

UNCLIPPED
LENOIR, N. C.
7-1-18

WALTER SCOTT IS TO GET A MEDAL FOR BRAVERY

Corporal Scott, with Two Privates, on Patrol, Went Two Miles into the German Lines and Got Important Information

Corporal Walter Scott, colored, of Lenoir, with the 371 infantry, stationed east of Verdun, has been recommended for the French war cross (the Croix de Guerre), according to a letter received here by Mr. J. L. Nelson, from his son, Lieut. J. L. Nelson, one of the officers of that company. The letter bears the date of July 20 and was received here Wednesday.

"I have been at the front now for a long time and up to date I have not had any serious mishap," continues Lieut. Nelson's letter. "My company is now in the reserve line. We get a total of 24 days at the front and then we go back to the rest camp for eight days.

"I am sure you all get more of the war news than I do. All we get is the French communique, issued twice each day. Just at present things look fine for us. I think June 23, 1918, marked the turning point in the war. Then it was that the Italians defeated the Austrian troops so splendidly. Now we are making things hum over here. If we only had about two million Americans here, I think we would be home for Christmas. But the boche is just like a spring—h ere coils somewhere.

"I saw Andrew on July 14 for the first time in nearly a month. He has received special praise for the manner in which he handled his machine gun section under fire. He was completely cut off from his battalion and by his coolness he saved a mighty complicated situation. I guess he will write you about it.

"Now for the big story. Corporal Walter Scott went on a patrol; got lost with two privates; went over a mile into the German lines, spotted some very important military features, fought with a German patrol, escaped by a most remarkable feat of daring, and the result was that he gave the general staff some very, very valuable information. He has been recommended for the Croix de Guerre and I hope he gets it. I intend to write the whole story and send it home for publication. In the meantime things are happening every hour and we fellows are all trying to give a good account of ourselves.

The Lenoir News is cutting a big shine in the trenches "over there," says Lieut. Nelson in another letter to his mother, and is read "with as much interest as a New York paper," he says. This letter is under date of July 12 and follows:

Dearest Mother: I have been too busy with the boche lately to write you very often. Well, I have certainly been through the real experience of my life, and still I am here on the job and doing my best to do the right thing.

Before I go any further I will say that I received your letter written June 16. I was glad to hear from you and to know you were all well. Your letter came to me late one night in the front line trenches, where I was expecting most anything to happen just any minute. Needless to say, your letter helped to steady my nerves a whole lot. Also in the same mail I received a Lenoir News dated June 14 and letters each from June Shell and Mary Coffey. Don't think I didn't read them over time after time. We fellows hunger for news from the States. You don't know how completely we are cut off from the rest of the world. One thing you might tell Mr. May, and that is, the Lenoir News was read by lots of officers within 100 yards of the German line—was the only American paper seen since June 25. Officers in my battalion read the News with as much interest as a New York paper.

I think you will be interested to know how I spent the 4th of July. Well, I had one great and glorious time of it. I was sent out on a reconnaissance patrol on the night of July 2 and was kept on the go very steadily for about two days and a half with only about five hours' sleep, so on the night of July 4th my company relieved another one at the front, and all the night of the 4th and 5th I spent in making dispositions of combat groups. My platoon is farthest to front of any in the regiment, and I have the honor of being the first lieutenant in my battalion to command a front line sector. I can hardly realize that I am writing you real facts, but they are. I command one entire mile of front on the western lines. *This letter goes to you tonight from my command post, a dugout, only a few yards from the boches. I am writing you these lines between my rounds of inspection. This is my ninth night and the good Lord has been kind to me so far. I cannot begin to tell you about the nervous strain I am under all the time. Gray hairs are already showing on my head. Daylight is always the most welcome sight in the world to me. As you know, most of the fighting is done just at dusk or just at break of day. All during the night patrols are working out from both sides in an effort to gain information or to destroy. I have had to stop so many times since I began this letter I know it is badly connected, but I have been two days writing this, so you can imagine the difficulties

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FOCH PREPARES TO STRIKE FINAL BLOW

Getting Ready to Hurl Entire Military Strength of Allies Against Germans to Bring War to Successful Conclusion

Washington, Aug. 7.—Backed by a reservoir of 5,000,000 American troops, Field Marshal Foch, supreme commander of the American and allied armies, is preparing to hurl the entire united military strength of France, Great Britain and the United States against the Germans on the western front in order to bring the war to a victorious conclusion in the shortest possible time. Next spring will see the terrific conflict, already in progress on the Aisne-Marne line, in full swing, with Foch's armies striking with all their power.

