

1918 OUTLOOK IS BUSINESS PUZZLE

Washington, Jan. 19.—Everybody in the United States and a lot of people outside the United States, are trying to guess what sort of condition business will be in during 1918.

The man who can guess 75 per cent right, and who can also guess the money to follow his guess, could get rich this year if he were unapologetic enough to capitalize his country's difficulties.

Theodore Price, the great cotton expert, who now publishes Commerce and Finance is confident that there will be a steady decrease in retail business outside of food and fuel. This will be the result of high prices war-induced economy, difficulty in getting labor to produce, anything but absolute necessities, and increasing difficulty in transporting anything but absolute necessities.

The New York Evening Post is famous here and abroad for its financial reports. Its annual financial review contains American and foreign correspondence.

London assumes that the war will continue through 1918.

Paris says that no responsible Frenchman ventures to prophesy when the war will be over.

The report from Berlin places war or peace in the hands of the allies.

It is said that she is on top, but not sufficiently victorious to command in the near future. In this same article the interesting fact is stated that the last German loan, amounting to \$2,100,000,000 had 5,210,000 individual subscribers, and that the number of individual subscriptions of \$50 or less amounted to 2,250,000.

More interesting than this anonymous correspondence are the views of leaders in finance and business secured by the Post.

William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, says in his impressions that war is likely to be prolonged beyond 1918. He believes non-essential industries will have to turn into war industries, and that waste must be eliminated.

Frank A. Vanderlip of the National War Savings Committee, says the war may drag on for years if the people of this country fail to put their full weight into it. He also says the manufacturing of non-essentials must cease.

Charles H. Sabin, president of the Guarantee Trust Company of New York, who has shown himself all along to be peculiarly well posted as to conditions in Germany, says there is nothing upon which an expectation of either early peace or prolonged war can be predicted, but that we should prepare for a long war. He warns against inflation.

James S. Alexander, president of the National Bank of Commerce, says the only conservative course is adjustment for at least another year of war. The situation demands the transfer of capital and labor to necessary industries and a curtailment of luxuries, a thoughtful and frugal expenditure for necessities and the elimination of waste.

George M. Reynolds, president of the Continental and Commerce National Bank of Chicago, one of the greatest western bankers, thinks we should not expect peace before next fall. He expects a shifting of expenditures.

D. R. Foran, president of the National City Bank of Chicago, Reynolds' great rival, expects the Ger-

mans to hold out for another year. He thinks national prosperity will be affected favorably.

Oliver J. Sands, president of the American National Bank of Richmond, expects at least another year of war and continued prosperity.

John A. Topping, chairman of the board of the Republic Iron and Steel Co., thinks we should prepare for a long struggle, but expects prosperity while it is going on.

W. F. Ramsey, Federal Reserve agent at Dallas, Texas, believes the end of the war will come next summer, and that prosperity will continue during the war.

Alba B. Johnson, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, advises preparation for a long war. National prosperity would not be affected by another year of war.

F. L. Lippman, vice president of the Wells-Fargo National Bank of San Francisco, argues on economic grounds that peace may be relatively near at hand.

A good percentage of the volume of business which will keep up the prosperity mentioned will be made up of creating plants and machinery to make war material and creating them at the highest possible price.

Most of the plants and much of the material will be "junked" when peace comes. This part, then, of the volume of business and of the prosperity, is fictitious—a sort of will-o'-the-wisp. It is like "paper profits" held by a speculator until after the stock market has collapsed.

There is little difference of opinion however, as to the immediate effects of peace.

Sabin says that following peace will come a period of uncertainty.

Reynolds fears the possible loss of foreign trade to European competitors.

Johnson warns against unwise extension of plants, especially on credit. Topping predicts a period of reaction and adjustment, the severity depending upon our state of preparedness for it.

Ramsey believes the immediate effect should be a substantial general reduction in wages.

Lippman thinks the sooner we have an allied peace the better for our prosperity.

The Evening Post itself says the end of the war will cause a trying period of readjustment, industrial and financial.

There is a general agreement of one point, and that is that the United States will occupy a commanding position in the industrial and financial world when the war ends, and that if it is prepared, by study and organization, to hold its own against the competition following the war, it can retain that position. Otherwise it will suffer greatly, because it will be the richest nation and the nation freest from tremendous destruction of reproductive machinery in the industrial world, and will therefore have to meet all nations instead of one or two.

