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CAMP SEVIER NEWS

EVERYBODY BUSY; COMPANY K MAKES SPLENDID RECORD—CAMP SEVIER TO BE ENLARGED; FINAL PUBLIC PARADE OF 120TH INFANTRY ON SUNDAY; MEN PHYSICALLY UNFIT FOR OVERSEAS DUTY TO BE LEFT AT CAMP SEVIER.

(Mrs. Wm. C. Hammer.)

Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., May 8.—During the past week everybody at Camp Sevier has been busy and as usual Company K has been doing her part of the work and carrying off her share of honors. The men of Company K seem in excellent condition, and they are everyone's real soldiers. They are now fully equipped with supplies for overseas service and are enthusiastic over the prospect of going to France before a great while. They are still taking all kinds of training. All of them have gas masks and have been having instructions. The masks are made to fit tight over the face, clamps fit the nose and prevent breathing through nostrils and the mouth is placed over a tube which is about eighteen inches long and goes into a chemical case through which the air passes and is purified. The men are taught to adjust their gas masks in six seconds, when notified of a gas attack. The men of Co. K were taken into a gas room last week and given some real gas experience with and without their masks. For some time they had been instructed in grenade practice; Clyde Frazier had a slight accident last week caused by one of the new men being too near him and hitting him in the back of the head; he was stunned but was soon alright and back with the Company.

Van Cranford, who underwent an operation for appendicitis about two months ago, was with the company Saturday looking to be in splendid health. Moss Spoon who had pneumonia some time ago is slowly improving but has not been released from the hospital. The boys have the very best attention. On Sunday afternoon while in one of the lieutenant's tents, my attention was called to so many boys passing, in inquiry I found the 120th infantry had been instructed to have "physic" and consequently three hundred and fifty pounds of salts were measured out and given to the three thousand men. Each carried his mess cup and had to take "his dose" in the presence of the physicians at the divisional infirmary.

On Sunday afternoon the 120th infantry passed in final public parade before Col. Minor and his staff. The regimental band was the first to proceed to the drill grounds after which Col. Minor and his staff who were mounted, came and took their posts in front of the reviewing stand. The third battalion followed which was led by Major Wade Phillips, of Lexington, then the second and first battalions, making in all about three thousand men. It was a splendid sight. The men responded to the orders as one man and showed excellent training. After all was in position the band paraded in front of the reviewing stand and then lead off the different battalions each marching back to their places in 120th division. Our men are happy and patriotic to the core, when a civilian appears (in the draft age) on regimental street he is greeted with all kinds of encouraging patriotic words.

Sergeant Frank Steed's happy disposition came near being ruffled last week when he was assigned to command 105 new men who had been transferred to Camp Sevier. Officer's mess hall has been closed and our officers are eating at Col. K's mess hall. Mess Sergeant Irvin Burrow with Reid Hannah, Eugene Chisholm and all of the cooks do not fail to look out for the members of Co. K and their friends. Several Randolph people have been visiting their relatives and friends and all of the boys are delighted to see any one from home. Advance parties from the thirtieth division have for some time been on their way to "fresh fields and pastures new." There is a strong patriotic feeling in and around Greenville. One of the ministers recently preached a sermon to the boys of Camp Sevier on the subject of "Keep the Home Fires Burning," using for his text: "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course; I have kept the faith."

The ambulance companies of the 105th field hospital at Camp Sevier broke camp one day last week and passed through the streets of Greenville leaving for a three day practice hike. Heavy marching equipment was the order and with ambulances equipped and wagons loaded their forty mile hike. This was the second long practice march for these men and they consider themselves in the best condition for long marching and ready for the march which will take them into "No Man's Land."

A provisional battalion of some 800 men who are physically unfit for overseas service has been formed and will remain at camp upon the departure of other troops for France. The units have been taken from all the units designated for overseas work and will continue their training as usual. It is very likely that they will be assigned for utility work to be done in preparation for incoming troops.

More than three thousand sturdy soldiers of the 118th infantry, formerly the First South Carolina regiment, passed in a final review on their drill ground Saturday afternoon. Every company was of war strength and the men and the thousands of

LULL ON BATTLE FRONT

THE ALLIES ARE HOLDING THEIR OWN AND GETTING STRONGER ALL THE TIME; SERIOUS INTERNAL TROUBLE IN AUSTRIA.

There has been nothing of any great importance taken place on the western battle front for the past few days. There has been a lull in the fighting, with occasional trench raids and artillery duels. The Germans have been using a different sort of gas in their recent gas attacks from what they have been previously using. It seems that the effect of it is very distracting, but possibly not so deadly as some of the forms previously used. It has a very peculiar effect, causing the person who breathes it to cough, sneeze and vomit until he is overcome.

