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SWEET CHOCOLATE CARRIED UNDER FIRE

Chocolate Furnished by Y. M. C. A. Arrives Just When It Is Needed

With the American Armies in France, Jan. 28.—Praising the men of Company D, 109th Machine Gun Battalion, 30th Division, Howard R. Keiser, a Y. M. C. A. man of Dunnellon, Fla., tells how, when without food, they sent the sweet chocolate which he secured for them to an isolated platoon, which was under severe fire across the Vesle river at Pismes.

It was during the heavy fighting eastward from Chateau Thierry, that the men of the 109th Machine Gun Battalion got ahead of their supplies, and the sweet chocolate which the Y. M. C. A. managed to get to them, was specially welcome.

The battalion reached the Vesle river on its advance. There the German line held. Men were thrown across the river by various units to keep in contact with the enemy. There was terrific fighting all along the line. A platoon of Company D was hurried over to help in holding the narrow strip that had been taken at great cost by the American soldiers. It was surrounded on three sides by the Boche, who tried every means in his power to dislodge them,—gas, shells, machine gun fire and snipers. It was a difficult matter to get food over to them for men with supplies had to cross the river which was exposed and under heavy fire.

LLEWELLYN'S LETTER

(By Maxwell Gorman.)

Raleigh, Jan. 28.—The meeting set for today of the North Carolina Cotton Mfrs. Association has brought quite a number of the mill men to Raleigh, and they are having a look on the legislature.

One of the subjects of proposed legislation in which they are interested is factory inspection by the creation of a new or more inspectors to do the work.

There are two sides, of course, to the question and the mill men as a whole do not agree with Commissioner of Labor Shipman, who wants inspection and a strengthening of the present child labor law, which, however, is a good and strong law—as far as it goes.

The Governor's recommendation that the county education boards be charged with factory inspection, as to the violation or compliance with the law, comes more nearly meeting the view of the mill owners. But Shipman says this method of inspection does not inspect and has been tried long enough to prove its unworthiness.

The mill operatives are supposed to favor Mr. Shipman's plan, all except those who would work their under-age children in mills, and some of the mill owners (like the Carrs at Durham) and the committee having the bills in charge will be waited on by the spinners' representatives while here.

More than one-fourth of the present legislative session has been used up and very little (as usual) accomplished during the first two or three weeks of the General Assembly. But the "week-enders" (who go home every Friday or Saturday and return Monday) were this week given something to do, the Senate and House holding afternoon sessions yesterday, and the real work of the legislature is now getting into shape.

One of the new measures just proposed (by Senators Scales and Stevens) is to levy a license tax on automobiles and other motor vehicles sufficient to meet the proposed federal allotment for North Carolina for the construction of a state system of highways. The bill proposes a tax on one dollar per horsepower and would take away the right to levy any other license tax on such vehicles. All of the tax (license) would go to road building under the terms of this bill and its promoters claim its passage would obviate the necessity of a bond issue to meet the conditions necessary to secure the federal appropriation of \$2,200,000.

Billy Sunday will slip anchor at Richmond and chaperoned by the Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, will come to Raleigh and deliver two or three sermons next Monday, February 3rd.

Relatives and friends of North Carolina soldiers overseas will not learn of the exact time the 30th and 81st divisions will return until they actually embark and the proposed concentration and parade at Raleigh has been refused by Chief of Staff, General March who gives good reasons for his decision.

THE COURIER STILL DISABLED

Gets Out Under Difficulties—Two Days Late

The Courier force is still so crippled that it has been with extreme difficulty that any paper is published this week. Every member of the mechanical department has "flu" or is otherwise disabled to do work, and it has been with great difficulty that the paper is published at a delayed date. Much of the local matter, editorial matter and all of the soldiers' letters had to be left out of this issue.

