ESTABLISHED 1876

LINCOLNTON, N. C., THURSDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 20, 1919

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PIUS

LEGISLATURE

BILL FOR NEW COUNTY COURTHOUSE

There has been a good deal of dis-cussion about the new court house proposition for Lincoln county. That there is a need for more room for records in the offices of the court house is well known. Also a need of Greensbo

for a larger and more convenient court room. Several grand jurys and judges have repeatedly made strong recommendations for a new court house, but matter never got further than this.

than this. However, there is now a prospect of Lincoln county having a new \$100,-000 court house within a short time. A bill has been introduced in the Leg-islature giving this county a new court house. The bill as introduced this week is given in full below: A Bill To Be Entitled "An Act To Provide for the Erection of a New Court House in Lincoln County Au-thorizing a Bond Issue Therefor." The General Assembly of North Car-elina do enact:.

rected to issue bonds to the amount not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars and not less than seventy-five thousand dollars, to be known as "Court House Bonds" for the purpose of building and erecting a new county Court house in the county of Lincoln

court house in the county of Lincoln. The said bonds shall be coupon bonds and bear interest at a rate not to ex-ceed six per cent and shall be issued in such manner, in such form, in such denominations, and for such terms duty.

denominations, and for such terms as may seem best to a majority of the entire board of county commis-sioners of Lincoln county. The pro-ceeds from the sale of the aforesaid bonds shall be kept separate and anart from other funds of Lincoln county and shall be used for the pur-pose of erecting and building a mod-ern, commodious and convenient court house on the site of the present court house of Lincoln county.

house of Lincoln county. Sec. 2. That within one year from the ratification of this act, it shall be the duty of the county commissioners to issue said bonds and to begin work on erecting the court house as above provided. \$25,000.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of the county commissioners, and they are hereby authorized and directed to remove the present court house and dispose of the same in such manner and on such terms as to them may. and on such terms as to them may seem best and the proceeds of the sale of the present court house building, or any part thereof, shall be turned into the general funds of the county to be used for county purposes. During the time that the present court house is being torn down or removed and dur-ing the time the second during the time the second during the second duri ing the time required for the erection of the new court house as above provided for, the county commissioners

of Lincoln county are hereby authoriz-ed and empowered and directed to provide a suitable and convenient lace for transaction of the husiness

SHORT NEWS ITEMS The veterinarians of the South-castern States will hold their third an-

Lincol

nual meeting at Birmingham, Ala., February 20-22. ed By Our Home Troop In Senator and Mrs. Lee S. Overman have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Grace McDowell Overman, to Mr. Edgar Hollis Snow,

(By Major W. A. Fair.) Autun, France, Jan. 20, 1918. The English always speak of a bat-tle as a "show." For instance a Brit-ish officer would say, "that was a big show they pulled off last night," meaning that a big attack had taken place. Dozens of them said to me, that was a great show your meanle to in France, to offset effects of hemor-

"that was a great show your people pulled off at St. Mihiel." So for several days before our battle of Sep-tember 29, the word was being passed Nomination of Maj: Gen. Enoch Crowder to be judge advocate general of the army for another term of four years has been confirmed by the Sennbout amongst officers and men that "a hell of a big show" was about to be pulled off. All hands were deeply in-terested and as the day approached

Fire, which started Friday after-noon in the Scaboard Air Line rail-road terminal in Savannah Ga., caused and the proparations gave evidence of something really big being on foot the liveliest enthusiasm was notice-able in the attitude of bearing of evdamage estimated at several million dollars.

thorizing a Boud Issue Therefor." The General Assembly of North Car-elina do enact:. Section 1. That the board of county commissioners of Lincoln county are baraby sutherised emroward and dist Episcopal Church, South, suffer-ed a stroke of apoplexy Saturday, at Muskogee, Okla., and seant hope is entertained for his recovery. ery one; officers and men. It was like the preparations for the Big Day we

the preparations for the Big Day we had back there in Lincolnton in 1907 when we surprised the entire State with the success of our plans. I thought of this very thing several times while the plans were being laid for the attack on the Hindenburg line. I was intensely interested myself, found everybody else was equally as much interested as I was, and all tak-ine a great pride in the largeness of ing a great pride in the largeness of the plan. It was, for all the world,

the Great War.

