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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.

IT'S ALL OVER, WE ARE LOST ADMITS GERMAN

Being Convinced of United States Part in War, Prisoner Sees German Defeat.

Paris, Sept. 2.—"It is a pity that so much blood has been shed in vain."

A German officer, taken prisoner in the recent French advance north of Verdun, is thus quoted by the Echo de la Rochelle and a staff officer who interrogated the German is given as authority for the interview. The German paid homage to the heroic courage of the French soldiers, but tried to discourage the idea that help would be forthcoming from the United States.

"Why delude yourselves with chimerical hopes and thus prolong the murderous struggle?" he went on. "You expect irresistible aid from the United States. They promise it, but they will never give it. We know perfectly in Germany what to expect as to the intentions of President Wilson. He is playing with you; he will temporize without ever going whole-hearted into the conflict."

"When you are hopelessly beaten he will be the arbiter of the situation and will impose a peace that will be advantageous to no one but the United States of America. He will never compromise the Stars and Stripes in an adventure on your front."

French officers vainly informed the prisoner that thousands of American soldiers have landed in France and England and had marched through the streets of Paris and London, that a division of American troops was preparing for service at the front; that other contingents, more important, would arrive before the end of the year and that the United States was arming millions of men.

"These are only adroit maneuvers designed to keep up the spirits of the combatants," replied the prisoner.

The French officer then said:

"We will convince you; you shall be conducted before General Pershing, the commander-in-chief of the American expeditionary forces in France, now here on the Verdun front. You can question him yourself and you will learn whether it is the German people or us who are being deceived by those who govern."

When the escort came to conduct the prisoner before General Pershing, big tears rolled down his cheeks and

he remarked sadly:

"Since that is the case, it is all over. We are lost."

Man tried for Giving

Some Bones to Troops

High Point, Aug. 28.—Ford Gentry, white, was this morning arraigned before United States Commissioner Warren G. Brown charged with giving whiskey to United States soldiers while in uniform. A provost who was patrolling the streets Saturday afternoon was the chief prosecuting witness and he stated that Gentry had given whiskey to the soldiers after being warned not to do so. Gentry, on the stand, swore that he had no recollection of the affair whatsoever and his attorneys asked that the defendant be released as no intent was shown. Commissioner Brown ruled, however, the instructions from the authorities made it necessary that the young man be held for his appearance at Federal court and bond in the sum of \$150 was named.

As a result of one of the frequent visits Deputy Marshal J. C. Kennett, of Greensboro, has paid to the city during the past several days, Floyd McGhee was arraigned before Commissioner Brown this morning under a charge of failing to register according to the rules and regulations of the selective service act on June 5. The evidence in the case pointed to the fact that the young man really did not know his age and that a few days ago, as soon as he was assured that he was past 21, he appeared before the commissioner and asked to be allowed to register. The request was refused as the matter had gone too far.

The deputy marshal was convinced and so was the commissioner, that the young man was in earnest about his lack of knowledge and this morning he was permitted to register, raising the total in the township to 1,772. Likewise was he recognized for his appearance at Greensboro during the next term of Federal court.

Rocky Mount Man Wounded In Battle on French Front

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 3.—Among the wounded in the list of casualties in the Canadian forces in France announced here today appears the name of F. W. Carroll, of Rocky Mount, N. C.

VAST SOLDIER CITIES ARE ABOUT READY FOR ARMY

Elaborate Preparations at Training Camps in Southeast Located Near Petersburg, Columbia, Atlanta, Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Augusta, Macon, Montgomery, Anniston, Hattiesburg and Alexandria—Plenty of Pure Water.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Twelve vast soldier cities, training camps for a great portion of the new American army, are about ready for occupancy in southeastern states. In each camp, streets have been laid out, water mains put under ground and hundreds of frame buildings erected against the coming during September of thousands of men who have been drawn for service in the national army or who are to serve the nation as soldiers of the federalized national guard.

The sites selected by the war department for these great camp settlements are as near ideal as could be desired from the standpoint of comfort, health and convenience to their inhabitants. Special care has been taken to insure an adequate supply of water, in most cases the adjacent cities furnishing it from their permanent stations. Although former national guard troops are to live mostly in tents, the number of buildings erected at their camps is nearly as large as the national army cantonments, thus making it possible to convert them into cantonments quickly if necessary.

Cantonments are located near Petersburg, Va., Columbia, S. C., and Atlanta, and there are national guard camps in the vicinity of Charlotte, N. C., Spartanburg and Greenville, S. C., Augusta and Macon, Ga., Montgomery and Anniston, Ala., Alexandria, La., and Hattiesburg, Miss.

Camp Lee, which will be the temporary home of national army troops from New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, is situated on a high elevation about half way between Petersburg, Va., and Hopewell, the mushroom city which has sprung up since the beginning of the war because of the great explosive plant erected there by the Du Pont company. It covers 5,500 acres which until recently were 25 prosperous farms. Sixteen hundred buildings have been erected at this camp, arranged in a great semi-circle. In the very center is to be located camp headquarters and a great space has been left open adjoining it for a drill field.

