

The Lenoir News.

Issued Every Friday Morning
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 Editor and Publisher
 Entered at the Postoffice at Lenoir, N. C., as second-class mail matter.
 Subscription Rates
 One year \$1.50
 Six months75
 Advertising rates on application
 Telephone No. 54

THE CZECHS IN RUSSIA

Springfield Republican.
 From recent dispatches it appears that the position of the gallant little army of Czech-Slovaks in Russia is becoming one of increasing difficulty and that the allies must soon decide whether to send them powerful reinforcements or recall them from Siberia. This is, of course, one of the things to be discussed at the peace congress, and is but part of the larger question of the policy to be adopted in regard to Russia and its bolshevik government, but the case of the Czech-Slovaks merits special attention. When at the request of the allies they stopped their journey to Vladivostok on the way to the western front and remained in Siberia to hold the strategic position which they had gained on the railway, it was probably believed that the bolshevik would be overthrown before the war ended, and that it would be possible to rally a Russian army and restore the eastern front. These hopes have not been fulfilled and the Czechs face constantly increasing forces. At present the bolshevik army number but 227,000, but a new army which the Czech acting commander in chief, Gen. Syrový rates at between 2,900,000 and 3,000,000 is being prepared and will be ready to take the field, well organized, well clad and well drilled. German soldiers and is the drill. The Czechs are few less than 100,000, and the aid received from Russians seems to be negligible. It is already apparent that the popular support for intervention which Russian empires promised does not exist and there is some reason to think that the result has been to stir instinctive patriotism to hostility to the allies even at the price of supporting an ultra-radical government.
 To make matters worse the obscure and hesitating policy of the allies, pending the decision of the peace congress, has alienated the progressive elements in Russia which were strongly on their side, and this drift if continued would soon leave to the allies only the support of the reactionaries. This aspect of the case is adding to the troubles of the little garrison of Czechs which has been holding staunchly to its position on the Siberian railway. "The change of government," Gen. Syrový frankly tells an American correspondent, "has killed our soldiers. They say that for four years they have been fighting for democracy and that now that a dictator rules in Omsk they are no longer fighting for democracy." The Czechs have from the beginning refused to entangle themselves in Russian politics. They have defended themselves against attacks by the bolsheviks, and they have been ready at any time to fight the Germans in Russia or elsewhere, but they have been averse to interference in the internal affairs of Russia and it is largely for this reason that for the most part a kind of a cold truce has prevailed on that front. As ex-soldiers of the Russian army they had the respect and confidence of the people, and the bolsheviks may have hated to press an offensive, while on the other hand, the Czechs had inadequate forces for pressing the war into Russia.
 This is a tedious deadlock has resulted, which the Czechs are anxious to have broken. Their preference is frankly to go home, and this is desired for them also by Prof. Masson, though he recognizes that it is necessary to wait upon the decision of the allies. This may be one of the earliest matters to be taken up at the peace congress because the military situation compels prompt action. The allies are now able to send powerful armies into Russia if they deem it well, but that is a decision to be made upon the broadest political grounds. If they are not prepared for that hazardous course the reactions of which might be far-reaching, there seems no alternative but to withdraw the little army of Czechs from its perilous position in the interior. Its front is over 600 miles long and Gen. Syrový, who is in a position to know says that "The bolshevik wave is spreading very rapidly."
 It is even doubted whether the Czechs can hold out until spring unless strongly reinforced. They can hardly be reinforced, however, without a definite war upon Russia, which

the allies have hitherto hesitated to make. A government which can put millions of well trained men in the field cannot well be treated as a negligible band of outlaws, and in entente countries as among the Czechs there would be much dislike for forcing upon Russia a dictatorship which the Russian people did not want. The question of a Russian policy, therefore, will be one of the most perplexing to come before the peace congress and one of those which make the presence of President Wilson specially important. While his declaration of sympathy with Russian democracy has won great popular support, it has not been unanimously accepted by diplomats, and the recent course of events has made a fundamental decision of the matters both difficult and imperative.