According to the War Department, Lieutenant-Colonel Albert H. Mueller has been made professor of military like getting up some tremendous ex-hibition. And while we were all worked very hard, yet we enjoyed ev-ery minute of it. 1 was particularly science and tactics at Davidson college. He will be acting quartermas-ter for the time he may remain on impressed with this and thought much about how curious it all was,

A mass meeting of townships of Robeson county was held at Maxton last week and representatives voted unanimously to divide the county into three counties. Committees were ap-pointed to attend to the matter and prepare bills for the legislature. allotted tasks as merrily and happily as if it was to be a big circus instead of a great tragedy.

If anyone had told me before we At a mass meeting of the student body of the University Friday night, \$20,000 was subcribed to the Graham memorial fund. Many canvass-ers have not yet reported and the to-tal subscription is expected to reach

Early Sunday morning, a fire in the business section of Matthews, a small town southeast of Charlotte, destroy-ed several buildings, the loss being es-timated at about \$50,000. The Charlotte fire department was called upor and responded. A change in the di-rection of the wind was responsible for checking the spread of the flames.

Judge Henry Ravenscho't Bryan, one of the State's most prominent jurists, died at his home in New Berne Friday morning. For more than a year Judge Bryan had been in declining health and his death was not unexpected. He was a native of New Berne and in his eighty-third year leaves a record of a well-spent

TROOP "A" IN FRANCE A Brief Sketch of the Part Play- •

It was after dark when Lt. Aber-nethy started out with these men to put them on post and near Hervilly they were attacked by two German planes which flew very low and turn-ed their machine guns loose on the road. Lt. Abernethy had the men take cover in ditches alongside the road, or shell holes nearby, and the planes passed over ,shooting up the road over which a lot of transport was passing. One of these planes was passing. One of these planes was shot down a few minutes later while attaching a camp near Roisel.

Lieut. Abernethy's party was held up for some time hear Hargicourt by the congestion of artillery on the road. A stream of artillery at least five miles long was on its way to take up position for the bate of the morrow. Lt. Abernethy was impressed with this sight. It was cear but dark, and all this countless artillery, guns and men and horses moving along silently in the night, not a word being spoken. From time to time a battery would leave the road, disappearing in the darkness to take a trail across the fields and over the hills to its place in line. Lieut. Abernethy's party was held in line. The front line trenches, from which

our men "went over the top," were about fifty yards east of Hargicourt, much about how curious it all was, that we were making preparations for a great battle in which many were sure to be killed, and many others se-riously wounded and maimed for life, yet all were gaily going about their allotted tasks as merrily and happily sufficient to be a big circus instead everywhere across this "no-man's-land. Our men had to attack up hill,

but to take as good care of himself
but to take as good care of himself
as possible and not to hesitate to take cover when sindling got too hot, or anything happened where it was necessary. I noticed these men care fully, studied them while I was talk-ing to see if they showed any signs of uneasiness or unsteadiness and I am proud to say that they were about as happy a looking set of young fel-lows as I could possibly wish. They were smilling and graining while I was talking to them and when I had said my cay they responded: "never mind. Major, we'll take care of ourselves and give the Boche hell to boot."
It was after dark when Lt. Aber-nethy started out with these men to put them on post and near Hervilly for Sep.
but to take as good care of himself
of two enormous naval guns which were mounted on railway carriages and were right alongside the road near Roisel, where we were to pass. Lackey and I were riding along quiet-ly smoking and talking as we ap-proached these guns and paid no at-tention to them because we had been passing them frequently the past few days and our horzes were old battle chargers we had gotten from the Eng-liah and were accustomed to the big noise. They would stop and nibble grass alongside a battery in action.
Suddenly, just in front of us and slightly to the right there was a great y us of flame shot up into the sky and a terriffic report. Lackey and I knew it was one of the naval 15-inch guns and paid no attention to it. In a few minutes we had reached the side of the minutes we had reached the side of the minutes we had reached the side of the GEN. ROBERT D. JOHNSTON.

