# FACES DEATH IN TRENGH TO GE

Daredevil Newspaper Correspondent Describes Night of Terror as Shells Rain.

### STENCH OF DEATH HORRIBLE

Heaps of Unburied Dead Between the Trenches-Men Worn From Constant Exposure to Fire Become Nerveless-"Ducks" a Shrapnel.

London.-There has just reached London a story sent from the front by the first man in the present war who aceditionary forces during the fight-

In order that his story may be per mitted to reach America, and in ormity with the rules carefully explained to correspondents by Sir Stanley Buckmaster, great care has been exercised to leave out all names of villages, towns, generale, army units and movements. The correspondent writes:

"I have just spent the night in an English trench on the River Aisne and have seen 90 men turn the attack of thousand Germans into a rout. As the Germans turned and fled for cover from which they had advanced, English machine guns also turned loose on them from one side and made the

conquering Liege.

"The English loss in one night at- it.

tack I witnessed was one dead and five

wounded. The five were wounded by rifle fire and one man killed was al-

most blown to pieces by the explosion

of a shell, what the English soldiers

call a 'coal box' on account of the

Scene Laid Near Solssons.

"The trench I was in is about four miles north of the Aisne, east of Sois-

ons. It had been gained a month pre-

viously at a great cost and was being held only by splendid and continuous

out getting closer than within four or

"During this period I had frequently

been under cannon fire and watched both French and English gunners at work, but had not been able to slip

up close enough to see the men in the trenches. This time I tried a part of

the line not previously attempted. The nearer I got to the actual battle the

less difficulty I seemed to encounter. Finally, turning off a narrow lane, I

was allowed to cut acress an open field to what looked in the distance like a rabbit warren. It proved to be one of the dugout shelters with which the

English soldiers have protected them-

"There was something almost quaint

about the spectacle as I approached, It was late afternoon and quite still.

Even the cannonading had ceased. I walked across the field without even drawing a rifle shot. If I had known I

was within two hundred yards of the

German outposts I would not have ven tured there, of course, but the Ger-

mans evidently did not shoot at me be-

Village Below All Quiet.

"Just below me was a little hamle

beside the line of the water course and

there were even children playing in

the street. On that account I did not

suppose I was anywhere near the line

noticed there was hardly a roof in

tact in the village and that two build-

ings, one a stable, had been blown

to pieces. But I had seen so many

towns in that condition it did not

"When I had crossed the field sol-

diers lying there in the little dugouts

in uneven rows greeted me without

any show of interest until I spoke to them. Then some seemed mildly sur-

prised that I spoke English. It was

these men had been so worn out by

nerves no longer responded.

not until afterward that I knew that

being constantly under fire that their

"In one of the trenches I found lying

a lieutenant, smoking a cigarette and

ending an illustrated London week-

ly. He invited me in and asked me

what I was doing there. I regret to

say I had to tell him a lie, because I

knew how stringent the rules were

against correspondents, I lancy he

knew I was lying, but let it go at that,

He "Ducks" Shrapnel.

whistled over my head. It sounded so

close I unconsciously ducked my head,

but the lieutenant did not, and a few

men I could see from where I was eit

"I came to see the night attack be-

were asleep and did not even stir.

"In a few minutes a shrapnel shell

mean anything particular to me.

cause I was in civilian's clothes.

black smoke it sends up.

German casualties not less than a hundred, as could be seen next morning. There were over fifty more bodies between the trenches than there had been the night before, and many of the less seriously wounded had undoubtedly got away.

Stench of Dead Horrible, "It was a night of horror, made al-

most unbearable by the stench of dead men between the trenches that had

not been buried.

"In the foorning a hayetack to which many had crawled for shelter caught fire from a shell and their ca

English had only saved themselves moral effect, I think. It was nearly from annihilation by digging them-two hours later, a little after nine, selves in. They were holding a steep when the engagement took place. By "One man who had been wounded in the stemach and had fallen into a selves in. They were holding a steep swoon from weakness was roused by the heat and walked back to his own upward slope with their rifle trenches this time I had become quite accus-near the top of the steepest part. The tomed to seeing in the dark and could ground that lay between them and the make out the wood held by the Gertrenches. He was almost starved, but nearly well. Going without food and ad saved his life and his wound had healed. Not a shot was fired at impetus in charging the trenches. him as he returned to his lines. Finally Gets into Trenches. Heavy Cost in Lives.

