

THE COURIER

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PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN

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HOW TO PREVENT INFLUENZA FROM SPREADING

(Government Bulletin)

What is Spanish influenza? Is it something new? Does it come from Spain? The disease now occurring in this country and called "Spanish influenza," resembles a very contagious kind of "cold" accompanied by fever, pains in the head, eyes, ears, back or other parts of the body, and a feeling of severe sickness. In most of these cases the symptoms disappear after three or four days, the patient then rapidly recovering; some of the patients, however, develop pneumonia, or inflammation of the ear, or meningitis, and many of these complicated cases die. Whether this so-called "Spanish" influenza is identical with the epidemic of influenza of earlier years is not yet known.

Epidemics of influenza have visited this country since 1647. It is interesting to know that this first epidemic was brought here from Valencia, Spain. Since that time there have been numerous epidemics of the disease. In 1889 and 1890 an epidemic of influenza, starting somewhere in the Orient, spread first to Russia, and thence over practically the entire civilized world. Three years later there was another flare-up of the disease. Both times the epidemic spread widely over the United States.

Although the present epidemic is called "Spanish influenza," there is no reason to believe that it originated in Spain. Some writers who have studied the question believe that the epidemic came from the Orient and they call attention to the fact that the Germans mention the disease as occurring along the eastern front in the summer and fall of 1917.

How Can "Spanish Influenza Be Recognized?"

There is as yet no certain way in which a single case of Spanish influenza can be recognized; on the other hand, recognition is easy where there is a group of cases. In contrast to the outbreaks of ordinary coughs and colds, which usually occur in the cold months, epidemics of influenza may occur at any season of the year, thus the present epidemic raged most intensely in Europe in May, June and July. Moreover, in the case of ordinary colds, the general symptoms (fever, pain, depression) are by no means as severe or as sudden in their onset as they are in influenza. Finally, ordinary colds do not spread through the community so rapidly or so extensively as does influenza.

In most cases a person taken sick with influenza feels sick rather suddenly. He feels weak, has pains in the eyes, ears, head on back, and may be sore all over. Many patients feel dizzy, some vomit. Most of the patients complain of feeling chilly, and with this comes a fever in which the temperature rises to 100 to 104. In most cases the pulse remains relatively slow.

In appearance one is struck by the fact that the patient looks sick. His eyes and the inner side of his eyelids may be slightly bloodshot or "congested," as the doctors say. There may be running from the nose, or there may be some cough. These signs of a cold may not be marked; nevertheless, the patient looks and feels very sick.

In addition to the appearance and symptoms as already described, examination of the patient's blood may aid the physician in recognizing "Spanish influenza" for it has been found that in this disease the number of white corpuscles shows little or no increase above normal. It is possible that the laboratory investigations now being made through the National Research Council and the United States Hygienic laboratory will furnish a more certain way in which individual cases of this disease can be recognized.

What is the Cause of the Disease? Do People Die of It?

Ordinarily, the fever lasts from three to four days and the patient recovers. But while the proportion of deaths in the present epidemic has generally been low, in some places the outbreak has been severe and deaths have been numerous. Where death occurs it is usually the result of a complication.

What Causes the Disease and How is it Spread?

Bacteriologists who have studied influenza epidemics in the past have found in many of the cases a very small rod-shaped germ called, after its discoverer, Pfeiffer's bacillus. In other cases of apparently the same kind of disease there were found pneumococci, the germs of lobar pneumonia. Still others have been caused by streptococci, and by other germs with long names.

No matter what particular kind of germ causes the epidemic, it is now believed that influenza is always spread from person to person, the germs being carried with the air along the very small droplets of mucus, expelled by coughing or sneezing, forced talking, and the like by one who already has the germ of the disease. They may also be carried about in the air in the form of dust coming from dried mucus, from sneezing and shouting, or from coughing and shouting, or from the contact of the hands of the

HUNS ASK FOR ARMISTICE

PRINCE MAXIMILIAN'S NOTE ASKING WILSON FOR PEACE

The text of the note forwarded by the German Chancellor, Prince Maximilian, to President Wilson, through the Swiss government follows:

"The German government requests the President of the United States to take in hand the restoration of peace, acquaint all the belligerent states of this request and invite them to send plenipotentiaries for the purpose of opening negotiations.

"It accepts the program set forth by the President of the United States in his message on Jan 8 and in his later pronouncements, especially his speech of Sept. 27, as a basis for peace negotiations.

