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COLOGNE PEOPLE NOW KNOW WHAT IT IS LIKE

Flattering Themselves They'd Have Easy Time, Orders of Plummer Awaken Them—Martial Law is Rigid.
Cologne, Germany, Thursday, Dec.

Cologne today came under rigid martial law for the first time since British troops arrived here and the people have begun to realize what formal occupation is going to mean.

Since the advance troops of the British army entered the city there has been little or no interference with the affairs of the population and the Germans were beginning to flatter themselves that they were going to have a rather easy time when they were awakened by the orders of General Plummer, which became effective today.

Contained in the list of rules are two which the residents appear to dislike particularly. One provides that all males must greet British officers and the playing of the British national anthem, civilians by removing their hats and men in uniform by the usual military salute. The other order forbids residents to leave their homes between the hours of 7 at night and 6 in the morning with some exceptions, such as clergymen and physicians.

On the inside of the door leading into every house, must be posted a list of the occupants containing information regarding their ages, occupation and other matters. No person may change his or her residence without permission and every inhabitant 12 years of age or over must have an identification card. All day today crowds were gathered outside the shops of photographers waiting to get the pictures which must be placed on the cards.

The residents having these cards may circulate freely about the city, but may not leave it without permission. It is forbidden to travel on horseback or on a bicycle except for certain occupational reasons.

No newspapers or pamphlets may be published or circulated without permission. Today the Cologne Gazette and other papers were not published although they expect to resume tomorrow.

The transportation and sale of liquor, except beer and wines, is forbidden. No street automobiles will be permitted and street assemblies must be authorized. Amusement places cannot be run without authorization.

Residents must surrender all weapons and must aid the military in the pursuit of law-breakers. There can be no telephone communication save in extreme cases and then only with permission. The employment of wireless and pigeons is forbidden. Only limited personal or business correspondence with unoccupied Germany and foreign countries, and correspondence with German prisoners is permitted. Civilians are forbidden to have cameras. The military will have the right to search any suspected of having concealed weapons or of having broken ordinances.

Field Marshal Haig has issued an order to the entire occupied territory in which he declares that the inhabitants will be protected as long as they are obedient and peaceable. The death penalty or some other punishment as may be decreed, it is provided, if violence is done soldiers or the supplies or works necessary to the military operations are damaged.

Few Escape

There are few indeed who escape having at least one cold during the winter months, and they are fortunate who have but one and get through with it quickly and without any serious consequences. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and observe the directions with each bottle, and you are likely to be one of the fortunate ones. The worth and merit of this remedy has been fully proven. There are many families who have always used it for years when troubled with a cough or cold, and with the very best results.

DOCTORS DISAGREE ON "FLU" TREATMENT.

Public Health Officials of Canada and the United States, Meeting in Chicago, Fail to Reach Definite Conclusions on Malady.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 15.—Lack of agreement on methods of meeting the so-called influenza epidemic and lack of knowledge of the malady itself continued to be prominently noticeable right up to the very conclusion of the four-day convention of public health officials of the United States and Canada which ended here on Thursday. The influenza has been the great overshadowing problem of this gathering of the American Public Health Association.

Arriving at a decision by a vote was generally avoided by the health officials, but in a round-table conference they did cast an informal ballot on the question of closing the schools. The question as put was this:

"In the big cities, providing there is good medical inspection, would you close the schools in an influenza epidemic?" On the showing of hands only a few went up for closing, while a great many went up against the proposition. The health officers present were plainly against closing in such cases. Then the chairman put the question of closing the schools in big cities where the medical inspection was not considered good. He declared the vote "seemed to be about even." Finally the question of closing the rural schools was voted on. Here again the chairman announced it was "an offset also." The chairman of this round table meeting, Dr. H. W. Hill of Minneapolis, president of the Minnesota State Public Health Department, expressed his own views of the situation in the following language:

"The consensus of opinion I have met with here and elsewhere is that the advisability of closing the schools for the influenza does not exist."

The question box brought out many comments and remarks on methods of handling the influenza. The gathering dismissed the question of the use of alcoholic liquors on the ground that it related to treatment instead of prevention, and so was beyond the scope of the association. The chair, however, observed, prior to the raising of this point, that the general impression was that alcohol was bad at any time in influenza treatment.

