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HOW AMERICAN DESTROYERS GET U-BOATS

Often the question has been asked "What are our submarines doing? Are they active at all in hunting the German U-boats which are sinking our mercantile shipping?" Occasionally cases are heard of German submarines being sunk by destroyers. The weekly Admiralty reports tell of a certain number of merchant ships "unsuccessfully attacked," from which one concludes that in some cases a U-boat may have been "bagged" by the merchantman's gun.

Nor has the American "mosquito" fleet been long in learning the game of U-boat hunting. "Keen as mustard," said a British naval officer recently in talking about the American navy. They simply love a scrap when they can get it, but the Germans are not so keen.

There are no end of stories about the sinking and destroying of German U-boats hidden away in the very brief reports of commanding officers which from time to time reach the Admiralty, if one could only get at them. Of many of the highly successful methods of hunting and destroying the U-boats it is, of course, impossible to tell, but the Admiralty has permitted the publication of some recent records in which American destroyers, British destroyers, motor launches and submarines have played distinguished parts.

Most are Mere Boys.

The brave fellows engaged in the work are, for the most part, mere boys, fresh faced, clear eyed youngsters, devoid of nerves, always alert, cool and confident, who have to make up their minds and give their orders on the instant, and who, in true navy style, perform their allotted tasks and say nothing about them.

Here is a story of a successful engagement fought by two American destroyers which were escorting a convoy of merchantmen. They sighted a periscope, which, however, quickly disappeared. Rushing to the spot, the destroyers dropped a depth charge and then wheeled back. The periscope again appeared as though heading for the convoy, and off went the destroyers at full speed.

Once more the periscope disappeared, but not before three rounds had been fired by the leading destroyer, which also dropped a depth charge. The enemy's bow then came up rapidly and it appeared that he was lying at an angle of thirty degrees, stern down.

German Crew Surrendered.

He managed to right himself and tried to get away on the surface, but again the Americans opened fire, and then the Germans came on deck, held up their hands and surrendered. The U-boat sank just afterward, the survivors being taken on board one of the destroyers.

Here is a tale of an English commander of a submarine just as it reached Whitehall:

"10 a. m.—Sighted hostile submarine. Attacked same.

"10:03 a. m.—Torpedoed submarine. Hit with one torpedo amid-ship. Submarine seen to blow up and disappear. Surface to look for survivors. Put down immediately by destroyers who fired at me."

But this young commander was a little more explicit in his footnote, as he might well be, for having kept to sea and his appointed duty under circumstances of extreme difficulty and hazard, he took his fate in his hands, stalked the enemy and destroyed him.

"During my attack," he wrote, "there was just enough sea to make depth keeping difficult. I fired two torpedoes and one hit at forward end of conning tower. A large column of yellow smoke about one and a half times as high as the mast, was observed and the submarine disappeared. The explosion was heard and felt in our own submarine. On the previous day the periscope had become very stiff to turn, and in the dark hours I attempted to rectify same, but while

doing so I was forced to dive, and thus lost all the tools and nuts of the centre bush.

"While attacking it took two men beside myself to turn the periscope. For this reason I did not consider it prudent to attack the destroyer after having sunk the submarine.

Lay on Bottom Amid Enemy.

"After torpedoing submarine I proceeded four miles northward and lay on the bottom. Many vessels throughout the day were heard in close proximity. Several explosions were heard, especially one heavy one. It must have been close, as the noise was considerably louder than that of the torpedo. On one occasion a wire sweep scraped the whole length of the boat along my port side, and a vessel was heard to pass directly overhead."

That is all. The feelings of these gallant men, lying on the sea bed, while death in its most horrible form searched around for them, are left to the imagination. They made port safely, and, after refitting, put off to sea again.

This deadly game of submarines against submarine is the blindest and worst of the sea fighting. The hazard is the highest that can be imagined, but it is accepted by the splendid men of the British and American navies with cheerful disregard for anything but duty. For not only must our undersea craft run the risk of being fired on by enemy ships but they have also to chance shots from British cruisers and armed vessels, who "let fly" whenever they see a periscope which they cannot identify.

Nelson Touch in One Fight.

There was a Nelson touch about the destruction of one U-boat which would have appealed strongly to the little admiral who looked down from his lofty eminence in Trafalgar Square upon the Admiralty buildings in Whitehall.

