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FULL POWER OF THE COUNTRY LAUNCHED AGAINST GERMANY.

President Affixes his Signature to Resolution that Sends This Country into the Shock of War.

Washington, April 6.—With the United States formally at war with the imperial German government, President Wilson, commander-in-chief of the armies and navies of the United States, tonight ordered the full power of the nation launched against the enemy. Immediately after the President by his signature, placed on the statute books the act of Congress formally recognizing the existence of a state of war, orders for the beginning of the conflict went forth. The naval military and civil forces of the government were placed on a war footing and the nation began the fateful conflict which may last for years. Defense against the enemy without and within was organized at once. The President and his cabinet, at their first war meeting went over war plans of a magnitude such as the United States in all its history has never known. Within a few brief hours after the President had affixed his name to the law which sends the United States hurtling into the maelstrom of strife which for three years has swirled about Europe, the following steps have been taken:

Steps Already Taken.

The nations of the world, including Germany, were formally notified of the formal recognition by the United States of a state of war with the imperial German government.

The grand fleet, of this navy, with all its auxiliaries, was informed of the existence of a state of war, and its full 400 ships and 100,000 men were ordered mobilized at once for war service.

The President called for volunteers to bring the regular army and the national guard up to full war strength, and in a statement indorsed the war department bill, now before Congress, prescribing a selective draft to secure 500,000 men at once, and additional increments of the same size as they are needed. All enlistments will be for the "period of the emergency."

By proclamation the President notified the nation of the existence of a state of war, and issued drastic regulation to govern the conduct of enemy aliens who continue to reside in the United States during the war. The military and civil forces of the nation were ordered to enforce these regulations strictly.

The arrest of 65 enemy aliens under the regulations was ordered at once by Attorney General Gregory, and department of justice agents throughout the country immediately began to gather them in.

The Final, Formal Act.

The senate passed an appropriation of \$100,000,000 to be placed at the disposal of the President for immediate war expenses and Congress committees began the whirlwind consideration of a mass of war legislation.

The President and his cabinet reviewed the plans worked out by the navy department for active co-operation between the navy of the United States and the entente navies.

The cabinet meeting likewise went over in detail the problem of supplying the civil population, and keeping the nation's industries intact during the period of the war.

The executive departments completed the seizure of all German ships war bound in American ports, which was begun as soon as the house of representatives passed the resolution early today.

The final formal act, which plunged the United States into the tumult of war, was committed with little formality. The momentous document, the engrossed war resolution, which Vice-president Marshall signed soon after the senate met at noon, was hurried to the White House. President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson were out walking, and when they returned, the resolution was taken to the White House proper, from the executive offices, by Rudolph Forester, executive clerk of the White House force. Mrs. Wilson, Miss Helen Woodrow Boswell, the President's niece, and "Ike Hoover," the White House chief usher, were with the President when he signed the resolution in the little usher's room near the front entrance of the White House.

Great Strides Towards War.

The movement toward actual war then began, with great strides. Im-

mediately the President's call for volunteers was issued, and he announced the indorsement of the draft plan for increasing the land forces. Then the alien enemy proclamation was issued, with its detailed outline of the line of conduct which German subjects in the United States must pursue. It forbids them to have arms, munitions, or explosives of any kind.

With the alien enemy proclamation issued then President Wilson and his cabinet went into session on war plans. They received a mass of expert reports on the food supply of the nation, and considered various proposed plans for government control and regulation of the supplies necessary to sustain the civilian population through the long war years. After the cabinet meeting it was said that this problem would probably be delegated in its entirety to the council of national defense and its advisory council, which have already organized a board to supervise the distribution of commodities to the civilian population.

Co-operation Discussed.

The question of naval co-operation with the entente navies and of financial cooperation with the allies were discussed at length by the cabinet. The navy department, and the navy heads of the various entente powers have already worked out a definite scheme of cooperative naval operations, which will undoubtedly be put in effect within a day or two. These plans were laid before the cabinet for its approval, and it provoked a discussion of the general policy which the nation shall assume in Germany. The problem of extending financial assistance to the allied powers will not be decided until the federal reserve board and Secretary McAdoo of the treasury department have worked out a complete plan of war finance, which will take care of the enormous war budget of more than \$3,500,000,000, already submitted to Congress, as well as provide the means for extending monetary support to the entente.

Rally to The Flag.

By Governor Thomas Walter Bickett.