"With a view to avoiding further bloodshed, the German government requests the immediate conclusion of an armistice on land and water and in the air."

The fourteen peace conditions laid down by this government as a basis for negotiations are as follows:

Covenants of peace must be reached in the open.

Freedom of seas in peace or war.

Elimination of economic barriers among nations associated to maintain peace.

Guarantees of armament reduction.

Adjustment of colonial claims impartially, based on popular rights.

Evacuation of Belgium.

Evacuation of Russia.

Evacuation of French territory and righting of Alsace-Lorraine wrong.

Readjustment of Italian frontiers on basis of nationality.

Free opportunity for Austro-Hungarian nationalities for autonomous development.

Evacuation of Serbia, Rumania, and Montenegro with guarantees for all Balkan states.

Sovereignty for Turkish portion of the Ottoman empire with autonomy for other nationalities.

Independence for Poland with outlet to sea.

Association of nations for mutual guarantees of independence and territorial integrity for nations both large and small.

President Wilson reduced his fourteen propositions to four general principles in February when he addressed Congress in reply to Count Czernin's peace overtures as follows:

First, That each part of the final settlement must be based upon the essential justice of that particular case and upon such adjustments as are most likely to bring a peace that will be permanent.

Second, That peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game, no forever discredited, of the balance of power; but

That every territorial settlement involved in this war must be made in the interest and for the benefit of the populations concerned and not as part of any mere adjustment or compromise of claims among rival states; and

Fourth, That all well-defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them without introducing new or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe and consequently the world.

PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO GERMAN PEACE NOTE

The text of the communication handed to the charge of Switzerland by Secretary Lansing follows:

"Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge, on behalf of the President, your note of October 6, inclosing the communication from the German government to the President, and I am instructed by the President to request you to make the following communication to the imperial German chancellor:

"Before making reply to the request of the imperial German government, and in order that the reply shall be as candid and straightforward as the momentous interests involved require, the President of the United States deems it imperative to insure himself of the exact meaning of the note of the imperial chancellor. Does the imperial chancellor mean that the imperial German government accepts the terms laid down by the President in his address to the Congress of the United States on the 8th of January last and in subsequent addresses, and that its object in entering into discussions would only be to agree upon the practical details of their application.

"The President feels bound to say with regard to the suggestion of an armistice that he would not feel at liberty to propose a cessation of arms to the governments with which the government of the United States is associated against the central powers so long as the armies of these powers are upon their soil. The good faith of any discussion would manifestly depend upon the consent of the central powers immediately to withdraw their forces everywhere from invaded territory.

"The President also feels that he is justified in asking whether the imperial chancellor is speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the empire who have so far conducted the war, or whether he speaks for the entire German people."

Red Cross Seal Campaign

The December campaign of the American Red Cross Society for new members and the annual Red Cross seal drive have been combined, and there will be no sale of Red Cross seals this December. However every one who joins the American Red Cross will receive a packet containing a certain number of Red Cross seals and literature in regard to the fight against tuberculosis.

The President's Entirely Right in

ALL CHURCHES, SUNDAY SCHOOLS, PUBLIC SPEAKINGS AND PUBLIC MEETINGS OF ANY KIND PROHIBITED FOR A PERIOD OF FIFTEEN DAYS

On account of an epidemic of LaGrippe, or Spanish influenza throughout the whole country, and on advice of the State Board of Health, the Randolph County Board of Health in a call meeting on October 5th, made an order that all schools in the county, churches, Sunday Schools, public places of worship, and all places of amusement, such as Moving Picture shows, flower shows, Community Fairs, or public gatherings of any kind throughout the county shall be suspended and prohibited for a period of fifteen days, beginning October 5th, 1918, unless otherwise notified.

This is done under Chapter 62, Public Laws of 1911, Sections 9, 10, 14, and 15.

"MOVE PROMPTLY: HUMAN LIFE IS AT STAKE"

The following members of the Board of Health were present:

W. L. WARD, Chairman.
T. F. BULLA, Secretary.
W. J. MOORE, M. D.
J. V. HUNTER, M. D.
D. B. McCRARY.

NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS HAVE BEEN IN THICK OF FIGHT ON WESTERN FRONT

General March Announces That Old Hickory Division Has Broken the Hindenburg Line—Company K in 30th Division

The North Carolina National Guard soldiers have been in the thick of the fight on the western front.

General March says that the 30th division, which embraces the Tar Heels, the South Carolinians and the Tennessee guardsmen, had been active.

