

SOME PLAIN FACTS

Lord Northcliffe of England Tells Editors What we are Up Against—A Long War Ahead and a Well-Enriched Enemy

In a notable address delivered at Kansas City on October 25, on the occasion of a luncheon at the Hotel McPherson, attended by newspaper men from five States, Lord Northcliffe opened his mind and heart to Americans more fully than he had thought proper to do on any other occasion since his arrival here.

Speaking as a newspaper man to newspaper men, the greatest British journalist used the language of frankness and candor. He deprecated the tendency here characteristic of our newspapers, to minimize the losses of the Allies and to magnify those of our enemies.

In his address to the editors—and among those who listened to this address were such representative men of the profession as Lafayette Young, Gov. Arthur Capper, E. Lansing Ray, I. R. Kirkwood, W. Y. Morgan, Victor Rosewater, and George Johns—Lord Northcliffe said:

"Today I saw a great headline across a newspaper. It read, '7,500 German Prisoners Taken.' In another place, carefully hidden, '27,500 British Casualties.' Think of it—placed where no one would think of looking for it. This is all wrong. The news that makes up a newspaper is everything, and true and important news should be placed where it will attract the reader's attention.

"In an important propaganda in my country we never print news that way. The British newspapers at present give you facts just as they actually happen, but we had to learn to do that. I believe that is only fair, so that the people can actually know what is going on.

"You read where a wonderful invention was made which would destroy the submarine! You read about submarines being destroyed in large numbers. You read in your newspapers, and you believe it to be authentic information and it is no information at all.

"Presentation of this war news, I am sure, you have already found is one of the most difficult tasks that ever confronted a newspaper. Even if correct facts are printed, oftentimes they will not be accepted by the public.

"Still, we have found it to be our experience, that when the war first broke out the newspapers that printed flattering reports of the war that were accepted as facts by the reading public—just as soon as our sons began to write us from the battle front what was really going on, those newspapers who printed false although flattering reports of the war news were discredited, and those few who, from the first dared to print the real facts, became more and more to be relied on and rose to public favor.

"One of the most important things for you to remember in the consideration of this war is the fact that you people absolutely have to depend upon the Atlantic for your transportation of your soldiers, your ammunition, and your food supplies. You had a slight misfortune last week—it was really an accident.

"What the Germans are after are the ships containing cargoes of food and munitions, not merely passengers. Now, what they are after is to let you get your men over there, and then destroy ships containing munitions and food supplies—and if you aren't careful you will find yourself in a position having a large army marooned in France unable to get supplies.

"One very important item is the building of ships. You have two very able organizers in Washington, Admiral Capps and Mr. Hurley, taking up the difficult question of building ships. Building ships is not like building a newspaper office. First of all, you have to choose a place to build these ships in, then you have got to erect and equip your buildings and get your force together and make arrangements for the supplying of the various kinds of material, and decide on the best designs for the best kind of ships to offer.

"The newspapers have shown the enthusiasm of the people in raising the Liberty Loan, which will go a long way toward the building of machines, supplying ammunition, and building machines for fighting in the air. The Liberty Loan propaganda is being conducted ably, and I find in this enthusiasm further means to get these things to the war—which is necessary. Of what use would ammunition, big guns, etc., be without a means to transport them over to Europe?

Conditions Have Changed.

"You will find this war is a very different proceeding from the old-time warfare, where men enlisted, took their rifles in hand, and marched to battle, where they met their enemy face to face. This is not a case where the soldier is the most important essential factor in the war. It is a case where the farmer, the miller, the butcher and the munition factory men are just as important.

"You must remember that your army and our army are in entirely different positions. Your army is in the same position as the Canadian army, for this reason—the Canadians must get their supplies across the Atlantic, although they can get some of their supplies from Great Britain. You have to bring every ounce of material across the Atlantic. I wonder how many people in this country realize how large a force we have in France?

"You will have to transport an army equal in size across the Atlantic. In that army you have to have every possible kind of supplies—food for the men, food for the horses, motor cars, motorcar trucks, horses, ammunition, and supplies for the trucks, etc., to say nothing of airplanes, Machine guns, etc.

"This might give you some slight idea of the work and care and planning that it will take to get you across to the line of fighting. You will get an army there. There is no doubt or fear about that—when we stop to take into consideration the steps you have already taken just to raise an army—almost in a night.

