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## GERMANY'S NEW FOES INCREASE.

### Entry of Small States on the Side of the Entente Gives Rise to Anxiety in Central Empires, Says Swiss Writer.

Zurich, Switzerland.—Thoughtful persons in Germany and Austria-Hungary are beginning to experience concern at the increasing number of their enemies. At first when these small and comparatively insignificant states in Central America and the Far East declared war against Germany the German press made light of the whole matter, treating it as a subject for feeble witticisms and sarcastic comments, as to the new enemies' military strength. But even then a few chauvinist newspapers, warned the public of the later disagreeable results which might arise from the entry into the war of these apparently trifling foes.

Even though they were without military importance and could send neither troops to fight against the Central Powers in Europe, nor warships to attack and destroy German submarines, from the industrial and commercial side their influence, it was pointed out, was considerable.

It must be remembered too that all these additional foes will have to be reckoned with when peace negotiations begin, each of them representing one or more votes against the Central Powers. As time goes on the number of neutrals is fast diminishing—one state after another coming into the field against Germany. It is estimated already that the Entente countries and their supporters include something like 1,350,000,000 of people against the 150,000,000 of the Central Powers and a very disagreeable odds.

Austria, perhaps because it is less immediately affected—most of the recent declarations of wars having been directed primarily against Germany—seems to realize much more than Germany the dangers and ultimate in juries likely to arise from this steady increase in the numbers of the foe. Neutrals arriving in Switzerland from Vienna say that the people there were tremendously affected by the entry of America into the war. They did not as so many Germans did, express contempt for the new foe. They were quite aware that it might be a long time before America's military forces could reach Europe in sufficient strength to exert any great influence on the battlefield. But they realized much more the moral, financial and industrial forces which America's action represented. Conservative business men in both Germany and Austria had long hoped that, come what might, Germany would never provoke America to war, as when peace came, the United States would have been the only great wealthy nation left, which could begin to satisfy Germany's intense needs for money and raw materials. Nowhere else could Germany hope or expect to get the assistance so imperatively necessary for the re-establishment of her position as a world nation. They have not yet recovered from the shock of America's determined action and do not hide their apprehensions that this will probably prove the knock-out blow for them in the world war.

Another thing which irritates and secretly worries the Germans greatly is that, in declaring war against them, countries like China and Siam, for instance, had really no specific grounds for such action. There are no conflicting interests at stake—hardly any points of contact, indeed, between these countries where the least friction could be occasioned. Hence the Central Powers are forced to see that the diplomatic influence of the Entente is much more powerful than their own—and also they cannot help feeling that these far-distant countries must have concluded that the final victory would certainly be with the Entente, otherwise they would never

have gone over to that side.

But more than all Germany has come to realize how seriously her foreign trade will suffer from all these new enemies, and the German papers are now declaring that business rivalry is behind them all. It is certain that each new hostile land will increase the difficulties of Germany's attempts to regain her export trade after the war. For, almost more than any other European nation, Germany is dependent upon other countries for raw materials, and especially for tropical products. Cotton and copper, coconuts and rubber cannot be got in Europe, and of such things Germany is one of the greatest consumers. But if all the chief producing lands are among her enemies, and this is actually the case, then Germany will find it very hard to buy these most necessary articles, on even reasonable, to say nothing of advantageous, terms. It is this knowledge which is making her commercial circles so bitter against the Entente, and also causing them, in their anger, to say many unpleasant things against the shortsightedness and incapacity of their own government. One prominent German newspaper recently declared that the diplomacy of the Entente was infinitely superior to that of Germany, that English diplomacy had got practically everything it tried for, and its greatest success of all was bringing America into the war.

## STEADMAN WILL AGAIN BECOME A CANDIDATE.

### Reconsiders His Recent Intention to Quit and will Make Race Next Year.

Washington.—Maj. Charles M. Steadman, of the 12th Cavalry, is reported to have definitely decided to make the race for Congress again next spring. Some six months ago Major Steadman said he would not be a candidate but friends have asked him to again become a candidate and he has decided to do so.

