

## HOSPITAL UNITS AT CAMP SEVIER

Are Now Fully Organized for Work Under the Direction of a North Carolina Officer

All four field hospital and four ambulance companies of the 105th sanitary train have now been organized. Three of the former and one of the latter units were national guard organizations, while the remaining field hospital and three remaining ambulance companies were organized by transfer within the division. The ranks of the train have been practically filled to their allowed strength, 900 men, by the assignment of selectmen, and each company now has several officers. Each field hospital company is allowed a major and five other officers, either captains or first lieutenants, while each ambulance company is allowed one captain commanding and five other captains or first lieutenants.

About 400 patients are in the base hospital at Camp Sevier, while the field hospital is handling perhaps 200 persons which the base hospital cannot yet care for. Thirty trained nurses of the army nurse corps and nearly 200 enlisted male attendants, in addition to the physicians, comprise the present staff of the hospital. The number of the nurses is to be increased to 50, and of the attendants to 300.

**School at Remount Station**  
Schools for packers and for teamsters have been started at the remount station. They will run for three months each, as will that for horseshoers, which has been in progress for some days. About 4,000 animals have been received to date by the station. Some of these have been supplied the division, which finally will have more than 8,000 animals, while the remainder are still being cared for at the station.

Classes of twenty officers each yesterday began instruction in grenade. Lieut. Martal and Aspirant Douay, the two French officers who arrived last week. Other French and British officers are expected at any time.

A working party has begun clearing ranges on the site secured for a rifle range between the camp and Paris mountain, while Brig.-Gen. C. G. Catley, commanding the field artillery brigade, has inspected the artillery range site near Cleveland Mills, in the upper part of the county. Work on this is to commence Monday. Ranges up to 1,000 yards will be cleared on the rifle range, and up to 7,500 yards on the artillery range. Trenches, roads and similar objects will be the targets for the fire of the big guns.

## SOLDIERS BOUGHT \$76.86 IN BONDS ON AVERAGE

The "average" American soldier subscribed \$76.86 to the second Liberty Loan, making a total army subscription of \$89,273,650. Complete figures for the United States fighting forces published show that the enlisted men, drafted men and officers, not satisfied with offering their lives, offered their dollars without stint.

Partial reports from Gen. Pershing indicate that the American fighters in France rolled up a total subscription of more than \$5,000,000.

The thirty-one cantonments in the United States subscribed \$43,270,500, of which the national army units contributed \$23,733,900, and the national guard camps \$19,546,600. The national army camps have a per capita subscription of \$58.72, and the national guard camps \$59.18. Camp Meade leads the former with \$89.39, and Camp Cody leads the latter with \$110.88.

## THREE U. S. SOLDIERS ARE KILLED; OTHERS CAPTURED

Advancing under protection of a heavy barrage fire, a German raiding party before daylight on Nov. 3 stormed a trench held by American infantrymen, killing three, wounding five and capturing twelve, according to dispatches from Gen. Pershing received by the war department.

American infantry were in occupation of a small salient for instruction when cut off from the main body by heavy bombardment of German artillery. Gen. Pershing reports the capture of one prisoner. Enemy losses are not known, says the dispatch.

## NEGRO SOLDIERS GIVE NO TROUBLE AT CAMP

Although 3,000 Negroes at Camp Jackson Only One Has Been Arrested by Civilian Columbia Police

One of the best indications that Columbia will not have any serious trouble with the negro soldiers at Camp Jackson is that, although there have been upwards of 3,000 negroes at the camp for the past several weeks, not a single one has been arrested by the military police. One negro soldier was arrested by the civilian police on a charge of being drunk, and this is the only arrest of a negro soldier at Columbia up to the present time.

"We have no trouble with the negro troops at all, and they make excellent soldiers for beginners," said Lieut. A. S. Nelson and E. L. Spencer, when here Sunday morning. Both Lieut. Nelson and Lieut. Spencer are officers in charge of training drafted negro soldiers in the First provisional regiment stationed at Camp Jackson. "It is true there were a few deserters among the new negro troops, but this was because of homesickness," said Lieut. Nelson. "Every soldier who left camp without leave has been brought back."

