

Kesler's August Sale Kesler's

CONTINUES ALL THIS WEEK.

with hundreds of money saving values in all departments. Every day has been a record breaker since our AUGUST SALE started and many EXTRA SPECIALS will be put out to make the last days the most interesting of the entire sale.

If you care to save money on desirable merchandise stop in and save a few dollars.

T. M. KESLER

SOCIETY

Rev. Mr. Way Preparing to Leave.
Rev. W. W. Way, who for some years has been rector of St. Luke's Episcopal church in this city, is today shipping his household effects to Raleigh, to which place he and Mrs. Way will go Thursday of next week. Dr. Way was recently elected and accepted the presidency of St. Mary's College in Raleigh. His leaving is regretted by all who know him and his most excellent wife.

Rev. and Mrs. W. W. Way are the guests at the home of Mrs. J. D. McNeely, 225 South Jackson street till their departure Thursday of this week for Raleigh. On Wednesday from 6 to 11 Mrs. McNeely extends a cordial invitation to the members of St.

To the Latin Department.
Giveit tu em gudant plent,
Sog et tu em gulant strong,
Never letem geta stand in,
Gop'er evri word that's wrong,
Maken flunk and maken worry,
Ma en sit up at nights and buck,
Maken wun derwat cher thinking,
Maken cursther e. iluck,
Never letem gettoo hopeful,
Never saytther doing well,
Maken wish they hadn't cum here,
Maken wishu were at—home.
—The Purple Cow.

Twice Seven Book Club.
Mrs. Henry Hobson is entertaining the Twice Seven Book Club this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at her home on West Fisher street.

St Monica Reading Circle.
The St Monica Reading Circle meets with Miss Janie Kluttz this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at her home, 210 West Innes street.

Guests of Misses Crawford.
Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Massey and son of Richmond, Va., are the guests of

the Misses Crawford at their home on South Main street.

Trying for Cantonments.
Raleigh is in a fair way to get a tank camp and Wilmington is trying for an aviation camp. It is understood that Tank Camp Inspector Colonel Clifton, has been to Raleigh and looked the field over.

Red Cross Notes.
The women of the town are again urged to come out and help in the surgical dressings room. Bear in mind that the room will be open Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week and your help is badly needed. The hours are from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. The dressings they are making now are very interesting—new ones and special. Come and help.

Luke's parish and all the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Way who would like to wish them Gadspeed.

Mrs. W. M. Ruble and child are spending some time at Glen Alpine. Miss Theresa Higgins, of Spencer, has returned to her home after spend-

IRIS

WEDNESDAY
METRO PICTURES CORPORATION
Presents
The Adorable Star
VIOLA DANA
—in—
"OPPORTUNITY."
Adventure, Fun and Romance in Five Acts.
From Edgar Franklynne O'Connell. Story in the All-Story Weekly.

TODAY:
WALLACE REID
—in—
"BELIEVE ME, XANTIPPE."

BRIEF ITEMS LOCAL INTEREST TO CITY

Several weeks with friends at Beaufort.

Mr. H. M. Armistead and little son who have been to St. Louis, are spending the day here with relatives on their way to their home in Raleigh. Mr. Armistead was several years ago manager of the local office of the Western Union Telegraph Company but has for a number of years been in charge of the office at Raleigh.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Campbell, of Williamson, W. Va., a daughter, Mrs. Conington is a sister of Miss Lilla Mae Robinson, of this city.

W. S. S.
BANDITS HOLD UP
TRAIN—66 KILLED.

Those Making the Attack Villa Followers—Military Train Rushed to Scene.

El Paso, Texas, Aug. 12. Twenty-six passengers and forty soldiers of the train guard of fifty men were killed and seventy soldiers and civilians wounded when the northbound train on the Mexican Central Railroad was held up at Conoztlo, Chihuahua City, Mexico, Saturday, according to word received here early today. The bandits were Villa followers. The dead were stripped of their clothing and valuables.

A military train carrying a storm force of soldiers was rushed to the scene.

Solicitor Hayden Clement is in Concord attending Cabarrus Superior court and looking after the prosecution for the state. Judge R. E. Long of Statesville is presiding.

Mrs. Al. Cornelison, of Lakeland, Florida, a former resident of Salisbury who is now here on a visit to relatives, has received word that her son, Richard, has arrived safely in France.

