

# Effort to Hinder President Wilson Denounced by Pou

## Fourth District Congressman Declares There is But Little Opposition to Draft in N. C.

### SAYS ONLY CONFINED TO FEW.

The Few That Are Disaffected Are Influenced, He Thinks, by Example Set by Certain Representatives in Congress. Pleads For Upholding of Hands of President.

The Washington correspondent of the News and Observer, H. E. C. Bryant, writing to his paper under date of August 7, says:

Representative E. W. Pou, chairman of the House Committee on Rules, today paid his respects to the few people in and out of Congress who are trying to hinder the President in the conduct of the war.

"We are told in the news columns of our daily papers of the opposition in a few localities to the selective draft law," said Mr. Pou. "It is said there is some opposition in the State which I have the honor to represent.

"My information, which I am sure is correct, is that the opposition to the enforcement of this law is confined to a few persons in two or three localities. With very few exceptions the people stand as a solid mass in support of the government in enforcing the law and in a vigorous prosecution of the war. When these few misguided citizens have a little time to reflect, when they are informed and advised of their rights, when they realize that the law will be enforced without partiality, that it is absolutely just to all, North Carolina will know no division or dissension within her borders."

This statement of Mr. Pou was applauded. The entire speech was punctuated with applause. The members of the House know that Mr. Pou has never wavered when the President needed support. In the fight against the McLemore resolution last Congress Mr. Pou was the man upon whom the President relied. Several times since Mr. Pou has stood between the administration and those who would have hampered it. His remarks today were warmly received.

### How Discontent Is Bred.

In part he said:

"It is not surprising there should be discontent in a few localities when we see the example set by a few, a very few, representatives of the people in the Congress. We have seen a strange spectacle. We have seen gentlemen who voted for the declaration of war almost immediately thereafter set out on a course of obstruction. We saw gentlemen vote to declare war and immediately proceed to criticize anything and everything the commander-in-chief of the army and navy has done or tried to do to prosecute war vigorously in order to insure early victory. When these gentlemen voted to declare war they well knew the enormous expense the government must bear, and yet we see them placing obstacles in the way of measures absolutely necessary for the successful prosecution of the war. When these gentlemen voted to declare war they well knew a great army would have to be raised and sent to help our allies to win victory; and yet we now hear the opinion expressed that no American soldier should be sent to Europe to fight unless he is willing to volunteer and go anyhow.

"These gentlemen knew this nation would be forced to conserve and control our food supply, and yet they have talked and delayed and obstructed, criticized and found fault, and even now the food control bill is not a law. It should have become a law nearly a month ago. It is hard to understand just what object these gentlemen have in view. What is it they hope to accomplish? Shall we declare war and then refuse to do our part? Shall we permit our great food supply to be wasted when we know every pound of it is needed? Shall we declare war and then refuse to fight when we know the life of the nation is at stake?

### Vote for War Performance of Duty.

"As God will be my judge, I felt I was doing my duty when I voted to declare war. There was no alternative, for Germany had been waging war on us for more than a year. Having cast that vote, the responsibility, in part, is mine, and it seems to me now my first and highest duty is to help as best I can in providing ways and means for a vigorous, determined prosecution of the war.

"Oh, Mr. Speaker, we all hate war and we all long for the blessing of peace. We can make early peace possible only by showing the imperial German government that every ounce of energy this nation possesses shall be expended to bring victory and that we are ready to make any sacrifice.

"Never have men fought for a more righteous cause.

"America has never been defeated,

probably because she has never fought an unrighteous war. And right now the nation is being born again.

"A nation, like a human soul, to become pure must undergo a process of regeneration.

"There are sacrifices to be made, but when we win as we shall, what will the victory mean?

"It will mean that the rights of our citizens shall be forever respected. But it will mean far more than that; it will mean perpetual peace for America and for all people living under a just government of their own. It will mean the ending of this mad rush of nations to outstrip each other in building great ships utterly useless except in case of war. It will mean that great standing armies are no longer necessary for there will be a bond of peace so strongly binding together great nations that any remnant of autocracy which remains will never dare attack the peace of the world.

