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NO PEACE UNTIL MADE ON ALLIED TERMS AND MADE ON GERMAN SOIL.

German Crown Prince Burned Towns in France Just to see the Flames.

Washington, Aug. 16.—A remarkable letter of tribute to the spirit of the American soldiers in France and descriptive of conditions on the western front, was received here today by Senator Simmons from Major Charles S. Bryan, of New Bern, now attached as a liaison officer to the general staff of the second French army.

How the German crown prince has burned towns just to see the flames, how women have been violated and the helpless murdered, how Germany has devastated great areas just for the ruthlessness of the sport and how the great majority of American soldiers will insist on crossing the line into Germany and forcing peace on allied terms, is succinctly but eloquently told by Major Bryan.

Major Bryan, who is a middle-aged man, was a volunteer and was sent abroad early in the game. He is attached to the ordnance service and is now with the French army at an unnamed post in France. Major Bryan is the son of Judge James E. Bryan, of New Bern, and he writes Senator Simmons frankly as an old friend.

No German Made Peace.

That there should be no German-made peace and that the civilized world is willing to follow President Wilson for a decisive peace are outstanding points in the letter. The North Carolina officer says the American army realized a premature peace would mean another war to be fought by the grandchildren of the present generation.

"Our soldiers are giving a wonderful account of themselves," Major Bryan writes, "and the French are unsparing in their praise of them. Many officers who have seen them in action do not hesitate to tell me that they are already the equal of the best European troops and their hash is simply irresistible. In hand-to-hand fighting the boches are no match for them."

"I wish I could give you a true idea of the peace ideas of the majority of us who have seen the conditions at the front and have been eye witnesses to the desolation and ruin the Germans have left in their path in this part of the country, which they occupied only a few days at the beginning of the war."

"Town after town is destroyed for no military purpose whatever, but in many cases for the amusement of the crown prince whom it pleased to witness a mighty conflagration and see the people attempt to put out the flames. Whatever was of value was removed to Germany, notwithstanding the entreaties of these simple peasants that these things were the savings of their lifetime."

Women Suffer at Hands of Brutes

"Old women have suffered the same fate as the young ones at the hands of the brutes and any attempts to interfere or prevent the outraging of them on the part of their parents were met with the punishment of death. There is no exaggeration in these statements. I have seen the results myself. Our nation has never realized what the Prussian character is and what a menace to the civilization of the world that power is. But it must be educated to the fact that if not completely crushed this time our grandchildren will have the war to fight over again, in a worse form, if possible, than the present one."

"With our enormous resources fully developed for war, as they are or shortly will be, we can beat this nation of savages and put Prussia in a position where she can never again disturb the peace of the world. It is our duty to ourselves and to humanity for whom the world believes we are fighting to do so and do it thoroughly."

"The moment the kaiser and the general staff realize that the end is in sight they will offer peace terms which a year ago would have seemed reasonable, but which now would be but a hollow victory for the allies. Ninety-nine per cent of the men of this army demand that we be allowed to enter on German soil and not make peace but dictate the terms that Prussia shall be made to follow. If not, our efforts will have been in vain and the shedding of the blood of the finest in our land will have been a wanton sacrifice."

Wilson Heaven-Sent Savior.

"My dear senator, I wish you could take a trip over here and see for yourself. The eyes of the civilized world are on President Wilson and he is regarded as the heaven-sent savior of

the world's civilization and the rock upon which its future will rest. I pray daily that he will be given the foresight and wisdom with which to continue to the end the marvelous work he has so magnificently performed, up to the present. His word will be the law and the allies will follow him willingly believing in his wisdom, far-sightedness and judgement.

"The cruelties of the barbarians (Germans) to prisoners is what might be expected of a band of savages in Africa or the worst of the Indians, and they should be made as a nation to suffer for it. The nation knows only the argument of force and treaties and moral reasoning are of no avail."

"* * * The 20 representatives of Congress who are here now should be able to gather some very important information, if they only know where to find it, but there is nothing like living in a country where the damage has been done, seeing with one's own eyes and talking with those who have suffered."