minutes we had reached the side of the next big gun which at that very instant went off, with a similar burst of flame in the darkness and the awful explosion. I made the remark to Lackey, "I hope that kills a thousand

Lackey, "I nope that kills a housand of them," meaning the Germans. Houck heard me speak to Lackey but did not catch what I said and evident-ly thought I was asking Lackey what it was, so he volunteered this remark: "That one busted just to our right in". Thisking Lackey for sir." Thinking I would have some fun out of Houck I said, "Houck, what do you think that was?" He replied, "a hell of a big shell, sir." Then I told him that it was not a shell but two big wilload guing fixing at the Corr big railroad guns firing at the Ger-mans. He broke into a hearty laugh and said, "I fell better now, sir." We all had a good laugh at Houck's mis-take, and I am of the opinion that this is a fairly good example of how these ignorant country boys, young fellows who never had been far away from their backwoods homes before coming over here, adapted themselves

to these new and truly awful sur-roundings. Here was this boy riding quietly along when suddenly out of the darkness comes this tremendous fiash and the deafening report; he rides still quietly on when another ex-

plosion occurs not over fifty yards from him, and when he heard my voice he volunteers the information that the shell had "busted just off to the right, sir." He was not excited and his voice was perfectly even and nat-ural. Neither had he stampeded and

of a great tragedy. If anyone had told me before we reached Europe that our men would go about their battle preparations with this gayety of spirit and utter nonchalance I would have thought him very wide of the mark. I had no idea that I would feel about it as I did. I had tried to picture this very thing in my mind and wondered just how I would be about to be literally scared to death. But somehow, the to act. I fully expected to be literally scared to death. But somehow, the the thing precluded any feeling of i fear. And I want to say right here and me bing either killed of Gremans. He because I him to be as right here to make you think that we were all brace. I am telling the exact truth because I and just how we feat it times and they will not bestact and wondered if that I am not telling the exact truth because I and use as cool as a curumber when the for the excitement when I was scared, and it was careed, too. And all the rest of as my officers and men were scared at ti times and the rest of a that is and easter of the first, walking very and the exact ruth and just how we feat it times and the will not be state. There in why. There are conditions when and why. There are conditions when and many officers and men were scared and the was careed, too. And all the rest of a man must be either a raving madman or an infernal fool if he is not scared.

Biographical Sketch.

Capt. James Johnston, commanded the company, held in reserve at the battle of Kings Mountain, and rendered valuable service to the cause of liberty

After the usual preparatory course, I entered the University of North Car-olina, and graduated in 1857. In 1861 I was at the University of Virginia taking the law course, when

the South called her sons to arms. Returning to my home, I assisted in raising a company of infantry in which I was afterwards elected a sec-

After the battle of Gettysburg, I was commissioned a Brigadier General on September 1, 1863, and assumed command of my Brigade just before the battle of Mine Ren. I was twice wounded in the battle of Seven Pines, of the army of Northern Virginia.