LIEUTENANT BOWMAN WRITES NOVEMBER 12

Leut. Wade V. Bowman, writing on November 12, told Mrs. Bowman of a big peace dinner that he attended after the armistice was signed, and the letter was forwarded from Asheville, where she is visiting, to the young man's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Bowman, in Hickory. Lieutenant Bowman was well and expected to be required to stay in France for several months. He had sent a little French flag presented

ALL CLAMORING TO GET IN

Indianapolis Star.
 So many kinds of people are asking to have representatives at the peace table that it looks as if the general impression were that it is to be a mass meeting.

months sold 15 to 27 points net higher during the early trading, with January selling at 27.00 and March at 25.83. There was a great deal of realizing at this level, however, and these months eased off two to eight points net lower before the end of the first halfhour.

WHEN THE EAGLE LAYS EGGS

United States may go into a league of nations, but it is not to be forgotten that on occasion, the American eagle can lay eggs made of steel and filed with TNT.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

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WAR SAVINGS CAMPAIGN MUST BE MADE A SUCCESS

State's Task to Raise \$48,000,000 Not to Be Affected by Peace. Money Has Been Spent.—State's Honor at Stake.

Even though the war is over and peace will soon be declared, the War Savings Campaign is to be made a success in North Carolina by raising \$48,666,380 by December 31. Secretary McAdoo has said that raising the State's War Savings allotment is the last call of the Government for war savings this year and should be the people's most immediate duty. He urges the people to redeem their War Savings pledges by Christmas and to keep on buying stamps until the State's entire quota is raised.

There are three reasons why North Carolina must raise her War Savings allotment this year regardless of the coming of peace and the end of the war. The first is because the money called for in the War Savings allotment has already been spent. Last June the people gave the Government their word that it could depend on them for the purchase of their quota of War Savings Certificates. The Government took their word as their bond and spent the amount in equipping the soldiers with needed guns, ammunition and supplies, which act brought the war to a speedier close than would have been possible had this money not been spent. By giving their pledge the people not only helped to win the war, earlier than would have been the case otherwise, but saved millions of dollars and thousands of lives.

Now the Government comes to the citizens of the State with the request that they make good their word and redeem their War Savings pledges. As patriotic American citizens they can do nothing less. This is a debt of honor they will be glad to meet. If for no other reason, they would redeem their pledges in appreciation of the services and sacrifices the boys have made at the front. They would show their gratitude in a more substantial way than shouting victory

and hurrahing for peace. They would themselves make some self-denial to show that they are worthy of the sacrifices made by the boys.

Another reason for selling the State's full quota of War Savings Stamps even though the war is over is because the expenses of the war are still going on. The soldiers over there as well as those over here must be fed and clothed for several months to come. As a matter of fact, the work of the soldiers over there is not yet done and their expenses, even though an armistice has been reached, continue to be enormous. Not until every American soldier is safe again on American soil will the expenses of the war be over.

A third reason for making a success of the War Savings Campaign in North Carolina is because the State's reputation is at stake. Thus far her war record is 100 per cent patriotic. She has made a success of all of her Liberty Loans, her Red Cross, her Y. M. C. A. and other war measures, and now it remains to her to make a success of her only unfinished war job. The task of the people is to complete this task and give the State a 100 per cent war record.

Will they do it? North Carolina never has failed her country, and will not fail this time. Her citizens will be called on to redeem their War Savings pledges and to buy an additional amount necessary to complete the State's allotment by December 31. They will do it.

Two conditions in North Carolina assure the State a War Savings victory. The first is the unquestioned patriotism of her people, and the second is the great wealth of her citizens. With this combination North Carolina will raise her entire War Savings quota and make a 100 per cent war record.

EIGHT REASONS WHY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS IS BEST INVESTMENT.