Col. Edwin Bell, commander of military police, has given out a statement that the conduct of the negro soldiers had been most exemplary. "The donning of the uniform of the army has not given them the 'big head,' as some persons expected it would," said Col. Bell. "On the contrary, I believe that it has instilled a desire in them to make themselves worthy of the uniform they wear and of the responsibility it has placed upon them."

A party of four French army officers and six non-commissioned French officers have arrived at the camp to assist in instructing the national army men at Camp Jackson in the methods of trench and trench warfare.

It is not known just how long the officers will remain at the camp, but it is certain that they will be there long enough to assist in installing a system of informing America's new army men just how the war of today is carried on. Officers look forward to entering upon the new study with much enthusiasm.

## MILLIONS SIGN FOOD CONSERVATION PLEDGE

Expected That 10,000,000 Families Will Be On Rolls This Week Fake Messages to Discourage People

More than a million families were added to the food administration's pledge enrollment by Sunday reports, says Washington headquarters. The total as officially recorded now stands at 6,469,427, and officials of the administration think that pledges for at least 10,000,000 families will have been signed before the close of this week.

Because workers in some sections have only fairly gotten under way, the campaign, which started a week ago, has been extended until next Saturday night.

Vermont, with 53,785 pledges signed, is the first state to pass its goal. Its apportionment was 50,000. North Carolina turned in the banner report today, jumping from 165,000 to 224,910. California still leads the states with 446,562.

Reports of attempts to interfere with the food pledge campaign continue to come in. A fake letter signed "Herbert Hoover" and announcing that a government inspector would take over a percentage of home-canned goods, was circulated in Connecticut and in Iowa, fake pledge cards informing housewives that the government would take all in excess of 100 jars of their canned goods were put out.

## FINGER IS CUT OFF BY FALLING RADIATOR

Mr. George Miller of Hickory, while working on the new Methodist church, got one of his fingers mashed off the other day when one of the steam radiators turned over and caught his finger over a piece of timber.

## 50 CALDWELL MEN SE- LECTED FOR HOME GUARD

Defense Council Gives Out Names of Selected Men—Will Hold First Meeting Soon and Elect Officers

Fifty men in Caldwell county have been selected for the ranks of the North Carolina home guard, as called for by Gov. Bickett. These men are being notified and as soon as their acceptance is turned in to the defense council a meeting will be held and the officers will be elected. Guns and uniforms will be furnished by the government.

The organization of home guards is to take the place of the state troops called into national service. They will be called out in case of riots and to do guard duty and other duties of a like nature when necessary. The organization of the home guards is under the direction of the national defense council, which is working through the county organization. The chairman for Caldwell county is Capt. Edmund Jones. The other members are Messrs. George F. Harper, George O. Shakespeare, H. C. Courtney, J. W. Whisnant, V. D. Guire and J. B. Atkinson. They are all taking an active part in the work which they are called to do.

Capt. Edmund Jones, chairman, announces the following names of the men selected for the ranks of the Caldwell home guards:

