

ENDING UNCLE SAM \$82.40 AND GETTING BACK \$100

A great war saving campaign by which the people of North Carolina are to add \$48,600,000 to the war loan of Uncle Sam began Monday, the 10th. This vast sum is to be loaned by the people to the government through the purchase of thrift stamps and war savings stamps. These stamps will be on sale at every post office and every incorporated bank and trust company and within a few days at stores and business houses all over the state.

By this campaign, which is to be carried on simultaneously throughout the United States, the government plans within one year to raise a new loan of two billion dollars and have the entire sum come out of the people's savings for the year.

The state headquarters, in compiling the figures to give to each township in the state its allotment, has made estimates which show that a saving of \$8 by each family each month during the year 1918 will raise the allotment. F. H. Fries, of the Wachovia Bank & Trust Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., who has been appointed by Secretary McAdoo as director of the war savings committee for North Carolina, has announced the appointment of a committee of 50. This committee is the most representative group of citizens ever brought together to work for any cause. Among its members are Governor Bickett, Judges Fritchard, Connor and Boyd, J. W. Cannon, N. O. Berry, E. L. Travis, Walter Murphy, Clarence Poe, Clement Manly, Jos. G. Brown, and other persons representing every interest in the state, and will work shoulder to shoulder in the great campaign which will last for one year and which has for its slogan, "Save and Serve."

The state director appointed a chairman in each county in the state and called a meeting which was held in Raleigh on the 7th. Ninety out of the 100 accepted the appointment and about 75 counties were represented in the Raleigh meeting by their county chairmen. Within a few days it is hoped to have an organization of ten thousand men and women at work in the state, and the organization is built somewhat on the plan of a political machine with 7,500 school districts in the units and each district will be in charge of a vice chairman and a committee of workers to spread the savings propaganda, who will be under the direct supervision of the county chairmen with the co-operation of the county executive committee.

Volunteers for the distribution and sale of war savings certificates and thrift stamps are requested to send their names and addresses to their county chairmen with their statement of their present occupation.

In addition to this statewide organization of workers, Mr. J. Frank Morris, head of the Retail Merchants' association, and Mr. J. Paul Leonard, secretary, have offered the services of their organization as boosters for the war savings plan. Each trade will be organized and the business men pledged to encourage and aid their employees in the purchase of thrift and war savings stamps.

At one of our meetings, in discussing the campaign to save approximately 50 million dollars, one of the speakers said:

"As an educator or monitor the Liberty bond blazed the way, but it did not wake up everybody. Its solicitation was mainly to the adult population. Men and women who never saved before are now practicing thrift to pay for their bond. But Liberty bond issues do not glean very close, or they have not done so yet. The pennies of the people are needed as well as their dollars. Hence, the war savings certificates and thrift stamps which have been put on sale. They will wake up all of us to the emergency and we shall better understand the dire consequences of defeat. The little red school house, using the term as a symbol, is going to play a leading part in the new loans. In devastated France the children do not have to be told what the war means. They are the greatest sufferers. Here in America, the most favored of lands—more favored than never before—the war has not touched the children appreciably. It is at the most, an echo to them of something mysterious and terrible and no one would want them to visualize it; but even American children now have to learn the lessons of sacrifice in the shadow of a conflict that spares no one."

If we can win the war and at the same time, conquer our national sin of wastefulness, if we can make our own private good contribute to the general good, then we will have done

something memorable. The two-fold purpose of the thrift campaign is to raise money for the use of the government and cultivate the habit of saving among the people. The two objects depend on each other. If the people do not save and give their savings into the caer of the government, the war will not be won. If the war is not won, this country will never again see the days of security and abundance which makes saving possible. The present obligation is imperative; the future need is equally pressing to all who see what the consequences may be of private extravagance and public waste. The government expenditures are as enormous as they are today.

