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CZAR OF RUSSIA ABDICATES.

Revolution Blazed in Many Regions of the Empire on Same Day.

Petrograd, March 15.—The emperor of Russia has abdicated and Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, his younger brother, has been named as regent. The Russian ministry, charged with corruption and incompetence, has been swept out of office. One minister, Alexander Protopopoff, head of the interior department is reported to have been killed, and the other ministers, as well as the president of the imperial council are under arrest.

A new national cabinet is announced with Prince Lvoff as president of the council and premier, and the other offices held by the men who are close to the Russian people.

For several days Petrograd has been the scene of one of the most remarkable risings in history. Beginning with minor food riots and labor strikes the cry for food reached the hearts of the soldiers, and one by one the regiments rebelled, until finally those troops that had for a time stood loyal to the government, took up their arms and marched into the ranks of the revolutionists.

The early period of the uprising bore the character rather of a mock revolution. Cossacks charging down the street did so in a half-hearted fashion, plainly without malice or intent to harm the crowds. The troops exchanged good natured railery with the workmen and women, and as they rode were cheered by the populace.

Long lines of soldiers stationed in dramatic attitudes across Nevsky prospect, with their guns pointed at an imaginary foe, appeared to be taking part in a tableau. Machine guns firing roudades or blank cartridges seemed only to add another realistic touch to a tremendous theatrical production.

Until Sunday night this pageant continued without serious interruption. Then in a flash the whole scene lost its theatrical quality; it became a genuine revolution.

The regiments had received an order from the commandant to fire upon persons assembled in the street. This caused immediate dissension among the troops, who did not understand why they should be compelled to take violent measures against fellow citizens, whose chief offense was that they were hungry and were asking the government to supply bread. Several regiments deserted and a pitched battle began between the troops who stood with the government and those who, refusing to obey orders, had mutinied.

Police and Soldiers Battle.

A long night battle occurred between the munitions regiments and the police at the end of St. Catherine canal immediately in front of the historic church built over the spot where Alexander II was killed by a bomb.

The police finally fled to roof tops all over the city and were seen no more in the streets during the entire term of the fighting.

Still on Monday morning the government troops appeared to control all the principal squares of the city. Then came a period when it was impossible to distinguish one side from the other. There was no definite line between the factions. The turning point appeared to come about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. For two hours the opposing regiments passively confronted each other along the wide Liteiny prospect in almost complete silence.

From time to time emissaries from the revolutionary side rode to the opposing ranks and exhorted them to join the side of the people. For a while the result seemed to hang in the balance. The troops appeared irresolute, awaiting the commands of their officers, who themselves were in doubt as to what they should do.

Desultory firing continued along the side streets between groups of government troops and revolutionists, but the regiments upon whose decision the outcome rested still confronted each other with machine guns and rifles in readiness.

Government Regiments Join Rebels.

Suddenly, a few volleys were exchanged; there was another period of silent suspense, and the government regiments finally marched over to join the revolutionists. A few hours after the first clash, this entire section of Petrograd, in which are located the duma building, artillery headquarters and the chief military barracks, passed into the hands of the revolutionary forces and the warfare swept like a tornado to other parts of the city,

where the scene was duplicated.

At first it seemed a miracle that the revolutionists, without pre-arranged plan, without leadership or organization could in such a short time with comparative ease achieve a complete victory over the government.

But the explanation lay in the reluctance of the troops to take sides against the people and their prompt desertion to the ranks of those who opposed the government.

The scenes in the streets were by this time remarkable. The wide thoroughfares where the troops were stationed were completely deserted by civilians except for a few daring individuals who, creeping along walls and ducking into court yards, sped from one side to the other. But the side streets were choked with people.

Groups of students fell into step with rough units of rebel soldiers and were joined by other heterogeneous elements united by a cause greater than partisan differences. Unemployed workmen, with ragged sheepskin coats strode side by side with well groomed city clerks and shop keepers.

