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# The Mount Airy News.

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## BRITISH CABINET REVIEWS FIGURES.

### Seven Thousand Soldiers Sent to France Daily.

There has just been issued by the war cabinet, according to Answers, a London weekly, a general survey of the war activities of last year. Some of the astonishing details it makes clear are reduced to a line or so here:

Britain lent 5,930 million dollars to her allies up to December, 1917, and 876 million dollars to the dominions.

The manufacture of beer has been reduced from 36 million barrels to 14 million.

It is estimated that the present system of coal distribution will save the equivalent of 700 million tons being carried one mile.

The war cabinet held three hundred meetings in a year.

There are seven and one-half million men in the British armies.

Only one ship in two hundred of convoyed vessels has been lost.

The German submarine has a surface speed up to 18 knots, and a submerged speed of 10 to 11 knots. She carries from 15 to 20 torpedoes; she can travel 100 miles completely submerged; and she can remain under water, resting on the bottom, up to 48 hours.

The range of a German torpedo is five miles and the speed 40 knots.

### Half Germany's U-Boats Destroyed.

Since the beginning of the war the admiralty believes that between 40 and 50 per cent of German submarines operating in British waters have been captured, sunk or otherwise destroyed.

In one month battleship cruisers and destroyers in home waters steamed more than one million miles, while auxiliary patrol services steamed more than six million miles.

Great Britain has 7,700 miles of coast line to defend.

The royal naval air service numbers 46,000 men, 176 airships and kite balloons and more than 2,500 seaplanes and airplanes. These figures are constantly increasing.

In one week the aircraft patrol round the British isles 30,000 miles.

Of 10 million men transported overseas, only about 3,500 have been lost.

Up to last August 25 million tons of explosives and army supplies and 51 million tons of coal and oil had been shipped overseas.

Seven thousand men and 30,000 tons of supplies are sent daily to France.

About 567 steamers are continually supplied in carrying troops and army supplies.

There are 420,000 men in the navy. During 1917 we took on all fronts 115,000 prisoners and 781 guns.

Military hospitals in the United Kingdom number 2,000.

More than 17,000 women are employed as military nurses and 28,000 others are employed in various work at military hospitals.

In the brightest moonlight it is almost impossible to see an airplane flying at 10,000 to 15,000 feet.

There are 2,022,000 men and 704,000 women engaged on munitions.

Since the beginning of 1917 the output of high explosives has more than met our own demands, enabled us to build up large stocks and supply our allies.

Some 9,000 tractors and tractor plows have been ordered in America.

The number of articles handled each week by the central stores branch of the ministry of munitions exceeds 56 million.

If we had paid the same price for gun ammunition in 1917 as in 1916, the increase in cost would have been 215 million dollars.

Excluding officers, non-commissioned officers and invalids, there are in this country some 30,000 enemy prisoners, all but 400 of whom are at work.

Only 586,000 tons of paper reached England in 1917 as against 1,798,000 tons in 1914.

## ALWAYS REASON FOR AIR SMASH.

### But Often Only Dead Aviator Knew What it Was.

Dallas, Texas, May 4.—There is a reason for every aviation accident. Sometimes it is an obvious one but too often only the dead flyer ever knew what sent his machine crashing to the ground.

Up to the middle of April there had been 86 fatalities in the six Texas aviation camps and in many of the accidents that caused them no one knew just what unexpected condition, just what weakness in man or material had developed high in the air. Fort Worth with its three aviation fields and its preponderance of flyers training under the British officers in the Royal Flying corps had 49 deaths up to April 17; Houston was next with 16.

Crashes may be due to misapplication of rules, unfamiliarity with peculiar aerial conditions, faulty material in the airplane, sudden fright seizing the aviator of mere recklessness.

In flying there are no brakes to apply. The pilot must be alert and ready for any emergency. A plane just leaving the field has the advantage over a plane above to land in an impending disaster. The landing plane is going much faster than the one just "revved up." The pilot just starting up must be careful not to misjudge his start and thus be overtaken by a plane that is powerless to avoid the crash.

Machines passing in the same direction should have an interval of at least 200 yards to insure safety against collisions. When they are passing over and under, they must pass at a distance of at least 50 yards and those approaching a head-on pass must have at least 150 yards between them.

