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## WILSON WARNS PEOPLE THAT GERMANY PLANS AN INTRIGUE OF PEACE.

### German people Bleeding Under Military Masters—U. S. Flag Shall Wear New Luster In Struggle to Make World Safe.

Washington, June 14.—America's reason for sending her flag against the fire of the enemy across the sea and the purpose she seeks were stated anew by President Wilson today in a flag day address beneath the Washington monument.

Germany's military masters denied the United States the right to be neutral, the President said, and by extraordinary insults and aggressions "left us no self-respecting choice but to take up arms in defense of our rights as a free people and of our honor as a sovereign government."

Now that America has been forced to war, declared the President, she bids her young men go forth to fight on fields of blood far away for the same old familiar, heroic purpose for which it has been its men die on every battlefield upon which Americans have borne arms since the Revolution, democracy. A sinister power, he said, which has the German people themselves in its grip, "now at last stretched forth its ugly talons and drawn blood from us."

### New Intrigue of Peace.

"The whole world is at war," he added, "because the whole world is in the grip of that power and is trying out the great battle which shall determine whether it is to be brought under its mastery or flung itself free."

In giving warning that the Germans actually have carried into execution their plan to throw a broad belt of military power across the center of Europe and into the heart of Asia, rejecting the idea of solidarity of races and the choices of peoples, Mr. Wilson spoke of the "new intrigue for peace" now appearing in many guises at the request of the Berlin government.

"It can not go further; it dare not go back," he said. "It wishes to close its bargain."

Several hours before the President spoke, Washington had been drenched with rain and pelted with hail. All through the speech rain came down softly and a secret service man held an umbrella over the President's head, while hundreds of umbrellas hid the faces of most of his hearers.

The text of the President's address follows:

### President's Address.

"My fellow citizens: We meet to celebrate flag day because this flag which we honor and under which we serve is the emblem of our unity, our power, our thought and purpose as a nation. It has no other character than that which we give it from generation to generation. \* \* \* We celebrate the day of its birth; and from its birth until now it has witnessed a great history, has floated on high the symbol of great events, of a great plan of life worked out by a great people. We are about to carry it into battle, to lift it where it will draw the fire of our enemies. We are about to bid thousands, hundreds of thousands, it may be millions, of our men, the young, the strong and capable men of the nation, to go forth and die beneath it on fields of blood far away,—for what? for some unaccustomed thing? for something for which it has never sought the fire before? American armies were never before sent across the seas. Why are they sent now? for some new purpose, for which this great flag has never been carried before, or for some old, familiar, heroic purpose for which it has seen men, its own men, die on every battlefield upon which Americans have borne arms since the revolution?

"These are questions which must be answered. \* \* \*

"The war was begun by the military

masters of Germany, who proved also to be the masters of Austria-Hungary. These men have never regarded nations as peoples, men, women, and children of like blood and frame as themselves, for whom governments existed and seen whom governments had their life. They have regarded them merely as servicable organizations which they could by force or intrigue bend or corrupt to their own purpose. They have regarded the smaller states, in particular, and the peoples who could be overwhelmed by force as their natural tools and instruments of domination. Their purpose has long been avowed. \* \* \*

"The demands made by Austria upon Serbia were a mere single step in a plan which compassed Europe and Asia, from Berlin to Bagdad. They hoped those demands might not arouse Europe, but they meant to press them whether they did or not, for they thought themselves ready for the final issue of arms.

### Germany's Plans of Conquest.

"Their plan was to throw a broad belt of German military power and political control across the center of Europe and beyond the Mediterranean into the heart of Asia; and Austria-Hungary was to be as much their tool and pawn as Serbia and Bulgaria or Turkey or the ponderous states of the east. Austria-Hungary, indeed, was to become part of the central German empire, absorbed and dominated by the same forces and influences that had originally cemented the German states themselves. The dream had its heart at Berlin. It could have had a heart nowhere else. \* \* \* It contemplated binding together racial and political units which could be kept together only by force—Czechs, Magyars, Croats, Serbs, Rumanians, Turks, Armenians—the proud states of Bohemia and Hungary, the stout little commonwealths of the Balkans, the indomitable Turks, the subtle peoples of the east. These peoples did not wish to be united. They ardently desired to direct their own affairs, would be satisfied only by undisputed independence. \* \* \*

"And they have actually carried the greater part of that amazing plan into execution. Look how things stand. \* \* \* From Hamburg to the Persian gulf the net is spread.

