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3,000 GERMAN PRISONERS SENT TO NORTH CAROLINA.

They Will Be Used to Cultivate 500 or More Acres of Land Which The Government has Rented.

Washington, May 8.—More than 3,000 interned Germans now being detained at Ellis Island, N. Y., will be transferred to a detention camp at Lake Kanuga, near Hendersonville, N. C. The first consignment of these German prisoners of war will be started from New York some time this week and others will follow as rapidly as they can be taken care of by the railroads. It is probable that more camps will be established in the western part of the state. The excellent climate in the mountains of North Carolina won the camp. Secretary Wilson said today that his assistants had visited New England, New York and North Carolina, and easily decided that the climate of North Carolina is the best in the country and therefore the Germans will be placed at the Lake, where they will be afforded excellent opportunities for work and recreation.

Secretary of Labor Wilson made it known also that it is the intention of the government to put the German prisoners to work. They will be used to cultivate the 500 or more acres of land which the government has rented out for farming, road building and lumbering. Prevailing wage scales will be paid the men for the work thus performed. In announcing his selection of the Asheville camp Secretary Wilson said:

"With the coming of warm weather it was realized that opportunities should be provided that would afford the individuals interned a chance to work and obtain recreation; apparently they would enjoy greater liberties than are possible at the various immigration stations where they are now interned. This government desires to treat interned persons with the greatest courtesy and make the conditions under which they must live as pleasant as possible.

"Consequently, I detailed Frederic C. Howe, commissioner of immigration, at the port of New York, to select a suitable camp site. He covered New England, North Carolina and New York and recommended the place which I have selected.

"The property was originally improved for club purposes and later converted into a summer hotel. There is a large central building and 40 cottages, each capable of accommodating from seven to fifteen men. All of the buildings are fitted with up-to-date sanitary and lighting facilities. There is on the property a large lake which affords swimming, boating and fishing. More than 200 acres are under cultivation, thus permitting of the utilization of the interned men for agricultural purposes while plans are being considered for the development of industries.

"To this camp will be consigned the 1,800 officers and men from the German interned ships who have been temporarily held at Ellis Island, Boston, Philadelphia, and New Orleans. In addition there are approximately 1,200 individuals who are being held at the immigration stations who must be cared for. These are alien enemies, alien neutrals and alien allies who have come to this country through the regular channels of immigration, but are inadmissible under our laws.

"In establishing these interned persons in camps a policy of segregation will be pursued. Alien enemies will be separated into one class; alien neutrals and alien allies into a second class, and aliens who have been found on examination to be feeble minded, into a third class. It will fall to the immigration bureau to provide for the internment of all alien enemies

whom it is not deemed necessary to intern as military prisoners. As a result alien enemies resident in this country whom the department of justice deems it advisable to restrain, but against whom immediate prosecutions are not brought, will go into the camps established by this department. To care for these several classes of individuals will probably make additional camps necessary.

"Under The Hague treaty this government is empowered to work the interned men, or to farm them out to individuals or corporations. When worked by the government they will receive the pay of soldiers, and when farmed out will be remunerated at prevailing wage rates. After making deduction for their maintenance, the interned men will be given at the time of their discharge by the government whatever sums they shall have earned.

"The men in the camp in North Carolina will be used to cultivate the tract, and will be farmed out for lumbering and road building. In view of the necessity for guards these two latter occupations appear to be the only ones in which they can be conveniently worked by private capital.

"Arrangements have been made already with the department of agriculture for the employment of a number of the men at road building on the Vanderbilt tract that adjoins the camp which has been taken over by that department at a forest preserve."

Will Build One Hundred Houses for the Germans.

Asheville, May 8.—A message received here today from Washington is to the effect that the government has signed a lease with E. B. Gresham, of Charlotte, owner of Kanuga Lake, near Hendersonville, for the use of the lake property as a model detention camp for 3,000 interned Germans from the merchant ships war bound in Atlantic ports.

