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WANTS MORE ACTIVE WORK AGAINST THE BLOCKADERS

Editor Lenoir News:

I have for some time been thinking of writing an article in regard to the growing blockade and whisky business in our good county of Caldwell.

I will say here that the same can be said of many other counties of the State. Some time ago I saw a statement in a newspaper by J. W. Bailey of the eastern North Carolina revenue district that blockading was on the increase all over the State and that more revenue officers had been or had to be appointed to enforce our prohibition laws.

We have prohibition by law, but what is a law if it is not enforced? Since the State has a hand in the enforcement of the law against illicit distilling the county authorities are largely responsible for the putting down of the blockade business.

Our laws were enacted to make it easy for people to do right and hard for them to do wrong. One doesn't have to be a keen observer to see that there is much blockading and whisky-drinking going on in our town and county, and especially among young men. Where do they get it? Shipping it in is practically prohibited; therefore we know it is bought from the blockader or his agent—a human being void of principle, who is willing for a little gain to destroy the rising manhood of the community.

The Minister's Association of Lenoir last winter decided to preach against what they termed the four greatest evils of their town and county. They wisely decided that whisky was the first and greatest evil. I hoped to see some effective results from this initiative of our Lenoir preachers, but it seems that the laymen didn't fall in line.

Let our preachers and all who are in favor of clean government try again to get our county, town and revenue officers to do their whole duty. I can only hear from others what is going on in their part of the county, but I know that blockading and selling of liquor is going on in several localities in the western part of the county. If we continue to sow the wind we will reap the whirlwind from the nefarious business in crimes and court expenses.

Our officers are courteous and obliging and destroy a few stills, but capturing a few stills and not getting the blockader is not helping the cause.

When our county and revenue officers do their whole duty and go at it with gloves off, so to speak, using the proper secret service work, I believe the whisky business can be stamped out.

It is a disgrace the part whisky plays on our election days. In some places, with whisky and a little money, men are led as so many slaves to the ballot box—not many, but some—and both buyer and seller are guilty alike—most of the time small alike.

I hope the time will soon be here when our women can vote and help fight the evil. They have always stood against this evil and we can trust them to do so in the future.

I am a Democrat interested in the success of my party, and I know there are many others in the county of both parties who want to stamp out the great curse, so why not lay aside local party ties, if necessary, in the light of this great evil, and vote for the man who will deliver us. Some politicians and leaders seem to think that the whisky element has the balance of power, and they cater to it. Judging by the past under both parties, it looks this way, and both parties are guilty.

Let the good people who stand for temperance show that they have the balance of power, and prove it by turning and voting the man or party who holds highest the white banner of total abstinence. The man who dram-drinks does not deserve the votes of the good people of the county. The present party has another year to make good. The other party has another year to name its ticket. The margin of votes is narrow.

Let each party put its best men forward and we will have officers and people alike who taste not, touch not, handle not, and victory to the man or party who makes it easiest for our young men to live sober and clean lives. G. A. TUTTLE.

WORK OF ASSOCIATION IN CAMP OF SOLDIERS (Continued from page one)

How successful this effort has been is well illustrated by the words of Maj. Gerald W. Birks of Canada, who says: 'The Y. M. C. A. is absolutely an essential part of the allied army. Its work is to supply a touch of home; it is a home away from home. It asks for money, not for itself, but to do the work for your boys which you would do for them were they at home.' A spirit of hospitality and home always prevails in a Y. M. C. A. war station.

'Whether the soldier is being sold a postage stamp, served with cocoa given stationery on which to write home, entertained by the piano, provided with games—chess, checkers, dominos, or furnished soap, candles or matches, a clean, sociable atmosphere is maintained.

'Many informal social times are promoted. The great mass singing of several hundred soldiers of well beloved songs such as 'Carry Me Back to Old Virginia,' 'Old Black Joe' and whatever other songs they may want to sing, is one of the most delightful things to be seen or heard at our army camps. Every effort is made to have small groups of soldiers entertained in Christian homes. Sightseeing tours are regularly arranged.