Relative to the use of the face mask a doctor from the Cook County (Chicago) Hospital declared that it seemed to him that the medical faculty had lost all control of its reason. "If this influenza organism is so small," he said, "as some claim it is, that you cannot see it with a microscope, I cannot see why it cannot go through any mask. It would be like expecting the bars in the jail windows to keep out the flies."

The physician went on to say that every one in the county hospital was masked at the beginning, not because they particularly regarded masking as good, but to "avoid the possible charge of gross ignorance." "They were all masked so heavily they looked like mummies," he said, adding that 15 nurses and attendants had the influenza and then they discarded their masks and had none of it. "I think this matter of the face mask has been very much overdone," said the doctor.

In the morning session a vigorous protest against the use of the face masks was made by Dr. James W. Inches, health commissioner for Detroit, Michigan. He said they were "pure fakes" as a means of halting influenza and declared that the closing of motion picture theatres, churches, etc., had not proved to be of benefit.

Certainly you have a right to your opinion, but don't forget the other fellow also has the same right.

THE SPIRIT OF FRANCE.

It was magnificent—the reception accorded the President of the United States by the people of France and the head of the French nation. It was a spontaneous outpouring of patriotic sentiment the like of which there is no previous record in the history of the French Republic. No doubt was left of the estimation the French people place upon the services the United States, through its Chief Executive, has rendered the world against Germany, and the fait: the French government and people place in the mighty influences the President will exert in the framing of a protecting peace was eloquently established. It was with perfect truth President Poincaré stated at the opening of his welcoming remarks to the President that the people of France have been awaiting his arrival "with impatience." And now that the day was at hand, they gave visible demonstration of their eagerness to acclaim him "the illustrious democrat whose works and deeds were inspired by exalted thought the philosopher delighting in the solution of universal laws from particular events, the eminent statesman who had found a way to express the highest political and moral truth in formulas which bear the stamp of immortality." President Poincaré was eloquent in his expressions of thanks to the United States for its powerful and effective intervention in behalf of right and liberty, and it is to be noted that he was inclined to hold back no word of praise for the American soldiers.

The reader of the addresses of the two leaders, heads of the American and French Governments, respectively cannot fail to remark that the burden on each mind was that which concerned the establishment of a peace that would give protection from the distresses of future wars. President Poincaré intimated to the President that he would have abundant opportunity to secure visible evidence of the havoc of the war waged by the German government that would inspire to the full punishment of German guilt, the making of its repetition impossible and to the reaping of the full fruits of the victories." The President, on the other hand, gave assurances that he would look on the ruin wrought by the armies of the Central Powers "with the same repulsion and deep indignation that they stir in the hearts of the man of France and Belgium," and that he is appreciative "of the necessity of such action in the final settlement of the issues of the war as will not only rebuke such acts of terror and spoliation," but action that will make men everywhere know that "they cannot be ventured upon without the certainty of just punishment." As if that were not a sufficiently expressed declaration of his views on the nature of the penalties to be exacted of Germany and the nature of the peace which shall be established, the President further illustrated the sentiment of America to the effect that the winning of the war is not in itself the sum total of the accomplishment. It is the settlement of the war that is the important thing. It must be settled in a way to insure the future peace of the world and lay the foundations for the freedom and happiness of its many peoples and Nations.

American critics of the President surely must have been silenced in contemplation of the presidential reception in France and over the glorification of the papers of Great Britain in the arrival of the American Chief Executive, all this in connection with the constantly developing truth that the American President and the chiefs of the Allied Nations are yet, as they have ever been, in full accord on the two propositions of punishing Germany and establishing a peace that will endure. The confidence of the Allied world in the President has been established beyond question and the happiness of the European Governments—even their relief—at his personal participation, is of sufficient demonstration to make the people of the United States rejoice. The American who reads the inspiring details of the President's reception in France and who is not thrilled with a greater pride in his Americanism—in the greatness of the country in which he lives and the exalted station its chief representative has been given in the councils of Nations, must indeed be dead to all sense of love for not only his country, but for the people among whom he lives.—Charlotte Observer.

NOTICE

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Bank of Mount Airy is hereby called to meet in the office of the said bank in Mount Airy, N. C., on Thursday, January 7, 1919, at 11 o'clock A. M.

W. J. Byerly, Pres.

AIRPLANE MARKET IN PEACE TIMES

Inquiries From European and South American Nations Received by Curtiss Corporation—In Strong Financial Position.