Sighting the German, the Britisher dived and gave chase, worked blind on the course her commander laid and trusted somewhat to luck. Now and again her periscope broke water for a second or so—only long enough for her skipper to confirm his course and bearings. Then the British navigated into shallow water, so shallow indeed that to avoid being seen she had to scrape the bottom, bumping uncomfortably and dangerously all the while, and had also to dip her periscope.

Luck was with her, and she avoided breaking surface until she came to a position favorable for attack, between 500 and 600 yards from the U-boat, which, which, unsuspecting, was lying awash her conning tower open. Some of her crew were indeed spreading the wind screen in preparation for a trip on the surface.

Little did they dream that in a few seconds they would be on their way to "Davy Jones' locker." But so it happened. Away with a hiss went the torpedoes from her tubes, and as they sped on their errand, the Britisher was shifted so that another tube was brought to bear on the enemy. The commander was taking no chances, and if the bow tubes missed he was ready to have another go. But the bow tubes had been "well and truly laid" on the target, and twenty seconds after the torpedoes had been fired a dull explosion was heard by the British crew.

But there was no sign of the U-boat. There was a great disturbance upon the water where the pirate had last been seen and when the Britisher reached the spot the sea was found covered with a thick layer of oily substance. A wireless to the depot port and another red dot went on the chart which records the fate of the pirates.

In the dawn of a bright morning a British submarine sighted an enemy U-boat running on the surface and at once dived to get into favorable position for attack. As the Navy would say, she "proceeded as requisite" for fifteen minutes, and, rising until her periscope was above water, picked up

her quarry again. The skipper wanted to make sure of his game.

Carefully and expertly he manoeuvred his boat into favorable position. Then a quick order, and out of the tube a shining "tin fish" sped toward the Hun. In less than a minute the explosion was heard, and up to the surface came the Britisher to look for results. Right ahead the sea was covered with a big patch of oil, in which three men were swimming. Two were picked up by one of the submarine's other sank before he could be reached. Another of the Kaiser's pets had "gone west."

A LIVELIER GAIT NEEDED.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—The American Army in France now one and one half million brawny, brave soldiers, eats 6,750,000 pounds of food a day. This food must be delivered at every point where American soldiers have been stationed whether it be on the front line trenches or back in the shops where the men are at work, or at base supply stations.

A year ago this country had an army of only 9,524 officers and 202,510 enlisted men. Today there are 123,801 officers and 1,523,924 enlisted men. This increase made by the American army in one year, as well as the amount of food required daily for it support indicates the size of the money problem that confronts the people at home in America who are called on to stand back of the men sent to do their fighting.

Furnishing food to the soldiers is just one item of expense connected with financing the war. As important as it is, it is hardly more essential to the fighting soldier than keeping him supplied with munitions, keeping him free from disease, healing his wounds, and keeping strong his morale. Money is what is needed.

If the soldiers must keep fighting as true soldiers should they should lack nothing. They should not be made to feel that the people at home had lost heart or interest or that they were leaving it up to them. A fighting soldier must have something to fight for and a people at home who sacrifice, and who show their appreciation of his offering his life for them is all that he needs or asks for.

The War Savings plan of raising money to finance the war is devised for the purpose of affording every man, woman, and child an opportunity to make sacrifices for and show his appreciation of the men fighting at the front. Every mother's son needs the love and support of the people at home.

Thus far, the War Savings campaign is bringing in only half the amount of the daily savings that the people are called on to save. The stream has been flowing at only \$3,000,000 a day whereas \$6,000,000 are needed and have been expected. This small stream is only one of the indications showing that a livelier gait is needed on the part of the people at home.

The Old Negro's Soliloquy.

De Lawd, He had a job for me,
But I had so much to do
I tole 'im to get somebody else,
Or wait till I get fru.
I dunno how de Lawd come out,
He seemed to get along,
But I felt kinder sneaky like,
Cause I knowed I'd done 'im wrong.
One day I need de Lawd myself,
And need 'im right away;
He neber answered me a word,
But deep down in my 'cusin' heart,
I thought I heard 'im say:
'Nigger, Ise got so much ter do,
You'd better get somebody else,
Or wait till I get fru."
Now when de Lawd He hab a job,
I neber tries to shirk;
I quits whate-er I hab ter do
An' does de good Lawd's work.
My own affairs can run along,
Or wait till I get fru.
Fer nobody else can do de job
De Lawd's laid out fer you.

