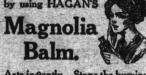
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C. C. Moore, Clerk Superior Court of Mecklenburg county, has been appointed by Governor Bickett as a delegate to the Southern Commercial Congress to be held in Bahimore Dec. 8 to 12.

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Pain along the back, dizinesa, headacheand genneral languor. Get a package of Mother Gray's Australia Leaf, the pleusant root and herb cure for Kidney. Bladder root and herb cure for Kidney. Bladder run down, lited, weak and without energy use this remarkable combination of hature, herbs and roots. As a regulator it has ne qual. Mother Gray's Australian-Leaf to do by Druggiste or sent by mail for 50 ct. ample sent free. Address, The Mother 1sy Lon, Le Roy, N. 2

Two student officers at Miami, Florida, were killed almost instantly when their plane crashed

-NURSE WANTED-Female nurse or attendant for a Sanitarium for Nervous and Mental diseases. Pay \$24.00 a month with board and laundry. Address, S. Lord, Stam-ford, Conn. jull 814t jul18144

The Fair of the Carolinas to have been held in Charlotte has been called off on account of health conditions. The dates were

CHRONIC CONSTIPATION. It is by no means an easy matter to cure this disease, but it can be done in most instances by taking Chamberlain's Tholets and complyting with the plain printed directions in a secondary each package. For sale by all dealers

GUR WAR EFFORTS ARE NOT ABATEL

TALK OF PEACE CAUSES NO RE-LAXATION HERE, SAYS AS-SISTANT SECRETARY CROWELL

SIGNIFICANT FIGURES GIVEN

Fully Protects the Wearer-One Concern Turns Out Hundred Hand Grenades a Minute.

(Prom Committee on Public Information.)
Washington.—In the midst of the discussions of peace, Assistant Secretary of War Benedict Crowell has made public statistics to demonstrate that the United States has not abated its efforts or ceased its preparations to prosecute the war to a victorious

"A proof that there is not the slightest relaxation," said Assistant Secre-tary Crowell, "Is found in the fact that congress has just been asked to increase by \$1,100,000,000 its appro-priations for heavy cannon. The enforcease by \$1,100,000,000 its appropriations for heavy cannon. The enemy is being driven back and this is best time to increase our pres sure. It would be the worst time pause. This applies to civilians as well as to the military forces. It is not the time to question when or how

the end of the war will come."
Assistant Secretary Crowell said that an idea of the immensity of the supplies required by a single branch of our forces overseas, for which additional finances are necessary, is in-dicated by the shipment of materials from this country to France by the engineer corps up to August 81, 1918.
These shipments included 277 000 These shipments included 277,000 tons of rails and accessories for standard and narrow gauge track, 45,000 tons of structural steel, 7,000 tons of corrugated iron, 16,000 tons of barbed wire, 17,000 tons of metal building mawire, 17,000 tons of metal building materials, 6,300,000 square yards of camouflage materials—wire netting, fish netting and burlap, pontoon equipment for three divisions, and 57,000 tons of lumber, ties, stringers and

In addition to these supplies, large quantities of engineering materials have been purchased also in England, France and Switzerland, Assistant Secretary Crowell pointed out. The aggregate tonnage of these purchases up to June 30, 1919, he estimated at

ore than 600,000 tons. Hundreds of thousands of tons of supplies are on the docks in this coun-try waiting transportation abroad, Asdstant Secretary Crowell said, but the ships to carry them are being produced. There was a very large in-crease in ships in September, he said. Motor trucks must be shipped "knocked down" and distributed among different vessels, the assistant secretary explained. This is done to meet the demands of the shipping peo-Locomotives are shipped in two ways—completely "set up" and "knocked down," Those that are ship-

way under their own power.

More than 5,000 motor trucks were sent to France in September, the as stant secretary announced. The umber would have been much smaller they had been forwarded "set up."

