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THE RE CAN BE NO COMPROMISE SETTLEMENT

President in Independence Day Address Tells the Peoples of the World That America Will Not Sheathe the Sword Until There is Settled Once and For all for the World What was Settled for America in 1776.

Washington July 4.—From the shadow of Washington's tomb, President Wilson today offered America's declaration of independence to the people of the world, with a pledge that the United States and its allies will not sheathe the sword in the war against the central powers until there is settled "once for all" for the world, what was settled for America in 1776.

Foreign born citizens of the United States of 33 nationalities who had placed wreaths of palms on the tomb in token of fealty to the principles laid down by the father of this country, cried their approval of his words in many languages and then stood with reverently bared heads while the voice of John McCormack soared over the hallowed ground in the notes of the "Star Spangled Banner."

"Washington and his associates, like the barons of Runnymede, spoke and acted not for a class, but for a people," the President said. "It has been left to us to see to it that it shall be understood that they spoke and acted, not for a single people only, but for all mankind. We here in America believe our participation in this present war to be only the fruitage of what they planted.

Settlement Must be Final.

"There can be but on issue. The settlement must be final. There can be no compromise.

"What we seek is the reign of law, based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind."

The speaker's crisp words as he emphasized the least which America will consider as a basis for peace were interrupted by a tumult of applause. The demonstration swept beyond the wall of khaki clad marines to the thousands of Americans scattered over the hills and through the woods surrounding Washington's home.

Elaborating the purposes for which the "associated peoples of the world" are fighting, the President reiterated that peace can be made only when the central powers agree to the destruction of militarism, the consent of the governed for all readjustments, the sacredness of treaties and the organization of a league of peace. He further forestalled any offers of peace by compromise which the central powers may make by announcing that the purposes for which the United States is sending millions of its men to the trenches may not be fulfilled around a council table.

Struggle Against Autocracy

"These great ends cannot be achieved by debating," the President asserted, "and seeking to reconcile and accommodate what statesmen may wish, with their projects for balances of power and of national opportunity. They can be realized only by the determination of what the thinking peoples of the world desire, with their longing hope for justice and for social freedom and opportunity."

Throughout his address, the President referred to "the peoples" who are fighting against autocracy, stressing thereby the unity of purposes which actuates the allied nations. On the other hand, he differentiated between the people of Germany and their rulers as he always has done, speaking of the isolated, friendless group of governments whose peoples are fuel in their hands.

A single reference to Russia gave notice to the world that the United States still accounts the people of the youngest democracy as allies. President Wilson enumerated the op-

ponents of Germany as peoples of many races, "the people of stricken Russia still among the rest, though they are for the moment unorganized and helpless." Especial interest attached to his words particularly to the statement that Russia's distress is only temporary, because of plans now being formulated for giving assistance to the country. Boris Bakmeteff, who was sent here as Russian ambassador during the Kerensky regime, was in the audience.

Preceding the President's address Felix Streychmans of Chicago, a native Belgian and chairman of the committee of foreign nationalities, made public confession of the devotion of the foreign born to the home of their adoption.

"With the spirit of Washington leading, America entered the battle line and we entered with her," he declared. "The casualty lists of the morrow, bringing sorrow to some homes and resolution to all, will be filled with strange names derived from foreign blood. We will never cease to struggle until freedom is secured for us and for our American sons and daughters."

During the trip to and from Mount Vernon on the Mayflower, President Wilson had many intimate personal talks with the representatives of people who have left their native land to find homes in America. Testing out sentiment, seeking opinions, he asked many questions, interjecting now and then a sharp phrase or two, then passing down the deck to another group—Czech-Slovaks, Chinese, Hungarian, even German, for the natives of countries whose governments are America's enemies, were among the visitors to the shrine of freedom they have found in the new world.

King George Sees Army Team Beaten by the Navy

London, July 4.—King George saw the American army defeated in a hard fought baseball game today. The opponent of the army team was one picked from the American navy which won by a score of 2 to 1. Every one of the nine innings had its thrills for the more than 18,000 spectators.

