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THE GREAT ORDNANCE PLANT IS NOW STARTED

United States Steel Corporation Begins Activities Which are to Cover Neville Island, Six Miles Long.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Work on the great ordnance plant at Neville Island has been started. This plant, when completed, is expected to exceed in size and probably in production, the great Krupp gun works at Essen, Germany. The plant will occupy the entire island, which is six miles long, and a quarter of mile wide, having an area of 1000 acres. According to testimony recently taken by the government in condemnation proceedings, three property owners on the island holding 16 acres of land are asking the government \$250,000 for the land and improvements. The three farms had been previously occupied as truck farms. The federal authorities are unable to estimate what the island will cost, but it is believed that the government will have to pay on an average of \$3000 an acre. The plant will specialize in 15 inch siege and naval guns, and according to the contract which the government has entered into with the United States Steel Corporation, which is erecting the plant the first 15-inch gun must be delivered by next July. It is estimated that between 25,000 and 30,000 men will be employed at the plant, which will cost, it is estimated, approximately \$200,000,000.

It is announced by the steel manufacturers that there have been comparatively few inventions in the field of steel production since the beginning of the war. The production engineers of the various plants have confined their attention principally to improving old methods, laying special stress upon economic operation.

There has been considerable activity among the steel manufacturers in the way of by-product development. The Carnegie Steel Company has installed a large by-product plant at Clairton, Pa. The first unit of the plant, consisting of 200 ovens and six batteries of 64 ovens each, are now making coke. The plant will have 1408 ovens and will require approximately 10,000,000 tons of coal annually to produce 6,500,000 tons of coke. The output of the by-products will be approximately 22,000,000 gallons of tar, 65,000,000 cubic feet of gas, 28,000,000 pounds of ammonium and 64,000,000 pounds of ammonium sulphate. The Jones & Laughlin Steel Company is erecting a 300oven by-product plant at the Eliza furnace department. This plant will have a carbonizing capacity of approximately 2,000,000 tons annually and will replace beehive coke capacity to that extent. The plant will also be equipped for the recovery of ammonia in the form of ammonium sulphate, with tar, benzol and toluol as pure products. The ammonium sulphate and pure toluol will be sold to the government for war purposes.

The Fairmount By-Products Company of Fairmount, W. Va., is erecting a 110-oven coke plant. Ammonia, benzol and toluol will also be produced for government use.

Butte Bulletin Told

Not to Become Daily.

Helena, Mont.—The State Council of Defense announced on Wednesday that the paper section of the Federal War Industries Board had notified the Butte Bulletin, a weekly publication, alleged to be conducted by I. W. W., not to become a daily paper. The Bulletin announced its intention to publish a daily some time ago. Aug. 12 the Council of Defense forbade any weekly to expand to a daily, the measure being taken at request of the War Industries Board to save paper. The Bulletin printed a statement saying it would defy the council, which then appealed to the federal board with the above result. It is now believed the Bulletin will test the order in the federal court, alleging violation of the Constitution of the United States. W. F. Dunn, of Butte labor leader, is editor of the Bulletin. The largest stockholder is Mary O'Neill of Butte, a supporter of Congresswoman Jeannette Rankin.

Wisconsin Editor Given

18 Months for Sedition.

Eau Claire, Wis.—J. J. Auer, publisher of Der Herold, a German weekly paper published here was sentenced by Judge Evans in federal court to 18 months at Fort Leavenworth on his plea of guilty to a charge of printing seditious articles and failing to file with the postmaster translations of articles printed in German. Auer is sixty-nine years old.

Two Letters in Contrast.

We are publishing the letter of Abraham Lincoln to the mother who had lost five sons on the field of battle and the one of the Kaiser of Germany to the mother who had given nine sons to the fatherland. These letters form an interesting study in contrast.

Lincoln's Letter.

Dear Madam: I have been shown in the files of the war department a statement of the adjutant general of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom.

The Kaiser's Letter.

