINISTRY.

Orlando Has Been Asked to Form One. King Has Conference.

Rome, Oct. 28.—Reports that Professor Vittorio Orlando, minister of the interior in the retiring Boselli cabinet, has been requested to form a new ministry are confirmed by the Mezzagero. This newspaper says Professor Orlando will make only a few changes at present in the material composition of the ministry as it was constituted under Premier Boselli.

King Victor Emmanuel conferred this morning with Baron Sonnino, foreign minister, and Prof. Orlando concerning a solutio nof the ministerial crisis.

NORWAY DISCOVERS OLD TREATY WITH AMERICA

London, Saturday, Oct. 27.—The Norwegian foreign office has published a statement to the effect that under the treaty of 1827 between the United Sates and the dual monarchy of Norway and Sweden, the United States is prohibited from seizing Norwegian ships under construction in America, a Central News dispatch from Copenhagen reports. The foreign office adds that there is reason to believe the United States will acknowledge the treaty and act in accordance therewith.

JUDGE PRITCHARD TO PEOPLE OF THE STATE

Urges That They Give Their Undivided Support to the President and Government.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Raleigh, Oct. 28.—Editor Clarence Poe, of The Progressive Farmer, has a letter from Judge Jeter C. Pritchard expressing his great anxiety for all the people of the State, white and colored, to give their unqualified support to the government in this greatest crisis in history, and commending the directors of the Farmers Union for their stand in support of the government and the Liberty bond sale. Judge Pritchard's appeal to the farmers through Editor Poe follows:

"My dear Mr. Poe:

"As you know, I am exceedingly anxious that all the petople of North Carolina, both white and colored, should give their hearty and unqualified support to the President of the United States in this greatest crisis that has ever confronted the American people.

"I was very much gratified to read the resolutions unanimously adopted by the Executive Committee of the State Farmers Union. While I am not eligible to membership in that body, nevertheless I feel an abiding interest in everything that pertains to their welfare ,an dtheir devotion to the Government at this time is exactly what I expected of them. No class of people are more vitally interested in the outcome of the war than those who till the soil. The farmers of this country have, at all times, bee nloyal, conservative and devoted to their country and its flag."

"This is no time for dissension or division. We must all, regardless of politics, religion or anything else, give the President and the country the best that is in us. I trust that the farmers may see their way clear to invest in the Liberty bonds. North Carolina being largely an agricultural state, the bulk of our money is naturally in their hands, and while the majority of them will not be called upon to fight for their country, nevertheless it is just as much their patriotic duty to loan money to the Government—or, rather, invest money in the Government's bonds—as it would be their dut yto serve if they were subject to iltary service.

"The purchase of Liberty bonds, while a patriotic duty, insures an absolutely safe investment, with a fair rate of interest, guaranteed by the honor and loyalty of all the people. The investment will stimulate economy and thrift, thus strengthening the home and the farmer. From every point of view the call should appeal strongly to the farers of the country.

"I hope that peace will soon come, but it should not come until the last vestige of militarism and everything that is connected with the inhuman methods employed by Germany and her allies to dominate the world by brute force is completely wipe dout. When we contemplate the fact that millions of God's people are being sacrificed to gratify the ambition of those who see mto have lost sight of the fact that we are living in a Christian era, this government snould spare neither men nor money in its efforts to relieve those whose suffering at this time is well-nigh intolerable.

"With best wishes, I am,

"Sincerely yours,

(Signed) "J. C. PRITCHARD."

100 OUT OF EVERY 1,000.

The Losses in War Average About This Figure.

As they figure it out now, the highest proportion of deaths in the war sho w losses due to deaths from wounds and killed in action to be approximately 11 in every thousand of mobilized strength.

According to the figures presented by the French high commissioner in his letter to Secretary of War Baker the high water mark of casualties in the French army was reached early in the war—at the battles of Charleroi and the marne. The casualties in that period were 5.41 per cent of the mobilize dstrength, or 541 men in every 10,000 with the colors.