L. B. Martin, Lenoir; J. Steele Greer, Lenoir; Artie Flowers, Lenoir, Route 6; F. H. Hoover, Lenoir; David Bower, Lenoir; Ralph Parlier, King's Creek; C. D. Rabb, Lenoir; G. C. Courtney, Lenoir; K. A. Link, Lenoir; Ward Powell, Lenoir; J. A. Bush, Jr., Lenoir; J. W. Whisnant, Lenoir; R. F. Reins, Lenoir; Floyd Gash, Lenoir; D. W. Turner, Lenoir; J. R. Ingle, Lenoir; J. G. Abernethy, Lenoir; Mark Goforth, Lenoir; Russell Presnell, Lenoir; Tom Seaboch, Lenoir; E. D. Phillips, Lenoir; J. C. W. H. McGowan, Lenoir; E. M. Hukill, Jr., Lenoir; J. R. Todd, Lenoir; Ransome Icard, Saw Mills; A. G. Foard, Lenoir; R. S. Crisp, Lenoir; Jasper Hoffman, Lenoir; W. W. Branch, Granite Falls; D. M. Cline, Granite Falls; J. L. Cottrell, Lenoir; Hope Throneburg, Hudson; Munroe Cloer, Lenoir; J. T. Ingram, Lenoir; R. M. Bowman, Lenoir, Route 4; J. V. Gragg, Globe; M. H. Courtney, Lenoir; R. M. Jones, Patterson; T. C. Rash, Lenoir; H. B. Rash, Lenoir; Joe Anderson, Valmead; Fred S. McGowan, Lenoir, Route 1; I. E. Corpening, Lenoir, Route 3; J. C. Clark, Adako; R. F. Munday, Lenoir; Joe Cowles, Lenoir; James Clay, Lenoir; Alfred Miller, Lenoir.

## PRISONERS ALMOST ESCAPED LAST THURSDAY NIGHT

Last Thursday night about 12 o'clock Jailer P. A. Healan was awakened by a noise overhead. On investigation he found that the two prisoners upstairs, Rome Pearson and Harold had in some way escaped from the inner cage and were working on the window in the rear. Mr. Healan said that ten minutes more possibly would have been sufficient time for them to escape had he not arrived on the scene. He turned on the light and ordered them back to their cells and they went without further trouble, but two more crestfallen were never seen. They were so near liberty and possibly had all their plans made as to where they would go, etc. However, they took the disappointment good-naturedly, one of them even displaying a postcard with the picture of an automobile on it, saying they intended riding away in it had they escaped.

Rome Pearson will be remembered as striking at Mrs. Eugene Ivey with a quart bottle while she was out autoing with Mr. Ivey one evening this past summer, and the Harold boy was put up recently for stealing a bicycle. Both are to be tried at the next term of court, which begins Monday.

## SON OF CALDWELL MAN FOUND DEAD IN AVERY

Mr. Louis Robbins, who lived in the Plumtree section of Avery county, was found dead last Wednesday morning with a bullet through his heart. Mr. Robbins was a son of Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Robbins, who live out on Route Four from here. The News is unable to get any particulars concerning Mr. Robbins' death.

## THREE-FOURTHS WORLD IS FIGHTING GERMANY

The Teutons' Enemies Include Eighteen Nations and Nearly All the White and Yellow Races

More than three-fourths of the world's population lives in the eighteen countries at war with Germany or her allies, according to compilations from government sources.

The persons living within the central countries are outnumbered more than seven times by anti-Germanic populations, and the proportion is swelled even higher if consideration is taken of the populations of the ten countries which have broken relations with the central powers. Germany's enemies now include nearly all the white and yellow races, and the physical resources of about half the world's area are mobilized against the forces of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey.

For these reasons observers here are watching intently the play of influences within the few remaining neutrals, including Spain, Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, and in America, Argentina, Venezuela, Paraguay, Colombia, Ecuador, Salvador and Mexico.

Similarly, unusual interest is felt here in the future course of the nations which have broken relations with Germany or her allies. These are Brazil, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, Uruguay and San Domingo.

It is pointed out here that, of the world's total population of 1,691,000,000, about 1,342,000,000 live under flags of the central powers' open enemies in the war. About 40,000,000 inhabit the countries which have broken relations, and 132,000,000 are neutral, while the population of Germany and her allies is about 177,000,000.

Of the world's total area of 57,000,000 square miles, 27,000,000 are under Germanic control, while the Germanic allies control only 5,000,000.

State department records show the following nations at war with Germany or her allies: United States, Great Britain, France, Russia, Serbia, Japan, Belgium, Italy, Portugal, Rumania, Greece, Montenegro, San Marino, China, Cuba, Panama, Siam and Liberia.

