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## GERMANS AIM TO SUBJUGATE UNITED STATES

Member of the Prussian General Staff Three Years Ago Gave Details of Contemplated Attack—Object Indemnity.

Washington, D. C.—It is pointed out by friends of the Administration that if the speeches of Senator La Follette attacking the Government for entering the war have caused any doubt or uncertainty as to this country's purpose in entering the conflict, all effects of the Senator's efforts on behalf of the enemy of the United States should be removed by the replies made to his speech in the Senate. Especially is this true of the speech of Senator Robinson of Arkansas.

It is said by public men now that if the address of the President at the opening of the extraordinary session of Congress, the declaration that a state of war existed, the words of Senator Robinson, delivered a few minutes before the close of the session, make a case that justified not only the declaration of war, but also all the war legislation that intervened between the address of the President and the American's denunciation of his fellow member from Wisconsin.

Senator Robinson stated the war aims of the United States. These aims, he said, are much more than the making of the world safe for democracy. They are directed against a power, which even before the war began, included the subjugation of the United States in its program against Great Britain and France. According to the revelations made by the Senator, the crushing of Germany is not only necessary for the peace of the world, but for the preservation of this country. "The war was necessary from the stand point of our national safety," he said, and then he laid before the Senate the evidence that, despite the protestations of friendship from Berlin, the general staff there had included the United States in the list of countries that were to be overcome in the plot to make Germany the master of the world.

He made known the fact that just before the clash of August, 1914, Field Marshal von Edensheim, of the Prussian General Staff, published throughout Germany Berlin's war aims against Great Britain, France and the United States. Regarding the contemplated attack upon this country, von Edensheim said:

"Operations against the United States of America would have to be conducted in a different manner from those against England. During the last year political friction with the states, especially friction arising from commercial causes, has not been lacking and the difficulties that have arisen have mostly been settled by our giving way. As this obliging attitude has its limits, we have to ask ourselves what force we can possibly bring to bear in order to meet the attack of the United States against our interests and to impose our will.

"Our fleet will probably be able to defeat the naval forces of the United States, which are distributed over two oceans and over long distances. But it would be a mistake to suppose that the defeat of their fleet will force the United States, with immense resources into concluding peace.

"Considering the great extent of the United States, the conquest of the country by an army of invasion is not possible. But there is every reason to believe that victorious enterprises on the Atlantic coast and the conquest of the most important arteries through which imports and exports pass, will create such an unbearable state of affairs in the whole country that the Government will readily offer acceptable conditions in order to obtain peace.

"If Germany begins preparing a fleet of transports and troops for landing purposes at the moment when the battle fleet steams out of our harbors we may conclude that operation on American soil can begin after about four weeks, and it cannot be doubted that the United States will not be able to oppose to us within that time an army equivalent to our own."

"There is nothing ambiguous or equivocal in this language," said the Senator. "It proves conclusively that Germany was preparing to precipitate a conflict with the United States. It is seldom during peace that so offensive a purpose finds expression in such frank language as that employed by Edensheim.

"Not only is it true that Germany planned war upon the United States more than three years ago, but since

the conflict began, and before Congress recognized the existence of a state of war, German military leaders declared a purpose to make the United States indemnify the fatherland for the cost of the war on the ground of our alleged partiality in permitting American citizens to sell munitions of war to the Allies. Germany realized that when the conflict with France, Britain, Russia, and Italy was over her resources would be exhausted and her industries impaired. She coveted the fertile fields, the extensive forests, the rich mines, and unlimited resources of our people, and without doubt would have undertaken to reimburse her treasury by indemnity forced upon us. Her plan of despoiling the United States originated with Bismarck, who, when asked his opinion of this country, replied: "The United States is a great fat pig, which Germany will one day stick." It is not important that you and I feel sure this Government could have repelled German invasion and successfully registered every effort of the Kaiser to collect indemnity. The material fact is that Germany believed the United States was practically defenseless, and therefore after peace had been made with the Allies she could make us pay her expense and losses during the war.

