

The Lenoir News.

Volume XIX

Published Tuesdays and Fridays

LENOIR, N. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1917

Price: Five Cents a Copy

No. 44

PRESIDENT STARTS NEW DRAFT PLANS

Process Involving Exhaustive Questionnaire to Be Filled Out, to Require 80 Days—Next Call Likely in February

President Wilson formally put the new machinery for the carrying out of the selective draft law into operation Saturday night with the publication of the foreword he has written to the regulations under which the second call will be made. The regulations themselves and the questionnaire which more than 9,000,000 registrants will be required to fill out are being forwarded to local boards, but have not yet been made public.

War department officials estimate that the whole process can be completed within sixty days. This means that no second call will be made upon the draft forces before the middle of next February, as the period of classification will not begin until Dec. 1.

The President styles the new plan of dividing all registered men not already mobilized into five classes, subject to military service by classes, as being intended to produce "a more perfect organization of our manpower."

"The selective principle must be carried to its logical conclusion," the President said, and he added that there must be made a complete inventory of the qualifications of each registrant in order to determine "the place in the military, industrial or agricultural ranks of the nation in which his experience and training can best be made to serve the common good."

The inquiry projected in the questionnaire will go deep into the qualifications of each of nearly 10,000,000 men. The success of the plan and its completion within the estimated time rests absolutely upon the wholehearted support given by the people, especially by the doctors and lawyers of each community.

The President's foreword follows: "The task of selecting and mobilizing the first contingent of the national army is nearing completion. The expedition and accuracy of its accomplishment were a most gratifying demonstration of the efficiency of our democratic institutions. The swiftness with which the machinery for its execution had to be assembled, however, left room for adjustment and improvement. New regulations putting these improvements into effect are, therefore, being published today. There is no change in the essential obligation of men subject to selection. The first draft must stand unaffected by the provisions of the new regulations. There can be given no retroactive effect."

"The time has come for a more perfect organization of our manpower. The selective principle must be carried to its logical conclusion. We must make a complete inventory of the qualifications of all registrants in order to determine, as to each man not already selected for duty with the colors, the place in the military, industrial or agricultural ranks of the nation in which his experience and training can best be made to serve the common good. This project involves an inquiry by the selection boards into the domestic, industrial and educational qualifications of nearly 10,000,000 men."

"Members of these boards have rendered a conspicuous service. The work was done without regard to personal convenience and under pressure of immediate necessity which imposed great sacrifices. Yet the services of men trained by the experience of the first draft must of necessity be retained and the selection board must provide the directing mechanism for the new classification. The thing they have done is scarcely one-tenth the magnitude of the thing that remains to be done. An estimate of the time necessary for the work leads to conclusion that it can be accomplished in sixty days, but only if this great marshalling of our resources of men is regarded by all as a national war undertaking of such significance as to challenge the attention and compel the assistance of every American."

"I call upon all citizens, therefore, to assist local and district boards by proffering such service and such material conveniences as they can offer and by appearing before the boards,"

(Continued on page two)

ITALIAN RETREATS NOW CONDUCTED WITH SKILL

It Is Characterized By Brilliant Examples of Bravery—They Are Now Establishing New Lines

Official cablegrams received at Washington Friday from the Italian battlefield say the retreat is being conducted with skill. It is characterized by many brilliant examples of self-sacrifice and personal bravery and the new lines, which it is hoped will be permanent, have been most carefully prepared.

The official account follows: "The retirement of the Italian armies to the Livenza was conducted in strict conformity with the plans already laid and has been successfully accomplished. While the Tagliamento river, which line was abandoned formed a considerable obstacle to an enemy advance, this is true only in time of flood water. When the rains stopped and the waters of the river receded the river was no longer any considerable natural obstacle to the enemies' advance."

"The army corps commanded by Gen. di Giorgi, and some parts of the third army corps retreated on the extreme left to the hills above Pinzano, and by a maneuver succeeded in greatly retarding the enemies' crossing of the Tagliamento river, presenting a serious menace to the Austro-German right wing and threatening his communication in the direction of Codroipo. Meanwhile, the retirement of the main body of the Italian army to the Livenza was greatly aided by the configuration of the ground and the streams, which delayed the pursuit of the Austro-Germans."

"The Livenza river is deep and swift with a number of bridges, but the Italian general staff regards it as only a temporary line capable of favoring rear guard actions and delaying the enemies' advance while the Italian army is finding a strong position in the rear. In these rear guard engagements the territorials have given an admirable account of themselves in machine gun work. The Bersaglieri and mounted bicycle troops, the third division cavalry, the fourth brigade of grenadiers and other contingents have distinguished themselves in furious counter-attacks, showing high courage."