Military experts in this country agree that the killed in actio nand died of wounds have never at any time in this war exceeded 20 per cent of tne total casualties. This gives a figure of 108.2 fatalities from these causes in every 10,000 mobilized strength, or practically 11 men killed in action or died of wounds for every 1,000 men with the colors.

HERBERT BIGELOW SEIZED.

Seized Last Night by Four Men and Hurried Away.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 28.—Herbert S. Bigelow, head of the People's church and prominent as a member and leader of the People's Council whose pacifist utterances brought about the raiding of his office by federal authorities recently, was seized by four men tonight in front of the Odd Fellows hall in Newport, Ky., across the river from here, shoved into a waiting automobile, handcuffed and driven quickly away.

Bigelow, who was entering a hall to address a Socialist meeting was spirited away so quickly that it was impossible to ascertain whether he was under formal arrest or was the victim of a kidnapping plot, as his friends contend. Federal authorities declined to comment. Local police profess to know nothing concerning the agair. Socialist leaders appealed to Newport, Covington and Cincinnati police to assist in locating their leader.

FLIGHT TO MINEOLA OFF ON ACCOUNT OF WEATHER

Norfolk, Oct. 28.—Owing to unfavorable weather conditions, the wind maintaining an average velocity of over 20 miles an hour throughout the morning, Lieutenant Adamti, Italian aviator, today called off his intended flight from Langley Field to Mineola, N. Y.

He announced tonight that flight would be attempted as soon as favorable weather prevails and that he expects to take the field tomorrow morning if things look favorable.

The aviator will carry a United States army officer as a passenger and his mechanician.

Polish State Council.

Amsterdam, Oct. 28.—The inauguration of the Polish state council took place at Warsaw in the royal castle Saturday, according to a dispatch received here. After taking the oath members of the council issued a manifesto to the people.

Dr. Jones' Service to Humanity.

Fort Scott-Tribune: "Dr. William Jones yesterday subscribed $1,000 to the library fund. Dr. Jones was a cab driver until he discovered one day ostrich teeth dissolved in sassafras tea would cure consumption.

GENERAL SERRAIL IS GLAD TO SEE AMERICANS AT FRONT

And Says He Will be Glad to See More of 'Em at Saloniki

Saloniki, Oct. 4. (By Mail.—"We are glad to see Americans here and we want to see more of them."

This was the greeting of General Sarrail, commander-in-chief of the army of the Orient, to a correspondent of The Associated Press, who was received at grand headquarters today.

General Sarrail is a man of large build, much like General Pershing with gray hair and heavy gray mustache, big chest and shoulders. He wears the steel gray uniform of the French high command. The three bronze stars on his sleeve tell his rank as major-general in the army and generalissimo of all the Allied forces on this front—seven armies in all—French, English, Italian, Serbian, Russian and Greek and Albanian.

"Yes, we want to see the Americans," he said. "Their reputation has come ahead of them. We hear the most flattering reports of those who have landed in France—just the kind we need. This army of the Americans has had a stimulating effect on all our fronts," the general went on.

The general desired that the amplest facilities be given to see just what the Army of the Orient was doing. Reports had been spread in America, probably through German propagandists that the Sarrail army was in a bad way and was going to withdraw. Nothing could be farther from the facts.

The correspondent was allowed to visit the various parts of the front. Everything is being done with the evident purpose of permanency and there is no evidence of withdrawal, not or later on. On the English front there has been some shifting of troops to Mesopotamia and Palestine, but the bulk of General Milne's British forces continue their effectiye grip on the 150-miles stretching from the Aegean Sea to the Vardar river.

General Sarrail makes frequent visits to the front, going to Monastir, Koritza or some other point as an offensive is delivered. Each of the allied armies has a staff officer near Gen. Sarrail to keep in touch with every branch of the organization. Major Davis of the United States army has just been added to these staff officers.