This was the impression gained today by members of the Senate military committee who heard Gen. March, chief of staff, explain in executive session the war department's reasons for asking extension of draft age limits to include all men between 18 and 45 years of age. They learned also that the definite decision to enlarge the American military program to an army of five million men was reached about July 30 and is in accordance with an agreement reached in Paris shortly before that time.

The date when the United States decided to more than double the great effort it already was making and to bring its whole man power to bear immediately may be significant. Gen. Foch's smashing blow, which has flattened out the Aisne-Marne salient and has thrown the whole German front from Rheims to the sea into jeopardy, was struck July 15 with American troops bearing their full share.

It appeared possible that the success of that blow had influenced American officials who continuously have pressed for a vigorous aggressive campaign at the earliest possible moment and with attention concentrated on the western front, to believe that enough could be done this year to prepare the way for a smashing military triumph next year when the full American army becomes available. The period of time covered by estimates for equipment and transportation for the troops under the enlarged army plan is understood to carry it up to next spring.

As the project is understood, although no details were obtainable, it is contemplated to place an army of substantially three million American troops in France before the spring campaign opens, backed by two million more at home, moving forward as needed. In this connection, intimation that the British have made extraordinary efforts to concentrate troops on the western front in the last few months become increasingly significant. Coupled with the French and American efforts, this gives promise of such overwhelmingly forces in the battle next year that a comparatively short and bitter fight may see the issue decided and the German army driven beyond the Rhine if it is not destroyed in the field.

DENTAL CAMPAIGN FOR CALDWELL COUNTY

Dentist Is Sent Out by State Board of Health to Do Free Dental Work for School Children of the County

There will be a first-class dentist—Dr. J. F. West, at the school houses on the dates named below. This dentist is sent out by the State Board of Health to do free dental work for school children of Caldwell county. All school children who visit the dentist will be examined and given expert advice on the care of their teeth. Selected cases among the younger children will have their teeth treated free of charge. This work is paid for by your Board of County Commissioners and the bureau of medical inspection of school of the State Board of Health. As you see from the schedule below the work will go on four weeks, from Monday, Aug. 19, to Saturday night, Sept. 14, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Be sure to come early and on the first day bring all the children who were in school last winter and who the teacher said had bad teeth.

Dates and Places
Lenoir, at Graded School—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Aug. 19, 20 and 21, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Hudson, at School House—Thursday and Friday, Aug. 22 and 23, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Baton, at School House—Saturday, Aug. 24, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Granite Falls, at School House—Monday and Tuesday, Aug. 26 and 27, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Rhodhiss, at School House—Wednesday, Aug. 28, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Oak Hill School House—Thursday and Friday, Aug. 29 and 30, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Whitnel, Graded School—Saturday, Aug. 31, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
King's Creek, at School House—Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 2 and 3, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Piney Grove, at School House—Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 4 and 5, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

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CROWD BRAVES HEAT TO HEAR MAJ. DU PONT

Addressed Enthusiastic Crowd on the Court House Green—Was Entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Rufus L. Gwyn

Several hundred enthusiastic patriots heard Maj. Edouard DuPont of the French army here Monday night. To say that Maj. DuPont pleased his hearers would not do him justice. They were displeased when he stopped talking. They wanted him to continue.

The speaking was announced to be held in the court house, but on account of the crowd and the sweltering heat it was decided to move out on the court house lawn and Maj. DuPont spoke from a table. Maj. DuPont was introduced by Mayor W. J. Lenoir, himself a direct descendant of a son of France.

"We are very fortunate in having a brave and distinguished French officer to address us this evening. Maj. DuPont has spent 32 months in the trenches. His ancestral home is in that part of northern France that has been overrun by the Germans and where men's souls have been tried. We know that he is a great officer, because he has been sent here to help train our men and make them fit for the work they are to do. We welcome you to Lenoir," said the mayor, turning directly to the French major. "Lenoir is a French name and we hope this will help you to remember us and in future times you will think favorably of us and visit us again."

"I belong to North Carolina," began Maj. DuPont. "When I was first sent to Camp Green the Charlotte Observer referred to me as the North Carolina Frenchman, and this name, I am happy to say, still goes with me. Every man has two countries—his own and France. In my case it is France and North Carolina, and when the time comes for me to go back to France I will carry not only the French spirit but some of the American spirit along with the Tar Heel spirit."

"We are now in the fifth year of the war. In the beginning England rented houses for headquarters for three years. We wondered at this. We have found since that we were wrong and that England was wrong. We thought the war would be over within a few months and they thought it would be over in three years. It has now passed into the fifth year, but now England is renting houses by the month.

