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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.

THE WAR WILL BE WON IN KITCHEN SAYS PACK.

And he Tells What the Women of the Nation Have Done in Conserving Food.

Washington, Sept. 8.—"The women of the country are erecting with patient toil, the greatest monument to freedom the world ever saw," says Charles Lathrop Pack president of the national emergency food garden commission in announcing today that estimates based upon advance reports from hundreds of organizations, cooperating with the commission in its nation wide food saving drive, show that 460,000,000 jars of home canned vegetables and fruits will be placed on pantry shelves this fall.

"From North Carolina we have data which shows the increase in canning club work will be from 700,000 last year to 4,000,000 cans in 1917. In Iowa it is estimated that the jump from 8,000,000 last year to 40,000,000 cans this year. So it goes wherever we are getting figures. Most careful figures show the women will use one new jar with every three and a quarter old jars on hand. To September 1 glass jar makers had delivered about 119,000,000 quart jars, so you can easily see what the women are doing.

"But this is not all. The commercial canner has joined the food saving campaign as never before. Government statistics show a food saving campaign as never before. Government statistics show a round billion cans of corn, peas and tomatoes will be ready for market. The exact estimate is 58,262,400 cans. This is an increase of canned corn of 77,506,560 cans and 69,537,600 cans of tomatoes over 1916.

"Newspaper headlines say Germany sneers at our army. She had not better sneer at our women for, as this commission has always held, this war will be won in the kitchen. The women of the country know what's what as is clearly shown in the thousands of letters asking the commission for expert instruction. They wanted no uniform but the kitchen apron but they did want the best instruction quickly. They are thrifty without being told to be. A man, as a rule, is one of two extremes, stingy, or a spendthrift. But the women are the real fighters. They give all, their sons, their husbands, their work, that democracy and civilization may not fail."

Liquor Mills Closed At Eleven Last Night.

Baltimore, Sept. 8.—When the federal law forbidding the manufacture of whiskey as a beverage went into effect at 11 o'clock tonight it found all of the 27 distilleries in the Maryland district closed but one. It was explained that these plants usually shut down for three months in the summer because this is an unfavorable time for making whiskey. The effect of the law on the working force, therefore, will not be especially serious.

Three of the distilleries, it is understood, will be engaged in the manufacture of alcohol for commercial purposes.

The money invested in the distilling plants of the district is approximated at between \$8,000,000 and 10,000,000. This will not be a loss, it is said, because the distilleries will be used as storage places of the whiskey already distilled and because the law is only effective until the end of the war.

Statistics show that the yearly production of whiskey for beverage purposes by the distilleries of Maryland averaged about 1,926,340 gallons. The distillation of alcohol was 21,042,842 gallons a year.

The average consumption of rye was estimated at between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 bushels.

About 200 distilleries in Kentucky were affected by the government's order for the closing down of distilleries at 11 o'clock tonight. For some days distilleries have been getting ready to close down and actual distillation ceased when the order became effective. It is estimated that the distillery properties in the state are worth \$70,000,000 and that they employed from 6,000 to 7,000 persons.

Many employes, such as the office forces and salesmen, however, will be retained, as there are about 120,000,000 gallons of whiskey stored in the warehouses of the state.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. It will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars Free. All Druggists. The
J. C. GIBNEY & CO., Toledo, O.

AN ARMY OF 3,000,000 BY THE CLOSE OF 1918.

Secretary Baker Thinks Nation Will Have 2,000,000 Under Arms by January, 1918.

Washington, Sept. 8.—An army of 2,000,000 men at the beginning of 1918 and an army of 3,000,000 before the close of next year is the program of the war department. Achievement of these plans will give the United States during 1918 an army larger than the combined Union and Confederate fighting forces during the Civil war at their maximum strength.

Announcement that the United States will have an army of 2,000,000 by January 30, 1918, is made on the authority of Secretary Baker himself. In making this statement before a house committee Secretary Baker added that these figures were exclusive of the number to be called out under the second levy of the draft.

The second draft levy of 500,000 to be called to the colors as soon as the first 687,000 now in progress of mobilization, complete their training would raise this fighting force to 2,500,000, it is considered practically certain that this total will have been called to the colors before July 1, 1918.

The third draft levy of 500,000 which will be as called out as soon as it can be accommodated, if the war continues will give the nation an army of 3,000,000. Announcement by Secretary Baker that the war department experts to have an army of 2,000,000 within five months without resorting to the second draft was the first official announcement of the army's immediate expansion plans. Here is the way the force will be divided, according to the best available information army staff officers can give: National army, 687,000 men; national guard, 470,000; regular army, 450,000; auxiliary troops, 170,000 men; hospital corps, 140,000 men; quartermaster corps, 80,000 men.