"The great offensive, which started a few days ago, has so far been a disastrous affair for the Hun. Telephone reports coming in hourly tell of the steady progress of the French and our army and it looks as though the Boche had lost his last chance, for it is certain if he could not win against the French alone he can do little in the future against the 30 American divisions that will be ready for action when this scribble reaches you."

Visit to the Trenches.

Here Major Bryan tells of his visits to the trenches and his daily duties. He speaks of the battle of Verdun and incloses Senator Simmons a medal issued by the municipality celebrating the victories that saved the city. Speaking of attacks like that on Verdun, he continues:

"To one who has never seen an opening cannonade with modern artillery it is difficult to give anything of a description of what it is really like. The hills and green on which I stood actually vibrated and the sky was simply red with the flames of the bursting shells and roaring cannon. It has not materially diminished in our sector, as the battle and Franco-American offensive is to the west and south of Rheims."

"My duties take me in the trenches with the troops about three times a week and sometimes when the Boches become active with their big guns and trench mortars I have to remain until he is pleased to stop for a while."

"North Carolina friends of Major Bryan will be particularly interested in a postscript to his letter reading: "This afternoon the general of this army sent for me and presented me with the 'brassard,' and made me a full member of the 'etat major' (general staff) of the army, which is a great compliment for a foreigner. Afterward I accompanied him to a review and the presentation of the Croix de Guerre and the grand cross of the Legion of Honor to a distinguished soldier."

"The scene of this review was very near the front lines, and a Boche aviator flying across gave the range to his artillery, which at once opened fire on the spot with large shells and gas bombs. No one, fortunately, was killed and the review went on as though nothing were taking place. All this is great experience for an old fellow and I think my stars I have been permitted to be here, and if I could take part in dictating terms to the Boche my cup of happiness would be filled."

Dutch Fleet to Bring Sugar.

Washington, D. C.—Forty Dutch ships, totaling approximately 100,000 tons, now idle in Dutch East Indian ports, are expected to be released to bring sugar, tin, quinine and other commodities to the United States, as the result of an informal modus vivendi effected by the War Trade Board through Mr. De Beaufort, Charge d' Affaires of the Dutch legation.

Tonnage placed at the disposal of the United States Government thru the agreement will be sufficient, it is estimated to import from 50,000 to 100,000 tons of sugar and also much needed quantities of tin and quinine. In return for the tonnage the United States Government will undertake to license normal exports to the islands subject only to such limitations of commodities as are made necessary by the war program.

Exports of tin, quinine and other commodities originating in the islands will be accepted by the United States at the normal rate, and all the sugar offered will be taken, thereby providing a market for as much of the large 1918 sugar crop at the prevailing high American price as the Dutch are able to move.

FACTS ON GERMAN AMBITIONS IN EAST.

Writer Shows the Menace to the World if Germany is Allowed to Maintain her Hold Upon the vast Russian Territories.

London, England.—Herr Naumann in his Mittel-Europa maintained that Germany and Austria-Hungary by themselves would not be sufficient to form an economic world-province because they would be too industrial and too dependent on the importation of foodstuffs and raw materials to be self-supporting, writes the Rev. W. Metcalfe, C. F.

The idea Mittel-Europa must, he insisted, be enlarged by the accretion of other territory. It must be flanked by agrarian provinces, have adequate seaports on the North Sea and the Mediterranean, command a line of railway to Constantinople and own a not too small tropical or sub-tropical colonial territory. Where these additions were to be looked for he left to the reader's imagination, but he contemplated a Mittel-Europa which with its colonies and spheres of influence, would rank with the existing great world powers of the British Empire, the United States of America, and Russia.

Since Herr Naumann wrote his book, the collapse of Russia has opened up new possibilities of Central European extension, which have been seized upon with a promptitude that excites our admiration, if not our approval. Finland has exchanged Russian for German domination. The Baltic provinces, Esthonia, Courland and Livonia, have asserted their independence under the ancient rule of their German barons. Russian Poland awaits the decision of her fate by Germany and Austria. The Ukraine sees its independence diminish as its boundaries extend. Rumania, involved in the ruin of her neighbor and ally, has been forced to surrender. The general result is that Russia is no longer the dreaded enemy and rival of Germany, but her defenseless prey. From the White Sea to the Caspian all that vast territory is in the grasp of the German soldier and the German barman.

