

Jackson County Journal.

State Library

VOL. IV NO. 7

SYLVA, N. C., MAR. 7, 1919.

\$1.50 THE YEAR IN ADVANCE

HISTORY OF OPERATIONS OF THE 30TH DIVISION PUBLISHED BY RED CROSS

(Asheville Citizen)

The American Red Cross has issued in pamphlet form a history of the operations of the infantry brigades of Thirtieth division which sets forth in Homeric simplicity the heroic conduct of the dough-boys of the Old Hickory division. While this pamphlet is apparently intended for circulation primarily among the members of the Thirtieth it will form the basis of a more comprehensive treatment which the activities of the Thirtieth division will undoubtedly receive at the hands of the historians of America's part of this war.

This little history is illustrated with cartoons and also carries a combined operations map which shows the progress which the Thirtieth was able to make in its terrible penetration of the Hindenburg line from September 28 until October 19. It also publishes in their entirety all the messages and orders in which the Thirtieth was cited for conspicuous combat efficiency. Included among these citations are commendations from General Monasse, commanding Australian corps; Major General G. W. Reed, commanding American second army corps; General Henry W. Rawlinson, commanding fourth British army; the Mayor of Bussigny, E. Mairis and Field Marshal Haig of the British armies. It will be remembered that the artillery units of the Thirtieth division—the 113th, 114th and 115 field artillery—were detached from the Old Hickory upon its arrival in France and assigned to the third army corps in the capacity of corps artillery. These artillery units, however, have seen just as bitter fighting and have written just as glorious a chapter in the story of our part in this war. They participated in the St. Mihiel drive and in the Argonne offensive and attached to the 33rd division, were until recently a part of the army of occupation. The 55th artillery brigade has since been designated for early convoy home along with the other units of the Thirtieth and is now either at the port of embarkation or on the high seas.

General March recently released a detailed summary of the major casualties suffered by the Thirtieth division in its fighting activities:

Inf'y	killed	died	missing	pris.	total
117	247	80	61	0	388
118	179	97	52	0	328
119	283	91	57	22	453
120	311	98	66	0	475
M-gun					
bat' l'ns					
113	9	3	0	0	12
114	14	14	0	0	28
115	4	11	1	0	16
art. reg.					
113	4	2	0	0	6
114	9	5	1	0	15
115	4	1	4	0	9
T. M. bat					
eng. reg.					
105	0	0	0	0	0
105	20	13	9	0	42
	1084	415	251	22	1772

The text of the history of the Thirtieth division is as follows: ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING IN FRANCE.

The 30th division is a distinctive American division. More than ninety-five per cent of its personnel is of American born parents. The division is constituted of national guard troops of North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee, augmented by many thousands of selective draft troops from the states of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee.

The division was dubbed "Old Hickory" after the warrior and statesman Andrew Jackson, who was so closely identified with the history of the states furnishing the major portion of its personnel.

The Old Hickory division landed at the port of Calais, France, on the 24th day of May, 1918, and was billeted in the Eperlecques trained area. While in this area the officers of the division reconnoitered the Terdeggen Switch line, south of Cassel, and complete plans were formulated for the occupation of this line by forced marches in case of emergency.

Before the completion of its training period, the division was transferred to the II British corps, second army, in the Ypres sector to be in close support in case of the expected German offensive. This division, the first American division to enter that kingdom, marched into Belgium on July 4th with division headquarters at Waton, to be in close support of the 23rd and 49th British divisions, and was employed in completing the construction of the East and the West Poperinghe defense systems immediately in the rear of these two divisions. An immense amount of trench and wire construction was done. Complete plans and orders were issued for the occupation of the East and West Poperinghe systems of the 30th division in the event of a German attack and a forced withdrawal of the British divisions in the front. The division receiving training in the front line with the 33rd and 40th divisions, first as individuals, then by platoons, and lastly by entire battalions.

On August 17th, 1918, the division took over the entire sector occupied by the 33rd British division, 60th brigade being in the front line, 59th brigade in support. This was known as the Canal Sector and extended from the southern outskirts of Ypres to the vicinity of Voormezele, a distance of 2,400 metres.

THE FIRST OFFENSIVE

On August 31 and September 1 the division engaged in an offensive in conjunction with the 14th British division on the left and 27th American division on the right. The 30th division captured all of its objectives, including Lock No. 8, Lankhof Farm and the city of Voormezele, advancing fifteen hundred yards, capturing fifteen prisoners, two machine guns and thirty-five rifles. As a result of this advance the 236 division, which was considered an average German division, was identified during the six weeks previous to this advance many attempts had been made by the British and our own troops to identify this German division.

