

A blue mark here means that you are behind with your subscription and you are asked to make a payment now or the paper will be discontinued.

The Mount Airy News.

VOL. XL

MOUNT AIRY, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1918.

NO. 45

PRESIDENT WILSON'S NEW YORK SPEECH.

In Red Cross Address, He Declares United States is Determined to set no Restrictions on Number of Men to be Sent to France, Not Even to Five Million.

New York, May 18.—Opening with a speech here tonight the Red Cross drive for a second \$100,000,000 war fund, President Wilson announced the purpose of the United States to set no limit on its effort to win the war.

"I have heard gentlemen recently say," said he, "that we must get five million men ready. Why limit it to five million? I have asked Congress to name no limit, because Congress intends, I am sure, as we all intend, that every ship that can carry men or supplies shall go laden upon every voyage with every man and every supply she can carry."

The United States, the President declared, will not be diverted from its purpose of winning the war by insincere approaches on the subject of peace.

"I can say with a clear conscience," he said, "that I have tested those intentions and have found them insincere. I now recognize them for what they are, an opportunity to have a free hand, particularly in the east, to carry our purposes of conquest and exploitation. Every proposal with regard to accommodation in the west involves a reservation in regard to the east. I intend to stand by Russia as well as France."

The statement brought the house to its feet cheering.

German rulers, the President declared, are mistaken if they think the United States will sacrifice anybody for its own sake.

"If they wish peace, let them come forward * * * and lay their terms on the table. We have laid ours, and they know what they are," he said.

The war, the President declared, is a war to save the world. The conflict he said, will knit the world together.

Dwelling on the duty of Americans to give to the Red Cross, the President declared no man could afford to make money out of the war.

The President's speech in full follows:

"Mr. chairman and fellow countrymen: I should be very sorry to think that Mr. Davison in any degree curtailed his exceedingly interesting speech for fear that he was postponing mine, because I am sure you listened with the same intent and intimate interest with which I listened to the extraordinary vivid account he gave of the things which he had realized because he had come in contact with them on the other side of the waters.

"We compass them with our imagination; he compassed them in his personal experience, and I am not come here tonight to review for you the work of the Red Cross; I am not competent to do so, because I have not had the time nor the opportunity to follow it in detail. I have come here simply to say a few words to you as to what it all seems to me to mean, and it means a great deal.

"There are two duties with which we are face to face. The first duty is to win the war. And the second duty, that goes hand in hand with it, is to win it greatly and worthily, showing the real quality of our power not only, but the real quality of our purpose and of ourselves.

First Duty is to win.

"Of course, the first duty, the duty that we must keep in the foreground of our thought until it is accomplished, is to win the war. I have heard gentlemen recently say that we must get five million men ready. Why limit it to five million?"

"I have asked the Congress of the United States to name no limit because the Congress intends, I am sure, as we all intend, that every ship that can carry men or supplies shall go laden upon every voyage with every man and every supply she can carry.

"And we are not to be diverted from the grim purpose of winning the war by any insincere approaches upon the subject of peace. I can say with a clear conscience that I have tested those intentions and have found them insincere. I now recognize them for what they are, an opportunity to have a free hand, particularly in the east, to carry our purposes of conquest and exploitation.

To stand by Russia.

"Every proposal with regard to accommodation in the west involves a reservation with regard to the east. Now, as far as I am concerned, I intend to stand by Russia as well as France."

A voice from the audience inter-

rupted with:

"God bless you."

"The helpless and the friendless are the very ones that need friends and succor; and if any man in Germany thinks we are going to sacrifice anybody for our own sake, I tell them now they are mistaken.

"For the glory of this war, my fellow citizens, in so far as we are concerned, is that it is perhaps for the first time in history, an unselfish war, I could not be proud to fight for a selfish purpose, but I can be proud to fight for mankind. If they wish peace let them come forward through accredited representatives and lay their terms on the table. We have laid ours, and they know what they are.

Force to the Utmost.

"But behind all this grim purpose, my friends, lies the opportunity to demonstrate not only force which will be demonstrated to the utmost, but the opportunity to demonstrate character, and it is that opportunity that we have most conspicuously in the work of the Red Cross. Not that our men in arms do not represent our character, for they do, and it is a character which those who see and realize appreciate and admire; but their duty is the duty of force. The duty of the Red Cross is the duty of mercy and succor and friendship.

"Have you formed a picture in your imagination of what this war is doing for us and for the world? In my own mind I am convinced that not a hundred years of peace could have knitted this nation together as this single year of war has knitted it together; and better even than that, if possible, it is knitting the world together.

"Look at the picture. In the center of the scene, four nations engaged against the world, and at every point of vantage showing that they are seeking selfish aggrandizements; and against the 23 governments representing the greater part of the population of the world drawn together in a new sense of community of purpose, a new sense of unity of life.