"Everyone here knows that the sale of munitions by the citizens of a neutral nation to belligerents is not a violation of the law of nations. Traffic in munitions between neutrals and belligerents has continued throughout the centuries, and its legality has never been questioned by any government, except, perhaps, when forbidden by treaty stipulations.

"Germany sold munitions to our enemies. When the United States was at war with Spain our enemies obtained their principal supply of munitions from German manufacturers. In the Boer War Germany's trade in munitions was profitable with both England and the Boers. During the Balkan War the Krupp's received enormous profits from the sale of munitions to the belligerents. It was only when the British Navy blockaded many out from American ports and deprived her of the ability to secure munitions here that Germany started in the United States a propagandiam against munition making.

"The Senator from Wisconsin has insisted that the United States ought now to declare the purposes of this war and the terms of peace. The answer to that, Mr. President, is that that is exactly what the Kaiser wants. The authorities of this Government now have proof that more than \$7,000,000,000 have been spent by representatives of the German Government in carrying on this propaganda; and it is unfortunate for the country and unfortunate for the Senator from Wisconsin that he has lent himself, his great talents and his services, to the promulgation of the ideas, theories, and desires of the Kaiser."

The Senator did not have time to go further into detail in his address, but considered the incriminating evidence furnished by the Prussian General Staff officer as sufficient. The records, however, in the thought of those who have examined them fully bear out the truth of his statement. This evidence covers the preparations made by Germany in 1913, the spreading of the extraordinary tax and the increase in the army in a time of peace for no apparent reason. Diplomatic correspondence of 1913 shows the Emperor as ceasing to be the friend of peace while report from German diplomats and strategists disclose the plan for the campaign to establish German domination throughout the territory between Berlin and Bagdad. On this side of the Atlantic the evidence shows the machinations of von Bernstorff, Dumba and Dernburg to bring about an uprising of German-Americans at the proper time, an enterprise that utterly failed, the operations of an army of agents and spies, all concerned either in embroiling this country with the Allies or Mexico and Japan.

Quite in contrast with the war aims of Germany three years ago is the account of the Reichstag proceedings of last week contained in press dispatches. These reports have been read with deep interest by those who heard Senator Robinson's speech. Field Marshal von Hindenburg, in reply to a congratulatory telegram from the Roman Catholic People's Union of Essen, advised a policy of holding on and waiting as the one for Germany to pursue. "We too, desire what the Pope desires," he said, "namely, the termination of the war which was forced upon us. Our enemies, however, are not willing."

## UNITED STATES IN TO WIN THE WAR

Administration Officials Make This Declaration Basing it on Estimate of National Power Which is Now Being Exerted

Washington, D. C.—The United States will win the war. This is the declaration of Administration officials based on the estimate of the national power that is now being exerted. The plaything for the first two years of the war of intriguing diplomats, let by Count von Bernstorff here and Dr. Zimmermann in Berlin, the United States, made the proscribing ground of all the plots against the enemies of the Central Powers, is now pouring its men and its treasure into the conflict to crush autocracy. The last sentence of the last speech in the Senate, that by Senator Fall of New Mexico, on the day of adjournment, was:

"I want to say, sir, that not only can we raise and spend this \$21,000,000,000 but that rather than send word to the Kaiser that our people are growing restless under the system of taxation already adopted, we should send word to him that, with the natural resources belonging to us, without taxing the people of the United States one dollar, we can carry this war to a successful conclusion if it costs us \$250,000,000,000 rather than \$21,000,000,000."

That was the parting word of loyalty in the Senate to Germany, and it represents the sentiment and determination of the entire Government. And now, most of the people of the United States.

Reference to the Senator's declaration was made in connection with the discussion of the latest astounding revelations of the German Ambassador's plots here. To the thinking public man the revelations show conditions bad enough in reference to the immediate enterprise mentioned in each of the cablegrams given out recently. But under all of them is indicated a state of destruction that is inconceivable to the official here who is wont to deal honestly with other nations, and even with our own.

