

Germans After Big British Ships

London, England (Thursday)—Twenty-one large vessels are reported sunk for the week ending 3 p. m., Aug. 5. This number includes two sunk during the week ending July 29. Two vessels under 1000 tons were sunk and 13 vessels altogether were unsuccessfully attacked. The latter figure includes two attacks in the previous week and one attacked during the week ending July 22. No fishing vessels were sunk.

Figures for arrivals and sailing are 2673 arrivals, 2796 sailing of merchant ships of all nationalities over 100 tons net, at and from the United Kingdom ports.

It will be noted that the fall in the losses of vessels of the small size continues, the Germans apparently concentrating their efforts against large vessels. The proportion of these to the total number of attacks always averages out a very high figure and it is obvious that despite the more optimistic attitude that prevails regarding the submarine campaign it has by no means been overcome. At the same time it is probable that Germany, despite all her preparations for this submarine campaign, has shot her bolt again.

Figures compiled from British Admiralty statements show the results of 24 weeks of unrestricted German submarine activities against British shipping, exclusive of fishing craft, to be as follows:

Week ending	Arrival & departures	Vessels sunk	Beaten off attacks
Feb. 25..	4,541	21	12
March 4..	5,005	23	12
March 11..	3,944	17	16
March 18..	5,082	24	19
March 25..	4,747	25	13
April 1..	4,680	31	18
April 8..	4,773	19	14
April 29..	5,406	51	24
May 6..	4,871	46	34
May 13..	5,120	23	19
May 20..	5,422	27	9
May 27..	5,487	19	17
June 3..	5,835	18	17
June 10..	5,589	32	23
June 17..	5,890	32	31
June 24..	5,799	28	23
July 1..	5,591	20	16
July 8..	5,696	17	17
July 15..	5,748	18	12
July 22..	5,582	24	15
July 29..	5,523	21	9
Aug. 5..	5,569	23	13

WAR TO END HERE FALL OF 1918, BICKETT SAYS.

Asheville, Aug. 12.—"By the time the last leaves fall in the autumn of 1918 and the boys come marching home crowned with victory and success the whole nation will rise to a higher position in the esteem of the whole world than it has ever held before and the world will know that Old Glory has saved the civilization of the world."

This striking statement was made here tonight by Governor Thomas W. Bickett, speaking to an audience that jammed the large auditorium here, while hundreds of others, unable to obtain entrance to the building, were turned away, disappointed. Governor Bickett was introduced by James J. Britt, former congressman from this district.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the First Baptist church, Dr. W. F. Powell, pastor of the church, arranging for the presence of Governor Bickett, and transferring the services from the church to the auditorium, in order to accommodate the crowd. Former Governor Locke Craig, and other distinguished citizens occupied the stage with the speaker of the evening.

"We can't stay out of the fight one minute longer and preserve even the semblance of self-respect," the governor declared. "They are coming from Greenland's icy mountains and from India's sunny shores to battle with the Goliath of autocracy, and America must do her share for the democracy of the world."

All the local guard units attended the services in a body, and Dr. Powell, on behalf of the Baptist Baraca class, presented each soldier with a Testament. A splendid musical program preceded the speaking.

Governor Bickett was in splendid form, and his address tonight is believed to be one of the best ever delivered by the governor.

FOOD BILL WON'T FORCE DOWN PRICES OF FOOD.**Measure is Not a Price Fixing Bill as Many Have Been Led to Believe.**

Washington, Aug. 10.—Those who have believed food prices will drop after the food bill which President Wilson signed today, became a law, will be disappointed. A great number of men and women think the food bill is a price fixing bill. They have been led to believe by the speeches of members of the senate and house that the food bill is a bill, now almost a law, to reduce the cost of living. It is in reality an attempt to reduce waste, and thereby bring about a situation where the prices of food will seek the proper level. Along with the food bill is the law creating a food survey, which provides for the department of agriculture to stimulate production. Also there is the foodstuff embargo, which may have more effect on the food situation here than anything contained in the food bill. The President has stopped the shipment of food stuffs abroad except where it is definitely known none of it can get to Germany. Food experts say that enough food has been shipped from here to Denmark and from there to Germany to feed all the soldiers in the Kaiser's armies.

The food bill sets up over-night a great system, the like of which this country has never seen. It first declares that it shall be a crime, punishable by severest measures, for any man to destroy and waste foodstuffs.