The Germans, many of whom have their families with them, will begin arriving at Lake Kanuga, within the next few days, it being the plan of the government to send them in companies of 250, at intervals of 24 hours until the entire 3,000 have arrived. They will be placed under guard and kept here until the end of the war.

The buildings now on the property will be used to house the first who arrive and 100 cottages will be erected for the others. It is the plan of the federal government according to Commissioner F. C. Howe, of the port of New York, who was here a few days ago in the interest of the camp, to work the Germans on farms in this section, although they will be paid for their work.

Judge Bond Gives Warning.

Wilmington, May 8.—Stress was laid upon the production of foodstuffs and conservation of all foods harvested in Judge W. M. Bond's charge to his grand jury yesterday when the May term of Superior court was convened for the trial of criminal cases. Judge Bond declared that the submarine menace should not be regarded lightly for unless this nation should have more success in dealing with the situation than did England the entire world may feel the effects of want and privation. Another statement was that if this country had remained neutral and if Germany had emerged a victor from the European conflict that a quarrel would have been picked with America on some pretext, possibly because we sold munitions and supplies to the allies, as the ruler of the nation was practically an insane man and had no respect for right or principle when brute force would obtain his ends. His concluding remarks were a glowing tribute to the people of Germany, whom he said were honest, thrifty and courageous but misled by an insane ruler who desired to control the world.

ENGLAND HAS JOINED FRANCE REQUESTING AMERICAN ARMY.

British Would Be Overjoyed to Welcome an American Force in France.

Washington, May 5.—Great Britain formally joined France today in expressing the hope that an American expeditionary force soon would take its place on the western front in Europe.

Foreign Secretary Balfour told the council of national defense that the British would be overjoyed to welcome an American force in France, and that its early dispatch would have an enormous psychological effect both on the allies and on their enemies.

Today's meeting brought together for the first time for formal conferences the British and American military officials, and there was a preliminary study of the whole general situation under the five heads of intelligence work, munitions, materials, and the expeditionary force question. Five joint committees were appointed to work out a series of recommendations on these subjects.

Officials at the meeting summarized the results of the individual conferences held daily since the British mission arrived and laid the ground work for general discussions of all phases of military co-operation. While no formal announcements were made, the impression grew after the meeting that an American army will go to the western front as soon as possible.

The question of sending an expeditionary force is understood to depend almost entirely on whether the allies would prefer to divert from the transport of food the amount of tonnage necessary to carry the soldiers across the Atlantic. The committee on the expeditionary force will consider this subject, particularly together with problems of supplies, equipment and the like, before reporting. In addition, it will take into account the fact that sending a force would curtail the general staff's plans for training the new armies and will discuss where on the French front an American force would be sent and what its status would be.

The committee on intelligence is expected to take up censorship, espionage and related subjects. It is thought the experience of the British will be of value.

The munitions committee will face the task of enlarging the output of munitions in this country so as to meet America's new needs without breaking up the vital flow to Europe. The allies have brought over accurate details of their needs and the general staff has compiled figures for the new American armies.

At the outset the material committee will be charged with an offer determining whether an American force, if one is sent, shall be based and supplied from England and France, in order to save the 3,000-mile line of communications. Also the committee will interchange opinion as to the better kinds of supplies for the armies.

The hospital committee will discuss first the plans for sending base hospitals to France from the regular American army.

The names of the officials on the several committees were not announced. It is understood all of them will begin sessions at once.

Already trade committees of American officials and members of the British and French missions are at work on a general expert program to be submitted to the American and allied governments.

A plan of apportioning American supplies among the allies and the maintenance of a proper balance between munitions, food and other shipments is the first thing to be worked out by the trade committee.

ALL PERSONS WITHIN AGE LIMITS WILL BE REQUIRED TO ENROLL.

The Governor of Each State Will Be the Chief Registrar, With Sheriff of Each County.