"LAZY HUSBAND" LAW.

Divorced Wife Saved Smiley From Being First Man Sentenced.

(Indianapolis Correspondence of New York World.)

Edward Smiley lost a chance lately of becoming legally known as the original lazy husband of Indianapolis It was no fault of Smiley's that he did not qualify, but the generosity of Margaret, his divorced wife, interfered. She simply could not see him sentenced to the workhouse, she told Judge John J. Rochford, as he was ready to enter an order making Smiley the first Indiapolis man to qualify under the Lazy Husband law.

He was cited for contempt by Judge Rochford because he failed to pay for the support of his child, as was ordered in February, 1914, when the wife obtained a divorce. Margaret filed the petition against him, and the court found against him.

"I'll just send you to the workhouse and the commissioners can start you to work on the county roads under the Lazy Husband law," said Judge Rochford. "Then your former wife and child will get $1 a day for your work."

"Oh, Judge, I can't stand to see him sentenced!" cried Mrs. Smiley.

"Well, what do you want?"

She finally said that she was willing to take $2 a week and have no finding against her former husband.

"Now you begin paying that $2 a week right away or you'll go to work on the roads despite her plea," said Judge Rochford.

The Lazy Husband law, passed by the last legislature, makes it possible for county commissioners to work prisoners and pay $1 a day to the support of their families.

Wiley J. Taylor, of Rocky Mount.

Rocky Mount, Oct. 28.—Wiley J. Taylor, aged 63, one of the oldest citizens of this section, died a few days ago at his home near Rocky Mount He had been in ill health for sometime and had retired fro mactive work several years ago.

He is survived by a wife and several children. He was employed with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company for a number of years as a pipe fitter, and was one of the oldest employes of the road at Rocky Mount. Interment was in Jackson's burying ground, near his home. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. M. B. Williford, a Primitive Baptist minister.

Detective Killed Soldier.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 28.—Joseph Ivins, a city detective, shot and killed J. W. Flanagan, of C company, Eleventh infantry, here late tonight in an altercation. Ivis, who was placed in jail, attempted to kill Chief of Police Hackett, who aided in arresting him, according to the police.

Prince Christian Dead.

London, Oct. 28.—Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, died at his London residence this evening after a long illness.

Prince Christian was born in 1831 and was married in 1866 to Princess Helena, third daughter of Queen Victoria.

Yaquis Defeat Mexicans.

El Paso, Texas, Oct. 28.—Yaqui Indians defeated Gen. Armulfo Gomez' federal command at Paloma, Sonora, October 22, according to a delayed message received here tonight. No details were given.

WOMEN! MOTHERS! DAUGHTERS

You who tire easily; are pale, haggard and worn; nervous or irritable; who are subject to fits of melancholy or the "blues," get your blood examined for iron deficiency. NUXATED IRON taken three times a day after meals will increase your strength and endurance 100 per cent in two weeks' time in many cases.—Ferdinand King, M.D.

NOTE: NUXATED IRON recommended above by Dr. King can be obtained from any good druggist on a strong guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded. It is usually prescribed in five-grain tablets to be taken three times a day after meals.

CLARKE'S and WOOD'S Celebrated Cutaway Harrows

The standard article of Farm Implements; none others to compare with them.

We have the machines in stock ready for delivery.

Wm. E. Springer & Company

PURCELL BUILDING WILMINGTON, N. C.

Business Locals

FOR SALE—MY HOME, 917 NORTH Third street. Attractive price. L. L. Shepard. oc-29-tf.

NEW CLASS BUILDING AND LOAN stock opens next Saturday, at 123 Princess, 50 cents per share weekly, matures $100.00 per share 3½ years. Carolina Building and Loan Association, L. W. Moore, Secretary; E. T. Taylor, President. oct-29-1t.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of Orton Building and Loan Association, will be held at the office of James & James, Inc., Southern Building, Wednesday October 31st, 1917, at 4 P. M. oc-29-1t.

