

FIXING PRICE OF WHEAT.

\$2.20 the Figure — Prospect Not Bright for Reduction in Bread.
The price of No. 1 Northern spring wheat was fixed at \$2.20 a bushel at Chicago for the 1917 crop, by the wheat price committee, headed by H. A. Garfield. Labor representatives on the committee voted first for \$1.84 and the farmers for \$2.50. After long discussion the compromise at \$2.20 was approved unanimously.

The price fixed is 20 cents higher than that named for the 1916 crop by Congress in the food control bill. The \$2.00 price set by Congress was taken into consideration by the committee in considering a fair valuation for this year's crop. On the basis of \$2.20 at Chicago the food administrator worked out differentials for the various grades and classes and for the several terminals. The prices for first grades of different varieties run from \$2.20 down to \$2.10. Number two of each grade is 2 cents less, number 4 is 10 cents less. The basic grades are No. 1 hard winter, red, winter and Northern spring.

In a statement accompanying the announcement of the wheat price President Wilson said it is the hope of the food administration, and his own as well, that the fixing of a price will stabilize the market and keep prices within moderate bounds for all transactions during the current year. The price of flour and bread, too, the President said, will be kept down.

The committee, in its report to the President, gave as the three chief considerations that entered into its deliberations the following: The fact that the United States is at war, the need of encouraging the producer, and the necessity of reducing the cost of living to the consumer.

Prospects of an early and radical reduction in bread prices apparently vanished when Herbert Hoover, the food administrator, announced that the best the public may expect is a 16-ounce loaf for 10 cents, or possibly 8 cents.

The 8-cent loaf of 16 ounces is possible, Mr. Hoover said, only if bakers retailers and consumers unite to eliminate wasteful distribution methods and co-operate to obtain a standardized loaf. The price of family flour, Mr. Hoover said, should be reduced at the present price of wheat at least two or three dollars a barrel. Baker's flour will sell little cheaper than at present.

C. I. Corby, who is serving for the bakers of the country as a voluntary aide to Mr. Hoover, said that a 16-ounce loaf for 10 cents would represent a slight reduction in present prices. Standardization would be hard to bring about, since varying costs in ingredients that go into bread have made it necessary to increase or reduce the size of the loaf. No move will be made towards price reduction, Mr. Corby said, until the food administration has announced its plans for dealing with the baking industry which may be a month yet.

Members of the wheat price committee which recommended the price of \$2.20 fixed by President Wilson for wheat declared after their work was ended that the committee was convinced it was possible to make and sell a 14-ounce loaf of bread for 5 cents.

The country's millers have agreed to hold their profits on flour at 25 cents a barrel. Under this agreement, Mr. Hoover said, flour should retail in New York at from \$11.75 to \$12.75 a barrel. The price of baker's patent flour to small bakers and retailers should be from \$10.35 to \$11.25. The average retail price of family patent flour in New York from April to August has been \$15.36. At present baker's patent is selling in New York to jobbers at \$10.65, which would make it cost small bakers and retailers about \$11.

Mr. Hoover made it clear that under the food control act, except in isolated instances, the food administration has no control of prices from the time the flour reaches the wholesaler until it is sold by bakers and retailers as bread. A price reduction can be accomplished only by voluntary action by bakers and retailers and by the assistance of the public in eliminating waste.

Scientists tell us that twelve peanuts contain as much nourishment as a beefsteak. Pass the steak.

It Helps!

There can be no doubt as to the merit of Cardui, the woman's tonic, in the treatment of many troubles peculiar to women. The thousands of women who have been helped by Cardui in the past 40 years, is conclusive proof that it is a good medicine for women who suffer. It should help you, too.

Take

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

Mrs. N. E. Varner, of Hixson, Tenn., writes: "I was passing through the . . . My back and sides were terrible, and my suffering indescribable. I can't tell just how and where I hurt, about all over, I think . . . I began Cardui, and my pains grew less and less, until I was cured. I am remarkably strong for a woman 64 years of age. I do all my housework." Try Cardui, today. E-76

DECISION ON WESTERN FRONT

Capture of Riga in No Way Helps German Weakness Before French and English — Half Million Lives Lost in Vain.
(Greensboro News.)