Perhaps the most important point peering out through these various different views is the necessity of:

- 1. Eliminating waste.
- 2. Eliminating non-productive and unprofitable effort.
- 3. Avoiding investments in plants and machinery.
- 4. Using to the limit of our capacity our present plants and present machinery.

URGES FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS TO TAKE INSURANCE

Governor Bickett Issues Appeal That Families and Friends Take Advantage of Protection Offered by Government

SHOULD BE TAKEN BY FEBRUARY 12

(By W. J. Martin)

Raleigh, Jan. 18.—Governor Bickett issued today a special appeal to the families and friends of the North Carolina soldiers enlisted in the world war service that they urge upon these soldiers individually that they lose no time in making the definite application for the Federal insurance that the Government is providing in sums of \$1,000 to \$10,000 for each soldier in order that they may have this great protection in their war service, a protection that the governor urges is remarkably inexpensive. He points out that the opportunity to take out this insurance will pass February 15, so that there is no time to be lost in making the applications. He quotes a letter from General S. L. Faison, commanding the North Carolina troops at Camp Sevier in which he says that the North Carolina soldiers are alarmingly slow in making application for this insurance.

The appeal from the Governor follows:

To the families and friends of North Carolina soldiers:

The civil and military authorities are doing everything in their power to get North Carolina soldiers to apply for the amazingly cheap insurance the Government is offering them. Every officer and enlisted man is entitled to take from one to ten thousand dollars of this insurance, and it is the supreme duty of every soldier to take advantage of this wonderful opportunity.

But, despite the earnest and persistent efforts of the civil and military authorities, North Carolina soldiers are neglecting to take advantage of this great opportunity.

General S. L. Faison, Commanding General at Camp Sevier, and himself a North Carolinian, deeply interested in the welfare of her soldiers, and in the prosperity of the State, has written me as follows:

"I regret to inform you that only about fifty per cent of this command have taken out any insurance whatever. So far they have turned a deaf ear to all appeals.

"I am presenting this matter to you with the hope and expectation that you will co-operate with the government and my own efforts in more effectively reaching the individual soldiers of your own state by issuing a proclamation or otherwise, as you may deem best, to the people of your State and more particularly to those dependents and relatives immediately concerned to write letters to their soldier friends urging them to take out all the insurance they can carry, up to \$10,000."

I entreat and beseech the families and friends of our soldiers to take vigorous action at once to have the soldiers apply for this insurance. Not a single soldier should be overlooked. If a soldier cannot pay the small premium charged by the government, then let the family and friends of the soldier pay it for him. It is the best investment on earth.

Bear in mind that this opportunity expires on the twelfth day of February. After that day no soldier can obtain this government insurance. Delay is fatal. Act today.

W. J. Bickett, Governor, January 17, 1918.

Why Piles?

A Free Trial of Pyramid Pile Treatment Will Answer the Question Emphatically.



"Hello! Send Me a Box of Pyramid."

Your case is no worse than were the cases of many who did try this remarkable Pyramid Pile Treatment and who have since written us letters bubbling over with joy and thankfulness.

Test it at our expense by mailing the below coupon, or get a 5c box from your druggist now. Take no substitute.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON
PYRAMID DRUG COMPANY,
222 Pyramid Building,
Marshall, Mich.
Kindly send me a Free sample of Pyramid Pile Treatment, in plain wrapper.
Name _____
Street _____
City _____ State _____

of Tennessee and South Carolina to join in providing and maintaining such a building there for masons in camp. The Grand Master is authorized to provide similar buildings for any other camps that in his discretion offers them.

ALBEMARLE MILLS GETTING BEHIND WAR SAVING PLAN

Wincasset Mills Co. and Efrid Manufacturing Co. to Give all Employees First and Last Thrift Stamp on Card

SAME OFFER TO SCHOOL CHILDREN

(By A. S. Honeycutt)

Albemarle, Jan. 19.—The Wincasset Mills Co. and the Efrid Manufacturing Co. of Albemarle are getting behind the War Savings Stamp campaign in earnest. At a meeting of the overseers of the Wincasset Mills Co. on Wednesday night Mr. J. P. Cannon, treasurer and manager of the company, announced that the company would place the first stamp on a thrift card to every operative in their plant who is on the payroll during the year 1918 and when the operative has placed fourteen other stamps on the thrift card and returns same to the office of the company, the company would place the sixteenth stamp on the card and pay the difference between the value of the thrift card and the cost of a War Savings Stamp in whatever month the thrift card might be bought in and deliver to such person a War Savings Stamp.

