

WAR SAVINGS DRIVE FROM JUNE 23 TO 28

President Wilson Has Proclaimed
Friday, June 26, as War Savings
Day—Save and Buy
to the Utmost

On or before June 28 every taxpayer and householder in North Carolina will have made his subscription to the War Savings campaign or given his reasons for not doing so. President Wilson has proclaimed Friday, June 26, as national War Savings Day, and has requested every man, woman and child to pledge himself on or before the 28th to save and buy War Savings stamps to the utmost of his ability. Gov. Bickett has designated the week of June 23 to 28 as War Savings week and urges every taxpayer to pledge himself to buy all the War Savings stamps that in his honest opinion he will be able to for during the remainder of the year.

The purpose of the President's proclamation, likewise that of the governor's, is that the War Savings campaign shall be made to go over the top through the efforts of an intensive campaign to be conducted from state headquarters, beginning the week of June 23 and culminating June 28. Instead of taking a year and a month to subscribe this loan to the government, national and state directors of the War Savings campaign decided that it shall be put over within a week, and that with the same big success that met the recent drive of the Liberty Loan and the Red Cross.

The plan by which Nebraska succeeded in over-subscribing her quota by four million dollars and raising over 50 per cent of her sales by April 1 is the plan that will be adopted not only in North Carolina, but in every state in the union. What Nebraska has done it is believed at state headquarters and all War Savings workers that North Carolina can do. Consequently the plans for an intensive state-wide drive have been carefully worked out and are now being executed by state, county and township chairmen.

The chief principle of the plan adopted is a house-to-house canvass and the taking of subscriptions from every taxpayer in the township, or his excuse for not subscribing. A record of every man's pledge and support of this cause will be kept.

On Friday, June 28, every taxpayer will be summoned to appear at the school house in his school district for the purpose of either celebrating the occasion of his township's raising its quota, or if that be not the case, to finish raising the township quota. The township will be the unit of organization in the campaign, and "every township over the top" by June 28 in War Savings pledges will be the motto.

THE NEW AMERICANS ARE LEARNING FAST

The work of the new American army in France is going on with the greatest vigor in all weathers—under the hot sun and along dusty roads and in the dreary rain, through the French mud, the sticking qualities of which the Americans have quickly learned.

The British officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, who are instructing the troops, are working quite as hard as their pupils, and are finding the new men, the "Yanks," as they generally call them, as keen as were the earlier arrivals. "They're quite up to it," was the verdict of a kilted Scotch chief instructor regarding the Americans in his class. The field schools, now largely given over to American pupils, represent the highest perfection in institutions of their class. The trenches, the targets, the tactics and the methods of instruction are all the latest developments of actual fighting experience.

In every area where the units of the new army are quartered the men are mingling freely with the "Tomnies" and are learning much from the greater experience of the British. The latter, so prone to give a familiar name to everything, were puzzled as to how to deal with the newcomers, but they finally fell back on the appellation "Yank," which threatens, in this zone at least, to be fixed on the Americans whether they like it or not. Thus far there have been no objections.

As fast as new units arrive and get settled hard training work is taken up. The program differs little from that followed by the first divisions that reached France. The men are out on the road every day, while large contingents of the British instructors have been distributed among the British field schools, where the latest points in tactics, trench fighting, grenade operations, musketry and bayonet practice and machine gunfire are taken up.

The American army man's pack in this zone will be lighter in his subsequent training. It was found that, with some articles made necessary by close co-operation with the British, the pack had grown beyond practical dimensions for long marches. All superfluous have now been removed and everything else reduced to a minimum. The effect is observable in the lighter step and greater endurance of the men.

CAMEL MEAT, DOG MEAT AND HORSE MEAT EATEN IN SAXONY

Camel meat, dog meat and horse meat are being eaten in Saxony by the poorer classes, according to the Berliner Tageblatt of April 7, a copy of which has been received here.