MAKING MAPS GRANDIN LUMBER COMPANY'S LANDS

Looking Up Grants and Titles—Under Supervision of Chicago Engineer—Mr. H. M. Kent Helping

New owners of the Grandin Lumber Company holdings in this and other surrounding counties are having new maps made of the timber lands. They are also having maps made of the adjoining lands. The work is under the supervision of Mr. Bruce B. Bart, an engineer of Chicago. Mr. Bart has helped him Mr. H. M. Kent of this county and Mr. Krichen, an engineer of Asheville. They have been working on this proposition for some three weeks and are about through the Caldwell holdings. They are taking up some of the Watauga county work this week and later will very likely go to Wilkesboro to complete the work.

There is about 70,000 acres of the Grandin Lumber Company holdings in these three counties. There are 471 individual tracts to look up and map. It is a considerable job.

PRESIDENT IS HISSED AT SUFFRAGE MEETING

President Wilson at a meeting in New York under the auspices of the National Woman's party in celebration of the suffrage victory in New York state. Several of the women who had served as pickets at the White House and who were arrested because of their activity appeared in workhouse garb.

It was when Dudley Field Malone was speaking that the President was hissed and Mr. Malone rebuked the outburst.

"Don't do that," he said. "You must not blame the President. He is isolated, away from the stream of things, surrounded by groups of advisers, and he hasn't got the truth about suffrage. He will get it."

MR. DOUGHTON AGAIN, EXPLAINS HIS POSITION

Misunderstanding or Slight Difference In Viewpoint as to War Matters, Says Mr. Doughton

"Any difference we have had has no doubt arisen from misunderstanding or slight difference in viewpoint as to these matters," comes in the conclusion of another letter from Congressman R. L. Doughton to Capt. Edmund Jones, a copy of which was sent to The News for publication, as was the case with the preceding letters of both parties.

Mr. Doughton's letter follows: Laurel Springs, N. C., Nov. 8. Capt. Edmund Jones, Lenoir, N. C.

My Dear Sir and Friend: Your letter of Oct. 22, which has been published, was received promptly and would have been answered earlier but for the fact that I have been absent most of the time for the last ten days.

In my last letter to you under date of Oct. 19 I expressed the hope that further explanation from me as to our differences would not be necessary. I hardly think now that I am justifiable in writing again, as I am convinced that if we understood each other fully there would be little disagreement.

I am glad you did not intend to convey the meaning in your previous letter that any action of mine relating to the war constituted a crime in any way. From reading your letter this seemed a reasonable conclusion.

As to your statement that those liable to military service have had the opportunity of volunteering all the while, will say that to my mind there is a marked difference in being allowed to volunteer and what would have followed had the President issued a ringing proclamation calling the men to the colors in defense of the country and its rights in the present crisis. But, as before stated, the present plan may be best, and for me to advance further reasons in support of my action in the matter might be construed to indicate that I am not in sympathy with the adopted method. I am lending my hearty support to it and am in full sympathy with everything necessary for the successful conduct of the war.

I feel sure you misjudge Congress when you say: "The disposition of Congress to dictate to the President the ways and control him in the progress of the contest in essential particulars has brought down upon Congress great censure and much dissatisfaction." Of course there has been censure and criticism and some dissatisfaction, but I do not believe there has ever been a Congress in session where such a manifest willfulness and disposition to stand by the President in all essential matters and write into law his policies for the prosecution of the war has been shown as by this Congress. Of course Congress has been criticized and so has the President. If criticism were always an evidence of wrongdoing then every Congress that has ever met and every President that was ever at the head of our republic would be guilty. It is impossible for anyone who is connected with national affairs at this time to escape censure and criticism entirely.

One more word about the farmers. The impression seems to have gone abroad that I have advocated the exemption of farmers from military service. No such purpose has entered my mind. They receive the same protection from the government as other classes and should be liable to similar duty. As I have repeatedly stated, all I did was to request that they be given a slight extension of time in which to gather the large crops they had been so insistently urged to produce. In doing this I was not meaning the farmers of Alleghany any more than the farmers of the entire country.

I feel that we are both equally interested in the early success of the war and the adoption of all necessary means to produce this result. Any difference we have had has no doubt arisen from misunderstanding or slight difference in viewpoint as to these matters. This closes this controversy so far as I am concerned.

Assuring you again of my very high esteem and with best wishes, I am, Yours very sincerely, R. L. DOUGHTON.

