

THE COURIER

ISSUED WEEKLY.

PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN

\$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

VOLUME XXXIII.

Asheboro, North Carolina, Thursday, August 15, 1918

NUMBER 32

NEW ALLIED OFFENSIVE

BIG GAINS IN PICARDY—MONT-DIDIER CAPTURED—THOUSANDS OF GERMAN PRISONERS INCLUDING 1,000 OFFICERS—MENACE TO PARIS NOW REMOVED.

During the past week, the Allies have carried out a brilliant offensive against the Germans on the Picardy front, on both sides of Amiens. Under terrific fire from the Germans, the Americans forced their way across the Vesle river, on Wednesday night of last week and have pushed forward several miles since then. All the positions previously gained by the Allied troops throughout the entire Rheims-Soissons salient have been solidly held, in spite of counter attacks and the heavy artillery fire the enemy has poured down from the heights north of the Vesle river. Towards the north of the Picardy battle line, the French and British have dealt the Germans smashing blows during the last few days. Over a twenty-mile front, the Franco-British armies penetrated the enemy lines to a depth of several miles last week. At its deepest point, the penetration of the German line on Friday was about seven and a half miles, while from two to five miles were gained all along the front from northwest of Montdidier to the region around Moriancourt.

The French captured the important town of Montdidier on Saturday with many prisoners and great quantities of war material. Following the capture, the German hordes were reported to be in full retreat toward the Somme river and the Neale-Noyon canal.

Crown Prince Rupprecht, of Bavaria, is known to have a large number of splendid troops which will probably be thrown into the battle line soon. So far two of these divisions have come in contact with the Allies, but have been unable to check their onward rush.

American troops were thrown into the fighting in the great battle in the Amiens-Somme district. They succeeded in overcoming stiff resistance and helped the British capture important positions on Friday, between the Ancre and the Somme. The attacking infantry was supported by tanks and preceded by a heavy barrage fire.

The American machine gunners and infantry went into battle with their traditional enthusiasm. They met and defeated the Germans on the Ancre and Somme rivers just as they did along the Marne.

The number of prisoners taken in the Allied offensive in Picardy is estimated at 36,000, including more than 1,000 officers, several of whom are generals and others of high rank. More than 500 guns had been captured at the last report. The resistance has been stiffening around the town of Noyon, about midway between Montdidier and Soissons. The enemy has thrown in reserves from this base in an effort to prevent, regardless of cost, the allies from gaining control of the Noyon-Harr road, which is choked with material, guns and troops.

All the bridges across the Somme between Peronne and Harz, a stretch of about fifteen miles, have been destroyed by Allied aviation. Temporary bridges thrown up by the Germans have been systematically bombed by the planes of the Allies.

To summarize the situation at the present, Marshal Foch's strategy and the masterly tactics of the generals commanding the armies and groups of armies under him have in three weeks wrested from the Germans what required four months for them to obtain at a cost of men variously estimated at from 700,000 to 1,000,000.

The immediate results of the counter-offensive are the clearing of the Chateau-Thierry pocket, ending the menace to Epernay and Paris, the capture of Montdidier, ending the menace to Amiens, the freeing on the important east railroad line from Paris to Châlons, and the equally important northern line from Paris to Amiens, restoring to the Allies means of communication which give them momentum greater than in future movements of troops.

These successes render impossible any rupture of the line which would separate the French armies of the center from those to the east, or a rupture of the junction between the French and the British.

Since Marshal Foch and his armies have reduced the salient wedges the initiative in operations has been with the Allies, the Germans being obliged either to order a general retreat to a strong line such as the Somme, or to engage reserves. The Allies adopted the second alternative, which has failed, making eventual retirement immensely more difficult.

Will Register in Voting Places

Orders to make immediately preparations for the expected registration early in September, of all men between the ages of 18 and 45 years, were received Monday by the Board for Charlotte and Mecklenburg county from the office of Provost Marshal Crutcher through the office of Assistant General Young of Raleigh. The expected third registration will be completed by September 6, at the voting precincts.