"His majesty the kaiser hears that you have sacrificed nine sons in defense of the fatherland in the present war. His majesty is immensely gratified at the fact, and in recognition is pleased to send you his photograph, with frame and autograph signature."

These reveal pretty clearly the spirit of a democracy and the spirit of an autocracy. Abraham Lincoln felt keenly the sorrow of the mother who had given five sons and Abraham Lincoln thus felt because he was a part of a democracy. The sacrifice that this mother had made was vicarious and thus Lincoln shared with her, her sorrows and distresses. And so does every true American share with those who give up their loved ones in death on the field of battle.

In contrast an autocracy is heartless. There never was a ruler who had less heart and who was less humane than William of Germany. It is not rather strange that any man of soul should have said that he was "immensely gratified that nine sons had fallen in the war" and that in recognition he sends his photograph with an autograph signature? This is almost personified. It is an autocracy that reveals the despicable and shrivelled soul of one whose ambition is to rule the world.

The story increases in interest when it is known that the good woman who gave her nine sons to Germany in the present war has since become a beggar for food on the streets of Delmenhorst-Oldenburg. This and other incidents conclusively convince all true Americans that we should have but one purpose, namely: to do our level best to bring the Kaiser to his knees and make it forever impossible for an autocrat of such heartlessness to foster himself upon the civilization of the world.

Happy in contrast indeed stands out the great soul of Lincoln, the great American, to that of the narrow, selfish, arrogant, bigoted, uncouth and often inhuman William of Germany, who has lost every vested right of the respect of humanity.—Exchange.

Not Possible for Germany to Win War Say Prisoners.

American Forces on the Vesle Front Aug. 25.—Prisoners taken today by American troops in the region of Chateau Du Diable, to the west of Fismes, said they had been ordered to keep in constant contact with the Americans along the Vesle river. The German retreat north of the Marne river had been carried out in an orderly manner, they declared, hence German soldiers believe it to have been premeditated and a tactical maneuver intended to eliminate an awkward salient.

The general impression among German soldiers, the prisoners said, was, now that so many powers had combined against Germany that it was not possible for Germany to win, yet the entente allies would never be able to enter Germany because the Germans had seen too much of the destruction in France to permit of Germany suffering in a similar manner.

The prisoners said Germany would be defended to the last man. If that did not suffice an immediate peace must avert an invasion. The Germans admitted that the Americans had fought with freshness and enthusiasm.

Enemy Alien Arrested.

St. Paul, Minn.—Threats against his sons, should they enlist in the American forces, resulted in the arrest of William England, a baker, and his interment as an enemy alien. He has lived in the United States for 30 years but has never renounced his German citizenship. He has refused to write to one son who was drafted, and is at Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Ia.

Hun Prisoners Depressed;

Know Germany Cannot Win

British Army Headquarters Aug. 25.—The demeanor of hundreds of German officers taken prisoner recently is in striking contrast with the attitude of officers captured during the British retreat last spring. Then German officer prisoners were arrogant and meant to crush the British to earth, but now they are depressed and very anxious. They appear very willing to talk and the tenor of their conversation may be summed up as follows: They say Germany entered the war with enthusiasm but this has long since disappeared and the struggle has now become an economic one with Great Britain.

They admit that Germany is in practically a hopeless condition, both economically and from the manpower point of view and ask whether Great Britain cannot consider German sufficiently reduced to be no longer a dangerous trade rival or whether the allies intend to crush her altogether. In the latter case, they say, Germany will be forced to fight to the last, but they make no effort to conceal their impression of what this means for the fatherland.

They say they believe there is every disposition to evacuate Belgium and Northern France and even negotiate for the retention or evacuation of Alsace-Lorraine.

They are generally unanimous in agreeing that annexations thus far made and the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty were a great mistake, but think they cannot withdraw from Russia in the present condition of affairs there. They are aware that the American army now has assumed very formidable proportions and there is a general admission of the seriousness of this factor.

The submarine campaign they cannot refer to without gestures of impatience.