'This is just some of the activities that the Y. M. C. A. war stations are so successfully carrying on among the soldiers. The men who are fighting, the men who have 'Their Rendezvous' with Death' that our own American soldier, Alam Seegar, so beautifully wrote about, deserves all the happiness of the home life that the Y. M. C. A. war stations can give them. And the American people realize this, and this is why the American people are going to freely give next week more than \$35,000,000 to furnish the soldiers with homes on the firing line—a sufficient number of well-equipped Y. war stations.'

CALL TO SERVICE ON 'ORPHANAGE SUNDAY'

'Sunrise and sunset, sunshine and shadows, springtime and autumn, seedtime and harvest, childhood and old age, blend easily and naturally into our humanities.' In our fullness of heart we hear the tender words of the Master: 'Suffer little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven.' Suffer them, citizens of North Carolina, suffer them. And when second childhood comes you will hear the same compassionate voice calling the feeble of age. As patriotic citizens of a great commonwealth, we will not realize the full delights of service to humanity until we provide comfort and protection to the State's unfortunates.

Recently articles have appeared in the newspapers calling attention to the urgent needs of the various orphanages of the State and appealing to the citizens of our commonwealth to set aside one day's earnings out of three hundred and sixty-five to this righteous cause as a Thanksgiving offering, to be invested in the greatest of charities—our orphan homes. In no other one channel of effort is our response to the command, 'Visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead, protect and educate the orphan,' so vividly and practically exemplified as it is in the work of our orphan homes. Here are gathered the fatherless and motherless children of our State, where they find fostering care and protection throughout the years of their development. Here they are given the education and training so essential to success when they go out into the cold world to battle for themselves. It is to one of these splendid institutions that every citizen of North Carolina is asked to forward a contribution during the approaching Thanksgiving season. It is an investment which promises no immediate monetary reward, but will aid in directing many little footsteps into the ways of pleasantness and peace.

We feel that every patriot, who is such from a zealous and an unselfish desire to serve his country in this world crisis, will cheerfully answer the call to aid in this needed work at home, thus placing himself (or herself) on record for performing an unselfish, charitable, Christian act, worthy of a zealous patriot who stands for the conservation of the future manhood and womanhood of North Carolina. If every friend of the cause should enlist actively in support of this movement the home treasuries would reap a bountiful harvest this Thanksgiving and the maintenance of the sixteen orphanages during the approaching winter would be assured.

The newspapers of the State have given liberally of their space in extending the publicity of this propaganda, and the service thus rendered is invaluable. That the movement may be given the widest possible publicity we earnestly urge all pastors of churches, of every denomination, to bring this appeal to the attention

The Significance of the War to Us of the Mountains

By A MOUNTAINEER

A little more than three years ago the empires of the east clashed in battle; at first 'twas but a combat between two rather remote countries of the earth, but the leaven of the nations shows us today its mighty power, and the pain and sorrow and death stops not in the valley of 'No Man's Land' but has found its way into every nook and corner of earth where man doth dwell. At its beginning we thought 'twould pass in a few brief days, but as the months and years have plodded on the uncertainty of its end has become more of a realism than a fancy dream. In fact, we said: 'It will close in three months.' They came and we raised our limit to six. Today we are living in the fourth year of the struggle and no living man can say when its end will be. Three years ago we saw it as a struggle between clamoring nations; today 'tis the fight of the nations of the earth for universal right. Then 'twas the Germans versus the allies; now the freedom-loving people of every clime against Prussianism. Therefore our reason inevitably for the load we now have to bear. True enough, we have not forgotten the broken promises, the insults, the outrages of every description. To be sure we still hear the dying moans of women and children coming up from the Lusitania and know that Germany has never asked the world's forgiveness. And we remember the American citizens on neutral vessels drowning in neutral waters; and we see the Red Cross aid bound for dying Belgium murdered and destroyed in heathen style. But rather that the nations of the earth be free and that autocracy be no more than that these wrongs be avenged do we fight. Today it is our war and it must be won. To do it will cost much, much money, many men, much sacrifice, but everything that is worth while always does cost much. No doubt now but that the winning of this world-wide war devolves upon us and we shall do it as we have ever done the great deeds of sacrifice. But I write today to you who have slain the wolds of the forest, to you who were in the fires at Appomattox, Manassas and Gettysburg, to you who went or sent to the struggle of '98, to once more lend your heart and band and soul to the task that must be done. I repeat it is our war and ours to win. And I shall attempt to tell you what it will take to win it.