Few sporting events since the war began have aroused so much interest and discussion in London as today's game. Certainly not since the exciting days of the first weeks of the war has London seen such a wave of enthusiasm as today. Independence day was on everybody's lips; people talked about it in the street cars, busses and subways. The newspapers were full of it, news from the fighting front taking second place. All talk was of the Americans and their baseball game.

For several days the newspapers had been explaining baseball, and the people of London have been poring over the mysteries of the American national game.

Roller Mills Halted By Food Administrator

North Wilkesboro, June 29.—As a result from a report made by the federal inspector representing the southeastern division with headquarters at Asheville, the North Wilkesboro Roller mills at this place, and Doughten Milling company, six miles north of here, have been ordered closed by the food administration until a test run is made and submitted to the administration.

Mr. A. O. Bray, manager of the mills here, says that he had only about one hour's run when he received the telegraphic notice from the government, and at the present time he does not have enough wheat on hand to make a test run. It appears that the only reason for which these mills were ordered closed temporarily, was the fact that proper extractions, probably, had not been made at any rate it appears that there has been no willful violation of the government regulations controlling same.

SOLDIERS GOING ACROSS KEEP CANTEN BUSY.

American on British Transport: Buy Many Sweets.

London, June 9.—"Next for candy," cries the keeper of the ship's canteen. In front of his booth is a long queue of American soldiers, patiently awaiting their turn to buy the sweets and souvenirs displayed on the counter and in the showcases. It is an incident of life of American soldiers on a transport bound for France.

The canteen-keeper is tired. Never in his experience on a British vessel has he encountered such a rush of business. He has sold his wares in all the seven seas to people of many nationalities, and if he were awarding prizes to the best customer it would be bestowed promptly on the American soldier.

"I say," he exclaimed to the chief steward after he had closed shop the first day out, "what a sweet tooth they have! At the rate they're buying me out, there won't be a bump-off left by the time we get halfway across."

On some of the British transports that are taking Uncle Sam's troops to France there are as many as five canteens.

The demand for chocolates is so great that the supply, large though it may have been, is quickly exhausted. American chewing gum is next in popularity. After the home variety of confections have been sold out, the soldiers begin to experiment with British sweets, of which toffee wins perhaps the most favor. If American "pop" could be had, it would be consumed in large quantities. Failing that the troops drink Spanish ginger ale.

One soldier is known to have spent \$15 for candy and ginger ale. He probably would have spent more before the ship reached port, but one day, greatly to his astonishment, he became seasick.

The canteen curios, such as shells on which are painted the American flag, attract many buyers, and before the trip is ended one or more of these treasures.

On the British transports the barber shop is advertised on the door as "Hairdresser." As a rule this sign is not understood by the American looking for a haircut or a shave. He thinks it is a place for women to have their hair dressed, and he passes it by. When he confesses to his comrades that he can't find the barber shop, he is made the victim of a good deal of joshing from those who have fathomed the secret.

The soldier who patronize the hairdresser find the experience rather novel. It seems queer to be shaved in an immovable upright chair, and queerer still, but extremely satisfactory, to be charged about half the price one pays in a first class American shop.

It is on the ship that many Americans become acquainted for the first time with English money. Aside from a stray Canadian dime, they usually have never seen British coins, and when in exchange for an American bill they are given strange looking pieces of silver and big disks of copper, they register, in the language of the movies, wide-eyed interest.

"What are these stove lids for?" asked an Iowan of a Texan, puzzled and showing some disdain for the big English pennies.

"You put 'em in a sock to bean a Hun with, I reckon," replied the southerner, hefting the coins. "Or maybe," he adds, "we can use 'em to throw at a submarine."

A sergeant steps up with information. "You use those things for tips," he volunteers. "They're worth two cents a-piece. That's a good sized tip in London."

"You fellows," the sergeant goes on, reaching for the Iowan's coins,

better get wise to this English dough. He holds up a silver coin. "You know what that is?"

A crowd has gathered to hear the lecture.

"That's a shilling," says a voice.

