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# The Mount Airy News.

VOL. XL

MOUNTAIRY, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1917.

NO. 7

## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS:

There is no line of enterprise that has not been put on a new basis by the war. The news paper is by no means an exception. Today the cost of getting a newspaper into the homes of the people is greatly increased from what it was even a year ago. The price of the white paper on which The News is printed is more than double what it was before the war started.

In the light of these facts publishers have had to make changes to meet the demand. Many publishers have increased the price of their subscription. Most publishers have advanced the rates for advertising.

In our case we have not put up rates, but we are trying to stop the waste in every way, especially in the way of accounts. We are not sending The News to new subscribers, only in exceptional cases, on a credit. We are not able to see our way to continue the paper any great length of time to any subscriber on credit, for it is well known that the loss on small accounts is large. This is true of every business as well as it is of the news paper business. And so those of our subscribers who have been getting the paper all the year are expected to pay up and not ask us to wait until every other debt is paid.

We are adding to our list a large number of new subscribers each week, and that without soliciting, too. It should not be forgotten that at the present price of The News, there is but a small margin of profit in publishing a paper, and the only way it can be done is for subscribers to pay up and not cause the publisher to lose on subscription accounts.

In almost every mail we get letters asking that The News be started, and the promise is made that the party will pay sometime when it is convenient. This kind of business would go in the years past, but no publisher can now keep to such business methods. And so we expect the pay along with new subscribers.

It is the desire of the publishers of The News to keep the business on a basis that the paper will continue, as it has for years, to give the facts about Surry County and the world in general, in a way to appeal to intelligent people, and to do this we must keep a close watch on the financial end of the business, especially during these strange times. If our subscribers will pay us promptly we will not have to increase the price of our subscription, and we will not have to adopt the inconvenient system of a strict pay in advance rate. The label on each paper sent out shows the standing of the account. And we desire that each subscriber look at the label and if the paper is in arrears send or bring a payment, and not wait until we have to go to the expense of sending a statement. Once we drop a name from the list we expect pay in advance.

## RIFLE AGAIN DESTINED TO COME INTO ITS OWN

### New American Army Expects to Uphold its Tradition For

American Training Camp in France, Friday, Aug. 24.—(By the Associated Press.)—Convicted that marksmanship with the rifle is not altogether a lost art, even if it has been somewhat neglected in these later days of war, the commanders of the American forces now preparing in France for the battle front are giving their men a thorough course of instruction in the school of rifle fire. It always has been a tradition among European armies that the United States had the finest shooting army in the world, no matter what might be its shortcomings in other respects. This tradition, the new American army hopes to fulfill and there is a general belief among the officers of the expeditionary force that the time will come when rifle fire may be of the utmost importance.

The old regular British army, which virtually was annihilated in the first six months of the war, also was a fine shooting army and its ability with the rifle cost the Germans dearly on many occasions.

Ever since the battle of the Somme, more than a year ago, there has been a tendency among the armies engaged in the European conflict to regard the rifle merely as a staff for the bayonet or as a firearm especially designed for sniping. Advancing infantry have been taught to rely first of all on the protection of an artillery barrage, which moves 50 yards or so in front of them and is supposed to be of sufficient intensity to keep any enemy machine guns and gunners well below ground until the assaulting waves are right upon them.

Once in or near the enemy positions infantrymen have used bombs and bayonets alone with seldom a rifle shot heard. In other words, artillery barrages, laid by gunners far in the rear, have had the effect of bringing infantry fighting to quick hand-to-hand encounters, which the technique of modern war had discarded as obsolete until a year ago. These barrages have double purpose, acting as a shield of protection and also concealing the attacking waves until the storming troops are right up to the enemy's

dugouts and trench shelters.

There now is a feeling, however, that these tactics in an attack may not always endure and that rifle fire again will come into its own. Even the Germans are according to prisoners who say that their more recent training calls for much time at rifle practice and each soldier must remain before the target until he makes a satisfactory score.