The supreme necessities for carrying on this war to a successful close are men, money and food. None of these we seem to have to spare here in the mountains, and yet when we take a little inventory and review the situation we find we have them all in glorious abundance. Already are thousands of our men of the hills marching to the tap of drums and learning the story of King's Mountain, Yorktown, San Juan Hill and all the rest, and many more will we send if need there be. And, too, have we helped to swell Carolina's part of the Liberty Loan beyond the requirement; cheerfully have we loaned our money to our government in this trying hour, and gladly will we do more when the necessity shall come. Both of these not every one has or will be able to help very materially except in the co-operation with those who send and encouragement of those who go, or of those who finance the great propositions that must be met. However, it will be of interest to know that every one can aid with the third of the three great necessities for carrying on the war. That is the conserving and furnishing of food.

Of course every one is more or less familiar by now with the plans

of their respective congregation on Sunday, Nov. 25. A special sermon bearing upon the orphanage work, from every pulpit in North Carolina on that day, would help mightily in reminding our charitably inclined people of the opportunity to aid in the support of this essential civic and Christian philanthropy. To the pastors of country churches in which no service may be held on Nov. 25 we would suggest that Dec. 2 be observed as 'Orphanage Sunday.'

Let every citizen of the State rise to the necessity of the hour and assist in depositing a handsome aggregate in the orphanage treasuries. It will be a prime investment for both church and State, first saving from degeneracy the most exposed children in the world, and then training them for usefulness in the commonwealth and the kingdom.

M. L. SHIPMAN, JAS. R. YOUNG, JOHN D. BERRY, A. S. BARNES, LIVINGSTON JOHNSON, Publicity Committee.

worked out by Mr. Hoover, our national food commissioner, but I'm taking this opportunity to speak of the significance of some of its details. We have been asked especially to be conservative in the use of three particular foods. These are wheat, meat and sugar. These are particularly asked for because of portability, durability, ease of preparation and desirability of those who are to fight. It must be remembered that the government is not asking any one to conserve his foods that he may give them to the government, but that he may have them to sell to the government at splendid prices. The plan that has been suggested by the food commission is in every way a very splendid one. It is to the effect that we shall have one wheatless day each week. By means of this conservation it has been estimated that we shall have augmented our amount of wheat to ship by several million bushels. To take the place of the wheat the following are suggested: Oatmeal, buckwheat, potatoes and corn, any of which makes a splendid substitute. The writer recalls many a happy day when corn was his faithful 'constant,' and would no doubt be glad if returning to this splendid cake of the hills might be the major part of his help in the great struggle. But not so, no doubt. Further, that we shall have a meatless day each week. This we can easily do, for the Lord knows the majority of us eat too much anyway. No one can ask for a finer substitute than home-made milk and butter, and this we all have. For the third food, sugar, that we are asked to conserve, it may be said that every one can do with less, and in the meantime conserve his pocket change to some considerable extent, too. A few less cakes and a little less of jellies will make a great deal of difference in the amount the entire country will have to sell. These, in brief, are the foods that we should especially use with thought and care. And I feel sure that when our mountain people are fully awakened to the gravity of the situation that no more loyal support can be found anywhere. Surely when we know how very much a single suitable meal to some soldier at the front may mean, and that that soldier may be our own brother or son, we shall gladly comply with this regulation that has been asked for.

That we may have a systematic notion of what the people will do with this great plan the government has prepared cards and has sent them out to all of the people. One of them is a pledge card; another an explanation card, and a third a membership card. Those who sign the pledge cards, thereby showing that they will do all in their power to be conservative in the use of foods, are entitled to the membership cards, which they are asked to hang up in their homes. This plan is asking no one to eat less but to eat differently, to give nothing but to have more to sell, to produce and not to waste is the theme, and this every true American will be glad to do.

Remember, then, those you love, and show that love by helping the government provide for their comfort in every way that is possible.

Be not like those 'who give a beggar's bit—no more; while they, those dear repudiated ones, baptized by fire, give of their glorious youth, their splendid manhood, their desire; give hopes, ambitions, yea, the love of wife and all the rest, and some give life.'