All enemy attacks on the American sectors have been successfully repulsed, and many Germans killed and captured. Reports state that the Americans have entered and are holding long stretches of enemy trenches in the Toul sector. The spirit of the American soldier is good. They have received rather flattering commendation from the French officer who trained them and who in speaking of them said that they were anxious to get at the Germans, to do their duty and to end the war as soon as possible. It seems that German hatred is being concentrated on the American rather than the English soldier. It has been their policy in the past to minimize the entrance of the United States into the war; but from all recent indications they have begun to regard the matter much more seriously. So serious and important do they regard it that military authorities say that the enemies' greatest drive will be launched before the great bulk of the American fighting force reaches France. They are beginning to realize that the people of the United States are united and in dead earnest, and that they are willing to and intend to stake everything upon the outcome of this war. Practically everybody is agreed that the next six months will be the period that will include the turning point of the war. If the Allies are as strong at the end of the summer as they are now the dinner that the Kaiser has had prepared in Paris for so long will be served to him in the open air on the island of St. Helena, or better still on the banks of the river Stix. In either instance The Courier hopes that it will be the occasion of a family reunion. If it were left to us to choose the place where the reunion should be staged we would select the latter place and on the bank opposite from the one that we are now occupying.

The present morale of the German people is not so good. It seems that those who are high up in authority have promised the people that they would reach the channel ports before this drive is ended, and from all present indications they are not going to be able to make good that promise. The effect of a failure would be very readily upon the German people. The internal condition of Austria is very critical. It is rumored that there is a movement on foot among the people to dethrone the present emperor. The Austrians as well as the Germans, are trying to win some decisive victory. Of course the main idea is to boost the spirit of the people. From all indications they will in the early future make a determined drive for Venice.

Basing our opinion upon the best information that we can secure from the press we feel that we can safely say to our people that the Allies are in better condition now than they have been since the first days of the big drive on the western front. They have materially strengthened their lines, regained much of the ground that they had previously lost and are being strongly reinforced all the time.

All Records Smashed in Ship Construction

All records for rapid construction of a ship were broken Monday when the 5,598 ton steel collier Tuckahoe was launched at the yard of the New York Shipbuilding corporation in Camden, N. J. The keel of this wonder ship was laid on April 8 and only 27 working days were required to prepare the hull for launching. The boat was 90 per cent complete when it slid into the waters of the Delaware and in 15 days more it will take its place in the commerce of the world, complete and ready for a cargo.

Spectators saw these units just as they will go into battle, every soldier keeping quick step to the tune of the crack regimental band.

This regiment blazed the first military trails of Camp Sevier last summer, and has been trained to the hardness and subjections of military life and by compression and hard work have developed into fit soldiers in every particular.

Plans are now under way for the expansion of Camp Sevier to accommodate at least fifty thousand troops by next fall. Surveys have been made for the enlargement of the camp. According to announcement, a major portion of the Camp Jackson division, commanded by Major General C. J. Bailey and his staff, will be transferred to Camp Sevier as soon as the camp is ready.

The camp is beautifully situated and since the macadam road has been completed one can go out to Camp in about twenty minutes. The one aim of the men is to whip Germany and aid in establishing permanent peace.

UNPRETENTIOUS IDEAS OF A MERE WOMAN

BY IDA INGOLD MASTEN

Woman's War

At the end of last week's writing I touched on the thought that this is humanity's war, and not a mere matching of military strength. I did not follow up this particular thought because it meant the opening of a different subject which I wish now to discuss.

Writers in the periodicals of the day have made it very clear that the old military tactics of the past have been thrown into disuse by the coming of new resources, new ideals, and new achievements, so that the "whole face of war has been changed."

Modern Wisdom

To use a slang phrase, we are "wise to" many things today which have much to do with the carrying on of a more effective warfare. For instance, nations going to war once thought it necessary to build extensive forts at great expense, whereas, now we know that trenches answer the purpose in the only right way, and at a small cost.

It is interesting to note in passing that our enemy had failed to gain this up-to-date idea, for Germany—as well as Russia—is fairly lumpy with forts which are of no use to its armies now, and represent great financial loss. But we are not sorry about this in the least.

Armies used to walk, covering long distances sometimes to reach the scene of battle. Many a battle has been lost on account of the jaded condition of the troops. But, now, we have the newest method of transportation actually in use—motor cars. Thus an army can be moved without fatigue; their strength reserved for the attack; their feelings exhilarated and ready to encounter anything.

