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# The Mount Airy News.

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## AIRCRAFT AND THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

London, England—As every one knows, aircraft is used for many purposes in this war, of which the one which is probably most familiar to the public is that of directing artillery at the front. Far more extensive in its consequences is the use of aircraft at sea to protect the country from the submarine menace. But for the co-operation of aircraft, the anti-submarine campaign would have been far less effective and the people of Great Britain and certain of her allies would have been faced with stiffer rations, and the Central Powers would have had an easier task.

During the month of September, 1917, naval patrols flew 170,000 miles, of which 90,000 miles was covered by seaplanes, and 80,000 miles by aircraft. On seven occasions, ships, which were being attacked by submarines, sent S. O. S. signals, which brought seaplanes to their assistance in time to save them by compelling the submarine to dive. Several hundreds of ships were convoyed during the month by aircraft, and in no single instance has a submarine dared attack a ship while under aircraft escort.

Unfortunately the number of submarines attacked and destroyed by British aircraft cannot be published, but a few words may be said as to the method of attack. When a destroyer sights a submarine some five or six miles away, it goes full speed to the attack at about 30 miles an hour, so that the submarine has 10 minutes or so in which to dive beyond the reach of the destroyer's depth charges. But when a seaplane sights a submarine at the same distance, it flies to the attack at anything from 80 to 100 miles an hour, so that the submarine has only three or four minutes before bombs begin to fall round her. It must not be assumed however, that destroyers have been superseded by the seaplanes as the enemy of submarines. On the contrary, the two very often work together, and their co-operation usually spells disaster for the U-boat.

The stories of these fights, which are going on daily between seaplanes and submarines, are indeed remarkable. Here is one which happened recently. A seaplane sighted a German submarine on the surface, flew directly over her before she had a chance to dive, and dropped a bomb on her tail, which was seen to make a large hole in the deck. Immediately afterward the seaplane pilot saw through the mist three more German submarines, in line abreast, followed by three German destroyers, and escorted by two German seaplanes. All six vessels fired their anti-aircraft guns at the seaplane, but the German seaplanes, did not attack because they could not get through the barrage put up by the fire of their own destroyers and submarines. The seaplane turned dropped another bomb on the wounded submarine, saw her sink amidst a pool of oil, in which fragments of her floated and then retired from an unequal contest, at the same time sending a wireless message as to where three of the enemy's destroyers were to be found.

This incessant and ruthless warfare against the U-boat by naval aircraft has been one of the main factors in defeating Germany's aims, and in saving the people of Great Britain from the starvation which Germany has tried to inflict upon them. The mere presence of seaplanes has many times saved a merchant ship when a submarine had been attacking it. Moreover, when the tragedy has actually occurred, and the torpedo has found its mark, it is the seaplane which is the first to see the shipwrecked crews in their boats, to send wireless messages for assistance, and to direct the rescuers to the right spot.

It is the seaplanes and the other aircraft which first sight the mine and

so help the minesweepers in their task. In a work it is the naval aircraft which has been, and is, saving not only those who traverse the seas, but every man, woman, and child in the British Isles, who would otherwise be threatened with starvation.

The strike at Coventry has already been a serious blow to the Empire; a repetition, there or elsewhere, would be a disaster of which the consequences would be far-reaching. Without a constant stream of new aircraft to replace the inevitable heavy wastage in machines, the struggle against the German submarines will be prolonged with the obvious resulting consequences on food and above all on the lives of sailors and all who have to travel on the sea.

## Oconeechee Farm is Damaged by Tornado.

Durham, Jan. 12.—Damage amounting to \$25,000 at Oconeechee farm, the country estate of Gen. Julian S. Carr, near Hillsboro, from the wind-storm which raged in this section, about midnight Friday night, was reported by Thomas M. Gorman, secretary to General Carr, who went to the farm this morning. Not a single building on the whole farm escaped damage from the tornado, and some of them were completely demolished. Even the wire fence, about certain of the fields were blown away, and bee hives were blown a mile away from their location into the river.

The greatest loss was the complete destruction of the large dairy barn, recently completed and modernized at considerable cost. This was flattened out, and only the cement work was left in place. In this destruction nine fine Holstein cows, valued at \$500 each were killed.