This strange army of people, mustered on the street corners, shouldered their newly acquired rifles and marched out to join the ranks of the deserting regiments.

Last Meeting of Ministry.

At nightfall only one small district containing the war office, the admiralty building, St. Isaac's Cathedral and the military hotel, still resisted the onslaught of the revolutionary forces and the battle for the possession of Petrograd came to a dramatic conclusion. In the admiralty building the council of ministers secretly assembled for a conference and the last regiments loyal to the old government were drawn up as a guard.

While the council sat in the last meeting that they were destined to hold, the building was surrounded and the besiegers poured rifle and machine gun fire upon the defenders. For a few hours the fiercest battle of the day continued; the streets were swept by a steady fusillade and the crowds scattered for the nearest shelter, some of the people being compelled to spend the night in court yards or corridors of office buildings or wherever they first found refuge.

Toward morning there was a sudden lull, broken by exultant shouts, which deepened into a roar and was succeeded by the Russian revolutionary Marseillaise. The regiments defending the admiralty had surrendered and gone over to the side of the revolutionists.

The ministers in the admiralty building were then arrested and the Russian national colors were replaced by the red flag of the revolutionists.

Although sporadic fighting continued between small groups until Wednesday, the "cause of the people" had triumphed.

NAVAL COMMANDANTS ARE TO ENLIST WOMEN.

They Will Be Used in Naval Service in Connection With Coast Defense Work.

Washington, March 20.—Secretary Daniels today ordered naval commandants at shore stations and at all recruiting offices to be prepared to enlist women in the actual naval service in case of an emergency.

The judge advocate general has ruled that women can be enlisted under the laws regulating recruiting.

While it is not intended to place women aboard ships, they may be utilized for shore duty in connection with coast defense work.

Grades corresponding to the "Yeoman class" will be given to those qualifying as stenographers, clerks, typists, or similar positions. Training in camps, a number of which have been organized under the auspices of the navy league also will be recognized by navy officials as a factor in choosing the women recruits. Another grade of work for which they may be delegated is radio telegraphy.

Difficulty of obtaining men stenographers and clerks for the navy from among the regular enlisted personnel caused the question of women's employment to be taken up. By filling the positions on shore with women, the department expects in times of emergency to relieve the men for fleet and sea duty.

How to Prevent Croup.

When the child is subject to attacks of croup, see to it that he eats a light evening meal, as an overloaded stomach may bring on an attack, also watch for the first symptom—hoarseness, and give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the child becomes hoarse. Obtainable everywhere.

BUILD SIXTY SUBMARINE CHASERS IN SIXTY DAYS.

All Engines Will Be Bought From Private Makers; Assemble Volunteers.

Washington, March 19.—Preparation for aggressive action by the navy against the German submarine menace began today at the direction of President Wilson.

The President authorized the expenditure of the \$115,000,000 emergency fund provided by Congress to speed up naval construction and pay for special additional war craft, and the suspension of the eight hour labor law in plants engaged on navy work.

Immediately afterward Secretary of the Navy Daniels ordered the New York navy yard to begin building 60 submarine chasers of the 110 foot type to be completed in from 60 to 80 days.

With the President's approval, the secretary also ordered the graduation of the first and second classes at the Naval academy. The first class will go out on March 29, releasing 172 junior officers to fill existing vacancies, and the second in September, furnishing 202 more a full year before they otherwise would be available.

Engines for the "chasers" to be turned out by the New York plant will be bought from private manufacturers in time to have them installed promptly upon completion of the hulls. Bids for 200 or more additional craft of the same type "coast patrol boats" as they are to be designated, will be opened next week.

A large number of privately owned motor craft available for navy use may be drawn upon at any time. Retired navy officers have been at work along the entire Atlantic coast surveying boats for a month, and a telegraphic order will make them government property overnight.