Again, it is gratifying to note that Germany, headed for Paris, walked an army for ten days, met the fresh motor-driven troops of Joffre and lost the battle of the Marne. Joffre was a hero because he had the insight to see that motor troops would fight better than jaded ones, and commanding thousands of autos and motor buses from the streets, he moved his army to the front without fatigue. What would a few thousand motor cars have meant to Germany in that crisis? We do not like to think of what it would have meant to us.

Russia has mud roads—the worst in the world.

Russia has mud roads—the worst in the world. Russian soldiers for the most part have to walk. You know the history of Russia in this war. But our hearts go out to Russia, that emotional, warm-blooded, leaderless people, whose class differences are cruel, but, yet, whose patriotism is unsurpassed.

Weak Preparedness

We once thought that a nation's fitness for war was determined by its arms and military equipment. But that is not all changed. At the beginning of this war Russia had the largest standing army the world has ever seen—a million and a half of men, with a reserve which was even larger. She also had the arms and equipment for this army. Russians thought that their army was invincible. Even Germany feared this colossal "Russian steam roller." Russia was ready, she thought, for war. We know the result of her stand against Germany. She has lost almost every battle. Her preparedness crumbled to dust—it was purely military. Now, it is very evident that military preparations are necessary, but they must be backed up by organization and unity, and the intelligent use of resources and commodities.

The resources, the industries, and other peaceful assets constitute at least one half a country's fitness for war. Not the least of these being its trained men and women, and the capability of the nation, through these, its citizens, for self-reliance, and unified and purposeful action.

I think we all have felt from the beginning of this war that it was not altogether our soldiers, and our capacity for a large output of munitions, ships, or other war equipment, that were going to count for victory. We have felt that every industry, every enterprise, every commodity, and every individual had a part to perform in the hurrying of the great weight that should crush autocracy.

The Latent Half

Just now the women over sixteen in Indiana are being registered for war work. This will be done in every state in the union. It means that women, long-neglected, is to be invited, even implored to fight in this war. America is convinced that she has an undeveloped source of strength in her women. This decision on the part of our government has been helped by the wonderful example set by women in the countries associated with us in the war. England has more than five million paid women workers. Seven thousand of them are working on munitions alone. Ten thousand are on farms, and another ten thousand are working in dairies. In France two hundred thousand women are in the munitions factories, and the total of her women workers behind the lines is six women to one man. It is found that it takes three women to do one man's work when the work is of the household and toughest—a regular

man's job. A million women in Germany have replaced men in the war industries alone. While nine million are filling positions usually held by men.

The United States has near eight million women workers, but the movement caused by the war has hardly begun yet. The women in England and France know what a German peace means, and they are doing eagerly a work which equals that of their brothers and husbands at the front. The time has come when the American woman will have her awakening—her release—her opportunity. Those who need training shall have it if they desire, and those who are already trained shall have places to fill wherever they can serve their country in the best way. Many have been placed already. Some eight or ten young business women have gone from our own town, and their wages are very satisfactory, they having received, in some cases known to me, more than they had asked for.

How She'll Fight

Our dear old Uncle Sam is putting on his telescopic glasses at last, and he is going to look over that unrecognized, and therefore unappreciated, half of his citizenship to see if she can help him out in his trouble. I am thinking that he will find what he is looking for. And that she won't even say, "I told you so!" but buckle on the armor and go to it. "To battle? Oh, no. Russia's noble 'Battalion of Death' made that experience and found out in a most terrible manner that women can never go to the front to fight with men. But she can fight! And just because she has been depressed in her weakness, and baffled in her attempts to reach out feelers from her cramped patriotic soul, she can be more deadly in her fight than any army of men who ever made an attack.

What She Has Fought

Women for all the centuries has been carrying her life away at the unremunerative end of life; the homemaker being the poorest paid worker in the world. She has dreamed of the joy of a career that would strengthen her confidence and give her a bit of self-reliance. But she has hardly dared to dream—for, when, in her vain imaginings, she felt herself climb inch by inch till she reached her end of the teeter board, and with her weight made it go down—down—bump!—to the ground, she stifled a piping squeal, and ran back to her house-keeping with a renewed sense of duty. And love has kept her there.

Her pay comes to her in the knowledge that she is doing her duty. Like the soldier—that is her business. What about the part of the man with whom she is partner—the large part of partner—in everything but the privileges which mean citizenship?