One of the most common reasons for accidents as given by instructors is disobedience of orders. At a certain height and going at a certain well defined speed, so many loops or dives or whatever maneuvers is to be adopted may be made with safety. If the aviator disregards the laws of mathematics in which he has been drilled and undertakes one more loop, the consequences may prove fatal.

Landing in a cross wind is highly dangerous. It frequently causes the plane to turn completely over and pins the pilot underneath the heavy engine.

There have been numerous deaths, flight commanders say from pilots losing their nerve. The driver finds he has lost control of his engine, makes a frantic effort to right the plane, fails the first time, lapses into unconsciousness and the plane falls to earth at such terrific speed that the aviator is dead before he reaches the ground.

During their periods of instruction, cadets about to fly are given a strict course to follow in the air. The location in which some airplanes have fallen indicated that the cadets once up in the air, disregarded their instructions and followed their own sweet will. According to the rules of he becomes a flying cadet and wears course, under normal conditions collision with another plane is not possible.

Lieutenant C. S. Chase of Ellington field, Houston, recently described some of the hazards and duties of an airman. Immediately following the first exercises in which the students develop their sense of balance and stability, they are drilled in aerial dynamics.

Lieutenant Chase declared that "air pockets" are not "pockets" at all, but are ascending and descending currents caused by hot and cold waves in the air. A plane ascends in warm currents and falls in cold currents. Forests and wet grass and trees make cool air; level stretches where the sun shines contain warm air.

An aviator must understand meteorology, photography, wireless telegra-

phy and be a master of machine gun fire, Lieutenant Chase added. When he becomes a flying cadet and wears a white hat band, he gets his first ride aloft. After a few trips he does "solo," that is, goes up alone, the most important part of his training. Next he flies in formation and then on cross country trips where he is compelled to land guided only by maps and instruments. Then comes his phy and be a master of machine gun fire and other special training which increases his usefulness as one of the "eyes of the army."

Officers commanding the Texas camps, while deploring the fatalities that have accomplished the training of Uncle Sam's flyers, say that, in comparison with the number of men who have been trained and become expert, the total is surprisingly small.

## Over 17,000,000 People Bought Liberty Bonds.

Washington, May 5.—Analysis of liberty loan reports today showed that probably 17,000,000 people bought bonds in the campaign which closed last midnight—7,000,000 more than in the second loan and 12,500,000 more than in the first.

Latest tabulations shows \$3,316,628,250 reported subscriptions, but the treasury now believes the actual total, which may run to \$4,000,000 will not be definitely known until May 13, four days after individual banks are required to report to federal reserve banks.

"Whatever the money total," said a treasury statement tonight, "the loan just closed probably is the most successful ever floated by any nation. The marvelous distribution of the third liberty loan indicates that one out of every six persons in the United States may have participated in this loan."

Banks' resources, it was pointed out have been drawn on comparatively little to make the loan a success, and the prospects for future loans are brighter as a consequence. An added reason for jubilation among treasury officials is the indication that the government bond buying habit is becoming stronger among people of small means, and that they probably will invest even more heavily in the fourth loan next fall.

Secretary McAdoo, in a statement thanking the nation for its support of the loan said the widespread distribution of bonds "is particularly gratifying" and added: "This is the soundest form of national war finance the distribution of the loan among the people themselves." He urged subscribers to retain their bonds.

Partial returns today showed that New York will lead all states in number of individual subscribers, with 4,000,000, and the state also leads in actual money totals. Pennsylvania probably will be second in number of subscribers, though the state's figures are not in, and Illinois third with nearly 1,250,000.

## A GOOD FRIEND.

A good friend stands by you when in need. Mount Airy people tell how Doan's Kidney Pills have stood the test. Dick Roberts of 148 Haymore street, Mount Airy, endorsed Doan's two years ago and again confirms the story. Could you ask for more convincing testimony?

"I suffered a great deal from back-ache and when I stooped over I had trouble in straightening" says Mr. Roberts. "My kidneys were out of order. I used Doan's Kidney Pills, procured from Hawk's Drug Store and they promptly relieved me. My back and kidneys became strong and well."

Over two years later, Mr. Roberts said: "Today my kidneys are sound and my health is good. Doan's Kidney Pills are a fine kidney medicine."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Roberts had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgs., Buffalo, N. Y.

