

THE ELKIN TRIBUNE

Elkin, N. C., Thursday, Sept. 6, 1917

No. 23

A cross-section (X) in this space will show your subscription is about to expire, and will be discontinued if not renewed within 30 days.

VOL. 6

OPPORTUNITY PERIOD OF CAMPAIGN IS ALL THAT THE NAME IMPLIES

First Period Not Up to Expectations. Few Candidates Did Their Best. Good Chance for Live Wires to "Cinch" Chevrolet in One Week. Votes Reduced Further After September 8th

The present period of the Automobile and prize campaign will close Sept. 8th at nine p. m. During this period those who have done little to date will have the chance to place themselves among the leaders during this week, as the number of votes given has been only slightly reduced. The next reduction will be a larger one, and it is now up to the candidates who want to be among the prize winners on Oct. 8th to make a good showing for this period. Refer to the vote schedule in the Oct. 8th.

KAISER'S PLAN TO CRUSH AMERICA Those who try to comfort themselves with the thought that the United States is no danger from Germany overlook a great body of facts which ought to be kept before their eyes. In 1908 the Kaiser made a speech at a secret council held in Potsdam in which he clearly outlined his purpose to destroy his enemies in Europe and then fall upon the United States—and with the United States at my mercy, I shall set a new course to the destinies of the world."

The period just closed fell far short of the expectations of the Campaign Manager, and the average amount of money turned in by candidates is very low. Probably this was due largely to the fact that some candidates do not realize their opportunities and others do not seem to realize that the vote schedule decreases as time passes on. But, it is yet too late to enter. A live and determined candidate will start now and by Saturday night be in the lead. Subscriptions will never again count for as much as at present.

This period will probably decide who is really in the campaign to win a candidate who wants the Chevrolet can "cinch" it by Saturday night.

Those who mean business will not let Opportunity Period slip by and leave them behind in the race. BY YOU MEAN JUSTICE?

DEATH AS RESULT OF FATAL DRINK

Charlotte, September 2.—Allen Allison, of Canton, Ohio, died Saturday afternoon near six o'clock in the Presbyterian hospital where he was hurried Thursday afternoon near the same hour after he had taken two swallows of aniline oil, a deadly poison. He never recovered consciousness, except at rare intervals and then only partially so.

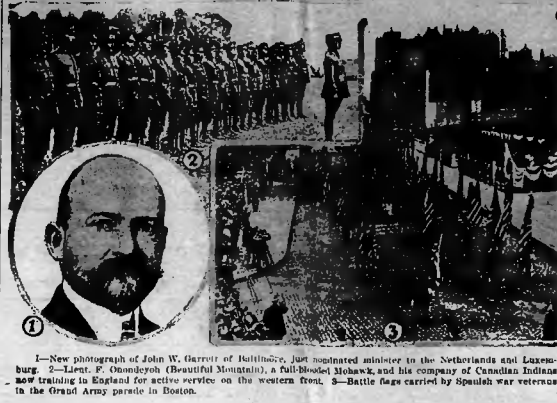
Mr. Allison, who lived at 200 South Cedar street, with his wife, residing near the W. H. Hobbrook, was an expert rubber tire man working for the J. & D. Tire company.

Mrs. Allison had returned on a visit to relatives in Ohio and returned Thursday. Mr. Allison, who is a sufferer from asthma, had been in the habit of taking a drink of whiskey each afternoon when he had returned from work. He had brought a bottle of aniline oil home for experimental purposes, the oil being used in the manufacture of the tires. The whiskey bottle was moved by Mrs. Allison in the closet and when Mr. Allison went to get a drink of whiskey each afternoon he found the bottle containing the aniline instead of the whiskey bottle. He took two swallows of the fluid before he discovered the mistake.

He immediately collapsed into a chair and told his wife what had happened. Mrs. Allison, who is a trained nurse, gave him copious drinks of salt water and also some whiskey. She also called a physician but failing to get a physician and within half an hour had her husband in the hospital.

Physicians worked heroically to save him. On yesterday, when it was seen that he was sinking, the transfusion of blood was given. Mrs. Allison supplying more than a quart of her own blood in an effort to revive the failing strength of her husband. He rallied only temporarily and died without having regained consciousness. Being unconscious when he arrived at the hospital. He was thirty-five years old.

The deceased is survived by his wife, his mother, who lives in Canton, Ohio, and two sisters. No arrangements have been made for the funeral, but this remains will be sent to Canton.



—New photograph of John W. Garrett of Holtzberg, just appointed minister in the Netherlands and Luxembourg. —Lieut. P. Chomeloch (Beautiful Mountain), a full-blooded Mohawk and his company of Canadian Indians now training in England for active service on the western front. —Battle flag carried by Spanish war veterans in the Grand Army parade in Boston.

WORLD PEACE TALK IS GOING ON PREPARATION FOR WAR MADE

Washington, Sept. 5.—Peace talk goes on, but the day of war work smoothers it. That is about as closely as the American ends of the peace idea can be described. Peace talk, as Washington views it, is chiefly peace gossip. The President hears all sorts of things about peace, but nothing that the least degree changes the situation that was created when he wrote his answer to the pope.

