

It Pays To Read

The Advertisements in this paper as well as the other news matter, in these days of the high cost of living it means a saving of dollars and cents to you. Be wise and read the various ads.

THE REVIEW

8 Pages To-Day

Notice to Readers When you finish reading this newspaper place a 1c stamp on this notice, hand it to any postoffice and it will reach a soldier or sailor at front.

The Review is read and appreciated by that large body of people who buy four-fifths of the goods sold in High Point--the laboring people

Vol. 14, No. 46

High Point, N. C., Thursday, August 22d, 1918

\$1.50 a Year

Important Notice to Our Subscribers

The War Industries Board requires that all weeklies cut off all delinquents and deadheads by Sept. 15th, to reduce circulation 15 per cent. and to raise the subscription price above a stated amount, which is a little more than the Review is now charging.

So you see the editor has no other alternative and it must be done because the government says so.

It is therefore imperative that all subscribers who are in arrears, settle their accounts at once. It is your patriotic duty to co-operate with us in this war measure by paying up and enough to keep you in advance three months or more, from time to time.

Don't put it off for you will most likely forget it. Today, NOW, while you are reading this, is the right time to perform the obligation.

From time to time the date to which your subscription is paid is marked opposite your name on paper and therefore should know how you stand and remit at once, including enough to pay you three months or more and keep your account this way. We have for sometime been running a prominent notice in The Review to this effect.

All those not squaring their accounts by the date mentioned will be dropped and payment demanded through the proper channel, thus obeying our government's demand for we have no other recourse.

We expect YOU, Brother Delinquent to do your duty today. NO PATRIOTIC MAN CAN DO LESS.

If you are unable to pay at present sign the "Promise to pay" published elsewhere.

WAR BRIEFS.

The total deaths from all causes since the U. S. troops landed in France nearly 18 months ago are 8,133 and the total casualties are 21,467. This includes deaths, disease, wounds, accident and other causes and covers the marine as well as army losses up to Monday.

The allies continue to force back the Germans and the winning streak keeps up.

Food riots are in progress in Japan and serious results have followed.

INTERESTING WORK.

State College at Raleigh has sent this office a very interesting 16 page pamphlet about its "Military Training and War Courses." Well illustrated and carefully prepared, it gives a very favorable impression of the activities of that strong and useful technical college and its efforts toward winning the war.

BUYER AND MILL-OWNERS URGE GOVERNMENT CONTROL

Boston.—Cotton-buyers and mill-owners urged the necessity for government control of the New York cotton exchange and the elimination of speculation of a purely gambling nature, at a hearing held here by the bureau of markets of the department of agriculture. Speakers declared also that the correct labeling of cotton bales would be of greatest help both to mill men and growers.

American dietitians have made bread by substituting as high as 25 per cent of rice for wheat flour and have obtained a white yeast bread of excellent flavor.

The mid-West states are turning to a larger use of motortrucks in the delivery of hogs to the important interior markets. This relieves railroad transportation conditions to a considerable extent.

The motortruck business is becoming so important that commercial organizations of Omaha are taking active measures to utilize the trucks on return trips to country points for hauling various kinds of freights. Experience has shown that motortruck marketing is as feasible in winter as in other seasons.

RELATIVES OF WOUNDED AND SICK T OGET FACTS

Washington.—Exact information concerning wounded and sick American soldiers admitted to hospitals overseas will be made immediately available to relatives or friends.

Secretary Baker said he had visited the offices of Surgeon General Goras to look into the daily reports from the hospitals with a view to having them carded, catalogued and tabulated so that the most instant information can be given to all inquiries.

NEW LINE OF FOE IS MADE INSECURE

GERMANS ARE COMPELLED TO GIVE GROUND DESPITE STRONG DEFENSE.

ARE KNOCKING AT THE DOOR

French and Canadian Gain Three Miles Front and Knock at Door of Roye.

