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5,000,000 AMERICANS REPLY TO ITALY INVASION

Draft Ages May Be From 19 to 35
—To Expand the War Program—No Hope of
Early Peace

(By Parker E. Anderson in Greensboro Daily News)

Washington, Oct. 31.—America's answer to German's invasion of Italy will be a recommendation to Congress by the Washington government that the army be expanded to 5,000,000 men, the lowering of the minimum draft age to 19 years and raising the maximum age to possibly 35 years. Every ounce of power which can be exerted by the men of the United States, supported by all the material resources of the country, will be utilized if necessary to defeat Germany.

It is known that a war program of greater extent than any heretofore planned, phases of which were discussed by a recent meeting of the cabinet with President Wilson, is being framed. Some of the features include:

Early examination of the second increment of the authorized army, so as to get them all in training camps by early spring.

Another Loan Soon
Flotation of the third Liberty Loan at least two months earlier than had been expected.

Restriction through legislation of all non-essential industries, so as to concentrate the labor of the nation upon the production of ships and war supplies; new war rates.

Authorization of the expansion of the army to a maximum of 5,000,000 men and lowering the minimum draft age to 19 and raising the maximum age to 35.

The reverses suffered by the Italian armies, following closely upon the military collapse of Russia, have awakened the administration to the realization that a much more aggressive policy must be pursued by the American government. The advisers of President Wilson, who met at the cabinet table yesterday, concealed their discouragement over the misfortunes sustained by the entente cause in the last week, but they left no doubts of their renewed determination to redouble the efforts of America.

No Hope of Early Peace

Hope of an early peace has been dissipated. Those government officials who believed that the leaven of discontent was working in Germany and the Prussian autocracy could not much longer weather the rising storm of internal dissension now concede that their hopes have been greatly diminished by the successful German drive into Italy.

There is no fear that Italy will be crippled to the extent that Russia has been by the foe at home and abroad, but it is feared that it will take Italy long to recover from the blow dealt by the armies of the central powers.

Prussian autocracy, it is realized, will be able to appease the suffering people of Germany even in the midst of the privation of the approaching winter. The German people will be told that German arms practically have put Russia and Italy out of the war, and will be urged to endure their privations a little longer until Germany can crush her other enemies. There is little doubt that this argument will serve to pacify dissatisfied elements of the German people and rally them to the support of the war at least for another year.

Another Year of War

With another year of war assured the Washington government is now ready to concede that the end of the conflict is not in sight and that a struggle lasting two and possibly three years longer is conceivable. The weakness of Russia and Italy has lengthened the war to an extent that none here can estimate, officials agree, and has made necessary a greater expenditure of man-power and economic resources by this country and her allies.

The immediate result of the Italian reverses has been to spur on the administration to even greater undertakings than ever before. It was learned today that the administration has found a way to furnish some important aid to Italy at once, in addition to the ships to be diverted to the transport of Italian munitions and food. The character of this aid will not be disclosed, but apparently

THINGS THAT SHOULD BE DONE IN NOVEMBER

Wheat that has not been sown should be put in the ground as soon as possible. The seed should be treated for smut before it is sown. The seed can be treated either by using formalin or bluestone. One pint of formalin to forty gallons of water. Put the wheat in sacks that can be easily handled. Dip the wheat in the solution and leave it for five or ten minutes. Take it out and leave it in the sacks for two hours before spreading it out to dry. When using bluestone use one pound of it to fifteen gallons of water. You can sprinkle this over the wheat or dip the seed in it. See that every grain is wet. After treatment the wheat should be sown as soon as the drill will feed it.

Now is the time to be thinking about starting that home orchard that will furnish the greatest variety of fruits so that some will be coming on all the time. I have on hand some blue prints of home orchards that give the different classes of fruits and the varieties of each class so that you will have some coming on all the season. The prints also show where each tree and vine is to be placed and the number it will take to put out an acre or any part of an acre. If you are thinking of putting out an orchard I will be glad to talk over the matter with you and will promise to help the first man in each township who is going to put out a home orchard to select the varieties, lay off the land, set the trees and prune and spray them if I am in the work when they need the last mentioned things.

We should sow as much of our land in cover crops as possible, but there will be some land that will not be put to cover crops. This land should be broken this fall and winter. All fall plowing should be deep plowing. It comes at the time of year when you do not need to hurry and when the horses are more able to do it. Also if a good deal of clay is turned up on top it does not hurt, because the winter freeze will break it up and get it in shape by spring.