NOTICE!

There will be no Court second week, as several of the bar will attend Supreme Court that week.

There will be a week of Civil Court beginning Nov. 26, third week.

All jurors drawn for third week will please come Monday, Nov. 26, at 10 o'clock a.m.

W. C. MOORE, JR.,
Clerk Superior Court.

NEWS FROM RUSSIA IS PLEASING TO OFFICIALS

Washington Is Hopeful That the Kerensky Government Will Emerge Stronger Than Ever

High hopes that Russia's provisional government may suppress the radicals at Petrograd quickly and emerge stronger than before were raised at both the State Department and the Russian embassy by Sunday's press dispatches reporting Premier Kerensky safe and returning to the capital at the head of a strong loyal force.

No official reports came during the day, but the news from London and Paris of wireless messages from loyal sources confirmed the confident belief in Washington that the Bolsheviks were not permitting all of the story to come through the controlled cables out of Petrograd.

It became known that word came through official channels several days ago that the upheaval at Petrograd had greatly stimulated a religious movement in Russia designed by its leaders to save "holy Russia" from foes from without or within. This movement is said to have resulted already in the pledging of 500,000 soldiers to support the Kerensky government, and the reports concerning it are believed to be largely responsible for the optimistic feeling apparent in administration circles.

Whole regiments and their command have enlisted in the new holy Russia movement, the reports say, and the movement is growing rapidly.

CONDITIONS IN AMERICAN SECTOR CONTINUE NORMAL

With the American Army in France.—Conditions in the American sector continue to be normal, with intermittent artillery firing on both sides. At one place the Germans observed that the grass had been trodden down in the rear and they threw in a hundred shells with no other result than to churn up the mud.

The weather continues to be cold and rainy. The American infantrymen have had two diversions. The first incident occurred near daylight. The enemy, apparently thinking a raid was imminent, opened up with machine guns at the point where the lines are closest. A stream of bullets whistled over the American front line.

About the same time French troops on the American flank observed four Germans who were cutting the barbed wire defenses. A French patrol succeeded in heading off the Germans, capturing them all.

MEAT AND WHEAT SAVINGS DAYS GAIN IN POPULARITY

Public eating houses, which include hotels, restaurants, dining cars, clubs and passenger steamships, have given their hearty and voluntary co-operation to the hotel division of the United States food administration in all parts of the country, and the results are extremely encouraging.

Ninety per cent of the first-class hotels in the United States have signed the pledge card of the food administration, and the others are coming into line.

I. W. W. MEMBERS WHIPPED; THEN TARRED, FEATHERED

Twenty members of the I. W. W. were taken from the police Friday night at Tulsa, Okla., by a band of masked men dressed in black robes who took them to the Osage hills, applied the lash, a coat of tar and feathers and warned them to quit the country. Placards were placed conspicuously through Tulsa bearing the warning:

"I. W. W.'s, don't let the sun go down on you in Tulsa."
They were signed "The Vigilance Committee."

CAMP SEVIER BOYS TO HAVE A LIBRARY

Actual Construction of the Building Will Begin in a Few Days—Pittsburgh Man Will Be Librarian

The war service committee of the American Library Association has completed arrangements for the construction of the Camp Sevier free library at the camp and has sent Ralph P. Emerson of Pittsburgh, Pa., to act as librarian and to take charge of the establishment of the free public library system. It is expected that the actual construction of the building will begin within the next week or so.

Sub-stations, to further accommodate the soldiers, will be established in different parts of the camp, in the Y. M. C. A. buildings, Knights of Columbus headquarters and the many other places where the men gather.

Every soldier in camp is a member of the library without any formality or registration or without paying any dues that is so common among many organizations. All he will have to do when taking out a book will be to sign a slip, giving his name and location of camp. All that is asked of the soldiers is to take good care of the books so that as many men as possible may use them.

Five thousand books are expected to arrive in camp in the next day or so, the gift of the citizens of Pittsburgh, Pa., to the soldier boys of Camp Sevier. A majority of the books are well-known novels of the day. There are detective and mystery stories by Conan Doyle, Mary Roberts Rinehart and Fanning; stories of adventure by Jack London, Joseph Conrad and Ralph Connor; books by Winston Churchill, Gene Stratton Porter, Arnold Bennett, Robert Louis Stevenson and many other favorites.

Magazines with good stories, both fiction and non-fiction, will be distributed among the men, without any obligation that they be returned.