"It will mean many things more which makes especially for the greatness of America. And in the years to come the men whom the world will honor and remember will not be those who now are obstructing, criticizing, finding fault, not the poor, deluded, ignorant man who following the advice of some crank, is giving money to test the constitutionality of the selective draft law; nor the still more ignorant or vicious man who thinks he is justified in shooting the officers charged with the duty of executing the law. But those whom the world will remember and honor will be those who fight to win this war.

### United Front Necessary.

"America has entered the war and it may be we see the first faint glow of the dawn of peace. We can only bring that day nearer by criticizing those who are doing their best to bring victory. Those who pursue this course may be the direct instrumentalities of postponing the day for which all good men pray. We may bring a little nearer the happy day by presenting to the world a united front supporting those entrusted with the conduct of the war as best we can.

"The great mass of American people feel that the very life of the nation is involved in the issue of this war. When President Wilson, Colonel Roosevelt, Mr. Taft and Mr. Root tell us in effect that everything is at stake we are bound to admit the probable gravity of the consequences.

"But certain gentlemen would have the courts say whether—having declared war—we must now fight to win. The courts must be permitted to say whether America is to live or perish. What is the meaning of the proposal to test the constitutionality of the selective draft law?

"Mr. Speaker, you might as well raise the question whether it is constitutional to have any constitution, to have any organized government, whether it is constitutional for a nation to fight when attacked.

"The man who means what he says when he declares he wants to see the war ended will now do all he can to help his government in this crisis.

"The obstructionists in Congress and elsewhere should have seen a banner which was borne down Pennsylvania avenue during the Confederate reunion by a company of veterans from North Carolina. The banner was seen by many a tear-dimmed eye, borne aloft by one of these venerable men. It said: 'Damn a Man Who Aint for His Country, Right or Wrong.' (Applause).

"And in that applauding throng which lined the avenue, men who swore not at all were heard to say 'amen' (Applause).

"Mr. Speaker, instead of stirring up strife, let us proceed to pass a law suggested by Secretary McAdoo, insuring the lives of the men who go to the front. Let these men know they are to be the wards of the nation; that if they come home wounded they will be cared for by the government; that if they lay down their lives their families shall not suffer. And let us proclaim to the world that all men who fight in this war make up the grand army of human liberty, deserving the gratitude of all free men for ever." (Prolonged applause).

### Wilmington Expecting a Camp.

Maj. General Wood visited Wilmington Tuesday and told the people that he would recommend the site offered as well adapted for a training camp for infantry. He also stated that he would recommend to General Gorgas that Wilmington is a suitable place for the establishment of a convalescent camp where soldiers brought home from Europe could recover among splendid health surroundings.

### CROP WORKERS TO BE AMONG LAST CALLED TO JOIN ARMY

The Provost Marshal General has made the following ruling:

Under Presidential Regulations, section 45, providing that certificates of discharge on ground of industrial necessity may be temporary only, attention is called to the needlessness of using such certificates (Form 162) for men whose services are required in gathering the fall crops. Such necessity may be imperative, but is only temporary.

Its termination will vary in the various regions and for the different crops, but can hardly continue beyond the third or fourth week of September, even in the most northerly latitudes.

Under supplementary regulations soon to be issued covering the procedure of mobilization into cantonments and carrying out the announcement of Presidential Regulations, section 48, last paragraph, the notice to persons accepted for service will not specify a fixed date for individuals to report for duty, but will leave this date to be later fixed. The Adjutant General will notify each local board to summon, say 20 per cent of its quota for a certain date, another percentage for a later date, and so on. Each local board will select the individuals who shall form the successive contingents thus to be called.

The local board will have received from the district board (see below) a list of the men who have presented claims for temporary discharge on the ground of necessity to gather crops. Certificates of discharge will not have been issued in such cases; but the local board, on examining the papers concerning such claims, will be enabled, if it deems fit, to class those individuals in the contingent to be summoned at one of the later dates fixed by The Adjutant General.