Navy officials estimate that within four months a fleet of 2,000 patrol boats and chasers will be ready for action. It is planned to assemble the volunteers within a few days to begin actual operations as a matter of training, pending orders from the President for complete mobilization of the navy. In this connection officials say it is planned to establish a submarine-proof patrol off the American coast, insuring safe passage to and from American ports for all ships.

Informal negotiations will be started for a working agreement with the British and French patrol squadrons now endeavoring to protect ships passing through the German submarine zone. It is planned to make American waters safe against submarines for all ships with the understanding that American ships will receive full protection in the zones from patrols of the allies. The plan would necessitate the interchange of information as to the routing of merchant craft to and fro across the Atlantic.

Secretary Daniels would not discuss the uses to be made of the new patrol boats.

Recent navy contracts were let with the understanding that the eight hour law would be suspended because of the shortage of skilled labor. Builders have agreed to construction of the five battle cruisers and six scout cruisers recently assigned to them at the greatest possible speed, employing at least 70 per cent of all their men on this work. The department will meet extra pay roll and other expenses due to the speeding up, pay time and a half for all work in excess of eight hours.

Under this agreement it is hoped to complete the battle cruisers in three years and scout cruisers in less than two. Secretary Daniels said there was no present need of exercising the authority to commandeer shipbuilding or other plants to hasten navy building.

The enlisted personnel of the navy is being recruited rapidly at present, a total of 60,600 men being reported today. Congress has authorized a total strength of 74,000 and given the President authority to increase that to 87,000 in emergency. That power will not be exercised, however, until a strength of 70,000 has been reached.

British Spending \$30,000,000 A Day.

London, March 19.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons today, Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of exchequer, said the daily average of expenditure of the British government from April 1, 1916 to March 31 1917, would work out at 6,000,000 pounds.

He Would Be.

"The man I marry," said she, with a stamp, "must be a hero!" "He will be," remarked the cautious bachelor.

UNRESTRICTED U-BOAT CAMPAIGN HAS FAILED.

Review of Six Weeks Campaign Placed in Possession of Associated Press.

London, March 14.—The Associated Press has been placed in possession of a review of the first six weeks of the German unrestricted submarine campaign. The figures given are from the board of trade reports, and the conclusions are those of a highly competent authority.

"The German submarine campaign, reported to have assumed enhanced vigor on February 1, must be singularly disappointing to the Germans themselves," says the review. "At the beginning of January, 1917, Great Britain possessed approximately 3,371 vessels of 1,000 tons and over. Many others of lesser tonnage are not taken into consideration, owing to the importance of restricting the question to overseas traffic and cargo, judging the results carefully and looking to possible future developments.

"From February 1 until March 14 the losses of British ships of over 1,000 tons were approximately 78, which number deducted from the total leaves the British mercantile marine with 3,650 ships of over 1,000 tons after six weeks of German submarine warfare.

"It should be remembered that a very large proportion of tonnage is on the stocks building for the British mercantile marine, and a fair percentage of the total is being turned out monthly. In the above mentioned no account is taken of ships completed or bought in neutral countries.

"During the period from February 1 to March 10 no British ships have been in any way blockaded in harbor. Every opportunity of carrying out their plans has been at the disposition of the Germans after their declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare. It is extremely improbable that the German authorities will ever have the same opportunity for the following reasons:

"First—A large number of old tramp steamers, slow of speed, have been sunk, as they afforded easy prey.

"Second—Their efforts would be directed for the first six weeks or two months towards producing the most considerable results by careful organization and administration, with a view to affecting the morale of neutral nations. A careful study of the German methods has been made by the British naval authorities, and anti-submarine measures have been adopted, which, as the outcome of experience have attained a large measure of success.

"Third—The arming of merchant vessels is rapidly taking place and it is capable of proof that a submarine takes particular care in attacking armed vessels, a large percentage of which always escape.