Majority Leader Claude Kitchin, Representative Flood, of Virginia, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, of which the fifth district congressman is a member; Adamson, of Georgia, and Saunders, of Virginia, as well as Speaker Champ Clark, made statements today declaring their delight that Steadman would become a candidate for another term. Major Steadman's statement follows:

"The deference to what seems to be the wish, as represented to me, of an immense majority of the Democrats of my district, I have reconsidered my views and have decided to enter the primaries as a candidate for Congress in our next ensuing election.

"I have many letters from every section of the fifth district urging me to this course. These letters are from gentlemen in whose personal friendship for myself, as for whose political integrity and patriotic loyalty to our country, I have unlimited confidence. I am profoundly grateful also to my colleagues in the house of representatives for the interest they manifest in my candidacy.

"If renominated and elected, I shall endeavor to discharge faithfully my duties to all citizens of the fifth district as well as to our entire country, and maintain the rights of its people to the full extent of my ability."

## Wake County Will Carry Its Children to School

Raleigh.—Wake county's superintendent, Dr. E. W. Knight, announced tonight that Wilders Grove school district has ordered a \$1,000 truck and will carry the distant children to school. The new superintendent eliminated another one teacher school and puts four into the district which will maintain a high school. Wake is the second county to invest in the gasoline truck and declare it an economy with its superior advantages.

## SILENCE THAT IS PATRIOTISM.

### Love of Country May Cause a Man to Hold His Tongue, as Well as Give His Life, Says William J. Bryan.

Raleigh, N. C.—"Patriotism is a love of country that makes a man not only willing to give his life for his country but also to hold his tongue for it," said William Jennings Bryan in an address at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, where he was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Rotary Club of that city.

The former Secretary of State said that he had been told that he was to talk of the Great War. "I am not surprised at the request," he said, "since now the war is the paramount matter in the thought of all of us. How long is this war going to last? is the universal question, and yet it is one of the questions which no one can answer. I tried guessing at its answer when the war began, but I have quit guessing now."

Mr. Bryan said that at the start of the war he, with many others, thought that the allied navies would soon sink the German ships, but that now the naval strength is relatively the same as then. It was expected, when the Germans got within 75 miles of Paris, that they would soon take that city, but they are now much further away than that. "Victories," he added, "seem largely deceptions."

"I know nothing," he stated, "on which anyone can predict even a reasonable guess as to the duration of the war. Being in this war we must stand together and fight it through, whether it be along or a short war. I will leave others to argue concerning

line without arousing dissensions. When the American people decided to enter this war all discussion as to the propriety of so doing must cease.

"I felt in the early part of the war that, while an American citizen had a right to travel on a belligerent ship, he ought not to do so. So while we may have a right to discuss certain things, we ought not to do so, since dissensions will encourage the enemy and weaken the lines between us.

"Patriotism is a love of country that not only makes a man willing to give his life for it, but to hold his tongue for it."

Mr. Bryan said further that he believes that there was more virtue in the people than is often expressed through their chosen representatives, and holding to this view he favored the initiative and the referendum, regarding "our representatives as necessary evils."

"We cannot discuss terms of peace," he said, because no terms have been declared. It is for the authorities in Washington to announce the terms, and I will not trespass on their prerogatives.

"I hope when this war is over we shall be able to use its machinery to build equipment which will forever end wars.

"Nineteen years ago," said Mr. Bryan "the commanding officers were allowed to say whether calcons should be permitted inside camps, but now the question is: how far away shall they be kept? Now it is against the law to sell liquor to a man in uniform.

"Woman suffrage has made great progress during the war, in England, in Russia and in America. When the war is over, the women all over the world who are giving their sons must have the right to take part in deciding the terms on which war shall be declared."

Incidental to his statement that he is a resident of Asheville, Mr. Bryan made the announcement that he expected to begin the erection of a dwelling in Grove Park, having resold to E. W. Grove the 10 acres on Sunset Mountain below Overlook Castle, which he bought two years ago.