Both rifle practice and machine gun work appeal to the American soldiers; it is a phase of training about which they are particularly keen and at ready they have been making some marvelous scores with both weapons.

### What Our Neutrality Brought us.

Congressman G. E. Foss, of Illinois.

"As a reward for our neutrality what have we received at the hands of William II?"

"He has set the torch of incendiarism to our factories, our workshops, our ships and our wars."

"He has laid the bomb of the assassin in our munition plants and the holds of our ships."

"He has sought to corrupt our manhood with a selfish dream of peace when there is no peace."

"He has wilfully butchered our citizens on the high seas."

"He has destroyed our commerce."

"He seeks to terrorize us with his devilish policy of frightfulness."

"He has violated every canon of international decency and set at naught every solemn treaty and every precept of international law."

"He has plunged the world into the maddest orgy of blood, rapine and murder which history records."

"He has intrigued against our peace at home and abroad."

"He seeks to destroy our civilization. Patience is no longer a virtue, further endurance is cowardice, submission to Prussian demands is slavery."

### Summer Complaint.

During the hot weather of the summer months some member of almost every family is likely to be troubled with an unnatural looseness of the bowels, and it is of the greatest importance that this be treated promptly, which can only be done when the medicine is kept at hand. Mrs. F. F. Scott, Scottsville, N. Y., states, "I first used Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy as much as five years ago. At that time I had a severe attack of summer complaint and was suffering intense pain. One dose relieved me. Other members of my family have since used it with like results."

## STATEMENT TO CLEAR UP STATUS OF MARRIED MEN

### Orders Are Issued Entirely Changing the Mobilization Arrangements.

Washington Aug. 25.—At the direct suggestion of President Wilson, Provost Marshal General Crowder telegraphed to all governors tonight a supplemental explanation of regulation governing the status of married men under the draft law. No change in regulation is made, and the purpose of the statement is to clear up misunderstandings.

In a letter to Secretary Baker, quoted by General Crowder, President Wilson states his opinion that the regulation directing local boards "to establish the fact of dependents in addition to the fact of marriage ought not to be abrogated." This leaves the regulations as they are and the supplementary statement is designed merely to make the application of the rules uniform.

While the statement regarding married men was in preparation orders were issued changing entirely the mobilization arrangements previously made. Congestion of rail traffic and the necessity of making better provisions for receiving the men at the cantonments dictated the changes.

### Take Five Per Cent First.

Under the new orders, five per cent of the white men, preferably those with military experience, from each local area, will be started forward to the camps September 5, instead of 30 per cent. They will go in five daily detachments of equal size and form skeleton company organizations and set up a going concern into which the remainder of the total quota can be absorbed without confusion as they reach the cantonments.

The next forty per cent of the quota will go forward September 19, when the second 30 per cent originally was scheduled to go; a second 40 per cent will go forward October 3, instead of the third 30 per cent and the remaining 15 per cent will be called up as soon thereafter as practicable.

Local boards are directed to disregard order of liability numbers to some extent in selecting the first five per cent as men of experience such as cooks and former soldiers are desired at that time. Warning is given against getting into this levy by reason of his experience, any man who might otherwise have been included in the first increment of the district at all.

Following is the text of the message sent to the governors, dealing with the status of married men, prepared at a conference late today between Secretary Baker and General Crowder:

### Message to Governors

"A feeling has been exposed that, in passing on claims for discharge on the ground of dependents, local boards ought, in no case, to refuse to discharge a married man or to the head of a family. The law under which local boards act requires that, before such a discharge can be granted, dependency as well as relationship must be established. The matter having been presented to the President the following are his orders thereon:

"We ought as far as practicable to raise this new national army without creating the hardships necessarily entailed when the head of a family is taken and in hope that for the most part those accepted in the first call would be found to be men who had not yet assumed such relations.

"The selective service law makes the fact of dependents rather than the fact of marriage, the basis for exemption, and there are, undoubtedly, many cases within the age limits fixed by law, of men who are married and yet whose accumulations or other economic surroundings are such that no dependency of the wife exists in fact. Plainly, the law does not contemplate exemption for this class of men.