The camp librarian, Ralph P. Emerson, comes direct from Pittsburgh, where he was executive secretary to the director of the Carnegie library. He has also been connected with the New York public library and organized the public library at Lancaster, N. Y. Mr. Emerson is a graduate of the New York State Library School, class of 1916, and of Williams College, class of 1907.

BIG MONEY FROM SALES OF WATAUGA CATTLE

Mr. Shipley Receives Over \$11,000 for One Hundred and Twelve Head—Mr. Watson Also Gets Big Price

Watauga cattle men have come into their own this season. The great number of cattle and the prices received has brought more money into the county than anything else, is the opinion of Sheriff Moody. High prices for beef cattle are making the people give more attention to this class of cattle than ever before, and more people have had cattle for sale this year.

Several weeks ago Mr. W. E. Shipley of Valle Crucis, the biggest cattle man in this section of the State, and possibly the biggest in the entire State, is selling right around \$100,000 worth of cattle this season. Mr. Shipley shipped a lot of 112 fine steers from here several weeks ago. This lot brought in the neighborhood of \$11,000, weighed and sold at Mr. Shipley's farm. This lot went to buyers at Camden, S. C. Another lot of 38, loaded on the same day, went to Lenoir and Hartsville, S. C.

This was just the beginning of Mr. Shipley's shipping season. He had 600 to 700 head which he arranged to ship out through Tennessee.

There are dozens of other men in Watauga county who are making money raising beef cattle. Mr. T. S. Watson, who lives near Virgil, has just sold 62 steers, receiving \$5,260 for the lot.

There is said to be a time for all things, but we have never yet found the right time to cross a railroad track without looking to see if a train was coming.—Lincoln County News.

FORD WILL STOP MAKING ALL REGULAR CARS

He Will Devote the Entire Energy of His Giant Factory to Work for War Purposes

Henry Ford will build no more pleasure automobiles until the war is over. He will devote his entire plant to the production of war necessities such as tractors, ambulances, aircraft engines and shells. Through his personal representative, C. H. Willis, he recently offered to discontinue absolutely the production of pleasure cars and under the heads of "pleasure cars" all the ordinary runabouts, touring cars and small commercial trucks which his plant has turned out by the million.

Patriotic Offer Accepted
Mr. Ford's patriotic offer was accepted by the government with the greatest gratitude. The shortage of chrome vanadium steel which is needed vitally for shells and aeroplane engines, has caused the greatest uneasiness among the men responsible for putting through on time our program of industrial war preparations.

Mr. Ford's plant uses in peace time approximately 200,000 tons of chrome vanadium steel a year. All this steel will now go into war work. The chrome shortage which menaces our war program is due in part to the increased demand for chrome for war work, but more especially to the shipping shortage which makes it impossible to get enough ships to bring an adequate supply of chrome from Rhodesia and New Caledonia, where it is produced. Government officials declare that it is utterly impossible to allow automobile manufacturers to consume the same amount of chrome as in time of peace and at the same time have enough left to fill our war demands. This chrome shortage is the primary cause of the recent decision of the war industries board to cut down the production of pleasure automobiles in the United States by 40 per cent.

Go On War Work
But for many reasons as well as, it desired to turn the automobile factories to war work. There is such a shortage of coal throughout the nation that many steel mills engaged in war work have had to shut down portions of their plants. In the face of this fact it is insisted by government officials that it is little short of a crime against the nation to allow coal to be supplied to industries engaged in the production of non-essentials. Dr. Garfield has repeatedly announced that the coal supply of non-essential industries would be cut off, and it is expected that the steel administration will take action in this direction in the very near future. Furthermore, the transportation situation is such that the railroads are unable to haul sufficient coal for both non-essential industries and essential industries.

Throughout all government circles in which the decision of Mr. Ford is known he is receiving the highest praise for his frank facing of this situation and his action in doing his bit to reduce the non-essential demand for chrome, coal and freight cars. It is hoped by the government that the committee on automobile manufacturers, which now has under

(Continued on page four)

LITTLE ACTIVITY IN THE AMERICAN SECTOR

With the American Army in France.—There has been no special activity reported on the sector held by the American troops in France during the past few days. A continuous rain has interfered with artillery observations, but the Americans have been firing their usual number of shells daily. There is good reason to believe that some of these fell upon or near certain German battery positions and strategic points.

On an average 500 German shells daily have been coming over, but no damage from them has been reported. The American infantry is still struggling with mud and water, despite the activity of the engineers in clearing the trenches.

The new hat adopted by the Americans is affording great comfort to the men. Both the infantry and artillery branches are wearing them under their shrapnel helmets, with the flaps over the ears.

The temperature is continually going lower.