

# The Roxboro Courier

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## PRESIDENT ISSUES STIRRING APPEAL TO AMERICAN PEOPLE

### SUPREME TEST OF NATION HAS COME SAYS PRESIDENT

#### Whole Nation Is Called Upon For War Service In Formal Proclamation: From the Farmer to the Housewife Each Individual is Called Upon to do His or Her Share in Making Available Vast Resources.

Washington, April 15.—The whole nation was called upon for war service in a formal proclamation issued tonight by President Wilson. Declaring that "mere fighting will be fruitless," the President demanded the active support and co-operation of men and women in every walk of life,—“a great international service army.” From the farmer to the housewife, each individual was called upon to do his or her share in conserving and making available for war use the vast resources of the nation.

"The supreme test of the nation has come," said the President's proclamation; "We must all speak and act and serve together."

The President declared that while the navy is rapidly being placed on an effective war footing, and a great army is about to be created and equipped, "these are the simplest parts of the great task to which we have addressed ourselves."

#### The Proclamation in Full

"My fellow countrymen:  
"The entrance of our own beloved country into the grim and terrible war for democracy and human rights which has shaken the world, creates so many problems of national life and action which call for immediate consideration and settlement that I hope you will permit me to address to you a few words."

"We are fighting for what we believe and wish to be the rights of mankind and for the future peace and security of the world. To do this great thing worthily and successfully we must devote ourselves to the service without regard to profit or material advantage and with an energy and intelligence that will rise to the level of the enterprise itself. We must realize to the full how great the task is and how many things, how many kinds and elements of capacity and service and self-sacrifice it involves.

"These, then, are the things we must do, and do well, besides fighting—the things without mere fighting would be fruitless:

"We must supply abundant food for ourselves and for our armies and our seamen, not only, but also for a large part of the nations with whom we have now made common cause, in whose support and by whose sides we shall be fighting:

"We must supply ships by the hundreds out of ship yards to carry to the other side of the sea, submarines or no submarines, what will every day be needed there, and abundant materials out of our fields and our mines and our factories with which to clothe and equip our own forces on land and sea, but also clothe and support our people for whom the gallant fellows under arms can no longer work, to help clothe and equip the armies with which we are co-operating in Europe, and to keep the looms and manufacturing there in raw material, coal to keep the fires going in ships at sea and in the furnaces of hundreds of factories across the sea; steel out of which to make arms and ammunition both here and there; rails for worn-out railways back of the fighting fronts; locomotives and rolling stock to take the place of those every day going to pieces; mules, horses, cattle for labor and military service; everything with which the people of England and France and Italy and Russia have usually supplied themselves, but can not now afford the men, the materials or the machinery to make.

"It is evident to every thinking man that our industries, on the farms, in the ship yards, in the mines, in the factories, must be made more prolific and more efficient than ever and that they must be more economically managed and better adapted to the particular requirements of our task than they have been; and what I want to say is that the men and the women who devote their thought and their energy to these things will be serving the country and conducting the fight for peace just as effectively as the men on the battlefield or in the trenches. The industrial forces of the country, men and women alike, will be a great national, a great international service army, a notable and

honored host engaged in the service of the nation and the world, the efficient friends and saviors of free men everywhere. Thousands, nay hundreds of thousands of men otherwise liable to military service will of right and of necessity be excused from that service and assigned to the fundamental, sustaining work of the fields and factories and mines, and they will be as much a part of the great patriotic forces of the nation as the men under fire.

"I take the liberty, therefore, of addressing this word to the farmers of the country and to all who work on the farms: The supreme need of our own nation and of the nations with which we are co-operating is an abundance of supplies, food supply, especially for the present year, is superlative. Without abundant food, alike for the armies and the peoples now at war, the while great enterprise upon which we have embarked, will break down and fail. The world's food reserves are low. Not only during the present emergency, but for some time after peace shall have come, both our own people and a large proportion of the people of Europe must rely upon the harvests in America. Upon the farmers of this country, therefore, in large measure, rests the fate of the war and the fate of the nations. May the nation not count upon them to omit no step that will bring about the most effectual co-operation in the sale and distribution of their products. The time is short. It is of most imperative importance that everything possible be done and done immediately to make sure of large harvests. I call upon young men and old alike and upon the able-bodied boys of the land to accept and act upon this duty—to turn in hosts to the farms and make certain that no pains and no labor is lacking in this great matter.

"I particularly appeal to the farmers of the south to plant abundant foodstuffs as well as cotton. They can show their patriotism in no better or more convincing way than by resisting the great temptation of the present price of cotton and helping upon a great scale to feed the nation and the peoples everywhere who are fighting for their liberties and our own. The variety of their crops will be the visible measure of their comprehension of their national duty.

