

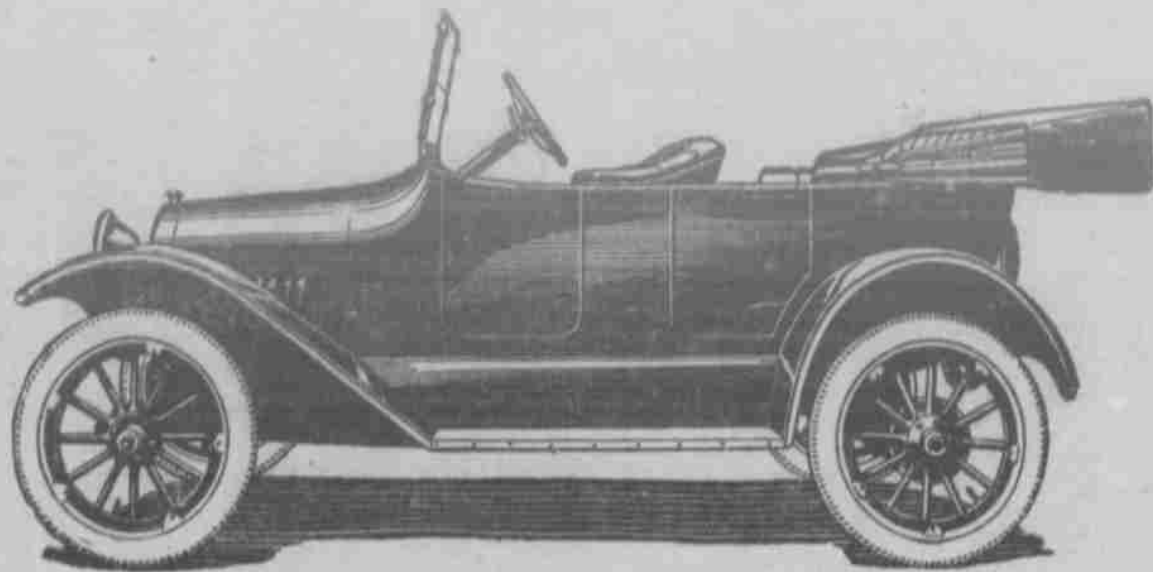
The Chevrolet

Four-Ninety

ROADSTER and TOURING CAR

Roadster \$660 f. o. b. factory

Touring Car \$685 f. o. b. Factory



The Chevrolet

Model F-A

ROADSTER and TOURING CAR

\$995 f. o. b. factory

Chevrolet Eight Cylinder

Five-Passenger Car \$1650 f. o. b. Factory

We Are Prepared to Make Immediate Deliveries at Present Prices—Buy a Chevrolet Now and Help Win the War

By buying or placing your order now for a CHEVROLET you can not only speed up your business but you can save \$50.00 with which to buy Liberty Bonds or War Savings Stamps. The price of the CHEVROLET will positively advance \$50.00 August 1st, and there will be no more delivered at present prices after that date.

Act Now Before it is Too Late

In buying a CHEVROLET you are not experimenting or buying something that you do not know about, so why delay any longer?

The Car With All Modern Equipment

The Auto Company, Elkin, N. C., Local Dealers

Universal Auto Company, Inc., Distributors, Winston-Salem, N. C.

QUOTAS FIXED FOR FALL Y. M. C. A. DRIVE

National Goal of \$112,000,000 Includes \$15,000,000 For War Work Of Y. M. C. A.—Southeast Asked For \$5,000,000

The quotas for the seven states of the Southeastern Department for the next financial drive of the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. for \$112,000,000, which will take place late in the fall were decided upon last week by delegates from each of the states. Seven hundred delegates from the seven states of the Southeastern Department recently met with the nation's leading Y. M. C. A. workers at the Capital City Club of Atlanta, Ga. The quotas for the Southeastern states, totaling approximately \$5,000,000, were decided upon as follows:

Florida, \$877,544; Georgia, \$1,042,

784; Mississippi, \$280,099; North Carolina, \$680,258; South Carolina, \$644,896; Tennessee, \$1,095,920; Alabama, \$564,800.

\$15,000,000 to the Y. M. C. A. Of the total amount \$15,999,000 will be turned over to the Young Women's Christian Association in order that they may carry on the many war activities that they have undertaken.

Every town and community of the Southeast was represented by its leading citizens at the conference. Chief among the international figures were Dr. John R. Mott, General Secretary of the National War Work Council, Geo. W. Perkins, former leader of the Bull Moose party, a member of the executive board of the United States Steel Corporation and now chairman of the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. bureau of finance. Others in the party were A. H. Whitford and Chas. S. Ward, directors of the national campaign, and A. M. Cotton of the Boy's Own and Give Campaign.

The "Y" Men Are To Be Found Where Battle Is Hot

"If you want to know what the Y. M. C. A. means to the soldiers, go where the fighting is hot," is the regular reply of the American soldiers in France, according to a cablegram received recently by the National War Work Council telling of more secretaries who have been under liquid fire attacks, as well as gas and shell fire. The American Expeditionary forces have sent scores of letters to the Paris headquarters of the "Y" praising the work of the Red Triangle workers, declaring them to be indispensable.