The most conspicuous services my rigide rendered during the time I commanded it, were in covering the retreat of Early's army after the de-feat at Cedar Creek, when we fought for thirty hours, night and day, and though demoralized as we were by de-feat, the enemy gained no advantage over us. At the battle of Spottayl-vania Court-house, my brigade was the only troops in reserve, and we cap-tured and restored the lines, from which the Federal army had driven Generals Doles' and Daniels' brigades. secre: treaties or alliances. Upon the This was done under theeye and in the presence of the Commander in Chief, Gen. Robt, E. Lee, and the Brigade received his commendations on the field of battle. He honored the brigade by sending one of its officers with the flags we had captured and a letter praining the gallantry of the brigade, In addition to delegates from nations to the Governor of North Carolina. an executive council and permament It was my brigade that recaptured It was my brigade that receptured and restored the lines of the army, from which the "Stanewall beingeder" seat of the league, "location yet unfrom which the "Stonewall brigade chosen". Each nation in the had been driven, and retook the angle will have one vote but not more than in which Gen. Edward Johnston's dithree delegates. The expense will be vision had been captured. It was in apportioned among the powers, Admisthis charge that we found ourselves confronted by overwhelming numbers sion to the league will require a twothirds vote. and the brigade laid down about twenduced to the lowest point consistent ty steps in front of the enemy's lines. with national safety. while still firing, two federal officers The people of the territories under from the regiments in front of us adthe mandatories of the league shall vanced within a few paces of our line endeavor to secure and maintain fair. and commanded us to surrender. See. humane conditions. ing that retreat was impossible with-out annihilation, an officer sprang to Old treaties inconsistent with the league will be abrogated as soon as the front of the brigade, seized one of the league comes to official life. The the flags of the regiment, and gave powers best able to do so will exercise the command to charge. The brigade rose as one man, and such was the

tremendous odds. It covered the re-

our position on the left of the

my command, I fell from the enemy

uous route, organized and armed

armed. I halted and armed quarter-

master commissaries, surgeons and

command

who was returning to his

Editor News:-I hand you herewith a sketch of the late Gen. Robert D. Johnston, written by himself. It is finely writter, contairs much interest-ing history, beth local and correct. Raleigh, Feb. 18 .- The house finely written, contains much interest-ing history, both local and general, and I hope you will give it place in your columns: A. Nixon. Birmingham, Ala, I was born in the County of Lincoln, in the State of North Carolina, at Mount Welcome, the homestead once of me that the interitance tax feature of the bill, sections six to 15, is ex-nected to bring in \$500,000 that will be received from the R. J. Rey-of me maternal, grandfather, Gen nolds estate.

The house reconsidered the vote by which the bill to increase the pay of judges and registrars of elections to \$3 per day was tabled Monday, and passed the bill ordering it enrolled for ratification, being & senate

ure. The following bills were introduced

Tuesday: H. B. 706: Love—To provide for the erection of a new courthouse in Lin-

H. B. 707:Love-To appoint a road H. B. 707:Love-To appoint a road uperintendent for Lincoln county. H. B. 708:Love-To fix salary of reasurer in Lincoln county. New bills introduced in the house

Thursday: To prevent public school teachers from infecting school chil-dren; to authorize Alexander county to insue \$50,000 road bonds; to pro-

which I was afterwards elected a sec-ond lieutenant. The company was sent to Garyaburg, N. C., and after a few months training, the Capt. resign-ing and the first Lieui. having been promoted, I was elected Captain. We were ordered to the front and reached Bull Run too late to partici-pate in the engagement. In May, 1862, upon the expiration of the term of service, the regiment of which my of service, the regiment of which my company was part, the 23rd North Carelina, I was elected Lieut. Colonel and thereafter participated in all the engagements of the Army of North-ern Vinginia, except when wounded.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

COVENANT

Paris, Feb. 14 .- The reduction of wounded in the battle of Seven Files, armaments, the establishment of an and again severely wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, and at Spottsyl-vania Court-house. I had four horses killed under me in the various battles irmaments, the establishment of an

and a decision to effect a commercial and financial boycot: against any power that disregards the league agree-ments are the leading measures in the league constitution. Vast powers are league constitution. Vast powers are delegated to the executive committee of nine members, five of these repre-sentatives of the United States, the British empire, France, Italy and Japan, the other four states to be represented as yet being unnamed.