The alignment of these nations is shown by the formal declaration of war made since Austria precipitated the world strife on July 28, 1914, by declaring war on Serbia. These declarations are as follows:

Austria against Belgium, Montenegro, Russia and Serbia; Bulgaria against Serbia; China against Austria and Germany; Cuba against Germany; France against Austria, Bulgaria and Germany; Germany against France, Portugal and Russia; Great Britain against Bulgaria, Austria, Germany and Turkey; Greece against Germany; Italy against Austria, Bulgaria and Germany; Liberia against Germany; Montenegro against Austria; Panama against Germany; Rumania against Austria; Serbia against Turkey; Siam against Austria and Germany; Turkey against all the entente nations Nov. 23, 1914, and later against Rumania; United States against Germany.

## BRITISH TROOPS MAY BE IN JERUSALEM SHORTLY

Gen. Murray's British army may be in Jerusalem by Christmas if his drive against the Turks in Palestine continues at its present rate of progress. An official statement from the Egyptian expeditionary force announced that on Thursday night the British had attacked the western and southwestern defenses of Gaza and captured the first Turkish line on a front of 5,000 yards. Turkish prisoners captured numbered 296.

On Wednesday the occupation of Beersheba by the British forces to the right was formally announced. Both Gaza and Beersheba are about forty miles from the Holy City.

## LADIES OF REFORMED CHURCH TO HAVE SALE

The ladies of the Reformed church will sell fancy articles, home-made cakes, candies, chicken pies, etc., at the Lenoir drug store Friday afternoon. Your patronage will be appreciated. Any one wishing to place a special order for a cake will leave the order with Mrs. Blackwelder and they will get just what they want.

## WALKER'S SENTENCE IS CHANGED TO LIFE IN PRISON

A Massive Petition Signed by Caldwell County and Lenoir Women Swayed Gov. Bickett and Gave Life to Boy

The death sentence given Charles Walker by the Caldwell Superior Court and sustained by the Supreme Court of North Carolina has been commuted to life imprisonment by Gov. Bickett. This is according to a message yesterday from Gov. Bickett's private secretary, Mr. Sanford Martin, to "Uncle Mose" Harshaw, Walker's attorney. The message gave none of the reasons which prompted Gov. Bickett in this action of clemency. It reads as follows:

"Hon. M. N. Harshaw, Lenoir, N. C. Charles Walker's sentence commuted to life imprisonment. (Signed) Sanford Martin, Private Secretary."

With the statement of Gov. Bickett it is surmised that the petition of a great number of the women of Lenoir and Caldwell county swayed the governor in granting clemency to Walker. Numbers of the best women of Lenoir and the entire county signed this petition, which held over three hundred names, said Mr. Harshaw yesterday. The petition also carried the names of ten of the jurymen who sat on the case when Walker was convicted.

## TOM HELTON IS PLACED IN JAIL SATURDAY NIGHT

Mr. Tom Helton, who lives about four miles from town and who has been in bad health for the past several weeks, was placed in jail last Saturday night to keep him from doing violence to the members of his family. His mind has been unbalanced at times recently, say his friends, but he was not thought to be dangerous. However, last Saturday he secured his shotgun and a number of shells and threatened to kill his wife and children, but was overpowered before any harm was done.

In talking to Jailer P. A. Healan Sunday morning he said he had seen a vision and had heard the Lord tell him to murder his people and that he was only trying to carry out the Lord's command. He will be confined in the jail here until arrangements can be made to take him to Morgantown.

## BOB STINE SERIOUSLY INJURED IN W. VIRGINIA

Right Arm Is Cut Off and His Left Leg Is Broken When He Fell Under a Moving Train

Last Tuesday morning Mr. Bob Stine, son of S. Frank Stine, who lives near Lenoir, while attempting to board a train at Fitzpatrick, W. Va., was seriously though not fatally injured. The extent of his injuries are: Right arm cut off just above the elbow and his left leg broken below the knee joint. He was carried to a hospital in Beckley City, W. Va., and his physicians say it will be at least eight weeks before he can be brought home.

