

THE COURIER

ISSUED WEEKLY.

PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN

\$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

VOLUME XXXIII.

Asheboro, North Carolina, Thursday, October 31, 1918

NUMBER 43

NORTH CAROLINIANS IN THE CASUALTY LIST

Reported Oct. 23.
Died of disease—J. C. Wingate, Lincoln; W. F. Malpass, Wallace.
Wounded severely—J. T. Murphy, Spray.
Wounded, degree undetermined—J. H. Ball, Winston-Salem; Walter Smith, Charlotte; C. C. Watson, Oval.
Missing in action—Johnnie Johnson, Windsor; Willie Daniel, Northampton.
Reported October 24.
Killed in action—Burlay Waycaster, Black Mountain.
Died of wounds—Cumber Peace, Saluda.
Died of disease—A. L. Ader, Tyrrell.
Wounded severely—Dallas Corde, Dobson; J. W. Morrow, Saxapahaw; J. C. Johnson, Ramseur.
Wounded slightly—J. L. Brown, Wadesboro; W. O. Brown, Bennett.
Missing in action—P. R. Fain Spray.
Soldiers previously reported missing are now reported as follows:
Killed in action—Dillard S. Pearson, Moravian Falls.
Wounded severely—Charlie C. McAuley, Troy.
Returned to duty—Walter L. Smith, Winston-Salem.
Reported October 25.
Wounded (degree undetermined)—C. S. Bell, Troy; J. H. McKinzie, Carthage.
Wounded slightly—L. C. Carver, Rutherfordton; R. D. Cox, Pisgah; J. S. Deese, Monroe.
Reported October 26.
Killed in action—J. J. Sykes, Pee Dee; Claude Petteway, Snow Hill.
Died of wounds—W. H. Beaver, Kannapolis; C. R. Jones, Mount Olive.
Died of accident and other causes—L. F. Townsend, Connelly Springs; B. D. Clapp, Whitsett; Henry Boyd, Youngsville; S. W. Smith, Spencer.
Wounded severely—B. F. Jester, Booneville.
Wounded (degree undetermined)—S. S. Nash, Tarboro; J. W. Boyd, Pinetown.
Wounded slightly—W. F. Haar, Wilmington; S. A. Wilson, Gastonia; J. M. Michael Woodrow; C. H. McPherson, Franklin; R. N. Sentelle, Waynesville; Abraham Willis, Henry; W. T. Warren, Belmont.
Missing in action—F. C. McAuley, Dunlap.
Reported as prisoners of war—Lieutenant Edwin C. Klingman, Oxford; at Camp Rastaat; Private Pleasant R. Fain, Spray; at Camp Rastaat.
Reported October 28.
Killed in action—B. L. Field, Greensboro; J. C. Miller, Fairview.
Died from wounds—J. Q. Colston, Wadesboro; Novitzky Smith, Creek.
Died from accident and other causes—Jimmie Griffin, Cardenas.
Died of disease—G. R. Hardesty, Baylau Heights; H. B. Connelly, Winston-Salem.
Wounded (degree undetermined)—J. H. Pittman, Wilmington; B. B. Ippock, Cove City; W. E. Bryson, Balsam.
Wounded slightly—Curby Bare, Wagoner; Le Roy Bennett, Reelsboro; J. S. Ambrose, Williamston; C. W. Gunter, New Hill; J. N. Evans Spring; Welzy Dodd, Just; Roby Tysinger, Randleman; D. O. West, Columbia.
Missing in action—J. W. Mills, Winnabow.
Reported October 29.
Died of disease—Sam McLaughlin, Maxton.
Wounded severely—M. C. Fowler, Hamlet; J. L. Parks, Seagrove.
Wounded (degree undetermined)—V. P. Rousseau, Charlotte.
Wounded slightly—E. M. Green, Waynesville.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY IS READY ENTER PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

Austria-Hungary in notifying President Wilson that it is ready to enter upon peace negotiations and arrange an armistice, asks President Wilson, in its reply to him, to begin overtures on the subject.
The Austro-Hungarian foreign minister instructed the Austro-Hungarian minister at Stockholm to ask the Swedish government to send the following note to the Washington government:
In reply to the note of President Wilson of the 18 (1917) of this month, addressed to the Austro-Hungarian government, giving the decision for the President to speak directly with the Austro-Hungarian government on the question of an armistice and of peace, the Austro-Hungarian government has the honor to declare that equally with the preceding proclamation of the President, it adheres also to the same point of view contained in the last note upon the rights of Austro-Hungarian peoples, especially those of the Czechoslovaks and the Poles.
Austria-Hungary accepting all the conditions the President has laid down for the entry into negotiations for an armistice and peace, no obstacle exists, according to judgment of the Austro-Hungarian government to the beginning of these negotiations.
The Austro-Hungarian government declares itself ready, in consequence without awaiting the result of the negotiations, to enter into negotiations upon peace between Austria-Hungary and states in the opposing camp and for an immediate armistice on all Austro-Hungarian fronts.
The Austro-Hungarian government asks President Wilson to be so good as to begin overtures on this subject.

