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BATTLES RAGING IN FRANCE.

British Not Only Stop the German's Onslaught but at Several Points regain ground Lost in the Initial Attack Friday.

Extremely hard fighting with the Germans using great forces of infantry in mass formation, is taking place along the southwestern and southeastern sections of the Cambrai salient.

In the region of Gonnelle, La Vacquerie and southward to Vendhuile and northward toward Maaniereres, battles waged with great fierceness throughout Monday, but with the Germans, nowhere successful in breaking the British front. At La Vacquerie they again succeeded in penetrating the village from which they were ejected previously, but a strong counter-attack again turned the scales in favor of General Byng's forces, who threw out the enemy, inflicting heavy casualties on him.

As in previous attacks, the Germans used great masses of artillery, but the British forces everywhere met their onslaughts stoically and at last accounts were firmly holding their line at all points.

Although the Germans in their offensive have been using men reckoned at 20 divisions, the British have been able at several points to regain some of the ground they lost in the initial attack which was delivered with a suddenness similar to that of Byng's big drive toward Cambrai. Sunday night they had gained the eastern edge of the village of Villers Guislain and driven out the Germans from La Vacquerie. They held this latter position until Monday morning, when they were compelled again to yield to the enemy, only to take it again later in the day. Southwest of Bourlon village, at the west of Cambrai, the British also have recovered lost terrain.

The German war office asserts that 6,000 British have been made prisoner during their drive and that 100 guns have been taken from them. A large number of the guns, already have been recaptured. The four days battle is described as the most sanguinary one that has taken place since the days of Vedrun and the first battle of Ypres.

Artillery duels are in progress between the French and the Germans north of the Chemin des Dames and in the Verdun sector. An attack by the Germans north of Flirey, in the latter region, was entirely driven back by the French suffering heavy casualties and leaving prisoners behind them.

Likewise on the Italian front the fighting is mostly by means of big guns, the duels being intense on the northern line in the hilly region between the Brenta and Piave rivers.

No details have yet been received concerning the negotiations between the Germans and the Russians for an armistice, although the German grand headquarters announces that an armistice already is in force on sections of the Russo-German front. In addition to Austria-Hungary accepting the proposals of the Russians for a cessation of hostilities, Bulgaria also is to open negotiations with Russia with the same object in view.

Meanwhile the international situation in Russia remains acute. Infantry and machine gun detachments have been sent against the general staff headquarters at the front, where refusal met the Bolshevik regime's demand that proper arrangements be made by the commander-in-chief with the Germans for an armistice.

The inter-allied conference in Paris has ended. Colonel House, head of the American delegation, in the closing address, declared that there had been co-ordination and unity of purpose reached which promised greater results for the future and it was his deep concentrated effort we shall be able to arrive at the goal which we have set out to reach."

DESPERATELY GERMAN ARE SEEKING DECISION.

Italian Armies Have Bravely Thwarted Central Powers' Plans, Says Baker.

Washington, Dec. 3.—An effort by the Germans to bring on a decisive engagement on the western front is suggested in the war department's review of military operations for the week ending December 1, issued tonight by Secretary Baker.

"The outstanding feature of the general military situation today," says the review, "is to be found in the ever-increasing mobility of action of the forces engaged.

"It seems that a decision is being sought by the enemy, who realizes that he cannot endure for a much longer period the strain of trench warfare imposed by the allies in the west.

"This explains the effort of the central powers in massing considerable forces in order to invade Italy—a concentration of troops made possible by the international situation in Russia. This offensive was undertaken to crush the Italians and compel them to sue for peace.

"Five weeks of desperate fighting has brought them no nearer their real objective.

"The Italian armies suffered serious reverses in the early stages of the battle. They were compelled to give way and for a time the military situation along the Italian front was serious. But the enemy had underestimated the resisting power of the Italians.

"The hopes for revolution in Italy, which had been sedulously fomented by German propagandists and which was an important part of the German plan, have been frustrated.

"The Italians, by a magnificent effort, reorganized their broken forces, rapidly reformed their cadres, and backed by the allies, were able, single-handed, to check the Austro-German invasion.