### U. S. Forced into War.

"It is plain enough how we were forced into the war. The extraordinary insults and aggressions of the Imperial German government left us no self-respecting choice but to take up arms in defense of our rights as a free people and of our honor as a sovereign government. The military masters of Germany denied us the right to be neutral. They filled our hostile alliance with her—and that, unsuspecting communities with vicious spies and conspirators and sought to corrupt the opinion of our people in their own behalf. When they found that they could not do that, their agents diligently spread sedition amongst us and sought to draw our own citizens from their allegiance—and some of those agents were men connected with the official embassy of the German government itself—here in our own capitol. They sought by violence to destroy our industries and arrest our commerce. They tried to excite Mexico to take up arms against us and to draw Japan into a not by indirect but direct suggestion from the foreign office in Berlin. They impudently denied us the use of the high seas and repeatedly executed their threat that they would send to their death any of our people who ventured to approach the coasts of Europe. \* \* \* What great nation in such circumstances would not have taken up arms? Much as we had desired peace, it was denied us, and not of our own choice. This flag under which we serve would have been dishonored had we withheld our aid. \* \* \*

"But that is only part of the story.

We know now as clearly as we know before we were ourselves engaged that we are not the enemies of the German people and that they are not our enemies. \* \* \* They are themselves in the grip of the same sinister power that has now at last stretched its ugly talons out and drawn blood from us. The whole world is at war because the whole world is in the grip of that power and is trying out the great battle which shall determine whether it is to be brought under its mastery or flung itself free.

### German Peace Talk.

"It is not easy to understand the eagerness for peace that has manifested from Berlin ever since the snare was set and sprung? Peace, peace, peace has been the talk of her foreign office for now a year and more; not upon her own initiative, but upon the initiative of the nations over which she knows herself to hold advantage. A little of the talk has been public, but most of it has been private. Through all sorts of channels it has come to me, and in all sorts of guises, but never with the terms disclosed which the German government would be willing to accept. That government has other valuable pawns in its hands besides those I have mentioned. It still holds a valuable part of France, though with slowly relaxing grasp, and practically the whole of Belgium. Its army press close upon Russia and overrun Poland at their will. It cannot further; it dare not go back. It wishes to close its bargain before it is too late and it has little left to offer for the pound of flesh it will demand.

"The military masters under whom Germany is bleeding see very clearly to what point fate has brought them. If they fall back or are forced back an inch, their power both abroad and at home will fall to pieces like a house of cards. It is their power at home they are thinking about now more than their power abroad. It is that power which is trembling under their very feet; and deep fear has entered their hearts. They have but one chance to perpetuate their military power or even their controlling political influence. If they can secure peace now with the immense advantages still in their hands which they have up to this point apparently gained, they will have justified themselves before the German people. \* \* \* If they fail, their people will thrust them aside; a government accountable to the people themselves will be set up in Germany as it has been in England, in the United States, in France, and in all the great countries of the modern time except Germany. If they succeed they are safe and Germany and the world are undone; if they fail Germany is saved and the world will be at peace. If they succeed America will fall within the menace. We and the rest of the world will remain armed, as they will remain and must make ready for the next step in their aggression; if they fail, the world may unite for peace and Germany may be of the union.

"Do you not now understand the new intrigue, the intrigue for peace and why the masters of Germany do not hesitate to use any agency that promises to effect their purpose, the deceit of the nations? The present particular aim is to deceive all those who throughout the world stand for the rights of peoples and the self-government of nations; for they see what immense strength the forces of justice and of liberalism are gathering out of this war. They are employing liberals in their enterprise. They are using men, in Germany and without, as their spokesmen whom they have hitherto despised and oppressed, using them for their own destruction—socialists the leaders of labor, the thinkers they have hitherto sought to silence. Let them once succeed and these men, now their tools, will be

ground to powder beneath the weight of the great military empire they will have set up; the revolutionists in Russia will be cut off from succor or co-operation in west Europe and a counter revolution fostered and supported; Germany herself will lose her chance of freedom; and all Europe will arm for the next, the final struggle.