WHAT THEY PROMISED

The road question was dragged into politics by the Republicans in their campaign of 1916 for this county for no other purpose than to stir up prejudice and get votes. It was claimed by the Republican leaders that there had been extravagance in the use of road funds and that \$45,000 to \$50,000 of the money had been stolen or misused. "Sefas" Bowman the cheerleader at the time and others claimed they were opposed to the way the road money had been used.

On practically every stump candidate promised that roads would be built and kept up and taxes would be reduced in the campaign. There were some of the unthinking who may have been influenced by these demagogical promises and every one who took the pains to investigate knows the record of the road building in Randolph county was more remarkable by the Democratic party of this county than by any other county and far less money was now reported as follows:
The tax rate was only \$6 1/2 cents on the \$100 valuation of property. Has there been one-half as many miles of good roads built in the past two years as there were in the two years previous and at what expense. The roads almost everywhere are going to pieces owing to failure to repair them. If the Democrats misappropriated \$45,000 to \$50,000 the first thing should have been done was to collect the amount and build 250 miles more of good roads. Let the people remember the charges on every stump that half of the road funds was stolen or misappropriated. Why didn't they collect the stolen or misappropriated funds and do something with them. Never in the history of the county have the Republicans done anything for the people.

Surely they didn't issue bonds without the vote of the people and all of this done by Allen Bailey and Wiley and "Sefas" standing by acquiescing without writing a word dissenting thereto. I call upon all who heard the speeches of Wiley Ward and Allen Bailey Coltrane and "Sefas" Bowman in the campaign of two years ago make their promises and pledges to the people, write The Courier and tell what the promises and pledges were, and keep these promises ringing in their ears until their hypocrisy and demagoguery are known of all men. A public office is a sacred trust and those who violate political pledges to the people should be held as sacred as any other promise.

And what about Mr. Wright, the present clerk's promises. The writer was present and heard Wright make a pledge to his people what he would do if elected and he has not done it, and it is time his record was shown up to the people. He has done and is doing the opposite of what he promised. And then what about bonds in their meeting of April, 1917? I saw where the county commissioners of Randolph have sold \$50,000 worth of 5 per cent bonds at a premium of only 5 per cent above par. This should have been at least 15 per cent which would have been \$7,500. This should have been gotten in New York where call money was at that time only one and three-fourths per cent. Who got this as a rake-off? Money should have been gotten in any of the larger cities for four per cent. The new income tax law provides County, State and United States bonds are exempt from taxation. And the money king in large centres were buying in bonds in such large quantities that this class of bonds had risen in value to such extent that they had greatly increased in money at that time. Owing to the extraordinary amount of gold in the United States money was cheap and was seeking investment more than ever before. Does anybody remember what Ward, Coltrane and the whole "capoodle" said not three months before they issued the bonds without the vote of the people?

Wonder if A. B. Coltrane knows anything about the record of the Republican party in Randolph county from 1894 to 1900 of all the counties in North Carolina that have been under Republican rule. No county has ever been worse governed than has Randolph by the Republicans. There was not an our during the period from 1894 to 1900 they were in charge of the affairs of the county after once getting in full control of the finances of the county that county scrip would bring par even the vouchers for pay for members of the board of education for services were not in some cases cashed for six months after issuance owing to the fact there was no money in the treasury and yet the school funds less and the terms shorter than before or since this rule of wreck and ruin. There was stealing and misappropriation of funds, failure to settle shortage of accounts, and other offenses while the Republicans were in control of the county. I do not mean that all of them were dishonest at all times while they were in office. There was stealing, misappropriation or failure to account for funds by some officials, and they know it and it has never been denied. And under their present rule they have only been able to pay county orders even for court expense the last term by using the county credit to borrow money.
There are many good men in the rank and file of the Republican party who would not support the Democratic ticket if they were not misled by the Democratic leaders to cultivate prejudice. They have taught voters to stay away from Democratic speaking and have strenuously endeavored to keep them from reading Democratic literature. How can we expect the Democratic party to win a victory in this war?

