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R. C. WAREHOUSES LIKE DEPARTMENT STORES

Washington, Nov. 17.—One of the comparatively little detail tasks of the American Red Cross in connection with its \$100,000,000 war job overseas was to build thirteen plant department stores at various places in France.

These big establishments are used for the storage and distribution of the millions of dollars worth of Red Cross supplies flowing to France from this country at the rate of 15,000 tons a month.

Cables announcing the completion of these stores and detailing some of the uses to which they are put were received here today.

The Red Cross calls them warehouses, but cables that their contents are as numerous and as varied as those of an American department store. One of them in Paris, is so big that freight cars are run right into the building and unloaded.

It is these big stores that the war knitting you do and the bandages you roll are sent direct.

To serve the American troops and the hundreds of war hospitals behind the French firing line, and to reach the thousands of French refugees, the Red Cross has established this system of twelve "r. c. warehouses," said the cable.

"This new war relief distribution system has been organized since the arrival of the Red Cross commission in Paris, in June.

Six of the warehouses have been located in Paris, which serves as the center of the distribution system. Ten others are located in departments outside the capital and from these supplies are distributed by motor wagons and other available means of transportation, to hospitals and other institutions.

A large proportion of these supplies is received directly from the United States and is forwarded by the Red Cross supply service from chapter work rooms and from relief societies affiliated with the Red Cross. Owing to the great shortage of ocean tonnage, large quantities of supplies have been purchased by the Red Cross commission in France.

"The stocks of goods carried by the warehouses include every kind of medical supplies, drugs, and surgical instruments for the use of hospital staffs. Foodstuffs, clothing, bedding, blankets, implements and tools are also being imported in large quantities for the assistance of French refugees.

"Red Cross warehouses in Paris alone have a capacity of three and a half million cubic feet and can take care of sixty thousand tons of supplies at a time.

"American officers, many of whom formerly served in the American ambulance corps, are directing the work, while the force of workmen is recruited from veteran French soldiers and Belgian mechanics for military duty. The French government and the municipal authorities of Paris are cooperating with the commission in the securing of labor and in maintaining the transportation service."

DENIES THAT MEXICANS ARE BEING MOLESTED

Mexico City, Nov. 17.—In reply to questions asked by the lower house, President Carranza said today there was no truth in the order of the day reported as unlawfully enlisted in the American army, which was being organized on account of American participation in the war. He explained that the American draft law required all foreigners, including Mexicans, to register and undergo medical examination, that those not American citizens or unfit for service were exempted, and that the ministry of foreign relations was doing its full duty toward Mexicans residing in the United States.

HOT SPRINGS STILL HOT ABOUT THAT GERMAN FLAG

Ashville, Nov. 17.—Citizens of Hot Springs are still indignant over the raising of a small German flag, on a miniature flagpole at the internment camp this week by the Germans held prisoners here. Despite the stationing of United States Marshal Webb that the flag was hanging over the back of a chair, Hot Springs citizens and railroad men who were present when the flag was discovered, declare that it was erected on a miniature flagpole, in plain sight from the outside of the grounds, and that it was placed there to celebrate the capture and killing of Americans by the Germans.

The flag, to be sure, was small, about eight by ten inches, it is stated by witnesses who saw it flying, but it was large enough to arouse the wrath of the citizens who witnessed its flaunting in the face of American citizens, and the real reason it was taken down was because the guards were informed that unless it was promptly removed, it would be shot down.

AMERICAN CASUALTY LIST GROWS

With the American Army in France, Nov. 16.—The artillery fighting in the sector held by the American troops has become more lively and there have been some shrapnel wounding of some of the men in the trenches.

A shrapnel shell hit an American gun today and caused casualties. Some of the men wounded a few days ago have died.

The American batteries have been firing rapidly in return and it is considered certain that more damage and casualties have been caused in the German lines than the Germans have inflicted upon the American troops during the last night.