THREE PATRIOTIC SONS OF MR. AND MRS. F. M. TROGDON, OF MILLBORO ROUTE 1



PRIVATE DAVID W. TROGDON

Private David Wesley Trogdon, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Trogdon, of Millboro, Route 1, enlisted with Company K in Asheboro about May, 1917, but was transferred while in camp in January, 1918, to the 464th Engineers Ponton, Train and sent to Washington, D. C. Private Trogdon is now in France with the A. E. F.



SERGEANT CICERO S. TROGDON

Sergeant Cicero S. Trogdon, one of the three sons of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Trogdon, of Millboro Route 1. He was enlisted in Company K in May, 1917, and went to Camp Sevier where he was transferred to 8th Battalion H. Q. as an instructor. He went all through the war after arriving in France last June without a wound.



PRIVATE JOHN TROGDON

Private John Trogdon, the third son of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Trogdon, of Millboro Route 1. He enlisted in the army on June 2, 1918, and was sent to Fort Thomas, Ky., and assigned to the 22nd Company, 7th platoon. He was later transferred to Camp Meigs, Washington, D. C., from where he was sent to France with the 391st Mobile Laundry Unit.

Mrs. Riley Miller Dead

Mrs. Riley Miller passed away on Thursday night, January 22, after an illness of about two weeks with influenza which was followed by pneumonia. Mr. and Mrs. Miller came to Asheboro Christmas to visit and were taken sick while here. Mrs. Miller was 32 years of age. She was a faithful Christian woman and was loved by all who knew her. The funeral service was conducted at Mt. Shepherd church Saturday after which she was laid to rest in the Mt. Shepherd cemetery. Mr. Miller continues very ill at the home of his sister, Mrs. George Sheffield.

30TH DIVISION COMING HOME

The 30th Division will land at Charleston, S. C., and will be demobilized at Camp Jackson. The division has not sailed yet, but is expected to sail within the next few days, not later than the 15th or 20th of February.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Formal Sessions of the Peace Congress Begun; League of Nations Up First.

MANY PLANS ARE PRESENTED

Americans Carefully Safeguarding the Monroe Doctrine—Poland to Get Help—Armistice Terms Made More Drastic—United States For National Prohibition.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Unless the peace congress, which held its first formal session on Saturday, changes its mind, the world must be satisfied hereafter with such information concerning its deliberations as is contained in the official communiques issued daily. Possibly because of a breach of confidence on the part of some correspondent, the supreme allied council adopted a resolution that the delegates shall not talk outside the peace chamber of the doings of the conference. The hundreds of high-priced journalists gathered in Paris from all parts of the world can devote their time to describing the majesty of the Arc de Triomphe and the allurements of the Paris boulevards. The American and British correspondents formally and energetically protested against this rigid censorship. Later the rule may be relaxed, otherwise the demand for "open covenants of peace openly arrived at" goes by the board.

In the preliminary work of the conference the make-up and procedure of the congress were settled. It was decided that the United States, the British empire, France, Italy and Japan should be represented by five delegates apiece. The British dominions and the United States are represented as follows: Two delegates respectively for Australia, Canada, South Africa and India, including the native states, and one delegate for New Zealand. Brazil has three delegates. Belgium, China, Greece, Poland, Portugal, the Czechoslovak republic, Roumania and Serbia have two delegates apiece; Siam, Montenegro, Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua and Panama one delegate apiece. The delegates will vote as units.

A great deal of time last week was devoted to consideration of the various plans for the League of Nations, the organization of which was the first matter taken up by the peace delegates after they began their formal sessions, in accordance with the desire of President Wilson. Many schemes for the league were submitted, these dividing themselves generally into two groups which differ as to the means of making effective the decisions of the league. One holds that the rulings of the society of nations should be backed up by its combined physical forces; the other, that such forces will not be necessary. In the examination of the plans it seemed certain that a compromise would not be difficult to reach.