The camel meat is being sold in Zwickau and comes from the mohair camels of the Hagenback menagerie, which gave a show in Zwickau in March. The camels were sold to a butcher because of lack of fodder. The larger camels gave from 300 to 400 pounds of meat.

Consumption of dog meat and horse meat has increased greatly owing to the war time scarcity of meat and the price has also gone up. Dog meat sells for 3 marks 75 pfennigs a pound and horse meat at 1 mark 80 pfennigs.

ENGLISH WOMAN TELLS OF HER GAS EXPERIENCE

Mairi Chisholm, two English women who have lived in a dugout on the Belgian front for three and a half years, caring for the Belgian troops, and who are known throughout the Belgian army as the "good women of Pervyse," have arrived in London, suffering from the effects of a gas attack on the Belgian front in the recent fighting there. Both have been seriously ill, but are now sufficiently recovered to be admitted to a convalescent hospital in London.

"We were accustomed to bombardment," said the baroness in an interview, "and our dugout has been hit a hundred times since we lived there. But in this last attack the shelling was more dreadful than we have ever known."

"It was early one morning after a night-long bombardment that we decided to venture out, knowing that there would be many wounded needing our care. While we were dressing I heard a shell burst outside our dugout, and a moment later I found our orderly lying on the floor of the corridor. I rush up to see what I could do for him, when suddenly I felt as if a rope had been fastened around my neck."

"I could not breathe and was absolutely helpless. Miss Chisholm, too, was in agonies. My little dog, Shot, who had been with us for about three years, came up and looked at me with wondering eyes, licked my hand and died. I don't think I ever before felt that I actually hated my enemy, but ever since my dog was gassed I have longed above all else to kill a German."

"It was only about half an hour before we were taken away in an ambulance. The ambulance was smashed by a shell after a quarter of a mile and we were picked up again and taken in a big truck to a base hospital. We were there several days before we were able to be moved to London."

The two "women of Pervyse" have been the only women who have been permitted to live and work at the Belgian front. Hundreds of volunteers, American and British, have asked to be allowed to help them, but the Belgian command would not allow a third woman at Pervyse. In the early days they worked single-handed, but a doctor, two stretcher-bearers and a chauffeur came to help them later in their little casualty station. The nearest hospital is ten miles from Pervyse. Their station was always open day and night for trivial ailments as well as for serious wounds. Their dugout was made of concrete, and had an operating room, a kitchen and a small sleeping room.

FIRED AT SUBMARINE ON THIS SIDE OF THE ATLANTIC

The master of a British steamer reported on his arrival at Newport News last week that he had fired five shots at a mysterious submarine 150 miles off Cape Henry. The captain did not know whether any of the shots were hits. He said the submarine disappeared.

Navy department officials said this week that there was nothing to indicate the presence of enemy submarines on this side of the Atlantic. They thought the British ship which reported at Newport News firing at a submarine 150 miles off the Virginia capes probably had sighted a bit of wreckage or some other floating object.

THE PRESIDENT APPEALS TO PEOPLE TO BE ECONOMICAL

Washington, May 29.—To save materials and labor for necessary war purposes President Wilson today appealed to Americans "to buy only those things which are essential to the individual health and efficiency," and to volunteer on or before June 28, national thrift day, to invest systematically in War Savings and Thrift Stamps or other government securities.

"This war is one of nations—not of armies," said the President, "and all of our 100,000,000 people must be economically and industrially adjusted to war conditions if this nation is to play its full part in the conflict."

WILMINGTON MAN MOBBED

O. J. Dykeman, traveling salesman for the Cement Products Company of Wilmington, N. C., was last Friday taken from a hotel at Birmingham, Ala., by about 100 citizens, members of the Red Cross war fund campaign committee, and escorted to the terminal station. Dykeman was forced to carry a banner on one side of which was inscribed in yellow "This is my color," and on the other side, "Slacker leaving town." Dykeman is said to have talked disrespectfully to a woman soliciting funds for the Red Cross who approached him for a contribution in the dining room of the hotel. After being escorted to the station Dykeman was arrested and taken to jail.

