

The Mount Airy News.

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BRINGS FRIGHTFULNESS DIRECT TO AMERICA.

Coast Patrol and Seaplanes are Hunting out the Sea Wolf—May Have Strawn Mines in Atlantic Ship Lane.

Washington, July 21.—In contrast to the tactics adopted by the submarines which last raided American waters, the German sea wolf which appeared today off the Massachusetts coast torpedoed and shelled vessels without giving the crews opportunity to seek safety in small boats.

The fact was accepted in some quarters as indicating that the Germans were undertaking to bring their campaign of "frightfulness" direct home to America in the hope of shaking the morale of the nation. That this attempt would have no more success than the raid of last May and June was the firm conviction of official Washington.

Officials plainly were surprised that the submarine should have attacked a tug and barges as these vessels were without military value and the monetary loss was small. Some accepted this waste of ammunition as bearing out the theory of a "frightfulness" campaign for upon no other ground, they said, could the submarine commander justify such an expensive attack.

Reappearance of submarines in American waters as this time was not unexpected after the finding of foreign made mines off the Long Island coast last week. The presence of the sea raider was not accepted by naval officials as proof that it was a torpedo that sank the armored cruiser San Diego off Fire Island, New York, last Friday with a possible loss of 62 lives.

Most officials still held to the theory that mine had destroyed the cruiser. In their opinion the submarine straggled mines in the trans-Atlantic ship lane east of New York in the hope of destroying transports bound to Europe with American troops. This method of undertaking destruction of troop ships instead of by direct attack was believed to have been adopted by the German because of the risk of his own destruction by destroyers and other war craft conveying the transports if he attacked them.

Thus far there has been nothing to indicate that more than one submarine is conducting the present raid. That of last May and June, however, was carried out by at least two submarines. Steps to deal with the new raid already have been taken by the navy department and coast patrols and seaplanes are hunting out the submarine.

The department tonight had little detailed information regarding the attack.

Officials were inclined to doubt reports that the submarine was 400 feet long, as no submersible of such size has heretofore been reported. There have been reports recently that the Germans were building super-submersibles to be heavily armed and armored, but it is not believed that even those vessels would have such a length.

This was the first appearance of submersibles in New England waters since United States entered the war but before that, the U-53 sank several vessels, off the Massachusetts coast after appearing at Newport, R. I. The submersibles which visited this side of the Atlantic last May and June operated between New York and the Virginia capes and largely off the shores of Virginia and Maryland.

All of the 20 ships which were destroyed in American waters in that raid were first halted by the submarine and their crews permitted to seek safety in the small boats. Eleven of the vessels were sailing crafts and the other nine, steamers. Two other vessels were sunk well out into the Atlantic, presumably by these submarines when they were homeward bound.

Kinston Firm Blacklisted.

Because they refused to accept and pay for a carload of hay without just cause for refusing the shipment, the license of King and Hearn, wholesale and retail dealers in food and feed stuffs and Kinston has been issued against the firm, effective today, says the Raleigh News and Observer of the 18th. This means in effect that King and Hearn will have to cease immediately any operations as wholesalers or jobbers and that their retail business will have to be wound up as soon as their present stock is exhausted, as they will not be able to purchase other supplies because of the blacklist order.

WILL BRING AMERICAN DEAD HOME SOME DAY.

The Government Intends to Re-Inter Soldiers' Bodies in Native Soil.

Washington, July 18.—It is the present intention of the government to bring home some day the bodies of all American soldiers who fall in battle in France and to permit their re-burial in the soil of their native land.

The announcement of policy was brought about today by a petition recently filed with the war department by thirty odd citizens of Raleigh, N. C., who petitioned that the body of Lieut. Wm. Dudley Robbins might be brought back to Raleigh for burial.

At the time this petition was presented to the department by Senator Simmons it was forecast in the Daily News that the department would find it impracticable to bring the body home at time however, it was suggested, the body might be returned to Raleigh after the war.