"Fourth—Anti-submarine devices are being daily perfected, but a little time must necessarily elapse in order that they should receive a proper trial.

"Fifth—The German naval authorities are bound to find some difficulty in replacing the trained personnel, of which they have lost a considerable portion. It should be remembered that there is considerable difference between the efficiency of individual commanders, and the greatest losses have been incurred through the action of a few German submarine commanders, who by their skill and training stand far above the average U-boat officers who leave Germany on missions of destruction.

"The losses of the British mercantile marine are being steadily reduced. During the past two weeks only 29 have been sunk, as opposed to 48 sunk in the first two weeks. The vessels engaged in the coastal trade are continually exposed to German submarine and are naturally included in a German commander's reports.

"The most serious aspect of the German submarine warfare is that reflected by consideration of post-bellum conditions with regard to shortage of world tonnage. Besides affecting the whole world, it is likely to affect most seriously the smaller nations who have no mercantile marine of their own to rely upon and are dependent upon that of other nations for their sea traffic. However much the Germans may desire to force neutrals to lay up their vessels and close neutral harbors, such a state of things cannot exist long because the neutrals themselves must obtain certain necessities in order to avoid the intense economic situation which at present obtains in Germany. The fact is necessarily better known known to the neutrals themselves than to those not immediately concerned.

"As regards the general situation of the submarine warfare, it may thus be

summed up: It is having a more serious effect upon European neutrals than upon belligerent mercantile marine. The continual losses of ships will seriously affect post-bellum trade. The losses of British mercantile vessels in the first six weeks represent a percentage of 2.3, while the average daily movement of vessels in United Kingdom ports is 710. This figure excepts fishing and local craft.

"If the same rate of destruction were to continue at this average it would take at least a year to reduce the British mercantile marine by one half, without taking into consideration additional tonnage procured from building or purchase.

"Food restrictions in Great Britain are very necessary and have been imposed in order to avoid the effects of the war pressing too hardly upon the poorer classes of the country, and they further curtail lavish expenditures and the waste of provisions.

"It is the custom of the German authorities to issue official criticisms of measures adopted by the allies as regards the control of foodstuffs and restrictions on imports, and these criticisms are produced entirely for the consumption of neutrals, and are an attempt to impress their own population with the efficiency of what they term their 'submarine blockade.'

"It is only to be expected that we are bound to take precautions in order to avoid within the next two years economic stress which might then exist here, as it actually does in Germany today. The passage of troops and munitions continues without any diminution and only the neutral countries of Holland, Denmark and Sweden are experiencing a temporary reduction in the amount of exports from England. Apart from butter, the import of foodstuffs in February has been very satisfactory and it should not be forgotten that in the statistics showing the quality of foodstuffs imported in the month of February to British ports a considerable quantity which would normally reach them has been diverted to French ports for the use of the British army.

"Despite this, however, the position regarding home imports themselves is satisfactory. Flour and grain for February are above the average. Meat shows from 10 to 15 per cent increase above the average of the last seven years. Margarine is coming in greater quantities than in any previous year, and this provides for the falling off in butter. Rubber is increasing slowly each month, and the February average was above that of January. Iron ore shows one-third increase over 1915 and 1916.

"If any conclusion can be drawn from the board of trade statistics on the import of necessities into Great Britain during the month of February a very different result would have to be shown by the German submarine blockade, for up to the present time there has been no falling off except in sugar, wood and butter."

Lawyer's Murderer Breaks County Jail.

Birmingham, Ala., March 20.—David D. Overton, former court clerk of Madison county, under death sentence for the murder of Probate Judge William T. Lawler in Huntsville, Ala., on June 16, 1916, with six other prisoners, two under death sentence, today early overpowered Lin Lavender, inside warden of the Jefferson county jail, here and escaped in an auto. The escape was made at 7.55 o'clock, and the alarm given out about ten minutes later. A motor car with deputies followed the Trussville road out of Birmingham.