Two Men in Rowan Talked Too Much

Two Roman men talked too much. Parks Basinger of Morgan township is alleged to have said that President Wilson ought to be hung and engaged in similar patriotic talk. He is now under bond of \$1,000 to answer in Federal court.

When a Red Cross soliciting committee entered a store in Rowan county to solicit contributions E. S. Clontz, who was present, said vile things about the Red Cross organization and Red Cross nurses. He is in jail in default of \$1,000 bond.

A WIDER SCOPE FOR THIS FOURTH OF JULY

Native Americans have been called upon by President Wilson to join with the foreign-born of the United States in celebrating the Fourth of July this year the birth of a new and greater spirit of democracy.

Committees representing national organizations of nearly every element of the foreign-born citizenship recently sent the President a petition announcing plans for a great demonstration on the Fourth of loyalty to the United States and the cause for which it is fighting, and asking the entire country to join with them.

GERMAN ARTILLERY ACTIVE IN PICARDY

London, June 4.—German artillery was active in the sectors of Albert and Serck, says the British war office.

HORRORS OF HUN PRISON CAMPS ARE DESCRIBED

There is keen interest in London over the reported proposal of the American government to Germany, through the medium of Spain, as regards the treatment of prisoners of war, and especially to learn what the ideas of the United States are on the subject. As we know, thousands of columns were written in the earlier periods of the war on the subject of inhuman German cruelty to prisoners, but recently the subject has come again strongly to the front. Some papers, including the London Times, are running conspicuously almost daily features revealing recently showing that the German treatment of prisoners today is as bad, if not worse, than ever.

The Times a few days ago printed the following from a British journalist who had spent two and a half years at Ruhleben:

"Owing to the fact that the prisoners receive literally no vegetables nor fats of any description, and practically are living on tinned stuff," he says, "the condition into which the prisoners have fallen is appalling. In his own case, as in numerous others, the entire absence of these necessary food constituents caused prolapsus of the stomach, the body commencing to feed on its own tissues and muscles. Ruptures were frequent."

A wealthy man, by giving a big commission to the camp commander, as a few did, can get the latter to place an order for clothes, bedding and a little furniture with a firm of the commandant's choosing. These fortunate ones paid to get their horse stall or shed cleaned out and then installed their heavily paid for bits of furniture. These were the places carefully shown to the American ambassador, on which his earlier reports on the condition of British prisoners were founded. He was carefully piloted through that part of the camp where prisoners had been allowed by heavy payment to make the best of their plight and was guided away from places it was undesirable he should see."

VON TIRPITZ WANTS TO RETAIN BELGIUM

"We must retain Belgium economically, politically and militarily," said Admiral von Tirpitz, former German minister of marine, in an address at Dusseldorf, as quote in the Nachrichten of that city, says a dispatch from Amsterdam.

The admiral's address was delivered before the Dusseldorf branch of the reactionary fatherland party, of which he is one of the leading spirits. Speaking of Germany's requirements after the war, he said: "Neither central Europe, the Orient nor northern Europe can supply us with the raw materials requisite to our industries. We need to have the sea free from Anglo-Saxon tyranny for that purpose."

Apparently the admiral did not mention the submarine warfare, which was discussed at the same meeting in a highly optimistic manner by Herr Bachmeister, a deputy in the Landtag.

TWO BABIES ARE UNHARMED IN BATTLE

The recent fighting in Flanders has furnished an amazing experience for two French children who are in a British military hospital.

These tots were among the few persons in Neuve Eglise when the Germans overran that place. The town immediately became a storm center which was continually changing hands, and German soldiers took these two babies into the trenches for their protection.

During a counter attack the British stormed and captured the trench. They found the little ones safe and sound, and brought them back. The children had been living under terrific gunfire, and how they escaped death cannot be accounted for.