The North Carolinians, with their comrades from New York, South Carolina and Tennessee have gone through the Hindenburg line.

Joseph W. Grigg, a special correspondent of The New York World, mentions in his dispatches the dash shown by the men of the 30th division, composed of North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee troops, in the furious fighting which breached the Hindenburg line north of St. Quentin. Several units of New York troops acted with the Southern troops, and in speaking of these the correspondent says:

"Owing to the nature of the country, the Germans were able to get an enfilading fire on to the New Yorkers. It was the opinion of an Australian officer in writing to the commanding general of the New York men, that the gallant fighting of the New Yorkers on their left enabled the southern American troops on the right to do what they had set out to do, break the Hindenburg line, and he said that without his gallant fighting against great odds it would have been impossible for the southerners to accomplish their splendid piece of work."

While it is too early to get any of the details of this historic action in which the men of the Old Hickory division distinguished themselves, many small bits of information have trickled through to show that their achievement was considered remarkable in taking several strongly fortified towns on the Hindenburg line.

RALEIGH LETTER

(By Maxwell Gorman.)

Raleigh, October 7.—Governor Bickett has been a victim of the Spanish influenza for several days and his engagements for Eastern Carolina this week have been cancelled. His Excellency is not dangerously ill and he expects to be up again in a few days.

The Raleigh and Wake county public schools were closed today "for the duration of the epidemic" and all the churches and Sunday schools suspended services Sunday. Today all the theatres and "moovie" picture shows were closed tight by order of the city administration and the "moovie friends" will play mumble-peg somewhere-not-near-the-Tank-Camp.

Reports from over the State show the disease to be spreading widely and rapidly and the people of every community should take every precaution to prevent it as far as possible.

Lick 'Em to Unconditional Surrender
Every man and woman in this community are of one mind with reference to the latest effort of Germany to secure "peace by negotiation." There will be no council table quibbling and no "negotiations" or further "discussion," for we all know that that absolute and object surrender and the occupation of German territory by Allied troops are the only terms that will be acceptable. On to Berlin!

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The December campaign of the American Red Cross Society for new members and the annual Red Cross seal drive have been combined, and there will be no sale of Red Cross seals this December. However every one who joins the American Red Cross will receive a packet containing a certain number of Red Cross seals and literature in regard to the fight against tuberculosis.

The President's Entirely Right in

AMERICAN TROOPS DELUGING FRANCE

More Than 1,800,000 Across and Embarkation Continues—Nearly 1,000,000 Carried in British Ships

Of the more than 1,800,000 American soldiers transported to Europe to the end of September, nearly 1,000,000 were carried in British or British-controlled ships. American vessels carried 786,000, and the remainder were brought across the Atlantic on French and Italian ships.

To insure the safety of this enormous force has entailed a tremendous amount of work for the allied fleet. The British navy has done 70 per cent of the conveying, the American fleet 27 per cent and the French fleet 3 per cent.

During September 311,219 American troops, 4,000 United States blue jackets and 5,000 Canadian troops were brought across the Atlantic. American vessels brought 121,547, or 39 per cent of the total of American troops. British and British controlled ships were responsible for 57 per cent or 17,721, while French vessels transported 13,951, or 4 per cent of the total.

Of the 311,219 American troops reaching Europe in September, 153,246 landed in France. The remainder came to England.

July was a big month, with 317,000 arrivals, but September runs it a close second, and actually overtops it when the Canadians and the American blue jackets are taken into account. The largest single convoy reaching France from the United States last month numbered 28,873.

The figures help to emphasize what is being realized more fully here and doubtless in Germany also the enormous contribution America is making to the common cause of the allies. They also bring out the strength of the British naval arm and the failure of the German submarines to prevent the arrival of an American army.

Despite the epidemic of Spanish influenza, embarkation of American troops is being continued at the rate of more than 250,000 per month. General March announces, the total embarked to date now having passed the 1,850,000 mark. The September shipments exceeded 250,000, although cases of influenza in camps at home exceeded 100,000.

The policy of the war department in sending overseas only men who have not had the disease and who have not been exposed to it, has necessitated material readjustment of the shipping schedule, but has not interfered with the total number embarked.

The entire number of troops embarked from the United States is over 1,850,000.

NORTH CAROLINIANS WHO HAVE FALLEN IN BATTLE

Reported Oct. 6.
Died from wounds—Charlie C. Riddle, Candor; Dandie Harris, Harrisville.