Woman stands in exactly the same position today in America, that Ireland has found herself in, in England. England holds out to Ireland in one hand Home Rule, and in the other conscription for the army. They are coming to Ireland at once so that the men of Ireland drafted into the army will not feel that they are fighting for something which they cannot have at home—freedom and self-reliance. Will our Uncle Sam ask us, the women, to help him win the war on the one hand, and give us enfranchisement on the other to even up inconsistencies?

Her Great Change

I do not mind saying frankly that I am not particularly wild about voting. I am perfectly willing for things to take their course in regard to votes for women. I believe when woman is ready to vote she will be given the ballot. By that I do not mean that she has not been worthy. But we must remember that woman has had, and is having, a world of prejudice to overcome in her own makeup as well as in the minds of her companions in life. And so I am willing to wait; I believe the vote will be on time. On the other hand, if some of us had not gone crazy about it, perhaps it should have been on time. It is always well known that in every great reform, we owe a great debt to the fanatic. I have an idea that I shall like to vote, however, when once I feel the power in my unaccustomed hands. If I do not like it that is not an indication that I should not vote.

Woman—just plain woman—with her weakness, which after all is weakness only because of lack of use—with her faltering business sense which is also faltering only because of lack of training—will revolutionize this old world of ours in the near future. She is going to deliver her first big stroke, as a sex, right now—in this war. Some say our men will be changed when the war is over for the better. If that is true, and there is no ground to dispute it, woman will be unrecognizable. The one thing which will not change about woman is her womanhood. It is too lofty for the demeriting influences of war to reach. It will come through unscathed. In fact the whole allied cause is too lofty, too unselfish to admit of a change for the worse in either man or woman.

Look at woman when a happy end to this war has been reached and you

MR. TAFT THINKS WAR WILL LAST THREE YEARS LONGER

Former President Taft said in Greensboro where he spoke last Friday night that the people of America might as well face the fact that the war will last three and perhaps five years longer and that supremacy in man power will be the deciding factor.

21,014 Is State's Quota In Draft
A gross quota of 21,014 men, white and colored, is asked of North Carolina in the second draft call for which the adjutant general last Friday, with instructions that entrainment should take place within a five-day period beginning May 25th.

High Point Nurse To Go To France
Miss Ruth Wicker, one of the best known graduate nurses of High Point, left High Point last Thursday for Camp Merritt, N. J., for a short course of training before leaving for France with other members of the hospital unit organized by Major J. W. Long, of Greensboro.

W. I. Underwood Dead
William I. Underwood, editor and owner of the Greensboro Patriot for a number of years died at his home at McLeansville, eight miles east of Greensboro, last Saturday morning, following a long illness.

Ralph Connor, Famous Writer, Visits Army Camps

Ralph Connor, who wrote the Doctor and other tales of the wilds is making a tour of the army camps of the country speaking on patriotic subjects. He is admirably fitted for this work, and his tour is meeting with much success.

The noted writer is in army life Major Charles W. Gordon, for "Ralph Connor" is only a pen name. But it is said Major Gordon is as fine a speaker as Ralph Connor is a writer.

German Hirelings Talking Peace In England

Emissaries of the Kaiser, in disguise, have reached England with peace talk. Failing in military victory, intrigue peace move has been started. The first to appear was a Dutch financier.

Prices on Binder Twine Fixed

The importance of binder twine to the wheat and grain growing industry is such that the food administration through its sisal and jute division has fixed a margin of the profits which dealers will be allowed to charge on binder twine. The manufacturers' price has been fixed at 23 cents per pound and the retailer will be allowed to add freight and 2 cents a pound cash or 2½ cents a pound on time to the cost price to him. Farmers should place their orders early for their requirements of binder twine on account of the slow freight movement and other causes which might militate against a free and easy distribution of twine.

Deserters Taken Back To Camp
Last Monday morning patrolman W. M. Isley delivered to the officials at Camp Greene, at Charlotte, two deserters, Jean Carter and Carl Farmer. These men were captured April 30, but have been in the Charlotte lock-up since that date. Mr. Isley was awarded the \$50 reward offered for the capture of Carter.

East To Have Airplane Mail Service

A bill authorizing the postoffice department to charge not in excess of 24 cents an ounce or fraction thereof for the transportation of mail by airplane was adopted last Monday by the Senate. The measure went to the House. The postoffice department announced Monday that the airplane mail service between Washington, Philadelphia and New York would be started May 15 as planned.

Two Soldiers In France Pardoned by President Wilson

Privates Forest D. Sebastian and Jeff Cook, soldiers of the American expeditionary forces, who had been condemned to death by a military court-martial in France for sleeping while on sentry duty, were pardoned by President Wilson last Saturday.