"The regulations promulgated on June 30, 1917, should be regarded as

controlling in these cases, and the orders issued under that regulation directing exemption boards to establish the fact of dependents in addition to the fact of marriage ought not to be abrogated."

"The attention of this office has been invited to the fact that, in a few instances, local boards have certified to district boards as held for military service, men whose families are actually depending upon them for support on the theory that the wife is able to work and should be put to the necessity of going to work to support herself and children. This situation is addressed in the following opinion of the district board of New York city in which opinion this office concurs, with the understanding that the phrase "support partial or total previously extended to the applicant himself.

"We do not concur in the view suggested in some quarters that in case of wife and children actually dependent on applicant's labor for support, and where there are no other means of support, the wife should be put to the necessity of going to work to support herself and children. Bona fide dependency of wife and children on labor of applicant when his absence they will be left without reasonably adequate support, after duly taking into consideration any assistance which may be given by relatives as stated in the rulings of the provost marshal general, is ground of discharge."

### Express Intent of Law.

"This opinion clearly and adequately expresses the intent of the law in this regard."

"Paragraph D, compiled rulings of this office number 6, addressed a state of affairs where the parents or other relatives of the wife or husband are able, ready and willing adequately to support the wife and children, if any during the absence of the husband. This ruling was responsive to a class of cases that had been brought to the attention of this office where claims of discharge had been made in the ground of dependency on a husband who, as a matter of fact, was not dependent upon himself. The ruling directed the attention of the local boards to the fact that scrutiny of cases of discharge was advisable.

"It was not intended that paragraph B, of the compiled rulings should apply to the case of the head of a family whose family, at the time of his summons and prior thereto, were and had been mainly dependent upon his labor for support.

"Instances in which local boards have been in error in respect to these two classes of cases are rare. It was to be expected with some 4,500 local boards there would be some ununiformity of decisions in this regard. To guard against this un-uniformity, section 27 of the regulations provides for the automatic appeal of all dependency cases to the district boards. Districtboards should scan the decisions of local boards on questions of dependency and wherever it appears that such decisions are illegal (as in the two cases just mentioned or otherwise) or where these decisions seem to be so far un-uniform as to result in an unequal operation of the law the district board should reverse or modify the decision of the local board."

## GIRLS! LEMON JUICE IS A SKIN WHITENER

How to make a creamy beauty lotion for a few cents.

The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quart pint of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier at about the cost of one cent for a small jar of the ordinary cold cream. Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quart pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands.

## NO SECOND DRAFT TILL NEXT SPRING.

### Opinion of Army Officers closely Connected With Work of Forming Army.

Washington, Aug. 22.—There will be no second draft before next spring. This was the opinion of army officers here today who have been closely connected with the work of drafting the new army and preparing quarters for their training. Every available camp site will be crowded by the 687,000 men called in the first draft according to these officials, and training and transportation facilities they believe will not permit of the army using any additional force of men within the next six months or more.

General Crowder stated today the subject of a second draft had never been taken up at any conference at which he had been present and that it had not been taken up with him through military channels as a possibility of the near future. General Crowder is understood to be preparing a complete report showing statistics of the draft and making recommendations for possible future drafts. The exact character of the report has been made public.

### Prepare For Mobilization.

Active preparations for mobilization of the first increment of national army recruits on September 5th began today with the receipt by the quartermaster general's corps of the meal tickets to be furnished the men en route to their camps. Each ticket is made out in triplicate form and provides for meals not to exceed 60 cents a piece in value. The local boards will issue these tickets to restaurants and boarding houses where the men take their meals after reporting to their local boards for entrainment. In most cases the men will report from 12 to 24 hours in advance of entrainment and their meals will have to be provided for.