Wounded severely—Robert M. Flynn, Winston-Salem; Robert J. Hensley, Nealsville; William A. Brown, Robersonville; Jess D. Watson, Gastonia; John F. Hiatt, Thomasville. Missing in action—William H. Leonard, Marshville.

Reported October 7.

Killed in action—Daniel C. Culbreth, Thomasville; Fred Mathis, Pariah. Died of wounds—Ben F. Carter, Red Springs.

Died of disease—John Jenkins, Belmont.

Wounded severely—Sylvester Effler, Busick; William L. Faulk, Fremont; George E. Flowers, Granite Falls; Manuel A. Fox, Taylorville; John F. Garner, Lavndale; Julius M. Lambeth, Trinity; Marshall L. Parsons, Norwood; Isaac C. Phillips, Bear Creek; Walter C. Fitzgerald, Thomasville; Gilbert E. Swindell, Fairfield. Killed in action—Frank M. Thompson, Raleigh.

Wounded severely in action—Sgt. Lawrence P. Benton, R. F. D. 2, Chadbourn; Corp. Charles C. Lingerfelt, Chadbourn; Corp. Joseph L. Jones, M.

PERSHING'S THRUST THREATENS HUNS' WAY OF ESCAPE

The past week has been more fruitful in the variety of its gains to the allies along the west front than any other week since Marshal Foch wrested the initiative from Hindenburg.

Every sector between the North sea and the Meuse has seen the Germans in retreat with unimportant exceptions. The most stubborn resistance developed by the Germans has been in the Argonne region against the Americans and French.

The trust General Pershing is developing, of cutting off the German retreat through Luxembourg and forcing Hindenburg to use only the narrow Belgian passageway home via Liege, accounts for the desperate nature of the German defense.

Americans Keep Advancing

Nevertheless the progress of the Americans has been persistent. An advance of a few hundred yards in this area is far more threatening to Von Hindenburg's major strategy than an allied victory measured by miles in Picardy. General Pershing is forcing his way along the western side of the Argonne massif, which must be denuded of its German occupants before the Germans can progress down the Meuse to cut off Luxembourg.

The Americans have progressed the past week to within four or five miles of Vouziers, an important communication center near the northwest corner of the Argonne. From here the definite encirclement of the Argonne will begin. Fearing a catastrophe, the Germans have already begun to retire northward through the Argonne. On the east side of the massif, General Pershing is taking full advantage of the situation. He is pushing his own front forward between the Argonne and the Meuse, thus continuing his flank menace against the Germans in the Argonne and at the same time straightening his own front. When the Americans forward movement along the Meuse starts again, the danger of Luxembourg being severed from the German armies in France will profoundly influence Von Hindenburg's plans of retreat.

Further to the west in the Champagne, the Americans and French are developing a movement against Juniville which has long served as the principal German reserve supply station. The removal of vast stores immediately by Von Hindenburg, preparatory to a general retirement from bombardment by the Germans is now definitely in sight. At present, the soldiers in Rheims must live underground because of the intensity of the enemy's artillery fire. The redemption of the cathedral city and the return of its civilian population as the result of American and French pressure may be brought about any day.

Going for Lille

Lille is now the chief objective of Marshal Foch along the northern part of the allied front. The Germans are fighting desperately six miles to the west while the British and Belgian movement in Belgium is threatening to develop into a flank attack against the city from the north. Lille is the most important French town remaining in German possession. If Von Hindenburg tries to hold it, he must weaken the German reserves to do so. If he abandons it, he will weaken the German morale at home.

MAJOR DON M. SCOTT IS NOW LIEUTENANT COLONEL

Old Third Regiment Officer Promoted Overseas

Friends throughout North Carolina will learn with a great deal of interest that Major Don M. Scott, of Graham, now overseas, has just been promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. News of his promotion was received in a cablegram to his family a few days ago.

Lieutenant Colonel Scott will remain with the 120th, Lieutenant Colonel Claude McGee having recently been transferred to another outfit. The 120th Regiment contains most of the old Third Regiment men from North Carolina and many of the old officers, of whom Major Scott was one, who saw service during the Mexican campaign. The same outfit is one of the units mentioned in recent press dispatches as the first troops to break the old Hindenburg line.

Major Scott was one of the officers who came to Asheboro in November, 1911, to muster Company K into the service, the company then being newly organized.