Freedom of the seas is promised and all further treatics must be registermilitary and naval programs, a per-marian, commission will be appointed to advise the lengue on disarmament and military and naval affairs.

General plans for a permament international court of justice are to be

Armaments will be re-

league

In the State of North Carolina, at Mount Welcome, the homestead once of my maternal grandfather. Gen. Peter Forney. The Forneys were Whigs and actively aided in the Rev-olutionary war. My uncle Abram Forney was a soldier and fought in many battles.

On my paternal side, my people were not less patriotic, my grandfather

of the county by the several officers thereof, and the said place so provided shall be for all purposes, the court house of Lincoln county during the time specified above.

Sec. 4. That the ground floor of the new court house above provided for, shall be properly built and equipped with rest rooms and retiring rooms and other conveniences, and shall be known and designated as a memorial, commemorating the services of the soldiers who have gone from Lincoln county to the Revolu tionary war, Civil war, the Spanish-American war and the recent World

Wide war. Sec. 5. That for the purpose of paying the interest on, and providing a sinking fund for the payment of the aforesaid court house bonds, the county commissioners of Lincoln county, are hereby authorized, empowered and directed, to levy such tax as in their discretion may be necessary upon the real and personal property of the county of Lincoln and on the polls, and on such other subjects of taxation as are now or may hereafter be taxable under the laws of the State of North Carolina; the said tax

to be levied at the same time and in the same manner as other county tax. and collected by the sheriff, or other tax collector of the county in the same manner as other taxes of the county are collected.

That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Terms For Extension of Armistice

Accepted.

A dispatch from Copenhagen, dated yesterday says: "The German government on Sunday night accepted the allied terms for the extension of the armistice, according to a dispatch to the Politiken from Weimar.

"The meeting at which the accept-ance vias decided upon, thePolitiken's correspondent says, was attended by leaders of various parties.

Berlin, Feb. 17 .- The German gov. ernment's reasons for accepting the stringent terms for the renewal of the armistice, as outlined in a Weimar dispatch to The Nord Dutche Allgedispatch to The Nord Dutche Allge-meine Zeitung, is that a renewal of military operations following refusal to sign would lead to the complete moral collapse of the German people. The absolute conviction prevailed that refusal to sign, or dilutory treatment of the proposals, would meet with an immediate advance of the allied ar-mies beyond the Rhine, involving the occupations of the most important and indispensable industrial districts of west Germany. west Germany.

CLAIM INDEMNITY.

CLAIM INDEMNITT. The British delegates at the peace conference have been definitely in-structed to claim an indemnity which will include the cost of the war as well as the damage actually caused. it was announced in the House of Commons by Andrew Bonar Law, in repl⁻ to a question. A commission is now considering the amount to be claimed, the method by which pay-ment shall be made ard the means of method by Star.

life. Surviving are his wife, daughters and three sons. Mrs. Burgin Griffin, aged 18 years

was, burned to death and her mother-in-law Mrs Susan Griffin, sustained what is feared to be fatal burns at their home in Cooleemee, when Mrs. Burgin Griffin poured oil from a can but the stow containing fire which into the stove, containing fire, which caused an explosion. The house and its contents were destroyed by the fire. It is the opinion of the people of Cooleemee that the oil contained gasoline and an investigation is being

James W. McNeil, a Washington lawyer, has filed suit against Baxter Shemwell of North Carolina and the Shemwell of North Carolina and the Western Union Telegraph Company for \$50,000 damages, in the district Supreme court, for alleged libel. He filed similar suit against Mr. Shem-well and the Postal Telegraph Com-pany, for \$50,000. Mr. McNeil says the telegraph companys accepted tele-grams from Mr. Shemwell containing statements reflecting on the plaintiff and contituted a publication. and constituted a publication.