The Senator now has that the President drew against Germany in his address to Congress in April was far from being overdrawn. Indeed the facts since revealed have shown how steeped in iniquity the Berlin Office was, in that it not only abused its diplomatic privileges here, but went to the limit of plotting against the peace of a neutral country. So with the realization of the desperate thought that controls German officialdom there has arisen a still greater determination to carry the war to the limit so that the world will be rid of such practices.

Another thing Secretary Lansing has accomplished by making public these telegrams, in addition to bringing about solidarity in the country, is the complete suppression of the pacifist. In the light of the revelations made, no man or woman may now, either in association or individuality, raise the cry on behalf of Germany without coming under suspicion of being a German agent. For the issue is drawn clearly and unmistakably, according to well-informed officials, and there are only two possible classes of persons in the United States today; those loyal to the Government and those disloyal to it.

## Uncle Sam Needs 10,000 Stenographers and Typewriters at Once.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 16, 1917.—Now that Uncle Sam has the young men of the country in training for military service, he finds that he needs 10,000 typewriter operators and stenographers and typewriters, both men and women, for the Departments at Washington. The Civil Service Commission has notified all of its 3,000 boards of examiners that they should put forth their best efforts to secure these urgently needed workers. While examinations are held weekly in 450 cities, the Commission states that arrangements will be made to have an examination held at any accessible place where a small class of applicants can be secured. The entrance salaries range from \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year. Promotion is reasonably rapid to those whose services proves satisfactory. No appointments can be made to these or other positions in the Federal classified service unless authorized by the Civil Service Commission under the civil service law. Any information to the contrary is unauthorized. This is a splendid opportunity to serve your country. Full information may be secured from the secretary of the board of civil service examiners at the post office in your city.

## GERMANY MUST BE CONQUERED

Four-minute address by Rev. A. W. Taylor delivered at the Broadway Theatre in Mount Airy.

We must appreciate the military strength of Germany, and make our preparations accordingly.

The hopeless and irrepressible optimism of the American people is strongly inclined to the belief that Germany is nearly exhausted, and that we hardly need worry ourselves as the war will be over before we get strogy into it.

Vain and foolish indeed is such a thought. What more could Germany desire than to have America believe this and hold back until she conquers France and England.

We must be wide-awake to the fact that German is by no means beaten at this time. War-weary she may be, and doubtless is, but her resources in trained and unspent man-power are still incalculable, and determination to hurl millions and millions more of her men into the maelstrom of battle that is as desperately strong as it has been since the war began, even more so now that so many nations have united their arms against her and vowed the overthrow of her military autocracy.

The military Masters of Germany know that the Grand Alliance have purposed their absolute overthrow and they have no hope from surrender, their only hope is to fight desperately to win, however unlikely it may be that they can long withstand the combined forces of a determined and outraged world. They will not weaken because they will gain nothing by surrender, and if they can gain anything to compensate their struggle it must be a German victory.

But how can the Grand Alliance accept any compromise with a government that repudiates its own word when it wishes to claim such an act a military necessity. How can any thinking man expect to put through a peace with plunder?

No, Germany will fight on. She is fighting harder right now than she has fought since the war began. She knows more about the arts of war than she did three years ago, after forty years of conscious preparation.

Her rulers are draining her man-power to replace her vast losses with few reserves. Belgians are being forcibly deported to work in Germany and release possible German soldiers. She is desperately short of many needed things, but she has also a desperate ingenuity in devising substitutes for necessities. She is straining every resource to build new submarines to replace those that are sunk, and new aeroplanes to replace those that are shot down.

Make no mistake, then. Germany is a powerful enemy as yet unconquered unexhausted, and fortified by the insane conviction of her Divine right to final victory and domination over the whole world. It will require mighty warfare on our part to defend ourselves from the onslaught of this formidable foe.