In addition, there are the 25,000 officers graduated at the first officers training camps and the 20,000 student officers now in training at the second camps.

To attain these totals without recourse to the second draft vigorous recruiting will be needed. The regular army already has far surpassed its old war strength of 300,000 and should make its total by voluntary enlistment. Some additional drafted men may be needed to bring the national guards to full strength of 16 divisions with reserve battalions.

The auxiliary troops of 170,000 men include the engineer regiments now being organized, and the aviation army which will be placed in the field. Already more than a dozen new engineer regiments have been formed by voluntary enlistment. A dozen more will be raised.

Plans to hasten the departure for France of men now in training were divulged by announcement that the war department has started construction of two large concentration camps at Newport News, Va., and in New Jersey. "These camps," an official announcement by the war department says, "are designed as concentration camps and it is proposed to assemble and equip here from time to time, troops that are awaiting orders. From these camps the troops may move to whatever locality is selected as the port of departure."

Each camp will have from 800 to 1,000 buildings and will accommodate 20,000 men an army division.

New Altitude Flight Record.

New York, Sept. 7.—The 12,900 foot altitude flight made by Caleb Bragg in a hydroaeroplane with two passengers at Port Washington, N. Y., August 25, has been sanctioned as the American record for that class of flying by the Aero club of America, it was announced here today.

HAYTI SEEKS TO AVENGE AN OLD GERMAN INSULT.

Severed Relations Because of Apology and \$20,000 Exacted in 1899

Washington, Sept. 8.—In explaining why Hayti has severed diplomatic relations with Germany, Solon Menos, Haytian Minister to the United States, has disclosed an interesting bit of diplomatic history showing how the kaiser is being forced to pay the penalty for acts of unwarranted frightfulness, committed against the Republic of Hayti twenty years ago.

In December, 1897, when Mr. Menos was minister for foreign affairs the German emperor forced Hayti to pay \$20,000 and humiliated the nation by forcing profuse and ceremonial apologies under threat of bombardment of the national palace and the city of Port au Prince by German warships. Now Hayti may force the kaiser to pay \$20,000,000 in return. German financial interests in Hayti make it easy for this sum to be collected, it is explained.

Mr. Menos believes the details of the case strikingly illustrate the very traits of domineering German officialdom which were responsible for the world war.

The trouble between Germany and Hayti started on September 21, 1897, Mr. Menos explains, when Count Schwerin, the German Charge d'Affaires, came to him to protest against the arrest by the Haytian police of a German named Emile Luders. It developed that Luders's coachman, named Dorleaus Presume, had been caught stealing. When the police sought to arrest him the German attacked the police and was himself arrested.

Count Schwerin did not demand justice of the acts of the Haytian authorities, but took the stand that no German should be made amenable to the law for ordinary people, especially if the German happened to be a man of Luders's standing.

Mr. Menos told Count Schwerin that he would do everything possible to protect Luders's rights but that he could not disregard Haytian laws without an investigation. Meanwhile Luders was tried and found guilty of flagrant and unwarranted attack on the Haytian police and was sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

Count Schwerin became increasingly indignant and demanded a new trial, with the immediate release of Luders. Appreciating the menacing attitude of the German diplomat, Mr. Menos arranged for a new trial at once and in the meantime agreed that Luders be taken from the ordinary prison and installed in special quarters.

Count Schwerin appeared satisfied with this arrangement. But in reality he had cabled the German government asking for instructions as to how German prestige might best be emphasized at that time for the particular benefit of the American continent.

The first intimation the Haytian government had of this was when Count Schwerin dressed in the full uniform of a Uhlán, galloped up to the imperial palace after President Sam had retired and demanded an immediate audience.

The count presented a demand from the kaiser for the immediate liberation of Luders, the dismissal of the judge who had sentenced him and the punishment of all the police instrumental in bringing about his arrest.

"In the name of my august master the Emperor William, I wait until tomorrow noon for my reply," the count said upon leaving.

The Haytian authorities were astonished by this action. It was diplomatic usage for any foreign diplomat to communicate with the president through the minister of foreign affairs, and Menos felt deeply hurt.

But the Haytian leaders saw the domineering tactics employed by the German government and recognized the Haytian people absolutely at the mercy of Germany. The American

minister, Mr. Powell, and others counseled the release of Luders as the simplest means of staying off further trouble. It was known Germany had several cruisers in adjacent waters and that any pretext would be seized to advertise German militarism.

Accordingly the Haytian authorities bowed to Germany's ultimatum and Mr. Menos informed Count Schwerin. The count officially declared the incident closed. But within a few hours he received another cable from "his august master" which caused him to come post haste to Mr. Menos.