Marriage at White House

Miss Anna Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Williams, of Hillsboro, was married to Mr. J. B. Williams, of Hillsboro, by Rev. J. B. Williams, of Hillsboro, at the White House, Asheville, North Carolina, on Wednesday evening, August 14, at 8 o'clock.

Registration Notice

On August 24th there will be held in the Office of the Local Board, a meeting of the Local Exemption Board for the purpose of registering all young men who have attained the age of twenty-one years since June 5th, and on or before August 24th, 1918.

This is in accord with a Proclamation made by the President of the United States on August 14th. This Registration has nothing to do with the September Registration of men between eighteen and twenty-one, and thirty-one to forty-five.

Between the hours of eight o'clock and sunset, the Board will be in session exclusively for the purpose of registering men, and will not consider any other business on that day.

REMEMBER THE DATE, AUGUST 24th. It is the duty of every citizen in the county to give this the widest publicity possible.

REMEMBER, this includes all men who have become twenty-one years of age since June 5th, 1918, and this Registration does NOT have anything to do with the September Registration.

ROBERT LEE CAVENESS, Chairman, Local Exemption Board

SUBMARINE ATTACKS LIGHTHOUSE ON SMITH ISLAND

About 5 o'clock last Sunday afternoon a German submarine attacked the government lighthouse on Smith Island off the North Carolina coast at the mouth of the Cape Fear River below Fort Caswell. The attack was made by gas which resembled mustard gas released from oil spread over the surface of the water by the submarine. Announcement made by the Navy Department reported it as follows:

"The Navy Department has received a dispatch from the commandant of the sixth naval district, Charleston, S. C., stating that an attack with gas was attempted on the North Carolina coast about five o'clock Sunday afternoon with the result of temporarily putting out of business the coast guard station and lighthouse personnel. The report continues:

"About forty minutes after the attack three large oil spots, each over one acre in extent, were observed passing by Smith Island to the north. This oil from which the gas has no doubt generated must have been released from a submarine in the vicinity of the entrance into the channel with the hope that it would come in with the tide but the tide fortunately set along island.

"Report was made to Col. Chase, coast artillery corps, Fort Caswell, N. C., by Captain Willard of the Smith Island coast guard after the effects of the gas was noted. Six men were gassed. No deaths. The gas had the effect of mustard gas and was effective about thirty-six or forty minutes. Color of the gas has not yet been ascertained and its effects on trees and shrubbery not yet determined. The entire matter will be investigated and report made.

The incident was reported by Col. Case to the naval district commandant. Smith Island is off the mouth of the Cape Fear river near the entrance of the channel to Wilmington, N. C.

North Carolina Casualty List

During the past week the following casualties in overseas forces have been reported:

Killed in action—Private Lloyd E. Waterfield, Knotts Island; Charles C. Ball, Red Springs; Burwell C. Jackson, Kinston; Corporal Lawrence E. Thompson, Thurman.

Wounded severely—Corporals, Will F. Sutherland, Marion; John C. Slutt, Winston-Salem; Rosler Gongs, Bakersville; Guy P. Bose, New Bern; Privates Carlisle C. Cochran, Charlotte; Sam Shirley, Waltonsburg; William A. Vaughan, Fayetteville; James A. Bruce, Randleman.

Wounded (degree undetermined)—Privates George Anglin, Cane River; Grover C. Gray, Charlotte; Walter E. Neel, Salisbury; Sergeant William C. Leonard, Cedar Falls; Corporal Martin L. White, Stockville; Privates Edward G. Denton, Charlotte; Gus N. Moore, Big Ridge.

Died of wounds—Privates Joseph L. Pearce Selma; George R. Davis, Maiden R. 1; George Harrell, Robeson R. 1.

Following are North Carolina Marine casualties for the past week:

Killed in action—Privates James C. Cook, Advance; Reid Cranford, Davidson; James H. Eason, Benson.

Wounded in action (degree undetermined)—Corporal Fred O. Black, Charlotte.