NEW YORK, New York.—Countries that were neutral during the war or not actually so, were non-fighters are in the markets for airplanes.

The Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corporation, the largest manufacturer of flying craft in this country, has been approached by representatives of European and South American nations with bids for planes of the training type. Although no contracts have been closed, new business of this sort promises to reach substantial proportions during the next few months.

Nations now in the market for flying machines have been anxious to purchase for the last two years, but the urgent demand for combat planes by the Allies as well as the United States made necessary the holding up of the orders until the cessation of hostilities.

Airplane manufacturers of the United States are rapidly getting on a peace basis. The Curtiss company will sell its immense new plant in Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, New York, completed only last year. Preparations to this end are already under way.

Curtiss took over the ground for this plant, embracing 72 acres, in the summer of 1917. The buildings have 1,400,000 square feet of working floor space. If brought up to capacity this new plant was capable of turning out \$12,000,000 of airplanes and parts monthly. Actual manufacture has never run over 35 per cent of this due mainly to government delays in bringing the country's airplane program up to quantity production.

In fact, Curtiss was just swinging into big production when the armistice was signed. A few days before the actual signing, \$60,000,000 of contracts were given this company for the army and navy. Since then all these have been canceled, and probably 15,000,000 additional.

Total business of a government character now on the books probably does not amount to more than \$15,000,000.

Although the Curtiss company bore the expense of the building of the new plant, it has an arrangement with the government which prevents possibility of any loss on the venture.

The Churchill Street plant, also in Buffalo, together with the motor plant in Hammondsport, New York, will be able to handle all of the Curtiss' peace business. It is the expectation of officials that all government business will be completed early in January.

In the first 10 months of 1918 Curtiss did a business of more than \$40,000,000. The full year will probably show something over \$45,000,000. Sales in 1917 were under \$20,000,000 and in 1916 about \$8,000,000.

It is too early to attempt to discuss sales possibilities of this company under a peace program. With a scattering of orders from other countries to help out commercial demands it is easily conceivable the company can do a business of \$1,500,000 monthly. The record sale in any month since this country entered the war were about \$5,000,000.

With earnings from \$45,000,000 of business this year Curtiss puts itself in a strong financial position. Its working capital as of Jan. 1 next will undoubtedly be ample to take care of the demands for a company of this sort during a peace period.

Mrs. Isley's Letter.

In a recent letter Mrs. D. W. Isley of Litchfield, Ill., says, "I have used Chamberlain's Tablets for disorders of the stomach and as a laxative and have found them a quick and sure relief." If you are troubled with indigestion or constipation these tablets will do you good.

LETTER FROM CLOWN PRINCE WILLIE TO PAPA

On the run somewhere in France, Everywhere in France,

All the time.

Crown Prince to Wilhelm:

I am writing on der run der brave and glorious soldiers under my command have not seen der Rhine in so long dat they have started dat vay and of course I am going mit dem. Oh, papa, dere has been some offel dings started in my big offensive which was happened here in France. First I to crush de fool Americans, but dey know so little about military tactics dat dey vill not be crushed just like I vant dem. I sent my men in de fight in big vaves and ven dey got to de Americans dey all said "Boo" as loud as dey could holler. Vell, according to vot you have always told me, de Americans have turned and run like blazes, but vot do you tink? Demfool Americans don't know anything about war, and instead of running de odder vay, dey come right towards us. Some of dem vas singing "Ve vont come back till it's over, over here." Or some odder foolish song, and some of dem vas laughinglike fools. Dey are so ignorant. But but dey are offel reckless mit guns and ven dey came towards us it vas dat my men took a notion dey wanted to go back to dear old Rhine. Ve like the little dirty Marne river no-how and Oh, pap, dem Americans use such offel language. Dey know nothing of Kultur and say such offel things before us. And dey blaspheme too. Vot you tink dey said right in front of my face? One big husky from a place dey call Nord Caroling, he said, Oh, papa, hante to tell you vot a offel ting he said. To Hell mit der Kaiser." Did you ever hear anything so offel? I didn't tink anybody would say such a offel ting. It made me so mad I wouldn't stand and hear such an offel ting, so I turned and run mit de boys. Vas I right? Vat? And Oh papa, you know dem breastplates you sent us and can you send us some to put on our backs? You know ve are going de odder vay now and breastplates are no good, for the cowardly Americans are shooting us in the back. Some of our boys tok der breastplates off and put dem behind, for dem fool Americans played "De Star Spangled Banner" mit dem machine guns on dem plates. Can't you help us?