Brutal killing took place in Chat

Brutal killing took place in Chat-ham county, seven miles north of Pittsboro, Saturday, when Charles Burnett, it is alleged, shot his wife. Burnett claimed the killing to be acci-dental, but the coroner's jury decided otherwise and Burnett was sent to jail. He and his wife had been sepa-mated and contentions had arisen over the keeping of the child. After con-senting to let his wife take the child he stepped back into the house and

he stepped back into the house and picked up his gun, saying that he was going hunting, then turning back to the door the gun fired, killing his wife instantly.

The home of Mr. Ladd Whisnant a The home of Mr. Ladd Whisnant at Boiling Springs was burned Sunday night shortly after dark. Mr. Whis-nant and family were away at the time, visiting his father, Mr. Pink Whisnant. The house and all con-tents were a total loss with no insur-ance. He lived on Mr. Lester Green's

place. Fire is supposed to have been of incendary origin and an investi-gation is being made.

Feb. 17 .- Senator Washington, Washington, Fec. 11.—Senator Overman received a lotter from Gen. Henry Jervey today saying that Camp Greene could not be used for demo-hilization of the North Carolina sol-diers of the Thirtieth division. The communication was sent in response to a visit Saturday morning of Sena-tor Overman to Secretary Baker and General March.

Mrs. Marvin Blanton died at her home in South Shelby Monday morn-ing at 9:30 o'clock after several days illness of peritonitis. Her death is

why. There are conditions when a battle. As gallant and brave a man man must be either a raving madman as ever stepped in shoe leather this our final preparations to handle the same Captain Fitzpatrick, of Ashe-I am very glad of the is not scared. I am very glad of the fact that my men admitted to being frightened at times, unhesitatingly said so. When

ville, N. C. The line of reserves ran along east of Hargicourt and extended south to-wards Villaret and Hervilly. In the opening of the attack the 60th Briga man tells you that he was not scar-ed you may put it down that he is ed you may put it down that he did not have sense North Carolina National Guard troops This really was about the biggest thing the British army pulled off dur-ing the entire war. In a quotation from Sir Douglas Haig I have already showed you where he thought the heing old National Guard troops from Tennessee and South Carolina respec-

risks were great, and also had taken into consideration the effect a failure to break the Hindenburg line would have on the Germans and the public eral O'Ryan, was immediately on our left, and on either side of these two American divisions were the British divisions. The 5th Australian Diviof all nations. So he left no stone un-turned to make the attack a success. The preparations were simply tresion was in rear of the 30th-On the American front in this at-

tanks and heavy guns. We had a good breakfast of

tack there were no less than two thou- up the fight. Lt. Abernethy returned to the P. O. sand big guns, and there were seven-

teen hundred tanks. Every fifty yarda there was a big 9 point 2- gun, and between every two of these there were who was on duty at the cage, asked

four 5-point 9s, and between these him to go with him to Roisel to see there were four guns of heavy horse the Australian A. P. M. about some-artillery to each two of the larger size thing. They found a bad congestion and lastly came the light guns, 75s, of traffic near Roisel and had some or what is known in the United States difficulty in getting this straightened

as 3 inch guns. Of course, these guns were not all to bed, and they were to be called at Of course, these guns were not all to bed, and they were to be called at on the same line. The big 9 point 2s three-thirty next morning. They had were the farthest back, being about two miles from the front lines, and two miles from the front lines, and a very comfortable room in a building at Roisel which had been a bath for at Kolsel which had been a bad of German officers. Had a stove and it was a very comfortable place. They had been making this place their bil-let for the past few nights and the they were not exactly in line nor ex-actly fifty feet spart, as the conform-ation of the ground was utilized and wherever there was a particularly good place to locate one of these guns on recount of shelter from hostile chall fire—a depression in the ground, General had moved up to Roisel also, using a cellar for his Advanced Head-

quarters.