In other words, every employee of the Wincasset Mills Co. will receive a War Savings Stamp for \$2.50 in what ever month of 1918 it may be bought. This proposition Mr. Cannon announced also applied to all school children who were enrolled at the Wincasset graded school. This campaign will be conducted by the overseers of the entire plant for the employees and the campaign in the schools will be handled by Prof. O. D. Ritchie, superintendent of the school and school teachers.

At a meeting held at the office of the Efrid Manufacturing Co. on Thursday night this same

Save Food Save Time Save Work Save Money Save Health

Easy Terms

Put Your Kitchen on a War-Saving Basis

BEGIN at the start of the year to save food, time, work, money and health, with the help of the Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet. Don't wait until the year is half over, save most by starting early.

HOOSIER KITCHEN CABINET

No other cabinet brings you the advice of Hoosier's brainy Council of Kitchen Scientists.

Many popular models are now offered at before-war prices. You can pay as convenient. Your money all back if you are not delighted.

Our allotment is limited. Get one of these great values before they are gone.

Huntley-Hill-Stockton Company

AMERICAN CAPITAL NEEDS A GOMPERS TO FIGHT GERMANS

(By Basil M. Manly)

Washington, Jan. 19.—American capital needs a Samuel Gompers to destroy the seeds of German propaganda that have been sown in the industrial circles with the object of promoting industrial disunion, in the same way that Gompers has dealt with the promoters of unrest in the American Federation of Labor.

The President's Commission, headed by Secretary of Labor Wilson, which has just returned from its investigation and settlement of industrial upheavals in the west, discovered, I am reliably informed, that German money and German agents were used not only to promote strikes among the workers, but to induce employers to assume an arbitrary and provocative attitude toward their employees, with the object of creating bitterness, slowing down production of war materials, and, if possible, starting industrial war.

The German agents played both ends of the industrial American. They went among the workers, organized and unorganized, and said: "Now is your time to get anything you want. Ten dollars a day; six hours working time; anything you like. America's at war. She has got to have your products, and will pay you what you demand. These fat capitalists are rolling in wealth made out of war profits. Take it away from them. Strike today, strike tomorrow, and keep on striking until you drive the bosses out of the middle."

Then they went into the employers' associations, among manufac-

turers, mine operators and lumbermen, and whispered: "Now is your time to teach your workers a lesson and take a fall out of these damnable union agitators. You've got them on the hip. Since the war do strikes. You can brand them as pro-Germans and traitors, throw their leaders into jail or deport them, and, if necessary, call out the troops to shoot them down. You will never have another chance like this. Don't let it slip. Refuse to have any dealings with their committee, and turn down their demands. You can smash their unions and have them eating out of your hands before the war is over."

Out of such traitorous propaganda as this arose many bitter industrial struggles that tied up production of essential war materials in the west.

Thanks to the remarkable work of the President's Commission, all these great industrial conflicts have been composed for the present at least. There are today only 14 strikes, involving less than 5000 workers, before the Department of Labor for mediation. Since the war began there have been times when controversies involved hundreds of thousands.

Much credit for this must be given Samuel Gompers, who since 1914 has been engaged in constant conflict with pro-German propagandists attempting to use the trade unions.

Capital has no central organization like the American Federation of Labor; no single influential head like Gompers to contract German propaganda, to counsel moderation and fair dealing, to urge employers to grant the just demands of their employees.

Maybe President Wilson had this situation in mind when, addressing the A. F. of L. Convention at Buffalo, he said: "You sometimes stop the course of labor, but there are others who do the same, and I believe I am speaking not only from my own experience, but from the experience of others when I say that you are reasonable in a larger number of cases than the capitalists."

There is reason to believe the President may use the report of his Industrial Commission as a "chance" to tell the employing interests to beware of German propaganda in their own ranks.