"The secretary of war told me an interesting incident the other day. He said when he was in Italy a member of the Italian government was explaining to him the many reasons why Italy felt near to the United States.

"If you want to try an interesting experiment, go up to any one of these troop trains and ask in English how many of them have been in America, and see what happens."

Experiment Tried.

"He tried the experiment. He went up to a troop train and he said, 'How many of you boys have been in America?' and he said it seemed to him as if half of them sprang up. 'Me from San Francisco; me from New York; all over.' There was part of the heart of America in the Italian army. People that had been knitted to us by association, who knew us, who had lived amongst us, who had worked shoulder to shoulder with us, and now friends of America, were fighting for their native Italy.

"Friendship is the only force that will ever hold the world together. And this intimate contact of the Red Cross with the peoples who are suffering the terrors and deprivations of this war is going to be one of the greatest instrumentalities of friendship that the world ever knew, and the center of the heart of it all, if we sustain it properly, will be this and that we so dearly love.

Great Day of Duty.

"My friends, a great day of duty has come and duty finds a man's soul as no kind of work can ever find it.

"May I say this? The duty that faces us all now is to serve one another, and no man can afford to make a fortune out of this war. There are men amongst us who have forgotten that, if they ever saw it. Some of you are old enough—I am old enough—to remember men who made fortunes out of the civil war, and you know how they were regarded by their fellow citizens. That was a war to save one country—this is a war to save the world.

"And your relation to the Red Cross is one of the relations which will relieve you of the stigma. You can't give anything to the government of the United States; it won't accept it. There is a law of Congress against accepting even services without pay. The only thing that the government will accept is a loan, and duties performed, but it is a great deal better to give than to lend or to pay, and your great channel for giving is the American Red Cross.

Lending vs. Giving.

"Down in your hearts you can take very much satisfaction, in the last analysis, in lending money to the government of the United States, be-

cause the interest which you draw will burn your pockets; it is a commercial transaction, and some men have even dared to cavil at the rate of interest, not knowing the incidental commentary that constitutes upon their attitude.

"But when you give, something of your heart, something of your soul, something of yourself goes with the gift, particularly when it is given in such form that it never can come back by way of direct benefit to yourself. You know there is the old cynical definition of gratitude, as 'The lively expectation of favors to come,'

"Well there is no expectation of favors to come in this kind of giving. These things are bestowed in order that the world may be restored; that suffering may be relieved; that the face of the earth may have the blight of destruction taken away from it and that wherever force goes, there shall go mercy and helpfulness.

Give to the Limit.

"And when you give, give absolutely all that you can spare, and don't consider yourself liberal in the giving. If you give with self-adulation, you are not giving at all, you are giving to your own vanity; but if you give until it hurts, then your heart blood goes into it.

"And think what we have here. We call it the American Red Cross, but it is merely a branch of a great international organization, which is not only recognized by the statutes of each of the civilized governments of the world, but it is recognized by international agreement and treaty as the recognized and accepted instrumentality of mercy and succor. And one of the deepest stains that rests upon the reputation of the German army is that they have not respected the Red Cross.

"That goes to the root of the matter. They have not respected the instrumentality they themselves participated in setting up as the thing which no man was to touch, because it was the expression of common humanity.

Emblem of Christianity.

"We are members by being members of the American Red Cross of a great fraternity and comradeship which extends all over the world, and this cross which these lads bore today is an emblem of Christianity itself.

"It fills my imagination, ladies and gentlemen, to think of the women all over this country who are busy tonight and are busy every night and every day doing the work of the Red Cross, busy with a great eagerness to find out the most serviceable thing to do, busy with a forgetfulness of all the old frivolities of their social relationship, ready to curtail the duties of the household in order that they may contribute to this common work that all their hearts are engaged in, and in doing which their hearts become acquainted with each other.

"When you think of this, you realize how the people of the United States are being drawn together into a great intimate family whose heart is being used for the service of the soldiers not only, but for the service of civilians, where they suffer and are lost in a maze of distresses and distractions.

Servants of Liberty.

"And you have, then, this noble picture of justice and mercy as the two servants of liberty. For only where men are free do they think the thoughts of comradeship; only where they are free do they think the thoughts of sympathy; only where they are free are they mutually helpful; only where they are free do they realize their dependence upon one another and their comradeship in a common interest and common necessity.

"I heard a story told the other day that was ridiculous, but it is worth repeating, because it contains the germ of truth. An Indian was enlisted in the army. He returned to the reservation on a furlough. He was asked what he thought of it.

