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DR. ALEXANDER NAMED TO SUCCEED HIMSELF.

Evident Loyalty Results in His Selection as State Farmers' Union Head.

Winston-Salem, Nov. 15.—Not without opposition, Dr. H. Q. Alexander, of Mecklenburg, who attained considerable notoriety some weeks ago because of his speeches dealing with the war which some persons styled unpatriotic, was today re-elected president of the North Carolina Farmers' union assembly in annual convention in this city.

Dr. Alexander's name was placed in nomination this morning with one opponent T. B. Parker, of Raleigh. When the vote was taken, however, the doctor's lead was apparently so great that the friends of Mr. Parker suggested that the nomination should be unanimous and this was done.

Perhaps the most potent factor in the choice of the Mathews physician to succeed himself was his evident patriotic attitude manifested throughout the convention. It is said that he had made declarations here which convinced his associates that he was wholeheartedly supporting the war program. It was he who introduced the resolution endorsing the government and pledging the loyalty of the organization in support of war measures.

Other officers elected were J. M. Templeton, of Cary, vice president; E. C. Fares, of Aberdeen, secretary-treasurer; J. Z. Green, of Union county, organizer and lecturer; G. M. Glover, of Rowan county, county conductor; J. H. Hendren, of Wilkes county, doorkeeper; G. M. Duke, of Franklin county, chaplain.

The executive committee is composed of the following members: W. B. Gibson, of Statesville; C. T. Weatherly of Greensboro; W. B. Moore, of Bruce; C. C. Whight, of Hunting Creek; R. E. Dixon, of Wilson. Those as delegates to the national convention which will be held in Jonesboro, Ark., are Dr. Clarence Poe, of Raleigh; W. G. Lindsley, of Madison; Orlin Crews, of Rowan county, and Mr. Bailep, of Davidson.

Before adjournment of the convention another "ringing resolution of loyalty" was adopted unanimously and without discussion. The resolution follows:

"Confirmed the action taken by the North Carolina Farmers' union in passing resolutions of loyalty to the government, in its opening session, and for the purpose of defending our country against its foreign foes, the Farmers' union of North Carolina, in convention assembled, hereby instructs its executive committee to empower and direct the secretary-treasurer of the State union to invest, for the union, \$10,000 in liberty loan bonds when the secretary of the United States calls for the third loan."

A can Party

You have often heard the remark "There is no such word as can't," but we all know and realize there is such a word as "can," but did you ever hear of a "can party?" Issue invitations to all members to "Come to a 'can' party, come when you can, bring what you can any stay as long as you can. Admission a can of vegetables or fruit."

You should have seen the members tripping along on their way to a Philathea party, each with a happy smile, carrying his or her can. Their names written on the cans, and piled on a table fixed for the purpose. (These may be packed securely in a box and sent to orphanage, county home and poor or sold, using the proceeds for class funds.) During the evening, can guessing games, also matching "can" cut from ads, produced much merriment. Candy was given as prizes. Altogether it was a very enjoyable evening and rather a "candy" affair.—Barbara Philathea Herald.

NO THOUGHT OF PEACE BEFORE THE YEAR 1919.

"Germans are not Winning the War, but Neither are we," Says Medill McCormack.

Chicago, Nov. 18.—Russia's collapse and the unreadiness of the United States makes hopeless any thoughts of peace before 1919 in the opinion of Medill McCormack, congressman at large of Illinois, who has just returned from a visit to most of the important fronts of the European battle line.

Mr. McCormack, in a statement tonight, said:

"The Germans are not winning the war.

"Neither are we.

"The war presents a stalemate from which we are unable to extricate ourselves, because of the collapse of Russia and the unreadiness of the United States.

Nowhere in Europe did I find an informed soldier or public man who believed that a military decision could be achieved before 1919, when the United States might add effectively to pressure on the central empires. There is practically no hope that Russia can be useful during 1918. Russia is so disordered that she cannot make war. Happily in all probability, neither can she make peace.

"The resources of the central powers have been energetically spent. They are bleeding terribly. But they act with greater energy, unity and skill than their enemies. Thus they made a seemingly successful drive into Italy.