## FROM THE TREATMENT

By Daniel Louis Hansen.

Listen to this!

"I look after my dear working people as does a father his children. I build beautiful homes for them, pay widows' pensions; also pension for old-age, sickness, loss of work and increases in families. I pay high wages limit working hours, make loans easy to farmers. I have no slums as do America and Great Britain; I adjudicate all strikes. Mine is the land of the care-free and happy workingman."

That is the boiled-down-to-a-few-sentences propaganda that Germany covered the whole world with before the war with the ostensible purpose of weakening the morale of her enemies in the war she then was planning.

Great credit is due to Chairman Easley of the National Civic Federation in his published refutation of Germany's claims; just a few items from that valuable document will prove illuminating:

Widows' pensions in Germany during a series of years averaged 35 cents a week; sick pensions 95 cents a week; invalidity pension the same; orphans' pensions 37 cents a week; Wages averaged per day for carpenters \$1.45 plumbers \$1.25; railway employes—engineers and conductors on state railways, 70 cents, shop workers, \$1.02 male farm labor 72 cents; women farm labor 42 cents.

And this in a land where government statistics placed average cost of keeping families at over \$500 per year. How did they make both ends meet? By working the whole family; every second woman in Germany worked during the before the war period—nearly 10,000,000 all told—and as the water can testify from an extended trip throughout the empire, at the hardest labor.

As to hours: those of skilled labor ran about 58 per week, in textile and other lines from 12 to 14 per day. In 1911 the big stores of Berlin kept open till 9 at night and some hours on Sundays—though that last was remedied the following year. The smaller stores were even worse as to hours. A banking concern across from my hotel worked from 7 in morning to 9 at night.

Regarding strikes which Germany claimed to always adjudicate; that year I saw the beginning of such a disturbance in the Meabit section of Berlin and the end, for the authorities settled it in true homestead fashion by shooting down the ringleaders. It lasted only two days and the press was allowed to say nothing about it. However, the Vorwarts referred to it and was suppressed for three days as punishment. According to Mr. Easley's statistics more than two-thirds of the strikes in 1912 were unsuccessful and labor unions only allowed to meet under government supervision.

As to slums—whoever has smelled the horrible odors in Cologne—until 1914 the filthiest city in Europe in some of its residence sections, will laugh at Germany's claim to being slumless. And what about the foulness of Madgeburg and Dantzic—East London is Paradise Alley in comparison. Berlin, the show city of the empire, looks like a town of palaces with the streets lined by stucco-fronted houses, but back of them—and this condition is much worse in Hamburg, Cologne, Frankfurt and other large towns—stands the sordid ranks of poverty's tenements, row upon row Berlin has more one-room tenements than any other city in the world. Families of six and seven herding in one apartment and a hall bathroom doing service for half a dozen such families.

As to land distribution; over a third of Germany's farms are less than 1.14 acres in size; 22.6 per cent between 1.14 and 5 acres; 17.5 per cent 5 to 12 acres; 18.6 per cent 12 to 50 acres; while 23,566 junkers—the land barons own nearly 25,000,000 acres—running

from 250 to 500 acres and more each.

The above is only a small part of the picture which Germany actually presented to the world in the before the war period. Not of course what she claimed, but nevertheless collated from her official records—all except the filth of her large cities. It sounds inviting to an American workingman, does it not? And since then—of course conditions have gotten even worse with women doing the work that would stoop the shoulders of the strongest man.

Oppression of farmers, underpaid workers, enslavement of women and children industrially, shocking housing conditions, chronic underfeeding with resultant fearful infant mortality counterfeit social insurance—are a few counts in the indictment made by Mr. Easley against Germany before the war.

German efficiency goes to appalling lengths, whether it is breeding German subjects from the enslaved young women of France and Belgium; or issuing lying propaganda with which to breakdown the morale of the world's democracy. Nothing is too low, nothing too awful for the Potsdam spawn not to attempt.

Yet fools in America still mouth, "Peace, peace at any price."

Can a man make peace with hell!

## President Wilson Saves Four American Soldiers.

Washington, May 4.—President Wilson's action today in pardoning two soldiers of the American expeditionary force who had been condemned to death by a military court-martial in France for sleeping while on sentry duty, and commuting to nominal prison terms the death sentences imposed on two others for disobeying orders, was viewed by many army officials as approval by the President of Secretary Baker's stand against the imposition of the death penalty in the army in special cases.