### The Sinister Intrigue.

"The sinister intrigue is being no less actively conducted in this country than in Russia and in every country in Europe to which the agents and dupes of the imperial German government can get access. That government has many spokesmen here, in places high and low. They have learned discretion. They keep within the law. It is opinion they utter, now, not sedition. They proclaim the liberal purposes of their masters; declare this is a foreign war which can touch America with no danger to either her lands or her institutions; set England at the center of the stage and talk of her ambition to assert economic domination throughout the world; appeal to our ancient tradition of isolation in the politics of the nations; and seek to undermine the government with false professions of loyalty to its principles.

"But they will make no headway. The false betray themselves always in every accent. It is only friends and partisans of the German government whom we have already identified who utter these things disguise disloyalty. The facts are patent to all the world, and now where are they more plainly seen than in the United States, where we are accustomed to deal with the facts and not with sophistries and the great fact that stands out above all the rest is that this is a people's war, a war for freedom and justice and self-government amongst all the nations of the world, a war to make the world safe for the peoples who live upon it and have made it their own, the German people themselves included; and that with us rests the choice to break through all these hypotheses and patent cheats and masks of brute force and help set the world free, or else stand aside and let it be dominated a long age through by sheer might of arms and the arbitrary choices of self-constituted masters, by the nation which can maintain the biggest armies and the most irresistible armaments—a power to which the world has afforded no parallel and in the face of which political freedom must wither and perish.

"For us there is but one choice. We have made it. We be to the man or group of men that seeks to stand in our way in this day of high resolution when every principle we hold dearest is to be vindicated and made secure for the salvation of the nations. We are ready to plead at the bar of history, and our flag shall wear a new luster. Once more we shall make good with our lives and fortunes the great faith to which we were born, and a new glory shall shine in the face of our people."

### Public Pays Twice Canned Goods Cost.

Chicago, June 12.—Speculation in canned goods must be stopped by the government if the public is not to be robbed, an official of a Chicago wholesale grocery house declared today. He said that speculators are making 100 per cent. profit on corn, peas and tomatoes for which the public is now paying virtually double prices.

Peas retail for 25 cents a can, and tomatoes and corn, which formerly sold at 12 1/2 to 15 cents a can, now bring 20 to 25 cents. This wholesaler says the speculators buy canned corn at 62 1/2 cents a dozen, tomatoes at 90 cents and peas at 75 cents, which they sell at \$1.50 to \$2.10.

"Allowing," he said, "for the high cost of tin cans and cases, No. 3 tomatoes cost the canner 80 cents, peas 62 1/2 cents and corn 67 cents a dozen."

### SMALL INVESTORS SAFE.

#### It May Be Several Days Before the Total Subscriptions to the Greatest Loan in American History Becomes Available.

Washington, June 16.—Secretary McAdoo announced tonight that no part of the great oversubscription to the liberty loan would be accepted, and that his statement of May 10, in which he declared that the issue would be limited to \$2,000,000,000, stood good now as then.

Mr McAdoo's announcement will result in paring down hundreds of the larger loans until the total reaches the \$2,000,000,000 limit. The oversubscription will not fall, it seemed certain, below \$700,000,000 and it may go as high as \$900,000,000.

The grand total of subscriptions received at reserve banks up to noon Friday, the closing hour, will not be known until Monday at the earliest. The total of subscriptions that reached the federal reserve banks after the hour probably will not be known until after that.

In disposing of reports that the amount of the issue might be enlarged to include all offers, Mr. McAdoo in a statement said:

"Allotments of liberty bonds will not be made in excess of the \$2,000,000,000 offered. I announced this on May 10, when the details of the loan were first published.

"I have asked the reserve banks to tabulate separately, and on supplementary lists, the subscriptions received yesterday, June 15, afternoon, in order that I may be in a position to consider, in making allotment of the two billion dollars of bonds, those applications which, through no fault of subscribers (either because of delay on the part of the bank or trust company transmitting them, or congestion of the mails or at the doors of the federal reserve banks, at the moment of closing), were recorded on time.