"The Way of a Democracy "That is the way a democracy does things. However, there are very few people who realize the work that the army behind the army is doing. So you see that it will take many ships that you do not mind if they are sunk.

"I have seen the results of submarines. What did I see? Some eight hundred dead horses—people killed—supplies destroyed—all very valuable in war—to say nothing of a great deal of ammunition, machine tools—all of which is a great loss of tonnage and efficiency in war. If you will read carefully and notice, you will find that the Germans distinguish between ships and shipments. They have the means of knowing when a shipment leaves this country.

"Getting News to Germany. "It is really a very simple thing to get news to Germany and they are very thorough in their methods, as you all well know. It is very easy for people to send a telegram to Germany, and the Germans get them the next day. The United States is not at war with England. A message can be sent to England. England is not at war with France and the message is sent to France. France is not at war with Switzerland, and the message is sent to Switzerland, from thence to Berlin. Just see how quickly and effectively they work.

"The Germans of course know this, and it is very obvious their distinction between ships and shipments. They distinguish especially against oil shipments. They know how necessary that is for the guns, ammunition trucks, etc., and the oil that comes from the Gulf of Mexico.

"The only System. "Against the belief of our own people who adopted the system that was dropped and without a murmur, this draft system is the only one for a democratic nation. I can not tell you of the thousands and thousands of injuries that have resulted from our system of raising men.

"The draft is the only democratic system of raising men for the war. We thought the only democratic system was to take those who by their enthusiasm volunteered and went to war. We found out our mistake. We found out that the patriotic went to the war, and the unpatriotic stayed behind and stole the other fellow's living.

"We had some stupid slogan, 'One volunteer is worth three pressed in.' It sounded well, but it is not true. When we adopted the draft, we found that the drafted men fought equally as well. There is a great spirit of brotherhood among the soldiers. The drafted men are received in the same spirit as if they had gone of their own free will.

"The German War Machine. "There are many papers who throw out items and ideas that are some-thing wrong with the Germans. What's wrong with the Germans is the Kaiser. There is nothing wrong with their war machine. They have been planning for this war for forty years—every one knows that. They have a very satisfactory report from Berlin, and these Germans know just what is going on in the war. Hugs are distributed which show the territory they have lost. The question of these people is very wonderful. On the first of each month, they learn their wonderful war news.

"As I believe I have said to you,

Copper—he and I are about the same age—that it is possible we may not live to see the end of this war.

"We are up against a people who have been preparing in every possible direction for forty years. These people inherited the principle of thoroughness and they left no details unattended. They are predominated by a lust for property which is a basic cause of this war. This principle has been proven again and again.

"Their self-confidence has been exaggerated—result of success in the Danish war of '44, Austrian war of '66, and the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. Now, to imagine that a people who have been educated to this just for territory and have been trained for these military tactics for years and years, and who have given their life for this cause—to suppose that people who are untrained and who were unprepared for war can conquer the Germans in a short time—that is the height of folly.

"A Localized Illustration. "It is just as though a small collection of amateurs should come to Kansas City with a few presses and should try to run a newspaper in competition to the Star! We are amateurs in this game, and you are more than we are—for we have three years' practice. We began this war with no army at all.

"We seldom saw a soldier except in a parade—and then the soldiers had police protection—to show you the feeling that exists between the civic and military organizations in our country! We maintained military rule under Cromwell, and our people did not want an army—they hated one, and the Germans told us that an army was bad for us—and we believed it—they said they had a very serious revolt in their navy—which I don't believe! They put over anything on us, and we took it.

"Talking to Friends. "I talk in this way because I am talking among friends. We are banded together by a feeling of brotherhood, and we should plan and work together to see how best we can win this war. No one has a better or more clear idea of the infinitely difficult task that is before us than I have. My house in London has lost its windows, which were blown out by German bombs; another house has been shelled; at my country home my gardener's wife and two children were killed—but these are not important things so far as a military warfare is concerned.

"I know the difficulty of dealing with the prosperous people—they are all so optimistic. The war has done much for them—it has made them prosperous, they get more for their wheat, corn, meat, etc. They read about the wonder-victories we are having—about the hundreds of submarines that we are sinking—that Germany is without food or anything to wear—that she is having internal revolts, etc., and they take it all in—all of it untrue.