LADIES' SECRET TO DARKEN GRAY HAIR

Bring Back its Color and Lustre with Grandma's Sage Tea Recipe

Common garden sage brewed into a heavy tea, with sulphur and alcohol added, will turn gray, streaked and faded hair beautifully dark and luxuriant. Mixing the Sage Tea and Sulphur recipe at home, though, is troublesome. An easier way is to get the ready-to-use preparation improved by the addition of other ingredients in a large bottle, at a drug store, known as "Weyth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," thus avoiding a lot of fuss.

While gray, faded hair is not sinful, we all desire to retain our youthful appearance and attractiveness. By darkening your hair with Weyth's Sage and Sulphur Compound, no one can tell, because it does it so naturally, so evenly. You just dampen a size or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning all gray hair has disappeared. After another application or two your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy, soft and luxuriant and you appear years younger. Weyth's Sage and Sulphur Compound is a delightful toilet requisite. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.

Adv.

DR. H. A. BROWN GRAND CHAPLAIN

Grand Master Norfleet Names Appointive Officers of N. C. Masons; Buildings at Camps

(By W. J. Martin)

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 18.—George S. Norfleet of Winston-Salem, the newly elected Grand Master of the North Carolina Grand Lodge of Masons, has announced appointive officers of the Grand Lodge for the year as follows: Grand Chaplain, Dr. H. A. Brown, Winston-Salem; Grand Lecturer, R. A. Edwards, Crumpler; Senior Grand Deacon, J. H. Webb, Hillsboro; Junior Grand Deacon, H. M. Potat, Wake Forest; Grand Marshal, J. LeGrand, Everet, Rockingham; Grand Sword Bearer, Leon Cash, Winston-Salem; Grand Pursuivant, J. E. Cameron, Kinston; Grand Stewards, W. J. Carleton, Charlotte; J. J. Phoenix, Greensboro; Grand Tyler, R. H. Bradley, Raleigh; Grand Historian, Marshal Delancey Haywood, Raleigh; Assistant Secretary, C. T. McClenaghan, Raleigh; Grand Librarian, R. H. Bradley, Raleigh; Grand Auditor, R. T. Cowan, Raleigh; Grand Custodian, J. E. Cameron, Kinston.

The Grand Lodge installed the new officers for the year and adopted a resolution appropriating \$500 for a Masonic building at Camp Sevier, Greenville, and inviting Grand Lodges

get these 7,000 men for the Aviation Corps, states that the men specified are urged to enlist at any recruiting station and that they should not leave jobs in shipyards or war industries for this service, attractive as it is. The regiment will have a short period of training at Fort Hancock, Ga., before going to France.