Employees of the Single Service ms, chief of ordnance, for having ained a production of more than 100 hand grenades a minute. The grenade manufactured by this con-cern is of the "offensive type," which is used by infantry when making an attack to "clean up" the enemy's trenches and other systems of de-

The third million of grenades made by this company was shipped to France in the middle of last month, having been produced in exactly one month's time. In the week ending September 14, the plant shipped a total of more than 300,000 -which was at the rate of 55,000 a day, Saturday being counted as four-ninths of a day. This record was attained notwith-standing that the plant was closed down shead of time on September 12 to permit employees to register for the draft. The maximum production was reached Friday, September 13, when \$5.000 maximum production was reached Friday. 55,200 grenades were turned out. Sin ple as it appears when completed, requires twenty-five distinct oper-

Reports to the United States fuel administration disclose that the sav-ing of gasoline through the discontinuance of pleasure motoring on Sunday has aggregated between 650,000 and 700,000 barrels. The requirements in France continue heavy, and it is ex-pected further deprivations of Sunday driving may be necessary.

The United States fuel administra The United States fuel administra-tion has announced that pending an in-vestigation into the increase of 200 per cent in the number of coal and coke distributors, in the last seven months, no additional licenses to distribute these classes of fuel will be issued. It is believed that many of those who engaged in the business of distributing coal and coke since the adoutton of the coal and coke since the adoption of the purchasing agent's commission plan last March, have contributed neither skill ace experience to the distribution of coal in a way to insure the succe ful prosecution of the war.

German forces opposing the advance of the American line on the Lorraine front have brought into play every method of defense considered effective in modern warfare, and in particular they are making heavy use of release rea. Pershing's men have been poison gas. Pershing's men have been unceasingly bombarded with "mustard' shells and every effort has been made to drench American positions with deadly fumes.—It is considered a tribute to the chemical warfare work to the United States that the Teastfeet in the United States that these frantic andeavors to stav the progress of the

American offensive have proved utterly futile.

The American attacking forces are

The American attacking forces are protected against gas by masks which actual field tests prove are twenty times more efficient than those in use by the Germans. The war department contends that there is not a single recorded case of an American soldier falling a yicim to a gas attack when protected by the mask that is now being manufactured in the United States.

States.

Every American soldier who goes to France is trained to adjust his mask with almost incredible speed. The mask is put on with just five motions of the arms and hands. The man who falls to accomplish the feat within a limit of six seconds time is left behind when his ways goes to the food. when his unit goes to the front. Re-cently, in a practice drill, one company of Americans set a record of four seconds, counting from the Instant the order to don masks was given to the

moment when adjustment was made by the slowest man. American masks withstand tests that German masks cannot meet. Ger man masks will not afford protection against a high concentration of gas. This was demonstrated recently when the British assembled a sufficiently large battery of projectors to put seventy tons of phosgene gas into the air at once, with consequences quite well known to the German general staff. American masks will not defy. This has been amply attested not only on the battlefield but in the experimental stations in this country. The American gas mask was devel-oped by actual manufacture. The

authorities obtained complete the efficiency they demonstrated un-der German gas attacks. With this knowledge, an order for making sev-eral thousand masks was placed in this country. Members of the force of 800 officers and 2,000 enlisted men who are credited with the produ of this means of defense showed the courage of their convictions by volun-teering for experiments. From time to time they donned the masks and exposed themselves to actual gas at tacks. American ingenuity suggest improvements in the original mod-and as a result the officers of the lied armies are unanimous that the American mask is the best on the

Although a gas mask is an uncom-fortable bit of gear the first few times it is worn, the soldiers soon become accustomed to the handicap on the natural method of breathing. It fits over the head like a baseball catcher's mask. A nose clip closes the nostrils and insures breathing through the mouth, by means of a tube that is connected with a canister filled with chemicals. The breath exhaled leaves the mask through a flutter valve near the chin. Air cannot reach the mouth except by passing first through the chemicals in the canister, and the most exhaustive tests show that these chemicals never fail to extract the