WASHINGTON LOOKS ON THE U-BOAT ATTACK AS ADMISSION OF FAILURE.

During Time Huns Were Near Scores of Troop and Supply Ships Have Passed Bound For Overseas.

Washington, June 3.—Germany at last has brought her submarine warfare to the shores of the United States apparently in a forlorn hope of striking telling blows on this side of the Atlantic and of drawing some of the American naval forces from the war zones where the U-boat menace is being slowly but surely strangled to death.

In the attacks upon coasting vessels almost in sight of the New Jersey shore reported today, navy officials see a frantic admission from Berlin that the submarine was failed. American armed power is rolling overseas in ever-increasing force, despite the utmost exertions of the undersea pirates off the coast of Europe.

Now the raiders have crossed the seas and lurked for days near America's greatest ports. They no doubt were sent to sink transports, but here again they failed. Blocked off the troop ships by convoy craft, they have turned in fury against defenseless coasters. In all the record of destruction they have written, the raiding party has struck at no vessel bound overseas and therefore armed for a fight. Only ships that could not hit back have been attacked. The only one of half a score of vessels probably sent to the bottom that had any real military value in ship or cargo was an oil tanker.

Up to a late hour tonight the destruction of five sailing craft and the tanker *Herbert L. Pratt* was the record of losses officially reported to the navy department. The fate of the coastwise liner *Carolina*, which reported by wireless yesterday she was being shelled, was still unknown. The crews of some of the craft destroyed have been brought into port with a story of 11 days' imprisonment aboard an enemy submarine.

During that period scores of troop and supply ships have passed in and out on business of crushing the German army in France. The U-boat found no weak link in the chain of armed craft that guarded them.

Secretary Daniels went to the capitol during the day to tell members of the house naval committee that the raid was designated to frighten the American people in demanding the return of war vessels from the other side. He gave assurance that Congress need have no apprehension as to protection of the American coast, and that there will be no recall of forces from the war zone.

Tonight Mr. Daniels summarized the information reaching the department as follows:

"Navy department reports shows that the following vessels have been sunk:

"Jacob M. Haskell, schooner, 1,360 tons, sailing from Boston, sailing for Norfolk; 11 in crew, no passengers.

"Isabel B. Wiley, in ballast, net tonnage 611; crew eight.

"Hattie Dunn, of Rockland, Me.; net tonnage 365; in ballast, sailing for Charleston.

"Edward H. Cole, of Boston tonnage 1,395; in ballast, bound for Norfolk; crew of 11.

"Herbert L. Pratt, steamship oil tanker; sunk about five miles south of Overfalls lightship, off the Delaware coast; 38 on board, 37 of the crew rescued and landed at Lewes; 1 lost.

"The crews of the above named vessels—except one man lost from the *Pratt*, were rescued.

"It appears that the schooner *Edna*, which was found bottom side up several days ago and towed into Lewes, Del., was also a victim of the submarine. The crew of the *Edna* have been landed at New York. The master of the *Winneconne* picked up the

crew of the *Hattie Dunn*.

"Nothing further has been heard from the *Carolina*, which sent out S. O. S. calls Sunday afternoon, stating that she was being shelled by a submarine. The *Carolina* at the time was reported in the same general vicinity as that in which the schooners were sunk the same day."

Meanwhile, departmental reports from naval districts along the whole Atlantic coast showed feverish activity among the patrol fleets. Thus from all along the coast armed craft are converging on the spot where the enemy was last reported. Seaplanes are patrolling the air seeking any trace. Every craft has orders to fire on sight of any suspicious object. Already they have filled floating wreckage with shot and shell in search of the foe leading to reports of battles at sea from various points.

Persistent reports that one of the two raiders reported hand been sunk and the other captured were in circulation nearly all day. The department had nothing to confirm them.

Around the war and departments there was little evidence of excitement. Orders flashed out by Admiral Benson late yesterday, when the first intimation of the appearance of the enemy came, already had set every agency for protection of the coast in motion. There was little to do but transmit to the district commanders all information that was received.

New Peace Offensive

Soon to be Launched.