This plan of the treasury department provides a way by which every man who saves a quarter of a dollar can help his country while at the same time helping himself. It is perhaps the best plan for general savings ever devised. The person who buys these stamps is guaranteed repayment by the highest guarantee in the world—the credit of the United States government. The value of these certificates increases every month automatically. They will be easily purchasable and quickly redeemable. They cannot be monopolized by any one because the maximum that can be allotted to any individual is \$1,000. Depositors in urgent need of money can cash in their certificates at any time within the five years with interest.

Any business man can become an authorized government agent and get the privilege of selling these stamps by making proper application to the secretary of the treasury. Application stamps may be obtained at any post-office. The stamps of the smaller denomination are called "thrift stamps." Their value is 25 cents. When you purchase your first thrift stamp you are given a thrift card. On this card there are spaces on which you paste your thrift stamps, a total of \$4. When your thrift card is full, take it to any place where the stamps are sold, and on the payment of an additional fee of 12 cents, you transfer the thrift card for a war savings stamp. This stamp therefore, costs you \$4.12, the government pays you \$5 for that war savings stamp. So, you have saved \$4.12 and loaned it to your country at a 4 per cent interest rate. When you get your first war savings stamp, you will be given a card on which to paste it. This card is called a war savings certificate. There are places on each certificate for 20 war savings stamps. When you paste on your war savings stamp on this certificate, you have the equivalent of a \$5 government bond which costs you \$4.12. When you paste up 20 war savings stamps, you have the equivalent of a \$100 government bond which costs you \$82.40 for which Uncle Sam is obligated to pay you \$100 at the end of five years, and which is your money back with interest at the rate of 4 per cent compounded annually.

This computation is made on the price of stamps for December and January. Beginning February 1, 1918, one cent a month is added to the cost of the war savings stamp. The price increases because the stamps are earning interest from January 1, 1918. Provision is made for you to withdraw your money plus interest to date, at any time after you have purchased your first war savings stamp. All that is necessary is to give ten days' notice at the post office.

The five dollar war savings stamps are not transferable after they have been attached to the war savings certificate. Before they are pasted on the certificate they may be given away. You can buy 5-dollar stamps for \$4.12 and give them as Christmas presents to those who have already begun to save and have stamps on their certificates. Or you can buy 5-dollar stamps and have a certificate issued to a friend. When the certificate is issued the name of the holder is written on it and the certificate may be registered at any post office and the holder is thereby protected in case of loss or destruction of the certificate. It must, however, be redeemed at the office of registration.

Thrift stamps do not earn interest. They are issued for convenience to enable the people to save small sums and accumulate the price of a war savings stamp. They are not redeemable until they are pasted on the certificate and are of value to any holder just as a postage stamp is.

Both kinds of stamps are green. The thrift stamps are slightly larger than a 2-cent postage stamp and the war savings stamps are about four times the size of a postage stamp.

Every time you buy a 25-cent stamp you pay for a dinner for one of our boys at the front.

international organizations, his salary being paid out of the per capita tax that comes from all those unions. It is not to be implied that Mr. Gompers has not a tremendous moral influence or that for the position he knows where he can best exercise that for the general good. While on many large economic questions Mr. Gompers is a leader, he is not a "boss" and when he leads it is because within the sheer weight of his intellect, he convinces his people that he is right. If he fails and they do not accept his views, he is a loyal soldier and obeys their mandate. Some years ago when the "free silver" craze was on, the American Federation of Labor declared in favor of the "16 to 1 heresy" and although he personally was a "sound money" man, Mr. Gompers took the stump and opposed the position of the A. F. of A. as its president.

That he is a leader of men can well be admitted who none considers that he has been passed upon 37 times by an annual convention made up of over 500 delegates from every state in the Union and industrial center in each state—and yet the last five times he has been elected practically without opposition. There are congressmen who have been re-elected ten times—but only once within a single congressional district, and then the election occurs every second year. There are United States senators who have been re-elected four times, but that is only in one state and every six years—whereas Mr. Gompers has been re-elected, as stated, every year for 37 years with but one exception, and at a national convention—a record unparalleled.