"This is merely one of dozens of similar attacks which took place al. so close. For two weeks I had been an interval of a few minutes three most nightly at many points along the trying to get into the firing line with more. These were little coal boxes, le English line of 20 miles. On the Aisne they have continued for a five miles of it. menth and during that time the English lost very little ground, though the st in lives was over ten thousand. As the Germans were usually the ag-

## TRIBUTE TO PIONEER WOMEN

Monument at San Francisco Exposition Designed to Perpetuate
Love of Motherhood.

San Francisco.-The women of the era will be exalted in the Pioneer Mother monument, the work of Charles Graffy, one of America's selves. nost sculptors, at the Panama-Pacific exposition. This monument, in bronze, is designed to perpetuate a



Ploneer Mother Monument.

spirit of love and veneration for the women who crossed the plains and, amia the hardships of ploneer faithfully played their part in the settlement and civilization of the west

In its design and execution, its freedom from conventionality and especially in its harmony with the theme ung did not either. Some of them monument is proinced by ablest critics worthy of the sculptor, who, in his career of cause I talked to the licutenant until it new Italian ambassador to the United 20 years at home and abroad, has was dark and then it was too late to States. The little count is five years achieved many signal honors.

French Physician Gives Advice Which Should Be of Much Value to the Afflicted.

Doctor Leven of Paris, one of the most famous specialists in disorders of the stomach, gives in a recent paper some advice on how and when dyspep-

tics should drink. He says that X-ray observations of the stomach have proved the seous nature of the established be

WATER FOR THE DYSPEPTIC | lief that water does not remain long | that it is empty and eraving for food in the stomach, but passes within a when it is really fairly well full. few minutes into the intestines.

It is true that water flows on quickly if the stomach is empty, cold water taking ten minutes and warm water excites the contraction of the muscu-five on the average. But if the stomach lar walls of the stomach, and three out contains the smallest quantity of food an organ already weary or ill. the water will remain in it several

The X-ray has revealed another eror, one of sensation felt by the sick.

travel. I was too likely to be shot by old and the countess is twelve

Children of the Italian Ambassador,

nese di Cellore, the children of the

Liquid of any nort added in any large quantity to the food swallowed dilutes the nutritive juices to excess,

German scientists have made a fuel with two-thirds the heating value of which is the belief that the stomach is cost from sudd, the refuse vegetable

KAISER THANKS CONQUEROR OF LIEGE

Emperor William thanking and congratulating General von Emmich for

It was a commodious trench and the

men pushed along to the end without

Talks to Men Under Fire.

three feet in diameter and three feet

near, and the lieutenant, sensing un

through his left side, all but carrying his arm and shoulder away. None of

the others was scratched. They were

BRIGHT TOTS FROM ITALY

Interesting Children of the New Ital-

ian Ambassador Recently Arrived

in Washington.

Washington.—Two interesting addi-tions to the juvenile section of the

diplomatic circle in Washington are

Count Stephano and Countess Ag-

器

in the bottom with me."

PRESSYTERIAN SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA HOLDS ITS ANNUAL SESSION.

### THE STANDING COMMITTEES

Earnest Prayers Are Offered to God For Peace Among the Warring Nations of Europe.

Hickory.—The Presbyterian Synor of North Carolina met in annual ser sion here, and was led in devotional exercises by Rev. J. C. Shive of Wilson. Earnest prayers were offered that God would bring peace to the warring nations of Europe.

The moderator appointed the fol-

lowing standing committees:

Bills and overtures - M. McG. Shields, H. S. Bradshaw, D. Munroe, Dr. J. S. Lafferty, A. K. Patterson and G. W. Lee. Judicial—James R. Young, George

E. Wilson, J. M. IMilard, A. M. M. Lanchin, R. C. Anderson and W. 7

Minutes of General Assembly—W. Wilson, D. H. Rolston, C. P. Coble, G. W. Maslin, G. W. Harper, C. W. Erwin, J. A. Pritchett and S. K. Foun-

Address to the Churches-A. D. McClure, A. A. McGeachy, J. J. Hill, C. H. Wolf, Dr. J. S. Brown, A. G.