At the end of thorough training in this country, American soldiers car wear the masks for almost an indefi-nite period, and can indulge in practi cally any form of activity while wear-ing them. Pershing's men—merely as a "stunt"—have played baseball and soccer while wearing the regulation American army masks. On numerou occasions the soldiers have served bat teries under hurricane fire for period twelve hours without taking of

For the month of August waste of foodstuffs, which include bread, cooked meat, grease and bones, was reduced to three-fifths of a pound a man per day in the various camps and canton-ments of the army in this country. The facts have just been made public by the conservation and reclamation division of the quartermaster corps. This figure is much lower than that for waste among the civilian popula-tion of any of the larger cities in the United States. Statistics gathered from 31 camps and cantonments show a total garbage collection of 592.1 pounds per 1,000 men a day.

servation and reclamation division re paired in the camps a total of 1.783. 735 articles of wearing apparel—hats, uniforms, leggings, shoes, underwear, sweaters, blankets and the like. The dry cleaning and pressing shops clean-ed and pressed 1,618,863 garments, and The revenue from laundry work was \$184,719.

Thirty thousand beds are now read for American wounded in souther France, and American hospital units are being detailed at Nice and other points along the Riviera. Their work will cover Cannes, Menton, Beaulieu

points along the Riviera. Their work will cover Cannes, Menton, Beaulieu and Monte Carlo.

At Nice, hotels are undergoing conversion into hospitals. The Astoria, Majestic, Suisse and Winter Palace, are to be devoted to this use. The leases run for a term of one year beyond the conclusion of the way. Expended to the conclusion of the way and the conclusion of the way. youd the conclusion of the war. Ex aviators were up from early until lat tensive alterations are being made is

Washington.-Probably 25,000,000 o more individuals bought bonds of the fourth Liberty loan according to un official reports reaching Washington, showed a large propotion filed their subscriptions during the last few days of the campaign. Consequ will be a task of many days to ac-lally count the number of pledges and to compile reports from the country.

IMMENSE GERMAN AIRDROMES

London,-In withdfawing from Flan London.—In withdrawing from Flanders and the Belgian coast the Germans not only gave up their submarine bases but also left behind immense airdromes. Before the enemy retirement northern Belgium might have been known as the home of the Goths. By moving eastward the Germans lose the points nearest to Engliand from which they used to carry out raids upon Lealon and other English towns.

BUY WAR SAVING STAMPS Jish towns.

KAISER WILLIAM NO BELGIAN COAST LONGER IN CONTROL

THE PEOPLE OF GERMANY ARE EVIDENTLY TAKING CHARGE OF GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS.

PRESIDENT MAY NOT REPLY

Evcauation of Invaded Territory Mus Be Completed Before an Armistice is Granted.

Washington.—Germany has replied to President Wilson with a note which though no one is prepared to way it will lead the president even to continue exchanges on the subject of anarmistice and peace, at least ha served almost to bring conviction her that the people of Germany actually taking the reins of the governmen and sincerely desire peace on any terms the United States and the al

As received by wireless the note is believed to be slightly garbled in the important sentences regarding conditions for the evacuation of invaded territory and for the armistice, but, nevertheless, it is regarded as an awkward attempt to meet the conditions laid down by President Wilson for consideration of an armistice And it makes the significant declaration that the government in Berlin no longer is responsible to a single abitrary influence—the kaiser—but is supported by an overwhelming ma jority of the German people.

This declaration is supported by the statement that constitutional reforms are in progress in accord with the de-termination of the people under which no government can take or hold office without the confidence of the majority of a reichstag elected by universal ments; to await the performance of consideration here because of confi dential advices received indicating that the German middle classes have resolved to have peace at any price. and if necessary are prepared to ge rid of the kaiser, the crown prin

Diplomatic observers point out tha the President is at liberty with per fect consistency to make no response at this time, but to await develop ments to await the per; formance of the promises of the Germans not to during their retreat from Berlin and France than military necessity requires, and finally to await further development of the political leaven that evidently is working toward the