Germany has acquired control over a vast store of raw material at her very door—the abundant agricultural produce of Southwest Russia; the inexhaustible coal beds of the Donetz basin (in addition to her own, that are estimated at 500,000,000 tons); the Rumanian and Caspian oil fields; the treasure, far away in the Ural and Altai mountains, of gold, platinum, manganese and other indispensable materials, toward which Germany continues to creep despite the peace of Brest, and in addition the timber, flax hemp, hides pitch and all that makes up the Baltic trade. If Germany is to lose her colonies and to take second place in the allotment of overseas products she means at least to make sure that she shall have the first call on the natural wealth of Eastern Europe.

Germany means to hold not only these resources but also the channels by which they are conveyed to the outer world. European Russia has acquired three outlets to the ocean: the Baltic, the Black Sea, and the White Sea. Germany now commands two of these. Her troops are in Odessa and Rostoff, and her trusty ally, the Turk guards the outlet of the Dardanelles, and Riga and the Baltic ports have long been in German possession. The revolution has flung away the hard-won gains of two centuries and should Russia ever regain any degree of political cohesion, her first need will be to recover her natural avenues to the seas and the outer world.

In Russia all plants and factories, whether native or foreign owned, have long ago been confiscated by the revolution, and we may be sure that Germans and Bolsheviks between them will take care that German manufacturers need never fear their competition. As for the prospects of the foreign manufacturer and importer, we need only recall the notorious Clause VII of the Ukraine Treaty. According to this, the Ukraine will not claim any preference that Germany and Austria-Hungary may grant to each other or to any neighboring country with which they may form a customs union, or with any country which boasters them indirectly through another country bound to them by a customs union. That is, according to the Kolnische Zeitung, the Ukraine would need to grant Mittel-Europa as favorable terms as she granted to any of the Entente powers, for they are not immediate neighbors of the Ukraine. But on the other hand, we may add, it is

for Mittel-Europa to determine which of her immediate or indirect neighbors shall be admitted into the privileges of a customs union, and on what terms they shall be admitted. Then intention, evidently, is to make Eastern Europe the preserve of the German manufacturer, an exclusive market and an exclusive source of raw materials.

If Germany can develop these advantages, the profit would be immense sufficient to compensate her for losses elsewhere, and what is more serious for the rest of the world, it would afford her the means of preparation for a fresh attempt on the liberties of mankind. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact, so often and so distinctly avowed by the Germans themselves, that the fine flower of all German industry is Krupp's and that the noblest use to which Germany can put her growing wealth is, in her opinion, the provision of the sinews of war. So long as Germany is able to retain her hold upon Russia, there can be no peace or security for the world.

Mirlo Survivors Pass Through Blazing Sea.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 17.—Forty-one survivors of the gasoline laden tank ship Mirlo who fought their way in life-boats through a blazing sea of oil when two torpedoes from a Hun U-boat exploded the inflammable cargo of their craft 25 miles east of Cape Hatteras Friday afternoon were brought to Norfolk late tonight on a government patrol boat. Of this number seven were sent to a local hospital to be treated for burns and broken bones. Somewhere in the ocean the bodies of 11 of their comrades burned to a crisp, have found a seafaring man's last resting place.

A more horrible ordeal than that which these two score British seamen went through cannot be imagined. The Mirlo steaming north when, without warning, the wakes of two swiftly approaching torpedoes were sighted by lookouts. There was no time to maneuver the ship to escape them and both crushed home against the tanker's stern sides and exploded. In a second the gasoline cargo burst into flames and spread over the surface of the sea through the great holes the missiles had torn in the tanker's side.