There are eight good reasons why money invested in War Savings Stamps in December is the best investment that a person can make. Stamps cost in December \$4.23 and are redeemable in 1923 for four years hence, worth \$5.60. The eight reasons are:

1. Money invested in War Savings Stamps bears over 4 1/2 per cent compound interest. No other Government security pays as great a rate of interest.
2. It is non-taxable. Only when money is invested in Government securities is it free from taxes.
3. It is not subject to judgment creditors or to execution of any kind.
4. It is redeemable at any time. If a person who has invested his money in War Savings Stamps finds himself overtaken by adversity, sickness or other emergency, he can, by giving ten days notice to the postoffice where his stamps are registered, get back the amount of money he originally invested with about 3 per cent interest.
5. It is redeemable in installments. If a person needs a part of the money he has invested in stamps before the date of maturity, he can cash in the stamps in installments at different times.
6. It enables the small investor as soon as he has \$4.23 to become owner of a Government bond and a partner of the Government. This is a privilege the average citizen of the State has never before had. At the beginning of the war only one person in 300 owned Government bonds. Now at the close of the war one person in every five owns a Government bond. Are you a bondholder by owning a Liberty Bond or a War Savings Certificate?
7. Money invested in War Savings Stamps is an investment made when money has a reduced purchasing power to be paid back when it will have a large purchasing power. Today a dollar has the purchasing power of only sixty cents on a pre-war basis, whereas, in 1923, or after the war, a dollar will have at least the purchasing power of 100 cents.
8. Registration of Stamps at post offices insures absolute safety. After a person registers his Stamps at the post office they are redeemable upon demand even if the Stamps themselves have been mutilated, stolen, or lost by fire.

THRIFT BITS.

A man who won't lend is the Kaiser's friend. Lend by buying W. S. S. Pay up your W. S. S. pledge and get it off your hands.
 The fellow who feels best feels a War Savings certificate in his pocket. Better than money because they earn money—War Savings Stamps.
 Save for old age and Old Glory Buy War Savings Stamps.
 All 100 per cent Americans are making good their War Savings pledges.
 You are a better American if you keep your War Savings pledge.

STATE'S REPUTATION AT STAKE!

North Carolina's reputation is at stake. Her war record which is now 100 per cent perfect is to be saved or lost by the success or failure of the War Savings Campaign. Thus far the State has succeeded in its four Liberty Loans, in its Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and United War Fund Campaigns, and if its record is to remain 100 per cent perfect, it must make a success of its War Savings Campaign by December 31.

The record made by the boys at the front has been a complete success. They have made a perfect score in efficiency, in courage, in patriotism and in whatever else was necessary to win the war and bring peace to the world. They have nobly responded to every call of their Government, to every demand for justice, to every cry of wronged and suffering humanity. Can the people at home afford to have their record of war activities besmirched with the failure of the War Savings Campaign—the greatest war effort of the year?

If the State's fine war record is to be saved, if the makers of history are to chronicle a perfect score as the citizens' response to every war call of the Government, then they must make the War Savings Campaign a success by December 31. If the State's enviable record of the past is to remain untarnished in the future and if its citizens are to continue to boast with pride of its accomplishments in war as well as in peace, the one remaining war effort of the year must be successfully finished. The State must raise its full War Savings quota by December 31. North Carolina has never failed, and will not fail this time.