Ten Boys To Be Sent To Fort Oglethorpe from University

Ten students from the training corps of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, have been appointed to the fourth officers' training camp to be held at Fort Oglethorpe from May 15 to August 15.

Captain Hall Is Missing

Flight Captain James Norman Hall, author and one of the best known aviators in the American or allied armies, missing after a thrilling battle ten miles inside Germany opposite the Toul sector.

Proclamation Issued by the President

President Wilson last Tuesday issued a proclamation designating the week beginning May 26 as Red Cross Week, and calling upon the American people to contribute generously to the second \$100,000,000 war fund of the American Red Cross for the alleviation of suffering among the American troops in France and their dependents at home and among the fighting forces and civilian populations of the allied countries.

will not have far to hunt for the strength and fitness of America, for this is woman's war.

OVERMAN'S LINE OF ARGUMENT

TEXT OF HIS APPEAL FOR CUTTING RED TAPE—OPPOSES AMENDMENTS TO CO-ORDINATION BILL DESIGNED FOR HUMILIATION OF ADMINISTRATION

(By H. E. C. Bryant, in Charlotte Observer)

Senator Lee S. Overman deserves and is receiving great credit for his courageous work in behalf of the bill that bears his name. President Wilson has personally congratulated him for his splendid efforts.

The Overman bill felt like a bomb in the senate. It created a great stir among politicians. Democrats and Republicans who wished to strike a blow at the administration began a fight on it. It gave partisans an opportunity to criticize the President. The thoughtless went far afield in their opposition to the measure and some of them have been trying to back pedal for weeks.

The Overman bill is a proper measure. It will help the President to cut the red tape and win the war. It will save money—hundreds of millions of dollars—to the American people.

All the talk of the President making of himself an autocrat, and abusing power given him, is pure tommyrot, and most of those who indulged in it know it.

The attempts to exempt the federal reserve board and the interstate commerce commission was camouflage.

There was a purpose in the senate to humiliate and embarrass the President. The President realized that and demanded a showdown.

Just before the Smith amendments, to exempt the federal reserve board and the interstate commerce commission, were voted upon, Senator Overman made a clear cut statement for the administration. He declared that the adoption of either of the propositions would humiliate him.

What Mr. Overman said, in view of the strenuous opposition to his bill, and the success with which he has met all comers is worth space in The Observer:

"This bill does not give any power to the President directly to do the things which it has been charged could be done under it. There is nothing said about the federal reserve board or about the interstate commerce commission. The senator from Georgia says that if he were President he would not transfer any of the functions of the federal reserve board to any other organization. Neither would any other senator upon this floor and neither would the President of the United States. The President has not the least idea of interfering in any way whatever with the federal reserve board.

"The President of the United States, even if he has the power under this bill to interfere with the federal reserve board, could not exercise that power under his oath of office unless he did so in the interest of the national security and defense, or for the successful prosecution of the war. The senator from Iowa (Mr. Cummins) said if it were necessary in order to save this country he would be willing for the President to exercise such power and so would everybody. The President is not going to exercise it unless it is absolutely necessary. Such powers as the bill gives shall be exercised only in aid of the national defense, the successful prosecution and maintenance of the army and navy. A general sweeping clause reads:

"Provided further, that the authority by this act provided shall be exercised only in matters relating to the conduct of the present war."

"It seems to me that senators have assumed a holier-than-thou attitude.

"I will not accept the Red amendment because it is an express statement that we are afraid to trust this power to the President; it is an express intimation that we fear he will do what no one of 96 senators would do. The argument seems to be we fear the President might do it. I will not accept any such amendment because I believe in my heart it humiliates the President. I do not charge, however, that that is the intention of the author of the amendment. Put yourselves in the President's place. Many things have been said that ought not to have been said upon this floor, some cheap talk and criticism, I am glad to see, has been eliminated from the record.

"Some indirect, unjust intimations that the President ought not to be trusted have been made.

"You may mistrust the President as much as you please, but it will be no more than a trifling shock against a great battleship.

"Last night I attended one of the greatest meetings that I have ever seen in Washington and in the Billy Sunday tabernacle. Incidentally some speaker referred to this bill and the power given to the President and expressed the hope that it would pass. I never saw such an ovation in my life as was given there. Whatever you say about the President or however you play politics and try to throw dust in the eyes of the people of this country, he has the confidence of the people back home."

M. S. Smyre, one of Newton's leading hardware men, was arrested last Saturday charged with violating the espionage act.