Union Theological Seminary-E R. Leyburn, W. R. Coppedge, W. R. Minter, J. A. Scott, W. B. Gaither, L. L. McGirt, Charles F. Hamilton gressors their losses must have been an English sentry, so he agreed I had forty and fifty thousand and may have better spend the night in his dugout, and did not seem to think much about od A. T. Walker.

Synodical orphanage W. E. McIlwain, T. W. Lingle, W. H. Davia, J. L. Beatty, H. F. Morton, A. B. Young, "Shortly after this, when the men had been well fed with some bully beef, jam and coffee, they relieved the C. F. Alexander, H. L. Cannon and men in the trenches. This they did by advancing under the shelter of a small Edgar Tufts. grave out of which their trench ran about eighty yards in an uneven line.

Systematic beneficience-J. C. Shive J. M. Grier, W. P. Chedester, R. A. White, J. R. Baber, J. L. Russell, E. D. Brown and T. W. Waiker. Statistical reports—E. C. Murray,

being exposed. I told the lieutenant I would feel safer in the woods, and he finally let me go into the trench itself. F. Hollingsworth, Robert King, O. L. Clark, J. & Ballou, E. P. Brad-ley, C. T. Squires, J. W. Moss. Auditing committee—T. W. Dixon, J. L. Caldwell, Donald McIver and

C. G. Vardell. Records of Synod-G. H. Ackinson, R. E. Hough, J. L. Yandell and L. L.

Little. Leave of absence R. A. Miller, C. E. Raynal, R. S. Arrowood, Lusius McRae, W. M. Shaw and J. P. Wil-

make out the wood held by the Ger-mans. That also explained why it was Resolution of thanks-J. E. Berry-Germana sloped more gradually, but mans. That also explained why it was gave the Germans the advantage of impossible to gather in the wounded. hill, I. N. Clegg, J. W. Greer and T. after night. The distance was so short E. P. Wood. Orange records-J. McWicker, R.

Finally Gets into Trenches.

"It was only by a series of accidental circumstances that I was able to get the other, fell rather near, and after J. Hunter, S. L. Cathey, W. T. Dunop, W. E. Furr.
Concord records—R. A. Lapsley, R.

S. Burwell, H. C. Lindsley, J. A. Softly, J. A. Hoover.

Fayetteville records—H. S. Bradshaw, J. S. Wood, W. H. Adams, C. making a hole in the ground about

deep. The second three seemed very W. Stimson,
Wilmington records—Dr. J. M. McConnell, F. A. Banks, A. B. Wauchup,
J. B. Summers, J. Hall White, Dr. A. easiness among his men, stood upright beside the trench and said in an easy

voice: "They have not found us yet, have they?" He had hardly finished F. Ramsay. Meeklenburg records—T. H. Spense, Peter McIntire, J. H. Dixon, A. R. McQueen, J. F. Gorrell, Albemarle records—J. E. Wool, R. A. McLeod, H. F. Mills, J. A. Springspeaking when the one fell that did the damage. My hearing was already numbed by the sound of the others. I mber I was sitting in the bottom

of the trench when it came. The man killed must have been standing up, as the piece struck him. It tore a hole er, R. J. Mcllwain. Asheville records-W. M. Sikes, J. S. Wood, C. G. Lynch, C. L. Wicker,

K. A. Campbell, F. B. Rankin.

Kings Mountain records—E. H.

Norwood, C. B. Heller, C. E. Gregory,
W. H. Goodman, W. H. Jarrett.