In a letter sent to Senator Simmons today by Major General H. P. McCain, the adjutant general of the army, the Senator is advised that Lieutenant Robbins body cannot be brought back now, but General McCain says: "The bodies of our dead are buried with such religious services and military honors as the circumstances will permit and the graves are marked and their locations recorded."

"It is impracticable to state at this time what arrangements will be made for the return to the United States for interment of remains of American soldiers dying abroad. It is expected however, that the remains of all such soldiers will ultimately be returned for interment at their former residences at public expense."

This statement by the adjutant general will gratify sorrowing mothers and fathers throughout the country. From the American viewpoint one of the distressing features of this war has been the thought that American boys, dying far from home, would rest in the soil of a foreign country—no matter if that country be one of America's allies.

The war department has received many inquiries concerning the hope of a return home of the body of a slain soldier of the United States. Although it will be a tremendous and sorrowful undertaking, the war department apparently now intends to bring all bodies home if this be possible after the war.

German Bomb an American Red Cross Hospital.

A Paris dispatch of a recent date says that two German airplanes took part in the deliberate bombing of the American Red Cross hospitals at Juicy late last night. An investigation of the affair has been made at the request of Harvey D. Gibson, American Red Cross commissioner for France by Daniel T. Pierce of the committee on public information. The report shows that four bombs were dropped at 11 o'clock last night. Two fell squarely on tents one fell seven feet from another tent and the fourth failed to explode.

There are no structures of any kind near the hospital and the nearest railroad is three kilometers away. In addition to the usual Red Cross markings a large cross 10 feet long was in position on the lawn. Photographs taken recently from airplanes shows that the cross was visible several thousand feet in the air.

Seven witnesses agree that the German aviators flew back and forth several times. They then shut off their engines, dropped to within a few hundred feet and let go their bombs after a careful observation.

Much Food Sent Allies.

Washington, July 18.—Food valued at approximately \$1,400,000,000 was sent to the allied countries from the United States during the fiscal year which ended June 30. Food Administrator Hoover wrote President Wilson in a letter made public today, reviewing the work of the food administration. The figures indicate, Mr. Hoover told the President the measure of effort of the American people to provide the allies with food supplies.

AUCTION SALE.

The G. L. Dodson place known as the Will Herring place will be sold to the highest bidder for cash on Saturday, August 10th, at 10 o'clock a. m. on Low Gap road two miles from Mt. Airy. This farm contains 40 acres. Plenty of timberland, good 4 room house and other outbuildings. Will also sell all the house hold and kitchen furniture, all farming tools etc. W. H. DODSON, Exr.

SOISSONS TO RHEIMS THE ALLIED ARMY ADVANCE

Victories for the allied armies in France continue to multiply. Over the entire 60 mile front running from Soissons to Rheims the allied troops are fighting with a determination that brooks no denial of the efforts. And the Germans steadily are giving ground, though stubborn resistance is being offered on some sectors.

Further goodly sized indentations have been made in the German line between Soissons and Chateau Thierry by the American and French troops and almost all the gains made by the Germans in their recent drive south of the Marne and toward the vicinity of Rheims have been blotted out under the counter attacks of the Americans, French, British and Italians.

Chateau Thierry, which represents the point in the battle line where the Germans had driven their wedge nearest to Paris, has been recaptured by the French troops, and almost simultaneously the village of Brasels, two miles eastward, and the heights to the north of the village fell into their hands.

Acting in harmony with the movement on Chateau Thierry, American and French troops northwest of city struck the Germans another hard blow broke through the German lines and drove through at some points more than three miles. Large numbers of prisoners were taken and the machine guns of the allied troops literally down the Germans who endeavored to stay their progress. To the north, along the Ourq valley the French are making good progress toward the important junction town of Nanteuil-Dame while the operations south and southeast of Soissons are keeping time with those along the other parts of the front.