The real object of their political foray into Venetia was partly to make camouflage, to conceal their steady losses from Verdun to Passchendaele, and partly to provoke revolution in Italy.

"The Italians were undergunned, neither had they enough ammunition. But even so they would not have been driven back as they were if two or three divisions, debauched by the spy system of Germany had not thrown down their arms.

"The French and British have a moderate preponderance in guns, and man for man they outfight the Germans.

"While there are still excellent German divisions in Flanders, there was an appreciable diminution in the morale and the physical quality of the German troops on the French and British fronts.

"The issue of this war will be decided in Washington, and by the furnaces of America.

"The splendid little American army which already has crossed the sea rendered a great service when the echo of the first American feet on the soil of France carried to every home the promise that strength and still more the industrial genius of America would bring succor to France.

"France is fighting with heroic and dogged courage. Her steady thoughtful soldiery are ready to spend their blood and die, in the belief that America will forge the weapons to win the war."

Congressmen Abroad

Barely Escape Death.

British Front in Belgium, Friday, Nov. 16.—(By Associated Press.)—Five members of the party of American congressmen and private citizens who are visiting the Belgium war zone had a narrow escape from death or injury this morning when they were caught in a sudden burst of German machine gun fire while inspecting the front line trenches near Dixmude.

The Americans in danger were Congressman, G. C. Dill, of Spokane, Washington; Congressman Charles B. Timberlake, of Colorado; Congressman John F. Miller, of Settle, Washington; Congressman Albert Johnson, of Washington, and Former Representative Stout, of Montana. Nobody was hit but it was one of the peculiar freaks of fortune which soldiers call luck, because the shot came in a shower.

WOMEN AT ASHEVILLE REFUSE TO SIGN CARDS.

Women Become "Disgusted" Because German Prisoners Are Given Such Good Food.

Washington, Nov. 15.—Because the United States government is not practicing what it preaches in the matter of food conservation many of the housewives of Asheville and vicinity have refused to sign the food pledge cards presented to them by agents of the United States food administration.

Attention of the food administration was called by the Daily News correspondent today to the fact that a large number of women at Asheville, aroused over the treatment accorded the Germans interned at the camp located at Hot Springs have become disgusted and have refused to join in the movement for the conservation of food stuffs which can be used to feed the allied nations of Europe.

And the women of Asheville have every justification for their action. It was learned today that the government is furnishing food to the enemies of this country interned at Hot Springs fit to grace the table of General Pershing or any of the other warriors now combatting the common enemy on the frontier in France. Nothing is too good for these alien enemies and their appetites are unrestricted from every standpoint.

There is a vast waste of food showered upon them, according to the North Carolina women who have entered a protest against such consideration being accorded the "guests" of the nation, as they are termed.

Incidentally, Herbert Hoover, federal food administrator, for some time past, has been studying food conditions at the various internment camps throughout the country, especially at Hot Springs, with a view to determining what course he should take to conserve the supply and put a stop to extravagance in the various camps. The Daily News correspondent learned today that Mr. Hoover a short time ago, recommended to the war department, whose officials have charge of most of the interned Germans, that they be given the same quality and quantity of food served by the German government to its prisoners of war. If reports reaching this country are to be believed, any one who falls into the hands of the Germans is given barely enough upon which to exist. Both the quality and quantity are limited to the very minimum and only sufficient food is supplied to keep life in the body.

But not with this government. Germans are given all the food and the highest priced food that their appetites can crave, and yet, the American public is called upon to conserve food-stuffs in every way possible. Hence the uprising amount the good women of western North Carolina and vicinity.

The war department has taken no action regarding the recommendation of Mr. Hoover. The officials there say the Germans are fed on the same rations given to our own soldiers and nothing more. The food administration is a difficulty in educating the women of North Carolina into the belief that a German interned in this country is as good and deserves the same consideration and treatment as an American soldier or sailor.

In this connection it may be interesting to know that every member of the military or naval force of Germany interned in this country receives the same salary as is paid to our own officers and men. For instance, a German private who at home would probably receive but five cents a day and not any too much food, is paid \$30 a month by this government during the period of his internment in this country. Officers of Germany are given the corresponding pay of officers of the United States army and navy.

CAPTAIN ALLEN WHO DID HIS BIT.