Much has been said of the superiority of the trade unions in England in comparison with those of our country, as indicated by the smaller number of strikes over there. This comment has been very general since the members of the English commission have recently told us here now a trace had been made between capital and labor which had resulted in preventing all labor troubles in England. In the first place, that "trace" proved in many instances to be only a "trap of paper," if recent reports of the British industrial unrest commission and the accounts of strikes in the English papers are to be believed. But even if there were no labor troubles in England, it is not a matter of comparison between the two countries, because the English trade unions are so much more thoroughly organized in the basic industries concerned in war production than are those in this country. The steel, the chemical, the shipbuilding and ammunition industries in England are unionized, so that the question of dealing with non-union men, the most prolific source of trouble, is not an issue there; whereas in this country, as is well known, the U. S. Steel and the Bethlehem Steel corporations, the largest steel producers, have no relations with the unions—and, furthermore, the metal trades, such as the chimneys, millwrights, blacksmiths, and so forth, do not control so great a proportion of the industries in this country as they do in England.

Another serious obstacle in dealing with the labor situation in this country that does not exist in England, is that of the enemy alien workman, as well as the "neutral" alien workman who is pro-German. In some of our large industries, over fifty per cent of the employees are of that character, whereas England is practically homogeneous. During the war, there have been strikes in this country which, although they were vigorously opposed by all the union leaders, were forced by alien members clearly acting in the interest of Germany but not in their own where it could be easily proved. Gradually instigators of this type are being "tagged," and they power for evil rendered negligible—and some of them are being interned.

In connection with the strike situation, there is always a fallacy looming up large in the public mind: That is, that because some morning we find three or four strikes piled up on the front pages of our dailies, we conclude that there is great industrial unrest and that revolutionary times are immediately ahead of us. On this point, it may be consoling to consider that there are only three strikes in this country more than a very small fraction of the wage earners on strike. The "scare head" statisticians make great capital out of it but the real statisticians have discovered that there are more days of labor lost on the Fourth of July and Christmas than through all the strikes in any given year. When we consider the other regular holidays that every wage earner takes—New Year's, Thanksgiving, Labor Day, Memorial Day, Washington's birthday, etc., to say nothing of the numerous religious holidays, the actual losses in days of labor through strikes are found to be of comparatively minor importance.

There is another apprehension that strikes the average business man when he reads of the socialists' and anarchists' capture of Petrograd and recalls that Morris Hillquit received 150,000 votes at the recent election in New York. He fears that these revolutionary forces are going to sweep this country and destroy all of our property values, our government and our hope for future happiness. There is no use in worrying about Petrograd; the socialists and the anarchists will kill one another off there before they get through. On the Hillquit vote, it is quite easy to become over-alarmed; but when we subtract all the pacifists, Germans and Sinn Feiners who have nothing to do with socialism but who were only enamored of Hillquit's German peace program, there is little left of the vote. Only last week, the New York Daily Call published the re-

port of the referendum vote on filling the vacancy in the national executive committee of the socialist party created by the resignation of John Spargo. There was a spirited campaign waged by five candidates for the position. The entire vote cast for all five in the whole United States totaled less than 14,000. Last year a referendum vote on the party platform, after a three-months' bitterly contested campaign in the socialist press and on the soap boxes, showed less than 20,000 members. So, despite their noisy boast of adding two or three hundred thousand men to their party, they have instead lost a third of the few they had. The measure of socialism is its vote on its own internal affairs, for there only dues-paying members can register the will. The strength of the party cannot be measured by a conglomerate mass vote of discordant elements possessing nothing in common except their devotion to Junkerism.

So, in reassuring our business man who is alarmed, we come back to Mr. Gompers, the American Federation of Labor and the great labor brotherhoods that have so strongly put their seal of condemnation on the Hillquits, the pacifists and the Huns who make up the American Bolsheviki. Organized labor will take care of socialism and anarchy, but others must take care of the pacifist and pro-German traitors.