"He said: 'No much good; too much salute; not much shoot.' Then he was asked: 'Are you going back?' 'Yes.' 'Well, do you know what you are fighting for?' 'Yes, me know; fight to make whole dam world democratic party.'

Right in Part.

"He had evidently misunderstood some innocent sense of my own. But after all, although there is no party purpose in it, he got it right as far as the word 'party' to make the whole world democratic in the sense of community of interest and of purpose, and if you ladies and gentlemen could read some of the touching dispatches which come through official channels for even through those channels there comes voices of humanity that are infinitely pathetic; if you could catch some of those voices that speak the

utter longing of oppressed and helpless peoples all over the world to hear something like the Battle Hymn of the Republic, to hear the feet of the great hosts of liberty going to set them free, to set their minds free, set their lives free, set their children free, you would know what comes into the heart of those who are trying to contribute all the brains and power they have to this great enterprise of liberty. I summon you to the comradeship. I summon you in this next week to say how much and how sincerely and how unanimously you sustain the heart of the world."

SEEK MILLION RIFLES HOARDED FOR GERMANY

New York Brokers Doubt Existence of the Guns or the Billion Cartridges For Them.

New York, May 14.—Inquiry by the state attorney general's office today into reports of hoarding of ammunition in the United States by German agents developed testimony by New York brokers and others that they doubted the existence of 1,000,000 Mauser rifles and 1,000,000 cartridges which they had tried to buy or sell.

One of the witnesses, Edgar A. Holmes, of New York, testified that he had been informed by James H. Crossley that the rifles had been smuggled from the Krupp works at Essen and would be used in an effort to "Germanize" the United States if the Germans should capture the channel ports.

Gustav Lussen, who was born in the German province of Schleswig-Holstein and was naturalized 30 years ago, was mentioned most often in the testimony. Most of the witnesses testified that he tried to sell the rifles but one claimed he had tried to buy 250,000. Lussen was described by his lawyer, William E. Ford, of New York as a New Jersey farmer and promoter interested in coke oven and monorail projects.

Lussen was at the hearing under subpoena, but was not asked to testify. Deputy Attorney General Becker said it is understood Lussen will testify later.

The nearest identification of the owners of the rifles was in testimony by Harford T. Marshall, a New York lawyer, that they were German-Americans who feared to endanger their reputations by disclosing themselves. A Mr. Richards, of Philadelphia, was named by Marshall as one of the possible principals.

Ford had several clashes with Mr. Becker.

After testifying that a statement attributed to him that he could see the storage place of the rifles from his office window was "a lie," Ford recanted and admitted he might have made such statement in relation to a small quantity of rifles.

Various witnesses testified to having heard reports that the rifles were stored in 40 different parts of the United States on a farm that was only an hour and a half from Broadway by automobile, and in warehouses on the east side of the Manhattan and Brooklyn. One report was related of a dinner of German officers, including Capt. Hans Tauscher, former agent of the Krupp here, at the German club in New York, followed by an automobile trip to the hiding place of the rifles.

The most definite testimony as to the location of the rifles was given by Francis L. Judd, a New York mining engineer, who had sought to buy them for the Russian government. A man whose name he said he did not recall took him to a storehouse on Liberty street, east side, Manhattan, he said, and showed him an old Gatling gun, a couple of old Colts, a one-pound field piece and cases said to contain rifles and cartridges. Three cases were open. Five rifles were in each. One was unwrapped. It apparently was a Mauser, the witness said. Judd left the hearing with a secret service agent to try to identify the building.

The testimony revealed that all efforts to buy or sell the rifles had ceased two months ago, when the United States, through Major Nichols Biddle, of the army intelligence bureau, tried to buy them. Major Biddle attended the hearing.

A Symbol of Health.

The Pythagoreans of ancient Greece ate simple food, practiced temperance and purity. As a badge they used the five pointed star which they regarded as a symbol of health. A red five pointed star appears on each package of Chamberlain's Tablets, and still fulfills its ancient mission as a symbol of health. If you are troubled with indigestion, biliousness or constipation, get a package of these tablets from your druggist. You will be surprised at the quick relief which they afford. Obtainable everywhere.

ALLIED ARMIES STAND AS READY AS HUNS FOR RENEWAL OF FIGHTING.

Germans in Picardy and Flanders Keep up Preparations For Drive.

Although the Germans in Flanders and Picardy are keeping up incessantly their preparations for a resumption of their spring drive, there is as yet no indication that an attack on a large scale is immediately imminent.

For several weeks past the enemy has been engaged assiduously in bringing up guns and supplies of all kinds and also new force to reconstruct the units which the American, British and French guns cut to pieces as it tried at various points to break the allied line, and the feeling now is that the work is fairly well done and that any day may witness the commencement of another great offensive on the western front.