Mr. W. H. Hoff has accepted a position with R. A. Kohloss at the Quality Clothing Company and in addition to looking after the business will have his Woodmen headquarters there.

Mr. W. L. Gouger, a former Rowan man, who has been living in Texas many years, is here on a visit. His home is near Dallas where he is engaged in farming. He also has a brother in the Lone Star state who now owns the farm he went to the southwest to work on quite a long time ago.

A sick soldier was taken from a southbound troop train here late yesterday afternoon and taken to the sanatorium. The troops were bound for Alabama and a phone message was sent from Spencer for the ambulance to meet the train. There was an army doctor aboard the train and it was on his advice that the man was removed here. Just what the man's trouble is was not learned.

A telegram was received here yesterday afternoon by Salisbury friends announcing that Grandall Newberry had been killed in action in France. Young Newberry is from New York and was for some months stationed at Camp Greene, Charlotte. He formed acquaintances in Salisbury and made numerous trips here during his stay at the Charlotte camp. Mr. Newberry was a splendid young fellow, a fine type of man and on his visits here often expressed his desire to get "overthere" and get into the game.

Another young Salisbury man now on his way to France is Frank Yancy, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Yancy, of South Main street, who already have a son overseas. Mrs. Yancy, who has been with her husband at Columbia during his stay in Camp Jackson, is here with Mr. Yancy's mother.

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD

B. M. BARUCH, Chairman.
TO PUBLISHERS OF DAILY AND SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS:

The Priorities Board of the War Industries Board has listed Paper Mills as an essential industry, and has rated them in Fourth Class for priority for coal, on the understanding that the greatest possible economy in the use of paper be exercised, and that the reduction in the use of Paper by the Newspapers shall be Fifteen per cent on Week-day Editions and Twenty per cent on Sunday Editions.

DISCONTINUE SUBSCRIPTIONS

Paragraph 2. Rules and Regulations, Paper Section, War Industries Board.

"DISCONTINUE SENDING PAPERS AFTER DATE OF EXPIRATION OF SUBSCRIPTION UNLESS SUBSCRIPTION IS RENEWED AND PAID FOR."

(Publisher's Note: The above is one of eleven conditions imposed on newspaper publishers by the government and must be complied with by all newspapers. Paper manufacturers have pledged themselves not to supply paper to any newspapers that fail to observe all rules and regulations of the War Industries Board. Paragraph 2 states clearly that all papers must enforce a paid-in-advance circulation policy.)

AN UNUSUAL PLAY

CECIL B. DeMILLE'S

Production
"We Can't Have Everything"

By William C. DeMille, from the Popular Novel by Rupert Hughes, featuring Katlyn Williams, Elliott Dexter, Wanda Hawley, Theodore Roberts, Sylvia Brimmer.

The Motion Picture makes fun of itself! It's a daring thing to do, but Cecil B. DeMille gives you many a laugh and makes you like motion pictures even better than ever in this story of the little girl who wanted to become a star.

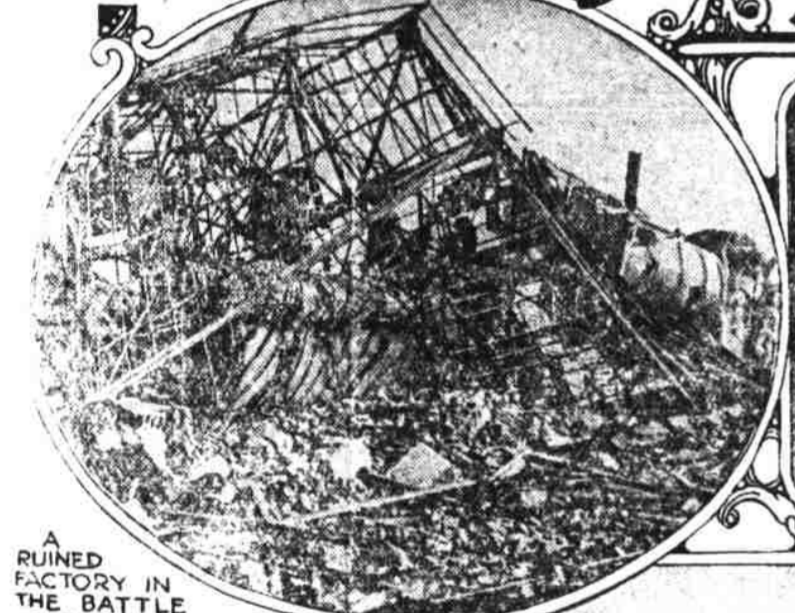
AN ARTCRAFT PICTURE.
Pathe News run with this feature on Thursday.