He had been premature in accepting Hayti's agreement to the ultimatum, he explained. A new ultimatum had just arrived. It demanded \$20,000 payment to Luders, an agreement by Hayti to give him special privileges, an apology by Hayti to the emperor and a ceremonial public apology to himself (Count Schwerin) by the Haytian president.

This put matters in a new light, for Hayti could not refuse to pay indemnity for carrying out its own laws without humiliating itself before its own people and before the world. Besides, the public apologies amounted to admitting that the Haytian authorities had no right to arrest a thief if he worked for a German. After a cabinet council it was decided that Hayti could not agree to the new demands without repudiating its own sovereign rights.

While these deliberations were going on Count Schwerin informed Mr. Menos that he was going aboard a German warship and would be heard from later. On December 6 the German warships Charlotte and Stein arrived at Port au Prince, cleared for action.

Note came from Count Schwerin saying that diplomatic relations between Germany remain severed until Hayti replied to orders which the government would get from the imperial naval commander, Thiels, on board the Charlotte.

These orders came a few hours later and demanded immediate payment of \$20,000 special privileges for Luders, an apology sent aboard the ship and addressed to "His Majesty the Imperial German Emperor" and a public apology to count Schwerin at the national palace and 20 salutes fired in honor of the the German flag.

Four hours were given Hayti to comply with these demands. After that "coercive measures" would be undertaken by the warships Charlotte and Stein. It was explained that first all Haytian craft would be sunk, next the fortification of Port au Prince would be leveled, then the national palace and the public buildings would be reduced to ruins and general bombardment of the city would continue regardless of consequences until a white flag was conspicuously displayed in token of surrender to Imperial Germany's demands.

Hayti was forced to yield. Count Schwerin, attired in full uniform and with military medals, came to the national palace with the pomp of a king to accept public apology from the Haytian president and the officials, including Mr. Menos.

It was prescribed that every Haytian had to drink a glass of champagne with the count, toasting his imperial majesty the German emperor as he emptied the glass. Mr. Menos now says he took just a sip of the wine, and when he raised his glass to the German emperor he felt he would give everything he ever possessed if the day should come when the imperial German government could be forced to pay for the humiliation heaped upon Hayti.

That day has now come, Mr. Menos says, without concealing his satisfaction.

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."

Japan Ready to Send Troops to aid Allies.

Washington Sept. 7.—Japanese troops will be hurled into the European war if the allies desire them. But the allies thus far have not expressed need for these forces.

With the opening of the Japanese-American conferences here the matter of sending such troops took on a fresh importance today, particularly in the light of Germany's menace against Russia.

The government let it be known that from the standpoint of international politics it has no objection to throwing the oriental fighters into the occidental maelstrom. Diplomatic officials, however, "passed the buck" to the war department on the question of whether the military situation is such that the allied nations should take advantage of Japan's willingness to fight. The war department kept its own counsel.

Japan wants certain concessions in return for her aid, and her aid could be available only with much transportation. This appears to be the perplexing difficulty, whether to sacrifice badly needed shipping facilities for transportation of men and supplies and whether to pay the price Japan demands. Thus far the allies have not felt that the Japanese were so badly needed as to require these sacrifices. That the military portion of the Japanese mission will confer with Secretary of War Baker is likely. Then this question can be more carefully considered.

In so far as the conference between the Ishii mission and the state department are concerned shipping and steel problems probably will be discussed for the time being. Secretary Lansing has washed his hands of any decision as to troops and will leave that for determination by the war department authorities. Thus far the government has no program to present to the Japanese, preferring to wait upon their suggestions before making any outlines of the best ways in which Japan and America can cooperate in a common cause.

America Has Gone on The Wagon During War.

Washington, Sept. 8.—In August, 1914, Czar Nicholas scored the first real knockout of booze with a ukase that banned the manufacture, sale and drinking of vodka.

A few months later France put the ban on absinthe and soon Switzerland followed suit.

King Haakon, of Norway, stepped up and to preserve the grain supply of his country, put the old man out of the use of grain for distilling beverages. Denmark followed with a prohibitive tax on distilled spirits. England early in the war, cut down drinking hours and production from grains and food products.

Uncle Sam because of the war scored his second knockout in the history when every one of the 847 registered distilleries ceased to make distilled beverages from fruits, grains, or other food products at 11 o'clock.

The first national prohibition measure in the country was the ban on absinthe in the tariff act of 1909.

German Aviators kill 19 Hospital Patients

Grand Headquarters of the French Army in France, Sept. 6.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Vandelaireourt hospital in the region of verdun was again bombarded by German aviators for six and half hours last night. Nineteen persons were killed and twenty-wounded. The huts attacked contained only severely wounded men, who were unable to move from their cots.

The hostile airplanes flew over the hospital every 20 minutes from 8:30 o'clock in the evening until 3 o'clock in the morning.