"Of course, you people can't realize that we are war, because you are so very far away. You don't see the soldiers come back, you don't see the wounded soldiers, your homes and property are not destroyed and, of course, you can't realize those things until they are brought home to you.

"The Military Aim. "Now don't make the mistake of thinking that we are trying to recover a large amount of territory quickly. This is not what is going on on the western front. That is and has been carefully explained in the New York Tribune. What is going on there on the part of Great Britain is to so assail the Germans that they will be forced to throw a vast number of soldiers and ammunition on the lines, and that so many will be killed and rendered unfit for duty that they will be forced to retire.

"Those minor affairs mean very little. What does mean a lot is what happened at Verdun what for months and months the Germans pounded and pounded and were so harassed by the French that they finally had enough of it, and they abandoned Verdun.

"England a Changed Nation. "You would find that England is a changed nation. We have altered our habits and our diet. We have a food control which is rigidly enforced. We are allowed a certain amount of potatoes, meats, etc., and far from the health of our people being impaired—it is improved, as the English people like yourself are entirely too much.

"We have a law that millers must grind up a certain amount of meal and grain, and that law is enforced. Of course, we turn out a war bread that if it had been put on the market a few years ago would not have been used at all, but as the old farmer says when asked if he likes it 'I can eat it, but I don't hanker after it much.' It is an easy matter to get rid of a movement or people, when one addresses with of the House of Commons and the motion is lost.

"The people take care of the rules in our country. Farmers are required to farm a certain amount of their land and to live by certain farming rules, and when a farmer does not live according to these rules, his farm is taken over by the community in which he lives. We have practically revolutionized Great Britain during the war, and people are happy and content.

"Our Safeguard. "And now there is one question that I would like to ask you, and that is: What is to prevent the Germans from coming across the Atlantic in large numbers? They sent one submarine over to report—just to give a gentle hint that they could do it. What is to prevent them from coming across the Atlantic? One mistake and they would be across. If a mistake had been made by our men in council, there is no doubt but what they would have been across the Atlantic long ago.

"I can see no reason why you can have any hope that we will have a short war. Of course, we could have a peace tomorrow, but it would be a short peace, and it would mean a more terrible war than we are in now for you can rest assured that the Germans wouldn't make the mistake that they have made in this instance—of having so many people against her.

"You know what she is after? The people who have the goods. She has an attachment for the country that had the coal and iron and many other valuable resources, such as Great Britain, as you are in the United States not much sentiment about German warfare.

"We are very wealthy in Great Britain—as you are in the United States. She didn't want a tiny little country like Belgium. So don't make the mistake of taking her word that she is having internal revolutions, no food nor clothes, etc. That would be fatal.

"The work of the I. W. W., the German propaganda in your country, the burning of your stock yards, and the destruction of your munition plants—all these are proofs that Germany had planned a war against you and was working as carefully in your country as she was in ours before the war.

"We had many Germans at the outbreak of the war in our country. Many of them held high positions of trust and honor—such as Mayors of towns, etc., and we were amazed when the war broke out to find that most of these men were working against us and had been for years. We found papers on them showing they had worked for this war and had provided their government with valuable information for some time.

"An Unsuspecting People. "We are a nation like yourself. We were a most unsuspecting people—the most unsuspecting in the world. We took people for what they seemed to be. We for a long time let these people stay in our country and about their business, not realizing the harm they were doing against us.

"We couldn't conceive that the German Ambassador, whom we thought a high minded, honorable gentleman, would busy himself with plots of revolution, burning our munition factories or ships or other plots, when he should have been busying himself in straightening out affairs between our country and his. We are a nation, as I said before, like yourself in that respect.

"Believe me, when these soldiers come home, they are going to rule the people to a certain extent. They are going to overrule these politicians who have given us a rotten deal. It will be an awful hard thing for anyone to get any of us in a war in the future, when this war is over. I have talked with our soldiers at the front who have been there and have had three years of this horrible warfare.

"They are very determined and have very strong ideas of capital, labor, rule and all the various questions that are paramount in the public minds today. They will be in position to dominate to a certain extent many of the communities in which they will reside. They have a strong feeling of brotherhood.