### To Remain at Crop Work.

Thus the temporary need of leaving those men at the crop work will be satisfied without complicating or diminishing the quota accounts by carrying those men as discharged temporarily.

For this reason it is recommended that certificates of temporary discharge be not given on the ground of crop work, unless in exceptional cases.

District boards, however, are instructed to list the persons claiming temporary discharge on the above ground, and to certify them to the respective local boards with a note showing the above claim to have been made and disallowed, so that the local board will thus be supplied with the information needed by them in postponing such men to later calls in the manner above described.—Official Bulletin.

### GOLD AND SILVER MOVEMENTS.

Net Imports of Gold into United States During Fiscal Year 1917 Aggregate \$685,254,801.

The total movement of gold and silver between the United States and foreign countries during the fiscal year 1917 reached the unprecedented total of \$1,382,380,745. According to a statement issued Monday by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, the imports of gold were \$977,176,026 and of silver \$35,033,563. Gold exports amounted to \$291,921,225 and silver exports to 178,279,931.

The net imports of gold during the fiscal year aggregated \$685,254,801, a striking increase over the net imports of \$403,759,753 in 1916, \$25,344,607 in 1915 and the net exports of \$45,499,870 in 1914.

The net exports of silver showed an increase in 1917, but this metal is produced in great quantities in the United States and is sold abroad in the same manner as other commodities. An excess of exports, therefore, has no such significance as is sometimes attributed to a similar movement in gold.

In addition to the imports of gold and silver from foreign countries domestic gold amounting to \$15,409,529 and silver amounting to \$683,824 were shipped from Alaska to the United States during the year.

### Doctors Not Slackers.

Dr. F. A. Carpenter observes that the physicians of North Carolina are not slackers. As a profession they are responding to the call. There are 148,000 doctors in the United States, he points out. An army of 2,000,000 would require 20,000 doctors, or about one of every seven doctors in the United States. Of the 1,700 to 1,800 doctors in North Carolina 300 have already volunteered their services, or one of every six, which would be the State's proportion if the full army of 2,000,000 were already in existence.—Statesville Landmark.

People who rush through life in their youth invariably pull back with all of their might at the end of the trail.

### TROOPS READY FOR FRANCE.

Big Jump in Federal Forces. A Million United States Troops Now Under Arms, With 800,000 Ready to Go Over.

America will soon have a million men under arms and now has more than 800,000 ready to respond to the call for help in France. The addition of 300,000 by the federalization of the entire National Guard accomplished the big jump.

Since the declaration of war four months ago the army has grown from 150,000 to 809,743 to-day, and the navy has shown almost as rapid an increase. On April 1, just before the United States entered the war, the navy's personnel was about 62,000, and at that time there were hardly more than 200,000 men all told under arms in the United States.

Intensive recruiting and the utilization of the enlarged National Guard forces have permitted a rapid growth of the army. In a short time the new national army composed of 687,000 conscripts will be in camp, bringing the total military forces of the newest member of the Entente to about 1,500,000, which is considered a remarkable achievement in many ways.

When the National Guard forces have been increased by means of the draft and the second 5,000,000 has been called for the national army the total forces on land and sea, at home and abroad, will reach 2,000,000.

Having been discharged from State service and drafted into Federal service, the guard is now absolutely under the control of the President. The men draw the same pay as the regulars of corresponding rank. They will be eligible, the same as regulars, to participate in the benefits of the Federal pension laws.—Washington Dispatch

### WHAT BRITISH MERCHANT MARINE HAS DONE

The British merchant marine has carried successfully to their destinations 8,000,000 men and 10,000,000 tons of war material, said Commander Dion Calthorp recently, describing the work done by the Navy.

In six months of last year only one in a thousand ships passing through Dover patrol had been sunk or damaged.

Up to January of this year not a life had been lost in the transport of men from England to France.

In the course of the war 1,000,000 sick and wounded men had been transported to England, more than 1,000,000 horses and mules, 50,000,000 gallons of petrol, 100,000,000 hundred-weights, of wheat and 7,000,000 tons of iron ore.

