



SOLDIERS IN THE VERDUN SECTOR REPAIRING A RUINED CANAL.

FRENCH INDUSTRY IS RECOVERING

Natural Thrift and Economy Promise Rapid Progress

EXPORT BUSINESS GROWING

Our Great Ally Possesses Recuperative Powers Which Justify Belief That She Will Meet and Solve Triumphantly the Problems Which Confront Her After the War.

With Paris boulevards echoing with "vives" for American troops our interest in the welfare of our ally vastly increases, and the facts are not lacking to encourage the belief that she is already on the road to recovery from the blow of invasion by a ruthless enemy.

One of the most important developments is the announcement that one of the largest banking institutions in America concerned with foreign trade, the Guaranty Trust company of New York, has opened a Paris branch to handle the rapidly increasing volume of French business.

This action may surprise many persons who had thought of France as bowed under a calamitous invasion. The bank, however, gives figures indicating that France is not only meeting her military and civilian problems with a stout heart and never failing courage, but is re-establishing her export business with this country.

In 1914, the year of the outbreak of the war, imports from France to this country totaled \$141,446,252. This total was reduced to \$77,158,740 in 1915, but last year the value of French imports to the United States rose to \$102,077,000.

"A nation that can achieve such a commercial recovery while her territory is being ravished by the invader," says the Trust company's statement, "possesses recuperative powers which justify the belief that she will emerge from the present conflict prepared to meet and solve triumphantly the problems which confront her."

The commercial and industrial record of France, following past wars, indicates that she should recover quickly from the actual physical destruction inflicted in the present conflict. The reconstruction of railroads, the erection of factories to replace those destroyed, and the replacement of the mechanism of industrial activity that will be required and that is in part already planned, offer a peculiarly inviting field to American capital and enterprise. Tentative steps have already been taken by representatives of American engineers and business men in this work.

Aside from its attractive business aspect, the enlistment of American money and effort in the great task of reconstruction that will remain at the end of the war will tend to cement still more closely the ties that bind the two great republics together, and will enable Americans to discharge in part the debt they owe to France for her friendly interest in the welfare and progress of the United States from the beginning of its life as a nation.

In judging the industrial status of any nation, its production and consumption of coal, iron, and steel and the growth of its transportation systems are highly significant factors.

In 1869, French industries consumed 21 million tons of coal, of which 13.5 millions were taken from home mines. In 1912, the consumption was 61 millions, of which 41 million tons were taken from home mines.

In 1869, the French output of cast iron was 1,850,000 tons, and of steel, 1,050,000 tons. In 1914, France produced 5,311,000 tons of cast iron and 4,635,000 tons of steel.



IN THEIR RETIREMENT FROM OCCUPIED TERRITORY THE GERMAN ARMY DESTROYED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

GLAD TO TESTIFY

Says Watoga Lady, "As To What Cardui Has Done For Me, So As To Help Others."

Watoga, W. Va.—Mrs. S. W. Gladwell, of this town, says: "When about 15 years of age, I suffered greatly... Sometimes would go a month or two, and I had terrible headache, backache, and bearing-down pains, and would just drag and had no appetite. Then... it would last... two weeks, and was so weakening, and my health was awful.

My mother bought me a bottle of Cardui, and I began to improve after taking the first bottle, so kept it up till I took three... I gained, and was well and strong, and I owe it all to Cardui.

I am married now and have 3 children... I have never had to have a doctor for female trouble, and just resort to Cardui if I need a tonic. I am glad to testify to what it has done for me, so as to help others."

If you are nervous or weak, have headaches, backaches, or any of the other ailments so common to women, why not give Cardui a trial? Recommended by many physicians. In use over 40 years. Begin taking Cardui today. It may be the very medicine you need.

NC-130

NORTH CAROLINA DAY PATRIOTIC OCCASION

To Be Observed December 14 in All Public Schools of State. "To Make, to Save, to Serve," the Slogan.