The time for differences has expired. The President, from the day of the sinking of the Lusitania, exercised a self-restraint that proves him to be a zealous lover of peace. He is a quiet, thoughtful man, whose habits of life have begotten a natural distaste for the "thunder of the captains and the shoutings." It is a sad and serious indictment—not of the German people, but of the autocracy that has sinned against Germany and the world—that a President who so deeply abhors bloodshed, has been forced to appeal to the stern arbitrament of the sword. Henceforward there is but one course for a good citizen to pursue, and that is to rally to the flag. Hereafter "To doubt would be disloyalty, to falter would be sin."

Personally, I am reconciled to war, because I believe that we are fighting for the only sort of civilization that means an end to all war. I am not in favor of permanent universal military service. I am against the imperial German Government, because it stands for universal military service. That government has for 30 years prepared to live by the sword. According to Holy Writ, it must die by the sword. When the government that defies blood and iron shall perish from the earth, then and not till then, will the nations forget war, and in their dealings with each other have respect to the principles enunciated in the Sermon on the Mount.

Home Demonstration Work.

Preparedness and Club Members.

A letter from Bradford Knapps, Chief of the Demonstration work in the South is published elsewhere in this issue of the News and should be read by every one. Then each should ask himself "What part have I in this work?" The answer should be for each one to do everything possible toward producing or helping others produce some kind of food. Every girl and woman who can grow anything or raise any poultry has a part in this plan of preparation. The pig, poultry, corn, canning club and Home Demonstration clubs have been for several years helping to solve the food problem and there is still greater need for their best possible work this year. If you are doing any of the work which these clubs are promoting you can scarcely get better help anywhere than they give. Why not enroll at once and do your share in this patriotic work?

Margaret M. McClucas.

FLEET AT SEA READY TO SINK ENEMY SHIPS.

Notified of Possible Presence of German Submarines.

Washington, April 7.—With calm determination President Wilson and the whole force of the government tonight moved to meet the German menace, in grim and grisly war. Military and financial plans of a magnitude which staggers the imagination were agreed upon, as the vast resources of the world's greatest nation swung into line to combat the sea danger which strikes in the dark. Out of the deliberations of the nation's second day in the great war came an agreement for a war fund of the stupendous sum of five billions of dollars. Plans for co-operation on a grand scale between the natives of the entente powers and the American fleet were also brought to a high state of perfection.

The enormous war fund will be divided. Part of it will go to pay for the elaborate military preparations which the administration has planned. The remainder, amounting probably to two or three billions of dollars, will be loaned to the entente allies to meet the constant financial drain which operations in Europe have brought upon the entente treasuries. A part of the preparedness expenses will be paid out of immediate increases in taxation releasing a greater part of the big war loan for the use of the allies.

Working Out Military Plans.

While Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and the financial leaders in Congress were reaching an agreement on the vast financial operations the war will entail, war making machinery of the government worked on the plans for military co-operation with the allies. The state war and navy building bustled with conferences which took up the details of co-operative plans. Between times, the navy department kept its machinery at work, running down reports of German raiders, German submarines off the Atlantic coast. Tonight the department would make no announcement as to what had been discovered. All of the operations of the fleet were shrouded in mystery. But it was said that all reports of raiders at large were under investigation, and that ample precautions had been taken to protect the coast, and to protect shipping.

The fleet at sea, and the patrol force along the seaboard were notified of the constant reports of German mine layers and submarines in the coast waters, and they will co-operate with the patrol fleet of the entente allies to search out and capture or destroy all enemy craft.

Conference With Entente.

The problem of active military, naval, and financial co-operation with the entente allies were taken up at a series of conferences held by practically the entire staff of the British embassy, with Counsellor Polk, of the state department. Ambassador Spring-Rice, Counsellor Barclay and the naval attaché conferred with Counsellor Polk, and later the British ambassador conferred with the secretary of war. It was said that general plans for co-operation had been discussed but that no announcement would be made as to the result of the conference.

The British and French diplomatic representatives have worked out with the state war and navy department officials a complete scheme of co-operation as to the conduct of the war, and as to continuing, until improved the supply of munitions and other commodities to the entente powers. Co-operation in every line, it was said tonight, will be prompt and complete.

The navy department declined to comment on the cable reports that France had offered the Port of Brest as a site for an American naval base in Europe. It was stated that the United States navy will necessarily need a base in European waters, but Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt declared that no announcement as to the location of the base could be made until the site is selected.

The state of war with Germany, led officials to practically abandon all hope of rescuing the 1,000 or more American refugees in Asia Minor, who are now detained at Beirut. The Teutonic mine fields in the neighborhood of Beirut and the danger of German submarines decided the navy department against allowing the relief ships Caesar and Des Moines to leave the British port of Alexandria, in an effort to relieve the refugees.