GERMAN PLEA FOR AN ARMISTICE SUBMITTED TO ALLIED GOVERNMENTS WILL BE DICTATED FROM THE FIELD

No Negotiated Peace Is Possible, But Surrender of the German Nation is Demanded—In Meantime Allies Will Make Impossible a Resumption of War If Fighting Once Ceases—Seathing Denunciation of German Rulers.

Washington, October 24.—President Wilson has submitted the German plea for an armistice and peace to the allies, and at the same time has informed Berlin that there can be no armistice except upon terms that would make it impossible for Germany to renew hostilities.

While consenting to deal further with the present authorities in Germany, the President has given them this warning: "If it (the United States) must deal with the military masters and monarchial autocrats of Germany now, or if it is likely to have to deal with them later in regard to the international obligations of the German empire, it must demand not peace negotiations, but surrender. Nothing can be gained by leaving this essential thing unsaid."

TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S NOTE

The following is the text of the communication: "From the Secretary of State to the Charge de Affairs ad Interim in Charge of German Interests in the United States: "Department of State, October 23, 1918.

"Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 22nd transmitting a communication under date of the 20th from the German government and to advise you that the President has instructed me to reply thereto as follows:

"Having received the solemn and explicit assurance of the German government that it unreservedly accepts the terms of peace laid down in his address to the Congress of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses, particularly the address of the 27th of September, and that it desires to discuss the details of their application, and that this wish and purpose emanated, not from those who have hitherto dictated German policy and conducted the present war on Germany's behalf, but from ministers who speak for the majority of the Reichstag and for an overwhelming majority of the German people; and having received also the explicit promise of the present German government that the humane rules of civilized warfare will be observed both on land and sea by the German armed forces, the President of the United States feels that he cannot decline to take up with the governments with which the government of the United States is associated, the question of an armistice.

Renewal of Hostilities Impossible

"He deems it his duty to say again, however, that the only armistice he would feel justified in submitting for consideration would be one which should leave the United States and the powers associated with her in a position to enforce any arrangement that may be entered into and to make a renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible. The President has, therefore, transmitted his correspondence with the present German authorities to the governments with which the government of the United States is associated as a belligerent with the suggestion that if those governments are disposed to accept peace upon the terms or principles indicated, their military advisers and the military advisers of the United States be asked to submit to the governments associated against Germany the necessary terms of such an armistice as will fully protect the interests of the peoples involved and insure to the associated governments the unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce the details of the peace to which the German government has agreed, provided they deem such an armistice possible from the military point of view. Should such terms of an armistice be suggested, their acceptance by Germany will afford the best concrete evidence of her unequivocal acceptance of the terms and principles of peace from which the whole action proceeds.

Extraordinary Safeguards Demanded

"The President would deem himself lacking in candor did he not point out in the frankest possible terms the reason why extraordinary safeguards must be demanded. Significant and important as the constitutional changes seem to be which are spoken of by the German foreign secretary in his note of the 20th of October, it does not appear that the principle of a government responsible to the German people has yet been fully worked out or that any guarantees either exist or are in contemplation that the alterations of principle and of practice now partially agreed upon will be permanent. Moreover, it does not appear that the heart of the present difficulty has been reached. It may be that future wars have been brought under the control of the German people, but the present war has not been; and it is with the present war that we are dealing. It is evident that the German people have no means of commanding the acquiescence of the military authorities of the empire in the popular will; that the power of the king of Prussia to control the policy of the empire is unimpaired, that the determining initiative still remains with those who have hitherto been the masters of Germany. Feeling that the whole peace of the world now depends upon plain speaking and straightforward action, the President deems it his duty to say, without any attempt to soften what may seem harsh words, that the nations of the world do not and cannot trust the words of those who have hitherto been the masters of German policy, and to point out once more that in concluding peace and attempting to outdo the infinite injuries and injustices of this war the government of the United States cannot deal with any but veritable representatives of the German people who have been assured of a genuine constitutional standing as the real rulers of Germany. If it must deal with the military masters and the monarchial autocrats of Germany now, or if it is likely to have to deal with them later, in regard to the international obligations of the German empire, it must demand, not peace negotiations, but surrender. Nothing can be gained by leaving this essential thing unsaid.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration. (Signed) ROBERT LANSING, "Mr. Frederick Oederlin, Charge d'Affairs of Switzerland ad Interim, in Charge of German Interests in the United States."

Influenza Situation Improving

The influenza situation throughout Randolph county is now improving, though there are a number of cases yet. There is not a case at Trinity. There are said to be about forty cases at Franklinville, but all are reported to be improving. There is still a good deal of the disease at Randleman, but it is subsiding there as well as at practically every other point in the county. The situation in Asheboro is clearing up wonderfully. There are still some cases in town, but few if any are now considered serious.

