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RUSSIA ORDERS A CESSATION OF WAR

Great Enthusiasm in Germany Over end of the War With Russia.

London, Feb. 11.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says:

"There is great enthusiasm in Germany over the reported end of the state of war between the central powers and Russia. Cities everywhere are beflagged and there is much rejoicing over Trotzky's unconditional surrender.

"It has been arranged that the central economic commission now in Petrograd shall settle the details of the resumption of relations between Russia and the central powers."

Almost simultaneously with the announcement by the Bolshevik government that Russia is out of the war and that a general demobilization along the entire Russian front is to be carried out, thus permitting the Teutonic allies to withdraw all their forces for use on other battlefronts, President Wilson has restated to a joint session of Congress the fact that the United States is in the war to stay until those principles which the people regard as fundamental to a permanent peace are obtained.

Although no formal treaty has yet been signed between the Russians and the central powers, the Bolshevik government has ordered cessation of hostilities by the Russians against Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria and the withdrawal of its troops from the trenches and fortified positions from the Baltic sea to the Rumanian frontier. It long had been foreseen that such an outcome eventually would follow upon the revolutionary movement in Russia, where for nearly a year civil strife and war weariness generally proved most potent factors in weakening the battlefront. Long ago the enemy forces began the withdrawal of troops from this front, and virtually only a handful of them have been faced by Russians there.

Peace having been effected both by the Russians and Ukrainians with the Teutonic allies, the situation of Rumania becomes an ost critical one. Entirely cut off now from her allies the Rumanians apparently are faced with the absolute necessity of effecting a separate peace or being overrun by superior enemy armies. Nothing has as yet come through to show whether another Rumanian cabinet to take the place of the one which resigned last week has been formed or whether any reply has been made to the ultimatum of the central powers that peace negotiations should immediately be started.

As had been anticipated the terms of peace between the Ukraine and the central powers contain the much desired clause providing for the immediate entering into economic relations between the contracting parties by which Austria and Germany may obtain much desired food stuffs.

On the various battlefronts except that in northern Italy, operations by small patrols and artillery duels are in progress. On the Italian front enemy forces have heavily bombarded Italian positions and delivered attacks with infantry in the Frenzela valley region and on the new Italian positions on Monte Val Bella, Col Del Rosso and Masso Rosso. In all of the attacks the enemy was repulsed by the Italian batteries.

Wood Pulp Used in Germany.

Wood pulp is being manufactured into cloth in Germany according to advice received by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The pulp is spun into a thread and then woven into a fabric, the warp of which is linen thread. It is said to be durable and to stand washing five or six times. It is utilized for clothing of all kinds, but especially for underwear.

AMERICA TO CONTINUE THE FIGHT FOR SAFETY

President's Address was Notice to the Enemy That America Could not be Turned Aside From Object for Which we Fight.

Washington, Feb. 11.—President Wilson addressed Congress today to clear the atmosphere of any confusion resulting from the recent speeches on peace terms by the German chancellor and the Austrian foreign minister, and to reiterate that until the military masters of Germany are ready to consider peace on principles of justice the United States will continue the fight. It is just beginning for the safety of itself and mankind.

In the speech of Count von Hertling, the German chancellor, the President found no approach to the path of peace, but rather a proposal to end the war on German terms and to set up a league of nations to maintain the balance of power so established. Count Czernin, the Austrian spokesman, the President said, employed a very friendly tone, seemed to see the fundamental elements of peace with clear eyes, and probably would have gone much farther if it had not been for Austria's alliances and her dependence upon Germany.

Notice to Central Powers.

Members of Congress accepted the address not as a peace message, but as a notice to the central powers that the United States cannot be turned aside from the object for which it is fighting and a warning to Congress and the American people that the task of sending the nation's fighting men to the front must not be interfered with by equivocal and misleading utterances of Teutonic statesmen. The President was warmly received and cheered as he concluded, and leaders without respect to party afterward expressed hearty approval of his address.

The address had been prepared after conferences during the past few days with Col. E. M. House, who headed the American mission to the great inter-allied conference. As usual, the President announced his coming only long enough in advance to permit of arrangement for a joint session in the house chamber.