Mr. Bryan said he had decided he did not wish to be far out of the city. His new site is featured by a wooded

knoll which extends back of the Country Club course. Incidentally, there is a meadow which will afford Mr. Bryan the garden which he so much desires. The place is to be called Fairview, which is the name of his Nebraska home.

## The Walking Arsenal Menace.

The sale of deadly fire arms is too promiscuous in this country. The fact that irresponsible people can arm themselves and dangerous characters, who are a menace to society, can go about in the shape of walking arsenals is no credit to a civilized progressive people.

One day this week a negro, evidently crazy or drunk, wantonly opened fire on a sixteen year old girl in the main street of Henderson, three of the bullets taking effect. The negro was hurriedly rushed off to Raleigh for safe keeping to evade the irate populace. Of course the people were aroused but they vented their vengeance on the culprit or if the law metes out punishment to him little consolation or relief will be given the wounded child, who was the victim of an irresponsible person, placed there largely because an intelligent people permitted it to be sold without proper restrictions.

The attack upon this child is a responsibility that can be laid at the door of the people of this state for neglecting to safeguard life and limb by having their representatives in the General Assembly at Raleigh make adequate laws governing the sale and use of fire arms. How long will it be possible for such characters as the Henderson negro to go about armed to the teeth, shooting down and murdering whomsoever their inflated fancy may dictate.—A question which every citizen of North Carolina can well ask himself.—Kinston Free Press.

## Berlin Activity Develops Peace Talking.

Washington, D. C.—Reports of peace propositions have no effect whatever on administration officials here. Regardless of the apparent source, whether they filter through Switzerland or through diplomatic sources here, it is known that they originated in Berlin, where the imperial Government is assiduously fostering the publicity of peace talk. It has developed that the methods being used to keep the subject under discussion are distinctly characteristic of the Germanic thought.

The purpose is to provide the pacifist, particularly of the United States with material for agitation, and it is the part of the German Government to disavow responsibility for offering any terms whatever as soon as discussions get well under way. The effect sought is to have it appear that demands for peace are originating outside of Germany.

Until a responsible official of the German Government, speaking not only for his Government but for the people, makes proposals for peace, it is understood no attention whatever will be paid to this propaganda. Officials of this government and the Entente Allies see no evidence of sincerity in any of the proposals that have been under discussion.

Geneva, Sept. 13.—The Freie Zeitung of Burne, publishes an article from a high Austrian official, who recently traveled through sections of this country in which the writer states that Austria-Hungary cannot hold out the coming winter owing to economic reasons, as both soldiers and civilians will be starved. He gives several reasons, notably, the almost complete destruction of the crops in the richest regions of Hungary by the cold and heavy rain, while 300,000 tons of Rumanian cereals could not be transported owing to lack of rolling stock, which, first of all, is utilized for military purposes. In the meantime, he says, the necessities of life are mounting to extraordinary prices.

## ACTIVITY IN U. S. AVIATION WORK.

### Classes at Training Schools Being Graduated Every Week and the Production of Aircraft is Well Under Way.

Activity at more than 24 United States government aviation schools over the country shows that the United States air service is assuming definite proportions and hopes are expressed by officials that many squadrons will be in France by the spring of 1918. Classes are being graduated every week and with a satisfactory motor developed by engineers passing all tests the actual production of the aircraft for these new pilots is well under way.

The value of aircraft in war has been discussed many times by prominent authorities on aeronautics and Secretary of War Newton D. Baker has stated that large numbers of machines can be constructed and men trained for the same without interfering in the least with the government plans for regular army work or the manufacture of munitions and supplies. As to shipping, Mr. Baker points out that 1000 pilots will take up no more room than 1000 infantrymen, and their machines no more space than artillery; while the value of 10,000 planes on the front would be far greater than many times this number in infantry and artillery.

Passage of the \$640,000,000 bill for the expansion of the United States Aviation Service opened the way for the realization of the plans made by Mr. Baker. This amount allows for training, equipment, overseas maintenance, spare parts, flying stations, armament, apparatus, aviation training fields for ballooning, training and service squadrons, 22,000 planes and nearly 11,000 enlisted men in addition to the pilots who are being recruited at the present time.

