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MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1915.

THE GIRL WHO WORKS.

The present century has witnessed many changes in our social and business life. Enter almost any field of activity today and you will find women and girls engaged in the various occupations of business.

Many have taken up work because the loss of husbands and protectors have made such course necessary. Many are working to make funds sufficient to make possible the attainment of some worthy ambition. Many are working because the hum drum of inaction became pallid and because in this busy old world they did not wish to play the role of figurehead. But no matter what was the reason which led the girl to the factory or the mill or to the office or the counter, we all love and respect her the more because she is neither ashamed nor afraid to engage in honest labor.

The working girl is the queen of our hearts today. Times have changed materially. Once it was considered beneath the dignity of a gentleman or a lady to engage in honest labor and many's the boy, raised with a silver spoon in his mouth, who grew up in idleness and filled the place of humankind in the social life of his day and generation. Today work is enthroned and men or women who choose to do nothing are little thought of.

The Raleigh News and Observer has dug up a tribute, of unknown origin, to the working girl which is so good that we want to reproduce it here. It expresses the feelings of the present generation holds towards the girl who works.

It follows:
"God bless the girl who works! She is not too proud to earn her own living, not ashamed to be caught at her daily tasks. She smiles at you from behind the desk, counter or printer's case. There is a sweet memory of her in everything she touches. She is like a brave mountaineer, already far up the precipice climbing, struggling, rejoicing. The sight is an inspiration. It is an honor to know this girl and be worthy of her esteem. Lift your hat to her, young man, as she passes by. She is a queen in the realm of womanhood. She is a princess among the tailors. Her hands may be stained by dish washing, sweeping, printer's ink, or factory grease, but they are honest hands. They stay misfortune from the home, they are moving, patient shields that protect many a family from the poor house. God bless and protect the girl who works."

It is with the keenest of regret that we learn of the serious illness of Col. Joe Reese, editor of the Greensboro Record. For many years Mr. Reese has been intimately associated with North Carolina journalism and his writings have been closely followed. He is a man of character and of rare force and he has rendered much valuable service to his home city and to the state. We earnestly hope that his fighting spirit may conquer the present affliction of the flesh.

In a damage suit by the state of Alabama against a savings bank of that state the state wins a verdict of one penny. We trust old Alabama will show no profligate extravagance in the expenditure of this money.

The saintly Hornets won four games out of seven last week, which achievement is next only in importance to the capture of Lemberg by the Germans.

That new baggage law is hard on the fellow who is trying to sneak in a trunk full of liquid contraband.

Something like one hundred millions in tourist money will be kept in this country this year because of the war. Which is one of the silvery linings for us.

There are over seven hundred North Carolina boys enrolled in the Boys' Pig club and we note with pleasure that Mecklenburg county is very near the top of the list.

A new drink is on the market called the "Wilson-Bryan split. It is said its first effects are to make one try to talk himself to death.

Montreat at least offers such thirty fellows as Cowan and Gonzales a draught of mountain ozone.

We'll bet Old Whiskers and Gen. Villa were glad to hear of Huerta's arrest.

Things seem to be coming Huerta's way.

However, Mr. Bryan has not resigned from the chautauqua cabinet.

Spain's war role so far has to do principally with bull fighting.

OUTSTANDING

(Continued From Page One.)

Serbia by the Austro-Hungarian government, which Serbia declined to accept a week later a general mobilization of Russian troops along the German border was ordered and the following day Germany declared war on Russia. The news of that event was followed in a few hours by the announcement that a general mobilization had been ordered by the French cabinet.

On August 2 German troops entered Luxembourg and Germany demanded free passage through Belgium to the French frontier. This was refused and two days later Great Britain dispatched to Germany an ultimatum demanding that the neutrality of Belgium be maintained. The ultimatum rejected, German forces attacked Liege. On the same day President Wilson issued a proclamation of neutrality.

The following day saw the declaration by Great Britain of a state of war with Germany, and two days later the Germans entered Liege as the French invaded southern Alsace.

These events were quickly followed by an affirmation on the part of Italy of her neutrality, by an Austrian invasion of Serbia, and by the sending by Japan of an ultimatum to Germany. This had to do with the German possession of Kiaochow of which Tsingtau was the port.

By August 17 the first British expeditionary force had completed its landing in France and on that day there began also a fierce battle on the Yser between the Austrian and Serbian troops. Victory was with the Serbian arms after five days of fighting and the Austrians were routed.