UNCERTAINTIES IN RUSSIA

(Raleigh News and Observer)

The Russian situation is full of surprises. One day it looks as if Kerensky will re-establish himself in Petrograd. The next it looks as if Trotsky has administered a decisive defeat to the former premier and his forces. Meanwhile the great, stolid masses of Russia are thinking no one knows what. Is there a man strong enough to weld them into anything like a cohesive force? In revolutions in the past such a man has been evolved out of the storm and chaos and confusion that accompany revolutions, and it is fair to assume that such a man will come up out of the disorder that reigns in Russia now. Perhaps, and more than likely, he will be some man who has not even been mentioned yet in the dispatches from Russia.

Fighting in and around Petrograd in all probability has little to do with what will be the final outcome of the Russian situation. It probably is merely a surface indication and may have no vital relation to the fundamental causes which will be found to underlie the final bringing of order to the distraught country.

THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES HAVE SHOWN CONFIDENCE IN THEIR GOVERNMENT BY AGAIN OVER-SUBSCRIBING THE SECOND LIBERTY LOAN.

On behalf of the First National Bank, we wish to express our appreciation for the liberal way in which the citizens of this county subscribed to this loan.

The same feeling of security which is vested in the Government Loans is to be felt by the depositors of this bank, which is a member of the Federal Reserve Bank and under Government supervision.

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UNCOVERING HOARDED FOOD

(Raleigh News and Observer)

The government is doing the consumer a great service in ferreting out the cases of hoarded food. Food-stuffs to the value of approximately forty million dollars have recently been found in New York warehouses. It is held mostly for export to the northern neutral countries of Europe, but as there is an embargo on exports to those countries these foods, consisting of corn, wheat, flour, cottonseed oil and condensed milk, cannot be shipped.

Herbert Hoover thinks that loyal Americans are more entitled to these foods than the people of northern Europe who have been helping maintain the Germans by drawing on the United States for supplies. So these supplies will be placed on the market in this country.

By so doing he will deliver a blow at Germany that will be felt. Incidentally the placing of food in that quantity on the market ought to tend to lower the prices somewhat.

The government is tackling the food question vigorously. Every warehouse and cold storage plant is to undergo a careful inspection. It is believed that only a part of the concealed foods has thus far been discovered.

It is work of this sort by the government which makes the people feel disposed to support the war. Americans are loyal to their government, but they also demand service from its representatives, these being of course their own representatives.

HOW GERARD WOULD TREAT TRAITORS IN U. S.

The time for repentance of disloyal American and pro-German sympathizers has passed and the day is at hand when every person must decide whether he is for or against America, declared James W. Gerard in an address at a food conservation mass meeting in Pittsburg, Pa.

'Americans are to be congratulated on their efforts to induce Germans in this country to be loyal, but there are still many under the protection of the American flag who are snakes in the grass,' said the former ambassador.

'We should hog-tie every disloyal German-American, feed every pacifist raw meat and hang every traitor to a lamp post, to induce success in this war. And our traitors are not all German-Americans, but some men high in public life are aiding the Prussian cause. There is no dirtier chapter in American politics than the crusade of these men, whose names you know.'

SAMMIES AND FRENCH TROOPS FRATERNIZING

American and French troops are fraternizing about the camps in France in a way that promises well for future joint operations. Private letters from American officers lay stress on the amiable relations that have been established between the men despite the difference in language.

The soldiers go about in groups during their leisure hours, often with a French private strolling on either side of a big American, and all three laughing uproariously over their attempts to understand each other. The villages where the Americans are quartered are full of such scenes daily. When there is a boxing match or other trial of strength the mixed audiences cheer the victor impartially, although each side shouts encouragement to its own men during the fight.

A food pledge membership card in the window is a sign of a patriotic home.

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HE GOT MAD

Lysander, a farm hand that Everybody's tells about, was recounting his troubles to a neighbor. Among other things he said that the wife of the farmer who employed him was 'too close for any use.'

'This very morning,' said he, 'she asked me, 'Lysander, do you know how many pancakes you have et this mornin?''

'I said, 'No, ma'am, I ain't had no occasion to count 'em.'

'Well,' says she, 'the last one was the twenty-sixth.' And it made me so mad I jest got up from the table and went to work without any breakfast!'

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