The men who escaped with Overton are:

Tom Manila and Sam Massina, under death sentence for the killing of a peddler in Jefferson county, and four other prisoners under indictment for murder.

Warden Lavender says the men overpowered him with revolvers, took his keys and locked him in a kitchen. They left the jail from a side door leading to an alley, he says, and he was unable to make an outcry until the men had made good their escape. The fugitives, according to the warden, dashed down the alley until they reached Fourth avenue and Twenty-fifth street, where an automobile was waiting for them.

Officials at the jail declare the escape was craftily planned. Each fugitive, Warden Lavender asserts, possessed a revolver. The men, it was said, had been given more or less liberty in the corridor of the jail, and were looked upon practically as trustees.

HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK.

The Poultry Club.

There have been very few Poultry club members in our county heretofore but the interest in this work is increasing and we expect to have a number of boys and girls to do good work with poultry this year. There are several advantages in belonging to this club, and men and women may join as well as boys and girls. The instructions for raising poultry are gotten up by government experts, there is an experienced poultryman, Mr. A. G. Oliver at the head of the N. C. Poultry clubs and he visits counties carrying on this work, giving lectures illustrated with lantern slides. He also helps club members select their best birds for exhibit. Then another advantage to club members is the privilege of competing at both county and State fairs for good prizes.

Write your county Agent for names of poultry men from whom club members may buy pure bred eggs at \$1.00 per setting.

Club Meeting.

The Home Demonstration Club met with Mrs. George Nichols at White Plains Saturday afternoon. There was good attendance and much interest shown in the fireless cooker and yeast bread demonstrations given by the County Agent, in Mrs. Nichols up-to-date kitchen.

HATCH CHICKENS NOW.

The poultryman makes his greatest profit from the chickens which are hatched before May 1. The early hatched cockerels are sold as broilers when the broiler market is at its best. The flood of late hatched broilers brings prices down and congests the market. The greater returns received from early hatched broilers go far toward defraying the cost of raising the pullets. These pullets in turn begin laying when eggs are bringing the highest prices and when there is the greatest shortage of strictly fresh eggs.

Still more important, early hatched chickens grow more rapidly than those hatched late in the season and are much less likely to become sick. The late hatched chickens always are the first to catch cold and spread disease throughout the flock. Chickens hatched late in the year will not mature before cold weather and usually will not lay until well into the winter, or even toward spring. This means that they will have to be fed and carried over for several months at a constant expense, with no return, and this at a time when feed is at its highest.

The early hatched pullets can be developed to a large extent on range, and a saving in grain feed is possible in this way.

The highest producing pullets are those which begin laying early. To get into the 200-egg class a pullet must lay 60 or more eggs before March 1. In order to do this, pullets must be hatched before May 1, so that they will begin laying by the 1st of November. In the section of the country North of the Ohio River it is advisable to begin hatching not later than March 1 and to continue hatching at intervals through March and April, so that pullets of different ages will be coming on, and the broilers will not all be ready for market at the same time.

The American breeds (Plymouth Rocks, Wyandotts, Rhode Island Reds, etc.) should be hatched earlier than the Mediterranean breeds, such as the Leghorns, Minorcas, etc., because they take about one month longer to mature. Pullets of the American breeds will begin laying at about 7 months of age, and those of the Mediterranean breeds at about 6 months.

It is often difficult to get enough broody hens to set the eggs early. This may be partly overcome by setting the earliest eggs in an incubator and putting those eggs under hens a few days before they are ready to hatch. A hen usually can brood from one and one-half to two times as many chickens as she will hatch, so that additional chickens hatched in the incubators can also be given to hens which are hatching eggs at the same time.

Early hatching will produce more eggs in the fall and winter, while a larger portion of hens will get broody early in the spring, thus completing the necessary circle for early fall egg production.

Early hatched chickens are by far the most profitable in every way.