There was little time for the crew to lower away the lifeboats but the men made the most of the precious seconds. They were forced to run the gauntlet of an inferno of burning oil and pull for a clear area beyond the oil covered sea about the ship. Many of them had been horribly burned, injured and shocked by the explosion. Some had their ribs staved in, others their arms and legs shattered. To a man they realized their lone chance for their lives rested in their ability to speed their boats beyond the limits of the rapidly spreading fire that seemed to come like a molten lava from a volcano through the holes in Mirlo's hull.

Brawn and pure grit finally won against desperate odds and the badly charred lifeboats, with their stifling, scorched crews were picked up by the cutters sent out from the coast guard stations on shore and the men were landed on the beach. Then there was a chance to call the roll of the crew and it was found that 11 men who were in the Mirlo's crew were left in the blazing hull. Probably they were killed by the explosion of the torpedoes or so stunned that they were unable to join their mates in leaving the burning ship.

The deed of the U-boat was immediately flashed to the headquarters of the fifth naval district here and the navy got on the job. A swift patrol boat, one that in peace times had been the palatial yacht of a well-known millionaire tore down the coast at a 20-knot clip, with a fleet of other craft in her wake. It was this boat that brought the survivors to Norfolk tonight, but the captain of the Mirlo, John Roberts, was picked up by a coast patrol seaplane and brought to Norfolk at a 100-mile an hour clip in the advance of his crew.

Tonight the Mirlo's men, half clad, burned maimed and exhausted still were landed at the foot of Butte street their skipper was there to meet them and look after their needs.

It requires 100,000 cars to transport the booze of the nation. Enough ammonia was used in making ice for the breweries last year to make 160,000,000 hand grenades. Only an unpatriotic spirit will engage in the manufacture of such a national burden at such a time of crisis, says The American Issue, and no clean, high-minded, Christian politician will longer consent to have himself identified with the stigma attached to the friendship of the saloon and allied vice interests of the nation.

PLANS ALREADY MADE FOR REGISTRATION OF 13,000,000 MORE MEN.

General Crowder Says There is Urgent Need for More Man Power and That Class One Reservoir Must Be Replenished.

Washington Aug. 15.—Provost Marshal General Crowder announced today that plans already have been made for registering the 13,000,000 additional men which he estimates will be brought under the selective service law when Congress enacts the pending bill extending the age limits to include men between 18 and 45 years. From this number approximately 2,000,000 qualified for full military service are expected to be secured.

So urgent is the need for additional man power, General Crowder said, that the draft machinery is being put into shape for the great task ahead without waiting for final action by Congress. Men of the new draft will be needed by October 1 and in order to get them, registration day will have to be held not later than September 15 and if possible September 5 will be fixed as the day.

When the 13,000,000 men are enrolled, nearly 25,000,000 will have been registered since the United States entered the war. There were some 10,000,000 enrolled on the first registration day, June 5, 1917, another 600,000 last June 5, and several hundred more are expected to be enrolled August 24.

No Time to Be Lost.

"Preliminary steps have been taken by the provost marshal general," said General Crowder's statement, "to provide for the next registration of those men who will be affected by the act which Congress is expected shortly to pass extending the age limits of the selective draft."

"State headquarters, local boards and other officials in the various states have been advised to hold themselves in readiness to proceed promptly with their work as soon as Congress has acted and the President, by proclamation, has fixed the date of registration."

"Until the legislation is actually passed it cannot be stated with exactness, of course, what the new age limits will be. But, because of the urgency of the situation, it is essential that as much of the preparatory work as possible be done at this time in order that the administration may promptly avail itself of the new law. To that end, now, as in the past, the utmost reliance is placed on the American people to supply the necessary co-operation and teamwork."

"The situation is urgent because by October 1, class 1, under the age limits of the original act, will have been entirely exhausted. Unless there is to be a very serious interruption in the flow of American troops to the camps and thence across the seas to France, class 1 must be replenished at the earliest possible moment by available men both below and above the present age limits of 21 and 31. There is, literally, no time to be lost."

Must Replenish Class One.

"The bill, which has been introduced in Congress at the request of the war department, would fix the new age limits at between 18 and 45 years. That is to say, it would include, in addition to the men within the present limits, those between 32 and 45 inclusive (fourteen annual classes) and those between 18 and 20, inclusive (three annual classes.)"