As ready as the enemy for the battle stand the allied armies, fit, so far as men and gun power are concerned, are confident that no advantage will be gained over them except as has been usual by the payment of an awful price in men fed to the guns. Large numbers of Americans daily are being brought to the front ready for immediate service, or are reinforcing the units under intensive training immediately behind the battle line.

Meanwhile, the big guns continue to roar in mighty duels on various sectors, and here and there small bands of infantry constantly are leaving their trenches in raids or small attacks with the object of capturing pieces of terrain which may be of strategic value when the big fight begins.

The latest of these small affairs where a bit of ground was required has been successfully carried out by the British in the capture of the village of Villes-Sur-Ancre, on the Amiens sector. Not only was the position taken, but with it 360 prisoners and 20 machine guns fell into the hands of Field Marshal Haig's troops whose own casualties were slight.

In raiding operations northwest of Albert and near Mamel, the British also were enabled to take additional prisoners and machine guns. That the Germans have the capture of Petrograd in prospect seems evident from their latest operations in the gulf of Finland. Here they have taken the Island of Bjorko, which lies only 30 miles northwest of the Russian capital.

Dispatches from Russia show that again there is considerable activity in trans-Caucasia and in Persia. At Baku on the western shore of the Caspian sea in trans-Caucasia, the Mussulmans and Bolshieviki have fought a battle in which, according to Mesopotamian newspapers, 2,000 persons were killed and 3,000 wounded, while in Persia the Turks have occupied several towns south of Lake Urmia. The operations in Persia may indicate that it is the purpose of the Ottoman forces to harass the British line of communication along the Tigris river.

Advices from Amsterdam say that 14 persons were killed and a large number injured in the bombing raid carried out by allied aviators on Cologne last Saturday.

Butte Manganese Streets May Be Ripped up Soon.

Butte, May 14.—City officials and residents of Butte have discovered that they have been paving their streets with manganese ore worth about \$32 a ton. Now this question arises:

"Shall the city rip up its streets and sell the ore, use the proceeds to construct new streets and keep the profit?"

A few years ago this manganese rock was considered worthless. But the war has changed everything. The demand for manganese for making implements of warfare constantly has been growing heavier.

RETALIATION IN POISON GASS NETTLES GERMANS

Trying to Stop Warfare They Initiated When they Sense Their Destruction.

London, March 31.—The German government is back of the move to induce all the belligerent nations to agree to stop the use of poison gas, declares the national war aims committee. "Having let loose this pest of modern warfare, they wish, when they see it about to devour them, to cry peace," adds the committee. This explanation is given for the movement set on foot by the International Red Cross society of Geneva to abandon the use of the gas in fighting. It is asserted that the influence of neutral powers is being enlisted to bring about this end. German pacifists in Switzerland are strongly supporting the attempt to save the Germans from receiving payment in their own coin.

"When the Germans introduced this new and deadly means of warfare," says the national war aims committee, "they put into the hands of their enemies a weapon which could be used against themselves with terrible effect. The use of poison gas in clouds is entirely dependent on the direction of the wind. A study of the meteorological records of northeastern France for a period of 170 years previous to 1915 would have shown them that for every day on which the wind blows from the east or northeast, the direction necessary to allow the Germans to use gas, there are at least six days on which it blows from the west or southwest, the quarter favorable to the allies.

"In not more than two months in the whole year are the prevailing winds favorable to the enemy and their preponderance even in those months is not so great as the preponderance of westerly winds in some of the remaining months. The allies were, of course not slow to avail themselves of this natural advantage with results that must by now have made the German higher command bitterly rue the day that they committed what was not only a crime but a blunder.

"The development of gas warfare became a conflict between the scientific brains and manufacturing capacities of the two sets of combatants. Time and superior industrial resources have assisted the British and the French in catching up on the original handicap, and the participation of the United States in the war is about to throw the balance overwhelmingly on the allies' side. At the present moment the respirator worn by the German troops is marking inferior in protective power to those with which the British, French and American armies are equipped. Gases which penetrate the German respirators, but not those of the allies have already been employed by the allies with marked effect.

"On the other hand, the respirators of our troops give a complete protection to the lungs and eyes against all gases hitherto used by the enemy and unremitting investigation and foresight are at work preparing for the adoption of new forms of protection to meet any future developments that may arise.

"It is at this stage that the German government is exploiting a movement for the abandonment on humanitarian grounds of gas warfare."

German Compulsory marriages

London, Eng.—The German commission appointed to examine the decline in the birth rate in Germany has reported a recommendation for the compulsory marriage of Germans before their twentieth year is passed, according to a dispatch to The Daily Express from Amsterdam.

Financial assistance would be granted by the State according to this plan, which provides penalties for those falling to comply. Provisions is also made for the punishment of married couples who remain childless.