"It would be futile to underestimate the great losses both of men and material, suffered by the Italians. These losses should serve to set forth in bolder relief the heroic efforts of these elements of the armies which were able to thwart the plans of the central empire.

"The closing of the Swiss frontier for two weeks may indicate that the enemy is transporting large forces, both men and guns, to the west.

"The enemy is constantly detaching large contingents from the eastern theater. All good troops which can possibly be spared are being despatched to other zones of operations.

"So that, though the season is not propitious for enlarging in military enterprises on a large scale, yet owing to the imperative necessity for a continuance of this mobility, further offensives are to be anticipated.

"On the other hand, the allies will give the enemy no respite and any offensive undertaken by the Germans will be promptly met by a counter-stroke of greater severity." After discussing the situation on the various fronts the review concludes:

"In the Palestine theater of operations, the rapid advance of the British on Jerusalem after the fall of Jaffa has been temporarily retarded. The resistance of the Turkish forces has considerably increased, and the necessity of bringing up further reinforcements and material has caused delay in the offensive operations."

Americans kill Twelve Mexicans who Attacked

Indio, Tex., Dec. 3.—Mexican outlaws opened fire on one of the American cavalry patrols five miles from here late today. Private Keat in the leg of the American troops stationed here immediately crossed the river into Mexico, opened fire on the little settlement of shack and killed 12 of the bandits, including Felipe Romero and Rafael Venasado.

AMERICAN ENGINEERS DOING A GREAT WORK.

Played Large Part in Making Byng's Offensive Successful, Pushing Railways.

British Army Headquarters in France, Monday Nov. 26.—By the Associated Press.—American engineers, the American troops to be engaged in military operations on the British front took a prominent part in the breaking of the Hindenburg line by General Byng last week. It is now possible to inform the people of the United States that engineers of the American army had a large part in pushing up the vital railways behind the advancing British soldiers. The American engineers have been laboring on the roads through the devastated battlefields of the Somme district for nearly four months and two of their men, who were wounded were the first American casualties announced from Washington. The speed with which the lines have been laid up through the broken Hindenburg defenses during the past week has called forth the highest praise from the British authorities.

The Americans have been working in shifts 24 hours a day and no such amount of track has been laid in this region in so short a time before. The manner in which their big dubbed "American athletes." For these untiring soldiers are today as fit and as willing as they were before the battle began.

Naturally the Americans have for a long time been working under the range of enemy artillery and more than once they have come under heavy shell fire. One of the most striking sights along the front has been that of the engineers laboring coolly at their tasks while great shells were bursting 100 yards away.

At one time the Germans cut loose with their guns on a section of the trucks tore up three miles of rails, but they scarcely had finished this bombardment when the twin lines of steel began to creep forward once more. After the engineers had reached a point where they were exposed on the sky line it was necessary to work at night or on foggy days.

There have been three forces of Americans employed in this region since about August 4. Two of them have been occupied with the operation and maintenance of light railways and the other has been constructing narrow gauge lines.

The correspondent has visited many of these engineers since their arrival and has found them fit and eager for work.

The correspondent was talking with three officers today and the only anxiety they expressed about the future was the fear that they might later be compelled to work far back of the lines out of the fighting zone. The engineers love to hear the guns and to get as close to the firing line as military orders permit.

Some of them had an unusual experience much to their liking, on the first day of the offensive. The British called for volunteer stretcher bearers to go forward to the battlefield and bring in wounded British and Germans. A large number of the engineers offered their services which were accepted. They just had finished a hard day's work on the railway, but they gladly undertook the new, arduous and dangerous task and labored through the night getting injured soldiers back to the dressing stations. They were highly complimented by the British for their efficiency in this line.

Stomach Trouble and Constipation.

Those who are afflicted with stomach trouble and constipation should read the following. "I have never found anything so good for stomach troubles and constipation as Chamberlain's Tablets. I have used them off and on now for the past two years. They not only regulate the action of the bowels but stimulates the liver and keeps one's body in a healthy condition," writes Mrs. Benjamin Hooper, Auburn, N. Y.