Three large poultry houses were also demolished by the wind. Two of these had just been completed. The other was a large laying house, containing about 180 young pullets. Strange as it may seem, only a few of the chickens were killed in the storm, and most of them had been collected and rehoused this morning. Many of the smaller poultry houses were destroyed. The horse barn was also damaged. The porch on the dwelling, and the roof of the club house were blown away. Many of the large oak trees, a hundred years old, which made the lawn of the country home a delightful place in the summertime, were uprooted and destroyed. A large line of cedars which flanked the road leading to the estate, were blown down, and so obstructed traffic that the road was almost impassable.

The tornado occurred about midnight, and lasted five minutes, according to the manager of the farm. Mr. Gorman, in the absence of General Carr, went to the farm this morning, and immediately conferred with a local contractor who will begin the work of putting the place back in shape Monday morning. So far as could be determined, no other damage was done in the Hillsboro section. The Southern railway station at Oconeechee farm was completely destroyed. There was no tornado or storm insurance on the farm buildings or the stock so the loss will be complete.

## A Friend's Advice.

If some one compliments your friend, Go tell that friend about it; 'Twill cheer his heart and help him on. His journey, do not doubt it. If some one says a spiteful thing About your friend, forget it; Let words of slander die unheard, And you will ne'er regret it. Now is the time for you to tell Your friends how well you love them Your words of praise can cheer them not. When the sod is heaped above them. And when you lend a helping hand Say naught at all about it. Your friends are sure to find it out And praise you, do not doubt it.

## SURRY THRIFT CAMPAIGN.

We are now looking forward to the Dobson rally meeting which has been planned for Feb. 4th, with the hope that good weather will prevail at that time would insure a large representative crowd from all parts of the County. We have been very fortunate in being able to secure Judge Bynum of Greensboro who will deliver a patriotic address at that time. There is a probability also that Judge Boyd will be present, and if he is, he will deliver an address also.

Mr. Gilbert T. Stephenson of Winston, N. C., who is the field Secretary for the War Savings Campaign in North Carolina has been invited, and we feel sure will be present. He will explain in detail the plan to our people.

If the people of our County could be prevailed upon to practice more rigid economy, in other words do as the Government suggests, save more of their earnings, and invest more liberally in these War Savings Stamps, of any other form of safe investments, it would be the best thing that could come to us along financial lines.

The challenge of this new opportunity to save and to serve for America and for humanity must be heard and heeded by all who share the blessings of this great free land of ours, and who owe allegiance to its flag.

All of us, business men, professional men, officials, and laboring men, women, boys and girls, are first and last, Americans and the tasks and problems of our beloved country come straight home to us. We are its strength and its wealth. We must carry its burdens and perform its tasks.

We must win its victories. The small moneys of the many are now to join the big moneys of the few.

Five dollars each from a million men, women, boys and girls, is mightier than five million dollars from one man or a dozen men.

The call is to men of many races, but now all of one great nation, men who feel their hearts beat quicker when they speak of America as "My Country," men who salute the star Spangled Banner with pride as their own country.

The call is to you and to me to do our bit.

Go at once, do not wait, today, to your nearest Post Office, or place your application with your R. F. D. or city carrier.

These war Savings stamps are better than money. They increase in value daily, they pay you 4 per cent compounded quarterly. No better investment can be found. No one person can own more than \$1,000 worth of them. No Government has ever offered the great masses of its people such an attractive proposition to save, to serve and to invest wisely—all in one act.

A. V. West, Chairman.

## Citizens act in Pro-German Case

New Haven, Conn.—Maximilian von Hoegen, a lawyer, who is said to have written pro-German comments on the questionnaire recently sent him, was called from his home in this city Saturday night and beaten by a crowd after he had been forced to kiss the flag of the United States and to sing "The Star-Spangled Banner." His assistants are said to have been masked and armed.

On his questionnaire von Hoegen said to have written "Deutschland ueber Alles," with the comment that he had "the doubtful honor to be an American citizen," an expression of belief that the United States was making a "big bluff," and a hope that Germany might win the war. Whether he can be punished by the Government for doing this has not been determined. Attorney-General Gregory has been asked for an opinion on this point. It is hinted that his punishment may be to be put in Class I, the earliest that will be called next month.