Washington, May 5.—An official outline of the method by which military registration is to be carried out under the selective conscription bill, was made public today, with an appeal from the war department for the voluntary services of state election and other officials in order that there will be no delay in enrolling and classifying millions of men for army duty. Careful preparation has been made to place the whole task in the hands of civilian officials of the states and to remove every suggestion of military force in putting the measure into effect. The only function of the federal government will be supervision throughout the office of the provost marshal general. The department's statement follows:

In Hands of the People.

There was a time in the country's history when military enumerators, backed by bayonets, went out among the people to take a compulsory service census. Today under the principle of universal liability to service the execution of the law is put into the hands of the people.

The approval of the new national army bill and the President's proclamation thereunder will be coincident. All persons within the age limits prescribed will be required to present themselves for registration at the customary voting places in the voting precincts in which they have their permanent homes on a day which the President will announce. The probability is, that from 10 to 15 days will elapse between approval of the bill and registration day.

The governor of each state will be the chief of registration therein. The machinery of registration in each county is to be in charge of the sheriff, the county clerk, and the county physician, acting ex-officio, unless a different board shall be announced by the governor. In cities containing populations of more than 30,000, the registration will be under the control of the mayor and selected boards of registration. In order that the designated county and city officials, and the people generally, can get a clear understanding of the census methods the following brief outline is given:

The sheriffs or other designated officials, immediately upon receiving notice from the governor, shall appoint registrars for each voting precinct.

The Appointment of Registrars. The proportion of registrars shall be one for each 170 persons to be registered. Each age to be registered will comprise about 1 per cent of the population. If, for instance, all men between 19 and 25 years of age, inclusive, are to be registered, the registrar would have to enroll about 7 per cent of the precinct population.

It is desirable to accept the services of competent volunteers registrars to serve without compensation. All registrars must be sworn in.

The voting place in each precinct must be prepared for registration. Full printed instructions covering every detail of registration will be in the hands of sheriffs and mayors on the fifth day after the President's proclamation.

In Cities of Over 30,000 Population.

The mayor of a city containing more than 30,000 inhabitants, or the officials designated by the governor therein, shall, with approval of the governor, appoint for each ward or convenient minor subdivision containing about 30,000 people one registration board, and shall designate one officer of each board to perform duties similar to those imposed on the sheriff, as heretofore outlined. If

the mayor desires, he may appoint a central board to co-ordinate the work of minor boards.

On the fifth day after the President has issued his proclamation, clerks of counties and cities of over 30,000 must secure a supply of blanks and copies of the registration regulations from the sheriff or from the mayor. Absentees and the sick will apply to such clerks to have their registration cards filled out. In no case shall such persons be given registration certificates. They are to be instructed by the clerk that the burden is on them to see to it that the cards reach the registrars of their home precincts by registration day.

Absentees and The Sick.

Persons absent from their home counties may be registered by mail. If so absent, a man should go to the clerk of the county where he may be staying, on the sixth day after the date of the President's proclamation. If he is in a city of over 30,000 population, the city clerk is the official to whom to apply. The absentee will be told how to register, but he must mail his card in time to reach his precinct by registration day.

Persons too sick to be present themselves for registration must send a competent person to the county or city clerk on the sixth day after the issuing of the proclamation. The clerk will give instructions for registration.

Colleges, Universities.

Officials of education, charitable and other institutions should apply for instructions to the county or city clerk on the sixth day after the date of the proclamation for instructions as to a convenient method of registration.

The wardens of jails, penitentiaries, and reformatories should apply to the county or city clerk for instructions on the sixth day.

Five days after the date of the President's proclamation, complete regulations will be in the hands of all sheriffs and of the officials of cities of over 30,000 population.

The President is authorized to call upon all public officers to assist in the execution of the law. It is expected, however, to rely on the people for the proper execution of the law. It is expected that patriotic citizens will offer their services free as registrars. Such services will be greatly acknowledged. Volunteers for this service should communicate immediately with the proper official.