The food purveyor, who buys acres upon acres of growing plants, only to let them remain unharvested and thus affect the market, will be in the same class with the thief who breaks into a house and robs the refrigerator. The fellow who starts to buy all the eggs in the country that he may charge a big price for them all winter long, will find himself a criminal. It allows the President to become the leading green grocer of the land. Under the food bill he can be the center point for the distribution of such essentials as wheat, flour, meal, beans and potatoes. Wherever he sees hoards of these and other necessities he may take them at a fair price. If it should be necessary to can them or pack them, he may take over the canneries and packing houses.

Wherever there are storage warehouses, cold storage plants or main centers of foodstuff distribution there also will be government agents watching the operation of such centers. A federal license will be required to do business. No one who speculates in food will have a chance to get a federal license.

One of the features of the food bill is the minimum price of \$2 a bushel set upon wheat. People have asked why no maximum price is placed upon bread as well as a minimum price on wheat. The food experts declare that in order to stimulate wheat production in such times as these a minimum price absolutely must be made. In Europe the food administrators are said to have placed a maximum price on bread. Later on, farmers found they could make more money with their wheat by feeding it to hogs and cattle and there was no wheat for bread at any price. Consequently there was a bread famine. One of the first things the food administration under Mr. Hoover will do is to take up the wheat question. Mr. Hoover will also look into the milk situation. He will endeavor to stop the slaughter of young cows and baby calves. For years law-makers have endeavored to stop the slaughtering of calves without success. Under the drastic and autocratic wartime food dictatorship this may be brought about over-night.

SAYS LEMON JUICE WILL REMOVE FRECKLES

Girls! Make this cheap beauty lotion to clear and whiten your skin.

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day and see how freckles and blemishes disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.

WELCOME GIVEN AMERICAN ARMY.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

Paris, France—Deeply appreciative references to the arrival of the American Army have been made by the French press. The following are quotations from a few of the Paris newspapers:

The Journal des Debats: Two and a half months after America joined the belligerents, an American army has arrived for the front. Not merely the modest vanguard of an army, which was all that even the most optimistic of us dared to hope for. The forces which have just disembarked on different points of the coast—after a crossing, the success of which alone is the most severe disappointment to the German submarine campaign—are far more substantial than anything that could reasonably have been thought possible in so short a time. When it is recalled how long it took England formerly, at a time when the sea caused no obstruction or anxiety—to send anything like the number of troops to the Transvaal; when we remember how long we and our allies took to carry to their destination the Salonica contingents, and we realize the full significance of the American achievement. * * * Those who still doubted—not the efficaciousness but the proximity of the American aid—excuse themselves by their ignorance or incorrect estimation of the just value of the material and moral power of the formidable factor which German brutality has mobilized against itself. And this is only a beginning. We have often spoken of the dawn of victory, and have spoken of it prematurely, but is not this something more than the dawn which is lighting up the horizon?

Gustave Herve in La Victoire: Well! They have arrived, these Americans of whom certain people said that would take three years preparing to take their stand on the front; instead, the vanguard of their army reaches our coast barely two and a half months after they have entered the list against Germany. * * * The Germans know full well what the arrival of this vanguard means. They know that nothing . . . now can save them from defeat. American friends belonging to the official world, after having said the most moving things to me about France, only the other day asked me what their country could do really to show the French people their brotherly feelings and their admiration for the magnificent effort which France has sustained for the last three years. I will tell you what you can do, my American friends, you can just hurry up and come. And by that I do not mean to say that our poilus are at the end of their tether. However weary they may be they will hold on, grumbling like the true descendants they are of the "grogards" of the Revolution and of the Empire; but one may be certain that they will hold on at least a quarter of an hour longer, than the Germans. But all the same, when a country has for the last three years had all its men capable of bearing arms from 18 to 48 on the front, it has a right to feel a bit weary. The sooner you come the sooner our government will be able to return some of the old classes. The sooner you come we shall be able to shorten our front line and mass more troops behind it, thus making it possible to give our young recruits more rest behind the army zone, and more leave to visit their firesides. Even the news that the vanguard of the American Army has arrived will immensely lighten the whole country.