Evidently it is not in the plans of the entente allies to leave the Germans secure in their possession of the new line they are now holding in the region between the Somme and the Oise. Although the front from the south of the Somme past Chaules and running through Roye to Noyon has been studded with fresh reinforcements and innumerable guns in order to keep back the allied troops, the Germans nevertheless again have been forced to give ground and at points where seemingly their defense soon must crumble and the retreat eastward be resumed.

French and Canadian troops between Goyencourt and Laucourt, on a front of about three miles, had fought their way west of Roye until they were virtually knocking at the door of the town which is one of the keystone positions of the German defense in Picardy.

The retirement of the Germans on parts of the northern front continues but these maneuvers as yet lack definite explanation. Following closely upon the evacuation of front line positions north of Albert, which were taken over by the British, has come another voluntary relinquishment of trenches in the Lys sector. The village of Vieux Berquin has been given up and ground over a front of about nine miles to a depth of from one to two miles has been ceded without fighting.

Along the Vesle river front the Germans are deluging the positions held by the French and Americans with shells, gas projectiles and bombs from airplanes, but their efforts have gone for naught so far as causing a relinquishment of territory is concerned. The American aviators are busily engaged in bombing operations behind the German lines, especially against the bridges leading northward across the Aisne river.

TOTAL GERMAN LOSSES ESTIMATED AT 6,000,000

Paris.—The total German losses from the beginning of the war to the end of July, 1918, are understood to be six million, according to the newspapers.

RAILROAD HEAD WARNS SHIPPERS

Washington.—B. L. Winchell, regional director, has issued a drastic warning to shippers and industries to beware of waiting upon transportation until the months of congestions. He says:

"Every effort should be made to induce all classes of shippers, and more particularly, the industries, to follow the policy of stocking up during the remaining months of good weather, when the flow of transportation is the easiest and the demands relatively lightest."

"There is no doubt but that industries in general for economic reasons, have avoided carrying stocks, relying upon the railroads to meet their current needs from day to day, or week to week, but it is clear that if there is an explanation made of the great demands which the carriers will have to meet during the winter and the difficulties of transportation—that are likely to occur (not merely because of the total volume of traffic, but the preference that must be given to war requirements), the probable shortage of equipment, etc., they will be willing to stock up for their own protection."

IMPORTANT WOODS ARE TAKEN BY FRENCH TROOPS

With the British Army in France.—By a brilliant maneuver, the French have finally captured "Z" wood and Damery wood. In these two wooded tracts the Germans have been holding out desperately for several days, realizing the value of those positions.

The little patches of forest which are now in the hands of the allies are virtually on the extreme right of the British line.

666 cures Chills and Fever.

Mayor's Proclamation

Whereas, Hon. T. W. Bickett, Governor of North Carolina, has designated and set apart Aug. 19, 1918 as Jewish Relief Day, and whereas Lionel Weill, of Goldsboro, N. C., State Chairman of this Relief Fund has suggested to undersigned two additional days for this purpose, and whereas this is a worthy undertaking—helping the helpless. No people have suffered more than the Jewish race in this world conflict. They have shed their blood and have been deprived of their homes and property by despotic rulers; they have been persecuted and deprived of the right to toil for a living; their women and children have been outraged; they are crying for bread and raiment, and no money to sustain the life which God gave them; three million women, children and aged men are now looking to American generosity to save them from starvation. Let High Point do its part in a substantial way.

Now, therefore, I, William P. Ragan, Mayor of the City of High Point, do hereby designate Aug. 19, 20, 21, as Jewish Relief Days, and ask our city papers to give publicity to same and that on Sunday, Aug. 18th, notice be given in all the churches of the city and the following Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday be observed as Jewish Relief Days, and all of our good and generous people be given an opportunity to help this stricken race in an hour of need. On these days let Jew and Gentile do his full duty, and make this a grand success. Let us all help to alleviate suffering humanity and thereby receive a Heavenly benediction.