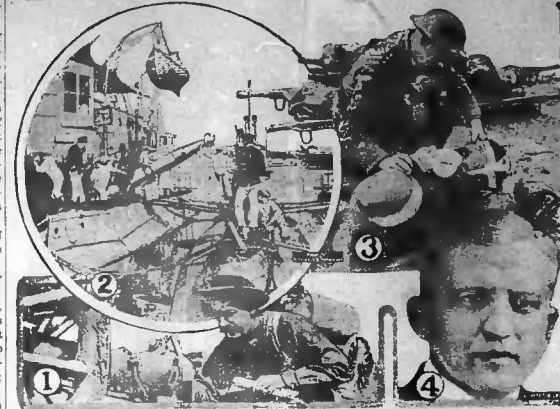
American troops witnessed their first aerial encounter today. Three enemy airplanes appeared overhead. Soon after they were seen on the approach of the French machine. One of the French outmaneuvered this German and "got on his tail." The German aviator then pulled the rudder of his machine finally diving away as the two airplanes disappeared to the west.

The French general command in this sector, a mentioned in dispatches fifteen American officers and soldiers, including three who were killed, for excellent military qualities and for bravery displayed in the recent trench raid. A note accompanying the citation says that between 2,000 and 10,000 shells were used in the attack which had been in preparation for three months down to the final details. The results obtained by the company were very small, he having been unable to penetrate more than the first line trenches because of the resistance of the American soldiers with rifle and pistol fire and hand grenades.

The enemy had to contend himself, the citation continues, with carrying off a few prisoners. The general in the other mentions—the company commanded by Lieutenant (Name omitted by censor) as follows:

"On the night of November 23 this company, which was in the lines for the first time as an extremely violent bombardment despite which it seized area and offered such stubborn resistance that the enemy, the numerically superior, was obliged to retire.

The general specially cited the order of the day Corporal James Gresham and Corporal Merle L. Hey and Thomas Enright, "who did bravely while leading fighting with the enemy who had penetrated the first line." The other cited "who showed excellent military qualities." Also Second Lieutenant C. McLaughlin, R. O. Palmer and E. F. Erickson, Sergeant John Woodrow, Corporal M. Knowles and Homer Grand and Private Charles W. Boyd. Also William B. Thompson, Royce Wade, Robert Winkler and John J. Jarvis.



1.—W. H. Carlson, former banker, now serving as a medic here at Camp Kearney, California. 2.—Louisak British soldier in the battle of Meuse, 1914. 3.—British "paddy" or chaplain, giving a drink to a soldier wounded in the battle of Meuse, 1914. 4.—F. Evans of Baltimore, in charge of the regulation of corn, oatmeal and the milling for the food administration.

DETAILS OF EFFORT TO TRAP AMERICANS

London, Nov. 17.—More details of the German special effort to trap American soldiers in the front line trenches on the American front November 3, on the occasion of the invader's first raid on the American trenches and which resulted in numerous casualties to the defenders, have been brought to London by the party of American correspondents now visiting France and Ireland, Congressman Taylor, of Colorado, said.

"Our men were detailed to a position on the front line for observation at 3 o'clock in the morning. The attack was made at 4 o'clock of the enemy during the early hours of the morning had been followed by this stationing of our men in advantageous positions for observation.

"The German attack followed the enemy's sweeping of the positions as usual with illuminating rockets, by means of which it is presumed the Germans located the American force. Their artillery fire appeared to be concentrated on that point, and they accepted their hurriedly composed object in snatching our attention of observers who were out of their pain experience.

"The attack seems to confirm reports that the German commanders have indicated a spirit of rivalry among their troops. For the taking of the first American prisoners and so make a showing in American casualties. It is commonly reported on all the fronts that the Germans have transferred their vindictiveness and hatred of the English to our men."

GIVEN FIVE YEARS IN LEAVEN-PRISON

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 17.—Jacob Yellin, a Detroit youth, was convicted by a federal court jury here late today of sending a threatening letter demanding ransom to Elsie Ford, son of the automobile manufacturer. Yellin was sentenced to five years in Leavenworth prison and also was fined \$1,000.

The letter which Ford received demanded \$10,000 as the price for the safety of his baby son, Henry Ford, II. The writer specified the money be sent by mail to the local general delivery delivery department. When a messenger called at the window for the package, he was given a dummy parcel and then was trailed by detectives. The messenger met Yellin several blocks from the postoffice and the latter was arrested as he took the package.

Yellin asserted his innocence. Testimony was offered at the trial by a typewriter expert to the effect that the ransom note was written on the same typewriter that Yellin had used to write a note to a friend.