Another French baby was found by two British signal men at another place. As the child had no protection the soldiers took it with them to their billet in a barn. That night the signal men went to sleep with the baby between them so that no harm might come to it. German airmen bombed the barn and both the Tomnies were killed. The child escaped injury and later was rescued.

JAPAN IS NOW READY TO FIGHT WITH THE ALLIES

The military agreement between Japan and China has caused increased attention to be given the question of intervention in Siberia. It is understood that both Great Britain and France are actively favoring intervention, the former because of the danger of the spread of German influence, and both Great Britain and France because they are convinced that it would hasten winning of the war. The general staff is ready for any action that may be ordered, but the government has not announced any decision in the matter.

The best opinion in Tokio is that intervention is not likely until it is favored by the United States.

Now is the hour of our testing. Wheat is one of the tests.

INDIANA TRUCKS

Wholesale and Retail
HARDWARE AND FURNITURE
LENOIR NORTH CAROLINA

SUBMARINE CHASERS TO BE BUILT SOON BY FORD

Quantity production is to be the watchword of the great Ford ship-building yard which is being erected at Detroit for the construction of the United States navy "Eagles," the little vessels which, it is hoped, will help rid the seas of German U-boats.

The assembling plan has been greatly elaborated and will be applied to the building of the "Eagles." The raw material will enter one end of the plant to emerge at the other a completed fighting craft. Each of the little vessels will be passed along by powerful machinery from one group of workmen to another, and as it passes each group will add something to the boat.

When the last rivet has been driven in the steel hull the boat will be picked up bodily by a powerful hydraulic lift and deposited further down the ways, where skilled workmen will install the motor equipment.

Three ways have been constructed, each to hold seven of the submarine chasers. It is generally understood that the plant will be able to put into the water one completed "Eagle" a day and some estimates have placed the number as high as three for each twenty-four hours.

There will be no champagne christenings nor elaborate launching ceremonies. No efforts are being made to give the boats any touch of artificial beauty, the sole effort being to turn out with as great speed as possible an efficient weapon against German ruthlessness on the seas. Government secrecy shrouds the major details of construction.

"If these boats will hasten the end of the frightful carnage and bring a lasting peace there will be no occasion to worry over the cost," said Henry Ford in discussing the project. "This is your war and my war, and although we did not make it we must see it through to a successful conclusion."

Sixty days ago the land on which the plant is being erected was a desolate marsh, a vast acreage of mud through which wandered aimlessly a sluggish river. Now it is a network of railroad tracks with locomotives running between great buildings of steel, tile and glass.

What engineers in Detroit say is one of the largest buildings in the world will be used to house at one time a score of the little vessels. It is 1,700 feet long, 300 feet wide. The building where the boats are to be assembled is fully half a mile from the Rouge river. The launching basin adjoins this building and thence a channel is being excavated to the river.

SAILS WITHOUT PASSENGERS

The Holland-American line steamer New Amsterdam has sailed from Amsterdam for an American port without American passengers, as the German government made the safety of the vessel dependent on this.

AMERICAN TROOPS OVERSEAS HUNGRY FOR NEWS FROM HOME

The American soldier in France has a voracious appetite for news from home, declared Elliot Wadsworth of the Red Cross war council, who has returned to Washington after three months spent in observing the activities of the mercy organization in England, Belgium, France and Italy.

"How did Mayor Thompson make out in Chicago?" and "Who's the police commissioner of New York?" are questions which Mr. Wadsworth says occasionally supplemented the constant inquiries about baseball.

"So long as you've come from America within a month you're a welcome object for attack by any member of Pershing's forces," says Mr. Wadsworth. "A crowd of news-hungry boys in khaki will light on you and compel you to ransack your mind for news concerning every part of the country."

"And if it happens that a dough-boy from Terre Haute or Kankakee discovers in the course of the conversation that you know someone from those towns—well, his joy simply can't be described."

WHERE IS THE MISSING COLLIER, THE CYCLOPS?

