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WAS BEEN GOOD YEAR FOR STATE BAPTISTS

Nearly 300,000 White Members in North Carolina—Raised Total of \$168,315.12—Report by Secretary

Walter N. Johnson, corresponding secretary, gives out the following statement as to the Baptist work in North Carolina for this year, which will be made by him to the Baptist State Convention in Durham Dec. 4. The fiscal year closed on Tuesday, Nov. 20. The report of Treasurer Walters Durham for this year will give the following figures: State missions, \$45,273.49; foreign missions, \$57,315.89; home missions, \$35,654.37; education, \$11,738.39; Sunday schools, \$3,651.99; B. Y. P. U., \$310.48; ministers' relief, \$5,758.57; Wake Forest, \$2,506.25; Judson centennial, \$98.01; church buildings, \$1,217.28; Bibles, \$113.94; Margaret fund, \$51.67; total for all objects, \$169,315.12.

Counting all objects, special and regular of the convention, North Carolina Baptists in this year of unassuredly lack less than two thousand dollars of coming up to the highest mark they have ever reached. For the regular objects of the convention they have given over \$11,000 ahead of all former records.

A small debt on state missions is reported. This work was laid for this year on a basis of \$17,000, not including associational missions. The mark was missed about \$2,200. This drop in state missions is a great surprise. For four days before the books closed they were a thousand ahead of all former years for this object; but in the last few hours contributions for this cause dropped over six thousand dollars below receipts for the corresponding week of last year.

"It is good," says Mr. Johnson, "that we had the one-mission drive last spring and that there has been emphasis put on regular systematic giving in our churches; for if we had been as dependent upon the final round-up of the year as we usually are, we should now be forced to take up the work of another year with a paralyzing debt upon us. As it now stands, instead of being discouraged by a large debt, we are stimulated by a small one."

"It has been a year of wonderful achievements on the field. Many hundreds have been baptized. Enlistment revivals have occurred in many churches. There are nearly three hundred thousand white Baptists in North Carolina. At an early date the bulk of them are going to get into action for aggressive movement. So far we have only touched the rim of our possibility."

PRaises MORALE OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS

Something of the lighter side of life in the American army in France that reveals the high morale of the soldiers was told to Red Cross workers in Washington by Charles D. Norton of the Red Cross war council, who has just returned from France.

"Our troops in France are in high spirits," Mr. Norton said. "They are keen to fight. A group of Santa Fe railway engineers got into a hot quarrel with a group of Union Pacific men, and the Red Cross nurse who took them off to the hospital in an ambulance said: 'Why do you fight each other? Why don't you wait and fight the Germans?' That is just the trouble, miss; there isn't any Germans here," was the reply.

"The French enjoy humor, and they have had little occasion to laugh during the past three years. All along the line I heard French officers laughing at the antics of the men in one of our regiments."

"On leaving their ships, instead of Pullman cars or comfortable American day coaches, they found on the dock freight cars marked 'For twenty men or eight beasts.' Instantly each carload of troops adopted the character of an animal, and as they passed through the station, Frenchmen never would burst into laughing like sheep, another would whinny like horses or moo like cattle."

About 100,000 manufacturers, wholesalers and other distributors of staple foods are now under the licensing provisions of the food control act.

TANKS SMASHED HINDENBURG LINE FOR BRITISH

The Surprised Germans Were Forced to Stop the Onslaught of the Big Iron Monsters

The British operations which began on Tuesday morning have served to revolutionize all previously existing theories as to the possibilities that may be developed from trench warfare. It has always been considered that only by the weight of artillery could any impression be made on the German trench system in the west. Particularly was this true of the so-called Hindenburg line, a line selected with the utmost care, with particular reference to the adaptability of the terrain for defensive work.

This line, already strong by virtue of its topographical features, was greatly strengthened by artificial means, its entire front being covered with dense wire entanglements and abris.

There has been but one recognized way of breaking such a line, and that was by heavy artillery preparation, which would destroy the wire entanglements and so give the infantry a chance. The process was slow, expensive in men and material and the individual gain in any one attack insignificant. It moreover made the disadvantage of serving notice upon the German commanders of the pending attack and permitted them to mass troops to meet it.

The British, therefore, tried an experiment—for it was nothing more than an experiment—having for its object the breaking of the line solely through the element of surprise, reliance being placed on the tanks to open gaps in the wire entanglements through which the infantry could pass.

Accordingly, there was massed behind the line from the village of Le Claelet to the Scarpe valley a number of tanks, which were mostly moved in at night and skillfully camouflaged. Artillery was similarly moved up at night and placed so that it was completely missed by the German airmen. As a matter of fact, this particular section of the front had been quiet so long that it was probably free from observation.