THE MAIN

Tomorrow and Thursday

TODAY: HENRY B. WALTHALL in "WITH HOOP'S OF STEEL."

The Inspiration of Adversity



A RUINED FACTORY IN THE BATTLE ZONE



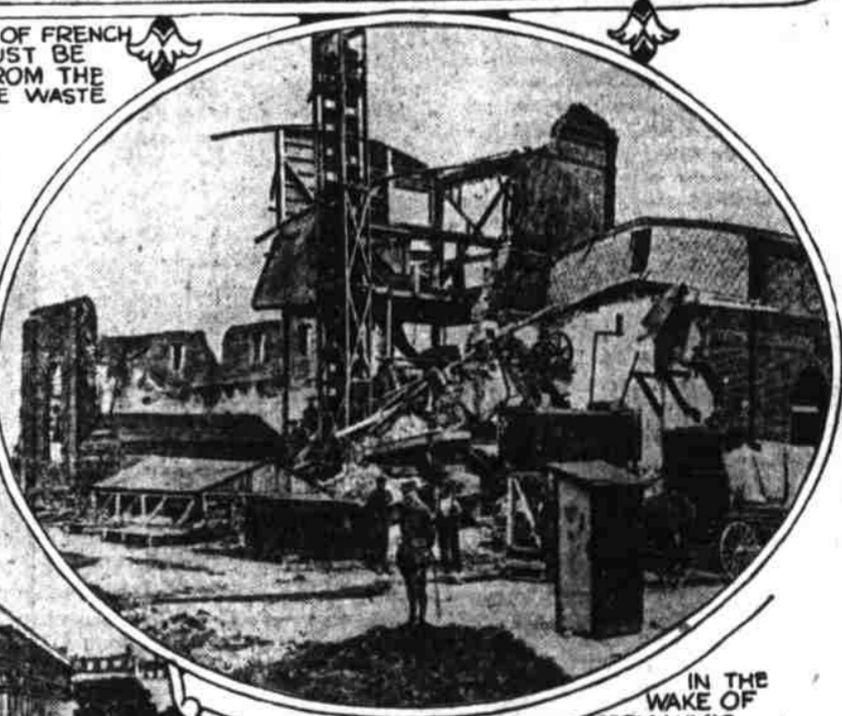
BANK OF FRANCE, FINANCIAL CENTRE OF THE REPUBLIC



VAST AREAS OF FRENCH FARM LAND MUST BE RECLAIMED FROM THE INDISCRIBABLE WASTE OF WAR



PARIS OFFICE OF THE GUARANTY TRUST CO OF NEW YORK



IN THE WAKE OF GERMANY'S RETREATING ARMIES NAUGHT REMAINS OF INDUSTRIES BUT TANGLED IRON AND HEAPS OF BRICK

by FRANCIS H. Sisson,
Vice President Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

America may well look to France for example and inspiration in preparing to develop her foreign trade after the war. In all history there is no people whose rising to meet a seemingly overwhelming assault upon everything they consider worth while has had such power over the emotions of mankind. There has been a complete surrender of the nation as a whole to the idea that every available agency should be utilized for the single purpose of winning the war. France has sustained every shock of war. Some of the fairest portions of her territory have been overrun, and others are useless except for military operations.

Now, with characteristic adjustability, the French are transforming emergency into opportunity. In all their preparations for reconstruction when peace comes they are applying the principles that have been at the foundation of their efficiency in the war. They propose to keep mobilized for a considerable period after the war is over that spirit of unity, co-operation and concentration in enterprise that has kept them from vassalage since the war began.

France sees clearly the double nature of her problem. She must restore the country itself and must reestablish its relationship with other countries. In doing both she looks to the United States for help. She proposes to purchase in this country vast supplies of raw material, building supplies and machinery, which she cannot get from her colonies or from other nations engaged, like herself, in the work of rehabilitation. She proposes to pay for these things and to meet the debts she now owes by selling to this country not only an increased quantity of those things in the manufacture of which she excels, but also

those things for which this country in the past has looked to Germany. She refuses to consider resuming purchases of raw materials in Germany. She believes, too, that we shall rather buy from her than Germany.