In the meantime the battle of Lorraine had opened and the German troops had entered Brussels, the Belgian capital. A few days later, August 23, the victorious Germans entered Namur and began an attack on Mons, defended principally by the first British expeditionary force. The next day the British troops began a retreat from their position and from then on until September 12 the German troops drove through France under the leadership of General von Kluck. Zeppelin bombers attacked Antwerp; the French were forced to evacuate Mulhausen; the Germans took and swept over Longwy and reached Senlis, thirty miles from Paris, where the columns swung to the eastward. The French government fled to Bordeaux.

In the meanwhile German and Austrian troops had met the Russians. A victory at Krasnik was announced by the Austrian government on August 23 while on August 29 the German army under General von Hindenburg defeated another Russian force in a battle at Tanneburg, which lasted three days. Louvain was burned by the Germans on the same day that the Japanese blockade of Tsingtau gas burned. The blockade was maintained more than two months before Tsingtau surrendered.

Two days after the French government moved to Bordeaux the battle of the Marne was begun, a few hours before Russian troops succeeded in occupying Lemberg, the capital of Galicia. The Germans in France were troops, the Germans in France were forced to retreat as far as the Aisne. Events of the next few days included the bombardment of Rheims by the Germans, and the sinking by a German submarine of the British cruisers, Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue. On the same day the Russian troops attacked Przemyśl and took Jaroslavl.

British troops from India were landed from transports at Marseilles on September 26 and were immediately dispatched to the northward. Before their arrival at their destination the Germans had inaugurated a siege of Antwerp, which resulted in the Belgian government moving from that city to Ostend. Two days later the

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bombardment of Antwerp began. The Belgian government remained at Ostend for about a week and then removed to Havre, France. Forty-eight hours later the Germans captured Ostend. Meanwhile the allied troops occupied Ypres, and a desperate battle had begun on the Ypres river. German assaults upon the allied lines between Ypres and Nieuport continued for a week and then weakened. The Germans operating in Russia meantime had been defeated after a ten days' battle before Warsaw.

In Africa revolt and mutiny broke out. These disorders were headed by the Boer leader, General de Wet, General Beyers, Colonel Maritz and others. Colonel Maritz was driven from Cape Colony, General Beyers was killed at Vaal river, and General de Wet was captured after he had been in the field for more than a month. Native troops in the African provinces belonging to Germany, Great Britain and France were lined up on the borders of the respective provinces. Fighting was general.

During the latter part of October the British dreadnought Audacious was sunk off the Irish coast; the Russians successfully attacked Lodz and Radom, driving out the invading German troops. Turkey joined the war at that juncture by naval operations in the Black sea. Odessa was attacked.

November opened with a German naval victory over a British squadron off coast of Chile and the Turkish warships bombarded Sebastopol. Two days later German warships ventured from their anchorage behind the naval base at Heligoland and bombarded the British coast in the vicinity of Flanders progressed at intervals, vigorous actions taking place and thousands of men on both sides being killed or wounded. Intrenched for the winter, the armies contented themselves principally with holding the positions they had gained. In the Serbian-Austrian campaign there was considerable activity during the early winter months. The Austrians occupied Belgrade, the Serbian army of December 15, when after the Serbians had captured large forces of Austrians, they were driven back into their own territory.

In East Prussia during the winter there was severe fighting, resulting in the loss of many men, dead, wounded and captured. The German armies operating in East Prussia held off and dispatched a Russian army of vast proportions, finally driving it back well into its own territory.

On the sea, a British squadron signally defeated the German squadron which was victorious off Chile. This engagement took place off the Falkland Islands. German cruisers bombarded Hartlepool and Scarborough, and the German armored cruiser Bluecher was sunk in the North sea by a section of the British fleet operating there. German submarines became especially active during the winter months, sinking many warships and merchantmen.

March opened with an announcement of British reprisal measures against the Germans for the submarine warfare and the development of battle in France. British troops in France again became active, making a notable advance at Neuve Chapelle. By the end of March the Russian troops had penetrated the Dukla Pass and entered Hungary. April saw the beginning of violent assaults upon the German lines by the French east of Verdun and the Meuse. The French stormed the German position at Les Eparges and about the same time it was officially announced that the total of British casualties to that date were 139,347. By the middle of April the Russians had penetrated Hungary to a point twenty miles over the border, and the Germans had begun a successful assault upon the allied lines

near Ypres. For several weeks the armies struggled back and forth losing thousands of men, gaining ground one day and being forced to evacuate their positions the next. In Galicia during the first three days of May the German-Austrian forces broke through the Russian lines and forced a retreat. Fifty thousand prisoners, it was recited, were taken.