Methodist Church Will Present Service

Big Sunday Evening at 8 o'clock

On Sunday evening at 8 o'clock there will be a flag service, the occasion being the presentation of a service flag. The flag will have thirty stars for the representatives from this county who are in the service of the United States. The program will consist of a service of the church and a presentation of the flag to the representatives of the county.

THE FIGHT AGAINST THE WORLD'S MOST EFFICIENT BRIGANDRY

Dr. Lyman Abbott on the Meaning of the Struggle

We talk of a war in Europe. If we used language with accuracy, we should not talk of a war in Europe. There is no war in Europe. There is a posse comitatus summoned from the various civilized nations of the world to protect the peaceable nations of Europe from the worst and most efficient brigandry the civilized world has ever seen.

The classical definition of war is furnished by Charles Sumner in an address on the "Grandeur of Nations" delivered in Boston in 1845, based on authorities then and there by him cited, and accepted ever since as an authoritative definition. It is substantially in these words: "War is a conflict between the armed forces of nations under international law to determine a question of justice between them."

There are two things necessary to make a conflict war. It must be to determine a question of justice, and it must be under international law. There is no question of justice at issue in Europe today. When this war was begun in Germany, her prime minister said to the Reichstag, "We are going to do an act of injustice to Belgium. We shall try to repay it afterwards."

Bernhardt's Words

In 1913, the year before that declaration, Bernhardt, one of the leaders of the military party in Germany, had said, "War is a biological, a moral and a Christian necessity." He had said, "We are going into this war among other things, to crush France that she can never cross our path again."

A few weeks ago a paper appeared before the public issued from the pen of a German prince, who, in 1914, was the German ambassador to England. In that paper he declares that Germany egged Austria on to make war against Serbia, that Germany refused the urgent entreaties of Italy, France, England and Russia to attempt a peaceable settlement of the controversy. He unmistakably declares that Germany is guilty of having brought this war upon Europe. With that paper was published another by an ex-director of Krupp's carrying home to the Kaiser, the Emperor of Germany, that guilt.

I go back 18 years. In 1900, the Kaiser, in the dedication of the monument, declared that his ambition was to re-establish a Roman empire, giving to Germany the same domination of the world that the Roman empire had in the first century.

In the face of these facts, it is impossible to say that there is any question of justice to be determined in this war. I must call it war because there is no other sort of word to use.

"Thou shalt not steal." She has robbed France and Belgium of their iron and their coal; she has robbed their banks of their money; she has robbed their churches of their treasures; she has robbed the homes of their pictures and their stonary and their furniture, and what she could not carry away, she has, in her wantonness, destroyed.

"Thou shalt not kill." She has not only killed soldiers in open warfare—she has murdered men, women and children—not a few—but by the score by the hundreds, by the thousands.

"Thou shalt not commit adultery." Her soldiers, with the apparent sanction of the government, certainly with no opposition from the government, have raped more women than has ever been known before in the history of warfare.

I could not at first believe these things to be true. I thought them, at first, the exaggeration of newspaper reporters. Then, I thought them to be the extravagant outburst of individual soldiers in violation of law. But I have compared more or less carefully the reports of commissions issued first by Belgium, then by France, then by England, in which these outrages have been investigated, with names, dates and places given in detail with affidavits to substantiate the charges.

Has Pleaded Guilty

Germany has been asked by Great Britain to unite with her in an investigation, and Germany, by refusing to share in such an investigation, has pleaded guilty to the charge. But that is not all. In our civil-war, Mr. Lincoln appointed a commission to prepare rules of warfare, and it is said that after the military officials had prepared them, he, if I may use a somewhat barbarous phrase, "englightened" them. These rules of warfare, prepared by our government, under Lincoln's or Robert Lincoln's name, became the basis of the rules of war accepted by the Hague Tribunal.

I would like to compare these set of rules of war, that of America, that of the Hague Tribunal, and those established by the German war book. According to the rules of civilized warfare, war is confined against the army of the enemy. According to the rules of the Hague Tribunal, the property of the enemy is to be respected. The property of the enemy is to be respected. The property of the enemy is to be respected.