The official view here so far has been that evacuation of invaded terri-tory must be completed before there be an armistice. Should Presi dent Wilson, after consultation across their own borders would pro ceed and the opportunity of fixing de-tails, which the new note suggests "be brought about," would come only through a request from the German lines under a white flag on the battle

GERMANS EVERYWHERE ARE DRIVEN FURTHER EASTWARD

With the Allied Armies in Belgium and France.—In heavy fighting which proceeded throughout the night in a heavy rain, the Germans everywhere were driven still further eastward. In Belgium, the allies are three miles from Eecloo, and in the whole vast stretch between Courtral and the Dutch border the British, French and Belgians are pushing the Germans before them, closing in toward Gheni

The Germans, here and there in Bel gium., have held out strongly in enor mous concrete forts from which the guns had been removed. These forts there were laundered 6,119,611 pieces.

The revenue from reclamation was More prisoners have been captured.

AVIATORS ARE UP IN AIR FROM EARLY DAWN TILL LATE

With the American Army North west of Verdun.—The American tack, though on a comparatively sm

GREAT REDUCTION SHOWN EXPORT FREIGHTS AT PORTS

Washington.—A reduction of 57 p eent in the accumulation of expor-freight at Atlantic ports between last December and October 1 was report ed. Last December, the export cumulation was 44,320 carloads—ab ing in cars on congested sidings. Or October 1, this accumulation had been reduced to 18,796 carloads of which 5,383 were in cars, 5,064

\$100-Dr. B. Detchon's Anti-Diuretic may be worth more to you

BUY WAR SAVING STAMPS

AGAIN IS BELGIAN

THEIR DEMAND TO BE SERVED WITH VICTORY VIGOROUSLY PRESSED BY ALLIES.

Sides of the Meuse River Are Slowly Going Forward.

> Germany's dream of an invasion of England across the North sea from Belgian Flanders is being last evac

gradually is giving way under the at-tacks of the British, French and American armies which are demand-ing to be served with victory. A haven of safety in a shorter and

A haven of safety in a shorter and more compact line is being sought by the Germans in order to escape annihilation by their foes. Everywhere they are being whipped. But seemingly they are still far from defeat. In Belgium the enemy is giving ground safely out of the trap which menaces them but from the French frontier to the Mause river he still annihilation by their foes. Everywhere they are being whipped. But seemingly they are still far from defeat. In Belgium the enemy is giving ground safely out of the trap which menaces them but from the French emenaces them but from the French frontier to the Meuse civer he still is fighting desperately to hold back the lower jaw of the great Foch pincer from closing in a great converging movement and entrapping in its may the German fighting force in its entirety. Out of the great sack between the North sea and the Lys river the enemy is fleeing fast in an endeavor to prevent capture or international surface internations and reconstitute his line with its right wing resting on Anternational submanies. endeavor to prevent capture or intern-ment in Holland. His hope is that he will be able to reach Antwerp and

there reconstitute his line.

To the east the Americans on both sides of the Meuse river are slowly sides of the Meuse river are slowly going forward. Between the great wooded bastion and the Meuse picked troops have been chosen to fend the blow northward toward Sedan. All the ground that is being won is being valiantly defended to the last.

In the Macedonian theater the Greeks are now in full possession of Greek Macedonia. Albania is fast, being cleared of the answay and the

being cleared of the enemy and in Serbia the Teutonic allied forces have been driven 30 miles north of Nish To Syria the victorious forces of Gen eral Allenby now are meeting with scant resistance.

THE LACK OF AMMUNITION

new German line of defense from Antwerp through Namur to Sedan, which probably will be given the name of the Wotan III line, is understood to be in the course of construction. On this side of the line the Germans do not ap-

It is considered likely that the mate bulk of the German armies, or rather what is left of the main bulk, in this section of the front, is on its way to the Wotan III line, though it is quit

If a stand is made, however, the Germans will have to depend upon what troops they now have in Belglum. All these appear to have bee

Captured orders show that the German gunners have been urged to use gas shells instead of high explosives and all ranks have been commanded to save their brass cartridegs when retreating. Even further economy is exacted in the use of shells, it being admitted that the lack of ammunitien is hampering operations