Settle Questions on Principle

While in official and diplomatic quarters today there was a disposition to let the President's address speak for itself without interpretation there apparently was no division of opinion on the point that his prime object was to bring the "extra-official negotiations" as some observers have termed the speech-making of the chief statesmen of the nations at war, back to the fundamental issues, the settlement of each question on principles of justice; the cessation of the barter of provinces and peoples; the settlement of territorial questions for the benefit of the populations concerned; and, finally, the recognition of national aspirations as a basis of permanent peace.

Another purpose served, it was pointed out, is to remind the German reichstag of the great distance that Count von Hertling has traveled from its resolutions of last July regarding self-determination of the rights of small nations and peoples, no annexations, contributions of punitive damages. Responsive echoes among the German socialists and radicals may in the end bring culminating pressure to bear upon the war lords at present controlling the fate of Germany.

Still another object of the address, it is suggested, was to serve notice in advance that any peace treaties resulting from the Brest-Litovsk conference would not of necessity be regarded as binding upon America or the entente allies.

Entente Not Consulted.

"We cannot have general peace for the asking, or by the mere arrangements of a peace conference" Mr. Wilson said, "it cannot be pieced together

out of individual understandings between powerful states. All the parties to this war must join in the settlement of every issue anywhere involved in it because what we are seeking is a peace that we can all unite to guarantee and maintain, and every item of it must be submitted to the common judgment whether it be right and fair; an act of justice rather than a bargain between sovereigns."

The statement was made in high official quarters that the entente allies were not consulted by President Wilson in the preparation of his address nor was it even made known to them that it was to be delivered. However it was pointed out, this fact was not to be taken as indicating any lack of unity of purpose and aims between the co-belligerents as nowhere in his address did the President depart from any of the principles he has laid down in common with the British, French and Italian premiers in their preceding public utterances regarding war aims.

Diplomats of the older school are watching with keen interest "extra-official negotiations" which depart so radically from all of the ancient and accepted practices of diplomacy. They point out that peace negotiations on a great scale actually are going on, only instead of being conducted in the secrecy of the round table conference, which was the aim of the central powers in the early stages of the war, the great war issues are now being expounded and critically examined in the light of publicity and the world's forum.

President Wilson himself today seemed to recognize and call attention to that fact when he inquired "is Count von Hertling not aware that he is speaking in the court of mankind that all the awakening nations of the world now sit in judgement on what every public man of whatever nation may say on the issues of the conflict which has spread to every region of the world?"

As has been done in the past, the President's speech today was promptly cabled to all the principal capitals of the world for telegraphic distribution.

Requirements Lessened Now.

The physical requirements necessary for entrance into the national army have been lessened considerably in a revision of the requirements received by the district medical advisory board. Under revised requirements, for instance, a man five feet high and weighing 100 pounds is qualified for service provided he meets the requirements otherwise. All remedial defects are passable. A missing finger does not disqualify a man, and eyesight and hearing requirement are lessened somewhat.

The local exemption boards cannot now pass or disqualify a registrant unless he meets with or fails to meet with the former standards for physical examinations. It the local board is at all uncertain regarding a man's physical qualifications he must be sent to the district board.

The district board alone can determine whether a registrant is qualified for limited or special service. The selective service regulations specify that registrants unable to withstand field service can be drafted for limited or special service. The district board must determine the kind of service the registrant is capable of performing. Local boards must disqualify or pass a registrant—"they can't go half way in the matter," it was explained.

About Constipation.

Certain articles of diet tend to check movements of the bowels. The most common of these are cheese, tea and boiled milk. On the other hand raw fruits, especially apples and bananas, also graham bread and whole wheat bread promote a movement of the bowels. When the bowels are badly constipated, however, the sure way is to take one or two of Chamberlain's Tablets immediately after supper.

DR. SQUIRES SAW U-BOAT BATTLE.

Charlotte Man Describes what he Himself Witnessed.

Charlotte Observer.