Rev. W. McC. White was appointed a committee of one to send greetings

of synod to new synod of West Vir-

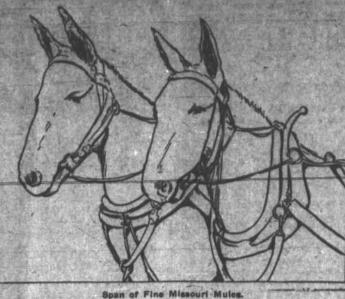
Sells Tobacco at 76 Cents Pound. established recently when R. L. Tay lor sold some of his crop on the floor of the Planters' Warehouse for 76 cents a pound, this being the highest price that home-grown tobacco has brought on the Fayetteville market since its establishment in September. Mr. Taylor not only made a record for high price but also for the big gest load. He brought to town 2,390 pounds of beautiful bright leaf. Its quality was shown by the prices paid for the best of it—65, 70 and 76 cents.

Wants Women Notaries Asheville,-Members of the Asheville Suffrage League recently named a committee to compile a petition which will be presented to the North Carolina General Assembly, asking that the women of North Carolina be empowered to serve as notaries public. The fact that the local suffragists appear to be content with the receipt of commissions at the present time in-dicates that they will not use their influences in behalf of a movement looking to "votes for women" in this

Struck By Bridge; Killed. Salisbury .- R. E. White of Rock dale, Tenn., was struck by an overhead bridge while leaving Salisbury on top of a westbound freight train fatally injured, dying within a few minutes. Three companions jumped from the train and carried the injured man to a hospital nearby, but he died on the way. The four men were Western Union linemen and making their way home from their last place of employment in New York state. White was 22 years

New Church Completed. Asheboro. -- A handsome M. E. church has just been completed at R. L. Melton. Mr. Melton points with pride to the handsome structure which stands as a monument to his four years' pastorate on the Coleridge cir-According to the laws of his field of labor in November as no pas tor is allowed to serve more than four ears at a time on the same charge This church has just been scated with individual cherry colored shair seats.

EXPERIMENTING WITH FEED FOR MULES



(By E. A. TROBRIDGE)

With the tendency toward increased rices on all kinds of feeds and with e increased attention to the business side of farming, the economical maintenance of mature work mules has become an important problem on many farms in the state where mules are used. It has been the custom to maintain mules on various rations, ensisting of cats, corn, timothy hay and perhaps some other common feedstuffs. These have been fed in varying quantities and combinations. Corn has been used extensively as a grain ration. Many students of animal nutrition have given the matter consideration and have recommended less extensive use of corn and an addition of an increased portion of data and other feedstuffs.

It has been a prevalent opinion that oats is a better feed than corn for horses and mules. Various argu ments have been presented as proof of this statement, yet the fact remains that corn constitutes a great portion of the feed given to mature work animals. The protein conten of oats and the mineral content to-gether with the physical condition of the oats as a feed have all been cited as reasons for the efficiency of oats. It has been suggested that a mixture of cats and corn for work mules would be a more satisfactory ration than either oats or corn alone, . To determine these points experiments cover ing a period of two years were made at the Missouri station. It was the of the experiment to feed two lots of mules—the grain ration re- per bushel and hay at \$10 per ton.

ceived by one being oats while corn alone should be given to the other. The roughage consisted of mixed clover and timothy hay. By this method, data has been collected which makes possible the following compari-

The mules receiving corn and hay endured hard work in hot weather

as well as did those getting oats and restore is to replace, "to reduce a fracture," to put a member of the body No difference in spirit could be detected in the different lots of mules.

Mature mules required three per cent more grain and one and fourtenths more hay to approximately is a member out of place. This work maintain live weight when fed oats and mixed hay than when fed corn is to be gently and meekly done. There and mixed hay.

The mules receiving corn mixed hay did six per cent more work when the number of hours is used as a basis, than did the mules which reseeking to restore, see I Cor. 10:12. ceived oats and hay.

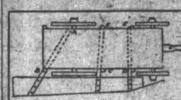
No abnormal effect could be no ticed in any of the mules receiving either ration.

The mature mules in the two-rear test were maintained 28 per cent more sisting of oats and mixed clover and timothy hay when corn is valued at 50 cents per bushel, oats at 40 cents

## EXCELLENT AS KAFIR TOPPER! HOW TO GRADE COTTON SEED

By Using Platforn: Described and Il-lustrated Herewith Many Lame Backs May Be Avoided.

The use of the platform shown in the illustration does away with the backache that usually accompanies the heading of tall cane, feterita, or mile, writes T. L. Ingels of Leanna,



Handy Kafir Topper.