Then entire southern bank of the Marne having been cleared of enemy forces, French, British and Italian troops now are harassing those southwest of Rheims and they have been forced to fall back in the Courton wood, the Ardre valley and near St. Euphrasie, notwithstanding their desperate resistance. The number of British operating with the allies forces in this region is now known. The first announcement that they were in the action was made Saturday night and doubtless they represent a portion of the great reserves that everywhere are being brought up along the battle line in an endeavor to make sure the victories already won and enlarge them.

With the capture of Chateau Thierry and the fast progress of the French and Americans eastward from the northern sectors, the plight of the Germans in the southwestern portion of the Soissons-Rheims salient becomes improbable that when stock is finally taken large numbers of prisoners and quantities of guns and war stores will be found to have been taken by the allied troops. Aviators continue to lend assistance to the troops of General Foch, scouting the back areas and harassing the retreating Germans with their machine guns. Notable work has been done by American Indians for General Pershing's men, the Aborigines taking prominent part in characteristic western fashion in scouting in the Marne region.

In none of the other theaters except the Soissons-Rheims salients is there any fighting of great moment in progress.

Three Merchants are Disciplined by Page.

Raleigh, July 22.—The contribution of \$100 to the Red Cross society by J. H. Burton, a merchant of Reidville, was announced by the food administration here today, this contribution being a self-imposed penalty in lieu of more strenuous action by the food administration for disregard of food administration rules and regulations in the distribution of foodstuffs. Mr. Burton is one of the most prominent merchants of his section and not only had conducted a wholesale business without license, but was charged with showing a spirit of indifference toward activities of the food administration generally.

Announcement was made today also of self-imposed penalties for violations of food rules and regulations by F. E. Hashagen Company and the Brooklyn Grocery Company, both of Wilmington. Both of these firms had sold excessive quantities of flour to consumers and the penalties were contributions of \$100 and \$25 respectively to the Wilmington chapter of the Red Cross Society.

ALL PHYSICIANS WILL PROBABLY BE DRAFTED

Government to Take Over Entire Medical Profession and Distribute Members.

Washington, July 18.—The government is about to assume control of the entire medical profession in the United States to obtain sufficient doctors for the fast growing army, and at the same time to distribute those remaining to the localities or services where they are most needed for civilian work.

This mobilization is to be accomplished either by enrolling all doctors in a volunteer service corps under pledge to accept whatever service, military or civilian, is assigned them, by the governing body of the corps, or, if the voluntary plan is not successful, by legislation providing for drafting them into government service. Medical officers of the government believe compulsory conscription will not be necessary.

Organization plans for the volunteer medical service corps already have been made and started in a few states under authority of the council of national defense. Instead of enrolling in this corps only those physicians not suitable for military service, either because of age, physical infirmity, dependency, or institutional or public need, as planned at present, the government is expected shortly to throw open the membership to all doctors, and to bind them with a pledge "during the present emergency to accept service military or civilian where ever and for whatever duty he may be called by the general governing board."

Under this projected plan, the army and navy would take those physicians and surgeons best fitted for active duty, and who can be spared from civilian requirements. At the same time, the government would maintain a continuous survey of the country, and assign doctors to those communities in which there are too few practitioners.

The practical operation, officials believe, would cause little of this relocation, however, since physicians who are needed in certain communities, hospitals, schools, or other essential civilian services would not be commissioned in the army.

Conferences of doctors were held to day in Washington and a number of other cities to discuss the operation of the voluntary enrollment plan. A committee of army and navy surgeons also completed today recommendations for including in the volunteer medical service corps all doctors, instead of only those disqualified for military service.

Of the 143,000 doctors in the United States, it is estimated between 80,000 and 95,000 are in active practice, and 23,000 or about one-fourth in the army or navy. Nearly 50,000 will be required eventually for the army. The active practitioners remaining together with those who have retired, but who can be persuaded to resume active work, must carry on the health maintenance work in this country.

It became known today that Surgeon General Gorgas of the army, Braisted of the navy and Blue of the public health service are considering a plan for commissioning all teachers in medical schools and assigning them to their present duties. This would constitute a means of preventing further disruption of medical teaching staffs, and at the same time recognizing the public service of these men.