Captured non-commissioned officers attribute recent German defeats to the inefficiency of their air service and more especially to the inexpensive and lack of stamina of the latest recruits who are most inadequately drilled and trained and who are physically incapable of sustaining the heavy strain of defensive warfare. The mere presence of these new recruits they say, produces in a company a demoralizing effect upon the older men because it indicates to what straits Germany must be reduced to employ such poor material.

How Our Army is Organized.

The first American field army, composed of the five army corps recently organized in France, has been formed at the front under the direct command of General Pershing. The next step in the organization of the expeditionary force will be the formation of an army, comprising two or more field armies. The following shows how our army is organized, from a private to an army:

Private.
File: Two men.
Squad: Eight men, corporal commanding.

Platoon: From two to four squads. Lieutenant or sergeant commanding.
Company: Four or more platoons, war strength 250 men and 6 officers, commanded by a captain.

Battalion: Four companies, commanded by a major.
Regiment: Twelve rifle companies, one headquarters company, one supply company, one machine gun company, one medical detachment; war strength 5,605 men and 150 officers; commanded by a colonel.

Brigade: Two or more regiments; commanded by a brigadier general.

Division: Two or more brigades; war strength of about 27,000 including all branches; unit of field organization; commanded by a major general.

Army Corps: Six divisions; usually commanded by a major general.

Field army: Three or more army corps; commanded by a lieutenant general.

Army: Two or more field armies; commanded by a general.

Men Back From War To Teach New Army.

Philadelphia Pa.—Soldiers invalided back from the trenches are to be used by the War Department as instructors in army cantonments. This became known on Wednesday with the arrival of two sergeants from overseas, one of whom was "gassed" and the other hit by shrapnel. They will go to Camp Dix to teach selected men how to throw hand grenades and fire automatic rifles. They are Sergeants Wm. W. Blackmer and Howard C. Whitehorse, of the one hundred twenty-fifth infantry.

KAISER'S LATEST PEACE APPEAL TO MASONS.

Attempt Made at Congress in Berlin to Organize a Drive—Fraternity in United States to Stand With President.

Washington, D. C.—Within the past two days the following item has appeared in many newspapers of the larger cities of the United States:

"It may be well to direct the attention of the authorities at Washington and Ottawa to the fact that an important congress was held at Berlin during the closing week of July, of the grand masters and chief dignitaries of the grand lodges of Free Masons of Germany Austria-Hungary Turkey, Bulgaria and Finland. Of course, the proceedings were secret. But in view of the attentions showered upon the delegates by the Kaiser, by the princess of his house and by the members of his government, there is every reason to believe the reports, according to which appears the congress was convened at the instance of the Kaiser for the purpose of organizing some concerted action by the Free Masons of the Central Powers in the direction of the Free Masons of the Entente countries with a view to peace propaganda."

The article goes on to say there is dread in Germany at the proclaimed determination of the Entente and the United States to wage the war to a finish, and that the Kaiser is endeavoring by every means in his power, to avert this calamity, which will involve the overthrow of his dynasty. Peace drives of various kinds he is inaugurating the use of the Masonic fraternity being one method, and the employment of the Vatican another.

The attention of George Fleming Moore, sovereign grand commander of the Grand Council, Southern Jurisdiction, of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry, the Mother Supreme Council of the World, was called to the German Masonic Congress. He authorized this statement for him:

"The true Free Masons of the United States do not desire to aid in bringing about any kind of peace except such a one as shall meet the full approval of the Government of the United States and shall be in accord with the principles laid down by President Wilson in discussing the subject. Nor will Free Masons consent to become propagandists of any ideas which are contrary to the fundamental principles on which our government is founded, for these principles are identical with those of Free Masonry."

By way of explaining the relationship between the Masons of the United States and the United Kingdom and those of Germany, the publicity given the purpose of the German Congress renders it necessary to make public a fact of history in this war that until the publication of this article has been known to only a few Masons in the world, much less to the public.