Le Rappel: The first American soldiers have arrived in France. They will proceed to the front after a lapse of time not yet determined upon. They will then enter upon the immense European encounter. We are not told the number of men who have landed, but assuredly, in a few months time they will form a considerable army. Like the little army of French the little American army will see its effectiveness become 10 times, perhaps 100 times greater. Of this future reinforcement of our military strength there can be no doubt. America has not entered the war with the idea of limiting her aid, but of giving it without any reservations. She knows the reason why we are fighting, and at our

side she will put forth her whole strength to beat German militarism, the cause of all our misery and our mourning. It is to the valiant Army of the French Republic, victorious on the Marne, the Yser and at Verdun, to the British Army, so energetic and so tenacious and already so glorious, that the American soldiers have come to extend their valuable aid. For them as for us the task consists of freeing Europe and the world from the Prussian vampire. The freedom of humanity is at stake.

German Reprisals.

Berlin, Germany (via Amsterdam)—According to a semi-official communication from Brussels to the German press, the German authorities, after duly warning the Belgian Government and receiving no satisfactory reply, have proceeded to arrest 20 Belgians belonging to eminent colonial families as a reprisal for the treatment of a number of civilians, including women and children, taken prisoner at the time of the occupation of Tabora by Belgian troops. The communication complains that instead of embarking these people, who had already suffered from two years of privation in a tropical climate, from the East African coast, and sending them home, they were transported, after being imprisoned for some time in Tabora, through the marshes of the Congo, and suffered severely from the hardships of the 10 weeks' journey. Their transference to their home country, or at least to a neutral country, was, therefore, an obvious behest of humanity, runs the communication, but this behest has been disregarded by the Belgian Government despite repeated demand on the part of the German authorities. Instead it has had the prisoners conveyed to different internment camps in France, after first landing a section of them in England.

Ask Anyone Who Has Used It.

There are families who always aim to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house for use in case it is needed, and find that it is not only a good investment but saves them no end of suffering. As to its reliability, ask anyone who has used it.

WANTED!

BLACKBERRIES, TOMATOES AND OTHER CANNED GOODS IN LARGE QUANTITIES

We will furnish cans and pay liberal prices to have them filled by reliable parties. We also sell cans for cash. We also have canning outfits and supplies for sale. See us at once and make contract.

G. C. LOVILL CO.
MOUNT AIRY, N. C.

MOUNTAIN PARK SCHOOL

The Fall Term of Mountain Park School opens August 14th, 1917.

Two men and four ladies will do the teaching.

Classes carried from 5th through 11th grade.

Agriculture and Home Economics will be added to the regular course of study.

Board and tuition charges reasonable.

Mrs. C. H. Utley will be in charge of the dormitory.

For further information address,

CHAS. H. UTLEY, Principal,
Park Mountain, N. C.

OUR MOTTO: To train pupils to make life worth living and a living worth having.

PEACE INSTITUTE, — — Raleigh, N. C.

For the Education and Culture of Young Women.

Session begins Sept. 13, 1917.—For catalog and information address,
MISS MARY OWEN GRAHAM, President.

Farmers Warehouse

The undersigned have again leased the Farmers Warehouse for the coming season and desire to sell tobacco for the planters in this section of the state. A word about the men who are to manage this well known business will not be out of place at this time.

Joe Dobson was born and reared here in Surry county. Every one knows of the Dobson family. Joe in his early life got employment in a tobacco factory in Winston and worked in all the departments as a trusted foreman for several years. It is not saying too much to say that there are few men who know the tobacco business as well as he does. After spending some years in Winston he married and settled on a large farm in the center of the county and became a large grower of tobacco himself. And so he is in position to know of every desire and need of the farmer who comes to him. No man on the market can judge better of the worth of a pile of tobacco than Joe Dobson. He will be on the floor of the Farmers Warehouse each day during the season and see to it that every pile brings its worth.

Bausley Beasley has spent the forty odd years of his life right here in Surry and knows the tobacco business from the plant bed to the sales floor. He has farmed and operated mills and sold tobacco both as proprietor and auctioneer until his reputation as a judge of tobacco and all-round safe business man is too well known to need comment. The man who allows Bausley Beasley this year to sell his tobacco will have one of the best judges to sell it that can be found on any market. And he will not only be auctioneer but he is one of the proprietors of The Farmers Warehouse, and will see that every farmer gets the worth of his tobacco.

Courteous and fair treatment is promised to every citizen of this section, and the patronage of all the growers is desired, for it is a well known fact that farmers who have sold with this house in the years past have made no mistake.

Yours to serve,

Farmers Warehouse

JOE DOBSON,
BAUSLEY BEASLEY,
Proprietors.