MISS TANTREA ALDRIDGE DEAD

On Wednesday night of last week, Miss Tantrea Aldridge died at a hospital in Greensboro, after a lingering illness. Miss Aldridge was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Aldridge of Trinity township, both of whom died many years ago. Her home had been in Greensboro for several years. She leaves three brothers, Dennis Aldridge, of Washington, D. C.; Samuel Aldridge, of Trinity township, and George Aldridge, who is now in the service of his country stationed at Fort Hunt, Va. The funeral services were held from St. Benedict's Catholic church being conducted by Father Vincent Taylor.

to the rules of civilized warfare, churches, hospitals, libraries, public buildings, are as far as possible to be guarded from destruction. According to the German war-book, they are to be destroyed. According to the laws of civilized warfare, the property of non-combatants is to be generally regarded as sacred, unless great exigencies require destruction. According to the German war-book they are to be destroyed for the purpose of producing terror. According to the laws of civilized warfare, the captives taken in war may be used in peaceful industries, but not for maintaining the armies or manufacturing the munitions to be used against their own kinsfolk. According to the German war-book, they may be so used.

The laws of war and of nations have been ruthlessly set aside. Nor is that all. The crimes that have been committed by the hands of brigands have been glorified. They have been proud of their booty. They have organized triumphant processions. They have struck off medals; they have preached sermons in their pulpits and addresses on the platforms in praise of the men who have committed these unspeakable crimes.

"The Potsdam Gang."

It is a simple, calm, historic, scientific statement of a fact that in Europe the allies are fighting to protect the lands of peace from brigandry. The question is—what is brigandry? The definition in the Century Dictionary has only five words, "Highway robbery by organized bands." Was there ever highway robbery conducted on so enormous a scale as so ruthless and unscrupulous a gang as what Henry Van Dyke has well called "the predatory Potsdam gang"?

The archbishop of York has told us that we must offer for our enemies the prayer of Christ upon the cross—"Father, forgive them for they know not what they do." Christ offered that prayer for the soldiers who did not know what they did; to whom Jesus was only a common criminal, condemned by the courts of his own country, and condemned by the Roman courts. For them He asked His Father's forgiveness; but He did not ask His Father's forgiveness for Calaphas, who declared, when he conspired Jesus' death, "It is better than an innocent man should die, than that we should lose our faces." We will offer a prayer to His Father for Germans in the trenches who have been deluded or driven into this terrible warfare, but will not offer it for the Kaiser or his pals. I may be tempted to lie to my fellow-men, but I will never lie to my God.

The great theme today is—"Democracy or Autocracy—Which?" What do we mean by democracy? It is not a mere form of government. France is a republic and Italy is a monarchy, but Italy is as truly a democracy as France. America is a republic and England is a monarchy, and England in some respects, is more democratic than the United States.

What Democracy Is

Democracy is not a political opinion. It is a religious faith; it is faith in one another; it is respect for each other's opinion; it is human brotherhood; its name or its motto, might well be—"Democracy is the land of brotherly love."

Nor is autocracy a form of government. I will not go into the history of the past. Enough to say that autocracy, as we face it today in Europe, is organized brigandry which denies the elemental rights of humanity, the right to live, the right to liberty, the right to the pursuit of happiness.

Any man who proposes a compromise or a peace negotiations with this band of brigands is guilty of treason to the kingdom of liberty.

I am a Christian minister. I am glad to acknowledge Jesus Christ as my Lord and Saviour and my Master. I take my commands from Him. I can honestly say that I have no desire so great as to have something of His spirit, no wish for my life so great as to be His follower. I naturally turn to the book in which His name is enshrined for my commission. I find in it the words of the oldest prophet of the Old Testament: "The serpent shall bruise man's heel; man's heel shall bruise the head of the serpent." The head of the serpent is represented with wrath; its very breath is poison, and we have, perhaps a difficult task to get our heel on its head, but when we do, we will grind it to powder.

"Perish by the Sword"

I turn the pages over to the New Testament, and I find there the commission of my Master interpreted to me thus—"They be serpents, not by peacefulness, not by thunderbolt, but shall perish by the sword in the hands of men. We have the sword given to us by our Master, and we shall use it until the predatory Potsdam gang is exterminated from the face of the earth."