Men for this service, in the capacity of balloon pilots and aviators, must be between the ages of 19 and 30, must be citizens and have a good education. Aerial observers whose duties are to ride behind the pilots and observe fortification changes and artillery fire effect must be between the ages of 25 and 30.

After application a candidate undergoes a strict physical examination and unusual tests for equilibrium and judgement are given. If the man successfully passes he is sent to an examining board at the nearest government aeronautical or ground school where a mental test is given, practical, more than theoretical, questions making up the examination with close verbal questioning by an officer.

If the candidate passes both these he is sworn in and given the rating of a first class private in the aviation section of the signal corps. His papers with the results of the examination are then sent to Washington and orders to report to a ground school, if he is enlisting for aviation, or to a balloon school if for ballooning, are then sent from that city.

A delay from between four to six weeks between the time he is sworn in and the time he is called for duty is necessary at present, owing to the large number of applications on the waiting list and the limited capacity of the schools. This is true only of the pilots for aeroplanes as balloonists and observers are called much sooner. Men in all these branches are paid \$100 per month with food and quarters while studying at the schools and upon graduation are given a commission as first lieutenant with a base pay of \$2,000 a year and extra bonuses for active flying duty and foreign service.

A candidate for aviator goes to a ground school for eight weeks, where the operation, construction and repair of wireless apparatus, aeroplanes, gasoline motors and machine guns, theory of flight, aerial tactics, photography and military laws are taught. If the candidate successfully passes

this course he is sent to a flying school where practice in observation and shooting at targets while flying is given in addition to regular flying instruction. The time spent at this school runs from two to four months, depending entirely upon the ability of the pupil.

After passing through these schools the man is commissioned and is ready for duty. The only difference between the above course and that in ballooning is that one school is attended for ballooning in which everything is taught to the prospective balloonists.

The work is only beginning but officers state that results have been gratifying and have shown that the original course mapped out was well planned. Hundreds of young men have been enlisted in this service but many more are needed.

The need for mechanics will be tremendous when the service gets well grounded and at present it appears that the majority of these men will be drafted. Plans to utilize men of other industries than the automobile are being made. Fine linen workers will be needed. Musical instrument men because of their experience in working on fine woods and steel strings, which in aviation are used as struts for strengthening the plane, will be some of the men used in this newest industry. The work has taken great strides since the passage of the aviation bill, but much more of this important branch should be heard of in the next few months.

## Berlin Has Set a Price For American Prisoner.

British Headquarters in France and Belgium.—German military authorities are showing concern about the imminence of the American army's entry into the fighting by offering reward for the first American prisoner. The general commanding the 17th reserve division recently put the price of 400 marks on the first American soldier brought, dead, or alive, into his lines.

This information has been disclosed by the diary of a Prussian sergeant of the 23rd reserve infantry regiment. He wrote at the end of July: "We are supposed to have had Americans opposite us for some time now, and two divisions of Portuguese, on our right. The man who brings in the first American, dead or alive, to headquarters has been promised the iron cross of the first class, 400 marks and 14 days' leave."

## Military Instruction is Started at Camp Jackson.

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 7.—Non-commissioned officers from the regular army began instruction today of more than 1,000 drafted men who have arrived at Camp Jackson from parts of the state, and from Florida and North Carolina. Training today consisted chiefly of putting the selected men through the manual of arms and drills in squad formations.

Virtually the entire number of men called in the first five per cent from South Carolina had arrived today.

Figures posted at the camp tonight showed that 511 men had registered at the receiving station from South Carolina; 472 from North Carolina and 180 from Florida.

Assignments to regiments were made today for the North Carolina and Florida drafted units.

The valor and candid simplicity of the Indian baboo is proverbial. The Nairbi Leader tells a story of one who played a part in the German East Africa campaign, a laconic, competent and deadly earnest station master who evidently regarded himself as an infallible marksman as well. A regiment of men like him would end the war, for this is the wire he sent:

"One hundred Germans attacking station. Send immediately one rifle and one hundred rounds ammunition."