Referring to submarines he said, there were a great many German widows and orphans who doubted the success of the U-Boat. There were many women in Germany whose husbands did not come back.—London Dispatch

### FALL IRISH POTATO CROP.

How To Grow and Keep Them. The Value of Spraying Properly.

Raleigh, Aug. 9.—The Division of Horticulture is prosecuting a vigorous campaign at present in the interest of better methods of growing and keeping Irish potatoes. Because of the food situation, the importance of the second crop of Irish potatoes for this section has been emphasized for weeks. The planting season has already begun. The matter of spraying is being particularly emphasized at present.

Mr. Boleslaus Szymoniak, expert horticulturist, declares that spraying is important both from the standpoint of production and the keeping of potatoes. In some instances, according to Mr. Szymoniak, an increase of 50 per cent in production has been secured through proper spraying, and potatoes from a field that has been properly sprayed keep through the winter far better than potatoes from a field which has not received this attention.

So important does the Agricultural Extension Service regard the second crop of potatoes that a special bulletin has been issued on this subject, the bulletin having been compiled by R. G. Hill, expert horticulturist. This bulletin and other information can be secured without cost by applying to the Agricultural Extension Service, Raleigh, N. C.

### A Sure Cure.

The dance craze would soon die out if—

If what?

If you could pass a law compelling husbands and wives to dance with each other all the time.—Detroit Free Press.

You are liable to an attack of Bowel Complaint and should provide yourself with the best known Remedy, Dr. SETH ARNOLD'S BALSAM. Warranted by Hood Bros., Smithfield, N. C.—Adv.

### The Fight for Liberty.

From opposite ends of the earth two of the strong men of the world sound an identical warning to free nations that they must defeat Germany or forfeit their liberty. These men are David Lloyd George and Elihu Root.

Mr. Lloyd George has in his hands the reins of power which reach to every portion of the world-encircling British empire. He is in himself the very heart of the entente. Through his brain pass a million impressions of influences, events, and plans, and from it come the crystal-clear, compact sentences which epitomize the state of the conflict and the duty of civilization. Mr. Lloyd George is an optimist. He sees victory ahead, not far distant, if the allies will hold fast and do their utmost.

Mr. Root comes from the Vortex of the Russian storm, after having carried to Petrograd the message of the United States and the New World. He has opportunities to look into the heart of Russia. His brain, like that of Mr. Lloyd George, has the faculty of clarifying confused and cloudy situations, of seizing upon and condensing into a few words the essential meaning of myriads of influences and events. Like Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Root is an optimist. He foresees the rise of a great republic in Russia. He is confident that democracy will defeat Germany; but he warns America that it has not begun any too soon to defend its life. The triumph of Germany, says Mr. Root, means that America would be a subject nation of the German ruling class.

The warnings uttered by Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Root are reiterated by Mr. Root's associates on the Russian mission, men widely differing from him in antecedents and training, but absolutely agreeing with him in their estimate of the crisis that confronts America. Charles Edward Russell, sociologist, condenses his opinion as follows: "Democracy hangs by a thread. Its existence depends upon the union and utmost determination of the United States of America."

James Duncan, labor leader, utters this warning: "This is no time to squabble over incidentals. The workmen of America are back of the President and the government. The fight now is between autocracy and Democracy."

Between the lines is conveyed the hint that democracy cannot rely upon Russia in this emergency. If free nations are to remain free, the United States must be their champion and mainstay.

So be it! Free-born Americans do not need to rely upon the people of Russia to preserve American liberty. Frenchmen are gloriously defending their freedom. Englishman and Scot and colonial are dealing death-blows at the German power. Belgian and Serbian and Montenegrin, feeble and few, strike to the last gasp in defense of their liberty and independence.

America is rising to the full majesty of her opportunity to fight for liberty. The country resounds with the din of preparation for conquest. America's millions of young men are becoming soldiers of freedom. The few slackers, cowards and traitors will be dispatched if necessary. With the strength of the New World in its veins, the wealth of the New World in its hands, and the eagle liberty of the New World in its heart, America has accepted the challenge to fight for liberty.