Prodded by the expressed anxiety of the senate, the American delegates carefully examined every scheme submitted to make sure that nothing in them endangered the cherished Monroe doctrine. They appear to be satisfied that this American ideal is not imperiled and that, on the contrary, the league would in effect extend the principle of the Monroe doctrine to the whole world. The senate is not so sure of this, and Senator Borah, who strongly opposed the formation of the league, introduced a resolution which, if passed, would serve notice that the senate will not ratify a treaty the provisions of which conflict with the Monroe doctrine and with the traditional duty of the United States to enforce that principle.

The matter of extending aid to Poland was one of the serious things discussed last week, especially serious because it probably involves the problem of what the allies shall do in the case of Russia. The American and British delegates were said to have agreed that, while none of their own troops should be sent to help the Poles, the two Polish divisions recruited in the United States should be sent from France through Germany to assist the government set up by the Polish national committee. These troops would co-operate in stemming the tide of bolshevism that is flowing west from Russia, making the new Poland a strong bulwark against that flood of anarchy. The plan is a concession to the ideas of the French, who are convinced that bolshevism cannot or should not be dealt with militarily in Russia by the allies. It also is likely to compel General Plenski to come to an agreement with the Polish national committee as represented in Poland by Paderewski.

The Spartan revolution in Germany—or at least in Berlin—has fizzled out. Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were captured and, according to report, killed. The other leaders are under arrest or dispersed and some hundreds of their followers are dead. After a week of terror the police were reinstated and armed, order was restored and business was resumed. In some other cities the "Reds" are still in control, but their chances for ultimate success seem to have gone glimmering. For one thing, Hindenburg still has under his command an efficient army of more than a million men, and most of these troops he is holding true to the Ebert government.

This fact about the German army leads to the warning issued by the Central News of London, that a situation exists in Europe under which war may break out again at any time and that the British scheme of demobilization will have to be radically changed—which may also apply to American demobilization. An "unimpeachable authority" is quoted as saying that Great Britain will have to keep an army of occupation on the Rhine for many months, which accords with the opinion of others concerning all the aspects of occupation. It may be this note of alarm was caused by the discovery that the Germans were trying to evade some of the terms of the armistice and by the more drastic conditions imposed by Marshal Foch in granting an extension of the armistice. It was reported the marshal even threatened to march directly on Berlin if the Huns didn't fulfill their pledges. It was stated unofficially that the new terms included the following:

- First—Retribution upon the Germans for the murder and ill-treatment of allied prisoners.
- Second—The machinery and goods stolen by Germany from France and Belgium to be at once given up.
- Third—German gold, amounting to more than \$500,000,000, to be moved from Berlin to a safe place, probably Frankfurt, and protected from bolshevism in Germany en route. Certain other property to be surrendered.
- Fourth—Germany to give over her shipping of which she is believed to have 4,000,000 tons to carry food supplies to countries in Europe in need of them.
- Fifth—Any U-boats on the stocks to be handed to the allies for their disposal, or to be destroyed, and no more submarines should be built.

Germany is fully justifying all those who refused to believe in her good faith under any circumstances. She is determined not to permit the establishment of an independent Poland because she still proposes to grab enough in the east to make up for her losses on the west, and a Polish state would prevent this. The Germans are said to be supplying arms to the bolsheviks who are ravaging parts of Poland, and there was heavy fighting last week between the German troops and the Poles near Kalmar. It was reported that Hindenburg himself would lead the German army against Poland.

The world-wide activities of the bolshevik took in Argentina, Uruguay and Peru, where there were desperate strikes accompanied by bloody fighting, engineered by bolshevik agents. They also sent from Russia 4,000,000 gulden to Holland for a coup d'etat and riotous demonstrations planned for January 20. In this plot the German radicals were co-operating with Wynkoop, the Dutch socialist leader.

Because of dissension over Italy's territorial claims the cabinet resigned and Premier Orlando was commissioned to form a new one. Several members were bitterly opposed to Foreign Minister Sonnino in his demands that Italy be given the whole of the Dalmatian coast, holding with President Wilson that part of that territory should justly be given to the Jugo-Slav state.