the protection of a hillside, &c., it was so located regardless of the fact that the distance might be much over fifty yards from the next gun or that it was not in a straight line with its fel-lows on the right of ieft. Than the 5 ing about the from perfecting our ar-ing about the form perfecting our arpoint 9s were some distance in advance rangements, and were very tired and of the larger guns, also so place 1 as expected to have a hard day next day to take advantage of the ground with with possibly no rest for the next day next any next are lighter guns still in advance of night or two. We were called at two-then, but the general average of po-ther, but the general average of po-thirty in the morning of the 29th, and sinch was as above stated.

them, but the general average of p-siturn was as above stated. This was about the heaviest mass-inr of artillery the British had yet used, and the original plan called for a forty eight hour barrage before the attack in order to shoot up the Ger-mon trenches as much as possible. But at the last moment it was decid-ed that this barrage would advertise the coming attack to the Germans in time for them to rush up reserves, so the barrage did not begin until 5:50 on the morning of the 29th. There was a constant norms! bombardment going on, however, all the time.

going on, however, all the time. Late in the afternoon of the 28th I

Late in the afternoon of the 28th 1 We had a good breakfast of not got word from Licut. Abernethy that he needed a Sergeant and twenty-four mon to strengthen his various posts, we lighted our pipes, mounted our and Sergt. Van. D. Chapman and horses and set out for the battle front. Lieuchant. Before starting them off I gave them a little talk, telling them our orderlies immediately behind us.

toes, light bread and jam, after which we lighted our pines, mounted our hornes and set out for the battle front. It was bitterly cold, clear but dark. Lt. Lackev rode alongside of me and our orderlies immediately behind us. My orderly was a fine young man named Houck from near Lenoir, N. C. that they were going up to the front lines to take part in what was going to be one of the groatest battles of the war and that the plan was to break through the Hindenburg line, and 1 wanted the start battles of to be one of the greatest battles of A good hard working country boy who the war and that the plan was to break had been drafted and had been trans-through the Hindenburg line, and I ferred to our outfit. He had not been wanted every man to de his full duty up the front as yet, and was not aware

officers got their arrangements per-

fected to examine any prisoners In the might supply information of value. About five o'clock it began to cloud up and rained a little. Then the rum-ble of the heavy guns died down and soon the front was almost quiet, with the bark of a big shell once in a while the bark of a big shell once in a while commanded by Colonel Minor and Col-onel Metz, went first with the 59th Brigade, under General Tyson, the being old National Guard troops from Tennessee and South Carolina respec-tively, in support. The 27th Division, New York National Guard, under Gen-eral O'Rvan, was immediately on our thirty hell broke loose. Two thous-and guns, great and small, belched forth their steel vomit right into the German front line trenches. Almost instantly the Germans replied with their counter-barrage. The battle -Old

was on.

It was still dark. Lts. Abernethy It was still dark. Lts. Abernetro' angle that had had been occupied by den. and Lackey were by this time right back of the front line trenches of our the flank of the ener.y. they were men and in about twenty minutes the forced to retire from our lines. The men and in about twenty minutes the men and in about twenty most of wounded began streaming back. Some were carried on litters but most of them were walking. They came in batches of fifteen or twenty, huddled tatches of stream or twenty, huddled brigade occupied the Berryville Road, and held its position all day against the over each of the twenty brigade occupied the berryville Road, and held its position all day against up together, supporting one another, staggering about the field in the dark like drunken men, some falling down and being pulled up and carried by their comrades. These men had been wounded by the German counter bar-my in our front, genetrated the lines, with shell fragments, shrapnel, One Sergeant from the 119th try came along walking quietly, who had been pushed forward to rerage, with shell fragments, shrapnel Infantry came along walking quietly, with his right arm shot off about four inches from his shoulder. It had been hastily tied up with a first aid bandage. This man uttered not a groan or word of complaint. Very few of the age. wounded cried out. They bore their I went to bed early the evening of suffering stoically, as part of the