G. M. GOFORTH, JR.,
County Agent.

ANOTHER MUTINY OF THE GERMAN TROOPS

According to an Amsterdam newspaper a serious mutiny has occurred among the Germans at Beverloo camp in Belgium. The men, it is said, refused to go to the front and damaged their own rifles in some cases, while others fired on their own officers. The men were arrested. The frontier guard at Brouhout, according to the same authority, deserted Oct. 15.

It is such as to elicit expressions of satisfaction from the Italian embassy and war mission.

Perhaps one of the most important steps to be taken by the administration as a result of the reverses of the Italian army concerns the development of a vast army designed to furnish the number of fighting men required by a war lasting three years longer. It is admitted that it may be necessary to send 5,000,000 soldiers to France before the United States and the allies can be assured of the kind of victory which will satisfy this country and the allies.

Must Have 5,000,000 Men

President Wilson has come to the conclusion that there should be no further delay in providing for the expansion of the army to 5,000,000 men, and he intends to urge this and other legislation in his war program when Congress meets in December.

The general staff and the war college have worked out in detail the organization of an army of 5,000,000 men and the plans for the munitioning of that number of troops on foreign land.

It is known that President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker favor lowering the minimum to 19 years, a step which would produce about 2,000,000 additional registrants, but they have not indicated whether they favor raising the maximum age limit above 30.

It is not contemplated to raise and train this vast army at once. There will be approximately six additional increments of 500,000 men each authorized, which would be called as needed.

TODAY, NOVEMBER 2ND, IS ARBOR DAY

The Day Has Been Set Aside by
the State Authorities
To Be Observed
As Such

Today (Friday) has been set aside by the Governor and the State school authorities to be observed as Arbor Day. It is expected that nearly all of our public schools will observe it in an appropriate manner. A new Arbor and Bird Day Manual has been prepared by the North Carolina Geographical and Economic Survey and has been printed and distributed by the State Department of Education. Sufficient copies to allow two for every school have been sent to the county and city superintendents, and by this time they should be in the hands of all the teachers, who will use them in organizing and carrying through the Arbor Day exercises.

This is an opportunity which should be used for urging the necessity of conserving our natural resources for war work and for the rehabilitation of the country after the war. Timber is essential to the successful prosecution of the war and much of it is being cut; yet after the war it will be needed just as badly, and waste should be avoided. Close utilization of the usable timber and thorough protection and care of the young growing stands should be stressed. "Use without waste" is just as true a motto for the timber crop as for the field crop.

At this time, when everyone is being urged to do their part in raising more garden and field crops, the co-operation of the birds in helping to keep down insect pests is essential. The value as well as the beauty of birds should be brought out. Bird protection must come from a love of them and an appreciation of their value, and these can only come from a knowledge of bird life.

The club women of the State are co-operating with the school authorities in the various localities in arranging and carrying through a conservation Arbor Day program. It is hoped that every school in the State will take this opportunity of emphasizing this important lesson of conserving our wealth of tree and bird life.

MORE MEN NEEDED FOR QUARTERMASTER CORPS

An excellent opportunity for voluntary enlistment is open in the quartermaster enlisted reserve corps for men of almost every trade. You need not be an expert to enlist; if you know anything whatever about painting, carpenter work, electrical work, plumbing, blacksmithing or a trade of any kind you may make application for the position of first-class private-skilled laborer. When assigned to active duty you would act as a helper in some special line of work. Some will be sent to a school for the purpose of instruction. Promotions will be made from time to time of men demonstrating most efficiency.

No technical examination is required at the time of enlistment. Application should be made to the department quartermaster, Charleston, S. C., on the required form, which may be obtained from any recruiting station, or by a letter to the department quartermaster, Charleston, S. C. Each application should be accompanied by one letter of recommendation from a reliable business man in the community of the applicant. This letter should have reference particularly to ability, general intelligence and aptitude for the position applied for.

Upon receipt of application, and the same is acted upon favorably, an authority as a first class private-skilled laborer, and with this authority the applicant may be enlisted in the quartermaster enlisted reserve by the nearest regular army recruiting officer. When enlisted he will hold himself in readiness for a call to active duty, and when called will receive orders showing where to report and transportation from his home address to the station ordered.

Millions of women and children in Europe—our allies—can be saved from bitter hunger if you will eat one slice less of wheat bread each day.

Try a News Want Ad for Results

WIN WAR WITH HOGS AS HOOVER SEES IT

More Fats Are Necessary to Maintain
Allies' Constancy, the
Food Administrator
Asserts

Food Administrator Hoover says that the fight against the submarine would be won if the United States and Canada would feed the allies from this continent.