Done in the City of High Point on this, the 14th day of August, 1918, and in the 143d year of American Independence.

W. P. RAGAN, Mayor.

I name the following committees to work for the cause:

- O. E. Mendenhall, chairman; V. A. J. Idol, Treas. 1st Ward—Chas. F. Long, Frank Sizemore, C. C. Robbins, David Harris. 2d Ward—R. O. Lindsay, Carter Dalton, W. D. Brooks, William London. 3d Ward—J. E. Marsh, C. C. Muse, W. E. Snow, Lewis Harris. 4th Ward—F. N. Tate, G. W. Clark, W. M. Idol, S. Robinowitz. Publicity Committee—Rev. T. Trott, Rev. J. A. Clarke; C. M. Brown and W. L. Stamey.

NEWS FROM OLD TRINITY.

(By R. L. J.)

Bruce Craven, wife and son Braxton, also Mr. and Mrs. Jim Pepper are at Wrightsville for a few weeks. Miss Maud Phillips has a slight attack of fever.

Mrs Rufus Riddick died Wednesday and was buried at Thomasville next day. She was a good woman.

Mrs Dr. Weeks and daughter Sallie Preston and son Mangum of Washington, D. C. are here, coming in their car.

Mrs. Mitchell Reddick of Greensboro, attended the funeral of her mother in-law last Thursday.

Mrs Jim White and children are visiting her parents at Laurel Hill.

Prof. D. C. Johnson and others attended the Sunday-school convention at Archdale.

Relatives of our boys in France have heard from them—Spurgeon White, Fred Payne and others.

Miss Eva Brown of Abbeville, S. C., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. H. F. Hoffman.

A still was destroyed near Greensboro one day last week and 1000 lbs. of sugar was found on the premises. Who sold this sugar to the distiller is the question? Are we going to allow the "hell joints" to waste while we are forced to go short that we may win the war?

THE BIG PATRIOTIC MEETING SUNDAY.

A large audience was at the auditorium Sunday afternoon to take part in another patriotic meeting. The principal speakers were Bedras Hogopian of Armenia and Rabbi Cohen of England who was introduced by J. Allen Austin.

The visiting speakers told of the awful suffering and persecution of their people in the war ridden countries and drew the closet attention. O. E. Mendenhall made a timely talk on behalf of the Patriotic and Relief Committee of the city.

Patriotic music entertained the audience at various stages of the program.

The members of the soliciting and publicity committee escorted the speakers to the auditorium and sat on the platform. As a result of the meeting a fine showing is expected to be made in the canvassing here today, Tuesday and Wednesday for the relief of the stricken Jews.

THE OFFICERS OF A COUNTRY SUNDAY SCHOOL.

No organization using the talents of any considerable number of people can be a success without an adequate number of officers to administer its affairs. Every Sunday School needs at least seven to ten general officers—Pastor, Superintendent, at least one Associate Superintendent, Secretary, Treasurer—one person may be both—Director of Music, Organist or Pianist, if there is an instrument, and Librarian.

In most country churches the pastor can be present only once a month, but that one time ought to count more than any other officer if he uses his opportunity well. He is the inspirational leader of the whole enterprise. From the pulpit, in the homes as he visits and at Sunday School he must do everything he can to increase the membership and efficiency of the work. He enlists and trains workers in the school. He plans for the training classes, running weekly or for special institutes for study courses or reading courses. He ought to count much for teaching the Word as well as preaching it.

Of course the Superintendent is the officer who makes things go. This happens by securing the co-operation of his co-workers. He plans a program for next Sunday and in this he uses as many classes and individuals as he can. He begins on time, runs on time and closes on time if he makes a success of his school.

He is going to call together his other officers and teachers in teachers' meeting weekly for lesson study or monthly for conference in a workers' council. Both are best if a special night is used, if workers are near together. If not the teachers' meeting can be held thirty minutes before Sunday School and the workers' council immediately after Sunday School once a month. Surely he is going to be a leader in Teacher Training.