It is entirely probable that Dr. James W. Squires, now Captain Squires, of the United States army, is the only Charlotte man who has been an actual eye witness of a real submarine battle, and in a letter to C. L. Myers, of this city, Captain Squires tells something of his experiences. After referring to personal matters, Captain Squires writes:

"Since last seeing you in Charlotte I have had many experiences, some very exciting but at the same time most interesting. On boarding our transport in the harbor in the states we were given the most strict instructions concerning precautions to be observed during our voyage. After remaining at anchor for several days we made our dash for a destination unknown to us. To an observer no one could have suspected that there were on board many soldiers, cannon, supplies, etc., because everything was concealed and one would have thought we were a harmless vessel cruising with a cargo of little importance. But on the other hand we had a most valuable cargo. Not only in the number of soldiers and officers but in equipment for our army.

"After several days out we sighted land again and soon were anchored in a peaceful harbor supposedly only for a few days, but on account of certain unexpected events were forced to remain at anchor for 10 days. At last we moved on again and when in mid-ocean I woke one morning just in time to see one of the prettiest sights that has ever come under my observation. Our boat being the fastest was now leading a fleet of 10 other transports which had joined us during the night and we were all surrounded by beautiful little American destroyers with the American flag on each fluttering in the breeze, seemingly throwing defiance at any German submarine that dared to show its periscope. A great cheer went up from the many soldiers on our boat as we saw ourselves completely surrounded by a flotilla of American destroyers. They were beautiful little trim boats, plowing the sea and flirting with danger at all times. They reminded one of a graceful greyhound first standing up as it were on its hind legs, then taking a plunge into the ocean. It's a marvel to watch their maneuvers, circling around our boats, prowling here and there and ever on the alert, night and day. However, this pretty sight did not last long, as soon we noticed that everything was stern and tense on board, a determined expression seemed to pervade the whole atmosphere and of the crew. Soon we understood why 'S. O. S.' calls had been received from another ship. Shortly after this I was standing on the hurricane deck of our boat when an observer yelled "periscope," and a submarine was maneuvering to get a shot at us. At this moment our destroyer was on the starboard side of us and the submarine was on the port side. In this position the destroyer could not get a shot without hitting us. It therefore literally stood up as it were on its hind legs, turned in its tracks and dashed to the port side to get a shot at the submarine. The prettiest and quickest piece of work that could have been done. Just at this moment a terrific explosion occurred apparently in the aft of our boat, then, the three blasts of the whistle were heard telling us that we must put on our lifebelts and proceed to the lifeboats. I had been appointed in charge of one boat, so rushed to my station formed my men, called the roll and started to lower my boat into the sea. Just at this moment I received another order 'stand by my boat and be ready but to remain until further orders come.' Now we were expecting to be shelled

from the starboard side of the boat as our destroyer had gotten over on the port side and was fighting the submarine. You know, the subs usually travel in pairs and we fully expected the other one to come up but it did not. Our destroyer soon sank the sub and was soon back on the other side. However, we were expecting our boat to sink any minute. While waiting I got permission to go and get my overcoat and some blankets. I also had some chocolate candy, cigarettes and matches in my quarters, so I dashed back to get these because I thought if we were not drowned or otherwise destroyed they would come in fine.

"The next message I received was 'think we can make it to port,' and shortly after that I received another message: 'Dismiss men,' that we were thought to be safe. I think we were hit quite hard by a torpedo and understood that two compartments were flooded but all of these had been closed before we entered the danger zone and no further damage could come from that source. We have never yet been able to be absolutely sure we were hit because if so it was below the water line and no information is given out by the naval authorities.

"In my opinion we were hit—others think the torpedo simply exploded near us. Probably some day we will know.

"We sighted another submarine but nothing happened, as it disappeared almost immediately. When we were first attacked, if we had not been running a zig-zag course I am afraid there would have been a different tale to tell. You know running at full speed and zig-zagging makes a ship a very difficult target. However, I feel that the submarine is a great menace and we must not underestimate its ability to give us great trouble.

"Our voyage was very trying, as it seemed that the Germans were leaving nothing undone in their effort to sink us. We were all so thankful when land was sighted again and we were able to have a night's rest in peace."