It will be a fight to the death. Germany or America must bend the knee and hand over the sword. There can be no compromise between oppression and liberty. A truce would be worse than war, as Mr. Lloyd George has said. In company with its allies, America sounds the trumpet that will never call retreat.—Washington Post.

### Barbed Wire and the War.

The part that barbed wire has played in the war is reflected to some extent by the foreign commerce reports. This is peculiarly an American product, the Blidden invention having been first utilized on a large scale by John W. Gates at St. Louis. The descriptions from the front show the effective use made of this simple invention, which the late Senator Ingalls said was suggested by the manner in which the milch cows avoided bramble bushes. It was woven and twisted into a barrier that seemed impregnable until the British developed the use of artillery in such amazing fashion. The study of fortifications has been followed from the beginning of human history, and it is a singular fact that a simple fencing device, designed for an untimbered country, should surpass every other obstacle to the progress of a modern army.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### Two Freedoms.

There are two freedoms—the false, where a man is free to do what he likes; and the true, where a man is free to do what he ought.—Canon Kingsley.

### WHY SUFFER WITH PILES?

Why allow ECZEMA to torture you? Have you lost faith in medicine? Make one more effort; Take our word for it and get a jar of Dr. MUNS' PILE and ECZEMA OINTMENT; it will relieve you in a very short time.

For sale by your dealer.

### No. 666

This is a prescription prepared especially for MALARIA or CHILLS or FEVER. Five or six doses will break any case, and if taken then as a tonic the Fever will not return. It acts on the liver better than Calomel and does not gripe or sicken. 25c

### Through Sleepers To ATLANTA And ASHEVILLE

Commencing Sunday, July 8th, the Atlantic Coast Line will inaugurate a through sleeping car line between Wilmington and Asheville, via Florence, Sumter and Columbia, in connection with the Southern Railway System, upon the following daily schedule:

|                         |             |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| LV. Wilmington.....     | 3:45 P. M.  |
| LV. Chadbourn.....      | 5:30 P. M.  |
| AR. Florence.....       | 7:30 P. M.  |
| LV. Florence.....       | 7:55 P. M.  |
| LV. Sumter.....         | 9:25 P. M.  |
| AR. Columbia.....       | 10:50 P. M. |
| LV. Columbia.....       | 11:50 P. M. |
| AR. Spartanburg.....    | 3:20 A. M.  |
| AR. Tryon.....          | 4:50 A. M.  |
| AR. Saluda.....         | 5:15 A. M.  |
| AR. Flat Rock.....      | 5:35 A. M.  |
| AR. Hendersonville..... | 5:50 A. M.  |
| AR. Asheville.....      | 7:00 A. M.  |

Returning: leave Asheville 4:10 P. M., arrive Florence 8:45 A. M., arrive Wilmington 12:50 Noon.

This Sleeping Car Service, which will be operated until Sept. 16th, will afford comfortable accommodations for passengers visiting the Mountains of North Carolina.

The old established through sleeping car line between Wilmington and Atlanta will be continued via Augusta, in connection with the Georgia Railroad, upon the following schedules:

|                                  |             |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| LV. Wilmington.....              | 3:45 P. M.  |
| LV. Florence.....                | 7:55 P. M.  |
| LV. Sumter.....                  | 9:30 P. M.  |
| AR. Orangeburg.....              | 10:53 P. M. |
| AR. Augusta (Eastern time).....  | 1:35 Night  |
| AR. Atlanta, (Central time)..... | 6:10 A. M.  |

Returning: leave Atlanta 8:35 P. M., arrive Florence 8:45 A. M., arrive Wilmington 12:50 Noon.

Passengers may remain in this car, in the Union Depot, which is in the heart of Atlanta, until 7:00 A. M., if they so desire, and on account of the earlier arrival of this train, and the use of the Union Depot, convenient connections may be made with through Observation-Dining-Sleeping Car-Coach trains which leave from same station for Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, etc.

Connections are made at Florence with above trains by leaving Smithfield at 3:08 P. M., and equally good connections are made returning.

For fares, tickets, etc., apply to J. A. CAMPBELL, Ticket Agent, Smithfield, N. C.

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