Died

A small child of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Prevo died at the home of its parents in Randleman one day last week. A small child of Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Walker died of influenza north of Asheboro last Tuesday night.

leaders to cultivate prejudice. They have taught voters to stay away from Democratic speaking and have strenuously endeavored to keep them from reading Democratic literature. How can we expect the Democratic party to win a victory in this war?

Verailles Conference Agrees on Main Points of Armistice

A London dispatch of last Tuesday says it is reported there that the Versailles Conference has agreed on the main points of the armistice terms which are now to be considered by the military commanders. The final peace terms, it is said, will be submitted to Germany at the same time as the armistice terms.
As part of the terms of the armistice, the allied nations will insist upon the surrender of the German fleet, including all the German submarines, and upon the occupation by allied forces of all the fortified towns on the Rhine.

McAdoo's Statement

"The President needs the support of able and loyal men in this particular crisis in America's life and in the life of all the peoples of the world. That support must proceed from men who are in sympathy with his views on the war and the general policies for which he stands. The prestige and power of the President and the success of the American war effort will be determined by the support of such men as these."

MEMBERS OF COMPANY K WOUNDED

Several members of Co. K have been wounded severely and others slightly. As to the number and extent of such deaths, little information has been obtained.

Two letters received yesterday from First Lieut. H. W. Walker, of Co. K, state that he was wounded slightly and gassed, and was at the time of the writing of these letters, dated October 5th and 9th, in an English hospital, having been taken across the channel from the French battlefields.

Second Lieut. Landis, of Co. K, has also been wounded, this being his second wound.

Mrs. Ernest Bunting has received a cablegram from her husband, Sergeant Bunting, another member of Co. K, that he was injured and in a hospital.

Information has also been received from a member of headquarters Co. 120th infantry, that there have been a number of casualties and deaths in Co. K. This letter was received by a lady in High Point from a Ramseur member of the Headquarters Co. 120th infantry.

A young lady in Asheboro received a letter from Sgt. Robert Lloyd, member of Co. K, written on the 29th of September, containing statement which indicated that Capt. Dixon and Jake Brown had either been seriously wounded or killed in action, but no other information has been received, and the friends and relatives of neither in this county or elsewhere in the State have heard anything to confirm the statement. The mother of Capt. Dixon writes to friends in Asheboro sending copies of letters from her son, which do not indicate that there is anything the matter with him, although they were written prior to the 29th of September. Capt. Dixon said the following in one of his letters: "My company did not fare so well as my brother Wright's company, as there were several casualties, but none serious."

Lieut. Bob Little, formerly of Asheboro, and a member of Co. L, son of Mrs. Martha Wright, whose first husband was a Little, has been wounded and in a hospital, but the extent of his wounds are not known.

The best we can gather is that in the terrific drives on the 28th and 29th of September that Capt. Dixon, Lieut. Walker, and other line officers of Co. K, and a number of other members of Co. K were wounded along with many others, reports of which have not yet reached authorities at Washington. There is no doubt of the fact that the injured and those killed in action in those terrific days are many, not only in Co. K but in the various companies and regiments comprising the 30th division, the bravery of whom has called for special letters of commendation from General Haig.

Every effort has been made by The Courier to secure information as to the injuries, even a telegram from the Adjutant General has failed to bring any information.

Sergeant Rufus Roth was wounded in going over the top on the 29th of September, having both of his arms and one ankle broken. He is in a hospital in Portsmouth, England. A Y. M. C. A. worker wrote his father that Sergeant Roth was as helpless as a baby, but that in a few weeks he could get out. He has the best of care.

News come that Reggie Auman, a former employee of The Courier or Private Wallace was injured by the breaking of his leg. It could not be ascertained which it is. He is to be sent home immediately.

(Since writing to above our information is that Mrs. Reggie Auman has received a letter from her husband Corporal Reggie Auman, saying he is in a hospital wounded.)

United War Work Organization Gives Luncheon

The United War Work organization of the county gave a luncheon at the Ashlyn hotel, in Asheboro, on Tuesday, in the interest of the greater war work campaign that is to be put on in this county, and through out the entire country from the 11th to the 18th of November. Those who were present were the representatives of the county and different township organizations. Mr. Thomas, a Y. M. C. A. man who has seen overseas service, addressed those present in a very enlightening and instructive manner, giving them a more real and vivid idea of what the greater war work organizations are doing for our boys in camps and overseas. Among other things he said that the Y. M. C. A. and other auxiliary organizations are doing for your boys just what you would do or would want to do if it were possible for you to be with them in the front line trenches, first aid stations, field hospitals and other places of danger and suffering.