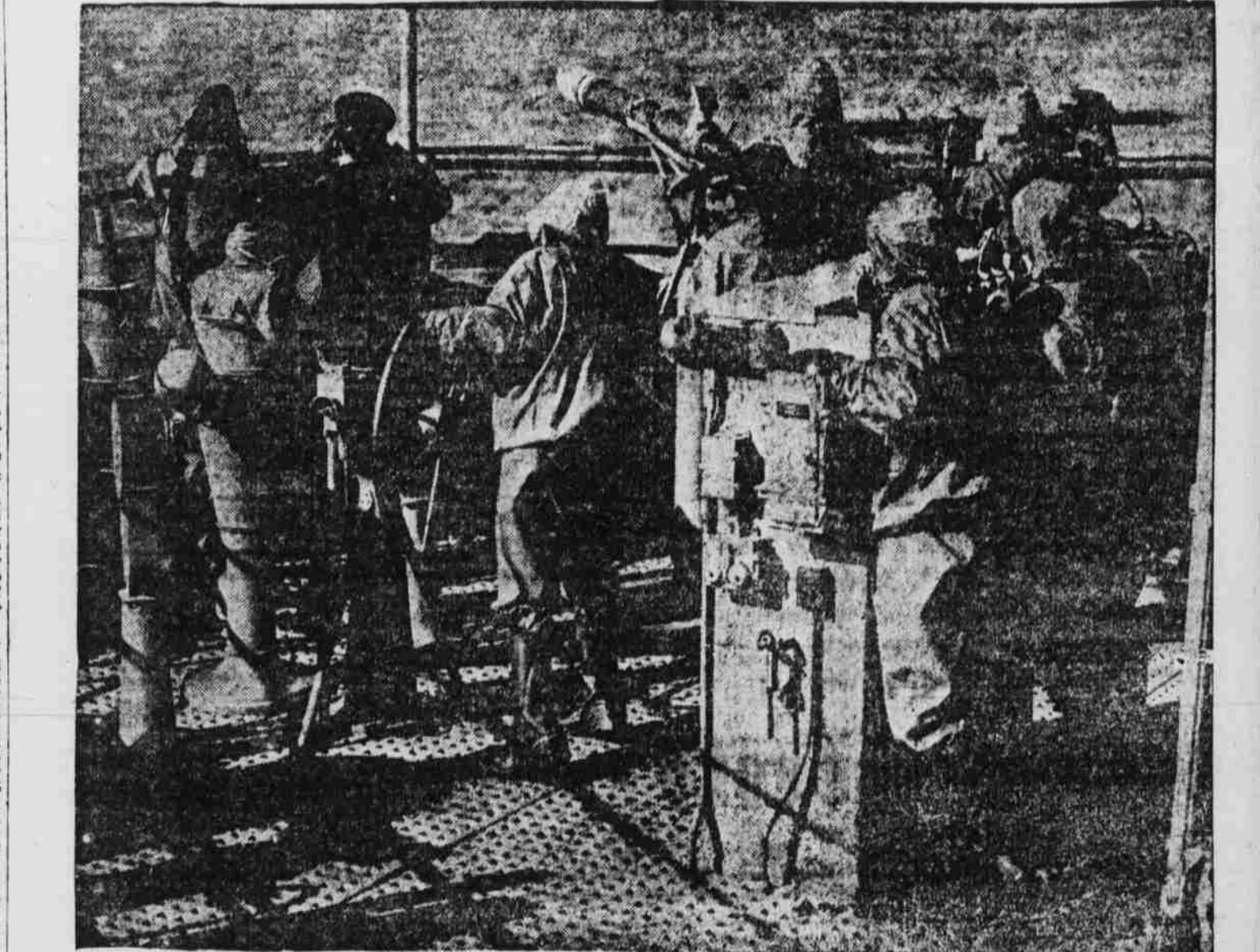
STOP CATARRH! OPEN NOSTRILS AND HEAD

Says Cream Applied in Nostrils Relieves Head-Colds at Once.

If your nostrils are clogged and your head is stuffed and you can't breathe freely because of a cold or catarrh, buy a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm at any drug store. Apply a little of this fragrant, anti-septic cream into your nostrils and let it penetrate through every air passage of your head, soothing and healing the inflamed, swollen mucous membrane and you get instant relief.

Ah! how good it feels. Your nostrils are open, your head is clear, no more headache, sniffing, blowing; no more sneezing, dryness or struggling for breath. Ely's Cream Balm is just what sufferers from head colds and catarrh need. It's a delight—Adv.

A PERISCOPE IS SIGHTED



"What happens when one of Uncle Sam's ships sights a periscope?" This picture is the answer. The All-ers and gunners at their places. The "man behind" the range finders is busy in an instant. Next thing you know—"Boom!" And Uncle Sam's gunners are the best marksmen in the world. If a hit is scored, all and bubbles come up where the submarine was down. Note the officer at the rail, the left of the range finder, with his glasses up to observe the effect of the shot. This picture also shows that the men in the American navy are well protected against the weather. Waterproof outfits, boots, hoods, and of course warm woollens inside, keep them "warm as toast" in the most severe weather.

MR. W. B. SEAGRAVES OPENS A GARAGE IN YADKINVILLE

Yadkinville, Jan. 18.—So far as the signs go Yadkinville is to be no longer without a garage. Mr. W. B. Seagraves, who has been running two jitney lines through this county for some time past has rented the new garage here which the Universal Auto Co. had erected last year. He is installing a complete line of parts with tires as a specialty. He now has two mechanics here at work and filling in each day.

Mrs. Mary Gross, widow of the late Wade Gross, aged about 70 years, died at the home of her son a few miles from town yesterday with a complication of diseases. Her husband died a few years ago.

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