The state department will make a vigorous effort to prevent a break between the United States and Turkey

and Bulgaria, even though Austria is estranged. A break with Turkey would result in the loss of the American gunboat Scorpion, on station at Constantinople, in the midst of the Teutonic naval defenses.

The danger from within the administration was today convinced had been effectually met. A total of more than 50 arrests of enemy aliens and spy-suspects had been reported to the department of justice tonight, and it was said that government agents are convinced that they have the domestic situation well in hand. Many suspected persons who have not been arrested are under close surveillance by service agents and they can be apprehended at once, at the slightest indication of disloyalty.

RICH MAN PAY MOST OF THE TAX.

Poor Man Will Furnish His Sons; Rich Man His Money.

Washington, April 7.—Majority Leader Claude Kitchin, Senator Simmons, chairman of the senate finance committee, and other members of the two revenue-making committees of Congress, are preparing for a strenuous time for the next six weeks or more. They will be busily engaged trying to provide ways and means to raise the \$4,000,000,000 which Secretary McAdoo has asked for to carry on the war against Germany. Just how this money is to be raised has not been worked out in detail but it is certain that a great part of it will be raised by increased taxation. The balance by a large bond issue.

About the only thing settled with regard to taxes is that the present tax on liquor, beer, wines, tobacco and cigarettes will be doubled, if not trebled. Liquor and tobacco now carry a heavy tax but they will be increased by at least 50 per cent, and perhaps more. Another well defined opinion among the leaders in both houses is that the income tax, corporation tax, inheritance tax and even the excess profits tax will be doubled.

The general plan is to make the man who has the most money pay the greater part of the war burden. With this end in view the luxuries and the incomes of the rich are going to be heavily taxed. As already stated, however, at present the plans are not complete but the general tendency is to follow the lines as stated above.

The rich man is to furnish the most money while the poor man will probably furnish his sons. The poor man's sacrifice, therefore, is much greater than the rich and the government proposes to see to it that the rich fellow contributes liberally to the war chest fund.

Aside from the fact that Washington is literally covered with American flags, no one here would know that anything unusual is going on. No one would ever guess that the greatest nation in the world is at war with another great nation unless he read it in the newspapers. There is no excitement, apparently little interest, and no enthusiasm among those mingling with the every day life of the national capital. Perhaps Washington is waiting for something to happen in order that she may get enthusiastic. Something is lacking at any rate.

WARNING TO THE FARMER OF SURRY COUNTY

And Surrounding Community by W. J. Byerly, President of The Bank of Mount Airy.

Alarming conditions will confront the farmers of Surry County and community if they don't make their food supplies at home this year. The South has been fed largely from the Western farms, but this year we must feed ourselves, because the Government will take the Western food supply for the armies.

There will be wide-spread suffering in Surry County and community before the year ends if food crops are not heavily increased. The only way to avert the impending calamity is for every farmer to raise plenty of food for their families and stock.

This Bank will co-operate, so far as safe banking methods will permit, to that end and will extend credit, encouragement, and moral support to those farmers who carry out this policy.

This is a time when our country expects every man to do his duty and the farmer who will not co-operate to this extent is not entitled to the support of his fellow citizens.

Respectfully,

W. J. Byerly, President of the Bank of Mount Airy.

ENTENTE ALLIES NEED BOTH MONEY AND FOOD WORSE THAN SOLDIERS.

President Urges the Farmers of the Country to Increase the Food Supply.

Washington, April 10.—President Wilson and his cabinet at today's meeting reviewed the many phases of war activities, found that every step possible to equip the army and navy and turn out munitions is under way, and decided that the most pressing needs of the nation now are to increase the supply of foodstuffs and ocean-going vessels, and raise sufficient money to finance America's part in the war and make liberal loans to the entente allies.

For present activities the allies are understood to be well supplied with munitions, and to have as many men in the field as they can equip and feed under present conditions. Through a co-ordination of the munitions industry in the country, and the raising of a large army, the United States will be in a position later to supply any need in either field.

Members of the council of national defense, who are also members of the cabinet, have been studying the best methods of aiding in the defeat of Germany, and they took to the President word that the most pressing need of Europe is for food and money.

President Wilson personally appealed to farmers today through the National Agricultural society to make it their patriotic duty to increase the food supply of the nation, and Secretary Lane brought forward a plan for greatly increasing the acreage under cultivation on public lands.