Five days will be allowed for transportation of New York's first 30 per cent increment to camp Upton at Yaphank, and they will be grouped by boards so that one-fifth of the 30 per cent will arrive in camp on each of the five days beginning September 5. Once the men are on the trains their railroad fares and meal certificates will be turned over to a leader selected by each local board. This man will be responsible for the care of the group from his board. The railroad officials will provide places where the men can eat, or else furnish them box lunches. The public are warned that the vouchers the leaders will turn over for meals must be accepted when properly endorsed and are as good as cash when turned over to the nearest army quartermaster, whose location will be stamped on each ticket.

### Step for Economy.

The War Department today issued orders aimed toward economy in clothing allowances and quartermasters are instructed to fill requisitions only for necessities. This will discontinue the former practice of giving soldiers upon enlistment an extra allowance of \$3.05 in clothing.

The national army men are due for a surprise when they arrive in camp. They will first be examined by army surgeons and will then be immediately provided with uniforms. It is calculated the supplies being distributed to all camp quartermasters will enable them to fit all the rookies in record time, at least for the first 60 per cent of the new army men.

The report that Colonel Roosevelt is to lead a hundred thousand men to Russia was discredited by army men today who pointed out that there were available neither transports or training camp facilities for such a large force.

There are families who always aim to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house for use in case it is needed, and find that it is not only a good investment but saves them no end of suffering. As to its reliability, ask anyone who has used it.

## PURCHASE 100 RIFLES IN GREENSBORO

### First Who call at Chamber of Commerce This Morning will Secure Weapons.

Greensboro News, 25th.

At a meeting of the recently formed Greensboro Rifle club last night in the county courthouse a decision was reached to order 100 rifles at once for use by members of the organization. A meeting of the club will be held at chamber of commerce headquarters this morning at 9 o'clock and the guns will go to the first 100 men who appear and contract for them.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature in connection with last night's meeting was the fact that after strenuous effort on the part of the club's committee, including voluminous interchange of letters and telegrams, those gentlemen had been able to secure assurance of only 100 rifles and these only upon condition that the order be placed at once. The fact that practically no rifles are available seems to be attributed to conditions imposed by war, most of the output of the munitions plants going to the United States government.

However, another fact which proved most pleasing to rifle club enthusiasts is that the hundred rifles, which are of the Martin 30-30 type, will be obtained at \$17.50, each, notwithstanding the price that the same gun sells for \$27.50 at retail—when it can be procured. This fact alone, members of the club are confident, will result in one hundred individuals agreeing to purchase rifles as soon as they can reach the chamber of commerce rooms this morning. Late arrivals will be unable to benefit by the reduced price, it was stated last night and indeed may not be able to secure the Martin rifle at any price until such time as the government's demands on the munitions makers are less urgent.

At last night's meeting 1,001 divergent views as the most feasible method by which the guns should be secured and kindred questions were voiced, but in the end harmony prevailed and members of the Greensboro Rifle club expect to proudly exhibit the coveted shooting pieces within a very short time.

The new organization is patriotic in scope, the prime object being to acquire skill in marksmanship, so that if the fortunes of war would necessitate home protection of this nature the members will be ready. Of course, the riflemen may use the weapons for many other purposes.

## Gen. Pershing Sees Fighting at Verdun.

American Training Camp in France, Tuesday, Aug. 21.—By The Associated Press.—The French offensive at Verdun was witnessed by a number of American army officers, some of whom returned to the training camp today. Major General Pershing and Gen. Pétain, the French Commander in Chief, saw much of the fighting.

Officers belonging to various branches of the American service left for Verdun last week to study the preparations for the attack. The artillery officers watched the preparations with the guns, while others studied the details of the co-operation of the infantry with the artillery. Gen. Pétain took Gen. Pershing with him when he went to congratulate one division which had especially distinguished itself, the American commander adding his words of praise.

Some of the American officers talked with German officers who had been taken prisoners, the Germans saying they were not surprised to meet American officers at the front, but that they did not believe there were more than a few hundred American soldiers in France. They were told that they had a distinct surprise coming to them.

South American canned goods have been found among the German supplies.