Swaim-Candle

A beautiful home wedding was solemnized Monday afternoon, October 7, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bart Caudle at Randleman, when their daughter, Miss Jessie, became the bride of Mr. Joseph Carl Swaim, of Marshah Ind. Promptly at 2:30 the guests filed into the reception parlor led by the bride's pastor, Rev. J. A. Ledbetter, then as the strains of the wedding march came gently from the parlor where Mrs. P. C. Story presided at the piano, the bridal party entered from adjoining rooms and were met by the officiating minister of the Methodist Protestant church of which the bride is a member. After the ceremony amid the congratulations of their many friends, the bridal couple left for Asheboro and other points of interest before going to their home in Marshah, Ind., while Randleman feels the loss of this charming young lady.

HERE AND THERE

WHAT OUR FIELD CORRESPONDENT HEARS AND THINKS—ITEMS OF INTEREST PICKED UP OVER THE COUNTY

We are glad to know that all the Democratic candidates for the various county offices have volunteered to help put the Fourth Liberty Loan "over the top," and have agreed to adjourn politics from Sept. 28th to Oct. 19.

The people of Randolph county are doing some thinking and the prospect for a great Democratic victory in November grows brighter. They know that the present county administration has not done what they expected it to do and the people seem ready and anxious for a change.

The farmers are having their clover threshed and are stocking their farms with clover and saving from high prices if it had to be bought.

Wonder if the sheriff has put forth any great effort to catch the deserters in this county? Some of the deserters who have been caught recently in this county say the sheriff has never made an effort to catch them, they have never heard any tell of it.

Who is Mike Dooganshield? A gentleman and a scholar. A man who has a heart in him as large as an ox—a man who at every stage of the game, whether he "sat in the game or not," stood for a fair and square deal. That's where Mike Dooganshield is standing and always has stood. His record is like an open book. Those who know him best are his staunchest friends. The benighted ignorant stool pigeons who, like a yellow dog, following the braying of the lead hound, do not have brains enough to know where they are at.

If you can't invest in a Liberty Bond you can buy a War Stamp or two.

Is any business here more important than winning the war?

Mr. G. H. Cornelison, a good citizen of Richland township, was in Asheboro Monday.

Mr. L. P. Foust and family have moved back to Randleman township after living a few months in Guilford county. It will be noticed that several other good citizens have recently returned to the county which is the best proof that Randolph is not a bad county in which to have one's abode.

Mr. W. L. Wright, of Seagrove Route 1, made The Courier office a pleasant call Monday and renewed his subscription for another year.

After you get through reading your copy of The Courier mail it away to an absent friend.

Mr. Clark Fugh, a prominent citizen of the Millboro section, spent a few hours in Asheboro last Friday.

The following editorial appeared in the Troy Montgomerian last week. It shows the methods used by lawyer Cox to get votes for himself and kindred. The Montgomery Republicans, it will be seen, have not formed a favorable opinion toward lawyer Cox, and bitterly resent his ways of appealing to the prejudices of the people.

"It is passing strange that the would-be-solicitor for this district, republican candidate Cox from Randolph, would come into Montgomery county and boldly charge the Democrats with stealing the election two years ago. Those of us who live here have for the first time to hear this slanderous charge from the mouth of a non-resident Republican whose sole object is to try to stir up and play upon the prejudices of the people that he may get the office now held by Hon. Hayden Clement. Such a charge is an insult not only to every Democrat but to all self-respecting Republicans and especially to those who have had to do with the elections. Our elections are presided over by two judges, one a Democrat and one a Republican and the Republican is always selected by the Republican party. Such a slanderous charge either means that the Republican judge of election steals from his own party or that there are not enough competent Republicans in the county to preside over the elections. The latter is not the case for the Democracy of Montgomery county recognizes that we have some good honest Republicans of the highest character and these we expect to defend against the degrading utterances of a Republican office seeker. Mr. Cox ought to know it is not very complimentary to come into good old Montgomery county and charge theft and too, when there is not a particle of evidence of it and every one here knows it. The home Republicans have not heretofore made the charge and we are going to believe that Cox cannot now make them believe an absolute falsehood even if he does want to be Solicitor that bad. Elections are usually hotly contested here and the Democrats win because they have a majority of folks who vote the Democratic ticket. There is no theft here at the ballot box, Mr. Cox, and you ought to make sure of your evidence before you accuse honest Democrats and Republicans of larceny. It is not a good slogan for you to get in on in these parts, neither can you line up self-respecting Republicans here and march them in a line to the ballot box like sheep on election morn as advocated by you—our folks in Montgomery are not all cattle and this you will find out when you cover over to do your shepherding."

The Montgomery further comments on lawyer Cox.

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