NO EXTRAVAGANCES FOR GERMAN PRISONERS

Washington, Nov. 17.—Reports that the Germans furnished in the camp at Hot Springs, N. C., eat five meals a day and enjoy many extravaganzas of diet are denounced by the department of labor, which has them in charge. Food administrator Hoover has recommended that the prisoners be put on army or navy rations.

The labor department says the prisoners are receiving an ordinary wholesome diet in the interest of showing Germany that her prisoners here are well treated and with the hope of inducing her to treat American captives here in the same manner. A statement issued at the department said:

"It should be pointed out in the first place that the aliens detained at this particular station are not prisoners of war. They are captured offenders and crews from a number of German vessels that were interned in United States ports and subsequently were taken over by the government upon the declaration of hostilities.

"The statement that the men interned at Hot Springs eat five meals a day is branded as ridiculous by the officers acquainted with the facts. The meals of substantial but plain fare prepared by their own cooks is the daily quota of each man."

NAVAL BATTLE OFF HELGOLAND

London, Nov. 17.—British light forces today engaged German light cruisers off Helgoland, the British admiralty announced today. The German warships retired and the British forces are now chasing them.

The announcement follows: "British light forces operating in Helgoland light have been engaged with German light forces this morning. The only information we have received thus far is that our vessels have encountered enemy light cruisers, that the latter have retired at high speed, and that our vessels are in pursuit."

It is not likely that any details of the naval engagement will be received until the British ships return to port, as it is not customary for them to send wireless reports of their movements and action while close to the enemy bases. On the few occasions when British cruisers, which constantly are sweeping the North sea, have been able to encounter German war vessels the enemy's tactics have been of the hit and run character. They hurry toward home with the purpose of trying to bring the British into their mine fields, and if possible, under fire of the large and guns. The bare facts submitted in this morning's official bulletin from the British admiralty indicate that in this engagement the Germans followed their usual tactics.

HENRY FORD TO AID U. S. SHIP-BUILDING

Washington, Nov. 16.—Henry Ford has agreed to give his aid to the government's merchant ship-building program by becoming an assistant to General Manager Piez, of the emergency fleet corporation.

Mr. Ford will deal especially with standardization and speed in production of the merchant fleet and already is building in his Detroit factory small ship parts. He will give the government most of his time and will serve without pay.

As vice president and general manager of the general emergency fleet corporation, a special immediate charge of the merchant fleet building and as his assistant Mr. Ford will bring to the government his ability as standard production expert.

Also liberally outspoken in his criticism views until the United States entered the war Mr. Ford since that time has repeatedly pledged his personal and business resources to any aid the government might ask of him.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESSIONAL PARTY ARE CAUGHT IN BURST OF FIRE

British Front in Belgium, Friday, Nov. 16.—Five members of the party of American Congressmen and private citizens who were visiting the Belgian war zone had a narrow escape from death or injury this morning when they were caught in a sudden burst of German machine gun fire while inspecting the front line trenches near Dixmude.

The Americans in danger were Congressman C. C. Dill, of Spokane, Wash.; Congressman Chas. B. Timmerhals, of Colorado; Congressman John F. Miller, of Seattle, Wash.; Congressman Albert Johnson, of Washington, and former Representative Stuart of Montana. Nobody was hurt but it was one of those peculiar freaks of fortune, which soldiers call luck, because the shots came in a shower.

GENERAL PERSHING PAYS VISIT TO ALLIANCE TRENCHES

With the American army in France, Nov. 17.—(By the Associated Press).—General Pershing today returned to his headquarters from a visit to his troops in the first line trenches and the support in the rear. Artillery firing on both sides was normal while he was there and no shells fell near him.

ITALIAN TROOPS ARE HOLDING AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN AND GERMAN ARMS IN CHECK ALL ALONG THE PIAVE

Along the Piave river the Italians are holding the German and Austro-Hungarian armies in check. Nowhere have the invaders been able to cross the stream at several places where they previously had gained access to the western bank they have been brilliantly counter-attacked and forced to withdraw to the river's edge.

On the Zenon loop sector in the south the enemy has not dared to extricate himself from his serious position, but the Italians, putting down an attack with heavy losses, closed in upon the invaders and made more precarious their situation. The Italians in the fighting along the western bank of the waterway have captured considerably more than 2,000 prisoners and also taken 27 machine guns, in the Piave zone this energy has been completely vanquished and forced to give up his position.