"Shilling your grandmother! That's a half crown. It equal to two shillings and a sixpence. You want to be careful not to get it mixed up with one of these two-shilling pieces that's nearly the same size."

"How much is a shilling?" queries the Texan.

"About two bits," says the sergeant, who hails from California. "It's equal to two of these sixpences."

He gives the coins back to their owner and stalks off, followed by admiring eyes.

"Say," observed the Iowan, "we got a lot to learn. And when we get to France, I guess we'll run into some other kind of foolish money."

"War certainly is hell," says the Texan.

Five German U-Boats Are Sent to Bottom.

An Atlantic Port, July 4.—Destruction on European waters of five German submarines by British transports and by American and British destroyers conveying them, was described by passengers who arrived here today on an English liner. The transports one of which was carrying 7,000 American soldiers to Europe, accounted for three of the U-boats, and the destroyers sank the other two, according to the voyagers. Officers of the liner confirmed their stories.

The passengers witnessed the torpedoing of the 5,436-ton British freighter Orissa, which was part of their convoy, when the fleet was approximately a day out, steaming west from the British Isles. The Orissa, bound in ballast for the United States, was sent to the bottom by an unseen submarine. A moment later however an American destroyer in the protecting fleet detected the undersea boat below the surface and dropped a depth bomb, making a direct hit, according to the story related here. The same evening a U-boat was sighted by the passenger vessel, whose gunners sank it by shellfire.

The other three submarines were destroyed, according to the returned travelers, on the eastward trip of another convoy. They declared that a large British transport, with 7,000 American troops aboard, rammed a submersible which was revealed with two others in the sudden lifting of a heavy fog. Almost simultaneously with the disappearance of the fire submarine beneath the transport's bow, the ships gunners accounted for another of the German craft, while a British destroyer disposed of the third.

Cowboys in the Service Give Petersburg Thrill.

Petersburg, Va., July 4.—Cowboys, now enlisted men in the service, members of the veterinarian school at Camp Lee, participated in a typical western rodeo at the Petersburg fair grounds this afternoon. The thrilling features were witnessed by 10,000 people.

With the exception of one individual, all the men were from states west of the Mississippi. It was said to be the first rodeo of consequence ever held in an eastern state.

The work consisted of broncho busting, bull dogging and fancy and trick riding. Bull dogging consists of jumping from a fast ridden horse to the horns of a bull and throwing the bull to the ground. This was done repeatedly. Jack Ray, champion trick roper of the world, now an enlisted man at the school, stood on his head and lassoed fastly galloping horses. The proceeds of the exhibition were divided equally between the Red Cross and the mess fund of the veterinarian school.

WE SHALL PAY HEAVY TOLL BEFORE WE WIN.

Declares Secretary Daniels but the Allied Cause Will Ultimately Triumph.

New York, July 4.—The ideals of freedom and justice, enforced by the willingness to sacrifice of 21 nations, are stronger than all the batteries of Krupp, all the aircraft of Zeppelin, all the strategy of Hindenburg, and more invincible than all the undersea assassins of von Tirpitz, Secretary Daniels declared here tonight in an independence day address at the city college stadium.

It was the naval secretary's second speech of the day in connection with New York's celebration of the fourth of July. In the morning at Tammany hall he told a great audience that American shipbuilders are doing in building merchant craft and men of war to meet Germany's challenge.

"On this anniversary" said Mr. Daniels tonight, "while owing most for independence to the commanding figure of George Washington, we turn to Jefferson, second only to the illustrious successful military chieftain of the revolution, for the inspiration that nerved men then as now to place love of free government above love of life."

Jefferson, the secretary said, understood the necessity of national unity during wars; believed that the energy and enterprise of the American people in the pursuits of peace would be equally eminent in those of war, and that the natural rights of nations are not staked on a single battle. What Jefferson believed in those days, Mr. Daniels said, is not less a belief today and it has helped to carry this nation and free countries everywhere through the dark hours of this war.