Turks Heavily Tired of German Oppression.

Boston, Nov. 30.—The Turks are heavily tired of German rule and a declaration of war by the United States against Turkey now would be playing into the hands of Berlin officials, in the opinion of Dr. William E. Strong, editorial secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

"Why the United States should declare war upon either Turkey or Bulgaria is incomprehensible to those who know anything of the internal situation of those two countries," said the statement issued by Dr. Strong tonight. "Both of the countries are as much under the control of Germany as are Belgium and Poland.

"Who would suggest," he continued, "that we should declare war against Belgium because Belgian subjects are working for Germany, and Belgium is supplying Germany with foodstuffs and other war equipment? Those who have come out of Turkey during the last few months give only one testimony and that is to the effect that Turkey is heartily tired of the domination of Germany. Even the leaders recognize that they went into this war not for any possible gain to Turkey, but with every opportunity of losing every thing.

"If war should be declared on Turkey and Bulgaria, what could the United States do? It would be cruel in the extreme to make an attack upon a people who hate the alliance with Germany with a perfect hatred and who would gladly break that alliance if they had the power to do so."

Germans Put Children Before Advancing Army.

Washington, Nov. 30.—All the operations of the German army during the invasion of Belgium and Italy are the acts of barbarism which revolted the civilized world, semi-official dispatches from Rome today say, are now being practiced by the Austro-German invaders of Italy.

Near Zenson the dispatches say, the invaders placed Italian women and children before their troops as they advanced and the Italian soldiers were compelled to sacrifice their innocent countrymen.

In the Friuli region, war taxes requisitions and conscription of labor is being practiced as it was in Belgium and northern France, Austro-German prisoners tell of Italian noncombatants massacred by the invading troops and loot from Italian homes and shops has been found on the bodies of dead troops. Soldiers on the Piave declare they hear the screams of women and children from the opposite side of the river.

The invading armies have taken away cattle and other property burned household furniture and their bivouac fires, Bosnian troops, the dispatches say, have committed unnameable atrocities.

TAKE IT IN TIME. Just as Scores of Mount Airy People Have.

Waiting doesn't pay. If you neglect kidney backache, More serious troubles often follow. Doan's Kidney Pills are for kidney backache, and for other kidney ills. Mount Airy citizens endorse them. Mrs. J. C. Harris, 314 S. Main St., Mount Airy, says: "I couldn't stoop over or straighten up without having sharp pains in my kidneys. At times my back ached so badly that I could hardly get about to do my housework. I felt tired and languid and the least exertion seemed to play me out. After I had taken a few doses of Doan's Kidney Pills, procured at the West Drug Co., my back felt much better.

My back was as strong as ever and I haven't had any trouble from it since." Price 60c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Harris had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

MEN ATTACK AMERICAN MORALE COULD BE SHOT

Judge Boyd Delivers Patriotic Address From the Bench, When Charging the Grand Jury of the Federal District Court—Bar Proceeds With Unanimous Indorsement of His Sentiment.

"In the regular course of nature, I have only a few more years to live," said Judge James E. Boyd yesterday when he thanked the bar for its approval of an address he had made on patriotism, "but I want to see peace restored with the institutions of my country intact." There was such depth of sincerity in the statement that the crowded court room sat silent for a moment, and there was no outburst of feeling, as had marked previous expressions from the bench during the morning. Judge Boyd had closed his address and Thomas J. Gold of High Point, rose to his feet and moved a rising vote of thanks. When District Attorney Hammen put the motion, every person in the court room stood up.

"If you don't agree exactly with the plan of the preparations being made by the country now, put aside personal views. Don't quibble. The people in authority are doing the best they can, and the man who would say now that we ought to be unsuccessful in this war is guilty of treason. Any such person could be tried and convicted as a traitor and shot," said Judge Boyd. Further along he said amid applause that "this country is to emerge triumphant in the end from this war, and William Hohenzollern overwhelmed" and he added that the conclusion of peace will leave those who failed the country in its hour of peril "marked men" and that marking will be scored against them forever.