Messrs. Will Bush, Boone Munday and Bob Stine left Lenoir about a month ago for Maben, W. Va., to engage in carpentry work there for some concern. The job was completed last Monday a week ago and the three were on their way to build some docks for the Ritter Lumber Company at a place about forty miles south of Maben when the accident occurred.

Mr. Stine was walking up the slope to the platform as the train was coming into the station. The platform extended clear up to the main line tracks, but it never occurred to him that the lower step would jut out far enough to strike him, but it did, striking him just below the knee and throwing him between the platform and the track. In falling he naturally threw out his right hand to prevent his head from hitting the end of a tie and it extended over the rail and was mashed completely off—in fact, was thrown about twenty feet from where he lay, said Mr. Bush in telling of the accident. Mr. Bush says the

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## FUEL VALUE OF WOOD COMPARED WITH COAL

About Two Pounds of Wood Are Required for One Pound of Coal—Some Other Facts

Persons who plan to relieve the coal shortage this winter by burning wood can figure, roughly speaking, that two pounds of seasoned wood have a fuel value equal to one pound of coal, according to experts of the forest service. While different kinds of wood have different fuel values, the foresters say that in general the greater the dry weight of a non-resinous wood the more heat it will give out when burned.

For such species as hickory, oak, beech, birch, hard maple, ash, locust, longleaf pine or cherry, which have comparatively high fuel values, one cord, weighing about 4,000 pounds, is required to equal one ton of coal.

It takes a cord and a half of shortleaf pine, hemlock, red gum, Douglas fir, sycamore or soft maple, which weigh about 3,000 pounds a cord, to equal a ton of coal, while for cedar, redwood, poplar, catalpa, Norway pine, cypress, basswood, spruce and white pine, two cords, weighing about 2,000 pounds each, are required.

Weight for weight, however, there is very little difference between various species. Resin affords about twice as much heat as wood, so that resinous woods have a greater heat value per pound than non-resinous woods, and this increased value varies, of course, with the resin content.

The available heat value of a cord of wood depends also on the amount of moisture present. When the wood is green part of the heat which it is capable of yielding is taken up in evaporating the water. The greater the amount of water in the wood the more heat is lost.

Furthermore, cords vary as to the amount of solid wood they contain, even when they are of the standard dimension and occupy 128 cubic feet of space. A certain proportion of this space is made up of air spaces between the sticks, and this air space may be considerable in a cord of twisted, crooked and knotty sticks. Out of the 128 cubic feet a fair average of solid wood is about 80 cubic feet.

This, however, applies to the standard cord, in which the sticks are cut to four-foot lengths and piled four feet high and eight feet long. Instead of buying the four-foot lengths, however, most people nowadays have the sticks cut into two-foot lengths by a gasoline saw. This results in a saving of both time and labor. The purchaser should, however, take care to see that he gets full measurement when wood is bought in this way. In parts of New England a stack of 16-inch wood four feet high and eight feet long is commonly sold as a "run," but contains only one-third of a cord.

Where wood is to be burned in a stove or furnace intended for coal it will be found desirable, the foresters say, to cover the grate partly with sheet iron or fire brick in order to reduce the draught. If this is not done the wood is wasted by being consumed too fast, and makes a very hot fire, which in a furnace may damage the fire box.

It is pointed out, however, that heat value is not the only test of usefulness in fuel wood, and since 95 per cent of all wood used for fuel is consumed for domestic purposes, largely in farm houses, such factors as rapidity of burning and ease of lighting are important. Each section of the country has its favored woods and these are said to be, in general, the right ones to use. Hickory, of the non-resinous woods, has the highest fuel value per unit volume of wood, and has other advantages. It burns evenly and, as housewives say, holds the heat. The oaks come next, followed by beech, birch and maple. The white pines have a relatively low heat value per unit volume, but have other advantages. They ignite readily and give out a quick, hot flame, but one that soon dies down. This makes them favorites with rural housekeepers as a summer wood, because they are particularly adapted for hot days in the kitchen. The same is true of gray birch, or "white birch" as it is often called, in the regions in which it abounds. With the resinous pines a drawback is their oily black smoke.