Captain Squires' letter is much longer, telling of his work in the mobile and base hospitals near the front lines, telling something of the people and of the country, all of which makes the most interesting letter I have read from "over there."

Says Greatest need of The Allies now is Ships

Newport News, Va., Feb. 9.—Crawford Vaughn, former prime minister of Australia, speaking in the plant of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company to several thousand men this afternoon, declared the greatest need of the allies at this time is ships.

"Lack of ships on the part of the allies is the biggest asset the kaiser possesses," he said.

"Every shipyard is a fort for freedom; every man behind a riveting machine is in effect firing right into the enemy ranks. Don't slacken fire in the yard because that lets up on the enemy ranks. Don't slacken fire in our ranks at the front that can't be filled. It means that the barrage fire under cover of which our boys go over the top can't be maintained.

"The facts are that the world's tonnage is less today than it was before the war. Yet the tonnage to be carried is infinitely greater than it was before the war. America has to lift five millions of men to Europe. Do you know what that means? It means a great bridge of ships. Your boys can't go over to France in any other way. You men of the shipyards have got to build the bridge. Think what it takes to supply five millions. Think of the food, clothing, ammunition, rolling stock alone. You have got to keep the lines of communication open, for if ships do not go across in big enough numbers your army will be cut off from its base of supplies."

FRANCE TO SUPPLY US THE NEEDED ARTILLERY

Will Make Enough for 20 Divisions—Over 200,000 U. S. Troops Abroad.

New York, Feb. 7.—Announcement that France will be able before July 1 to manufacture enough artillery to supply 20 American divisions, or approximately 500,000 troops, if the United States meanwhile adheres to an understanding by which France would receive the necessary raw material from America, was made here last night by Andre Tardieu, French high commissioner to this country. Mr. Tardieu made the statement also that there are in France today more American troops than comprised the American army at the time the United States entered the war; at that time, he said, the American army contained 212,000 officers and men.

The French official spoke at a dinner which was part of New Year's celebration of the Jour de L'Alliance Francaise, which was observed throughout the United States and Canada today, the anniversary of the treaty between France and the American colonies in 1778. Jules J. Jusserand, the French ambassador, also was a guest of honor.

Asserting that "secrecy ought to be a thing of the past, because our democracies want to know in order to will," Mr. Tardieu said that "just appreciation or the results achieved" by America in its war preparation "is stimulant for effort and nobody has the right to refuse to the American people this stimulant." The commissioner reviewed the nation's accomplishments and outlined what France had done in the way of manufacturing ordnance both for the United States and for France's other allies.

Mr. Tardieu described America's military effort as "wonderful and splendid," and asserted it had been "a surprise to the enemy."

"I have co-operated for nearly 10 months, hour by hour, with every part of your war organization," he said. "What you have done is magnificent worthy of your allies, worthy of yourselves."

Alluding to the raising of the national army Mr. Tardieu declared that "no event of wider import has ever taken place since the beginning of the war."

France, he said, has taken "every necessary measure" so that America can complete in France, the training begun here. Regarding aviation, American development had been "beyond all expectation," he declared.

The speaker recalled that America, in order to equip its army with guns and airplanes, called upon the allies for its immediate needs, at the same time inaugurating a program of American manufacturing.

"Some people, in Europe as well as here," he said, "have been wondering why you should not, in that respect, have done everything by yourselves. This criticism shows that those people ignore, firstly, what time means in war, and secondly, how infinitely complicated is the industrial organization, which from the very start is required by the extensive production of ordnance and aviation."

Mr. Tardieu reviewed what France is doing today. "Officers and soldiers mobilized on January 1, 1918, not including the native troops from the colonies and the workmen in the factories," he said, "amount to 4,725,000 men, of whom nearly 3,000,000 are in the army zone."

"The extent of the western front is 755 kilometers. Belgians hold 25, English 165, French 565. We hold, therefore, three-quarters of it. We have in front of us 50 German divisions; that means two-thirds of the German first line troops and more than half of the German reserve divisions. The Germans do not entrust to any one of their divisions a front larger than six kilometers; ours often hold nine kilometers each."