Secretary McAdoo left the cabinet meeting early to appear before members of the ways and means committee of the house regarding plans for issuing bonds totaling \$5,000,000,000 and treasury certificates totaling \$2,000,000,000; \$3,000,000,000 of the bonds to be loaned to the entente allies. The bill for the issues will be introduced in the house tomorrow.

To quickly meet the demand for ships, examination was begun of the condition of the German merchant vessels in American ports, which the government plans to use. It appeared probable that Maj. Gen. George Goethals, builder of the Panama canal, would be placed in charge of the construction of the great fleet of 1,000 wooden ocean-going vessels for the shipping board.

In making exemptions from military service, if Congress authorizes the draft, the government will take the position that if young men work in industries producing luxuries their labor is not necessary and they will not be exempted.

In spite of the break in diplomatic relations with Austria, the government made no move today towards asking Congress to declare that a state of war exists with that country, and it was indicated that no belligerent steps will be taken unless Austria moves first.

Statement of The Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., of The Mount Airy News.

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W. M. Johnson, Business Mgr. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th day of April, 1917.

T. G. Fawcett, Notary Public.

Majority Washington and Lee Students Take Training.

Lexington, Va., April 7.—With more than 100 men yet remaining to signify their intentions, 390 students of Washington and Lee have announced that they will take military training as provided by the general order of the war department authorizing the establishment of reserve officers' training corps in colleges. Application by President Henry Louis Smith for the establishment of one of the corps at Washington and Lee was made to the war department early in the week, and the executive committee of the board of trustees has offered the government the use of the entire plant and equipment of the university to aid in the prosecution of the war.

ROOSEVELT WOULD LEAD AMERICANS AGAINST GERMANS.

Begins Personal Campaign Designed to Result in Appearance of American Soldiers on Firing Line in France.

Washington, April 10.—Colonel Roosevelt, full of his old-time vigor and enthusiasm, began here today a personal campaign designed to result "at the earliest possible moment," in the appearance of the American flag and American soldiers, including himself, upon the firing line in France.

The former President placed his plans for recruiting a division of troops before President Wilson at a half hour conference at the White House, and during the remainder of the day and evening was busy with callers at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth. He talked about his project to the chairman and majority leaders of the house and senate military committees and made arrangements to write them letters giving more specific details. He conferred with secretary Baker and with Howard Coffin. He also received calls from the British French and Japanese ambassadors and a score or more of personal friends.

The colonel apparently enjoyed himself thoroughly. He did not spend a quiet moment from early morning until late at night. At all of his conferences he spoke not only of his own plans, but made it clear that he stood squarely behind President Wilson in the proposal to raise a war army on the principle of universal military service. He emphasized that his plans were not intended to interfere in any way with the policy of the administration and that he was anxious to place himself and the division he proposes raising under the orders of whatever regular army officer may be given command of an American expeditionary force.

At noon Colonel Roosevelt went to the White House, where he was immediately received by President Wilson in the Green room. Just what happened during the conference no one would tell. After a half hour newspaper correspondents gathered under the high portico at the front door of the executive mansion, saw its former occupant appear inside a window with Secretary Tumulty. There was an animated conversation and then the colonel emerged, Secretary Tumulty at his side.

Immediately upon his return to the Longworth home the stream of callers began.

Later the former President received a number of newspaper correspondents, told them of his activities and chuckled when one remarked that he seemed to be almost as busy as he was when he was President. Then he sat down in a circle of chairs occupied by the correspondents and said:

"I am very glad to have been here. I wanted to do everything possible to help the President's move for universal military service, and in addition, not as a substitute, urge that immediate provision be made for a volunteer force, which, together with a portion of the regulars shall at the earliest possible moment put out flags on the firing line in France."

Late in the afternoon Secretary Baker called. He and Colonel Roosevelt were in conference for more than an hour. At the conclusion Mr. Baker said he had "spent a very pleasant hour" but would not go into details.

WHEN HER BACK ACHES.

A Woman Finds All her Energy and Ambition Slipping Away.

Mt. Airy women know how the aches and pains that often come when the kidneys fail make life a burden. Backache, hip pains, headaches, dizzy spells, distressing lameness, are frequent indications of weak kidneys and should be checked in time. Doan's Kidney Pills are for the kidneys only. Here's proof of their merit in a Mt. Airy woman's words:

Mrs. R. S. Harris, 316 S. Main St., Mt. Airy says: "Doan's Kidney Pills have been a household medicine in our family for several years. Just as soon as I have felt any kidney trouble such as backache, I have taken Doan's Kidney Pills, procured at the West Drug Co., and they have always done good work."

Price 50 cents at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Harris uses. Foster-Milburn Co., props., Buffalo, N. Y.