The Associate Superintendent, if there is only one, will conduct the school in the absence of the superintendent but this is one of his smallest duties. Let him be superintendent of enlargement or membership. He will see that a religious census is taken and properly tabulated. He will urge pastor, superintendent and teachers to reach and hold every one who ought to be in Sunday School. This is comparatively a new office and yet one of the most important in a Sunday School.

The work of Secretary and Treasurer may be done by one person in a small school, but by two in a larger one. The former plans and keeps a good set of records so in the future people may know what is being done. He plans for posting on blackboard or some other device the essential facts of the day's work—the enrollment, the attendance and offering. He may show comparison with a year ago.

The Treasurer receives and disburses the money but he ought to do more. Let him become familiar with all objects to which the school contributes and keep these objects before the school at the time the special offerings are to be made. He ought to be a real educator in Kingdom enterprises.

The Director of Music and Organist must work together if there is good music. They must both be on time if the Sunday School opens right. The Director shall select suitable songs before he gets to the church and give these numbers to the Superintendent who shall announce them. These officers ought to develop the musical talent of the school by using special times for practice. Let them furnish a plenty of music that is worshipful, appropriate and with life in it.

The Librarian attends to all books and literature. He cares for song books and Bibles and does not let them be abused. He distributes the quarterlies, papers and other literature used by the school. Of course he keeps up with the books of the Sunday School library, if there is one. Schools may use other officers besides these but all these are necessary. There may be other associate superintendents and departmental superintendents. Know and then you will grow into these larger and better things.

Z. L. Phipps paid us a pleasant call Saturday afternoon.

ENEMY EVACUATES FORWARD POSITIONS

GENERAL INTEREST CENTERS IN SITUATION ON THE PICARDY FRONT.

ALBERT IS STRONGLY HELD

Increasing Artillery Activity Continues Along New Somme Battle Front.

With the British Army in France.—General interest in the situation along the Picardy battle front has shifted to the northward, where it is confirmed that the Germans are evacuating some of their forward positions. Beaumont-Hamel, Serre, Bucquoy and Puisieux-au-Mont have been abandoned. British patrols crossed the Ancre at Auchuille and Aveluy, north of Albert, and went some distance before they were fired upon.

Albert is still held strongly by the Germans. British patrols, on entering the town, were fired on from the Albert cathedral.

It will be remembered that the German retirement in February, 1917, to the Hindenburg line was immediately preceded by slight local retirements such as have been made north of Albert. The mystery now is whether some such plan is being carried out by the enemy.

Along the new Somme battlefield quiet still continues except for rather increased artillery activity at several points.

PLANS SET IN MOTION TO REGISTER 13,000,000 MEN

Washington.—Provost Marshal General Crowder announced that plans already have been made for registering the 13,000,000 additional men which he estimates will be brought under the selective service law when Congress enacts the pending bill extending the age limits to include men between 18 and 45 years. From this number approximately 2,000,000 qualified for full military service are expected to be secured.

So urgent is the need for additional manpower, General Crowder said, that the draft machinery is being put into shape for the great task ahead without waiting for final action by Congress. Men of the new draft will be needed by October 1 and in order to get them, registration day will have to be held not later than September 15 and if possible September 5 will be fixed as the day.

2,000,000 IS FIGURE SET AS PROBABLE IN CLASS 1

On the basis of actual figures from insurance companies, census computations and the experience of this office in the previous registration, it has been estimated that the required number of men for class one may be had only by including within the draft age limits men between 32 and 45 and between 18 and 20. That is to say, approximately 13,000,000 men must be added to the list of registrants in order that, with all exemptions allowed at least 2,000,000 men will remain in class one.

DATE OF REGISTRATION EARLY IN SEPTEMBER

Assurance having been given that the legislation will receive immediate consideration upon the assembling of the house and of the senate, this office, in its preliminary instructions set out to draft executives in the various states, has proceeded on the assumption that the new registration might be held early in September.

