

POSSIBLE TO LOSE THE WAR OVER HERE

As the Stay-at-Home Army Thinks and Feels, So Does the Army at the Front. The War Must First be Won Over Here

Did you know that the war could be lost over here as easily, or more so, as over there? While the actual fighting takes place on the fields of France, most of that which goes into the fight, to win or lose it, takes place over here.

There are hundreds of ways in which America can lose out in winning the war and 90 per cent of those are dependent upon those who stay at home. The stay-at-home army largely determines whether the army at the front loses or wins. In the first place, the soldiers over there must have supplies and must have these in sufficient quantity and quality to make them the most efficient fighting men possible. They must have clothing of the proper texture summer and winter to protect them and yet not encumber them. They must have mental and moral recreation, but above all else, they must have that courage of the soul, known as morale, that comes from the people at home.

As the army feels over here, so it feels over there. As strong as grows its determination to win over here, so determined are they to win over there. Whatever is done, said or felt over here has its effect over there. Therefore, it behooves every American citizen, American soldier that he himself is, as ready to make sacrifices as to expect it of them, and that he himself is, as ready to make of the Government as they who gave up their homes and loved ones and offered themselves to their country's cause.

Probably the greatest call that has come to the people of this country is to save and serve. Every individual has been called on to practice economy and restraint from spending money for things not essential to health and efficiency, not only that the Government may have all surplus money to finance the war but that labor engaged in the making of these things may be released for making material needed to win the war. The person who does without, who saves his money where he need to spend it, who makes personal sacrifices for his country's sake, is indeed today the real, true patriot. He is rendering a sacrifice in keeping with that of the soldier at the front. On the other hand, he who is selfish and insists on living as he did before the war, who criticizes the Government, who has not time for war work, who heeds no call of the Government, who is a greater enemy than the Hun across No Man's Land, in fact, if America loses in the war it will be her citizens over here and not over there that made losing possible.

Only One Thing to Do First—Lick Germany.

When we would make plans for the future and think of the things we are confronted with, we should first of all think of how to win the war.

nothing else should have right of way in our time and thought till this one thing is accomplished. Mr. Frank Crane, in the Chicago Daily News, recently told how important it is to do this thing first. He says:

"Yes, I know, Peace is a grand thing. I am a pacifist, on general principles. But what would be the use of peace now, with a horde of 3,000,000 brutes, led by a bunch of egoistic scoundrels, straggling over the earth with hot-headed boots? We've got to lick Germany before we can get any kind of peace that is tolerable."

Look at the Russians. They threw down their arms and extended the friendly hand to the Huns, and smiled, and said, "Now, we'll all get it. See! We begin." It was a most Christian act. What was the answer? Germany kicked them in the face. The Germans invaded their territory, burned their towns, killed their men, robbed them, laughed at them, had to them, spread the pernicious propaganda among their people, and Russia today is a seething madhouse. So just hold steady awhile on socialism. We've got to lick Germany first.

"Ireland wants to be free and all that. We sympathize with her. But we've got to lick Germany first. What's the good of a free Ireland, with Germany ruling England? Does Ireland want to swap Lizard George for the Kaiser?"

"Sweden is starving. Holland and Denmark are in straits. We'd like to help them. But we've got to lick Germany first."

"We cannot aid the Belgians to rebuild their houses and get their people back from slavery until we lick Germany."

"We want France and Italy and Greece and Roumania and Poland and Armenia rescued from the horrors of war, from hunger and want and massacre. But we must lick Germany first."

"We'd like ocean travel made safe and commerce freed from piracy, but we've got to lick Germany first."

"We wish our soldier boys were back home. We need them. Wives, mothers, sweethearts, fathers need them. Farms and shops need them. But we've got to lick Germany first. Any way you turn, you find we've got to lick Germany first."

"Whatever reform you want, whatever nuisance should be abated, we run up against the same prime necessity. We've got to lick Germany first. Sure! It's all coming out right. We shall some day have peace on earth and good will to men. But we've got to lick Germany first."

"Don't wait dinner for us; we can't wait for the bell; and telephone lines are busy, please, that he doesn't get any more of our money. We've just passed the word on, and pass it on."