"The limits were suggested to Congress by the war department, because the military manpower program of the United States requires that the now nearly depleted reservoir of class 1 men shall be replenished by more than 2,000,000 men available for full military service. On the basis of actual figures from insurance companies, census computations and the experience of this office in the previous registration, it has been estimated that the required number of men for class 1 may be had only by including within the draft age limits men between 32 and 45 and between 18 and 20. That is to say approximately 13,000,000 men must be added to the list registrants in order that, with all exemptions allowed, at least 2,000,000 men will remain in class 1."

"In other words, here is the problem present: if the bill as introduced, is passed, it will be necessary, between the date of its passage and October 1, to register and begin to classify by questionnaire, 13,000,000 men not heretofore included in the draft age limits; or approximately one and one-third as many men as were registered on June 5, 1917. And, when this has been done, draft calls upon the

new class 1 must start to fill the places in the training camps of those men going to France.

Hold Registration in September.

"Assurance having been given that the legislation will receive immediate consideration upon the assembling of the house, and of the senate, this office in its preliminary instructions sent out to draft executives in the various states, has proceeded on the assumption that the new registration might be held early in September. If, for example, the bill is passed by August 31, or soon thereafter, it would be necessary for the President's proclamation to fix a registration date as soon as possible, allowing ample time to be given for posting his proclamation in every region of the country. Thus, registration day might be as September 5, or shortly thereafter. To have the first installment of the new class one for ready camp by October it would be necessary to have the registration not later than the 15th. In any event, it is obvious that we cannot wait until the act is passed before beginning the preliminary work in this vast undertaking."

"Entirely aside from the powers which the new law may confer on the government, it is essential that the public shall accord the fullest measure of co-operation, and the war department has implicit confidence that the response of the men who will be required to register under the new law will be as patriotic and as complete as that which marked the registration on June 5, 1917. Fundamentally the progress of the selective draft rests upon the principles of heroic sacrifice that has made the American army in this year an establishment faithful to the best traditions of the American people. Now, as in the previous registration, the manhood of America is to be given opportunity to demonstrate its undying loyalty to the republic, and to manifest its faith in those principles of free government for which the civilized nations of the world are battling in the most momentous war of the ages."

Existing draft machinery in the different states will be used to enroll the 13,000,000 men, General Crowder said, with such additional registrars as may be necessary. The actual registration will be made in the customary voting precincts within the jurisdiction of each board. The boards have been requested to appoint immediately one or more registrars for each precinct within their jurisdiction on the basis of probably one registrar for each 80 registrants.

American Negro is "Some"

Fighter and Huns Fear Him.

France has her "Blue Devils"—fierce fighting men.

The negro race has already proved itself in this war. Hundreds of African colonialists serving in the French and British armies showing the Huns how a black man can fight—but it took the American negro to put the finishing touches on their education.

The result is that while a German soldier might stand up and fight a white soldier, he now flings down his rifle and shouts "Kamerad!" with all his lung power when a negro face shows behind an American bayonet.

So furiously did they fight that they earned a contemptuous but appreciative place in the German official reports of the defeat.

Two negro divisions—the Ninety-second and the Ninety-third—are known to be in action on the western front.

Under first draft there were 737,628 negro registrants, or nearly 8 per cent of the country's total registration. Of this number 100,000 have been called to camp and the majority of them are now at the front.

About 1,000 negroes, including 250 medical officers, have been commissioned as captains, first lieutenants and second lieutenants.

In addition to the fighting men there are 34 colored chaplains in the army, and 150 negroes with the negro branches of Young Men's Christian Association at the camps and in France.

Cure for Dysentery.

"While I was in Ashland, Kansas, a gentleman overheard me speaking of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes William Whitelaw, of Des Moines, Iowa. "He told me in detail of what it had done for his family, but more especially his daughter who was lying at the point of death with a violent attack of dysentery and had been given up by the family physician. Some of his neighbors advised him to give Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy, which he did, and fully believes that by doing so saved the life of his child. He stated that he had also used this remedy himself with equally gratifying results."