Kan., in the Farmers Mail and Breese The platform is supported by 2 by 4 lumber fastened to the cross pieces at B, C, D, E and F and bottom of the wagonbox. At the left hind wheel the fastening A is made to the axle. Fayetteville.—A new record price A guide of strap iron pushes the cane or Cumberland county tobacco was away from the front wheel.

## COTTONSEED MEAL FOR FEED

Cattle Feeder Should Secure Supply for Winter Now-Price Almost Certain to Advance.

Those who have cattle to feed this winter should buy their cottonseed meal now. There ought to be good money in feeding cattle this w if cottonseed meal is purchased at present prices, provided one has silage or other good roughage, says Progressive Farmer. Why cottonseed should be cheaper than usual with feeds and fertilizers—the only two purposes for which it is used-higher is one of the things beyond our understanding, but so long as it is sell-ing for \$22 to \$25 a ton in the Mississippi valley and, we are told, for \$20 or less in Texas the cattle feeder should secure his supply; for the prices will go up as certain as other feeds remain high-priced.

Serious Tobacco Disease. The root-rot of tobacco is one of the nost serious diseases of tobacco the seed bed and in the field. It is characterized by the decay and loss of the root system, resulting in stunting of the plants, Complete control of the disease is difficult. Sterilizing the seed beds and planting on new soils is recommended.

Study of Poultry.

Study your poultry. There is lots of individuality about them, and in their feeding, selection of rocating place, nest and other ways they show preferences which it often pays to

Ration for Growing Animals. Oats is one of the best grains ob-It also makes an excellent ration for growing animals and for m ing keen appetites with stock kept on feed for a long period.

While wheat and oats are the be grain for breeding or laying poultry with the coming of cold weather a moderate increase in the corn ration vill pay, and especially if given at last feed of the day.

There Should Be Some Encourage ment Offered to the Farmer Who Tries to Keep Seed Clean.

There is another important ques tion, and that is, you should grade cotton seed, so that there will be me encouragement to the farmer who takes care of his seed, and when he sells you a ton you get a ton of good seed free from dirt. Under present conditions, how can the gin-ner who takes the dirt from the seed compete with the ginner who runs it back in them? You pay both the same price, while the man who runs the dirt out cannot possibly make as good out-turn to his customer as the one who leaves it in. I am frank enough to say that I do not under-stand milling or crushing conditions sufficiently well to advocate any plan to change this, but I know there is some remedy and believe you should put it into effect.-George A. Holder ness, in address to North Carolina Cot tonseed Crushers' Association

In poultry feeding there are innumerable ways that may lead to success. In fact, the combination of foodstuffs that can be made are almost without limit. But when mixing feeds, mix common sense with the other ingredients.

# TIMOENERA

Too heavy loads make balky horses With all stock discomfort always talistic persistence. costs in extra feed.

ket. Get them off early, The boys and girls ought to be in

Now we ought to begin to feed

distinct injustice to them. A pound or two of nails in the right

place on buildings and fences right

now, will save annoyance later on pect the best results at farrowing time.

Horses will stamp through the best order. Put plank on top of the ce

Not the thing of least value about of it and see that it gots back on the land.

Whitewash everything you can reach—the cow stalls and the entire inside of the cow stable, the chicken houses and hog houses.

Find the milk-flow running pretty low these days? Next spring go in for solling crops and a drought will be offset to a considerable extent.

Better get everything ready for hos killing. Set a barrel at a convenient angle in the ground so the mouth will come even with the scraping platform Saves hard lifting.

## LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 8

SOWING AND REAPING

(World's Temperance Lesson.) LESSON TEXT—Gal. 6:1-10.
GOLDEN TEXT—Whatsoever a ma oweth, that shall no also reap.—Gal. 6:7.

Nowhere do the Scriptures excuse en from the results of their sins. The effects of sins, and of bleasings, alike, are unto the succeeding generations. France is still paying in the physical realm the cost of Napoleon's ambition. Europe will have a greater debt to pay biologically than any which will be charged against its exchequers as the result of this in-

1. Those Who Trespass, vv. 1-5.

human and uncalled for war.