The people of Randolph county will be called upon during the next month to contribute to the greater war work fund. We will be called upon to contribute our quota of the fund that is to be raised in the United States. Every dollar that you give will be used overseas and in the different camps on this side. The dollar that you give may not be used in giving comfort to your own son, but it will comfort the son of some one, and some one's dollar will comfort your son. We cannot therefore refuse to give gladly and liberally. Thousands and thousands of boys have given their lives, and the least that we can do is to give our money to save them.

AMERICANS MAKE BIG CAPTURES

Western Battle Front Comparatively Quiet—Allies Continue to Gain—Financial Panic in Berlin

While both Germany and Austria are asking for a cessation of hostilities and Turkey is reported to be in favor of peace, the Allied armies on all battle fronts are giving no lead to peace proposals, but are continuing without mercy to drive the foe before them.

In all the battle zones, the Allies are meeting with marked success. In France, the German battle line is slowly crumbling under the violence of the Allied attack; in Northern Italy, the Austro-Hungarians are being forced back by the British, French and Italians with heavy losses in men killed, wounded or prisoners; near the shores of the Mediterranean in Albania, the Italians are driving the Austrians toward the Montenegro frontier; and in Asiatic Turkey, both in Syria and Mesopotamia, the French are fast clearing the Turks from their former strongholds.

The Americans have begun important operations against the Germans northwest of Verdun. For the first time since entering the war, they have opened fire against the back lines of the enemy with their new long range guns. On Monday, they were reported to be bombarding Longuyon, some 15 miles from first line position.

Since the Americans began the present battle, they have inflicted more than 70,000 casualties on the enemy, freed forty villages and 487 square kilometers of French territory, and captured 20,000 prisoners besides the German wounded who fell into their hands.

During the week ending last Saturday, the Allied troops in France and Belgium freed four hundred square miles of territory from the grasp of the enemy.

Tuesday's report was that there was comparatively little fighting going on along the western front, but in what there was the allied troops retained the upperhand and were taking prisoners, guns, and war stores.

The report came on Tuesday that civilian departures from the lower Rhineland and part of the Westphalia, begun on a small scale when the first allied bomb hit Cologne, had developed into a panic flight. Many German banks were being stormed by depositors who were withdrawing their savings in German bank notes of as high a value as are obtainable, says the Hague correspondent of the London Daily Mail. Financial panic is even reported in Berlin, and the paper currency of the empire has vanished.

RALEIGH LETTER

(By Maxwell Gorman.)

Raleigh, October 28.—There is a great deal of interest manifested during the closing days of this more or less "politics" campaign, especially in the election of members of Congress and particularly in the reelection of Senator Simmons—the man at the head of the most important committee and the ten men upon whom much may depend in retaining a Democratic majority in the House. Every supporter of President Wilson's war policy should make it his duty to go to the polls and vote November 5th.

If the President did not believe that a Democratic Congress the next two years is vital to the success of his administration he would not have made such an urgent appeal to that end as he did a few days ago.

As for Senator Simmons, there is no man in Congress standing for reelection whose defeat would so cripple the Wilson administration. Of course, no one seriously believes that he will be defeated. But there is always danger in over-confidence. He can be defeated if the voters fail to vote in large numbers. The safe thing to do is for every man to take upon himself his vote, with the purpose of piling up for him, the largest majority ever received by a candidate for office in North Carolina. He deserves it and the State and Nation would be proud of the victory.

Advices received here from Washington are to the effect that the Republicans are trying to influence the election with money in the third, Whartley, Jonas and Britt in these districts; that \$75,000 has been sent into the state to be used in efforts to elect Whartley, Jonas and Britt in these districts, \$25,000 of it, it is alleged, having been sent last Saturday.

In this connection it is well to recall the circular recently issued by the Attorney General of the United States with reference to the provisions of the new Corrupt Practices law and the enforcement of that law against anyone who shall "promise, offer or give, or cause to be offered or given" any money or other thing of value in consideration of a vote at any general election for United States Senator or Congressman.

District Attorney Wm. C. Hammer has called attention to the matter. He and District Attorney Carr are charged with the prosecution of such offenders in North Carolina—and if they "get the goods" on any violators it is safe to say the penalty of one year and \$1,000 will be paid by them.

Reports from over the state show that while the spread of influenza is being checked in some places, it is still raging in many other localities. In Raleigh the situation is pretty well in hand, but there are many cases added each day.