Early Tuesday morning the tanks moved out across No Man's Land, and before the Germans in the supposedly impregnable trenches knew that an attack was pending these machines were straddling their trenches and the entanglements were gone. Through the huge gaps in the wire the British infantry poured. The wire which had been left in the spaces between the tanks was useless, the general effect being that of a sieve, a great many of the tanks

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GOV. NAMES ADVISORY BOARD IN CALDWELL CO.

Jones, Harshaw and Squires to Aid Exemption Board in Draft Matters—Other Near by Counties

Interpretation of the selective draft law in such a manner as to safeguard the interest of both government and registrants has been provided in the fullest sort of manner by Gov. Bickett, who Friday named legal advisory boards in all the counties of the state. These will serve local exemption boards primarily, but it follows that they will render no small amount of service to the registrants at the same time.

The three attorneys appointed by Gov. Bickett for the advisory board in Caldwell are Capt. Edmund Jones, M. N. Harshaw and Mark Squires.

For Alexander—J. H. Burke, J. L. Gwaltney, W. E. Bogie.

Alleghany—R. A. Doughton, C. W. Higgins and George Cheek.

Ashe—G. L. Park, T. C. Bowie and W. R. Burgess.

Avery—J. W. Ragland, J. S. Cline and L. D. Hartley.

Burke—John M. Mull, B. L. Huffman and E. M. Hairfield.

Wilkes—T. B. Finley, John R. Jones and E. C. Willis.

Watauga—Frank A. Linney, John E. Brown and W. E. Lovill.

Catawba—W. C. Feinster, W. B. Gaither and W. A. Self.

NORTH CAROLINA DAY ON DECEMBER 14TH

Dr. Joyner Says to Use Day to Disseminate Information About the War—Arranged Patriotic Program

Dr. J. Y. Joyner, state superintendent of public instruction, is issuing to the Caldwell county schools and all other schools in North Carolina copies of the North Carolina Day program contained in a booklet of thirty-two pages of selected material. Friday, Dec. 14, is, by law, North Carolina Day, and its observance in the schools of the state is urged with greater insistence this year than ever before.

"There never has been a time in the history of our state," says Dr. Joyner in his preface to the pamphlet, "that called for greater loyalty to our country in act and word, from every man, woman and child in North Carolina. Our lives, our liberties, our sacred honor, our all are involved in the issues of this world-wide war and dependent upon the winning of the victory by our country and her allies. Therefore, I have deemed it proper and profitable that North Carolina Day should be utilized this year for the dissemination of information among the children and their parents in every school district about the war, the issues involved in it, the position of our country and our state in it, and the reasons therefor, and about the state and national organizations and plans for helping to win it."

"It is the patriotic duty of every teacher to use every effort to secure the largest possible attendance of children and adults at every school house on North Carolina Day, to have the program carefully prepared and well presented, and to make the day a splendid patriotic rally for increasing the loyalty, zeal and enthusiasm of all and for enlisting their active co-operation in the movements, state and national, explained in this pamphlet, for helping to win the war."

"Let every teacher begin at once to prepare the program. Assign the parts with wise discretion and drill the children in their parts. Advertise the meeting thoroughly through the children. Enlist the active co-operation of the school committee and the patriotic women of the community in preparations for the day. Have your school room decorated in national colors, using freely United States flags, and, if possible, the flags of our allies. If these flags cannot be conveniently purchased at small cost they can be made with the aid of the girls of the school and the women of the community, in accordance with the directions of the flag chart in this pamphlet."

"File and preserve for future use these pamphlets. Drill the children of the entire school in the responsive readings and use the contents of this entire pamphlet for special study by your classes in history and your advanced reading classes."

"Grateful acknowledgement is made to Dr. D. H. Hill, chairman of the State council of defense; Mr. Henry A. Page, State food administrator, and Mr. R. D. W. Connor, secretary of the North Carolina Historical Commission, for their valuable contributions to this pamphlet."

The program arranged for North Carolina Day follows:

Program

Song—America.

Invocation.

Greetings from State Superintendent (to be read by teacher).

Pageant—Liberty and Her Allies.

Responsive Reading—Why We Are at War (Connor). Teacher and pupils.

Song—Old North State.

Reading—Thrift Proclamation of Gov. Bickett.

Song—Red, White and Blue.

Reading—What North Carolina is Doing (Hill).

Declaration—Why We Are at War With Germany (Lane).

Recitation—Old Flag Forever (Stanton).

Declaration—Our Country Accepts the Challenge (Daniels).

Reading—Makers of the Flag (Lane).