## German Plans Told Admiral Dewey 19 Years ago.

A warning issued to the United States in 1898 of the plans of Germany to crush Great Britain, then the United States, and thus dominate the world is contained in the records of the late George Dewey, long kept in the secret archives of the government, according to a document said to have been revealed in the Senate one day last week by Senator Lewis of Illinois. The document shows that in a conversation between Admiral Dewey and Admiral von Goetzen at Manila in 1898 Admiral Dewey quoted the German admiral as follows: "About fifteen years from now my country will start a great war. She will be in Paris in about one month after the commencement of hostilities. Her move on Paris will be but a step to her real object—the crushing of England. . . . Some months after we finish our work in Europe we will take New York and probably Washington and hold them for some time. We will put your country in its place with reference to Germany. We do not propose to take any of your territory, but we do intend to take a billion or so of your dollars from New York and other places. The Monroe doctrine will be taken charge of by us as we will then have to put you in your place, and we will take charge of South America as we wish to. . . . Don't forget this—about fifteen years from now remember it, and it will interest you."

## PITCHED BATTLE WITH BLOCKADERS

One man dead and two Wounded as Result of Battle Between Moonshiners and Officers of the Law in Stanly County.

Albemarle, Oct. 13.—What amounted to nothing short of an actual pitched battle took place about six miles north of Albemarle during the early part of the night of last night, when four officers of the law of Stanly county encountered five blockaders actively engaged in the manufacture of liquor, as the result of which one man is dead, two wounded and two safely lodged in the Stanly county jail. Virgil Lee Pinion is the name of the dead man, and was one of the gang who opened fire on the officers of the law. The names of the wounded men are not known for certain, but the officers think that Bob Smith was possibly one of them they both having made good their escape. The men who are in jail are Will Smith and one Howell whose initials have not been learned. None of the officers were wounded, although deputy John Earnhardt had a very close call, having received a powder burn from one of the enemies' guns.

The sheriff had been informed on yesterday that these men were to meet at the distillery during the night, and so he sent four of his deputies, John Earnhardt of Albemarle, J. E. Mitcoff, J. L. Hatley and C. T. Daniels of Badin to handle the situation. They went to the place where the still was in operation, located about three miles west of Badin and about six miles north of Albemarle, near the town of Palestine, and placed themselves about fifteen yards away in the bushes and awaited the coming of the blockaders. The men came shortly after the officers had arrived on the scene and were heard to make remarks that every officer who interfered must be killed. After they had assembled around the still, the officers commenced to crawl a little nearer be-

lieving the blockaders were on the lookout and it seems that they heard the approach of the officers and the leader who was thought to have been Will Smith gave the command to his men to get ready their flash lights and guns, whereupon the officers threw their flash lights upon the blockaders and commanded them to surrender. Immediately upon this move the blockaders opened fire and the battle commenced lasting some bit, there having been it is said from thirty to seventy-five shots fired in all. The officers were lying upon the ground and this it is thought accounts for the fact that none of them were injured. The officers state that at least three of the men fell and the other two ran away. After lying quiet for about ten minutes upon the ground the officers left and returned to Albemarle for reinforcements.

Sheriff Blalock and Officers Hedrick and Talbert returned with them and found that two of the men shot down had made good their escape, leaving traces of blood as they went. Pinion was found dead upon the ground with four or five bullets in his body. Nothing further was seen of the blockaders during the night, except that the officers who engaged in the battle felt sure that they had recognized Smith and Howell went with the sheriff to the homes of these men and arrested them. They were brought to Albemarle and locked up to await trial. Diligent search was made for Bob Smith during the night and during the day but up to a late hour this afternoon no trace of him has been found. The other party engaged in the blockading is not known it is said.

## Will not Renounce a Square Foot of Soil, says German

Amsterdam, Oct. 15.—At a socialist meeting in Berlin yesterday Philip Scheidemann, leader of the socialist majority in the reichstag, deplored the fact that Germany's enemies had "scooped at the German desire for peace."

"We will not renounce a square foot of German soil," he added.