HEARD ON THE STREETS

WHAT OUR TOWN CORRESPONDENT HEARS AND THINKS—MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST DISCUSSED

If you are not a subscriber to The Courier you ought to be. The old town was full and running over with farmers last Saturday.

Mr. H. T. Bray and son, of Ramsour Route 1, were in town Saturday.

The idle brain is advance agent for a busy tongue.

Success comes to the man who does not fear failure.

Mr. N. E. Russell, of High Point, was numbered among our renewal subscribers last week. Mr. Russell is a fine man and does all kinds of shoe repairing at reasonable prices.

If every home had its curfew law there would be less entering of stores at night by youngsters of the town. Our oldest citizens say that the weather last week was the hottest they have ever experienced.

Attorney General Manning has rendered an opinion to the effect that it is clearly the duty of the sheriff and other county and municipal officers to skip out and arrest all deserters or others who are avoiding the army draft in violation of the regulations.

A series of protracted meetings will begin Sunday at the West Bend Methodist church and will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. F. W. Cook.

Mr. George Richardson, a good farmer of Millboro Route 1, was in town one day last week.

The world war has done much to stimulate the sale of daily papers in Asheboro. People who seldom looked at a newspaper before the United States entered the world war, now read them regularly.

Mr. W. T. Ledwell, a prominent citizen of Trinity Route 1, has our thanks for a renewal of his subscription.

Miss Della Allred, of High Point, was numbered among our renewal subscribers last week.

Mr. E. L. Sledge, of High Point, is recovering from a surgical operation which he underwent last week.

Mr. H. H. King, of High Point, has had his subscription to The Courier moved up two years. He used to reside in Randleman.

Dr. F. A. Henley, of High Point, will read The Courier hereafter. He is a fine dentist and is doing a good business.

Mr. H. A. Moffitt, of High Point, has had his subscription to The Courier moved up a year. Mr. Moffitt is a fine man and has made good.

Mr. B. F. Kearns, of High Point, believes in The Courier and keeps his subscription paid ahead.

Mr. S. R. Richardson, of Seagrave Route 1, has a fine crop of corn. He owns a good farm and will sow a big crop of wheat this fall. We find that our farmers are preparing for a good size crop all over the county.

The value of a good local newspaper is much more than many people seem to think. And the way to make it good is to patronize it, pay for it, and furnish it with ads, news and items, such as the public want to know.

The increase in the cane syrup crop in North Carolina last year amounted to tens of thousands of gallons. There will be an even greater increase this year and if the sugar situation continues as it is at present farmers who took the precaution to plant sorghum for syrup will certainly have no trouble in disposing of their product.

Mr. E. S. Gray, of High Point Route 3, was in town a few days ago. He brought a load of Muddy Creek watermelons.

Mr. J. D. Thomas, of High Point, is numbered among our renewal subscribers this week.

Mr. C. D. Harden, of Randleman, was here a few days ago.

Just one word about the dogs. We believe that the country at large would be much better off if nine hundred and ninety-nine out of one thousand of the dogs of the country had their tails cut off right behind their ears, and a good thoroughbred Berkshire pig put in their places. It is too often the case that you see a right poor man with two or three hound dogs—who doesn't keep a single hog, going to the store to buy fat back and flour, and in almost every case snuff and tobacco.

Messrs. Thomas Davis, O. C. Brady, A. M. Poole, R. H. Brady, W. A. Poole, R. E. Caveness and J. R. Marley, of Coleridge, are among our new subscribers.

Mr. C. L. Frazier, of Staley Route 1, was among our renewal subscribers last week. Mr. Frazier is one of our best farmers and has a good farm and raises about everything which can be raised on a farm in this section.

The hot weather is cutting the corn crop short every day. A big rain is badly needed.

T. J. Steed, of High Point, is numbered among our renewal subscribers this week. Mr. Steed is a mighty fine man in every way.