Survivor of Princess Pat's Light Infantry Describes the Modern Warfare as Exhibited on the Western Front, Where he declares the ultimate Battle Must be Lost and Won.

Greensboro News, 18th.

Captain J. Stuart Allen told last night of the conditions along the different battle fronts, of trench warfare, of attacking parties, of gas attacks, and many other details of the great war, in which he has taken an active part.

Captain Allen made an address at the mass meeting of the Municipal theatre, in the interest of the Red Cross. Other speakers of the evening were Mrs. Josephus Daniels and Miss Amy Smith, the Y. W. C. A. South Atlantic field secretary. The meeting was opened with the singing of "America" by the audience, followed by a solo by Fielding Fry, "Keep the Home Fires Burning." R. L. Thompson who presided over the meeting, introduced Mrs. Daniels as a woman generally beloved by all in Raleigh, when he had known her as Miss Addie Bagley.

Mrs. Daniels was glad to be remembered as Miss Bagley, and said she felt that she was talking to people who knew her, and could talk in her own way. She made a very short address, and said she only wanted to bring a little word of what she had seen in other places, and what the needs are. She spoke of the work of women in Washington, who are making Christmas presents for the sailors. Mrs. Daniels feels very much interested in the navy, as her brother is a sailor, and her son a marine.

She recently returned from Oglethorpe, and while there she asked one of the boys what message he wanted to send about the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. work, and he said, "Tell them it is the most wonderful thing in the world, and it is saving our lives." "We will not go down in history as soldiers," said Mrs. Daniels, "but we will go down as having helped the boys in the fight."

Miss Smith, who did much work in the different camps, and knows the needs, made a short address on the ways that the Y. W. C. A. can help the Red Cross. One of these ways is to keep the boys out of the depths, to keep them from immorality. The Y. W. C. A. must help the boys, so that much of the Red Cross work will be unnecessary, she said.

"The fruit of democracy is undivided freedom," said Mr. Thompson, who introduced Captain Allen. "Autocracy rests on the servility of the people. We recognize no autocracy, we maintain our own individual manhood." He said that America is the first great democracy, and that the government has grown more rapidly than the individuals who make up the government. There are many among us, he said, who do not feel patriotism as a duty. "The duty of those of us to whom God has given the vision, is to teach others, and unless we are successful in this duty, our cause will surely fail," said Mr. Thompson. He said that nothing would help people more than to hear the words of one, "whose actions represent the utmost that human manhood can do for its fellow man." "No body of men has ever made a more glorious record than the Princess Pat's Light infantry," he said. He introduces Captain Allen as the man who went to France as a private, and came back a captain, who suffered from wounds and is for the time being unable to fight, and is taking advantage of his rest. He said Captain Allen has come to make Greensboro people understand the things to which they aspire.

Captain Allen said that before he began to tell of his personal experiences, he wanted to explain the conditions on the various fronts. He spoke first of the Canadian troops, 30,000 of them, who were sent to England at the outbreak of the war. They were insufficiently trained and remained in England only five weeks for training before being sent to the fighting line in France, to fill the gaps.

He told of the fighting of the English and Austrian troops in Turkey, near Constantinople and of the splendid fight which they made there, when they stayed in the trenches from two to three weeks at a time, and were driven back because they were not strong enough. Also of the failure of the troops in Mesopotamia when they were once within two miles of Bagdad.

Then he told of the hopeless situation in Russia, which country he described as being more of a drawback than a help. Of how the guns and food failed to reach the troops which he said was the direct cause of the Russian retreat. The Germans, knowing of the weakness in Russia, are able to take 1,000,000 troops from the Russian front to throw against the Italians. Also he said the German prisoners in Russia will be able to go back to Germany, making 1,000,000 more men against whom the allies will have to fight.

Captain Allen told an interesting story of Harry Lauder, the Scotch singer, who was singing in a performance for some soldiers when the news reached him that his son had been killed. He went through the performance, and after it was over collapsed. He afterwards went to his son's grave and some one heard him say, "for my country, not for myself." Some soldiers saw him there and asked him to sing for them, and he did, and so cheered them that they went back to their trenches and fought the fight over again.