LOST—LIGHT TAN TRAVELING BAG, either on drive way, or on Market street road. Contains ladies wearing apparel. Reward if returned to Mrs. H. E. Longley, East Wilmington, phone 1809. oc-29-1t*

FOR RENT—FURNISHED LARGE ATtractive room with all modern conveniences, southwest exposure. 216 North Second, phone 773. oc-29-tf

UNREDEEMED SHOT GUNS—THE following makes: Remington Parker, Ithaca, L. C. Smith, and Fox. They are going fast. Call and see our assortment. Chas. Finkelstein, 6 S. Front street. Phone 642. oc 19-tf

LIMA BEANS, CALIFORNIA BLACK-eye peas, new stock Cal. peaches, onion sets, No. 1 Irish potatoes, apples, oranges, and complete line of candies. B ear Produce & Mdse. Co., No. 14 Market street. Phone 452 and 453. oc 28-tf

FOR RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED steam heated rooms. Phone 1580. oc 28-2t*

FOR SALE—A FEW EXTRA LARGE Swiss Mondane pigeons. Address F. E. Edwards, 402 Gaston Street East, Savannah, Ga. oc 28-8t*

U. S. GOVERNMENT WANTS CLERKS. Men, women, 18 or over; $90.00 month. Wilmington examniations Nov. 14th. Write for list positions obtainable. Franklin Intsitute. Dept. 325J, Rochester, N. Y. oc 21-1m, ex-tu,th*

WORK WANTED — TRANSFORMAtions, braids, puffs, curls and switches, all made at 1407 South Fourth street, Wilmington, N. C. Work solicited. oc 27-7t*

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO FOR your girl? A wholesome spirit of independence springs from her ability to support herself. The Motte Business College, Inc, offers superior advantages. Phone 706. oc 27-tf

$300.00 HORSE FOR $175.00 TO QUICK buyer. Gentle, nice, heavy, 8 years old; guaranteed sound. Good for any work or saddler. A. Renik, Grocer. corner Fifth and Nixon. oc 26-7t

COVERED WAGON FOR SALE—GOOD size, medium weight, nice and strong; only used four months. Cost $138.00; sacrifice for $60.00 cash. A. Renik, Grocer, corner Fifth and Nixon. oc 26-7t

WANTED ANTIQUES—I PAY CASH for old corner cupboards with diamond doors; high post beds, sideboards, bureaus tables, sofas, chairs, desks, mirror frames, brass candle sticks, andirons, fenders, high clocks, old china, feather beds, false teeth, even if broken; gold, silver, old needle work. Will call anywhere, write what you have. J. K. Beard, care Davis Furniture Store, 17 South Second street, or phone 310, Wilmington, N. C. oc 25-7t*

60-H. P. AUTO-MARINE ENGINE, four cylinder, four cycle, dual ignition, for sale cheap. Address O. U. Justice, Box 316, Wilmington, N. C. oc 27-2t*

POSITION WANTED BY EXPERIENCed man handling lumber from green deck through kiln to cars. Address Box 722, Lumberton, N. C. oc 21-7t*

SHORTHAND, TOUCH TYPEWRITING, bookkeeping and all commercial branches of study taught most thoroughly and practically in The Motte Business College, Inc. oc 21-tf

WANTED — OLD FALSE TEETH. Don't matter if broken. I pay $2.00 to $15.00 pe rset. Send by parcel post and receive check by return mail. L. Mazer, 2007 S. Fifth street, Philadelphia, Pa. se 29-1m*

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BUSINESS LOCATION FOR RENT second floor over the Postal Telegraph Office, on North Front street. Size 31x80. This building is well aired, lighted and ventilated and is suitable for any kind of manufacturing purpose, sample or show room, or would make a first class location for a select Cafeteria. Rent reasonable. For particulars write or see H. F. Wilder, Agent. se 26-tf

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