Ships, wheat and hogs were the great needs emphasized by Mr. Hoover. He said deepest concern had been caused by the fact that, in spite of high prices, this country's pork consumption had increased during the war, until production had been outstripped, a situation that must be changed.

"If we discontinue exports," Mr. Hoover added, "we shall move the German line from France to the Atlantic seaboard. Pork products have an influence in this present world situation wider than one would ordinarily attribute to them. The human body must have a certain amount of fats, and we must increase production of fats if we are to answer the world's craving."

"The production of fats is today a critical necessity for the preservation of these people (the allies), and the maintenance of their constancy in the war. Every pound of fat is as sure a service as every bullet, and every hog is of greater value to the winning of this war than a shell."

Our Allies' Wheat Requirements

As to wheat, the administration said the allies' deficiency of production was 196,000,000 bushels, with imports of 577,700,000 bushels required to maintain normal consumption. He estimated the aggregate American, Canadian, Australian, Indian and Argentine export surplus at 770,000,000 bushels, but pointed out that lack of shipping made it necessary for this country and Canada to bear the burden of meeting the allies' deficit.

"The problem," he said, "is thus simply one of ships. If we can so produce economies and stimulate production in the United States and Canada as will enable us to feed the allies absolutely from this continent and thus enable them to live without sending a ship further afield than our Atlantic seaboard we can resist the submarine indefinitely."

Placing the United States wheat export surplus from this year's crop at 80,000,000 bushels and Canada's at 150,000,000 bushels, Mr. Hoover urged domestic economies to increase this country's surplus to 150,000,000 bushels.

"This we could do," he said, "if our people would eat one pound less of wheat flour a week and one pound of corn meal instead. The farmer who works overtime and the consumer who economizes are fighting the submarine with a positive and sure weapon."

If peace should come, Mr. Hoover continued, large numbers of ships would be released and European wheat production increased. If climatic conditions next year are right, he estimated a wheat crop in this country of 1,000,000,000 bushels. For this the food control law guarantees a minimum price of \$2 a bushel.

"If the war continues this wheat will be vitally necessary," Mr. Hoover said, "but if the war should come to an end there will be no foreign market for at least 400,000,000 bushels. The government must then take over the wheat and probably find a market for it at a very great loss. We should anticipate that the government may lose from \$300,000,000 to \$500,000,000 on this wheat guaranty if peace arrives before the 1918 harvest is marketed."

A Keep-a-Pig Movement

Turning to the meat situation, the administrator said pork products were more vitally needed by the allies than beef, and, therefore, it would be to the vital advantage of every farmer to raise hogs, adding: "We need a keep-a-pig movement in this country."

By preventing undue increases in forage prices Mr. Hoover promised that the food administration would co-operate in measures to stimulate livestock production. He said further production of sheep, both for meat and particularly for wool, extensively used for uniforms, was needed.

"Our American farmers," he added,

ALLEGHANY DOING HER BIT TO WIN WAR

Large Surplus of Corn, Buckwheat
and Potatoes—Doughton Made
Patriotic Speech Saturday
at Sparta

Alleghany county, the little spot up in the Blue Ridge, orphaned, and cut off from her big brothers and sisters because of the mountain barrier, without a railroad or improved highways, has demonstrated that she is yet a "live one."

Despite the unfavorable seasons and other conditions her farmers have piled up enormous surplus quantities of corn, buckwheat, Irish potatoes, beans, cabbage and turnips as a contribution to the nation's need of foodstuff. And this with little prospect of getting the full benefit of prevailing high prices, because of lack of market and transportation facilities.

It might be noted also that her full quota of fifty men are now in training camps, besides numerous volunteers in various branches of the service—five alone being in one aviation camp. Not a "slacker" has been found in the county, and only one man returned from camp on account of physical defects, and he pleaded to be retained.

She has subscribed her full quota of the second Liberty Loan, and Saturday afternoon, under auspices of the women's committee of national defense, a largely attended patriotic rally was held in the courthouse at Sparta.

R. A. Doughton presided over the meeting and spoke feelingly of its purpose. Congressman R. L. Doughton made the principal address, and though called upon unexpectedly, he has probably never delivered a speech that evinced a more thorough study or a stronger personal interest in his subject.