"It is impossible now to foretell what decision will be reached in this matter or to determine the basis upon which allotments will be made until substantially definite returns have been received from the several reserve banks.

"I shall avail myself of the right reserved in the circular offering the bonds, to allot in full upon applications for smaller amounts of bonds and to reduce allotments on applications for larger amounts, as such action will be clearly in the public interest."

Mr McAdoo too acknowledged with appreciation the work of the many forces of publicity which aided in the flotation of the loan.

"The liberty loan campaign," he said, "was essentially one of education and without the generous and patriotic support of the press of the nation, the hope of those in charge that it would be a popular loan would not have been realized.

"At a time when news space was at a premium, the liberty loan was featured at length. The foreign language press, in 36 languages, gave daily proof of the undoubted loyalty of peoples of foreign birth."

### "Hell Made in Germany."

"If hell were turned upside down you would find 'made in Germany' stamped on the bottom," is Billy Sunday's latest attack upon the Kaiser.

"Germany will be cross-eyed before she is through watching what we are doing," he added.

Sunday announced to his audience of 18,000 his subscription of \$25,000 to the Liberty loan.

"I'll never buy anything made in Germany again," Billy added. "I'm through with that. Germany is watching this loan closer than anything they have watched before."

### TWO MINUTE BATTLE IS WAGED ON WEST FRONT

#### It Took British Just That Long to Carry Out Offensive and Gain Nearly a Mile.

British Headquarters in France, June 16, via London, (By Associated Press.)—The war's latest development is a two-minute battle.

It took the British just that long to capture three-quarters of a mile of trenches on Infantry hill, east of Monche-Le-Pieux, Thursday morning. The time for "going over the top" was set for 7:25 and at 7:27 rockets signaled the fact all along the line attacked that the objectives had been taken.

The British stole out of their trenches in broad daylight without a single shot of artillery preparation having been fired, rushed across No Man's Land, surprised the German garrison at breakfast and took three officers and 175 other prisoners without the slightest effort.

It was only after they had accomplished all this that the British barrage was placed behind the German positions in order to cut off any possible relief or immediate counter-attack from that direction. There were only two British casualties and on account of the surrender, comparatively few Germans. The enemy machine guns captured had not fired a single round during the attack.

One party of German officers at breakfast in a dugout refused to take seriously this sudden appearance of the British "tommies" at the entrance to their underground dining room and their demand of surrender, and made for rifles and pistols. A hand grenade tossed among them closed the incident.

Later in the day the Germans were seen assembling for a counter attack. The British waited until they had assembled in large numbers and then turned a torrent of artillery fire upon them, inflicting heavy losses. It was not until Friday morning that the Germans attempted another counter-attack. And then they succeed only in taking a smaller outpost which had been established in front of the newly won positions.

On the Messines front comparative quiet reigns, the Germans have fallen back to a line running due north from Warneton. This absolutely flattens the Wytchaete salient in which the Germans established themselves in October, 1910, and which completely protected the curving Messines-Wytchaete ridge, from which the enemy made life miserable in the low lying Ypres salient held by the British.

Artillerymen recently taken prisoner says that many long range guns now being used by the Germans have been taken from warships. One prisoner said his guns were from the Kaiser Barbarossa, while many others were from the same class of ships. The feeling between the German infantry and artillery is becoming more intense, and there is general complaint of insufficient guns.

### Failed to Register and Was Shot While Fleeing.

Virginia, Minn., June 12.—Nick Lucona, said to be a member of the Industrial Workers of the World, was shot here today while attempting to escape from the custody of officers who had arrested him on a charge of not registering last Tuesday. His wound is believed to be serious. The list of men arrested in this neighborhood for failing to register is expected to reach 50 by midnight. Nine were arrested yesterday at Chisholm. Several are held at Brainerd, all said to be members of the I. W. W.

### Big Loan to Great Britain.

Washington, June 14.—An additional \$25,000,000 was loaned by the government to Great Britain today, bringing the total British loan up to \$50,000,000 and the total for all allies up to \$948,000,000.