Sugar Situation.

The sugar situation has become extremely acute and I am requested to make the following statement:

- 1st. Urge the utmost economy in the use of sugar by all consumers.
- 2nd. Urge the canning of fruits without sugar.
- 3rd. Forbid the sale of any sugar for any purpose including canning and preserving, in excess of 2 and 5 lbs. lots except upon certificate approved by the County Food Administrator.
- 4th. Retailers must furnish Food Administration each week a copy of all sugar sold during the week and the persons to whom sold.
- 5th. Wholesalers should furnish retailers in original packages where possible.
- 6th. No new jobbers or wholesalers starting to handle sugar after July 1st should be given license or certificates.
- 7th. No interim certificates should be issued for the month of August.
- 8th. The supply allowed for July will likely be required to extend throughout August.

The foregoing is received from Washington and I urge all consumers of sugar to use the strictest economy.

W. F. CARTER,
County Food Admr.

SUBMARINE ATTACKS BARGES OF CAPE COD.

Action Lasted an Hour and was Unchallenged Except for Hydroplanes From Chatham Aviation Station.

Orleans, Mass., July 21.—An enemy submarine attacked a tow off the eastern most point of Cape Cod today sank three barges, set a fourth and their tug on fire and dropped four shells on the mainland. The action lasted an hour and was unchallenged except for two hydroplanes from the Chatham aviation station, which circled over the U-boat causing it to submerge, for only a moment, to reappear and resume firing.

The crews of the tow, numbering 41 and including three women and five children, escaped amid the shell fire in lifeboats. Several were wounded, but only one seriously. This happened to be John Botovich, an Austrian of the crew of the tug. His right arm near the shoulder was torn away by a fragment of shell. The minor injuries of the others were from shell splinters.

The barges were in tow of the tug Perth Amboy, owned by the Lehigh Valley railroad and were bound from Gloucester for New York. One was loaded with stone but the others were light, being on their return trip after bringing coal to New England.

The attack was without warning and only the poor marksmanship of the German gunners permitted the escape of the crews.

The fight took place three miles south of the Orleans coast guard station which is located midway between Chatham and the elbow, and Highland light at the extreme tip of the cape. The firing was heard for miles and brought thousands to the beach from the flashes of the guns and the outline of the U-boat were plainly visible. Possible danger to the on-lookers was not thought of until a shell whizzed over their heads and splashed in a pond a mile inland. Three other shells buried themselves in the sand of the beach.

The survivors of the tow, with the exception of two injured, were taken to the Orleans coast guard station, communication with which by telephone under navy regulations was not permitted. No information could be obtained from official sources on the cape. The survivors lost all their personal effects and some of them who were in their bunks when the U-boat appeared, came ashore in their night clothing.

The tug Perth Amboy with her four barges in line was puffing along leisurely just off the shoals, two miles from shore at 11 o'clock this morning when the U-boat, of an estimated length of 400 feet, rose suddenly one mile eastward and trained her guns on the tow. A moment later and with out warning to the crew a shell struck the second barge amidship.

The empty craft doubled up and sank so quickly that her crew barely had time to lower their small boats. Capt. J. H. Tapely of the tug had sounded his whistle as soon as the U-boat was sighted and ordered the barges abandoned. The first shot was followed by a rain of shells that dropped on and all about the Perth Amboy and her barges. A lucky shot next sank the last barge. Meanwhile, hits one the tug had set her afire but she stood by her barges to the finish. The third barge in the line, the smallest of all, proved a hard nut and the German gunners occupied half an hour in disposing of her.

By this time the firing had alarmed the whole cape and cries for assistance were sent broadcast. No American warships, however, appeared to be in the vicinity and the exhibition of German gunners went on methodically. Then two hydroairplanes rose from the station at Chatham and flying low darted toward the enemy as though to attack. It could not be seen that they dropped any bombs but the Germans evidently anticipated an attack from the air for they stopped firing and elevated their guns against the hydro-airplanes. They did not fire however, and a moment later submerged.