QUOTAS FIXED FOR FALL Y. M. C. A. DRIVE

National Goal of \$112,000,000 Includes \$15,000,000 For War Work Of Y. W. C. A.—Southeast Asked For \$6,000,000

The quotas for the seven states of the Southeastern Department for the next financial drive of the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. for \$112,000,000, which will take place late in the fall were decided upon last week by delegates from each of the states. Seven hundred delegates from the seven states of the Southeastern Department recently met with the national leading Y. M. C. A. workers at the Capital City Club of Atlanta, Ga. The quotas for the Southeastern states, totaling approximately \$6,000,000, were decided upon as follows:

Florida, \$677,584; Georgia, \$1,043,784; Mississippi, \$280,000; North Carolina, \$950,388; South Carolina, \$644,896; Tennessee, \$1,496,926; Alabama, \$504,000.

\$15,000,000 to the Y. W. C. A. Of the total amount \$15,000,000 will be turned over to the Young Women's Christian Association in order that they may carry on the many war activities that they have undertaken. Every town and community of the Southeast was represented by its leading citizens at the conference. Chief among the international figures were Dr. John R. Mott, General Secretary of the National War Work Council, Geo. W. Perkins, former leader of the Bull Moose party, a member of the executive board of the United States Steel Corporation and now chairman of the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. bureau of finance. Others in the party were A. H. Whitford and Chas. S. Ward, directors of the national campaign, and A. M. Cotton of the Boys' Earn and Give Campaign.

The "Y" Men Are To Be Found Where Battle Is Hot

"If you want to know what the Y. M. C. A. means to the soldiers, go where the fighting is hot," is the regular reply of the American soldiers in France, according to a cablegram received recently by the National War Work Council telling of more secretaries who have been under liquid fire attacks, as well as gas and shell fire. The American Expeditionary officers have sent scores of letters to the Paris headquarters of the "Y" praising the work of the Red Triangle workers, declaring them to be indispensable.

BIG-SOULED MEN NEEDED IN Y. M. C. A.

For Overseas Work With Red Triangle Forces—500 Recruits Asked For Out Of Southeast During July

Washington—Behind the apparent lull in the struggle around the Aisne-Marne salient the high command of the allied and German armies may be waiting for the decisive battle of the war. In that event it seems more than likely to observers here that the fourth anniversary of the beginning of the world conflict will see a flame of fighting raging from east of Rheims to the North sea; but with the crucial contest in progress somewhere just north of the historic Marne where the Germans have twice tasted the bitterness of defeat.

There is nothing as yet in unofficial reports, however, nor in official advice so far as known, to show the plan of General Foch. Flickers of fighting have occurred to the north that may have more than local significance behind them. There is some evidence of a feeling here that the time has not yet come when a sufficient American army has been assembled in France to warrant passing definitely to offensive tactics. It was recalled that General March recently indicated to members of Congress that this was not to be expected until later in the year. The situation has changed greatly at the front since then, however, and only developments there will show what decision has been made.

State recruiting committees are operating in the seven Southeastern states. Information as to the opportunities and the work can be secured through the state recruiting secretaries as follows:

Wm. M. Norfleet, Y. M. C. A., Winston-Salem, N. C.
H. A. Barton, Y. M. C. A., Columbia, S. C.
E. H. Hearn, Y. M. C. A., Atlanta, Ga.
W. M. Noble, Y. M. C. A., Jacksonville, Fla.
W. M. McMill, Y. M. C. A., Birmingham, Ala.
W. M. Raker, Edwards Hotel, Nashville, Tenn.
W. M. C. A., Nashville, Tenn.

COULD BE GUERRE GIVEN TO Y. M. C. A. WORKER

Paris—The Croix de Guerre from the French army captain, Edouard Ely, of No. 73 Avenue de la République, New York, according to a cablegram just received from overseas, Mr. Ely, Y. M. C. A. secretary of a Prayer Guild.

Ely was later invited to dinner by the Commanding General. When he entered all the officers stood at salute and he was seated at the side of the General. The General made an address thanking Ely and the Y. M. C. A. for its work in France and

ALLIES ARE STILL AT DEADLY GRIPS

ALONG MARNE AND SEVERAL OTHER SECTORS, STRUGGLE CONTINUES UNABATED.