North Carolina Day will be celebrated this year in the public schools of the State on December 14—the first Friday in December.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is hard at work on the program. The day will be utilized for a great patriotic celebration in each public schoolhouse of the State for the stimulation of thrift, conservation and patriotic service among the children and among all the people of the community, and for the general dissemination of information about the great State and National movements for thrift, conservation, and patriotism, and the reasons therefor, and the aims and purposes thereof.

The entire program will be built around the three ideas of thrift, conservation and patriotism. The slogan of the program will be "To make, to save, to serve." The active co-operation of all patriotic organizations of the State and county—the food conservation boards, councils of defense, the Red Cross, etc., with the educational forces in each county and school district, will be enlisted for making North Carolina a powerful agency this year for the promotion and advancement of the patriotic purposes for which all of these organizations are unselfishly working.

The chairman of the State Council of Defense, the secretary of the State Historical Commission, and the State Food Administrator, are co-operating with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the State Department of Education in the preparation of the program.

In such a celebration of North Carolina Day at every public schoolhouse—the logical civic and social center of every community—with the active and sympathetic co-operation of all the educational and patriotic organizations of State, county and community can be reached a splendid climax to the activities of the past months for the promotion of thrift, conservation, and patriotism. In this way all can be given a powerful impetus that ought to last and increase.

RHEUMATISM

Why will you suffer from this most dreadful disease when L-Rheumo has proven the greatest remedy for the past twenty-five years? Thousands of folks testify to its wonderful cures. This famous prescription should be in your home. Have it ready and take it when you feel that first pain. L-Rheumo is your friend.

Ask our dealer, Ramseur Pharmacy, Ramseur, N. C.

TUBERCULOSIS ON THE DECREASE IN NORTH CAROLINA

Present Rate of Decrease Will Control Tuberculosis Problem

There were 211 cases of tuberculosis less in North Carolina last year than the year before. This reduction, according to the State Board of Health, brings the State's death-rate from tuberculosis to 139.6 against 127.7, the rate of the United States for 1915. If the same annual reduction could be kept up for fifteen years, says the Board, the State would have no deaths from this disease and would soon have the tuberculosis problem under control.

Educational health work is considered the greatest factor bringing about this reduction. Physicians have been educated to the importance of an early diagnosis as well as dealing honestly with his patients. People have been taught to know that tuberculosis is both preventable and curable and now they welcome the earliest possible information from their physicians. If they have tuberculosis, they want to know it while it is curable. Ignorance and poverty remain the greatest allies of this dreadful disease.

Stop
that pain!
Here's quick relief
from aches and
pains of Rheumatism,
Neuritis, Sciatica,
Sprains and Strains.
No need to rub. It
penetrates. 25c,
50c, \$1.00 bottles.

**Sloan's
Liniment**
RIBS' PAIN

WAR TAXES IN EFFECT

Everybody to Help Uncle Sam Finance the Great World War

All special taxes are in effect now, except special stamp taxes on documents, legal instruments and parcel post packages go into operation December 1.

They include:

One cent on each dime paid for amusement admissions.

Three per cent on payments for freight transportation.

Eight per cent on passenger fares.

Ten per cent on payments for Pullman and similar accommodations.

Five per cent on oil pipe line transportation.

One cent for each 20 cents or fraction paid for express packages.

Five cents on each telegram, telephone or radio message costing fifteen cents or more.

Various taxes on cigars, cigarettes, tobacco and products.

Ten per cent on club dues.

Eight cents on each \$100 of new life insurance and one cent on each dollar of premiums paid on fire, marine, casualty and other insurance policies.

Although the tobacco taxes, do not become operative until Friday many dealers have already advanced retail prices in anticipation of the tax levies.

Other taxes of the new law, including those on hard and soft drinks, incomes and war-excess profits, have been in effect since the law was approved October 3 but in indirect form.

On December 1, the new stamp taxes including those on parcel post packages, will be payable, putting the entire law into complete operation, except for increased rates on second-class mail, postponed until July 1 next.

Increases in first-class mail rates probably will be most generally felt by the people. The law provides that the postage on letters, except "drop" or local letters, shall be 3 cents; and that on post cards, including private mailing cards, shall be one cent more than heretofore. This increase includes so-called picture post cards. The advances were made effective thirty days after passage of the law, and are construed by the post office department to begin with letters and post cards postmarked Nov. 2.