Each building is large enough to house an entire company and a description of one answers for all. The lower floor is given over to the kitchen and mess hall, and the upper floor provides sleeping quarters for both men and officers. The latter have a room to themselves. Quarters have been provided for 45,000 men.

At this camp it has been necessary to install a complete waterworks system and the pump house has a capacity of 5,000 gallons a minute. Fifty-two miles of ditches for water and sewerage systems have been dug and fourteen miles of water mains laid. Although the camp is situated only a short distance from the James river, 3,000 shower baths have been installed as the weather shortly will be too cold for river bathing. A large portion of the reservation at Camp Lee remains to be cleared and this task will fall to the soldiers in training.

Camp Jackson, where National army troops from North and South Carolina and Tennessee will assemble, is situated about four miles northeast of Columbia. Accommodations have been provided for 45,000 men here also and a great city of frame buildings has sprung up on a site embracing thousands of acres where corn and cotton grew in June. Since June 25 more than 9,000 workmen have been constantly at work getting the camp ready for occupancy this month. The water supply for Camp Jackson will

be furnished by the city of Columbia from its permanent station. A double track street railway line has been built from the camp entrance to the city, and miles of steam railway tracks have been laid in and out of the camp, connecting it with the nearest trunk line.

Camp Gordon, 9 1-2 miles north of Atlanta, near picturesque Silver Lake, will be the third national army cantonment in the southeast. Here will be trained the men drawn by selective conscription from Georgia, Alabama and Florida. The camp occupies 1,168 acres of gently rolling land and two small streams traverse the site. Part of the reservation still is under cultivation and a portion of it is wooded. The city of Atlanta will furnish a water supply of 2,500,000 gallons daily from its pumping station, and the city has spent \$200,000 in running water mains to the camp. The buildings are similar to those erected at Camp Lee and accommodations have been provided for about the same number of men. The camp is situated more than three miles distant from the end of the nearest street car line running to Atlanta. A single track extension is being constructed by the street railway company and until this is finished the only rail connection between Camp Gordon and Atlanta will be provided by the Southern railway, which expects to operate a shuttle train service. The city is making good its promise for good roads between Atlanta and the camp, however, and the latter will be of easy access by automobile.

Camp Greene, the federalized national guard camp near Charlotte, lies one mile southwest of the city on plateau ground, high and well drained. Its entire area comprises eight and a half square miles, most of it cleared and affording a fine drill ground. National guard troops from New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming have been assigned to Camp Greene, although other dispositions may be made of the New England soldiers at an early date.

Camp Wadsworth, the training ground for New York state national guardsmen, embraces two thousand acres of high land three miles west of Spartanburg on the main line of the Southern railway. The mountains of western North Carolina are visible toward the northwest. The camp is of the semi-cantonment type and includes more than 900 frame structures costing approximately \$2,000,000. Spartanburg will furnish the water supply from its reservoir and pumping station. Hard surface highways have been constructed from city to camp.

Camp Sevier lies four miles northeast of Greenville among the foothills of the Blue Ridge mountains. To this camp have been assigned more than 38,000 national guardsmen from Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina and the District of Columbia. It covers 1,900 acres of well drained land and the water supply will be furnished from a reservoir located on Paris mountain, one of the smaller mountains of the Blue Ridge range. The water is obtained from springs noted for purity. Two railroads, the Southern and the Piedmont and Northern, run near the reservation and solve transportation difficulties. This camp is of the semi-cantonment type and nearly 900 buildings have been erected including a base hospital which covers more than 50 acres.

The Camp Hancock site comprises 2,000 acres of high rolling land situated four miles from the center of Augusta on the sand hills overlooking the city. The camp will receive its water supply from the city pumping station which is located near the entrance to the reservation. The Georgia railroad and an electric line run near the camp and the roads leading to it are mostly city streets. The camp site takes in all of Camp McKenzie, where Pennsylvania troops were encamped during the war with

Spain. Pennsylvania national guardsmen have been assigned to come to this camp for training again.

Camp Wheeler, near Macon, will be the training camp for national guard troops from Georgia, Florida and Alabama. It is situated five miles from Macon and covers 2,500 acres, including beautiful groves with a large lake in the center. Divisional headquarters are located about 200 yards from the lake in the edge of a grove of virgin pines. A great hospital has been erected at the extreme western end of the camp. Provision has been made to accommodate 38,000 men in addition to a remount station at which 12,000 horses and mules will be cared for and treated for the service. To the east of the camp 10,000 acres of land are available for an artillery target range. The water supply will be furnished by the city of Macon from its pumping station.