You remember in your speech you said noting could stand before de brave German soldiers. Oh papa, I don't believe dese ignorant Americans ever read your speech, for dey run after us like ve vas a lot of rabbits.

Vot you tink of that? Can't you send dem some of your speeches right away? Dey don't know how terrible ve are. Can't you have our army back to Belgium vere ve von our glory? My men can vip all de vimmen and children vot dem Belgians can bring us. But dese Americans are so rough and ignorant. Ve can't make dem undiers on aerth and ven ve try to sing "Deutschland Uber Alles" dey laugh like a lot o monkeys. But ve are getting de best of dem. Ve can run dem, Papa, if ve are not the best fighters on earth ve are sure de very best runners. Nobody can keep up mit us ven ve tink of de dear old Rhine, and my army never did tink so much of der dear old Rhine.

Let me know right away vot to do by return postoffice.

CLOWN PRINCE WILLIE

The Ex-Kaiser Living a Life of Seclusion

Amerongen, Holland, Dec. 15.—The former German emperor continues to lead the life of a near-recluse. He is virtually cut off from communication with the outside world. Reports that he was in constant communication with his former advisers are not true.

There is no truth in the rumor that the former empress is seriously ill. She has been troubled for years with an affection of the heart and after her

arrival here desired to have her former physician in attendance. He arrived at the castle yesterday and said that her condition showed no change.

Whenever there is a break in the incessant drizzle customary in Holland, William Hohenzollern and his wife walk in the rain-soaked grounds with one or two attendants. Sometimes they take a trip in a closed motor car.

The correspondent inquired into the rumor that the former emperor intended to move his quarters and learned that Herr Hohenzollern is not interested in other houses in Holland and is not likely to move anywhere until he knows more regarding his future.

Bad on Kings.

The Great War has certainly proved very bad on the business of being a king. Never before in so short a time have so many thrones toppled to the arth. In the first years of the war the Germans overthrew Serbia, Montenegro, Belgium, Roumania, and finally Russia, King Constantine, too, of Greece had to step down and out but was succeeded by one of his sons.

With the exception of the Czar of Russia, who is dead, the other kings who were driven from their countries by the Central Powers will probably get back their temporal powers. The king of Belgium is already back. The Emperor of Germany seems to be down and out for good, as is probably the case with the Austrian Emperor and the Kings of the several German states. Still, there are quite a good many kings left yet and if the hand of revolution now to be seen in many countries does not get them they will probably hold on to their jobs.—Ex.

Mexican Oil Field Activities

New York, N. Y.—Considerable progress is being made in Mexico by the Texas Company. A refinery is under construction at Port Lobos, which will be a duplicate of its Tampico plant to a large extent. The Tampico plant began operations Sept. 1, having been in construction for a year. The first cargo of about 70,000 barrels of Tepetate crude oil from the company's producing properties in the field of that name was loaded Nov. 4. Properties of the Texas Company in Mexico are operated by the Texas Company of Mexico, a Mexican corporation. The company's Tampico works on the 1000-acre tract consist of in addition to stills and equipment connected with them, many auxiliary structures, which make an independent village. Port Lobos is the terminus of the company's 10-inch pipe line to Tepetate, 21 miles. Much of the distance is through a dense jungle. Part of the way the pipe is laid on the bottom of a lake and part of the way through swamps. The company has established at Port Lobos, directly behind Lobos Island, facilities for loading oil tankers anchored in deep water more than two miles from shore. The task of launching two 8-inch sea-loading lines was difficult, but was accomplished successfully in surprisingly short time. The outer end of each line is submerged in about 40 feet of water, and by means of flexible hose connections vessels anchored in proper position can be loaded as readily as if moored to dock.

Telephone Installation Charges Reduced.

Postmaster General Barleson has issued an order modifying the service connection charges specified in Order No. 1931.

New charges as follows, are effective as of Dec. 1st, 1918:

For installing either a business or residence telephone, \$3.50.

For moving either a business or residence telephone from one building to another, \$3.50.

For moving either a business or residence telephone from one location to another on same premises, \$1.00.

For establishing service when a telephone is already in place in the subscriber's premises, \$1.50.

The rates of Order No. 1931 now appearing in the Mount Airy Telephone directory are hereby revoked.

Mount Airy Telephone Co.