Russia apparently may as well be counted out in estimating the military effectiveness of the allies. The fall of Riga proves that the disaffection of the army is deep-rooted. In all likelihood whether or not the Germans take Petrograd depends upon whether or not they want it. Little doubt remains that with the Russian army in its present state the teutons could penetrate to the capital, but with 350 miles of terrible country to cross and winter coming on, there is not much reason for their making the effort.

In all probability the campaign against Riga was undertaken chiefly for its moral effect upon the German people. Riga is less a desirable strategic point than a counterpoise to the Italian offensive and the French blow at Verdun. The German papers will have a chance to ignore what is happening on the Bainsizza plateau and at the foot of Hill 304 by pointing with vociferous pride to the campaign against Riga.

The real battle is now in the west, and while there is no reason to look for a climax immediately, the allies have every reason to be satisfied with the progress of events. Every blow that has been struck in the western theater this year has showed a lessening power of resistance on the part of the Teutons, and indications are that it is only a matter of time until that power is reduced to the point of collapse. It is hardly to be expected that that point will be reached before winter puts an end to the active fighting, but the logic of events gives comforting support to those who have predicted that Germany will break under the offensive of the summer of 1918.

There are four excellent reasons for this cheerful assumption, namely, the battle of the Chemin des Dames, the Italian offensive, the French lunge before Verdun, and the British operations around Ypres. The most spectacular, of course is the Italian offensive, which appears to be slowing up at this writing. There was hope, during the first few days of that advance that it might actually reach Trieste. That appears less probable now, and, indeed, the only possibility of such an occurrence lay in a complete rout of the Austrian army, for it is inconceivable that the Austrians had only one line of defense between the Isonzo and their principal seaport. That rout has not developed, and Cadorna will probably be halted somewhere between his present line and the city. Nevertheless, the Austrians have suffered a terrific blow, and have lost their most formidable line of defense, as well as 125,000 men. They may check the Italians, and, with the help of bad weather, even hold them all winter; but as surely as spring comes Trieste must eventually fall.

The French thrust before Verdun is more important for its moral effect than for its military results. The recapture of Le Mort Homme and Hill 304 mark the passing into French hands again of the last of the important points that the German crown prince took in the famous battle of Verdun. So, after 18 months, the second greatest battle of the war, like the Marne, which was the first, has ended in a complete unmistakable, and tremendous German defeat. In February, 1916, the crown prince began his attempt to capture "The key to Paris." In September, 1917, the German line is back approximately where he started. He sacrificed 500,000 men and gained not a foot of strategically important ground.

Even more significant, as it illustrates the weakening of the German punch, is the battle of the Chemin des Dames, in which the ill-starred crown prince figures again. In the assault on Verdun during the first rush the Germans did momentarily sweep the French off their feet, and batter their way to the very gates of the city. If the offensive on the Somme had not diverted their attention, they might have succeeded. But along the Chemin des Dames the attack did not even get a start. The crown prince attacked with almost as great numbers as at Verdun, but the French halted him in his tracks. All that he got out of this supreme effort was another appalling casualty list and a couple of advanced trenches on the Calornic plateau. Obviously, while the Teuton hosts are still formidable, they haven't the "pep" that they possessed 18 months ago.

That is shown again by the way the British walked through the trenches near Ypres. The significant phase of this battle is less the ground gained, although it was a substantial advance, than the amazingly slight losses of the attackers. The British took more unrounded prisoners than all their own losses amounted to. At this writing tremendous artillery preparation is going on in Flanders for another advance, so any day may give the world a fifth proof of the weakening of German power.

Of course, none of these, nor all of them together, has won the war or is likely to; but they do go to indicate that the war can be won by a military decision on the western front. With the German line still further weakened by the wastage of the winter months, and the entente line stiffened by the addition of a million American troops prospects for a decision by the late summer or early fall of 1918 are bright.

Of course this does not take into account the submarine; but that weapon will have to do a great deal better than it has been doing if it is able to count heavily.

In the new heraldy of this world the nation which is the most just and the most humane shall prevail.—Samuel Harden Church.