"Germany has been preparing for this war since Napoleon. In 1880 she wanted to try out this strength and in the struggle that followed she took Alsace and Lorraine. Not being satisfied with that, she took one billion dollars. We were on the eve of war in 1905, in 1908 and again in 1913, but for some reason the war did not begin until 1914, when on the pretext of the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand at Sarajevo war was declared. At this time none of us dreamed how well Germany had prepared for the conflict. Shortly we commenced finding evidences of German preparation. A German tea was sold extensively over France. This tea was advertised by the use of road signs and on the back of these signs it was found they carried complete information to the invading German army. Many farmers had settled in France, claiming that they were from Belgium and Luxembourg. On the outbreak of the war these settlers disappeared and it was later found that they were officers in the German army and had been living in France to gather information for the German army. One of the most important business men of Rheims was arrested a few days after the outbreak of the war. He was en route to Germany and in his automobile a complete German officer's uniform was found.

"In France we never thought that Germany would dishonor Belgian neutrality as a scrap of paper. Before we could realize it and organize our forces they had swept through the country. It was the battle of the Marne where they got their first setback. It was here that Gen. Foch made an undying name for himself and for France when he sent Marshal Joffre the message: 'My left wing is turning; my right wing is broken; I am attacking with my center.'"

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR ALBERT CORPENING, KILLED

We desire to pay due honor to our first soldier boy reported killed in battle. At 3 o'clock next Sunday afternoon in the First Methodist church there will be held a memorial service for Albert Corpening. The pastors of the other churches are invited to come with their congregations and meet with us in this historic service.

D. M. LITAKER, Pastor.

503 AMERICAN WOMEN "Y" WORKERS IN FRANCE

In France there are now 503 American women Y. M. C. A. workers serving our soldiers and sailors and enlisted men of the allied armies. Two of these heroic women, Miss Wenona Martin and Miss Marion Crandall, have given up their lives on active service under the Red Triangle.

Honey and syrup instead of sugar will make victory just as sweet and bring it much sooner.

KEEP MILLION IN CAMP UNTIL THE WAR IS OVER

1,500,000 in Camps Now—Baker Says That, With Extension of Draft Age, Class 1 Will Provide All Men Necessary

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 5.—Passing through Kansas City today en route to Leavenworth, Kan., Secretary Baker issued a statement in which he said it was the purpose of the war department to keep at least one million men in training in camps in the United States so long as the war shall last. He placed the number of men now training in the United States at 1,500,000.

With reference to his recommendation for extension of the draft age Secretary Baker said it was not the intention of the war department to invade the deferred classifications, adding that with the extension of the draft age, class one will provide all the men necessary.

Discussing the battle in the Aisne-Marne sector, Mr. Baker warned against over-optimism. "We are only beginning," he said.

Sept. 5 Is Suggested as Registration Day

With an urgent recommendation from Provost Marshal General Crowder that it be enacted without delay, and a suggestion that Sept. 5 next might be fixed as registration day for approximately 13,000,000 men throughout the country, the administration's man power bill requiring the registration for military service of all men between the ages of 18 and 45 years was introduced Monday in the Senate and House.

Unless immediate steps are taken to provide additional men, Gen. Crowder said, the weekly registration of men as they attained 21 years of age will be necessary to fill the draft quotas after Sept. 1, when only 100,000 of the 1918 registrants will be available.

Upon the introduction of the bill Chairman Chamberlain announced that the Senate military committee would meet Tuesday to consider the bill. He said he did not think hearings would be necessary and only three or four days should be required to report the bill. Chairman Dent of the House committee said since only three members of his committee are in Washington it was doubtful whether the bill could be acted upon before the House reconvenes on August 19.

Suggestions made on the Senate floor by Senator Curtis of Kansas that the Senate abandon its program of recesses and perfunctory sessions until Aug. 24 if the bill can be favorably reported by the committee within a few days was endorsed by Senator Chamberlain. However, Senate leaders now in Washington said any plans to this effect would be held in abeyance until the committee could determine just how much time would be necessary for a thorough discussion of the bill.

The bill would amend the present selective service act so as to require the registration of all men between 18 and 20 years and 32 and 45, inclusive. While the number of men in the latter classes would total 10,028,973, Gen. Crowder estimates the total number who would be eligible for class one would be only 601,236, owing to exemptions for dependents or industrial and physical reasons. Between 18 and 20 years his estimates show that 3,171,771 would register, while 1,787,609 men would be eligible for class one.