GERMAN "PILLOXES" TAKEN BY EXACT SKILL

(Continued From Page One)

falling on hands and knees in the mud. Here and there a soldier helped a falling comrade to regain his balance. Voices cursed, laughed, or complained. Non-commissioned officers berated on their sections and to attack was launched. Right and left the ploughed and cratered surface of the barren earth seemed to disgorge men who moved slowly, some at wide intervals, some grouped together circling the edge of some quagmire.

Noises were all confused and indistinct; enemy shells burst overhead, but their report was drowned by the thunder of the British barrage. Somewhere up-wind a bomb had been lighted and the wind carried down a protective veil of mist and the acrid scent of chemicals. An occasional man fell face downward in the mud; others, not so badly hit, rolled into the deceptive cover of water filled craters to flounder there till stretcher bearers could recover them. Unwounded men who had been engulfed by mudholes to the thighs appealed to comrades to pull them clear, but the wind bore their voices away and the flames plodded on unheeding to the assault.

Gradually the men struggled up the crest of the ridge, panting and out of breath. Concrete pillbox emplacements bulged and pattered and exposed among the craters.

One pillbox atop the crest was still in action. From its mound of earth came the familiar rat-rat-tat, and the air seemed full of the whip-lash of bullets. Someone in shouted and gestured. The men broke into a shambling run. A hand grenade burst in the mud a yard or two short of the embrasure, then like a pack of hounds men crowded forward to the quarry. A section which circled the rearly ridge broke out at close quarters. Bullets were aimed at the slits, and the bullets that went true ricocheted inside the pillbox in search of their target. Suddenly a wild figure in khaki appeared, crouching and firing, driving smoke out at close quarters. Bullets were aimed at the slits, and the bullets that went true ricocheted inside the pillbox in search of their target. Suddenly a wild figure in khaki appeared, crouching and firing, driving smoke out at close quarters. Bullets were aimed at the slits, and the bullets that went true ricocheted inside the pillbox in search of their target. Suddenly a wild figure in khaki appeared, crouching and firing, driving smoke out at close quarters.

Three minutes later two wounded British soldiers were keeping watch over the three remaining live members and captured garrison. The wave of attack had passed on over the defense and the pillbox had fallen.

SHORT OF SHOE LEATHER.

Germany Has Less Than One-Seventh as Much as Her Allies Here.

Zurich, Nov. 30.—Significant in part because a German newspaper, the Constante Gazette, publishes the information, comes word that Germany today possesses less than one-seventh as much leather and completed shoes to supply its population for the coming winter. The figures, says the newspaper, are the more alarming because they are based on a population of fifty million which averages but one pair of shoes, and three sets of soles, per year. Since certain classes of workers, adds the Gazette, must absolutely have more shoes than this, the gravity of the situation is increased and it is not at all to be delayed the production, as planned at present, of shoes of cloth with wooden soles.

SEAMEN FILMED TO PROVE HARSHIPS THEY ENCOUNTER

London, Dec. 15.—The British sailors' society, in the belief that the British public does not yet realize the heroism and sufferings of the merchant marine in facing the submarine menace, has just prepared a moving picture film showing actual scenes in connection with its work.

The pictures were taken of definite events in the west of England. In one case shown on the film the eight men from a ship that had been torpedoed 600 miles from land, had been in an open boat for five days when they were picked up and photographed by an enterprising moving picture operator.

What a Man Wants for Christmas

(Printed in the desire to serve woman)

When a man want to be "dead sure" of the right thing for a woman's Christmas gift, he goes to a woman's store; there he sees what women buy for themselves, and gets the expert advice of other women.



The rule works both ways, and the resourceful woman seeks out a man's store and the advice of other men.

This is a store for men; it sells the things a man enjoys owning; the things he gets for himself. And it's a place for both men and women to buy gifts for men.