In the early days of the war, before German frightfulness had become a national policy, before the Cavell case, before the Lusitania outrage, and before bombs were dropped upon the innocents in London, the grand master of one of the leading Grand Lodge jurisdictions of Masonry in the United States wrote a letter to the grand masters of Germany. It was a fraternal letter, couched in tender language. It proposed simply that the German Grand Lodge consent to a reciprocal arrangement whereby British and French Masonic prisoners of war be recognized as Masons, and that German Masonic prisoners be similarly recognized by the British and French. It was not intended that Masonic prisoners should be given favors not accorded to ordinary prisoners, but they were to receive simply a smile, or a pat on the shoulder, to signify that fraternity still can survive even in the stress of war.

The German Grand Master wrote back: "No they are enemies and Masonry in Germany means nothing in war."

At this moment with the last ditch not far away, these German Masons who flouted a smile or a pat on the shoulder then, now come with outstretched hands that beck with unspeakable crimes crying, "Brethren, help save our Emperor's dynasty by inducing your government to make peace."

The sovereign grand commander of the Mother Supreme Council of the World, who is the highest Mason in America because of his official position, places American Masons at the right hand of the President, the chief

spokesman of democracy, as his answer.

It is now recalled that when the grand master of the Grand Orient of Belgium appealed to the German Masons, proposing common action with a view to a more humane conduct of the war, the German reply was:

"Any appeal for humanity addressed to our political leaders, to our generals, and to our soldiers, is unnecessary. They are Germans, and Germans, even in the hardest fight remain humane. Why should we insult our German brethren now in the field by an appeal such as you suggest, showing them doubts have been entertained as to their humane conduct? We will never lend ourselves to anything of the kind. We have absolute confidence in our army, and I am convinced that they are conducting humanely the war which has been forced upon us by a conspiracy."

Children to Profit Most From the Thrift Campaign

Children and not the greatest investors are going to be the greatest beneficiaries of the War Savings Campaign, according to Dr. George D. Strayer of Columbia University, who is director of the School Campaign for the National War Savings Committee. He says that through the great Thrift movement that has been conducted in the schools this year boys and girls now understand better than any of us did before the war the meaning of extravagance and waste. They are going to understand too the meaning of investment, and will realize the satisfaction which comes from knowing that money saved today means happiness, contentment and independence in later years.

Dr. Strayer believes that through the educational effect that will come to the youth of America through the thrift movement of the War Savings Campaign a new national character will develop. He says that school children are already having new ideas of spending money as well as making and saving money, and not of money only but of all other essentials. It is out of their own thinking that there is a necessity for saving that they are making real self-denial. Over and over they report that they no longer buy candy, chewing gum, ice cream, and other unnecessary foods. They tell of the economy which they exercise by writing on both sides of their paper, by refraining from chewing their pencils or otherwise wasting them. They tell of taking off their good shoes when they go out to play, of the work they have done in mending and darning. Scores of children in the United States now think about their expenditures and are willing to spend only for those things which will contribute to their health and efficiency, whereas formerly, no such idea entered their heads.

Children have made saving popular not only with the poor but with the rich. The boy or girl who wastes his pennies and who has to his credit no War Savings Stamps or Liberty Bonds is not in good standing. They frown upon all forms of wasting and extravagance and meantime practice in their own little lives clean, wholesome ideas of thrift and economy. Children will not only profit most as a result of the War Savings Campaign but they will become the teachers of thrift for generations to come.

Men Get Pardons to Enter Armed Service.

Raleigh Aug. 22.—A quadruple sort of a pardon was issued today by Governor Bickett for young men serving sentences for illicit distilling in order that they may enlist for war service, all four of them being of draft age and claiming to be anxious to serve as soldiers. They are Lacy McRae, W. McRae, Clay Smit' and Eddie Roberts, young men who were convicted in Montgomery county for illicit distilling and sentenced to 12 months each on the Stanly county roads. Now the sheriff of Montgomery county is directed to go to the county of Stanly and take the prisoners back to the Montgomery county seat and there to be delivered to the Montgomery exemption board who are, under the terms of the pardon, to have them certainly entrained for Camp Jackson along with others sent from Montgomery August 26. There is a provision that if either of the four fails to comply with all of the provisions of the charter or makes any attempt whatever to evade the military service pledged, the pardon shall be void as to that person.