## LAFOLLETTE FACES REBUKE AT HOME.

Wisconsin Loyalist Forces Gain Strength and Numbers, and The Election of Their Candidate is Confidently Forecast.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Senator LaFollette is surely losing his prestige in Wisconsin. Today the ebb of his political fortunes has reached such a point that a fusion candidate on a loyalty platform could defeat the strongest candidate for the United States Senate which LaFollette could bring out, even though he were able to command all the pro-German votes of the Democratic and Republican parties, the pacifists and the Socialists.

This is the conclusion reached by local men who have made a survey of the State recently, and by correspondents who have come into the State to investigate. It is borne out by an examination of the state press made for a period of several weeks.

In the special session of the Legislature, to convene during the latter part of February, Senator LaFollette will have to face an attempt to publicly censure him for his conduct. The resolution has already been drafted, it is said.

Six months ago Senator LaFollette and his factions might have won in such a contest. He was then at the apex of his power. He not only had drawn to himself all the alien and the anti-war vote, but his own followers, who were trying to be loyal to him and to America at the same time, had not begun to desert him in such numbers as to deplete his ranks. The decline since then has been marked and it will continue steadily so long as America is in the war. The Senator has no reserve vote from which to draw. He won over every vote that could be brought to him when he advocated an embargo on arms, fought against the declaration of a state of war, and against conscription.

On the other hand, his opponents, it is apparent, occupy something of the position which the Allies have occupied from the beginning. Every new act by Germany has brought them reinforcements. Just so, his own acts, also, as well as every gain made in the loyalty campaign, the interest aroused by the Liberty loan campaigns, and—greatest of all—the feeling that comes from having soldiers of your own State in the field—all are taking votes from LaFollette.

Never before in the State's political history has a man been able to use the graduates of an educational institution as a power in politics as Senator LaFollette has done for years with the graduates of Wisconsin University. But he can use them no more. He is denounced by the institution which graduated him and which he later helped to build up, and by the president, who was one of his closest friends for years.

The expulsion of Senator LaFollette by the Madison Club for "unpatriotic conduct" has created a profound impression in the State. It seemed to furnish a climax to all the acts done previously in many communities to show that LaFollette has been discredited.

The press of the State is now practically in unit against the Senator. Formerly the county newspapers were a great element of strength.

Senator LaFollette has been a determined effort to retrieve his fortunes through a public campaign. He has franked out thousands of copies of his speeches. But recipients of these, by the hundred, have mailed the speeches back to him telling him that they repudiate his stand. He has also placed advertisements in many newspapers, but these have brought little result.

## NOTICE.

This is to notify all persons that my wife Mary J. Campbell has left my home without my consent and her whereabouts are not definitely known by me, and that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted or obligations incurred by her.  
This December 11th, 1917.  
J. S. CAMPBELL.  
1-18-pd.

## CALL TO AMERICA BY MR. CHURCHILL.

Victory Not Yet Won, Says British Minister of Munitions and greatest crisis of all may Have to be Endured.

London, England (Saturday)—Addressing the American Luncheon Club at the Savor Hotel yesterday, Winston Churchill, Minister of Munitions, referred to the definite and complete statements of war aims of Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson, which he declared were in complete accord. Continuing he said that we must put away from our minds all sorts of illusion, however pleasing. Victory is not yet won. Indeed, it may well be that the fiercest shocks have yet to be maintained and the worst violence of Armageddon has yet to be endured.

We have, he said, the statements of our war aims, which in vision moderation, tolerance, and freedom from passion, command practically universal assent. All are agreed, even the most pacific, that without these terms right would be worsted and wrong would emerge triumphant.

Speaking of the abyss which yawned between the British and American statements and the hopes and ambitions of the ruling classes in Prussia, he said that Prussian military authority is still in complete control not merely of Germany but also of Austria-Hungary Bulgaria and Turkey. They have not abandoned the hope of a decisive military victory. It is their hope and intention to compel their adversaries and neutrals to realize and recognize that what Germany has done, is doing and intends still to do, is backed by power and crowned by success.

They hope to win by such a result, a renewed lease of life and authority for their order and class.