"This war has done a lot in drawing people together, and our soldiers are going to come back banded together with a very strong bond.

"The United States and Great Britain are very close together. If we two people keep together, we can, I am sure, see that there is never another war.

have another war, and I believe that if we keep together when the soldiers come back and the conditions are adjusted, we will have a continued peace, for I believe that the people will see to it that nothing will happen like this as long as they live."

MAN TROUBLED FOR TWO YEARS No one should suffer backache rheumatic pains, stiff joints, swollen sore muscles, when relief can be easily had. James McCrery, Berrien Center, Mich., says he was troubled with kidney and bladder trouble for two years. He used several kinds of medicine without relief, but Foley Kidney Pills cured him. Haywood Drug Co.

HON. T. D. BRYSON FOR JUDGE Bryson City Times.

The many friends of Hon. T. D. Bryson, throughout this section will be glad to learn that his name will be presented to the district primaries next spring as a candidate for the judgeship of the Twentieth Judicial district.

This announcement does not come as a surprise to the people of this district as it has been freely predicted for several years that Mr. Bryson was in line of promotion for this position.

His friends everywhere are confident of the triumphant issue of his candidacy. They urge that he has every qualification for the position he seeks. Since entering upon the practice of the law he has been an untiring student of his chosen profession. He is young, active, energetic and brilliant, while his practice has been large and varied, covering the entire field of legal controversy in this county.

The above considerations added to his eight years' experience as Solicitor of this district place him among the ablest and foremost lawyers of the State.

His friends claim that his experience, age and legal attainments eminently fit him for judge; that he will hold the scales of justice with an even hand, and wear the judicial ermine with ability, dignity and honor. Adv

VANCE LITERARY SOCIETY

Friday, Nov. 2nd, 1917, the Vance Literary Society met in usual session. After the roll call and minutes the election of officers ensued. They were: President Bryan Walpole, Vice President Wilford Ray, Secretary Helen Marshall, Treasurer Bonnie A'kinson, Censor William Hannah, Critic Miss Sadie Leslie, Chaplain Prof. E. J. Robeson, Sergeant-at-Arms Eugene Alley, Press Reporter Lillian Green, Choir Leader James Ferguson. Program Committee Josephine McDowell and Eliza McCracken.

Mr. Walpole, who succeeds Mr. Eugene Alley as chairman is a very competent young man and we feel sure the society will be benefited by his services. He is from Charleston, S. C., and though very young has proven himself worthy of mention during his stay here.

After the election of officers we retired to the auditorium where we were entertained with an interesting program by the O'Henry Society.

JUNALUSKA SEMINARY LAKE JUNALUSKA, N. C.

A strictly first class, high grade school for girls and young women. There will also be a separate school for boys and young men with or without money. Girls and young women only will live in the Seminary building. There will be a separate home for the boys and young men. There will be 4 terms of 12 weeks each. The fall term will begin on Tuesday September 4, 1917.

For Further Information address J. M. RHODES, Princ. Lake Junaluska, N. C.

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Next Friday there will be a joint meeting of the Vance and O'Henry at 8:30 p. m. Patrons of the school and visitors are cordially invited to attend.

LILLIAN GEEN, Reporter.

TETANUS GERMS IN THE VACCINE

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 31.—At least ninety days must pass before persons who have been vaccinated against smallpox will know positively that they have escaped inoculation of tetanus germs. Already three deaths, all little children, have occurred here from tetanus in smallpox vaccine. Since October 15, more than 3,000 school children have been vaccinated in Memphis.

Rasping Coughs eased with Dr. King's Discovery for Coughs & Colds. That wretched, torturous tearing at the throat and lungs give away to ease and comfort through the prompt use of Dr. King's Discovery—the standard cough and cold remedy for 50 years. Keep it on hand and use freely. It goes right to the root of a cold—relieves the phlegm and eases the raw, feverish membranes. Containing balsam, it cools and soothes the sore parts. It's the thing for baby's croup. It's the thing for you. Your druggist sells it.

Dizzy? Bilious? Constipated? Dr. King's new Life Pills cause a healthy flow of bile and rid your Stomach and Bowels of waste and fermenting body poisons. They are a Tonic to your Stomach and Liver and tone the general system. First dose relieves. Get a bottle today. 25c. all druggists.

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