"The government of the United States and the governments of the several states stand ready to co-operate. They will do everything possible to assist farmers in securing an adequate supply of seed, an adequate force of laborers when they are most needed, at harvest time, and the means of expediting shipments of fertilizers and farm machinery, as well as the crops themselves when harvested. The course of trade shall be as unhampered as it is possible to make it, and there shall be no unwarranted manipulation of the nation's food supply by those who handle it on its way to the consumer. This is our opportunity to demonstrate the efficiency of a great democracy and we shall not fall short of it.

"This, let me say to the middlemen of every sort, whether they are handling our foodstuffs or our raw materials of manufacture of the products of our mills and factories. The eyes of the country will be especially upon you. This is your opportunity for signal service, effective and disinterested. The country expects you, as it expects all others, to forego unusual profits, to organize and expedite shipments of supplies of every kind, but especially of food, with an eye to the service you are rendering and in the spirit of those who enlist in the ranks, for their people, not for themselves. I shall confidently expect you to deserve and win the confidence of people of every sort and station.

"To the men who run the railways of the country, whether they be managers or operative employees, let me say that the railways are the arteries of the nation's life and that upon them rests the immense responsibility of seeing to it that those arteries suffer no obstruction of any kind, no inefficiency or slackened power. To the merchant, let me suggest the motto: "Small profits and quick service; and to the ship builder, the thought that the life of the war depends upon him. The food and the war supplies must be carried across the seas no matter how many ships are sent to the bottom. The places of those that go down must be supplied and supplied at once. To the miner let me say that he stands where the farmer does; the work of the world waits on him. If he slackens or fails, armies and statesmen are helpless. He also is enlisted in the

## SUPERIOR COURT NEXT WEEK

### April Term of Person Superior Court Convenes Monday—Light Criminal and Civil Docket.

The April term of Person county Superior court convenes next Monday morning with Judge Kerr presiding. The criminal docket is very light and will in all probability be completed by Tuesday evening.

The civil docket has a good number of cases, but all are not for trial at this term of court.

## MASONS, TAKE NOTICE

A very important regular communication of Person Lodge No. 113, A. F. & A. M., next Tuesday night, April 24th at 8 o'clock sharp.

All the members are especially requested to be present, any visitors welcome.—R. A. Spencer, W. M.

B. R. Long, Sec'y

## A Commendable Act

The Roxboro Cotton Mills, owning the mill here and one at Jalong, has never run a store at either of the mills, but owing to the high cost of living, the Company will open a store at both mills for the benefit of their operatives and will sell everything they handle at prime cost, thus greatly reducing cost of living to their operatives, the only condition being that the purchasers must be operatives of the Company.

This is a generous move on the part of the Company, as they do not expect to make one penny out of the business. In addition to this they will furnish all the land for gardening their operatives may want, furnish horse and plow and do the plowing free of charge, and have arranged for good pastures at each mill which will care for all of the cows the operatives may care to keep.

It is just such acts as these which have made the president, J. A. Long, so popular with his employees; for he is continually looking out for their interests, both materially and physically.

First Sergeant Lawrence E. Bradsher, of Co. C, 2nd Reg., N. C., is in her for a few days visit to his mother and other relatives. Since being in the service he has made an excellent record and has received several promotions.

## Handsome Hearse

Mr. C. C. Critcher has just received one of the handsomest hearses that has ever been seen in Roxboro. In fact it would do credit to the largest town in the state. Mr. Critcher has made many improvements and additions to his undertaking business and with the up-to-date line of coffins, caskets and with this handsome hearse he states that he is in better condition than ever to give the best service in his undertaking department.

great service army. The manufacture does not need to be told, I hope, that the nation looks to him to speed and perfect every process; and I want only to remind his employees that their service is absolutely indispensable and is counted on by every man who loves the country and its liberties.

"Let me suggest, also, that every one who creates or cultivates a garden helps, helps greatly, to solve the problem of the feeding of the nations; and that every housewife who practices strict economy puts herself in the ranks of those who serve the nation. This is the time for America to correct her unpardonable fault of wastefulness and extravagance. Let every man and every woman assume the duty of careful, provident use and expenditure as a public duty, as a dictate of patriotism which no one can now expect ever to be excused or forgiven for ignoring.

"In the hope that this statement of the needs of the nation and of the world in this hour of supreme crisis may stimulate those to whom it comes and remind all who who need reminder of the solemn duties of a time such as the world has never seen before, I beg that all editors and publishers everywhere will give as prominent publication and as wide circulation as possible to this appeal. I venture to suggest, also, that all advertising agencies that would perhaps render a very substantial and timely service to the country if they would give it a widespread repetition. And I hope that clergymen will not think the theme of it unworthy or inappropriate subject of comment and homily from their pulpits.

"The supreme test of the nation has come. We must all speak and serve together!