Privates Forrest D. Sebastian, of Eldorado, Ill., and Jeff Cook, of Lutie, Okla., were the men pardoned. In reaching his decision the president took into consideration their extreme youth—the former being 20 years old and the later 19—and concluded that they did not realize the seriousness of their offense and its possible disastrous results upon the unit to which they were attached.

Privates Olon Ledoyen, of Atlanta, Ga., and Stanley G. Fishback, of Connelton, Ind., were the men convicted for disobeying orders. Their sentence was commuted to three years in the federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and they will be brought to this country for imprisonment. The soldiers are 19 years old. All four of the men were volunteers in the regular army.

The recent execution of 16 negro soldiers in Texas after conviction on the charge of rioting resulted in President Wilson issuing instructions that cases in which similar sentences were imposed should be sent to him for final approval. Army regulations give General Pershing full authority to order the carrying out of death sentences, but in these cases he sent the record to the war department for consideration.

## All Records Smashed In Ship Construction.

Philadelphia, May 5.—All records for rapid construction of a ship were broken today when the 5,598 ton steel collier Tucahoe was launched at the yard of the New York Shipbuilding corporation in Camden, N. J. The keel of this wonderful ship was laid on April 8 and only 27 working days were required to prepare the hull for launching. The boat was 90 per cent completed when it slid into the waters of the Delaware and in 15 days more it will take its place in the commerce of the world, complete and ready for a cargo.

## FOOD SHORTAGE BRING CRISIS.

### Step Taken by Emperor to Prevent Politics Mixing with Economic Problem.

Amsterdam, May 4.—Emperor Charles of Austria has empowered the Austrian premier to adjourn parliament and forthwith inaugurate measures to render impossible the resumption of its activities, a Vienna dispatch says. A statement published in Vienna indicates that the closure of parliament is due to the seriousness of the food situation. The statement says:

"The government will devote its entire strength to the economic problem and will try to create conditions required to enable population to hold out."

A Vienna dispatch says that the Austrian premier, Dr. von Seydler, speaking at a conference of party leaders, declared that the serious economic and food conditions made it imperative for the present government to be spared parliamentary criticism. He therefore demanded that the proposed sittings of parliament be postponed adding that unless the party leaders took this the government would prevent the sessions forcibly. (Apparently this conference, the date of which is not given was held before the emperor acted.)

The president of the lower house of parliament said in reply to the premier that the conditions prevailing in the country and the demand from the larger political parties for resumption of the sittings of parliament made a further postponement impossible. The leaders of the German party favored postponement but Dr. Victor Adler, socialist leader, and other party representatives, including the Polish group, were opposed. Notwithstanding their protests, the postponement of parliament was agreed upon.

Austria has been deep in difficulties, both political and economic, for more than a year, and it has been an open secret that Emperor Charles was desirous of bringing about peace, his efforts in this direction having occasionally aroused criticism in Berlin.

In the last few months there have been insistent reports that the food situation in Austria was growing desperate. It has been represented that, except for the favored classes the people were receiving barely more than enough food to avert actual starvation. Owing to the lack of direct communication with Austria and the difficulty of obtaining authentic information, however, it has been impossible to form any estimate as to the gravity of the food crisis.

## 100 N. C. Doctors and Surgeons are Wanted.

Washington, May 4.—Thousands of doctors and surgeons throughout the country will be urged to enroll for service to meet the growing demands for the army and navy under a plan decided upon today at a meeting here of practically all state committees of council of national defense. The cities will be called upon to furnish the general medical board of the ies will be called upon to furnish most of the medical men needed and it is expected that 7,000 will respond to the call by July 1 and 5,000 more before the end of the year.

Maj. John D. McLean, secretary of the general board, announced the state quotas, which are to be apportioned among counties by the state committees. They include:

North Carolina, 100; South Carolina, 150; Tennessee, 200; Virginia, 100.

Miami, Fla., a My 7.—Lieut. Melvin E. Sullivan and Sergeant Calvin E. Cronk, of the marine corps, were killed at the Curtis marine flying school near here late today when their airplane, from which they were practicing gunnery, fell about 700 feet.