Captain Allen represented the present struggle as a peaceful valley, at the top of which is a dam holding back fierce waters. He represents the French and English as the dam, but dreads to think what would happen if the dam should give way.

Canada, he said, has sent 600,000 men. The United States, to keep up to this proportion, should send between 13,000,000 and 14,000,000 men. He said that at the present time the British are bearing the brunt, that the French have held out so long that they are no longer as strong as they were.

He told of the way the Germans fight. There are eight men, one behind the other, three lines of them, this is what is called mass formation. The first line is the line of resistance, or casualty line. The second line is much the same, and the third line are the machine guns. He told of the bombs, the gas, liquid fire, and burning oil, and all of the horrors of these. He demonstrated the gas helmet, one which he had used during gas attacks. During one of these attacks, he said only 125 men out of 1,000 survived. If they didn't die from the gas, they succumbed to tetanus, which is prevalent in Belgium.

He spoke of the trenches, of the ones in Flanders, where the men are in the water all of the time, because if they dig two feet below the surface they strike a well of water. He spoke of the enthusiasm with which the men go to the front, and of how they break and are sent back temporarily insane.

He spoke at length of the equipment of the men on march, of the pack that weighed about 75 pounds, the shrapnel helmet, "that stops everything except shrapnel," and the heavy boots. Besides this they have to walk over the French cobblestones, so that their walk is merely a trudge.

Captain Allen told of the English method of attack, which is in three waves, with 300 men in each. The first is the attacking wave, the second the intermediate wave, and the third the consolidated wave. He spoke of the barrage fire, the breaking of shells along the front line. Sixteen per cent

of the casualties of an attacking party is from the artillery behind, from miscalculations.

Speaking of the way in which the Germans fight, Captain Allen said, "you don't know what you are fighting against, you can't trust them for anything, all that I have seen." He told of how the Germans mined the roads, poisoned the water and destroyed the orchards.

He told of the fighting at Vimy Ridge, where the fighting is done across craters 150 to 200 feet across.

He said that many people on reading the papers about the advance of the allied troops a mile or so, wonder why they didn't advance further. Captain Allen said there is no use taking the devastated land, for it does no good. He said the war is fought with artillery, and will be fought on the western front.

Captain Allen made a few suggestions about the knitted work which the women are doing. He said the socks should be made longer, and come above the soldiers' knees. He also said he believes it is a mistake to make the sweaters without sleeves, because when a soldier takes off his coat to work, cold settles in his arms and causes rheumatism. He said the wristlets don't do much good, as sleeves pinned down are about as effective. He believes the mufflers to be the most comforting of all, and takes the place of the helmet, which is tight and uncomfortable.

J. E. Latham spoke for a few minutes of the example of Captain Allen to all in doing their "bit." He asked if anyone could question whether Captain Allen had done his part, and suggested what a wonderful thing it would be if everyone could hear such a man.

Dan. Smith sang the verses of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," with the audience singing the chorus, and the meeting was closed with "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," Miss Lulsdorff, of the State Normal college, singing the verses, and the audiences joining in the chorus.

U. S. Soldier is Shot For Ghastly Crimes

Washington, Nov. 17.—An American soldier of General Pershing's forces, found guilty by courtmartial of the rape and murder of a French woman, has been executed by a firing squad.

All details of this, the first death penalty imposed since the troops landed in Europe are being withheld by the war department.

When a full report has been received from General Pershing it probably will be published, as officials of the department want the world to know how the American army deals with men who commit such crimes. Secretary Baker said today that General Pershing had full power to carry out the sentence of the courtmartial without referring the case to the President.

South Has Large Surplus of Feedstuffs this Year.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The south is in a position this year not only to feed her own livestock, but to furnish enormous quantities of feedstuffs to other less favored sections of the United States. In addition to cottonseed meal, peanuts and peanut meal, southern states east of the Mississippi river have a surplus of velvet beans estimated at a million and a half tons. The velvet bean, which is relatively a new crop in the United States, can be grown successfully about as far north as the northern limit of the cotton belt. It is a protein feed of high value and can be used as a substitute for or to supplement cottonseed meal. It is particularly valuable as a dairy feed, but beef cattle fed on it have brought top prices in the live stock markets.