

MEN IN SERVICE NOT TO PAY DUES

State T. P. A. to Exempt All Men in Service—Directors Talk Railroads and Hotels.

The directors of the North Carolina Travelers' Protective association held a very interesting session at Greensboro Saturday night. O. E. Wilson, of this city, the president, presiding at the gathering. Among the matters up for discussion were hotels, crowded trains and to exempt all members of the association in the military service from paying dues. The men in service will be classed as honorary members, thus relieving the strain of the payment of dues. Those present at the meeting were O. E. Wilson, A. T. Wishart and Charles F. Tomlinson, of High Point; J. J. Norman, of Wadesboro; G. S. Edwards, of Rocky Mount; A. L. Byrd, of Charlotte; A. H. Holland and D. C. Crutchfield, of Winston-Salem; H. T. Morris, of Henderson; E. W. McNairy, C. C. McLean, R. N. Carrier and N. H. Irwin, of Greensboro.

All members of the association who join the colors are expected to notify the post secretaries in order to obtain honorary membership credentials. Commercial travelers desire to render patriotic service while America is at war and it was felt that the step taken last night would relieve soldiers of obligations which at times might prove difficult to discharge.

E. W. McNairy, chairman of the railroad committee, reported that strenuous efforts are being made to secure better connections at railway junction points. In one case, it was pointed out a train connection is missed by a margin of four minutes and in another case by six minutes. Such schedules prove very trying to traveling men, who think that in many cases a slight change in schedule could be easily arranged, thus remedying the trouble.

C. F. Tomlinson protested vigorously passenger service being given by the against what he termed as very poor passenger service being given by the Southern railway. It was agreed that unprecedented crowded conditions exist on the trains, men, women and children being forced to stand for long distances in some instances. It was stated that the sight of a score or more of persons standing in the early morning trains on the main lines of the railway is the rule and not the exception. Members were at a loss to understand why reduced rate excursions are operated, while so rushing is traffic that passengers who pay full fare are sometimes forced to stand on the trains.

After considerable discussion B. H. Marsh, chairman of the hotel committee, was requested to confer with Dr. W. S. Rankin, secretary of the North Carolina state board of health, relative to enforcement of the recent legislative enactment of the recent legislative enactment pertaining to inspection of hotels. It was stated that this law came as the fruition of much labor on the part of the traveling men and more rigid enforcement is desired.

BRITISH REGAIN THE GROUND LOST TO GERMANS SATURDAY

London, Aug. 27.—The British Saturday night attacked and drove the Germans out of a portion of the trench northeast of Lillemont farm which the enemy had captured in the morning, re-establishing the British former positions, according to the official communication issued by the war office. A German counter attack later was repulsed.

The statement tells further of a repulse by Portuguese troops of a German raiding party southeast of Lavante.

Negro Confesses His Crime

Richmond, Va., Aug. 27.—William H. Burgess the negro who is alleged by the authorities to have confessed that he was the assailant of 17-year-old Mary Davis and Mrs. Mildred Miller of Fairfax county, on Saturday, was brought here last night by Sheriff Allison, of Fairfax, and lodged in the Henrico county jail for safekeeping. Acting on the instructions of Governor Stuart every possible precaution was taken on the arrival of the negro from the north and as soon as the bars had closed behind him the doors of the jail were closed to all persons without passes directly from the governor.

Cut This Out—It Is Worth Money.
A. M. Hunsucker, Bogie (Hitto), Miss. writes: "I suffered from rheumatism, kidney and bladder troubles also dizziness; would almost fall down at times. Foley's Kidney Pills gave me entire relief." Disordered kidneys give warning by pains in side and back, swollen joints, tired and weak feeling. Mann Drug Co.

\$500 REWARD

paid by the Southern Railway System. Five hundred dollars reward will be for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who removed spikes, bolts and angle bars, resulting in derailment of passenger train No. 24 near Huntersville, N. C. Tuesday morning, July 17, 1917.

All communications pertaining to this subject should be addressed to J. W. Connelly, Chief Special Agent, Southern Railway System, Charlotte, N. C.

If arrested, wire him or Sheriff N. W. Wallace, Charlotte, North Carolina.
W. N. FORMAURE,
General Manager.

Much Interest in Russian Church Congress Is Shown

Washington, Aug. 28.—World-wide interest may be expected to follow the proceedings of the general convention or ecumenical council of the Russo-Greek Orthodox church, which has been called to assemble today in Moscow. The meeting will be the first of its kind since Peter the Great, having abolished the patriarchate, forced the church under the control of the autocracy.

In no country of the world are church and state so intimately bound up with one another as was the case in Russia before the recent revolution. The holy synod, with a membership comprising the metropolitans, archbishops and other high prelates of the orthodox church, leavened by a sprinkling of laymen appointed by the czar on the nomination of the procurator, was the highest and most august body of the state, enjoying precedence even over the council of the empire. The holy synod, while in complete control of the church, was itself under the direct authority of the procurator general, who in turn was the personal representative of the czar.

Naturally, under the new regime in Russia, there is bound to be a complete reorganization of the orthodox church, with a view to placing its control in the hands of the people. It is not this phase of the Moscow congress, however, that is of most interest and concern outside of Russia. The interest in other countries centers in the probable effect that the action of the congress and the reorganization of the Russian church may have on the great project for church unity.

Those who know conditions explain this keen interest by saying that under the leadership of Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity church New York city the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States has begun with its action in 1910 led the Church of England and the whole Anglican communion in plans for church unity throughout the world.