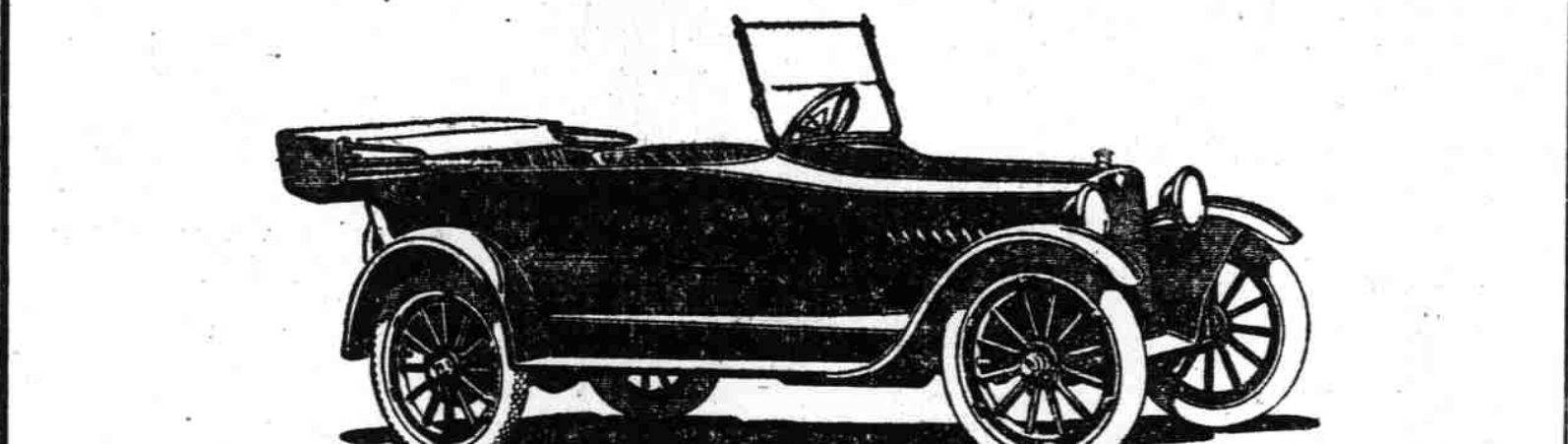
Our stock is generous and varied:

Hart Schaffner & Marx suits and overcoats, of course; shirts, hats, a new array of ties, cuff links, and scarf pins; suit cases, bags, robes, smoking jackets, leather novelties, initial and plain linen handkerchiefs, & Etc.

There are many others, some that you will think of at once, others you'll appreciate having called to your attention. That is where we can be of service to you; we can share the advantage of our acquaintance with men. We'll be glad to do it.

THE A. DAVID COMPANY

The home of Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes



SAXON "SIX"

What More Can You Get by Paying More?

When you drive away in Saxon "Six" you are in possession of a car complete in every detail of costly car features, equipment and comforts.

You have a car not to be surpassed in beauty, or in road performance.

Your six-cylinder, genuine Continental motor wings you along with effortless ease; your cantilever springs shield you from road shocks and jars.

Your ample seat and leg room, ease of driving and control offer you comfort and safety factor.

From every point of view Saxon "Six" at \$935 is a big motor car value. You can prove to your own satisfaction that you can't buy a better car for \$200 or \$300 more.

BUT BUY NOW! Motor car prices are bound to advance soon. By placing your order right away you not only get the immediate benefits of Saxon "Six" ownership, but you also save on the purchase price. Let us give you your demonstration today.

SAXON SIX
 Five Passenger Touring Car . . . \$935
 Four Passenger Chummy Roadster \$835
 Five Passenger Sedan . . . \$1395
SAXON FOUR
 Two Passenger Roadster . . . \$395
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Here is Quality at a Price That Surprises You. Continental Motor, Timken axles and bearings, front and rear Stromberg Carburetor, Fedder Radiator. Where Can You Equal This at the Price? SEE US BEFORE YOU BUY

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Some Industrial Fallacies

By RALPH M. EASLEY

Chairman Executive Council, National Civic Federation.

At the moment the press of the country is generous and warmly enthusiastic in its praise of the patriotism and high statesmanship of Samuel Gompers—and this praise has been just as unstinted from papers which have always criticized and frequently denounced him, as from those which have always supported him.