Around Ypres the British forces lost ground and were finally forced to evacuate an especially strong position they had gained at an elevation designated as Hill No. 60. Almost simultaneously the Russians began a retreat from the Carpathian passes and while this was in progress the Cunard liner Lusitania, bound from New York to Liverpool, was sent to the bottom by a torpedo fired by a German submarine. Approximately 1,200 lives were lost in the disaster.

The loss of Americans in the Lusitania and other vessels which were victims of Germany's submarine warfare resulted in President Wilson protesting against a continuance of such tactics.

On May 23, Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary after having denounced early in the month the triple alliance treaty. The declaration of war was quickly followed by raids upon the Italian coast cities by Austrian aeroplanes. The Italian army struck across the border into Austria with Triest and Trent as objectives.

During all this time the allied warships in the Dardanelles had been keeping up practically a continuous bombardment of the shore forts. Numerous warships of different types were sunk. Transports were hurried to the scene and troops were landed. On June 3 the Austro-German forces re-occupied Przemyśl.

During June the Serbians inaugurated a campaign to secure a seaport on the Adriatic. Troops were sent across the border into Albania, with the seaport of Durazzo as an objective. Montenegro also dispatched troops into Albania, an independent nation recognized by the chief powers at the close of the second Balkan war.

Dirigible airships and aeroplanes made numerous raids during the winter and spring. London and Warsaw were the objectives of a number of trips made by Zeppelin airships, while Paris was visited by hostile aeroplanes. French and British aircraft attacked various points in Germany, dropping explosive and fire bombs.

AN UNHEARD OF INCIDENT IN INSURANCE

Don C. Whitley Estate Gets \$1,003 After Policy Had Lapsed—Only One Payment Made, Phoenix Life Insurance Co., Insure's, A. B. Wingfield, State Manager, 508 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Albemarle, N. C., June 18, 1915. A. B. Wingfield, State Manager, Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:—On June 2, I wrote you that Don C. Whitley, my brother, insured under policy, No. 293,873, on February 9, 1914, was dead. This was in answer to your letter to Don on December 15, 1914, in which you inquired and he reinstated, as his policy had lapsed for non-payment of the second year's premium on February 9. I wrote you out of courtesy to you, and on account of the memory due my brother, as the policy was lapsed and, of course, I expected nothing out of it. You can imagine my surprise when you walked into our bank the other day and presented proofs of death to be signed by Don's administrator; and now Mr. T. H. Pegram, your agent, presents me with a New York draft for \$1,003, in settlement of this claim, \$1,000 face of policy and \$3 additions. The oldest and most experienced lawyers and citizens say they never heard of such a thing as this. In any other company except the Phoenix Mutual of Hartford, Conn., the policy would have been without value. Your liberal policy contract kept the insurance in full force by the Automatic Extended Insurance purchased by a dividend of \$2.72 payable on the first year's premium, which belongs to the policy holder, and in the Phoenix Mutual policies buys automatic extended insurance. This dividend of \$2.72 purchased four months extended insurance, so Don's policy just lacked ten days of running out. The premium was three months and twenty days past due.

It is needless to say that all Don's family appreciate this settlement, as you looked us up and told us that the money was due. We did not know anything was due, but thought it had lapsed.

Mr. Robert Lee Smith, attorney at law, Albemarle, N. C., who has been appointed administrator of Don C. Whitley, joins me in this letter of thanks to you and the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company. Yours sincerely, V. H. WHITLEY, R. L. SMITH, Adm. adv.

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\$3.00 36 by 63 inch, Sale Price..... \$1.89	Smith's Famous 9x12 Non-ferrous Seamless Brussels Rugs, Value \$20.00. Sale Price..... \$12.95	27 by 54 inch Willow Grass Rugs, Sale Price..... 58c
\$4.00 36 by 72 inch, Sale Price..... \$2.69	\$3.50 6 by 9 feet Seamless Brussels Rugs, Sale Price..... \$5.95	36 by 72 inch Stenciled Willow Grass Rugs, Sale Price..... .98c
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