The increases also have been extended by departmental order to first-class mail to any foreign countries, which, under postal conventions, have enjoyed the domestic rates. This new 3-cent letter rate, therefore, will apply to letters to Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, the Bahamas, Barbadoes, British Guinea, British Honduras, Santo Domingo, Dutch West Indies, New Zealand Islands, Newfoundland and Leeward Antilles. The post card increase will extend to Canada, Cuba, Mexico and Panama, the only countries which have enjoyed the domestic post card rate.

For consumers' convenience, books of postage stamps containing 3-cent stamps are in readiness for sale and the department has had printed thousands of 2-cent post cards. First-class mail postmarked tomorrow or any time prior to 12:01 a. m. Nov. 2, regardless of time taken for delivery, will be transmitted at the old rates but that postmarked thereafter must pay the increased toll.

Amusement admission taxes become effective tomorrow at places charging more than 5 cents. They are 1 cent for each ten cents or fraction paid for such admission, payable by the person admitted but collected by the government from the amusement proprietor, required to make sworn returns to the treasury.

A flat tax of 1 cent for each child under 12 admitted when children are charged also is provided. Passes also are taxed, except those to bona fide employees, municipal officers and children under 12, at the regular rate, which also is extended to cabarets or other entertainment in which the admission is included in the price paid for refreshment, merchandise or service. Persons leasing theatre boxes must pay ten per cent on their rental.

The new rates on cigars range from 25 cents to \$7 per thousand and on cigarettes from 80 cents to \$1.20 per thousand. Five cents a pound is the new tax on tobacco, snuff and other manufactured tobacco, while cigarette papers are taxed from 1-2 cent to 1 cent per hundred. As the taxes are now reaching the ultimate consumer, the raises mean about 1 cent more on five cent tobacco packages, from 2 to 5 cents on cigarette packages and from 1 to 10 cents on cigars.

The taxes on freight and passenger transportation are also extended to motor vehicle competitors of steam and electric railways and water lines. The passenger transportation tax is not applicable to fares costing 25 cents or less or communication or season tickets for trips less than thirty miles. Payments for services rendered the federal and state governments are exempt from taxation.

The ten per cent tax on Pullman accommodations is applicable to payments for seats, berths and state-rooms in parlor and sleeping cars or on vessels.

The five cent tax on telephone, telephone or radio messages costing 15 cents or more applies only to those originating in the United States. Clubs whose dues are less than \$12 a year and fees to lodges are exempt from the 10 per cent tax on club dues.

The new insurance taxes are imposed on new policies issued, with re-insurance policies exempted. Industrial or weekly payment policies are taxed forty per cent on the first premium on policies for \$500 or less.

Kill the Rat

By spreading fatal diseases the rat has killed more people than bullets have. He is just as filthy and dangerous as ever. He is the most destructive and dangerous of animal pests. While America is trying to feed the allies, this pest annually destroys food-stuffs in the United States worth \$200,000,000.

POISON RATS! TRAP RATS! NEVER LET ONE GO. Make houses, stores, graneries, and elevators rat proof.

D. S. Coltrane, County Agent.

If you want Germany to win this war, waste food—use up the food needed by those who are fighting her.

"THE RED CROSS SPIRIT" AS SEEN BY DR. BOYER

Speech of Episcopal Clergyman and Red Cross Director in North Carolina Who Spent Two Years With American Division of Red Cross in France

In his address on "The Red Cross Spirit," delivered before the convention of Red Cross Workers, in session at Raleigh at the city auditorium Thursday night, Dr. Francis B. Boyer, director of the Red Cross work in North Carolina, said:

"It isn't a spirit—not even an energy—it's a life. A life like that laid down many years ago upon a little hill outside of Jerusalem, a place called the place of skull.

"I was a hungered and ye fed me; I was naked and ye clothed me; I was in prison and ye visited me; I was sick and ye came unto me.

"It's the little French peasant woman, with her children gathered about her skirts, her babe in her arms, who—with a smile of faith and of love, a brave smile—kissed her man goodby as he marched to the trenches and to death.