"We shall pay a heavy toll before victory comes," continued Mr. Daniels, "but all is not staked on a single battle and neither reverses on land nor sinkings of merchant vessels, a species of piracy on a par with that which Jefferson stamped out when he was President, will avail because the Americans and their brave associates with immortal hate of despicable deeds have the unconquerable will and courage never to submit or yield."

Declaring that there was "no crime of secret diplomacy, no betrayal of the hospitality of other nations, no sabotage, no plotting, no treason, no dishonoring of women, no murder of innocents," of which Prussianism has not been guilty in this war, the naval secretary said there remains now no conclusion but that the German nation has lost its soul.

Reason and justice, he said, are mocked and there remains now no forum but the battlefield and no argument but the argument of superior force.

"Our boys hasten to this arena with right and backed by the unlimited resource of this great nation," Mr. Daniels said. "It may take weeks, it may take months, it may take years. But America has never taken up arms except for liberty and has never sheathed its sword except in victory, and the boys will come back home—and most of them will come back—conquerors in a war which will give the same independence to all nations that the Fourth of July, 1776 insured for America."

Wants Husband Sent to War

Danville, Va., June 29.—A woman who resides in Media, Pa., and whose husband is here, has sent to the local exemption board an affidavit and an appeal. She swears that her better half has contributed nothing to the support of her child or herself for the past year and she asks that he be reclassified A-1 and taken out of the fourth class, believing that military experience would benefit him.

LAUNCHING MORE TODAY THAN LOST DURING THE WAR.

Secretary Daniels Emphasizes Record of U. S. in Ship Tonnage.

New York, July 4.—The United States is launching today a greater tonnage in ships than she has lost during the whole war, Secretary Daniels said today in an address at the Fourth of July celebration of the Tammany Society. More than 400,000 dead weight tons, he said are going into the water from American shipyards as a part of the Independence Day celebration while the total American tonnage destroyed by submarines is estimated at 352,223 tons including 67,815 tons sunk before the United States entered the war.

"We are launching today," Mr. Daniels continued, "more than the Germans sank of the ships of all nations in the months for which we have the official figures. The recent enemy submarine activities off our coast resulted in the loss of 25,411 gross tons of American shipping. During this same time 130,000 dead weight tons of shipping were built.

"Today one of the most impressive Fourth of July celebrations will be the launching of fourteen new destroyers and scores more will be launched and commissioned the end of the summer with an increasing number thereafter until these best foes of the submarine, in co-operation with craft of the allied nations, will free the world forever of the assassins of the seas for German U-boats are being sunk faster than Germany can build them.

Mr. Daniels said that against the total American ship loss was to be placed the construction of 2,722,563 tons since the European war began, 1,736,664 of which had been built since the United States entered the war. There was in addition he added, 650,000 tons of German shipping taken over and now a single day's contribution of 400,000 additional tons launched. He noted the joy with which German and Austrian papers hailed the appearance of submarines off the American coast.

"The submarine," he said, "will be a source of destruction as long as one skulks in the ocean but as a possible effective menace in determining the result of this war depth bombs, destroyers, cruisers, other ships and science unite to insure its utter impotence as a decisive factor."

Mr. Daniels paid warm tribute to the valor of the American army as shown in the fighting in France. With little training they had gone up against "the best troops of the kaiser" he said "and proven themselves every bit the equal of Prussian veterans."

"We glory in the courage and ability displayed by all our troops but I may be pardoned as head of the naval service for an especial pride in the exploits of our marines who at Chateau Thierry and other points have upheld the best traditions of the corps."

Don't Fool With the Woodrow Wilson Buzz-saw

It is said that the French feel doubtful about the propriety of using flying machines and dynamite with utmost thoroughness above German soil.

The brutality of a warfare from the sky, killing women and children—the warfare that Germany has carried on for years—is as repulsive to the civilized French mind as it is congenial to the Prussian.

It is not pleasant to think of a rain of dynamite from the sky. But that is what Germany needs and what she is going to have—there need be no mistake about that. What are you to do with rattlesnakes? Kill them with their own poison, of course, if you can.—Washington Times.