We have stated our war aims, gravely, soberly and sincerely, Mr. Churchill added. The next thing to do is to enforce them on the enemy, and that we must now take in hand with the utmost vigor and dispatch.

After referring to the suffering of the allied nations, Mr. Churchill appealed to America to come quickly to the Allies' aid. Build ships, he said, which alone can liberate your mighty and measureless strength! Let tonnage be used to its highest war capacity by the importation of finished and partially finished products, rather than by bulky war material. Let us carry steel rather than ore, shells rather than steel, explosives rather than more weighty components, and let the saving of tonnage be devoted to facilitating and accelerating the arrival on the field of battle of the valiant manhood of the United State.

We for our part, in Britain will not fail you, he said. Everything shall be given, the last resources of our credit, the last resources of our manhood will be employed.

Eloquently Mr. Churchill spoke of the further immense sacrifices which would have to be made, and of the difficulties the Minister of Munitions had to contend with, but he added that the British Army, in this year, will have far more powerful artillery a larger supply of shells, financial equipment in every respect, especially in respect of the most costly and important weapons, than in any previous campaign.

In conclusion he spoke of the German armies, released from the eastern front by the defeat of Russia, steadily traversing Germany as fast as the deteriorated railways could carry them, and of course in supreme disdain of their latest military convention.

The Germans, he said, are on their way to the West, hundreds of thousands of men, thousands of guns, rolling across country night and day. The great storm of all is gathering, thunder clouds are banking up minute by minute before our eyes, but let us not for a moment lose our unshakable confidence that right will triumph.

Preparation for the reception of these hosts, he declared, are not being overlooked.

Recalling the battle of Ypres in November, 1914 Mr. Churchill said that we should be better, provided now, and did not wonder at the tales from so many sources of the Germans being brought from the eastern front deserting by scores and hundreds from railway trains as they crossed Germany, prepared to face the risk and terrors of an inexorable and pitiless military system, rather than the blasts of the furnace into which the ambitions of their war lords seek to hurl them.

## Secretary Baker Replies to Critics.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary of War Baker testifying Thursday before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, admitted there had been delay by the ordnance department in selecting the most desirable type of rifle and ammunition, but put forward the defense that such delay as had occurred was justifiable in order to secure a greater degree of interchangeability and "because the need was not urgent, as the enemy was 3000 miles away."

This last statement brought protest from members of the committee, Senators Wadsworth and Weeks denying that the absence of the enemy from the door was any reason why the War Department should have wasted time. "I do not agree with you, Mr. Secretary," said Senator Weeks. Distance from the enemy's lines, he said did not absolve this country from any obligation to make all possible haste in sending men to Europe.

"No army or similar size in the history of the world has ever been raised, equipped or trained so quickly as the present American Army," declared Secretary Baker.

Pointing to the fact that in nine months, all branches of the army had grown from 524 officers to 10,856 officers, and from 202,510 men to 1,428,650 men, he answered his critics with a great outline of work accomplished—a work which he held showed the "splendid effectiveness" of the American people.

American accomplishments, he said, are such as to depress German morale, "when the Germans realize that the American democracy has neither blundered nor hesitated, but has actually brought the full power of its men and resources into completely organized strength against their military machine."

Conditions in camps are rapidly improving; the clothing shortage is practically met; further increments of the army "can be adequately equipped and trained as rapidly as those already in training can be transported," he declared.

All this, he added, has been accomplished without serious industrial dislocation; the spirit of the army is high; it is well fed; all kinds of guns are available, "for every soldier who can be gotten to France in the year 1918;" and "great programs for the manufacture of additional equipment and for the production of new instruments of war have been formulated."

## Trying to Break Ice Jam.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 13.—Steamers battled desperately for hours today to break through the ice in the James river between this city and Chesapeake bay. All river transportation has been suspended for two weeks, but with the recent heavy rains the ice is breaking and traffic is expected to be resumed tomorrow. Virginia suffered severely from the cold wave, but in Richmond the temperature dropped to 10, several degrees higher than had been expected.

## NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Bank of Mount Airy is hereby called to meet in the office of said Bank on Thursday January 24th, 1918 at ten o'clock, A. M.  
W. J. BYERLY, Pres.