What became of the missing collier Cyclops? Is she a prize in some German port the victim of treachery? Does she lie disabled in some unfrequented cove of the tropical seas, driven there and helpless by accident?

Or has she made her last voyage and, with more than 300 souls, turned up in the Port of Missing Men to join seventeen other ships of the American navy which has disappeared just as mysteriously since 1781?

Sailing from Barbadoes in the West Indies March 4 with a complement of 295 men, the great 19,000-ton naval collier has not since been sighted or reported. By order of the navy department all available navy craft in southern waters have been making a dragnet search for the vessel, but daily the conviction among officials grows stronger that the great modern mystery of the sea will remain unsolved.

But the search for the ship still is maintained with unabated intensity. Cruisers and destroyers have retraced her route. Every island among the scores that dot that portion of the sea is being carefully scrutinized for any clue. But the unremitting anxiety of the searchers has failed to disclose any trace of a ship apparently plucked in a day from the busy lanes of the South American trade routes.

TEN STEEL SHIPS ARE COMPLETED LAST WEEK

Ten steel vessels, totaling 63,486 tons, were completed for the shipping board in the week ending May 25. There were eighteen launched during the week of a total tonnage of 109,700.

PRISONERS ARE BADLY TREATED BY THE BOCHES

A Russian prisoner who recently returned from Germany has made a statement at Moscow which now is available to the effect that he saw American prisoners of war in a camp at Tichel, West Prussia, and that they asked him to let it be known that they were being treated brutally. The prisoners said they were hungry and penniless.

When the Americans arrived at the camp, according to his account, the Germans removed all their clothes. They were particularly anxious to have the Americans' shoes. They told the prisoners they should not wear expensive clothing and shoes while working and that their property would be taken care of until their return to America. The Russian said, however, that every one knows what that means. A consul, the Russian was not sure whether he was a Swiss or Spaniard, visited the camp. Complaint was made to him by the Americans and their clothes were returned, but as the consul seldom visited the camp the Germans had opportunity to practice many injustices.

The Russian said eight Americans captured several months ago reached the camp at mid-day and, being very hungry, asked for bread. They were told bread was distributed only in the morning. They were placed in a hut with Russians, after being required to stand in a square where Germans were given an opportunity to insult them. The huts in which the Americans are living, the Russian said, are damp, cold and unfit for habitation. Some of the Americans became ill. Two of them who were in a hospital had an opportunity to talk with the Russian, and it was through them that he obtained the information on which his statement is based.

GERMAN PATIENTS REBEL AGAINST TREATMENT

Drastic methods employed by the German medical authorities in treating nervous patients in military hospitals in Munich resulted in revolts by the patients in which wards were wrecked, according to the Koelnische Volks Zeitung, says an Amsterdam dispatch. At Rosenheim the hospital was burned by the rebellious patients. The paper adds that electric shocks of such strength are employed that the patients scream in terror.

Deputies have prepared a long series of questions to ask in the reichstag concerning the reports of ill-treatment.

REFUSING RED CROSS AID, ABNEY AROUSES COLUMBIA

The Columbia Southern railway shop's federation at Columbia, composed of 500 railroad men, has passed resolutions urging the removal of Benjamin L. Abney as chief counsel in South Carolina of the Southern railway. Mr. Abney is alleged to have told the president of the Columbia Red Cross chapter that he had "not a damn cent for the Red Cross."

Our High Grade Implements make work easy for the Farmer.



Seed Time and Harvest

Thousands of years ago the Lord said:
"While the earth remaineth seed time and harvest and heat and cold and summer and winter and day and night shall not cease."
Seed Time has come again, and to get best results at Harvest time you must have good farming tools.
We carry a line of earth-working implements that possess advantages no others can duplicate.

GET THE BEST

Bernhardt-Seagle Co.

Wholesale and Retail
HARDWARE AND FURNITURE
LENOIR NORTH CAROLINA