France's determination to eliminate Germany from future economic relationships is well illustrated in her plans regarding the future of the chemical industry. The French intend from now on to develop to the limit that production of raw materials for use in the manufacture of chemicals for which the necessity of war has proved their capacity, and to increase greatly the number of their factories engaged in the manufacture of chemicals. New companies have been organized, and

capitalizations have been increased since the war began, and special schools are graduating chemists.

The Republican Committee of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, which was founded in 1914 under the auspices of the Ministry of Commerce, has been surveying the possibilities of the French colonies and of friendly countries to ascertain where products formerly imported from Germany are to be obtained. The French government is now concluding agreements for materials with countries which, it is hoped, will prove to be permanent sources of supply.

In preparation to meet German com-

mercial competition after the war the French are trying now through the medium of great fairs, like those at Lyons, to acquaint all the world with the excellence of their wares, and also to learn from the exhibits of others where French importers may look for their requirements.

The French war debt at the close of this year probably will be nearly \$24,000,000,000, or about four times what it was before the war. For several years France has been a lender to Russia, and the present state of that country has postponed the payment of

this debt. Probably Great Britain and the United States will help their ally with this burden, but even then the task will take time to accomplish.

France has certain elements of strength, however, upon which she is relying to restore her former prosperity. She has a splendid climate, a rich soil and an industrious and thrifty population. With her coal and iron mines, her crops of wheat, grapes, hemp, flax and jute, her skill in the manufacture of leather, hosiery, cotton goods, glassware and silk goods, her future is exceptionally bright. There will probably pass from view for a

time at least, that France of highly specialized, highly individualized and artistic manufactures to which the world turned for tasteful luxuries. Her leaders look forward to a long period of standardized, quantitative production for the markets of new countries. They expect also to exploit the colonies that can purchase raw materials and absorb finished products. Until her debts are paid France will be a nation of traders.

France has gone steadily toward her goal of bringing foreign trade under the strictest control, and her government proposes to insure the country against any private interference with the work of rebuilding and rehabilitation.

She must have easy and cheap communication with her colonies and with other countries. The prime essential is ships. All sea-going vessels have been requisitioned for government ser-

vice. A tonnage is paid by the government and an allowance for the expense, maintenance, working capital and other things made. Ship owners themselves manage their fleets and are encouraged to make them as effective as possible by the distribution of bonuses and the replacing of ships that are sunk.

Ships cannot now be built in France. The Minister of Maritime Transport and Merchant Marine holds that to bring materials from the United States or England would handicap French shipbuilders because of the cost of materials and transportation. This would mean that French exporters would have to pay higher freight rates to the owners after the ships were in the water. This would place not only exporters but all French industry under a handicap in the competition for after war markets. It is proposed, therefore, that the state shall replace destroyed ships, as it can buy materials more cheaply, and therefore will be able to contract for new ships on a basis of insuring reasonable rates to the trader. The government contracts to replace ships in this manner within three years after the war, these ships becoming the absolute property of those from whom their equivalents have been requisitioned.

On the other hand, the Ministry proposes to build a state-owned fleet for the colonies, which will be managed by ship owners, the state sharing in the profits and deficits. There will be no more subsidies for ships in which the government has no interests. With these plans go proposed harbor improvement. France has today no harbor where ships of the largest types can dock. The government plans further to co-ordinate railroads and shipping lines, especially across the Mediterranean to Algiers and Tunis.

While France cannot avoid making extensive purchases of building materials and machinery abroad, she plans to curtail largely her food imports. Wheat, barley and rye are grown ordinarily, but the war has brought many changes, and the French are getting acquainted with the cheaper cereals, such as Indian corn, millet and rice flour. In the government report on war economy it was recommended that every parcel of soil not cultivated be sown without delay with wheat, barley, Indian corn and oats, and planted with potatoes and vegetables.

Legislation to increase agricultural production is being framed. Deserted territory will be cultivated. A back-to-the-farm movement has been inaugurated, and bonuses are to be given to those who abandon their ancient implements for modern agricultural machinery.

France has no such resources of men and materials as have Great Britain, and the United States. She understands that without the most intense application of energy to such resources as she has, increased production, stimulation of all waste, and a resolute effort to win foreign markets, she will be unable to regain her standing among commercial nations. That effort she is making. She invites the United States to establish relations with her that will be of mutual benefit. There is for this country no greater opportunity for service and profit.

THE PARIS BOURSE