Lifeless Body of Negro Found in Yadkin River.

Elkin, May 8.—Sunday afternoon the lifeless body of a negro man was discovered in the Yadkin river, lodged upon some limbs of a tree about 50 yards below the river bridge at this place. Upon investigation, it proved to be the body of Robert Mann, of Jonesville, who had been absent for about three days. The Yadkin county coroner was summoned and an inquest held Sunday evening. At first it was thought the negro might have been the victim of foul play, but a careful examination of the body by local physicians revealed no bruises of any kind and the decision was that his feet slipped as he was walking along the top of the steep cliff above the river and the distance of the fall into the river below possibly stunned him so he was unable to swim out. Prior to his sudden disappearance, the negro had been working upon the farm of William Shugart, of Jonesville.

Durham Newspaper Man is Given a Smal Judgment.

Durham, May 5.—G. G. Dickson, a local newspaper man, was late today awarded a verdict for \$12.50 by a Superior court jury in a suit against the Durham Coca-Cola Bottling Works company, in which he asked \$5,000 damages for having drunk a portion of a bottle of Coca-Cola that contained an embalmed mouse.

NEW YORK THE SCENE OF WAR PREPARATION.

Airplanes Circle About Statue of Liberty in Practice For Possible Defense.

New York, May 5.—From the deck of a Staten Island of Bay Ridge ferry boat these days one can get a splendid view of both land and sea war preparations and as the chugging dumpy little craft are crowded with enthusiastic sightseers.

Although the patriotic voluntary censorship prevents the revelation of all details, it is safe to say that the world's greatest port bustles with the activity to Mars and sigh after sight comes into view which stirs the blood of an American.

Probably the first thing noted is a graceful aeroplane circling thousands of feet above the statue of liberty. It comes swooping down in big circles to the field on Governor's Island, where scores of Uncle Sam's flying boys are training hard to protect the city.

The ferry lines pass close enough to the island to see the line of hangers and the long level stretch where the mechanical birds are turned up for the start.

The eye is distracted from the fliers to the island drill ground, where thousands of rookies have been laboring perspiring for many weeks. All sorts of aggregations are seen—the trim, perfect regulars, the half-drilled men and the newcomers, some still in civilian clothes. The latter are armed with "broomsticks" or wooden rifles. The bars have been let down this spring so that almost any one who wants to drill can come over to the island on the government ferryboat and join in some sort of work.

On Saturday afternoons big crowds waver through the drill manual under the hoarse guidance of the drill sergeants.

Farther down the harbor the navy engrosses attention. It would betray no confidence to tell what particular ships are seen, for they only come in to spend a few hours and are then off on unknown missions again. But for the sake of principle they shall be nameless.

Giant dreadnaughts are in a minority—their station is known to almost no one outside the navy itself. But formidable looking older battleships, cruisers, colliers with their forests of derricks, oil tenders and miscellaneous craft are always on hand.

Swift destroyers whip through the water and waspish mosquito vessels converted yachts and motorboats, dart here and there.

If you are lucky you may exult in the sight of a long line of low, whale-like shapes, our own U-boats, slipping calmly through the water, with a monitor or other above-water ship conveying them.

The submarines always excite great interest and bring crowds from the merchantmen they pass.

In the distance as the ferryboat approached Bay Ridge, a glimpse may be caught by the keen eyes of the outer harbor defenses, the fort, the buoys over the great steel nets and the sentinel craft—but of these no more must be said.

Meeting at Second Baptist Church.

A meeting of days will commence at the Second Baptist church on Next Sunday at 11 o'clock. The meeting will continue for ten days or longer if the interest demands it. I will not ask the business men to close their houses for the days service but will extend a special invitation to them, and all others to attend every service they can. We hope to make the services interesting to all. Rev. W. A. Ayens pastor of the First Baptist church of New Port News, will be in Monday evening and remain with us to the close of the meeting.

C. C. Haymore.