"It is the same little woman who takes up his work in the fields, in the shop, in the hospital—his work, her work for her France. It is the artist with his soul in his eyes, the millionaire with overalls, his faith streaked with dirt painting his little ambulances in some town back of the lines. It is the thousand of women who line the railroads day and night to care for the wants of the poor, shattered suffering human.

"It is the devotion of the surgeon, the patience of the American dentist, the tireless nurse and the thousands of clean white beds, the shining floors and glittering operating rooms.

The Life of Dick Hall's
"It is the life of Dick Hall's who, day after day and night after night, ply their ambulances to and fro, through fog thick as mud, down slope with brakes afe, always carrying a load of mangled humans. Let me tell you of Dick, a boy just out of college, a boy of ideals:

"He left Christmas eve to get a load of wounded. The air was shredded with shrieking shells and guns roared from mountain side to mountain side. He went his way past crazed mules, broken down artillery, through convays of prisoners past the swearing drivers and stricken horses. Dick was thinking of other Christmas eves.

"They found his face calm, hands still in position to grasp the wheel. No man said 'Merry Christmas' that day.

"It is the life of Alan Seeger, who sang his sweetest songs when his lips were swept by the hot breath of battle. This is what he wrote to his mother:

"You must not be anxious about my coming back. The chances are about ten to one that I will. But, if I should not, you must be proud like a Spartan mother and feel that it is your contribution to the triumph of the Cause whose righteousness you feel so keenly.

Everybody should take part in this struggle which is to have so decisive effect on the nations engaged and on all humanity. There should be no neutral but everybody should bear some part of the burden.

What Would Be Nothing To Regret?
"If I should die I should be proud to fall to your share, you would be in so far superior to other women and should be correspondingly proud. There would be nothing to regret for I could not have done otherwise than I did. Death is nothing terrible after—it may mean something more than life. It cannot mean anything worse to the good soldier.

His letter closed with this:
"I have a rendezvous with death: On some scarred slope or battered hill, When the spring comes around again And the first meadow flowers appear And I to my pledged word am true, I shall not fail that rendezvous."
"Nor did he fail," continued Dr. Boyer. "When stricken down by a double wound he was left behind. As his companions rushed on in the charge they heard him singing a marching song as his soul marched on to God.

Dugout Meditation
"As we sat in our little dugout quarters, we would think of our own beloved country, beloved in spite of all faults. We realized, as never before, that the government that sends its young men into the field unprepared and unequipped is guilty of murder. It makes of them criminals, deserters and cowards. The people that refuses to get ready, to care for those young men who would fall in defense of their nation, stand arraigned in the same dock, guilty of the same crime.

"We realized as we passed through the shell torn towns and saw the ruthlessness of the Attila Horde that, sooner or later, our country would be drawn in. As we learned what the French and British and Belgians were fighting for, we felt that the United States—founded upon the principles of justice—would at some time take up the cause of humanity. We, in the thick of it, wondered? why our country hesitated.

Had Missed Element of Sacrifice
"We wondered if the people still believed that Fourth of July oratory or inherited pluck and grit would pull them through. We wondered if they hadn't learned that pluck and grit alone arrayed against the trained soldier and the modern gun only meant slaughter. We knew that fifty per cent of our young men were unfit for military service. We knew that our country had as yet missed the element of sacrifice.

"The Red Cross life calls for that, it means all of your time to your country. It means taking the linen and cotton sheets off your beds. It means giving up fifty per cent of your income and living upon short rations of food. It means that our men should

be needlessly sacrificed, as they were in the Spanish-American war, to the horrors of disease caused by the lack of preparation and by the idea that plenty means efficiency. There thousands died, not on the field of honor—where gladly they would have fought death—but in the terrors of delirium caused by the criminal neglect of a patriotic but careless people.

"We Had Faith—and Waited"
"But we waited—waited because we had faith; faith in the American people; faith in their leader, a leader around whom the waves of different opinions surged and storms of politics beat, a leader who I believe will go down in history as one, if not the greatest President of this republic of ours.

"Now the days of neutrality are over. Our boys are 'over there' and more will soon be going to join the allied forces fighting for humanity. God alone knows what will happen, but let me tell you we are not too proud to fight.