Song—Battle Hymn of the Republic (Howe).

Benediction.

If it's PRINTING you want come to the News office.

BENDING ALL EFFORTS ON MEN AND SHIPS

Washington Recognizes the Urgency of Lloyd-George's Call for Full Efforts of America

Premier Lloyd-George's utterances before the American war mission and the British war cabinet, impressing the urgent need for rushing American troops to France and hurrying the 6,000,000 tons of shipping promised by America, did not create any surprise in official quarters. The necessity for getting men to France has been realized by the administration ever since the day that America went to war. Equally has officialdom recognized the urgency of getting the tonnage for the transportation, not only of the soldiers, but of food for them and for the allies.

The administration has been exerting every energy for the last six months upon getting an army of at least 1,000,000 men to France in the quickest possible time, and also of putting upon the ways the 6,000,000 tons of shipping that America has promised as her part in the ship program for 1918.

It is difficult to give an accurate idea of the precise number of men that will be put upon the fields of France within the next twelve months. Administration officials are not inclined to reveal their military plans, and will enter into no discussion of the actual preparations under way. In some quarters the opinion is expressed that the war department will be able to take enough men over to France by the middle of next summer to make up the quota of 1,000,000. But this opinion is not generally shared by army officials, most of whom believe it will be well into next winter before the 1,000,000 will be on French soil.

An Army Already There

Not alone is there the problem of turning out the necessary tonnage to take the men over, but there has to be considered the training and equipment of the soldiers. The war department has already sent an appreciable number of men to France. Others will go as soon as they are trained and equipped. It is not going too far to say that America's contingent upon the battlefields of France is already a substantial army.

When the French mission visited America last summer no hesitancy was felt by them in impressing the necessity for getting as many fighting Americans to France as quickly as they could be made ready. The French mission spoke of the moral effect of sending a big army over, as well as the actual military aid they would give upon the firing line. Not long afterward the Pershing expedition sailed for France. Several other contingents have gone since that time.

As to tonnage, the administration has exerted its full energy in the last six months, and tangible results are already at hand. Aside from the work going on in the various American shipyards, the government has entered into negotiations with Japan for as much tonnage as can be spared. More than 150,000 tons of American shipping is being moved from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and other tonnage leaving the ways at Atlantic and Great Lake yards will swell the aggregate of tonnage appreciably within the next few weeks.

With ample tonnage available the war department will send over more men as fast as possible. With them will go food for their own sustenance while on the battlefields.

Rushing New Ships

The most determined efforts are now being made by Chairman Hurley of the shipping board and other officials of that organization and the emergency fleet corporation to surpass, if possible, the 5,000,000 mark set for the end of 1918. It is believed that at least 1,000,000 tons of new shipping will be on the seas by March 1 ready to carry soldiers, munitions and foodstuffs.

The organization of the emergency fleet corporation, which brought into the service Charles A. Piez, the new vice-president; Henry Ford, and other organizers and efficiency experts, was accomplished because the need of rushing ships was realized more keenly as a result of developments in Russia and Italy.

A number of the ships contracted

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LOCAL EXEMPTION BOARD PREACHING INSURANCE

Advising Every Soldier Boy to Take Advantage of the Protection Offered by the Government

Members of the local exemption board are strong in their advice to soldiers to take advantage of the war insurance being placed at their disposal by the government. They are not advising the soldiers themselves, but are advising the parents and dependents of any man in the service to have him take advantage of this protection.

The plan of payment of the premiums is on a monthly basis. The government takes out of the insured soldier's pay the amount of the premium, which will range from 65 cents to \$1.20, according to the age of the insured.

A statement setting out the plan has just been issued by Secretary McAdoo to the officers and enlisted men of the army and navy and their relatives. It reads:

"The secretary of the treasury, through the bureau of war risk insurance, has been charged with the administration of the war insurance law enacted by the Congress as a measure of justice to the men and women who have been called to give their lives, if need be, in the service of their country."

"I wish to acquaint you with the benefits and privileges which your government has placed at your disposal. It is essential that you and your families at home should know of your and their rights under this law in order that full advantage may be taken of them."

"To care for the wife and children of the enlisted man during his service the war insurance law compels him to contribute up to one-half of his pay for their support. The government, on application, will generously add to this an allowance of from \$5 to \$50 a month, according to the size of the family. Moreover, if the enlisted man will make some further provision himself for a dependent parent, brother, sister, or grandchild, they may be included in the government allowances."

"Is, as a result of injuries or disease contracted in the line of duty, an officer or enlisted man or an army or navy nurse should be disabled, provision is made for compensation of from \$30 to \$100 a month, and, should he die, compensation of from \$20 to \$75 a month will be paid to his wife, his child, or his widowed mother."