There is no time now for fine academic discussions of whether the United States is righteously at war, no time for criticism of the country, but it is a crisis in which all "Americans must stand together as one man" against a foe which started the war in the desire to "dominate the world" and has conducted it on a plane of savagery and brutality difficult for civilized men to stand up in this country now and say he sympathizes with Germany," Judge Boyd said. "That time is past." When Great Britain, France and Germany first went to war, it is to be understood that there was a natural sympathy for Germany in this country where so many of the people are of German descent, "but there is no longer justification of the sentiment. Germany has forfeited all right to sympathy by her violation of sacred international obligations, and her disregard of the fundamental, decent demands of humanity.

"The man who speaks a sympathy for Germany in this country now," said the judge, "is as much a traitor as is the man who discredits the cause of the United States."

The judge paid recognition to the German power. That nation is like a giant bulldog—with many of the animal's qualities, as it displays its nature in shaking smaller dogs—but surrounding it are three great, courageous antagonists, France, Great Britain and the United States, and the "last the greatest of them all," Judge Boyd said and they will not stop nor hesitate until the barbarians pay the penalty for their crimes, until such restoration as is possible is made of the ravaged countries which have felt the heel of the invader, and until the German government is so weak that the empire totters and falls, and the German people are made to realize the essential error of their assault on civilization and Christianity.

The duty of Americans in this crisis is to give everything they have, if need be, to further the cause of the

country. Duty is no more than this, for everything includes life when called for, and it is not a whit less. The man of military age should go when needed, realizing that life itself is not to be weighed in the balance against right. "What would be our condition now," Judge Boyd asked, "had our ancestors considered their lives instead of their country when the test came?"

Profiteering should not be tolerated now, and the man who stays at home while his fellows fight the nation's fight in the trenches, and turns his hands to getting rich through speculation "on the needs of" the people was classed as a traitor, too, by Judge Boyd. He put him alongside the man who talks down the American cause and weakens the morale of the nation and condemned them all. At the end, Judge Boyd invited anyone in the audience who felt a sympathy for Germany to rise. No one accepted the invitation.

Insurance of Soldiers and Sailors.

Washington, D. C.—The act which provides for Government life insurance for soldiers and sailors has now been in operation a little more than a month. The Secretary of the Treasury announced on November 17th that up to that date 64,168 applications under the new law had been received, representing insurance in the sum of \$552,993,000. From four to six thousand applications are received each day at the Treasury Department, the amount of insurance applied for sometimes reaching a total of fifty million dollars in a single day.

The law provides that soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses in active service may obtain from the Government exceeding \$10,000 at premium rates ranging from 65 cents a month at the age of 21 years to \$1.20 a month at the age of 51 years, for each \$1,000 of insurance.

One of the primary objects of this law is to lessen the tremendous burden of pensions which has followed as a consequence of all American wars.

It is evident that the administration of this new branch of Government work is big business in itself. But this is only one of many governmental activities incident to the war which are adding great numbers of clerks, stenographers, and other servants to Uncle Sam's payroll. Literally thousands of stenographers and typewriters have been appointed in Washington during the past few months and thousands more are to be appointed as soon as they are available. The United States Civil Service Commission is holding examinations for these positions weekly throughout the country. Secretaries of local boards of civil service examiners at the post offices in all cities are furnishing detailed information.

Slight Improvement Shown In the Health of Soldiers.

Washington, Nov. 29.—Slight improvement in health conditions in the national guard and national army camps for the week ending November 23, is shown by the weekly health report of the division of field sanitation made public today by Surgeon General Gorgas.

Seven national guard divisions show a lower rate during the preceding week and seven show an increase principally in pneumonia and measles.

In the national army eight divisions show a decrease, one shows the same rate and seven a higher rate.

CORN AND CHOP MILL.

I have started a mill on Deep Hill near Mount Airy to grind corn and chop. I have a special mill that will grind corn and cob together, thus making fine feed for stock. I also buy and sell wood.

M. T. McKNIGHT.