The planes circled about where the enemy was last seen and then turned their noses toward their station. Scarcely had they reached shore when the U-boat reappeared and resumed her attack on the tug and the one light barge remaining afloat. Both the tug and this barge were in flames and were held where they were by the sunken barge, one of which with a load of stone made an effective anchor.

When the firing began the crews lost no time in abandoning the tow. Each of the four barges had one small boat intended to carry only five per-

sons and all the craft were greatly overloaded. In addition the occupants were exposed to constant danger from shell fire. Several merchant craft were in the vicinity and regardless of the menace to themselves went to the rescue of the crews and towed the small boats to shore. The men of the Perth Amboy who stood by their ship, until it was ablaze from bow to stern were taken off by life boats from the coast guard station.

The U-boat was still trying to find vulnerable spots in the Perth Amboy and the remaining barge when the hydroplanes again approached. At sight of the airplanes the submarine again submerged and did not re-appear.

The three women and five children did not suffer any physical harm, though one of the women who had been making her first trip to sea, fainted after she had been placed in a small boat. Among the children was an 11-year-old boy, who at the first sign of battle grabbed an American flag and shook it defiantly toward the U-boat. The lad was still clinging to the colors held proudly above his head when he landed on the beach.

The German commander either took a long chance or had an exact chart of the dangerous shoals and shifting sand bars off the capes. It would be impossible for him to submerge to any great depth and the scene of his exploits was not one in which under-sea boats might be expected to operate. Tonight he was being hunted by patrol vessels and other war craft.

THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC SERVICE RESERVE

Pursuant to a resolution of the War Labor Policies Board, local community Board are being established. It is the plan to have one such board for each county. Each board is composed of three members. One who shall be chairman, the representative of the United States Employment Service, selected by the State Director of the Reserve. One who employs labor and one who is a laborer. There are to be township agents. That is a man in each township to represent the board and keep in touch with the county agent as to conditions in his respective township. This is far more than a local interest, it is National. The community labor board shall have general jurisdiction for the recruiting and distribution of labor in its locality, subject to the State Director. Edw. M. Linville has been appointed chairman for Surry County and below we give a list of the board as now constituted. Some few township agents have not as yet been appointed, but will be within the next few days. Dr. Geo. J. Ramsey of Raleigh, N. C. is Federal State Director of the United States Employment Service in North Carolina. Any one seeking employment where the Government is doing public work will be expected to get in touch with Dr. Ramsey through Mr. Linville, the local Chairman, or if it is not convenient see Mr. Linville you can go to your township agent and he will convey the information to Mr. Linville. After August 1st no labor agent can come into Surry County and employ laborers without a written permit signed by Mr. Linville except under penalty of the Federal Law.

Community Labor Board
Edward M. Linville, Chm., Mt. Airy.
J. D. Sargent, Mount Airy.
R. R. Honeyford, Mount Airy.

Township Agents
Bryan _____
Dobson, B. F. Bolger, Dobson.
Eldora, R. W. Simpson, Mt. Airy.
Elkin, _____
Franklin, _____
Longhill, D. E. Nelson, Ararat.
Marsh, W. L. Alberty, Crutchfield.
Mount Airy, Oscar Yokley, Mt. Airy
Pilot _____
Rockford, _____
Shoals, L. L. Marion, Pinnacle.
Siloam, W. H. Ashburn, Siloam.
Stewarts Creek, _____
Westfield, S. F. Shelton, Westfield.

Must Satisfy As to Age.

Hereafter boys and young men who offer to enlist in the United States army must satisfy the recruiting officer that they are twenty-one years of age. They must show by birth certificate, baptismal record, school certificate, or an affidavit of the parent or guardian that they are of the required age. Considerable trouble has been experienced by the government in having to release men on account of their youth, and it is also expensive for Uncle Sam to enlist, cloth and train boys for a while and then send them home at the government's expense.