WOODROW WILSON."

## SMALL SHIPS THE GREAT NEED FOR FIGHTING U-BOAT

### THINKS SUBMARINES WILL NOT COME ACROSS ATLANTIC

#### Danger of Operations on American Coast Operations Negligible, First Sea Lord Thinks; Discusses Undersea Campaign Admitting It Is Seriousness But Not Allies' Inability

London, April 16.—Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe, former commander of the British grand fleet and now First Sea Lord, informed the Associated Press during the course of an interview Tuesday that anything and everything in the way of small craft from destroyers to tugs, would be the most useful contribution that the United States could make to the war against German submarines. In this connection, the First Sea Lord asserted that the best hunting ground for raiders is on this side of the water as the possibility of German submarines operating on the American coast is almost negligible unless they had a base on that side.

"I have no desire to minimize to the American people," said the Admiral, "the serious situation prevailing as a result of the illegal use of submarines by Germans. Neither is it easy for us to take them into our confidence and tell them what we are doing to cope with the evil, without providing the Germans with useful information. No methods existed in the past for fighting the submarines and the new inventions and processes for that purpose take time to develop. We are giving your navy all the information in our possession and knowing its record, we have great confidence that American inventive genius will supplement it with valuable contributions.

"As far as the feeding of the allied populations is concerned, our efforts must be concentrated on saving tonnage, while bringing in the necessary supplies, in order to minimize the effect of the submarine warfare. As you probably know, we have bought large quantities of wheat in Australia, but as the round voyage takes four times as long as that to America the bringing of this wheat takes four times as much tonnage as the carrying of American wheat to the allied powers. We, therefore, require all the wheat we can obtain from America and Canada.

"Our food situation is by no means as desperate as the Germans want to believe it is, but, on the other hand, it is more serious than many of our own people realize. Our own shipping suffered very little more in March than during the first month of unrestricted warfare, and other tonnage sunk during that period, was in much the same position and there is no very marked method of combatting the evil."

## Annual Reunion

The Daughters of the Confederacy have arranged an interesting program for the Annual Reunion, May 10th, and will be glad to hear from any of the veterans on any subject they may select.

Dinner will be served to the veterans their wives at the Winstead Warehouse after which the graves at the Cemetery will be decorated with flags and flowers.

Mrs. J. A. Long, President,  
Mrs. S. B. Davis, Sec.

## HEARING ON INCREASED RATES TO BEGIN FRIDAY

Washington, April 16.—The Interstate Commerce Commission Tuesday set Friday, April 20, as the date of the first hearing in the proposed general increase of 15 per cent in freight rates.

The following telegram, sent to organization of shippers inquiring as to what action would be taken by the commission, was made public:

"Responsive to requests made, an informal hearing will be had by the commission at Washington at 10 a. m. Friday, April 20, confined to plan or method of procedure and character of investigation which should be had in respect to proposed general rate increase.

"If tariffs are filed hearings will be had later on question of suspending them."

## Presbyterian Announcements

Prayer meeting tonight at 8 o'clock. Rev. Carleton E. White will preach at Catholics next Sunday at 11 o'clock.

## FRENCH TROOPS IN FIERCE ATTACK TAKE OVER 10,000 GERMANS

### BATTLING OVER THE 25-MILE, SOISSON AND RHEIMS FRONT

#### Violent Counter-Attacks By Teutons Repulsed With Heavy Casualties For Attackers; Efforts Described By Germans as "Attempt With Far Distant Object"

The French troops in the departments of the Aisne and the Marne have delivered a violent infantry attack against the Germans over a front of 25 miles and many important gains of terrain and captured more than 10,000 prisoners and large quantities of war material.

The battle took place between Soissons and Rheims and over a distance of 18½ miles, from Soissons and Craonne the entire German first line positions fell into the hands of the General Nivelle's forces, while east of Craonne a second line German position south of Juvincourt and another position on the outskirts of Bernerice running along the Aisne canal to Louvre and Courcy also were captured. Violent counter-attacks delivered by the Germans on several sectors were repulsed with heavy casualties to the attackers.

The artillery for several days had been violently shelling the entire region and on Monday while British activity along the front from Lens to St. Quentin had almost ceased owing to a heavy rainfall, the French launched their infantry in an endeavor to break through or press back the Germans from this point of great strategic value.

The German official communication in briefly referring to the attack, describes it as a great attempt "to break through with a far distant object" possibly meaning that a successful breach of the German lines here might necessitate the falling back by the Germans along a great part of the front from Lens to Soissons.

To the east in Champagne violent artillery activities continue, probably being the forerunner of an attempt by the French at a drive against the German lines in this no less important region.