Almost 70 per cent of all the sugar consumed in this country is used in the households. So it is up to the women to make the sugar go around.

Big Merchant is Blacklisted.

Raleigh, Aug. 27.—Because it had grossly profiteered by charging a margin of 40 to 60 per cent of flour, meat, lard compound and molasses, J. L. Thompson Co., of Dunn, has been severely censured by State Food Administrator Page and put out of business, insofar as the handling of food and feedstuffs is concerned, for the duration of the war. Mr. J. L. Thompson, representing the firm, was given a hearing before Mr. Page several days ago, and Mr. Page's decision was announced today.

In announcing his decision Mr. Page stated that the Dunn concern, which is among the largest time merchants in Eastern Carolina, was guilty of the rankest profiteering that has yet been uncovered in North Carolina. Recently the McLaughlin Company at Raeford was found guilty of profiteering in meat, and was allowed to make a contribution of \$1,200 to the Red Cross and other charities, but in this case, no opportunity was given the dealer to make any such contribution in lieu of the blacklist.

Mr. Page frankly announces that in flagrant instances of profiteering and other violations of the food control law or of the food rules and regulations, blacklist orders will be utilized as a means of discipline, in preference to the contributions to the Red Cross which have heretofore been accepted in lieu of more drastic punishment.

"The man who does not harmonize his business operations in food and feed stuffs with the policy of the Food Administration cannot plead ignorance of the law after all of the publicity that has been given the matter in the newspapers of the state and in the official bulletin issued from our office" today declared Mr. Page.

"A man who does plead ignorance cannot be said to have used due diligence in informing himself of the rules and regulations designed by the Government for that degree of control of his business that is necessary for the successful prosecution of the war. Neither the man who wilfully refuses to conform to the policy of the Food Administration, nor the man who does not use due diligence in informing himself of the rules and regulations is fit to remain in such business at a time like this. Such a man is not a practical patriot, and as a matter of war policy it is dangerous to allow him to continue in business.

The Hun in North Carolina.

Wilmington Star.

We don't have to go away from the coast of North Carolina for one of the most horrible examples of Hun frightfulness. On Friday last off Hatteras, the torpedoing of the tank ship Miro and the tragic loss of eleven of her crew was one of the most shocking of the crimes committed against civilization by the pirate undersea craft.

The torpedoes or shells of the enemy submarine set fire to the ship and her cargo of gasoline and she was soon a raging furnace from which her crew had to escape as best they could.

The inflammable cargo of the ship poured into the sea and burned furiously over the water, so that the human victims of the atrocity had to make their way in a lifeboat through a blazing sea. Those who did not perish were horribly burned and their experience indeed was a terrible one.

The Miro was a ship of commerce, and under the rules of civilized warfare her crew was entitled to be put off the ship into a place of safety instead of having their ship attacked without warning and without regard to the unnecessary sacrifice of life. If anything were needed to add to the hatred of Prussianism and increase American determination to crush it, the operations of the Hun U-boats off Hatteras would be sufficient. Four ships have been torpedoed at or near the Diamond shoals, even the innocent lightship having been sent to the bottom as an exhibition of petty and contemptible villainy.

In a paragraph a few days ago, the New York World remarked: "Germany is more concerned over airships crossing the Rhine than the Atlantic." Indeed she would be more concerned if some of those airships were sent down here on the South Atlantic to sink submarines which do business constantly in one or two of the most notable localities along the north and south shipping lane. Present events clearly point to the fact that one of the airplane bases should have been located on the South Atlantic.

Restaurants and hotels are restricted to two pounds of sugar for every ninety meals served. This includes sugar for kitchen as well as table use.