IMPORTANT POINTS ARE TAKEN

Considerable Fighting in Macedonia and Albania with Allies Holding the Upper Hand.

The ninth day of the allied offensive on the Soissons-Rheims salient saw a lessening in the intensity of the battle along the western side of the salient, where only mutual bombardments were in progress. Along the Marne, however, and southwest of Rheims, the Franco-Americans, British and Italian troops were still at deadly grips with the enemy on various sectors.

The Germans strove hard in the forest region north of the Marne to lose back the French and American troops, debouching from the woods in strong counter attacks. The enemy, however, everywhere was forced slightly further back to the north and the forests now have been almost entirely cleared of Germans.

Southwest of Rheims heavy reinforcements evidently have been thrown along the front, where the British, French and Italians are fighting. In the immediate region of Reuil, where the battle line turns sharply towards Rheims, the French have captured several important points of vantage, including the village of Renil and also advanced their line northward, notwithstanding the violence of the German counter move.

Before the fighting died down along the western side of the Rheims-Soissons salient the villages of Oulchy le Château and Ville Monroire were captured by French and American troops.

Big allied guns have been put up in this region and are heavily shelling the sectors before them over which it is supposed to push forward for the capture of Fere En Tardenois. In France and Flanders the British have been compelled to withstand several violent attacks by the Germans, near Hebuterne and in the vicinity of Meteran. The enemy in both sectors was repulsed with heavy casualties.

On the other battle fronts the military activity is nominal, although considerable fighting in Macedonia and Albania with the allied troops holding the upper hand.

MAY BE GETTING STAGE FOR DECISIVE BATTLE

Washington—The second battle of the Marne has entered a new phase. Both French and German official statements tonight reflect the increased fury of the fighting, for several days past, in detailing to officials here that a new crisis is approaching. The decision cannot long be delayed.

It was not clear whether the enemy had reached a line on which he proposed to halt his withdrawal. The general trend of his present front lines, however, indicates that he forms the bottom of the Aisne-Marne salient was regarded by most observers, however, as not representing positions of such nature as would lead themselves to a determined effort to bring the Anglo-French-American forces to a halt.

THREE IN FOUR YEARS GERMAN FAIL IN WEST

New York—Three times in four years the Germans have undertaken to achieve a decision in the western field. Three different commanders, Moltke, the younger, Falkenhayn and Ludendorff have essayed to solve the great problem. Moltke and Ludendorff failed at the Marne, Falkenhayn at Verdun. Each of the earlier failures cost the Germans the initiative on the west front. It remains now to be seen what will be the effect of the third defeat.

We are bound to recognize, too, that in each case the German failure has been the result of the same miscalculation, a false appraisal of the condition alike of the French army and the French people. In each case the German high command undertook operations which could only be undertaken in the presence of a beaten foe.

BRITISH CRUISER AND DESTROYER TORPEDOED

London—The British armed cruiser *Maryrose* was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine, according to an announcement made by the British admiralty. Ten members of the crew of the vessel were missing and it is presumed they were killed. The admiralty also announces that a British torpedo boat destroyer ran ashore and later sank. Thirteen of her crew are missing and it is presumed they were drowned.

GERMAN EMPEROR THINKS FINAL DECISION IS NEAR

The Hague—The hardest part of the job is still before us. The enemy knows the war is about to reach the point of decision and is summoning all his strength for a final defense and counter offensive. This was the observation of the German emperor recorded by Karl Rosner, in the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger and apparently made on the eve of General Foch's offensive.

AMERICANS DRIVE LINE NORTHWARD

BITTER FIGHTING CONTINUES BETWEEN AMERICAN AND GERMAN FORCES.

FRENCH ALSO MOVE FORWARD

French Troops on Both Side of Fighting Front Also Move Forward for Goodly Gains.

American troops fighting north of the Oozer river in the Soissons-Rheims salient have enlarged their brilliant victory of Monday at Seigy where they cut to pieces divisions of Germany's picked troops and took and held the village against counterattacks.