MISS SHEPHERD DIED FROM INJURIES RECEIVED IN FALL

Miss Nellie Shepherd died Wednesday morning about 4 o'clock at the home of a neighbor, Mr. Chas. Hartley, near Elkville, from injuries sustained in a fall from her horse a few hours before. The accident occurred in the road near Mr. Hartley's house when Miss Shepherd and others were returning from a Red Cross gathering at Ferguson. In the darkness her horse became frightened at a horse and buggy which approached rapidly from behind.

Following the accident she was picked up and carried to Mr. Hartley's, where a physician was called. She did not seem to be seriously injured, but it was found that three ribs were broken. She rested quietly and occupied the same bed with Mrs. Hartley. She went to sleep and about 4 o'clock Mrs. Hartley awoke and called. Not receiving any answer, she called Mr. Hartley and others in the house. They found the injured girl dying.

Miss Shepherd was about 25 years old and was most highly esteemed. She was elected to teach the Ferguson school this term and had announced the opening of school for Monday.

SENT FLOWERS GATHERED IN "NO MAN'S LAND"

Mr. W. W. Simmons a few days ago received a letter from James Peary, who is with the American expeditionary forces in France. Peary enclosed with the letter a few flowers that he picked from "No Man's Land."

GEO. BERNHARDT RECEIVES A PROMOTION TO ENSIGN

Passing as fourth in a class of a 243 in the naval officers' training school was the record of George Bernhardt, the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Barnhardt of Lenoir. The successful passing of this examination won for him the title of ensign.

YOUNG ALBERT CORPENING PAYS THE SUPREME PRICE

He Was Wounded by a German Aeroplane Bomb and Died in a Hospital—Was a Member of the 105th Engineers

Albert Corpening has paid the supreme sacrifice for his country. He was wounded on July 16 by an aeroplane bomb dropped from a German machine on the 30th division camp and died a few days later in a hospital back of the lines. Information of his death came to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Corpening, on Route 6, in a letter from his brother, Wilfong Corpening, a member of the same company.

Albert Corpening is the first Caldwell boy to make the supreme sacrifice for his country. He was a member of the original company A, North Carolina National Guard, at Hickory, and went with that company to the Mexican border. When this company was again called into service and sent to Camp Sevier, where it was changed to the 105th engineers of the 30th division, Albert Corpening was still with it. This division was sent to France in the early spring. He was 27 years and eight months old on the day he died. Aside from his brother, Wilfong, who is a member of the same company, he has two other brothers in service. They are Hal and Ransom, now in training at Camp Hancock, Ga.

The letter from Wilfong, bringing the sad tidings was written on July 21 and was received here this week. It is as follows:

"Well, Mamma, I know you have heard of Ab's wound and death before now, but I knew it was my duty to write you of how it happened and how he took it. It was done by an enemy aeroplane—that is by a bomb dropped from one. I was there immediately afterwards. He was conscious, was not excited and taking everything with a splendid nerve. He was taken immediately to the hospital that night and the next day was transferred to another one a good ways off so that I did not get to see him any more after that night. His personal belongings that are valued at anything will be sent to you some time in the near future, I think.

"Now, I want to ask you, papa and all the family not to grieve and worry about this any more than you can possibly help, for such is bound to happen in war, and you are just one family in millions that have felt the effects of this war a thome. I have not found out yet where he was buried, but if I can and if it is so I can I am going to see the place and find out what kind of place he is buried in so that I can let you know."

Old Glory, the flag of Albert Corpening's country, which flies over his home town, has been lowered to half-mast since his death was announced here. Sunday a memorial service will be held at the First Methodist church, of which he was a member, and a gold star will be placed in the church's service flag.

CALDWELL WILL AGAIN VACCINATE FOR TYPHOID

Free Anti-Typhoid Treatment Given—Let's Free Caldwell From Typhoid Fever—Will You Help to Do It?

Then send out all who have not been successfully vaccinated within the last three years.

The commissioners of Caldwell county, in regular session the first Monday in August, ordered that the campaign should be made against typhoid fever during this summer in order that those who did not take the full three treatments last summer might at this time fortify themselves against this dreadful disease.

Fellow citizens, please do yourselves and your county the special favor right now at the commencement of this campaign to see to it that every one of your neighbors be protected and thus make Caldwell county immune to typhoid fever.

Please remember there will only be three visits made to each point, and unless you come promptly you may miss one or more of the three free treatments. So please come and come promptly and receive the much-needed treatment.

Dates and Places

Lenoir, Court House:
Monday and Tuesday, Aug. 19 and 20, 9 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 6 p. m.
Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 28 and 29, 9 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 6 p. m.

Thursday and Friday, Sept. 5 and 6, 9 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 6 p. m.

Globe, Postoffice:
Monday, Aug. 26, 10 to 12 a. m.