A WORD TO OUR GERMANS.

(By Charles J. Rosebault.)

Before feeling runs too high for sober thought let us sit down and reason quietly. Just now we are enjoying a moment of calm. The great majority of Americans are leaving to Washington the ordering of events. Their blood courses calmly in their veins. It will not remain so long.

When the news of wounds and death among the loved ones at the front fill the cables then there will no longer be apathy in American homes. People will not smile when they see unfolded in the street cars the pages of "Viereck's Weekly" or the German language papers, decrying America and praising the Hindenburgs. Passion will be in the ascendant. And German will not be popular on the highways. Will it not be well then to arrive at the momentous decision, which must be made sooner or later, while there is still time to do so?

The good or ill will of the American people for generations to come hangs in the balance. Prior to the events of 1911 the sentiments of Americans toward persons of German birth or extraction was decidedly friendly. In fact, none of the nationalities that have sought our shores was so welcome as the German. Even the invasion of Belgium, which aroused such intense feeling among Americans, did not immediately affect sentiment towards Germans domiciled in the United States. Had they not left the fatherland largely because its control was in the hands of the military party, to whom alone could be imputed such disregard for the rights of a weak nation? Only when the German language press and so-called spokesmen of Germans and German-Americans in this country applauded the acts of the Prussian military machine did American generally begin to doubt the assimilation of their neighbors of Teutonic extraction.

Even now, however, the American mind is not fully settled. Americans are by nature sentimental, and sympathy for the mental struggles of the German here has deterred many from antagonism. Their wrath is only deferred, however, if the attitude of these Germans continues to be fairly represented by the Staats-Zeitungen and German Hierolds, the Hearsts and the Vierecks.

Again, I suggest, let us reason out the situation in calmness. Why did Germans come to America? Either because conditions at home were not to their liking or because they expected to find here opportunities denied them at home. Did they find the results they had anticipated? The facts speak for themselves. Millions of Germans and descendants of Germans are citizens of these United States. Even the prosperous ones have not returned to Germany. What then of the future? Is it to Germany or to this country that they will look for happiness and prosperity?

The insidious propaganda of the German language press has doubtless clouded the issues. But stop to think dispassionately of these would-be moulders of German opinion. Is it not patent that they are working only with selfish purpose? The German language press of this country was dying of neglect when the war came to revive its hopes. We will not discuss the money frankly poured into the counting rooms from abroad. That alone would not have made new

readers. But the cunning suggestion that Germans in this country and Americans of German descent were unpopular was more successful. It was not true then, but the un-American behavior of these papers went a long way towards making it true. It remains for the Germans and the German-Americans to say whether it shall be entirely true.

There is still time to revise the old road will. Not very much time, however. The whole problem rests upon their conclusion as to whether they are for America first or Germany first. Our president has held out hand of friendly welcome to all who would be loyal Americans. Let them not hesitate too long, lest that welcome grow cold.

Let us ponder well the consequences. Are they contemplating becoming subjects of the kaiser? The latter has ungrudgingly tried to make it possible, through his law of dual nationality, to permit them to be both Germans and Americans, with the accent, of course on the former; but America will have none of that. A choice must be made.

For those who are resolved to continue in this country there can be only one conclusion. They will have to face their neighbors through many tomorrows. And the sentiments of those neighbors, as they will be evolved from the bloody events that will soon upon us, will be the sentiments of the children of those neighbors towards their children. Aye, and of those children's children through the long years to come.

Shall there be ostracism of German blood in this land? Shall we witness the boycott of German business and German workers through many generations? Heaven forbid that we be thus divided, one against the other.

This awful war should not be made more terrible by intestine strife. It can be made the means of welding together the many divergent elements into one great nation. Never was there an equal opportunity for operating the Melting Pot to good purpose. A real American nation is struggling in the throes of birth. It depends largely upon German citizens whether they be represented in the result. Will they be guided by the Hearsts, the Vierecks and the Ridders, who thrive upon unrest, or by their own sturdy common sense?

Eat More Fish and Less Meat.
St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 28.—With the prices of meats daily soaring skywards and a positive meat famine in prospect, the American people should be taught the value of fish as a meat substitute on the daily menu. Large quantities of fish are consumed in his country, but the quantity could easily be increased several fold to the benefit of the people and their pocketbooks alike. These are the opinions expressed by the experts assembled here today to attend the joint convention of the National Association of Fish and Game commissioners and American Fisheries society. The convention will devote much of its time to consideration of plans for the conservation of fish and game, the movement to increase the use of fish as food, and the propagation of fish and game.

When the apple growers of Cape Breton were threatened with a shortage of labor, more than 100 patriotic young women saved the situation by voluntarily going into the orchards and picking the crop.

---advertising will do it

The billions of dollars that our government and foreign nations are borrowing from our people will be spent right in this country for foodstuffs and war supplies of all kinds.

The bulk of this money will find its way into the hands of the millions of wage earners, and they in turn will spend most of it for the necessities of life.

This community will get its share of those billions.

The shrewd home merchant knows this and is already mapping out an extensive advertising campaign to offset the tremendous efforts of the mail order houses and merchants of the larger cities. He will get his share of the business, because advertising will bring it to him.

The local merchant who forgets to advertise, who expects to increase his business without a proportionate increase in legitimate publicity expense, may discover to his cost that he is decreasing it instead.

The public takes every man's number.

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