STAMPS ARE FOR RICH AND POOR

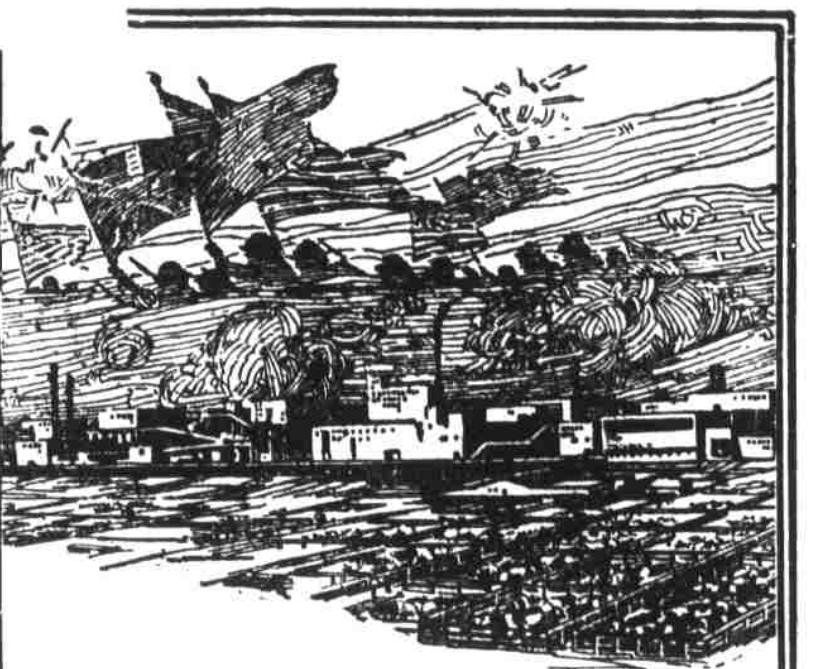
No man or woman who has acquired a Liberty Bond is relieved from the duty of buying War Savings Stamps. To leave the Stamps plan of lending money to the Government to those of narrow means and to the young people is to be careless of the cause of America and her allies.

Does the average man or woman who earns a substantial salary or good wages have any idea of the sacrifices made by the small investors in War Savings Stamps to do their "bit" in the war? It is often a story of silent heroism. If those in fairly easy circumstances emulated the very poor, whose souls are filled with unyielding resolutions to do their share to win the war, what a boom there would be in the Government's receipts from sales of War Savings Stamps.

Now is the time for everyone, no matter what his station in life may be, to make as great a sacrifice for his Government and for humanity as is made by the most humble of our citizens.



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Some industries have been able to get in step with war demands more quickly than others.

In many cases mighty plants have sprung up—but at a prodigious cost.

The packing industry was able to adapt itself to unheard of demands more quickly, perhaps, than any other industry. And this was because the vast equipment of packing plants, refrigerator cars, branch houses, etc., had been gradually developed to its present state of efficiency, so that in the crucial hour it became a mighty international system for war service.

And how had this development taken place?

Not by making vast inroads into the capital wealth of the country, but largely by using, from year to year, a portion of the profits, to provide for expansion.

Swift & Company's profits have always been so tiny, compared with sales, that they have had practically no effect on the price of meat (amounting to only a fraction of a cent per pound).

And yet the owners of the business have been content with reasonable returns on their capital, and have been able, year after year, to put part of the profits back into the business to provide for its expansion.

These fractions of tiny profits have been repaid to the public many fold in the form of better service, and better and cheaper meat, and made it possible for Swift & Company to meet, undaunted, the sudden cry for meat for overseas.

Could any other method of financing a vital industry involve less hardship to the people of the country? Could there be a better instance of true "profit-sharing" than this return in added usefulness and in national preparedness?

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



SPANISH INFLUENZA QUARANTINE

Ordinance No. 56. Be it ordained: That any person returning or coming into the town from districts where influenza is prevalent and any person who has been exposed to same shall be required to remain in quarantine for a period of seven days. Any person who has contracted and had such epidemic shall be required to

remain in quarantine until they have received certificate from attending physician that they have completely recovered from same. Any person violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction before the Mayor, shall be fined Twenty-five Dollars for each offense.
 Passed Oct. 11, 1918.
 W. J. LENOIR, Mayor.
 E. F. ALLEN, Clerk.

TRY THE SCALES

The scales seldom fail to reveal the truth, they are a fair gauge of health. If you are losing weight and are not feeling up to the mark, it is high time to replace the loss and build up the powers of resistance.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

a unique combination of tonic and nourishment, having definite reconstructive properties, enriches the blood, restores weight and imparts vigor and tone to the whole system. If you feel yourself losing ground, try Scott's Emulsion—the Strength-Builder.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J.