Monday, Sept. 2, 10 to 12 a. m.

Monday, Sept. 9, 10 to 12 a. m.

Collettsville, Postoffice:
Monday, Aug. 26, 4 to 6 p. m.

Monday, Sept. 2, 4 to 6 p. m.

Monday, Sept. 9, 4 to 6 p. m.

Granite Falls, Depot:
Tuesday, Aug. 27, 9 to 12 a. m.

Wednesday, Sept. 4, 9 to 12 a. m.

Wednesday, Sept. 11, 9 to 12 a. m.

Rhodhiss, Postoffice:
Tuesday, Aug. 27, 2 to 4 p. m.

Wednesday, Sept. 4, 2 to 4 p. m.

Wednesday, Sept. 11, 2 to 4 p. m.

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THE ARMIES OF ALLIES ARE STILL ADVANCING

Americans and French Cross the Vesle; French Advance in Montdidier Sector; British Advance in Flanders; Week Summary

THURSDAY, AUG. 1 Battles Extending Over a Wide Front Are Raging

After a short period of relative calm on the Soissons-Rheims salient, the central and western sections of the battle front again have been the scenes of mighty struggles.

On both sectors the allied forces have achieved notable gain of ground which, observed on the war maps, seemingly place the German armies in front of them in precarious positions.

In battles extending from the region immediately south of Soissons to the northwest of Fere-en-Tardenois and southeast of the last named town over the upper portion of the left branch of the "V" salient running ten miles eastward from Nesles to Ville-en-Tardenois and with St. Gemme as its southern base, American, French and British troops have pushed back the armies of the German crown prince.

Northwest of Fere the entire elbow of the line where it turned eastward along the northern bank of the Ourcq has been blotted out, making the line a straight one from Fere to Hartennes and giving the allies much better ground over which to work in further outflanking Soissons on the southeast and for pressing on toward Fismes in conjunction with the troops, particularly the Americans, now holding strategic points north and northeast of Fere.

In this fighting the allied troops drove out the Germans who had been tenaciously holding positions between Plessier Huleu and the river and took the high ground north of Grand Rozoy, pressed on past the village of Beugneux and arrived before the villages of Cramoisse and Cramaille. The general advance was about two miles and 600 Germans were made prisoner.

The most important gain, however, was on the upper western part of the "V" southeast of Fere. Here the village of Cjerges and the Meuniers wood were taken, a maneuver which places the Germans at the bottom of the "V" at St. Gemme in a seemingly precarious plight; for from the wood and the village the allied guns will be able to rake the Germans if they should endeavor to make their way northward, their only avenue of escape, by an enfilading fire. Through the capture of the Meuniers wood the width of the "V" from the fringes of the forest of Rontigny on the east has been cut down relatively to four miles.

As has been the case during the last week the Germans contested stubbornly the advance of the allied troops, but to no avail. Since the battle of the Marne began July 15 the allied troops have taken more than 34,000 German prisoners.

Just what part the American troops played in Thursday's battle has not yet been unfolded, but they doubtless were in the center of the fray. Between Serignes and Seriges, respectively northeast and southeast of Fere, they are known to have made goodly gains over a four-mile front and to have pushed further beyond Serig and reached within a mile and a half of the village of Chamery.

On the British front in France and Flanders the bad weather has ceased and the sun is fast drying the muddy ground. The Germans are bombarding heavily various positions held by Field Marshal Haig's men who in turn are answering the fire of the enemy guns and keeping up with much success their annoying raids into the German lines.

According to the claims of Vienna the Austrian troops in Albania have compelled the Italians to give up a considerable portion of the ground they won in recent fighting. It is asserted by the Austrian war office that the Italians are being pursued by the Austrians.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2 Taking of Soissons' Most Startling Report in Days

With the French Army in France, Aug. 2.—Soissons has been retaken and the valley of the Crise has been crossed.

The crisis in the allied offensive on the Soissons-Rheims salient apparently has been reached.

French troops have entered the town of Soissons, the western anchor point of what remains of the famous salient, and all along the 36 miles of curving battle line from Soissons to Thillois, which lies about three miles west of Rheims, French, American and British troops have pushed in the entire enemy front and sent the Germans backward everywhere in precipitate retreat. Over the battle front the allies, by quick and forcible methods of onslaught, have deeply indented the German defense line for splendid gains, which seemingly foreshadow the necessity of the eventual retirement of the forces of the German crown prince to more tenable ground in the north.

The plains behind the northwestern portion of the battle front now are entirely dominated by the allied big guns, in the south the French and Americans have negotiated al-

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