RUB-MY-TISM

Will cure your Rheumatism Neuralgia, Headaches, Cramps, Colic, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts and Burns, Old Sores, Stings of Insects Etc. Antiseptic Anodyne, used internally and externally. Price 25c.

NOT UNTIL NEXT YEAR.

General Pershing Insinuates That the American Forces Will Not be Fighting Until Next Year—Must Be Ready.

Major General Pershing, who has been at his Paris headquarters, in a public statement in connection with the plans for the American forces in France, said that the American people must learn the meaning and value of patience and not expect that the expeditionary forces landed in France can be rushed immediately to the front line trenches.

To put an inadequate, insufficiently-supplied force into actual combat, he said, would merely be making a mistake, which the Germans unquestionably have hoped and expected the United States would make. It is the determination, rather, that when America does take her place in the line shoulder to shoulder with "the other allies next year, she will be fully prepared to go through the summer campaign and make the Germans feel the full weight of her military power.

"Those of us who have fully studied the situation and who know what is necessary to be done," said General Pershing to the Associated Press, "are anxious that the people at home shall strive to realize the immensity of the task in which we are engaged and shall, through patience and confidence, help us to accomplish that task in the shortest possible time. Everything is going well with us, both as a nation and as an army. We are making giant strides day by day, but are just started.

"We came into the war without an army, so now we must build an entire new organization, and build it so big and so strong that we can take our place along with our allies, who already have had three years' time and experience.

"I realize how very difficult it is for the people at home to visualize the war—to visualize the effort that lies behind the war. Our problems are greater than any France or Great Britain had to solve, but we are solving them and will continue to do so.

"It is impossible to create a vast fighting machine merely by the way of a wand. I wish that it were possible to do so and that we might be fighting the German government this minute. We know that the only way to defeat the German army is to hammer it and keep on hammering it. That is what we expect to be doing with all our fresh strength and enthusiasm during next year's campaign."

Our State Has High Birth Rate, Low Death Rate.

North Carolina's high birth rate, which is seven points higher than that of the registration area of the United States, is indicative of the big crop of babies she is now raising along with her boasted cotton and corn. Last year the State's birth rate was 32.0 per 1,000 of population. In 1915 it was 31.9. The birth rate for the registration area of the United States for 1915 was 24.9, or seven points lower than North Carolina's rate for the same year.

Coupled with the State's high birth rate is her low death rate. This combination, the State Board of Health points out is not only reassuring to our pride as a commonwealth, but becomes one of the State's greatest assets. Many births and few deaths among a people that is 99 per cent pure is not a bad state of affairs and no uncomfortable feeling, says the board.

Another significant point that the board brings out in view of the State's high birth rate, is that no State in the registration area, which area comprises the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota and the District of Columbia, even approaches that of North Carolina, despite the fact that all of these states have a large percentage of a foreign population, and the birth rate for foreign races in this country is much higher than that for domestic races.

GREAT FAITH IN CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY

"Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy was used by my father about a year ago when he had diarrhoea. It relieved him immediately and by taking three doses he was absolutely cured. He has great faith in this remedy," writes Mrs. W. H. Williams, Stanley, N. Y.

BE MEAT IF YOUR KIDNEYS ACT BADLY

Take tablespoonful of Salts if Back Hurts or Bladder bothers—Drink lots of water

We are a nation of meat eaters and our blood is "lled with uric acid, says a well-known authority, who warns us to be constantly on guard against kidney trouble.

The kidneys do their utmost to free the blood of this irritating acid, but become weak from the overwork; they get sluggish; the eliminative tissues clog and thus the waste is retained in the blood to poison the entire system.

When your kidneys ache and feel like lumps of lead, and you have stinging pains in the back or the urine is cloudy, full of sediment, or the bladder is irritable, obliging you to seek relief during the night; when you have severe headaches, nervous and dizzy spells, sleeplessness, acid stomach or rheumatism in bad weather, get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast each morning and in a few days your kidneys will act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate clogged kidneys, to neutralize the acids in urine so it is no longer a source of irritation, thus ending urinary and bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is inexpensive and cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink, and nobody can make a mistake by taking a little occasionally to keep the kidneys clean and active.