Little Luxemburg also had her crisis last week. After a republic had been proclaimed, and suppressed within a few hours by the French military authorities, Grand Duchess Marie abdicated and was succeeded by the eldest of her sisters, Princess Charlotte. Marie had lost the favor of her people because, though she protested against the passage of the German armies through the principality, she afterward entertained high German personages.

Speaking of high personages, there are some queer reports coming from the refuge of the former kaiser in Holland. It is declared he is bordering on insanity, talking almost incessantly and incoherently and wandering about at night. It is also said that his health is falling rapidly. The Germans, who supported Wilhelm heartily until he turned out to be a loser, are now heaping abuse on him and the German commission appointed to determine his responsibility for the war has recommended that he be brought to trial, declaring that marginal notes in the kaiser's handwriting on papers in the foreign office prove him to have been one of the chief war

FIGHTING PARSON GETS WAR CROSS

John Clifford Wearing Y. M. C. A. Uniform, Proves Himself Real Hero

New York, Jan. 28.—There have been many war heroes, but there is certainly no more conspicuously heroic figure than John M. Clifford, Baptist minister in time of peace, but real fighter in time of war, who has been awarded the Croix de Guerre for extraordinary heroism in action.

John Clifford, as a Y. M. C. A. worker, braved the red wrath of war. He has been in the firing zone as much as the hardest infantryman and was decorated for a most unusual exploit. He was one of three men who braved incessant enemy shell fire while rescuing Col. Albertus W. Catlin, commanding officer of the Sixth regiment of Marines. The trio carried the colonel to safety on a stretcher.

Mr. Clifford went over the top many times and came near being killed on several occasions. He is fifty-one years old and was born at Oxford, England, and has preached the gospel in many parts of the world. When given a chance to serve with the Y. M. C. A. in France, he knew that it was a good thing, and he jumped at it.

PERSHING SENDS MOTT NEW YEAR GREETINGS

Paris, Dec. 26.—Many times during the past year General Pershing has taken occasion to commend the work of the Y. M. C. A. for the soldiers of the A. E. F. and to express his keenest appreciation for the many good deeds done by the "Y" in this country.

On Christmas Day the commander of the American Expeditionary Forces sent the following telegram to Dr. John R. Mott, head of the National War Work Council:

"With a deep appreciation of the enormous contribution which the Army Young Men's Christian Association has made to the moral and physical welfare of the American Army, all ranks join me in sending you Christmas greetings and cordial best wishes for the New Year."

This venomous course of the Germans certainly is superfluous, for the allied governments will see to it that Wilhelm and others get the punishment they so richly deserve.

The desperate need of the liberated peoples of central Europe for food will be relieved as soon as possible. Urged by President Wilson, the American house of representatives appropriated \$100,000,000 for this purpose, and it is understood the other allied nations will do their part. The money is not to be spent for food for the Germans, but much of the relief will go to the people formerly under the rule of the Emperor of Austria. The British army in Italy did a graceful thing the other day when they sent several trainloads of food to starving Vienna in recognition of the decent way in which the Austrians had treated British prisoners of war. Hungary, which has been made a republic under the presidency of Count Karolyi, is appealing to the allies for its share of help, as well as against being deprived of any of its territory by the surrounding new nations.

Turkey came to the front with the report that the Turks had finally surrendered Medina, the holy city of the Mohammedans, to the king of the Hedjaz. This capitulation was included in the terms of the armistice, but was delayed by the long isolation of the garrison. The disposition of Constantinople also was brought under renewed discussion by the submission of the claims of Greece to the peace delegates in Paris. The general belief was that the city would be placed under international control rather than turned over to the Greeks.