## Local Views to be Shown

Besides the regular five reel Blue Bird picture that will be shown at the Princess Theatre next Tuesday, Mr. Stymes, of New York, will exhibit a large number of views of interesting people and places in and around Roxboro.

You may be on the screen. Come and see for yourself. Free slides will be made of the business houses. All mothers are asked to dress the baby and have their pictures made free of charge as Mr. Stymes makes a great specialty of baby pictures. Call on Mr. Stymes or the Manager of Princess Theatre.

## Featherstone-Crowder

A surprise marriage, and one that will prove interesting to a large number of friends, occurred Friday evening when Miss Ethel Crowder became the bride of Mr. R. L. Featherstone. The ceremony was performed by Rev. O. W. Dowd at the Methodist parsonage.

The bride is a daughter of Mr. Giles Crowder of the county, but has made her home here for a number of years as a member of the faculty of the Graded School. The groom is a son of the late Col. R. I. Featherstone, and is one of the rising young men of the city. Both are exceedingly popular and have a host of friends who will extend the happy couple their heartiest congratulations.

## SCHOOL NOTES

I appeal to fathers and mothers in Person county. Please have your sons and daughters join at once, one or all, the clubs, Corn, Pig, Poultry, Potato or Canning. I do hope you will do all in your power to help your children in this work. It will greatly develop them and be a blessing to you as well as to them.

We want to increase our memberships of these clubs to two hundred in the county very soon.

We hope that the committeemen of each school will call a meeting at their school house at once for an agricultural rally and enroll the boys and girls in the clubs.—J. A. Beam.

High Point.—Albert Belcher, young white man, has been arrested here on a charge of abusing the American flag and making statements condemning President Wilson.

## U-BOAT ATTACKS U. S. DESTROYER SMITH NEAR NEW YORK

### SHIP REPORTED BY RADIO LITTLE NEWS GIVEN OUT

#### Whether the Destroyer Used Her Quick Firers on the Enemy Craft or Even Went in Pursuit Is Not Stated

Boston, April 17.—The war was brought to the shores of this country today when the United States destroyer Smith reported by radio that an enemy had tried unsuccessfully to torpedo her 100 miles south of New York at 3:30 this morning. Additional reports were received from the destroyer tonight and were forwarded to Washington.

The navy department's version of the incident was: "Reported from Fire Island light-ship to the naval stations at Boston and New York at 3:30 a. m. on the 17th, an enemy submarine was sighted by the U. S. S. Smith running apparently submerged. Submarine fired a torpedo at the Smith which missed her by 30 yards. The wake of the torpedo was plainly seen crossing the bow. Submarine disappeared."

Whether the swift destroyer dashed for the spot where the U-boat was thought to be lurking, was not made known by the officers who had seen the Smith's report of the incident. Neither could it be learned here whether there was a chance for the Smith's quick firers to come into action.

Another destroyer passed near the position mentioned in the Smith's report without sighting anything unusual.

## Announcements

Pastor of Person circuit will preach at Oak Grove Sunday at 11 A. M. and at Wooddale at 8 o'clock. The public is cordially invited to attend the services.

## SENATE PASSES BIG WAR BOND BILL

### After Seven Hours Discussion and With But Few Changes the Largest Single War Budget in the History of the Nation is Passed—Only Borah and Cummins Declared Opposed to the Allied Loan

Washington, April 17.—The war finance bill, providing for issuance of \$7,000,000,000 in securities—the largest single war budget in any nation's history—was passed unanimously tonight by the senate.

After seven hours of discussion, the administration measure, which was passed by the house last Saturday, and which provides for a loan to the allies of \$3,000,000,000, was approved by the senate with few changes, in record time. The amendments may necessitate a conference, or the senate changes may be accepted by the house.

In either event the executive branch of the government conducting the war with Germany will, within a few hours, have authorization for the great war chest at its disposal. To expedite action the senate tonight appointed conferees to act if the house should not, contrary to expectations, accept the senate changes.

Of the 84 senators present tonight, everyone, including all those who voted against war except Senator Lane, of Oregon, who was absent because of illness, recorded themselves in favor of providing funds to prosecute hostilities. Nearly all of the 12 absentees were ill.

That, in inability of the nation to supply men at once for the fighting line, money would be America's immediate contribution to her allies, was the dominant thought expressed during the debate. Few senators participated in the discussion, which was totally devoid of partisan expression. Every senator speaking announced strict intention to aid the government in prosecuting the war to a speedy conclusion. Only two, Senators Borah and Cummins, declared opposition to the proposed allied loan. A few favored raising a larger proportion of the present generation and less upon bonds.

## NOTICE

A request for each member of Brookdale Council, No. 414 to be present at the next meeting night. We are going to have with us, Bro. E. C. Gunter and Bro. Casper. We also have some very important business to attend to.

G. M. FOX, Jr. R. S.