He hears that the pope is planning to send another peace note as soon as the replies of all the allies have been written. He hears that the German Reichstag is trying to cook up some sort of peace scheme that will bear the stamp of public approval, through parliamentary representation. He hears also that German sentiment so far as it is permitted to be expressed, resents his attempted line of demarcation between the Hohenzollerns and the people.

He hears feebly and dubious peace preachings at home. He hears stories about the Stockholm conference and the reported peace activities of neutral countries in Europe. In addition to all this, he hears various interpretations of his reply to Pope Benedict, with efforts to read into it all sorts of fine shades of meaning some people declaring the door to be shut and locked, others contending that it is still wide open.

But the fact remains that peace so far as the United States is concerned is purely a matter for academic discussion at this time, while war itself is a solid and substantial thing. President Wilson has no illusions concerning the luminance of peace. He is ready to welcome it when there is a chance to obtain the kind of peace for which the country is fighting, but he is not taking two hours off to chat about the prospects. There is a lot of peace talk in Congress, not on the floor but among members in private conversations. There is a surprisingly wide impression that peace is not far off. There are a few members who think the light will be better before the vast war revenue measure now pending ever reaches the American people in the form of taxation. Just by this impression exists no body seems to know.

Just this kind of peace talk is making no impression whatever upon the administration. The purpose of the President and his lieutenants is just as clear today as it was before Pope Benedict wrote his note. There can be no peace with a German autocracy whose promise is not worth even a scrap of paper. And conditions so far as this country is concerned are just the same today as they were before the pope's proposals.

The government, however, is rolling money and selling more bonds for war. Naval activities are growing day by day. Step by step the government is applying to civil and industrial life the most rigid war time regulations. Men for the first national army will be in camp within a few days. A \$11,000,000,000 bond bill will be presented to house within ten days and senate will pass a gigantic revenue bill. On Tuesday the President and both houses of Congress will march in a war parade. These are some of the things that every American citizen should bear in mind if he wants to understand the attitude of his government toward peace talk for they are the things that count. They represent exactly what the United States is doing instead of what a lot of people are writing and talking about. The government cannot for one instant stop to do anything but must on the contrary constantly hasten and increase it. Washington is strictly on a war basis and not on a peace basis. There is no real hope here so far as the administration is concerned that the time is near when the German people will throw off an autocracy. The President in his note to the Pope drew a line between the German people and their government, as he did in the past, and simply for the purpose of keeping clearly before the world the reasons that animate the United States in making war. It was not that Mr. Wilson had any idea that the wedge could be driven home in the immediate future.

ENTIRE FAMILY WILL SERVE U. S. IN FRANCE

Morganton, Sept. 1.—The late Dr. P. G. Murphy, superintendent of the state hospital from its foundation until his death, was one of the best known physicians in the entire country and spent his life building up what is recognized as one of the best institutions of this country.

His many friends will be interested to know that his entire family has volunteered to go to France. The first to go was Miss Mae, who went from New York as a Red Cross nurse, and next her two brothers, Drs. Alex. and James, both prominent physicians associated with large hospitals. Now the third brother, Robert, has volunteered.

All her children in France on nearly good soil. Mrs. Murphy has arranged to go as matron in charge of a base hospital for the Red Cross.

This little Doctor Murphy, who gave his life to the interest of the unfortunate, the entire family follows his footsteps and gives its service to the country and in each case, the members of this great family have gone at great sacrifice, each giving up promising prospects.

PORTO RICAN OFFICERS TO TRAIN AT HOME

San Juan, Porto Rico, Aug. 25.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—The Porto Rican training camp of the officers' reserve corps to develop officers to command the brigade of Porto Rican troops, will be held at Henry Barracks, Cayey, beginning Aug. 27. Orders were sent out today to the accepted candidates to be at Cayey early on the morning of the twenty-seventh and prepared to undergo three months' training.

The contingents of 245 men ordered to report at the camp will include forty-five non-commissioned officers of the Porto Rican regiment who will enter the camp to prepare for commissions. Two lieutenants from the Porto Rican regiments have been detailed as instructors at the camp while other officers, who will later take command of the brigade, are expected to arrive from the United States a few days before the camp opens.

Officers to man the Porto Rican brigade are to be trained here in the training camps in the States partly at their own request and partly because of the special requirements necessary for them to officer the local troops. A thorough knowledge of both Spanish and English is required of all student officers entering the training camp. No tie is yet been selected as a camp for the brigade which is to be drafted as soon as the student officers have completed their training.

Before you start to abusing the neighborhood, had you better take a little inventory and see what kind of a neighbor you are?