Camp Sheridan, to which Ohio national guardsmen have been assigned, is situated three miles north of Montgomery and covers 2,000 acres. The site plan is in the shape of a horse shoe, with the divisional headquarters in the center of the upper cross bar. It is located on a plateau of undulating lands with streams cutting the property in two places. The extreme northeast and northwestern sections are wooded. An electric line divides the site and two railroads cut through the reservation at opposite ends. Three county highways touch it on three sides. The city has extended its water mains through the camp.

Until winter sets in the soldiers will live in walled-up tents, but during cold weather they will be more comfortably quartered in wooden buildings, still to be erected. Separated from the camp and half a mile removed from it, on a high knoll, is an immense base hospital covering 50 acres. A great remount station, accommodating 10,000 horses and mules, is located just southeast of the city.

Camp McClellan lies six miles north east of Anniston in close proximity to a chain of the Blue Ridge mountains. It embraces 16,000 acres of rolling land and has natural drainage through out. The water supply comes from Coldwater Springs, which flows at the rate of 38,000,000 gallons daily. This camp also is of the semi-cantonment type. More than 800 large frame buildings have been erected in addition to a number of smaller ones. National guard troops from Maryland, Virginia, New Jersey have been assigned to this camp.

Camp Shelby, where the Indians, Kentucky and part of the West Virginia National guardsmen will be trained for war, has been transformed in a few weeks from a wild ridge of cut-over pine stumps, bushes and briars into a hustling troop headquarters. It is situated 10 1-2 miles south of Hattiesburg and stretches about four miles from headquarters in one direction and about one mile in another. The ridge on which it is situated rises nearly 200 feet above immediate surrounding territory and is 350 feet above the sea level. Although it is designated as a canvas camp, about 1,000 buildings have been erected.

Camp Beauregard is situated five miles from Alexandria, La. in the pine hills on the north side of the Red river. It covers several thousand acres of rolling ground and leases have been obtained for 60,000 additional acres for use if needed. The camp is about two miles from the state-owned Camp Stafford, which has been used for national guard encampments. Water is piped at present from Camp Stafford, but four artesian wells are being drilled for the new camp. National guardsmen from Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas have been assigned to this camp.

Has a High Opinion of Chamberlain's Tablets.

"I have a high opinion of Chamberlain's Tablets for biliousness and as a laxative," writes Mrs. C. A. Barnes, Charleston, Ill. "I have never found anything so mild and pleasant to use. My brother has also used these tablets with satisfactory results."

COUNTRY TO STRICTLY RATION THE NEUTRALS.

Dutch Vessels Loaded With Grain in New York not Permitted to Sail.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Indications that the United States intends to ration the northern European neutral countries in the strictest fashion, were seen today in the admission that the exports administrative board has disapproved of an arrangement suggested by the Dutch minister here and the Belgian relief commission for division between Holland and Belgium of the nearly 100 Dutch grain cargoes held in American ports.

The first news that permission for the ships to sail had been denied came today in a special dispatch from Rotterdam. The general understanding had been that the arrangement would be approved and that some of the vessels would sail immediately.

The exports board, it was learned, will let no food cargoes go to European neutrals for at least two months, or until the American government has ascertained its own feed requirements for the year and the size of crops that are to be harvested. All of the neutrals, it is held, can feed themselves without difficulty until this information is available. The United States wishes to know also the size of crops to be harvested in the neutral countries this fall.

It was made clear that the United States has no intention of letting neutrals go hungry, but emphasis was placed on the fact that the government feels its first obligation is to the American people and to the allies.

A counter-proposal that has been made to the Dutch, which the other neutrals are invited to accept, is that all neutral vessels now in American ports loaded with foodstuffs discharge their cargoes and proceed to Australia and Java for wheat and sugar. These cargoes would be brought back to the United States and divided between the United States and the neutrals.

American government officials feel that in asking the United States to supply them with foodstuffs, the neutrals should be willing to increase the general supply of food.

Most of the Dutch ships in American ports are loaded with corn, which has spoiled and is fit now only for cattle feed. This was taken into consideration by the exports board which held that the need for cattle feed is much greater now in the United States than in Holland.

It is not known how the neutrals will look on the suggestion that all their ships, numbering about 150, discharge food cargoes, but it is known that Chevalier Van Rappard, the Dutch minister, does not view it with favor. Mr. Van Rappard takes the position that his government already is making great concessions in offering to share its food cargoes with the Belgians.

Chance For the Privates

Enlisted men in the national army, National Guard and regular army will be given every opportunity to fit themselves for commissions, says an announcement from Washington. This in line with the fixed policy of the government to take no more officers or officer candidates from civil life after the second series of officers' training camps, now in progress, has been completed. Thereafter all additional officers needed will be found in the ranks of the various branches of the war army.

To carry out this plan, it has virtually been decided to establish an officers' school at each of the divisional training camps. Men from the ranks who show qualifications will be sent to these schools. With staffs of French and British officers of experience on the firing lines on duty at each camp as advisors, an unusual opportunity for lecture courses will be presented.