Can't Work Interned Prisoners.

(Washington Dispatch to News and Observer.)
A delegation of North Carolinians came here to see if the interned Germans at Hot Springs and elsewhere could not be used for road building purposes on the government lands in the mountain districts of the South. Among those here were Messrs. Ernest Erwin, William C. Erwin and Gordon Tate of Morganton and T. B.

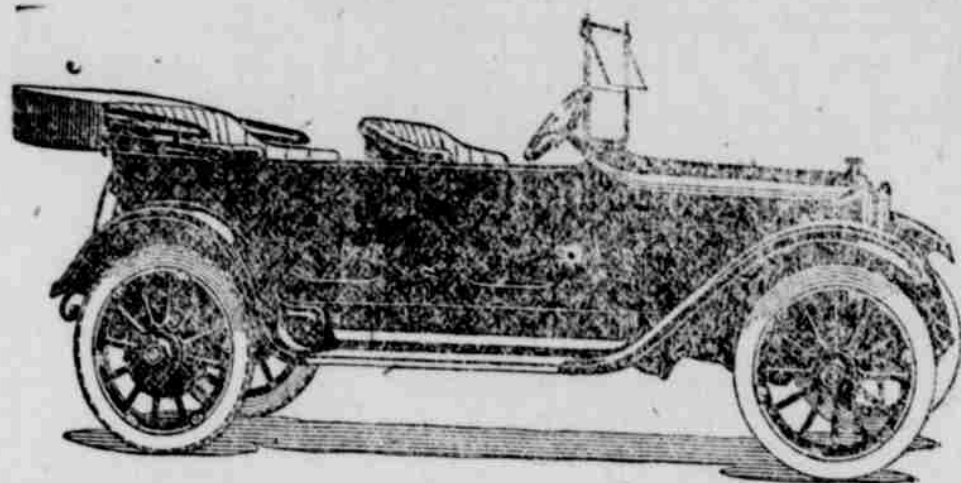
Finley of Wilkesboro.

Secretary of Labor Wilson explained to the Tar Heels that Germans already in the State are "interned" but not "prisoners of war," and under treaty provisions they cannot be used for the purpose contemplated. If any German prisoners of war are taken they can be put to road construction. Representatives Weaver, Doughton and Hood went with the visitors.

The Bill Kept Lent.

Mr. Tucker had unexpectedly come face to face with Mr. Cutting, from whom he had frequently borrowed money.
"Er—aw—what was the denomination of the bill you loaned me?" he asked nervously.
"Episcopalian, I guess" said Mr. Cutting. "At any rate, it keeps Lent very well."—New York American.

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR



Get In The Game.

This is a progressive age and the intelligent public are buying Dodge cars. Why? Because they are made of the very best material to be had, selected by experts, and every effort employed to make this the best car on the market.

Economical when it comes to gas consumption. Selected by the U. S. Government on account of its durable qualities, and the only car that ever made the trip successfully across the Valley of Death in Southern California.

Noiseless and sensitive, will glide over the hills on high like a reindeer and then idle down with the slowest.

Play the game, follow the crowd. Buy your car from the Secret Motor Co., where you can get adjustments and be taken care of.

We have only a limited amount of these cars, so place your order at once.

The Secret Motor Co.

A. M. SECREST, Manager.

Phone No. 310.

Monroe, N. C.



Don't Risk a Blow Out!

ATTEND TO YOUR TIRES.

It is poor economy to continue to run weak tires that may blow out at any time. Half the pleasure and profit of motoring is lost by fear of accidents. Keep good tires and feel safe.

THE MONROE STEAM VULCANIZING CO.

has the biggest and best vulcanizing plant in this section. It is our sole business, hence our superiority. Our field is Union and adjoining counties because we are best equipped to handle business. We vulcanize everything from a hot water bottle to the biggest tire.

Sell your worn out casings to us and get new ones. We pay 3 1/2 for old casings and 7 1/2 for old tubes.

We sell the famous Good Year and Fisk tires and accessories. Nuff sed.

MONROE STEAM VULCANIZING CO.

"On the Square."

E. B. Stack, Manager.