PATIENCE URGED UPON AMERICANS BY GEN. FERHING

Paris, Sept. 5.—Major General Ferhling, who has remained in Paris clearing up the work at his old headquarters, and who is not going to field headquarters until Sunday or Monday declared today in connection with the plans for the coming winter that the American people must learn the meaning and value of patience, and not expect that the expeditionary forces landed in France can be rushed immediately to the front line trenches. To put an inadequate, insufficiently supplied force into actual combat, he said, would merely make a mistake, which the Germans unquestionably have hoped and expected the United States would make. It is the deterrent nature, rather than when America does take her place in the line shoulder to shoulder with the other Allies next year, she will be fully prepared to go through the summer campaign that the Germans feel the full weight of her military power.

"Those of us who have fully studied and who know what is necessary to be done," said General Ferhling to the Associated Press, "are anxious that the people at home shall strive to realize this loyalty of the back which we are engaged and shall, through patience and confidence, help us to accomplish that task in the shortest possible time. Everything is going well with us both as a nation and as an army. We are making giant strides day after day, but we are just starting."

"We come into the war without an army, so now we must build an entire new organization and build it so big and so strong that we can take our place along with the Allies who already have had three years' time and experience."

"I realize how very difficult it is for the people at home to visualize the war, to visualize the effort that lies behind the war. Our problems are greater than any France or Great Britain had to solve, but we are solving them and will continue to do so."

"It is impossible to create a vast fighting machine merely by the years of a wand. I wish that it were possible to do so and that we might be fighting the German government this minute. We know that the only way to defeat the German army is to hammer it and keep on hammering it. That is what we expect to be doing with all our strength and enthusiasm during next year's campaign."

GERMAN CHILDREN REST IN SWITZERLAND

Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 1.—Arrangements have been completed by the Swiss Red Cross whereby thousands of German and Austrian children will be brought to Switzerland for a short summer vacation in the Alps. The first contingent of 500 German children and 420 Austrian children arrived recently from Berlin and Vienna. They were in a pitiful state when they crossed the frontier plainly showing the effects of privation and suffering. They were thin, pale, nervous and hungry, snatching at all food offered them. After a few weeks' holiday they will be sent back and others brought in their places.

The Swiss government has also arranged to bring children of Swiss parents residing in Germany to the Alps for the summer, paying all expenses and providing a temporary home here for those who are too ill to return to Germany because of the lack of nourishment and otherwise.

We have no objections to the president appointing Mr. Zait a Major General, but we do think he should have considered the shortage of khaki.

IT'S ALL OVER, WE ARE LOST, ADmits GERMAN

Paris, Sept. 2.—It is a pity that so much blood has been shed in the war. A German officer, taken prisoner in the recent French advance north of Verdun, is thus quoted by the Echo in Rochelle and a staff officer who interrogated the German is given as authority for the interview. The German calls it a mistake to attribute the courage of the French soldiers, but tried to discourage the idea that help would be forthcoming from the United States.

"Why delude yourselves with chimerical hopes and thus prolong the murderous struggle?" he went on. "You expect irremediable aid from the United States. They promise it, but they will never give it. We know perfectly in Germany what to expect as to the intentions of President Wilson. He is playing with you; he will temporize without ever going wholeheartedly into the conflict."

"When you are hopelessly beaten, he will be the arbiter of the situation and will impose a peace that will be advantageous to no one but the United States of America. He will never compromise the Stars and Stripes in an adventure on the front."

French officers vainly informed the prisoner that thousands of American soldiers have landed in France and England and had marched through the streets of Paris and London, that a division of American troops were preparing for service at the front; that other contingents, more important, would arrive before the end of the year and that the United States was arming millions of men.

"These are only old maneuvers designed to keep up the spirits of the combatants," replied the prisoner.

"The French officer then said: 'We will continue your, you shall be conducted before General Ferhling, the commander in chief of the American expeditionary forces in France, now here on the Verdun front. You can question him yourself and you will learn whether it is the German people or us who are being deceived by those who govern.'"

When the escort came to conduct the prisoner before General Ferhling, big tears rolled down his cheeks, he remarked sadly: "Since this is the case, it is all over. We are lost."

TAKING AVOID OF CHURCH BELLS MARKED BY PATHETIC EVENT

Amsterdam, Netherlands, September 1.—The last chimes of church bells in the suburbs of many public valedictory articles in the German papers. Before the bells were taken down to be sent to the auctions foundries the clergy in many German villages celebrated special church services commemorating the history and record of the bulk, many of which are centuries old, the church organs meanwhile playing appropriate music.

The next day the villagers assembled to witness the taking down of their beloved bells in which a final blessing was bestowed by the priest or pastor. Then the village matrons decked them with flowers and foliage. After which the bells were hoisted on the carts that were to take them to the nearest railroad station or place of embarkation, the village choir slowly following the procession chanting hymns and prayers.

ITALIAN AVIATOR RETURN FROM FLIGHT OVER VIENNA

Turin, Sept. 2.—Five Italian aviators have returned from a successful flight over Vienna. Leaving the Italian front the machines passed over the Austrian lines unobserved and flew straight to the Austrian capital where the aviators dropped pamphlets informing the people of the city of the great Italian victory.