Jesus plainty instructs us that "tres-passes must needs come." Our prob-lem is (a) to svoid being the trespasser and (b) the manner of our conduct towards those who do trespass. In this lesson the second question is Mules receiving corn and hay maintained good health and appetites as did the mules fed cats and hay.

The mules which received corn and mixed hay maintained their weight are to prove to the world by their conduct that they are thus taught and conduct that they are to "restore such governed. They are to "restore such an one," considering at the same time themselves lest they, too, stumble. To into its proper place. Every believer is a member of the body of which Christ is the head I Cor. 12:12, 14, 27, and one who falls (stumbles) into sin is not a severe or brutal process. It is great danger of spiritual pride at and this point, as we see others down that Man's Duty to Man.

The first step is to help our erring

brother to bear his burdens (weights) of temptation, weakness, failure and sin, and in so doing we "fulfill the law of Christ," Ch. 5:14; John 13:34; Rom economically on a ration of corn and 15:3. Jesus Christ not only gave us mixed timothy hay than on one conthis law, but he also lived it as well. this law, but he also lived it as well, Phil. 2:5-8. The true disciple, who is really trying to help his brother bear his burgen, does so with the conscious-ness not of his own rectitude, but rather that through the grace of God he has been kept from a like fate. Other-wise the man who "thinketh himself to be something" deceives himself, and no one else. God knows, so does the one whom we seek to help, if we are animated by spiritual pride and boastfulness. This is a measuring line whereby we may judge ourselves (v. 4). Pride and criticism of others largely comes from a desire to glory in ourselves, not so much that we condemn the acts of our neighbor. In yerse three we are admonished to bear the burdens—"weights"—of others. In verse five we are told that every man must bear his own burden-"load," i. e., the burden of his own responsibility. No man can bear that load for another, whereas all men can share the "weights" of temptation, weak-ness, fallure and sin. No man is held responsible for the fallure and weak ness of others, Rom, 14:12, and every man is urged to cast his burden of care upon him, I Pet. 5:7. No man can escape the burden of his personal responsibility, and part of that respon-

splitty is the work of helping the weaker brother to bear his burden. III. Those Who Are Taught, vy. 6-10. Paul clearly sets before us the responsibility of being enlightened. Being taught, we must pass on the knowledge we have been taught, share the "good things" (v. 6) we have ceived, see Prov. 11:24; Il Cor. Those who refrain from thus aiding their teachers gain no personal advantage. The word "mocked" means to sneer. Men may sneer at God and think they escape the result of their sin, but like still produces like. Sow reap sin; Rom. 8:5, 6. In spite of the contempt men have for God and in the face of their acceptance of this principle in other realms they continue in their sin with a strange fa-

Habits Bless or Curse This principle has a wide applica-tion. Sow shame, reap dishonor; sow the lamb liberally for the holiday mar- hate, reap bitterness; sow love, reap

the fruits of love, kindliness, affe and esteem. Every act is a process of sowing. Every appetite fostered, grati-Every day they are out, is a fled and pampered helps to produce injustice to them. This gives color and signifi cance to the words of verse eight. "He that soweth to his own flesh shall of (his own) the flesh reap corruption If, however, under the leading of the Is the sow or pig to lie in muddy, Holy Spirit (cf. John 6:63; II Cor. 3:6) we sow to the Spirit, we will reap eternal life for "this is eternal life that we may know him." To sow to the fiesh is to reap moral and physical decay and destruction. To sow to the Spirit is to reap life, eternal, endless and like unto his divine life. Certainly these words are as "practical" as the most advanced pragmatist or man of business could ask for. It is doubtthe hog pens is the manure. Save all ful if we can find anywhere in the world any more convincing or impressive language.

Sow a thought, reap an act;
Sow as act, reap a habit;
Sow a habit, reap a destiny.
The practical application is in verse nine. If there are such possibilities of ng." Our sowing is not a matter of

caprice or convenience. Nor should we, through weariness, cease our activity.

Verse ten indicates that sowing is an obligation, "so then as we have opportunity." We are not to pick the pleasant fields and favorable seasons alone in which to do this work. For Mustration see Phil. 4.22.