Under the new draft law which places the ages at 18 to 45, several of the old bachelors in Asheboro will have to enlist under this call. Mrs. M. L. Wynnham, of Central Falls, says they are the Avery ones to go, since they will not obey the Bible injunction to "leave father and mother and cleave unto their wife."

Mr. A. E. Brady, a prosperous farmer of the Cheek section, has some of the finest corn possibly that any one in this county can grow.

COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION NEXT WEEK

The annual convention of the Randolph county Sunday school association has for more than a quarter of a century been one of the biggest and pleasantest events of the year with the Sunday school people of the county. Different sections of the county have had the convention meet with them and all have extended a hearty welcome to officers, speakers and delegates. This year the twenty-ninth annual convention will be entertained by the Asheboro churches on Thursday, August 22nd.

The meetings will be held in the Methodist Episcopal church, South, of which Rev. Ira Erwin is pastor and Mr. J. O. Redding Sunday school superintendent.

The program will open promptly at ten o'clock with county president, Mr. D. M. Sharpe, presiding. The convention will close with an early evening session which promises to be one of the most interesting features of the day. The program this year is limited to one day and for this reason it is especially important that everyone be on time. While the program will be shorter than usual no efforts are being spared by the program committee to make it helpful and interesting from start to finish.

It is unfortunate that the names of the speakers cannot be announced at this time but on account of several unforeseen circumstances it is impossible to do so.

Asheboro is little more than an hour's drive by auto from the most remote parts of the county and it is expected that the attendance this year will break all former records. All the machinery of the county and township associations is being called into action to make the representation from the schools complete.

Mining Commenced Last Monday Near Asheboro

Mr. Eli Pritchard's gold mining property is now being opened by Messrs. H. W. Bentley, of Providence, R. I. and W. W. Lindley, of New York, both have been close observers of the mineral values of this section for several years and the fact that they have decided upon this location is especially interesting to the residents of Asheboro, for this property lies northeast and just outside the city limits.

Experts have traced this northeast and southwest lead of ore from Eldorado to Virginia, Va., and the consensus of opinion is that somewhere along this mineral belt will someday be discovered what they term as the "mother lode."

Contract for shaft number one which is to be oak timbered has been let to John F. Dunning and as the mine develops other contracts will be placed. It is just possible that in the near future we can boast of a ten-stamp mill almost within the gates of our city, at any rate the many friends of Mr. Bentley and Mr. Lindley wish them all the success this undertaking deserves.

State Good Roads Association

The State Good Roads Association which convened at Wrightsville elected Mr. W. A. McGirt, of Wilmington, as president to succeed Mr. Henry B. Varner, who has been elected president every year since the organization of the association.

The General Assembly will be requested to enact a new road law, imposing taxes on narrow tread vehicles, and for the levying of general property tax for highway purposes. Taxes received from this source will be used by the highway commission for the purpose of getting a way from the county and township as a road unit and make the State a unit. It is generally conceded that the time has come when the road is more of a state institution than a local one.

It proposes, however, that 80 per cent of the taxes raised shall be expended in the counties where paid, the other 20 per cent wherever the State highway commission may think best.

This is the way the present funds derived from automobile taxes are distributed, seventy per cent being given to the counties which pay the taxes.

Another recommendation is to work the convicts on the state highways and not on the farms. The war has emphasized the importance of good roads instead of causing our people to neglect them.

Tobacco Crop in Randolph

Until within the last year or two none of the fine tobacco lands in Randolph county have been used in growing tobacco, but this year there is tobacco all the way from the Guilford line along the old plank road on both sides of the Moore county line.

There is a great industrial awakening in Japan, so says the American writers who have recently returned from that country.

Isen and business man of High Point, has our thanks for a renewal of his subscription to The Courier.

Owing to the high prices of shoes and silk stockings, the high water dresses of the females are being lowered. You cannot see so much as you used to.

Not all of our young men have gone to war. There are quite a number of boys left to keep company and buy new cream for the girls. By the way, we believe that American boys are the best set of young fellows in the world.

Mr. A. E. Brady, a prosperous farmer of the Cheek section, has some of the finest corn possibly that any one in this county can grow.