EXPEDITIONARY FORCE HAS REACHED PABERESHKAIA

London.—The allied Archangel expeditionary force has reached Pabereshkaia, 100 miles south of Archangel, on the railroad toward Voigoda. Bolshevik forces, on retiring, are declared to have committed every form of atrocity upon the civilian population. Allied forces have been landed along the shore of Omega bay, 10 miles southwest of Archangel, for the purpose of intercepting bolshevik forces retiring from Archangel.

HERE AND THERE.

United States Senator J. H. Gallinger of New Hampshire, died Saturday. He was the oldest member of the Senate.

Councilman W. E. Snow has been appointed local fuel administrator, succeeding C. D. Smith, resigned.

Sergeant C. F. Sutfenfield, Corporal Oscar Shelton and J. F. Mendenhall, Jr., have arrived safely overseas.

The local Red Cross will close headquarters until Sept. 1 on account of the scarcity of materials.

EARLIER EDITION.

The Review is issued earlier this week so that editor and family may enjoy a short vacation among relatives in the western part of the state. Next week's paper may reach you a little late.

The navy department has released from office and shore duty the regulars of the navy and the reservists and has assigned them to active duty with the fleet. Their places as clerks will be taken by women wherever possible. Rear Admiral McGowan, paymaster general of the navy, issued the order in connection with this change in policy.

"Every man released from shore duty, whatever his rank or rating, adds just one more to the fighting force," says this order. "Every man of every rank and rating desires, of course, to get to the firing line as soon as his services ashore can be spared.

"No man in the navy is willing in war time to do anything that a woman can do as well; whereas no officer can be expected to be content in any part of the shore establishment unless engaged upon supervisory work so important in its nature that it cannot properly be delegated to any person of lesser rating.

"Wherefore it is requested and directed that the officer in charge of each division of the bureau of supplies and accounts make a careful and critical survey of his personnel, both commissioned and enlisted, to the end that the paymaster general may know how many and which men can be spared without seriously interfering with the work. These reports will include not alone reservists but regulars as well, and it is to be distinctly understood in this connection that applications from individuals for sea or overseas service will not be necessary—the one and only object being to carry on the work here and at the same time release the maximum number of men for duty at the front."

The Liberty motor, developed by the department of military aeronautics, is to have a special engine oil which is to be known as the "Liberty aero oil." It was developed by the lubrication branch while the latter was still a part of the signal corps. It is a mineral oil and will be used not only on the Liberty motor but on all stationary cylinder aircraft engines of the army and navy.

Its development is due to the energy and skill of a staff of men who worked exclusively on the problem for a year. Capt. O. J. May, who deserves greatest credit for its production, so exhausted himself by his labors that he could not recuperate from an illness and died.

When the aircraft program was announced in 1917 no one in authority had a definite idea as to the proper kind of lubrication required. There was no uniformity. For every engine there was a specific oil. Some engineers insisted on castor oil, others mineral oil, still others castor and mineral oils mixed. It was estimated that 5,000,000 gallons of castor oil, costing \$3 per gallon, would be required and that quantity was not available.

Captain May and assistants set out to develop a suitable lubricant for the Liberty motor at an average cost of 75 cents a gallon, and also a system for reclaiming oil already used. In 25 days Captain May supervised the running of 37 engine tests in a laboratory where five engine tests a week would be a complete program. These engines were run with different kinds of oils and each oil was analyzed and measured before and after tests. The work required ceaseless vigil. Altitude tests were made in an airtight building capable of having the air within it partly exhausted.

From these tests the Liberty aero oil developed. It will cost about one-fourth the price of castor oil, saving the government perhaps \$11,000,000 a year. A system of reclaiming used oil was developed and at least 50 per cent can be made fit to use again.

THE Merchants who advertise in this paper will give you best values for your money.