Dr. Michaelis, Herr Scheidemann declared, was unsuited to the post of chancellor.

## To Retire From Bench

Hickory, Oct. 13.—Judge E. B. Cline entertained last evening a few friends at his home here, at which place he made the announcement that he will not be a candidate for reelection to his place as judge of the Superior Court at the expiration of his present term, December 31, 1918.

## A RAILROADER'S YARN.

By Edith Barnard Delano of the Vigilantes.

Mike S— runs Number — on the B. & O. An old timer is Mike, and proud of it. Could have had a job with the Brotherhood any time for years past, but doesn't think he'd enjoy life unless he could see it from a cab window. Might have been G. M. if he'd had more book-learning; but Mike doesn't miss that—plenty of man sense to make up for it. And he's friends with everybody; call four railroad presidents by their first names, and they say the Old Man himself asks Mike's advice at times.

There's been a good deal of talk lately among the men about those Liberty Bonds, and Mike's a friend of 'em. He was leaning out of his car window in Camden Station the other day and another engineer who is known among the boys as something of a tight-wad was leaning out of his a couple of tracks over.

"Going to buy one of these new Liberty Bonds, Bill?" Mike asked.

"I am NOT," said Bill, so's you couldn't mistake what he meant. "I keep my money in a saving bank. That's good enough for me. How d' I know this country'll win the war? Who do you reckon will give me back the money on a Liberty Loan Bond if Germany wins, hey? No sir, I guess the saving bank'll carry me along for a while longer."

Mike scratched his ear and grinned; he has a catching sort of grin, has Mike. "Bill Edson," he said, "You remind me of something that once came to my notice, because I was in it. Must be a matter of thirty years ago, now. I was on my first passenger engine, and a beauty she was, a thunderer for those days, just out of the shops and I was prouder of her than I was of the twins.

"It was along in the spring some time, and the crews coming east all reported worst flood conditions ever known. I brought my train down over Harper's Ferry when the yellow mud was boiling down underneath like as if all Niagara was let loose. Got as far as Cumberland, and received orders to leave the train there and take my engine back, and run her out on the Harper's Ferry Bridge and leave her there. Yes sir, leave her there. I didn't believe those orders were straight until I found out that every other big engine anywhere within reach of the bridge had gotten the same. Well, we did it; the bridge was crammed full of engines, all the tracks would hold, by night.

"It wasn't until I got back to Baltimore, some days later, after the flood had gone down, that I got wind o' how it happened. John M. King was V. P. in those days, and a better rail-roader never lived, bar none. He happened to be in charge at the central building right then, and reports of floods kept coming in and coming in, and everybody got more and more worried. One bridge after another went down, one mile of track after another was washed out. Finally some fellows from the Maintenance of Way rushed in and said the Harper's Ferry bridge would sure be the next to go. King thought a minute, then gave orders that every heavy engine the bridge would hold should be run out on her and left. They thought King was crazy, but they didn't know him.

"Why, Mr. King, there's no use sending all that new rolling stock down with the bridge," said one man; King just gave him a look, "If the Harper's Ferry bridge goes down, son," he said, "we won't need the rolling stock."

"And say, Bill Edson, Mike's hand was on the throttle and he'd got his signal to pull out, 'the Harper's Ferry bridge is still standing! I guess she'll carry you and me along for a while longer, hey?"

And the point of the story is that Bill Edson bought a Liberty Bond the next morning.

## May Conscript From Eighteen to Forty Years

Washington, Oct. 15.—An amendment to the draft law to make men between the ages of 18 and 40 subject to conscription will be introduced in Congress by Congressman Kahn, of California, when the Congress meets in December.

Congressman Kahn, who is ranking Republican member of the military affairs committee and was active in guiding the present draft bill through Congress, will consult war department officials before completing the draft of his amendment.

"What we have done is only a drop in the bucket," said Kahn in explaining the need for changing the draft ages. "Men, money and food must be furnished by America beyond any realization of the people at present."