> game. Lieuts. Abernethy and Lackey had separated at Jeancourt, Abernethy bearing off to the right and Lackey to the left, to visit their posts and be ready for just what was happening. The military police rushed forward and helped these wounded men to safety, got them into dugouts, and sccured ambulances for them and sent them back to the dressing stations, where their needs could be cared for. This sort of thing was now happening il along the line. The Germans began an along the line. The Germans began shelling with gas, our line of post coming in for their share, with a sprinkling of heavy shells and shrap-nel. Machine gun bullets were also singing like mad hornets. It was at a dressing station in a dug out near Jeancourt that Shuford Ramsaur and his four men did such good and val-iant work. The doctors and the wounded were protected by the dug out but Ramsaur and his men had to work in the open. How any of them escaped

was extended so our men could charge. They went over the top in battallion formation, one battallion leading the charge, the next following closely to "mop up", the third in support. The British troops usually follow their bar-rage at a distance of from one hun-dred to one hundred and fifty yards,

(Continued on Last Page.)

tutelage over certain colonies under mandatories from the league. impetuosity of their onset, that the Any war or threat of war between federal forces in fiont gave way, driv-ing them before us, we entered the members league or not will become the concern of the league and the powangle that had been occupied by Gen. ers reserve the right to interfere in all disputes not settled through ordinary diplomacy.

The first meeting of the league will be summoned by the President of the United States. The executive council shall eliminate the cyils arising from outputz of arms and ammunition by private enterprises. The nations in the league are for-

bidden to conceal such productions from each other.

Twenty-one thousand soldiers have been discharged from the army as tubercular since the beginning of the war, the Senate buildings committee was told by Dr. W. G. Stimpson of the store their broken lines. Slipping through their columns, we regained United States public health service. Con-He said the history of tubercular pationts indicated that they would be in the hospitals one-third of the time. Tentative plans of the public health brigade was one of the columns chosen to break the lines and capture the service adding 2,000 beds to existing redoubts in our front. At the head of hospitals were described.

breastworks, and seriously sprained The device of John Hays Hammond, my ankle. After the battle I was compelled to take an ambulance, and in the retreat of the army towards Appomatox, I was contured together Jr., for the radio control of surface raft to be sent, laden with explosives against enemy ships, has been pronounced a success by army and navy with the whole line of wagons and am-bulances, by the federal cavalry, cutexperts.

ting loose one of the mules from the ambulance, I rode back by a circuitbridge from destruction. In the skirmish that ensued, I received a ball in force of non-combatants, consisting my pocket book, which was only preof teamsters and others, recaptured the line of wagons, and resumed my vented from going through my heart hy a few pieces of coin.

place in the ambulance. The next day the federal cavalry At Charlotte I was parolled, and a few years later, began the practice of appeared in force on our flank, with the aid of a gallant Texan soldier. law there. I enjoyed a lucrative practice for

more than twenty years. In 1887 I came to Birmingham where I have since resided. In 1871 I married Miss Lizzie John-

others, marched them out in the dithreatened us. ston Evans, the daughter of Col. Pe-ter G. Evans, Colonel of the 63rd N. C. cavelry, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Upperville. She was al-so the grand daughter of Gov. More-head of North Carolina. We have four sons and four daugh-

next day to Charlotte, intending to render such service as I could in my disabled condition. At a bridge over the Catawba river, I encountered a force of cavalry from Gen. Stoneman's command, then making a raid through that part of North Carolina. I tried, with a scattering picket of men from Gen. Duke's command, to protect the result of the second second second second second taken an a ters living. The eldest, Lieut. Gordon Johnston, is now an officer in the 115th U. S. Cavalry.

I have never sought or held politi

I am a member of the Southern Presbyterian church, and have always taken an active interest in its affairs.

rection the cavalry They at once assumed that it was a guard of infantry attending the train, mply a miracle. Our harrage kept up for forty five minutes, then lifted—that is the range was extended so our men could charge.

and desisted from any attack. Land-ing at my home, without any knowl-edge of the Surrender, I proceeded the next day to Charlotte, intending to