LITTLE NEW INFORMATION HAS REACHED WASHINGTON

Washington.-Little new informs wanington—Little new saferman tion reached Washington about the developments going forward in Ger many upon which will depend the na-ture of the nest move toward peace The situation apparently is what is

AMERICAN INFANTRY SPRING

With the American Army Northwee of Verdun.—The Americans sprang another surprise over the Germans, the infantry advancing north of Ro-mange and taking Bantheville withodt artiflery preparation. The Americans pushed the German infantry and

Northwest of Grand Pre the Americans captured Talma farm in the face of a stiff machine gun resistance.

THE CZEVO-SLOVAK NATION DECLARES ITS INDEPENDENCE

Washington.-Indep Czecho-Slovak nation was declared formally by the Czeche-Slovak nation al council, recognized by the United al council, recognized by the United States and the entents allies as a belligerent de facto government. The declaration renouncing allegiance to the Hapsburg dynasty and announcing principles for the foundation of a republic was issued in Paris and a copy was handed to President Wilson.

Patrick, said to be 105 years old was bured to death at her home four miles from Reidsville, Satur day. No one else was in the house and it is not known how it happened.

Break your Cold or LaGrippe with few doses of 666.

GERMANS ARE IN GENERAL RETREAT

CONTINUED STRONG PRESSURE HASTENS ENEMY RETREAT ALONG EXTENDED FRONT.

SUBMARINE BASE CAPTURED

deavor to Seal the Western Flanders Sack.

Over a front of 40 miles, from the North sea, in Belgium, to Lille, in northern France, the Germans are in general retreat before the Belgian east of Cambrai under attacks of the French in the pocket between the Oise and Serre rivers north of Ison, and by reason of continued strong at and by reason of continued strong at tacks by the French and Americans in Champagne and along the Meuse

Ostend, one of the famou

rine bases on the sea, is in Britis hands, Bruges is all but captured while to the south from the region east of Roulers the allied for the enemy's forces.

Amsterdam.—The Handelsblad put lishes with reserve a report that the German admiralty has issued wireless instructions to all submarines to return to their bases.

Dispatches from Berlin indicate a strong anti-Wilson tendency, not only in military quarters, but also in those which have favored peace.

For example, Herr Gothein, a mer ber of the reichstag, writing in The Zeintung Am Mittag, declares Presi-dent Wilson has given a death blow to the idea of a league of nations. His position, the writer asserts, is one of brute force rather than equal rights and Germany would enter a league under such conditions with feelings of "indescribable bitterness."

manifesto of the conservative party signed by Count Priedrich ven West-arp and other members of the party, declaring that after President Wilson's reply the contest of arms mus be fought out to a finish. It paints terrible picture of the fate that would pefall an invaded fatherland

QUICK CONCLUSION OF WAR NOT LOOKED FOR BY EXPERTS

London -W the war is brought to queik conclusion it will be throupolitical and moral factors, and military, was the opinion expressed ed out that the German position of the western front cannot be terme perilous, although at certain point every changing front may rende some small positions dangerous a

many experts for some time has been strengthened by the German retrea-te the Hunding line With the Ameri cans and French pushing hard o this front the Germans doubtles lew prisoners and guns for such

OF THE JEWRY OF THE WORL

New York.—A fund wheh may reach \$1,000,000,000 to be used to unance the reconstruction of the Jewry of the world will be sought by the joint disfunds for Jawish war sufferers, which it was announced here will undertake what it describes as "the largest purly humanitarian project in history to be attempted by individual effort."

GERMAN PRESS PRINTS REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT IN FULL

terdam.-Judging by Rhei amsteroam.—unging by knosins and Berlin newspapers received here, President Wilson's reply was printed in full in the German press. The newspapers variously, termed the re-ply "A trap." "Wilson's evasions." "A rude answer." and the like Some of the newspapers do not at empt to comment on the reply, mere

"Leave it to the supreme army

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WILSON REJECTS PLEA OF AUSTRIA

CONDITIONS MADE CLEARER BY ACCEPTANCE OF WHICH WAR MAY BE ENDED.