While there is now this friendly feeling and an absence of threatening labor disturbances, in the important industries connected with the winning of the war, it is well to call attention to some matters which may make it easier to understand the situation when in the future things are not so propitious as they are at the moment—we not having reached that state of society where "solutions" for industrial problems have been found.

If a big strike should occur in a month from now, in any of the ship-building plants, along the docks, in one of the munitions works or in any of the thousand or more plants making supplies for the army and navy, at once would be heard sneers. "So Gompers was only a four-fushing!"

If he is not a hypocrite—and he is the patriot he claims to be, why does he not call off those strikes? They would even suggest that the president call on his friend "Sammy" Gompers to "make good," and so forth and so forth.

The general public does not appreciate the fact that Samuel Gompers, as president of the American Federation of Labor, has not a vestige of authority to call a strike on or off, excepting in the case of certain local unions which are in a developed national organization and which have nothing to do with war production. The Amer-

ican Federation of Labor itself cannot call a strike on or off, because it is made up of representatives from the 115 international craft organizations—international in this sense meaning the United States and Canada. In the case of the craft organizations of the coal miners, street car conductors, plumbers, painters, molders, machinists and so forth—each has an international organization of its own with its local unions in every city. Each has its own constitution and by-laws and each would resent any interference by the American Federation of Labor or Mr. Gompers in any of its own internal affairs—and a strike is a purely internal matter.

To hold Mr. Gompers responsible for a street car tie-up in Cleveland, a smelter strike in Colorado or a carpenters' strike in Boston, would be just as illogical as to hold President Wilson responsible for what is done by Governor Capper in Kansas, Governor Lowden in Illinois, or Governor Wood in New York. If the governor would resent interference by the president, just as the head of the United Mine Workers' organization would resent suggestions from the president of the American Federation of Labor. In fact, every labor organization is intensely jealous of its prerogatives and there are no questions with which Mr. Gompers has to deal which are any more troublesome than those termed "jurisdictional" disputes among the organizations of the A. F. of L. itself. His voice in the trade union hall is always for conciliation and arbitration, although there have been times when the organizations themselves in particular instances stood against arbitration—and while Mr. Gompers had done everything he would in the council to oppose that which he has had to bear the onus of standing before the public against arbitration, or make public cause against a union whose servant he is; for as president of the American Federation of Labor, he is a servant of the 115

"CURED ME OF INDIGESTION KIDNEY AND COLIC TROUBLES"

Greenville, S. C. Man Says Acid Iron Mineral Cured Him Two Years Ago and He Hasn't Been Troubled Since

GET PERMANENT RESULTS

As proof that most people, only lack blood to feel well all the time, the following statement is published:

"I gradually began to weaken and before I knew it I was having pains in my back that made bending over a torture to me. Then I noticed that sleep was hard to get. I would sleep in fits and starts and my kidneys bothered me. Then my stomach started to rebel at favorite dishes and before I awoke to my condition I couldn't eat vegetables without being distressed and bothered the whole night through. My back was weak and pained me at times and cramps like the colic would attack me unless I was awfully particular what I ate, says a well known Greenville, S. C., cotton mill employee, H. A. Burdett.

If your digestion isn't extracting the nourishment and your blood being enriched as it should be doctors will tell you to do just as Mr. Burdett did. Continuing his statement, he said:

"A friend urged me to get busy and take some Acid Iron Mineral and before I had taken a 50 cent bottle I was immensely improved and after finishing that half dollar bottle I was cured. It absolutely cured me and that was two years ago and not like when you take other medicines, I haven't been sick or bothered since. I can eat anything I want and never be troubled with it," declared this man who sums up his experience with Acid Iron Mineral in a few words, "It cured me of indigestion, colic and kidney trouble two years ago and I haven't been troubled since."

Get a bottle of this natural, highly concentrated medicinal iron which so many find unexcelled for the blood, digestion, kidneys and as a tonic to you up. Get a larger dollar size bottle of your nearest druggist.