Why U. S. is Fighting
"Why? Because for two years our sense of humanity and justice was outraged; our ideas of love were ravished by the invasion of Belgium, the killing of civilians and the laying of mines in neutral waters; because we found our talk—our love of peace—meant only cowardice to the enemy, that we were mere seekers for gain.

"So we are fighting for ourselves, to save our self-respect and to maintain our right to live. We have grown to a nation through travail and bitter experience; we have developed a pride and a conscience. We give ourselves that the life of America may go on; we fight that the world may be forever freed of the soldiers.

"We fight because we hear the cries of the children from the ocean's bottom and because our ships, carrying food to starving Belgians, displaying the Red Cross emblem, were sunk. We fight that after this war we may have the spirit of freedom and not autocracy.

"It is all the Red Cross life. This is Red Cross war. We cannot all shoulder the pack and the rifle but we can remember that in France there are 600,000 tuberculars, that there are millions of men, women and children in Poland who are starving, that two million Armenians have been massacred and driven from their homes. Telegrams come daily to headquarters asking for ten million yards of gauze, twenty thousand trained nurses, twenty thousand surgeons and doctors. These messages spell wounds, agony and death.

"And we must weave a net of mercy through this ocean of indescribable pain. The whole nation should knit. "More than this, though, the Red Cross means mobilizing the enthusiasm and the generosity of the American people. As in the day of Constantine the cross in the sky meant victory, so now, the cross fiery and red, is the symbol by which America goes forth to conquer. Not a war of gain, not for more territory, but to bring in a world of peace and justice; to rebuild cities; to hasten war laden people; to pour oil in their wounds and to kneel by the dying.

"Before we have finished, we too will have travelled the road to Golgotha. But if we must, we will; it is worth while. It is the cause of God and for the freedom of the world.

"We must keep clear the vision. We must strip away all the prevents us from seeing the nobility and greatness of our cause. If we must, we will. We will take the Crown of Thorns and press it firmly unto our brow until the blood streams, we will lay our lives upon a reeking altar that we may be true to our ideals and pay our debt to the God of Righteousness."

BRAZIL ENTERS THE WAR

(Christian Science Monitor.)

Much after the manner of the United States last April, and moved by similar reasons and purposes, the Republic of Brazil, by the advice of its President, Wencelau Braz, and the practically unanimous vote of its Congress, has now declared war against Germany. Like the United States, Brazil hesitated long, although subjected to trying provocations, before taking the step. In fact, not until the conclusion that Germany had imposed a state of war upon Brazil became unavoidable, did President Braz notify Congress that the only course left open was the adoption of this declaration.

"A state of war between Brazil and Germany is hereby acknowledged and proclaimed. The President of the Republic is authorized to adopt the measures enunciated in his message of the 25th of October, and to take all steps tending to insure national defense and public security."

The message of October 25th, to which reference is made here, and which was accepted generally as paving the way for a declaration of war, announced that Germany had already virtually imposed a state of war upon Brazil, and proposed immediate seizure of a German warship interned at Bahal. The torpedoing of the ship Macan, the fourth Brazilian vessel so destroyed, and an outrage aggravated by the arrest of the captain, proved to be the last straw. A peace loving President could no longer bear with a nation that seemed intent upon working injury to Brazil's peaceful commerce and upon adding insult to injury. "It is impossible," said he, addressing Congress last Thursday, "to have any doubts regarding the situation, or to escape now from the state of war which Germany now forces upon us. The prudence with which we have acted, far from weakening our attitude, confers on us the necessary authority to accept the facts as they are."

Thus one other nation, against its inclination, but constrained by its regard for its integrity and its honor, is literally driven to war against Hohenzollernism. Only a nation running amuck would so persistently court and compel the hostility of countries disposed to avoid them in the conflict. Germany has goaded Brazil, as she goaded the United States, as she has goaded other American republics, and as she is goading some of the smaller European republics that have been all too considerate in their dealings with her. It would seem as if she would not be content, if given the time, until she arrayed herself against every self-respecting people in the world.

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For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

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