In the lilly region representing the northern front from Lake Garda to the region south of Veltre all the Austro-German attacks, some of them delivered with according to the Rome war office, although Berlin asserts that northeast of Asiago and between Trenta and Piave rivers the Italians have been driven from further strong mountain positions.

No advice has come through to show that the British and French reinforcements have reached the Italian line in any considerable numbers, but the "fog day" which it was announced last week must intervene before they could stiffen the front line. Therefore, it is believed that the aid of the allies in their line will turn the balance of the scale in their favor.

Again the artillery duel on the Piave front has reached tremendous proportions, and it is not unlikely that Field Marshal Haig has in preparation another attack forward from the region of Passendale toward the town of Roules and the important railway line serving the German front from the North sea southward. The Germans, anticipating another of the irresistible "hammer-bellies" are directing their heavy gun fire on the positions in the neighborhood of Passendale and Langemark and south of the Polygon wood.

To the south the big guns of the French and the Germans also are firing on the Chemin-des-Dunes, but the present week Lord Northcliffe will witness another attempt General Potia's army here to pass forward toward Liaon.

The British troops in Palestine are giving the Turks no rest. The important city of Jaffa on the Mediterranean has been captured by them, the Ottoman forces offering no resistance. It is stated that instead of standing and offering battle the Turks are in retirement northward.

The latest official advice from Russia indicate that Petrograd and Moscow are still in the hands of the Bolsheviks and that Sebastopol, the big naval base and arsenal, the Black sea, has gone over to the workmen's and soldiers' delegates, the sailors of the fleet having sworn allegiance to them.

Washington, Nov. 16.—Warren S. Young '73, for 30 years social clerk at the White House and clerk at the office by every President known to history, was used as a diplomat in Washington during that time and at his home here. He was the oldest employee in years of service at the White House, and since his appointment by President Garfield in 1869 had made all arrangements for all invitations to state dinners, receptions and other social events at the White House.

NEGRO BOY GAVE LIFE IN EFFORT TO SAVE SISTER

Ashville, Nov. 18.—Two little blackened bodies, laid in a single casket, were buried at the colored cemetery today, and drew down the curtain on one of the most heroic tragedies of the fire which wiped out the Catholic Hill school Friday. The bodies were those of Henry and Eula Thompson, and Henry's body was that of his sister because, after he had escaped safely from the burning building he again braved the flames in an effort to save his sister.

He was only a negro boy, ten years of age, but in his heart was the stuff of which heroes are made. Disregarding warnings, he climbed the fire escape of the burning building and went to the rescue of the sister he loved, although it was certain that almost had been overcome by the flames and smoke at the time. Evidently he found her, for the two were found lying close together in the ruins, burned and blackened remnants of what had been human bodies.

Four more of the victims will be given a joint funeral tomorrow and the Asheville fire department is planning to attend the services. An effort will be made to get a Carnegie medal or an endowment from the Carnegie fund for a monument to the little Thompson boy who gave his life in a vain attempt to save his sister.

KING IS CONFIDENT OF COMPLETE VICTORY

London, Nov. 17.—Lord Northcliffe authorizes the Associated Press to state that in the audience extending over an hour to day, he heard from the lips of King George V. the following views of the present state of the war and the world importance of American intervention.

Speaking of the American mission and of Colonel House, whom he had known for a number of years, King George said that the personal of the American mission displayed knowledge and alertness indicative of the American character and purpose.

Lord Northcliffe was surprised by the king's intimate knowledge of the possibilities of aircraft production in the United States and his majesty's great interest in the military engine.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE BELL SYSTEM IN FRANCE

An American telephone system, built by American telephone men, with American wire, American switchboards, American instruments and operated by Americans, has just been completed in France. The lines connect General Pershing's headquarters with all the encampments and training quarters of the American forces. Everything used in the system came from the United States.

Two battalions of the army men who built the first American telephone system on French soil were former employees of the Bell telephone system. About 2,500 other former Bell employees are already in France with the army signal corps or in mobilization camps awaiting orders to embark.

"It is a great treat for the officers to be able to talk through an American instrument instead of the types used on the continent," says a press report.

Kerensky made his escape from the Maximilians in an automobile ambulance. Not the first time his life was passed off as dead one.