More than a thousand "Y" secretaries are in advanced positions and dugouts under constant shell fire. There are no quitters and they refuse to be relieved, saying that where the troops go the Y. M. C. A. will stick.

TWO NOTED RIVERS

Tagliamento and Livenza Become Important in Italy.

One Stream of No Value Commercially, While the Other is Known for Many Tributaries.

The National Geographic society at Washington has issued the following war geography bulletins on the Tagliamento and Livenza rivers, mentioned in the cable dispatches concerning the German drive into Italy:

"The Tagliamento river, whose flooded banks served as a rampart for the retreating Italians for only a few days, and which was crossed by the Austro-German forces, is a stream of no value commercially. It is one of many small rivers rising in the Carnic Alps and flowing through the Venetian plain into the Adriatic. Its headwaters are near Mount Clapsavon, about sixty-five miles northwest of its entrance into the Adriatic, but the course of the stream is meandering, flowing first to the east and then south through a marshy valley, thus traversing a distance of 100 miles.

"Just 120 years ago the Tagliamento figured prominently in another great military campaign in northern Italy. It was during Napoleon's campaign of 1797 that re-enforcements were greatly needed by the French, Bernadotte, who afterward was placed by Napoleon on the throne of Sweden as Charles XIV, led his army with signal dispatch from the banks of the Rhine to his commander in chief, and at the passage of the Tagliamento was enduring distinction.

"The Tagliamento passes no important cities of Venetia. The most important of the small towns that squat upon its marshy banks are Venzone, 20 miles by rail from the Austro-Italian frontier; Spilimbergo and Latisana. The last-named is equidistant from Venice and Trieste on the 100-mile railway which connects these two important cities. The Tagliamento flows 15 miles to the west of Udine, the first Italian city of importance to fall before the onrushing Teutonic forces in the present offensive.

"In ancient times the Tagliamento was known as Tilaventus.

"The Livenza, like the Tagliamento, is one of many streams which rise in the Carnic Alps and flow through the delta region of Venetia. Its course is not more than seventy-five miles in length, but it has numerous tributaries, chief among those on the east being the Meduna, the Fimne and the Sile, while the Monticano and the Meschia are affluents of the west bank. The point at which the Livenza mingles its waters with the Adriatic is only 228 miles northeast of Italy's priceless jewel city, Venice.

"The plain lying between the parallel courses of the Tagliamento and the Livenza is dotted with Italian towns of great historic and art interest. Chief among these are Pordenone, probably the Pontus Naonis of the ancients, but now many miles from the sea; Portogruaro, San Vito, Azzano and the ruins of Concordia Sagittaria, the ancient Roman military station."

Work and Play.

Variation of types of work properly adjusted will often substitute for what is generally known as play, says the New York Times. For instance, one's brain center may become weary at a monotonous occupation, and a jaded

change of occupation, notwithstanding it be what we usually call work, will permit the first brain center involved to rest while another works. But we come back to the fact that what most people regard as play is an occupation that they are not required to perform, and it would seem from a psychological standpoint to give greater rest if it be an occupation that is particularly useless from the standpoint of producing economic results. Therefore there should be time set aside in the work of the day, no matter whether it be varied or not, when the environment may be changed and play should be taken up.

Did Hard "Bit" for Flag.

After going without tobacco several weeks, so the money could be used to purchase a large American flag, the old inmates of the Hempstead (L. I.) poor farm recently had the pleasure of seeing the colors break from the flagpole in front of the only home they know.

Some of the men are eighty-five years old and the loss of their tobacco was a great hardship. The old fellows talked of the deeds they had seen done for the colors in the Civil war and heard of in the Revolutionary war, as they planned the pleasure that was to be theirs. The owners of the poor, Daniel J. Morrison had Frank Hammill, after the flag raising, gave the patriotic old men fine cigars and they started to make up for the lost smokes.

The Blue Cross.

The Blue Cross fund was organized in 1912 in Constantinople by Lady Louther, the wife of the British ambassador in Turkey at that time. At the beginning the fund was used for the Balkan wars and at the beginning of this war was turned over to the British and French governments to work in co-operation with their army veterinary corps and was immediately accepted. The president of the organization is Lady Smith, Dorrien, but she has authorized Mrs. Ephinstone Maitland to come to this country to form the American branch of this fund and raise funds.

VILLAGES ERECTED ON PILES

Ancient Settlement Discovered in Lake Constance Contained 50,000 Tree Trunks for Its Foundation.

The most interesting of the earlier habitations of man are the curious lake dwellings of the age of bronze, notes a correspondent. These were usually built on piles sunk into the bottom of a lake, some distance from the shore. Large trees were felled, the trunks of which were sharpened on one end and driven into the mud by mallets used in the hands of the builders, who worked from a raft.