Amsterdam June 2.—"Is a new German peace offensive coming?" is the question now being asked in political circles. What has often been advocated in German socialistic and radical organs, namely, that Germany should clearly and unequivocally state the terms upon which she would be willing to make peace now is urged even by the pan-German *Kreuz Zeitung*, which judges the present moment as a most opportune one.

The newspaper says with emphasis it is not a peace offer, but a peace offensive that is wanted, and it believes the recent German military successes cannot fail to add weight to any concrete proposal Germany may make now, only, the newspaper adds, it should be made publicly.

There need be no apprehension the newspaper declares, that a peace offensive will weaken Germany's political position.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* goes on pointing out that the absence of a definite government peace program is destroying internal unity while the lack of political activity in the interval between battles tends to hamper the conduct of the war and leads to all sorts of rumors and disagreements between the government and the army commanders.

The government is called upon by the *Kreuz Zeitung* to appoint immediately a commission consisting of a leading economist a colonial expert representatives of the army and the navy and an international jurist under the presidency of an able diplomatist to work out a complete peace program.

Saloon Keepers Told

to Purchase Bonds.

St. Louis, Mo.—Excise Commissioner Lewis is calling to his office 500 saloon keepers who failed to answer his request that they inform him as to how many Liberty bonds they had bought. A letter was sent to every saloon owner, and 1300 showed they had bought of the various issues. Those who failed to answer were called in and told to buy. The commissioner told them that they could not expect to have license issued for the coming year unless they were buyers. "You ask for the privilege of operating a saloon, a business that requires some capital," he told them. "If you are too poor to buy bonds you are too poor to operate a dram shop."

WILL STOP SHIPPING FLOUR INTO STATE.

North Carolina Merchants to Refrain from Importing flour—North Carolina's Share is Within Her Borders.

Raleigh, June 3.—"Based on the total supply in the United States for consumption, and considering the decreased consumption by our people, there is within the borders of North Carolina our share and more of flour" today, stated Food Administrator Henry A. Page. "This being true I am calling upon the wholesale and retail merchants of North Carolina to refrain from sending further orders for flour to mills outside of North Carolina.

"The larger mills which have been accustomed to ship tremendous quantities of flour into North Carolina are most of them close to export points and all of them are in position to pack flour for export. Therefore even where merchants in some parts of North Carolina could secure from such mills their flour cheaper than they can from North Carolina mills which have flour available, I am going to ask them to take the home flour even at a higher price.

"I do not pretend to say that there is sufficient flour in North Carolina to supply anything like the normal demand. What I do mean to say is that if we are to supply our Allies with the quantity they must have we have as much flour in North Carolina as we are entitled to and as much in proportion as the people of any other State or section—and we have no right to more."

There are a considerable number of small mills in North Carolina which, heretofore, have been able to supply only their immediate territory but which, because of the conservation of flour by the people in their respective communities, have for the market outside of their communities, considerable quantities of flour. In scores of instances these small mills are not prepared to pack flour for export or to supply it in sufficient quantities to warrant offering it for export and it is these small units of flour which Mr. Page plans to divert to those markets in North Carolina which have heretofore imported all or most of their flour from outside the state. Mr. Page's office has sent out a letter to the millers of the State requesting them to list their flour so that his office may put prospective buyers and sellers of flour in touch with each other.

Mr. Page's request to flour dealers to refrain from purchasing flour outside the State is not an order but it is very clearly indicated in the office of the Food Administration that all dealers will be expected to comply with the request and that any disregard of the request will be looked upon with extreme disfavor by the Food Administration.

Lawyers to Work on Farms.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Missouri State Bar Association through its president is asking lawyers all over the State to take a vacation this summer by helping harvest wheat on the farms of Missouri and Kansas. Many St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph and Springfield lawyers have agreed to have a farm work vacation. Judge John F. Phillips, retired from the United States District Court and Judge John Kennish, former member of the Missouri Supreme Court, are among those who have signed up for the work.

Bowel Complaints in India.

In a lecture at one of the Dea Moines, Iowa, churches a missionary from India told of going into the interior of India, where he was taken sick, that he had a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with him and believed that it saved his life. This remedy is used successfully in India both as a preventive and cure for cholera. You may know from this that it can be depended upon for the milder forms of bowel complaint that occur in this country. Obtainable everywhere.