"In order, however, fully to protect each person and family, Congress has made it possible for every soldier, sailor and nurse to obtain life and total disability insurance. This insurance applies to injuries re-

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BRITISH HOLD POSITION OVER CITY OF CAMBRAI

German Threw Best Troops Against English—It Was Do or Die With British and They Swept Germans Out

After hard fighting, in which the troops came into hand-to-hand contact with varying results, Field Marshal Haig's forces are now in possession of the town of Bourlon and the greater part of the Bourlon wood, west of Cambrai, giving them a dominating position over the much-sought-for railroad center and the surrounding country.

English, Welsh and Scottish battalions, aided by the cavalry, now dismounted, comprehended the defeat of the Germans who had concentrated fresh reserves—men of extreme valor—to face the British in their do-or-die efforts to win the positions which mean so much toward the ultimate capture of Cambrai, with its tentacles of railroads and highways leading in all directions and on which Field Marshal von Hindenburg is so dependent for support. Little else except the gaining of this town and the wood had had a place in the strategy of the British commander-in-chief since his dash of last week placed his forces west and southwest of Cambrai virtually upon the thresh-

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SATAN ABDICATES IN FAVOR KAISER WILHELM

A Minnesota Man Wins Fame in Writing a Satire on Kaiser Wilhelm—Many Requests for Copy

Louis Syberkrop of Creston, Minn., has acquired much fame in recent weeks as a author of a satire on Kaiser Wilhelm. Requests have come to him from Secretary to the President Joseph F. Tumulty, Secretary Daniels, from Col. Roosevelt, and people in every state of the union and in Canada have asked for copies of Mr. Syberkrop's article, says the St. Paul Dispatch. It is as follows:

"The Infernal Regions, June 28, 1917.

"To Wilhelm von Hohenzollern, King of Prussia, Emperor of all Germany, and Envoy Extraordinary of Almighty God.

"My Dear Wilhelm: I can call you by that familiar name, for I have always been very close to you, much closer than you could ever know.

"From the time previous to your birth I have shaped your destiny for my own purpose.

"In the days of Rome I created a roughneck known in history as Nero; he was a vulgar character and suited my purpose at that particular time. In these modern days a classic demon and efficient super-criminal was needed, and as I know the Hohenzollern blood I picked you as my special instrument to place on earth an annex of Hell. I gave you abnormal ambitions, likewise an oversupply of egotism that you might not discover your own failings; I twisted your mind to that of a mad man with certain normal tendencies to carry you by, a most dangerous character placed in power; I gave you the power of a hypnotist and a certain magnetic force that you might sway your people. I am responsible for the deformed art that hangs helpless on your left, for your crippled condition embitters your life and destroys all noble impulses that might otherwise cause me anxiety, but your strong sword arm is driven by your ambition that squelches all sentiment and piety; I placed in your soul a deep hatred for all things English, for of all nations on earth I hate England most; wherever England plants her flag she brings order out of chaos and the hated Cross follows the Union Jack, under her rule wild tribes become tillers of the soil and in due time practical citizens; she is the great civilizer of the globe and I hate her.

"I planted in your soul a cruel hatred for your mother because she was English and left my good friend Bismarck to fan the flame I had kindled. Recent history proves how well our work was done. It broke your royal mother's heart, but I gained my purpose.

"The inherited disease of the Hohenzollerns killed your father, just as it will kill you, and you became the ruler of Germany and a tool of mine sooner than I expected.

"To assist you and further hasten my work I sent you three evil spirits, Nietzsche, Treitschkie and, later, Behnhardi, whose teachings inflamed the youths of Germany, who in good time would be willing and loyal subjects and eager to spill their blood, and pull your chestnuts—yours and mine; the spell has been perfect—you cast your ambitious eyes towards the Mediterranean, Egypt, India and the Dardanelles, and you began your great railway to Bagdad, but the ambitious archduke and his more ambitious wife stood in your way. It was then that I sowed the seed in your heart that blossomed into the assassination of the duke and his wife, and all hell smiled when it saw how cleverly you added the crime on to Serbia. I saw you set sail for the fjords of Norway and I knew you would prove an alibi. How cleverly done, so much like your noble grandfather, who also secured an assassin to remove old King Frederick of Denmark and later robbed that country of two provinces that gave Germany an opportunity to become a naval power. Murder is dirty work, but it takes a Hohenzollern to make way and get by.

"Your opportunity was at hand; you set the world on fire; your action in Belgium caused much joy. It was the beginning, the foundation

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