The United States went dry last week, national prohibition "going over the top" when Nebraska ratified the constitutional amendment, being the thirty-sixth state to take that action. The amendment goes into effect one year hence, but as the war measure passed by congress establishes country-wide prohibition on July 1 the dry era will really date from that day. The leaders of the prohibition party naturally are joyous over the triumph of the cause for which they struggled through so many years, and they now have a vision of a boozeless world. They have established headquarters in many foreign cities and say they are making great headway. The United States is the first great nation to adopt prohibition, for the Russian ban was only on vodka, and that has been lifted by the bolshevik government.

SERGEANT RUFUS ROUTE



Another Hero of Company K, Returns With Many Wounds.

Sergeant Rufus Route, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Route, of Randlemas Route 1, a member of Company K, 120th Infantry, 30th Division, who recently returned from France, was in Asheboro Monday. Sergeant Route says Company K started in the big fight about 5:50 o'clock, September 29. About 8 o'clock he was wounded by shrapnel which broke both arms and one foot. His right arm was broken twice and is now partially paralyzed. Sergeant Route has learned to write with his left hand since he began recuperating.

He was about midway to his objective having reached St. Quentin Canal, a distance of about 2000 yards. He was in the front wave of the company in the second platoon, which was commanded by Lieutenant Prescott, who was killed. Sergeant Route says he saw John Kivett, of Asheboro, who was next on his right when he was shot and fell. Private Bennie Gathie, of Erect, was on his left and fell close when shot.

Sergeant Route after being wounded crawled back to his trenches on his knees and there he saw Earl Poole who had been carried back. Private Poole had been wounded in the stomach by a piece of shrapnel. Sergeant Route and Private Poole were carried to Battalion headquarters where Poole died about 12 o'clock that day. Sergeant Route says forty German prisoners, acting as stretcher bearers, carried him wounded boys, including himself, back to a first aid station, a distance of about three miles without any guard. Sergeant Route was taken to a base hospital in Portsmouth, England, October 4; there he remained until December 2 after being wounded. From Portsmouth he went to Liverpool and from Liverpool to Brest, France, from which place he sailed for Hoboken, N. J., Sunday is Sergeant Route's lucky day, his first day in the States was on Sunday, his final experience in the trenches. He filed for the States on Sunday, arrived at Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday and received his discharge on Sunday, reaching home on Randlemas Route 1 on Monday to spend about 30 days with homefolks. He will later return to Camp Lee and take a vocational course.

Sergeant Route disputes the statements, made by some men of the 30th division that Company K men suffered wounds sustained by their own barrage. He is in excellent spirits and says the men of Company K have proved themselves real soldiers.

Sergeant Route was in command of a platoon and when wounded he saw that he could not walk and command the platoon, so he undertook to hop back on one foot, but after a few steps he could not make it, and crawled on his knees for two thousand yards. It took him more than two hours to make the distance and it was not until night fall that he reached battalion headquarters.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS

January 22 at the meeting in Raleigh of the North Carolina Grand Lodge of Masons, Henry Grady, of Clinton, was elected grand master.

General Peyton C. Marsh, chief of staff, Saturday rejected the request that the North Carolina troops of the 30th Division be allowed to parade in Raleigh. If parades were permitted, time for demobilization would have to be extended.

Miss Millicent Fisher, who has attained a reputation as a movie actress, of Los Angeles, Cal., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Carl D. Sellers, of Greensboro. Miss Fisher will go from there to Philadelphia to visit her mother, Mrs. Isabella Fisher, formerly of Greensboro.

Mr. B. F. Osborne, of North Asheboro, passed.

Mr. B. F. Osborne died at his home in North Asheboro last week at the age of 81 years. He was the youngest son of the late William and Elizabeth Osborne, who were among the early settlers who came to this county from England on account of their faith, Quakerism. They moved to New Salem and were members of Providence Friends church. Deceased was one of ten children. His sister, Mrs. S. W. White, of Climax, is the only living child. Mr. Osborne leaves a wife and four sons and daughters, viz: Yallie, Florence, Denny, and Corrie. Interment was in the local cemetery.