Mr. Doughton opened his remarks by telling of the preponderance of sentiment in the United States in favor of peace prior to the events that transpired calling for a declaration that a state of war existed between this country and Germany; of the doubt as to the expediency of entering the war in the minds of many, until the time when the curtain was lifted showing the duplicity of the German government in her diplomatic relations with this government, her unholy disregard for all international law and treaties, her inhuman butchery of non-combatants and ruthless destruction of neutral property, while her highest representative in this country, Bernstorff, and his horde of spies were secretly trying to create disturbance and destruction throughout the length and breadth of the land. He spoke of the great effort that had been made to honorably adjust the differences with Germany, and the American spirit that finally blazed forth when the long list of dastardly deeds were compiled, showing that Germany had had but one purpose in her overtures to remain friendly with the United States, and that was to gain time in which to strengthen her plans for plundering the nation and dominating the world.

These things, he said, when they had been officially revealed, left no other alternative in the minds of true Americans, and thus the United States had entered the war that liberty and freedom might live, and that the country might be made safe from future attacks from Prussian sources.

This, he proclaimed, is why "we must cheerfully furnish the money required by our government, that our soldiers may be properly equipped, armed and fed; that their efforts might be crowned with victory."

With much feeling Mr. Doughton closed his address, saying in substance that "we are fighting a necessary war, and it must be won, that our nation may be preserved, and with the spirit that is being manifested all over the land, and with God's help we will win it."

The meeting was interspersed with patriotic music, and was concluded with a brief explanation by Mrs. W. L. Cooper, chairman of the women's committee, of the registration of women and signing of food pledges.

URGES TOWNS AND CITIES TO ESTABLISH WOOD YARDS

Urging the cities and towns to establish municipal wood yards, State Fuel Administrator A. W. McAlister of Greensboro has sent The News the following statement:

"While the President and Mr. Garfield are solving the coal supply problem, which they are going to do, even if they have to take over the coal mines and operate them, the cities and towns of North Carolina can reduce the demand for coal and can materially reduce the price of wood to the consumer by going into the wood business. I have taken counsel with some of the safest, most thoughtful and best business men in North Carolina, and they all agree that the plan is not only practical, but highly desirable. There is an abundance of wood in North Carolina, and there will never be a time when the largest use of this abundance can be made so advantageously as now. The plan is as follows:

"Let each municipality (1) buy wood by wholesale in large quantities for delivery by wagon or railroad at a municipal wood yard, which should be located on a railroad siding if wood is to be shipped by rail; (2) equip the yard with power saws, etc., utilizing such available equipment as the municipality already has; (3) use convict labor, workhouse labor or street force to do the work; (4) use the municipal teams for delivery of wood to consumer, cut ready for consumption, at actual cost; (5) put somebody in charge of the work who is capable of doing it successfully; (6) do not use coal cars for shipping in your supply of wood; (7) if wood cannot be bought in sufficient quantities to supply the municipal yard, contract with land owners for the privilege of cutting the wood under forest conservation restrictions and direct the cutting of the wood with your own labor; (8) encourage consumers to substitute sheet iron wood stoves for their coal burners, as the saving in price will more than pay for the outlay.

"In many sections of the state last year wood ready for burning cost the consumer from seven to eight dollars a cord, and the retail market this winter will probably be higher than it was last. The furnishing of wood at cost by the municipality will work no hardship upon the retail wood dealer, for the demand will be such that he can sell all he can supply at a reasonable profit, and if he undertakes to make an unreasonable profit he cannot complain if municipal competition interferes with it. There is no time to be lost. Let no time be wasted on the constitutionality or legality of this proposition. We have taken legal advice to the effect that this work can properly be done by municipalities and we are satisfied that no court is likely to interfere with the program of emergency relief which will not only help win the war, but which will prevent suffering this winter on the part of those who can ill afford to buy wood at any price, and supply the public with a necessity at prices that will not be burdensome.

"Let not any municipality treat this suggestion lightly, deeming it unnecessary. The facts of the fuel situation speak for themselves as to the seriousness of it, and we deceive ourselves if we do not look them squarely in the face. The city or town that is wise and forehanded will, without delay, make itself, as far as possible, independent of coal by going into the wood business; and before the winter is over the people will rise up and call the officials of that city or town blessed."

VACCINE SENT TO ST. PAUL CONTAINED TETANUS GERMS

Health officers of St. Paul, Minn., have been asked by manufacturers of vaccine sent there for use in vaccinating against smallpox to return it, as in certain instances it had been found to contain tetanus germs. The vaccine was accordingly shipped to Washington, where it will be analyzed.

How the supposed tetanus germs got in the vaccine is unexplained.

What you save from what you serve will help turn the scale against kaiserism. Think of this when you sit down to eat.