DYNASTY IS IN GRAVE DANGER

Vain and Desperate Effort to

Washington.—On the eve, appar-ently, of the coming of the peace note from Germany, President Wilson has rejected the plea of Austria-Hungary for an armistice and peace negotia-tions and in doing so has made clear-er the conditions which the central powers must meet to end the war. In a note made public soon after it In a note made public soon after it was well on the way to Vienna the President in effect says there can be no talk of peace with the Austro-Hungarian government except upon the basis of complete liberty for Czecho-Slovaks and other subject nationalities as free members of the family of nations. He refuses to entertain the Austro-Hungarain suggestion for this reason without discussing the military mestions dealt with in the roply to

The Vienna government asked for regotiations on the basis of the president's announced program of peace, mentioning the speech of January 3, last, in which the President said the peoples of Austria-Hungary should be accorded the freest opportunity for autonomous development. The reply says this is impossible; that the Czecho-Slovak national council has been recognized as a de facto belligerent government, the justice of the nationalistic aspirations of the Jugo-Slavs has been recognized and mere autonomy no longer can be accepted. Slavs has been recognized and mere autonomy no longer can be accepted. This declaration which may be far reaching in its effect upon Austria-Hungary, where long enslaved peoples apparently are nearly ready to sweep away the hated dual monarchy and the Hapsburg dynasty clears up what some critics of the President's policy have pointed to as a source of endless controversy in his program of peace. It comes one day after the proclamation of Emperor Karl federal-taing the Austrian states in a desperate effort to save his government at home and at the same time prepare

London.—According to unofficial re-ports reaching Amsterdam, the Ger-man reply to President Wilson has been delivered to the Swiss minister in Berlin, says an Exchange Telegraph ispatch from Amsterdam.

In the mote Germany consents

the evacuation of Belgium Germany protests against the charges of cruelty in the President's note and says she was forced into submarine warfare by the allied bleckade.

The German government, it adds, denies responsibility for the loss of women and children on torpadoed passenger ships, but to advance peace lermany is prepared provisionally to stop unrestricted submarine warfare. Finally, the note disputes the right of foreign powers to meddle with German internal affairs and declared Germany should enjoy the same right

of self-determination as other nation FIFTEEN THOUSAND GERMANS

Belgian forces have reached the Dutch frontier, where 15,000 Germans cut off from their retreat by the ad-vance northward from Eccloo, are reported to have withdrawn into Holland, where they were interned.

The American forces operating i miunction with the British north of Wassigny have advanced to the Sambre-Oise canal. They occupied Reject, east of St. Souplet, at the point of the bayonet.

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BEST FOR BUSINESS FARMER

Fact Remains That Purebred Anim is Best Suited for Utility

Farmers used to think that pure bred animals excelled common stock only in show qualities, and that for utility purposes they had no addi-tional value. But it has been proved that every show point has a vital con nection with utility qualities, and after all is said about the uselessness of fancy points, the folly of fine pedi grees, and the absurdity of high price cestors, the fact remains that the re-bred animal is the common-sense imal for the business farmer.

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Presching 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sundays at 11,00 a. m. and 7,00 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 9,45 a. m.—Belle Zachary, Superin-Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

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Preaching every Sunday at 11.00 m. and at 7.30 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at

M. P. Church-N. Main Street, Rev. R. S. Troxler, Pastor. Preaching first and third Sun-days at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 9.45 a. m.-J. L. Amick, Supt.

Presbyterian-Wst Eim Street-Rev. T. M. McConnell, pastor. Sunday School every Sunday at 3,46 a. m.—Lynn B. Williamson, Su-Presbyterian (Travora Chapel)-W. Clegg, pastor. Preaching every Second and Fourth Sundays at 7.30 p. m.

Sunday School every Sunday a 2.30 p. m.-J. Harvey White, Su-perintendent,

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