Notwithstanding continued heavy opposition by guns, machine guns and large numbers of the enemy, soldiers from the middle western and eastern states drove their line northward from Seigy Tuesday for a distance of about two miles and were resting at night on the slopes approaching the woods beyond the town of Neales. Where they stood at last accounts, the Americans formed the apex of the long line running across the salient.

While the bitter fighting was in progress between the Americans and Germans, the French troops on both sides of the fighting front also moved forward for goodly gains northeast of Fere-En-Tardenois and east of Seigy. In the Neales forest the Germans are holding strong positions, from which they are shelling, but thus far ineffectively, the menacing allied line before them.

Prussian guards and Bavarians were in the thick of the fighting throughout Tuesday, but again they were out-maneuvered and out-fought by the Americans and again suffered heavy casualties.

The Germans apparently are on the eve of attempting to end their retreat from the Soissons-Rheims salient and turning and offering frontal battle in force to the entire allied armies.

The day of rear guard actions seems drawing to a close. Violent counter-offensive measures against their antagonists already are in progress.

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CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE HAS ARRIVED IN LONDON

London—The naval affairs committee of the house of representatives headed by Chairman Padgett, has arrived in London after an uneventful voyage on an American battleship. The committee was met by representatives of the British admiralty and other officials and before proceeding to London, visited the naval bases and witnessed the joint activities of the British and American navies in those waters.

AIRCRAFT INVESTIGATION HAS BEEN ORDERED

Washington—Criticism by General Pershing and others of the de Havilland airplane are being investigated. After Secretary Baker's statement last week to senate committee members that General Pershing had sent a cablegram criticizing de Havilland machines suggesting changes and disapproving features both of design and construction, the senate committee arranged to reopen its hearings.

LITTLETON COLLEGE

Has just closed one of the most successful years in its history. The 87th annual convocation will begin Sept. 25th. Write for new illustrated catalogue, also send \$1.00 for particulars concerning our special offer to a few girls who cannot afford our catalogue. Address: J. J. JOHNS, Littleton, N. C.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of Mrs. J. J. Baker, deceased late of Littleton county, N. C. to file their claims against the same to the undersigned on or before Aug. 28, 1918. No claims will be allowed after that date.

J. J. JOHNS, Administrator of the estate of Mrs. J. J. Baker, deceased. Mrs. J. J. Baker, Dec'd. Wm. H. S. Thomas, Attorney. 8-2-6t

NOTICE OF COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENTS

To Property Owners of the Town of Louisa: You will take notice that the Assessment Roll showing the amount assessed against each property owner on account of the following local improvements has been prepared in the office of A. W. Atkinson, Town Clerk, at the following places and sidewalks: First: Paving of sidewalks on Main Street from River Road to Halifax Road. Second: Paving of sidewalks on Church Street from Nash Street to College Street. Third: Paving of sidewalks on Court and Market streets entire. Fourth: Paving of sidewalks on North Street from E. N. Robertson's residence to Cedar Street. Fifth: Paving of sidewalks on Middle Street from Main Street to River Road. Sixth: Paving of sidewalks on Kemper Street and Perry Street. Each Assessment Roll is open to the inspection of the property owner and the Board of Assessors on the 16th day of August, 1918, for the purpose of making objections and corrections in said assessments and placing the same on file with the Board of Assessors. Any objections or corrections must be made on or before the 16th day of August, 1918. The order of the Board of Commissioners is hereby published.

A. W. ATKINSON, Mayor.

ORDER EXECUTIVE

Order of the Superior Court in the case of King Ory, et al., vs. the Corporation, et al. The court has ordered that the above named parties be allowed to file their answers to the petition filed in the above case on or before the 10th day of August, 1918. It being the order of the court that the noon day of court be held at the Court House in Louisa, Virginia, on the 10th day of August, 1918, at 12 o'clock.

W. M. MARTIN, the undersigned, being a duly qualified and disinterested person, subject to the approval of the court, do hereby certify that the above named parties have filed their answers to the petition filed in the above case on or before the 10th day of August, 1918.

W. M. MARTIN, Clerk of the Court.

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