On these piles was built a platform, sometimes of great extent. One of the lake villages discovered in Lake Constance contained 50,000 piles. It formed a parallelogram 15,000 feet long and 400 broad, and probably accommodated a settlement of several hundred inhabitants.

After the platform had been put down, the boards being fastened on with pegs, and the whole strongly knit together with clay, the builders proceeded to put up their huts, which were circular or rectangular in shape. They were made of wattle work, coated on both sides with clay, and were generally furnished with a hearthstone and a hand-mill for crushing grain.

The village was connected with the shore by a long, narrow causeway, intersected by drawbridges.

OLD FANEUIL HALL

Cradle of American Liberty Is Soon to Be Restored.

Boston Landmark, Erected in 1740, for Scores of Years Afforded Place for Patriotic Gatherings.

Faneuil hall is to be made fireproof, also made over on the old model. New York has an interest in the matter. It was a native of New York state, Peter Faneuil, born in New Rochelle, who built the hall and presented it to Boston in 1740. When he died three years later it was the scene of memorial exercises in his honor. What glorious patriotic meetings have been held in the building and its reconstructions since that time; in the Revolutionary war and all our wars, in abolition times and whenever the times demanded that free speech should have utterance, observes the New York Sun.

No political campaign in the old days was complete without mass meetings in Faneuil hall, on whose sawdust-covered floor stood the democracy to listen, to applaud and to show its displeasure. What a wellspring of inspiration the picture of Webster replying to Hayne has been for two generations! The sight of that quiet and homely building, as one approaches it in the bustle and tide of city life, brings back the stirring scenes of Revolutionary days when it got its name of the Cradle of American Liberty.

Faneuil hall, with its market below and meeting hall above, is to be restored to the original fabric and design as well as may be, and to be made as secure as possible against fire. In 1761 all but the shell was burned. Not since then, we believe, have the building and its additions been seriously threatened. Yet it has always been deplorably combustible. Here is what the finance commission has to say about it:

"In the basement the floor timbers are unprotected. The refrigerator rooms are packed with cork. The cork and the unprotected timbers give an

opportunity for fire damage in this part of the building. The windows are of common glass with wooden sashes and present a danger from fire on the outside. Over the upper hall there is a dumb water running from the room used as a kitchen which is constructed of inflammable material."

And there is much more of the same kind. It is a painful thought that modern Boston has neglected the Cradle of American Liberty. Such, however, seems to be the case.

What columns of grief and remembrance there would have been if fire had gutted it and leveled its walls! Big Faneuil hall is to be saved for posterity now. Bravo, Boston! Has the war waked you up to your duty? "If properly done," says a report of the society of architects, "the architectural restoration proposed will make of this building a unique possession of the city." Faneuil hall has always been that. Guard it well.

First German Colonists.

German emigration to America had its beginning 234 years ago, when the first party of pioneers from Germany landed at Philadelphia, relates a historian. There were 35 of them, mostly relatives, and all members of a religious sect closely akin to the English Quaker. Subjected in Germany to bitter persecution, they determined to seek refuge in the new world. The Frankfort Land company was organized, and purchased from William Penn, the governor of Pennsylvania, a tract of land near Philadelphia. Francis Daniel Pastorius negotiated the deal, led the colony to America, laid out the town of Germantown, or Germantown, and became the recognized head of the settlement.

Pay of Our Marine Chaps.

The pay of officers and crews of vessels in the American merchant marine is as follows: Captain, \$250 a month; chief officer, \$140; second officer, \$130; third officer, \$120; chief engineer, \$150; first assistant engineer, \$140; second assistant engineer, \$130; third assistant engineer, \$130; carpenters, \$75; boatswain, \$70; oiler, \$60; coal passers, \$50. In addition to the regular wages the officers and men now receive bonuses, which materially increase their earnings.

We Pay Good Wages for Stringing Sacks

The business of the Elkin Stringing Department of Golden Belt Manufacturing Co. has been transferred to H. G. Nichols, and in the future will be conducted in the rear of the Tribune office.

So urgent is the demand for tobacco bags that we are now paying 60c per 1,000 if returned within two weeks. 50c per 1,000 if kept over two weeks. Maximum time allowed, 30 days.

Women, Boys and Girls

will be surprised to learn how much they can earn in spare time, in your own home. Many Elkin people are now stringing bags. We furnish everything—no expense to you. Ask us today for full particulars.

Country Merchants

can greatly increase their business by a plan that we will be glad to explain to any one interested. Get this information without delay.

GOLDEN BELT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

H. G. NICHOLS, Manager.

Elkin, North Carolina

Auction Sale!

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3rd, 3 P. M.

As administrator of J. H. Greenwood, deceased, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, on the premises in East Elkin, the following:

Buggy Harness, Team of Young Mules, Wagon and Harness, Binder, Mowing Machine, Hay Rake, and all kinds of farm implements, with many other things, including household and kitchen furniture.

Andrew Greenwood, Administrator
Elkin, N. C.