On September 4 and 5 the division was withdrawn from the Canal sector and placed in British G. H. Q. reserve with division headquarters at Roellecourt, France. While in this area the entire division was trained in attacking in conjunction with British tanks.

On September 17 the division was again moved farther south with division headquarters at Herissart, and on September 22 was moved to the British Fourth army with division headquarters at Bois de Buire, near Tincourt, taking over a front line sector from the First Australian division, on the night of 23 and 24th.

HINDENBURG LINE (Bellicourt.) On September 29 this division with the 27th American on the left and the 46th British division on the right, assaulted the Hindenburg line. The Hindenburg line at this point curves in front of the Tunnel of St. Quentin. This was considered impregnable by the Germans for the following reasons: The Hindenburg line curving west of the tunnel consisted of three main trench systems

protected by vast fields of heavy barbed wire entanglements skillfully placed; this wire was very heavy and had been damaged very little by artillery fire. The dominating ground enabled them to bring devastating machine gun fire on all approaches. The lines had been strengthened with concrete machine gun emplacements. It contained at this point a large number of dugouts, lined with mining timbers, with wooden steps leading down to a depth of about thirty feet with small rooms capable of holding from four to six men each. In many cases the dugouts were wired for electric light. The large tunnel through which the canal ran, was of sufficient capacity to shelter a division. This tunnel was electrically lighted and filled with barges. Connecting it with the Hindenburg trench system were numerous tunnels. In one case a direct tunnel ran from the main tunnel to the basement of a large stone building, which the enemy used for headquarters. Other tunnels ran from the main tunnel eastward to the City of Bellicourt and other places. This complete subterranean system with its hidden exits and entrances, unknown to us, formed a most complete and safe subterranean method of communication and reinforcements for the German sector.

Continued next week.

THE GOOD ROADS ASSOCIATION

(From Raleigh News and Observer, Feb. 20, 1919.)

No one should get the impression as the result of statements in the Legislature and elsewhere that the North Carolina Good Roads Association is an organization with any other aim than the good of the State.

The News and Observer confesses to a good deal of admiration for the Good Roads Association. Its members have no axes to grind. They are animated purely by a desire to serve the State. It would be vastly easier and more comfortable for them to stay at home as so many other people are doing and let the good roads problems settle themselves. But they are ambitious for the State and so at a considerable cost of time and money maintain an organization, hold annual meetings and keep busy a good part of their time for the benefit of the people of the whole State. Don't we owe a good deal to an organization of this sort?

That State is most blessed which has the greatest number of organizations seeking the things accepted as the fundamentals of a State's happiness and prosperity. Mention was made on this page last week of the splendid service that the Social Service Conference is rendering the people. There is no disputing that assertion because everyone knows that the things that the Social Service Conference are doing would go undone but for the existence of that organization.

The Good Roads Association is equally as serviceable in its sphere. It is the force in the State which seeks to link North Carolina with the good roads movement that is sweeping the country. The service thus rendered is unselfish and patriotic and makes every citizen the debtor of those who are thus laboring for the general good.

If any one is in position to make suggestions to the law-makers as to the sort of good roads legislation which ought to be adopted it is surely those who have made a study of the question and who by their records can show a practical concern in seeing that the State make no mistake in the good roads legislation which shall be enacted.

Ernest Keener was in Asheville the first of the week.

30TH DIVISION WILL LEAVE FRANCE MONDAY

What finally appears to be official information concerning the sailing of the famous 30th division was given out by the war department to Senator Overman Tuesday at Washington. The statement, according to an account from the Charleston News and Courier, issued by the war department was to the effect that the North and South Carolina and Tennessee guardsmen would sail from France, probably Brest, next Monday, March 10. The port of landing for the 30th has not been definitely decided, but it is expected that official information will be given out in a few days in regard to the destination of the division in this country. The statement from the News and Courier follows:

"Senator Overman of North Carolina, was informed today by the war department that the Thirtieth division is booked to sail from France next Monday, March 10.—Asheville Citizen

H. STEIN AND O. E. VARNER TRADE

O. E. Varner has bought the building and grocery business from H. Stein, and Stein has bought Mr. Varner's home place where he now lives.

Mr. Varner states that he is going to run an up to date place, and that he is going to put in a nice, up to date restaurant in the building next to the market.

TRIBUNE COMPANY BUYS THE TIMES

Announcement was made last night that the Tribune company yesterday purchased from Charles A. Webb and associates The Asheville Times and will publish the first issue today under the new management. The paper will continue to be known as The Times, and will be conducted as a republican afternoon daily.

Charles J. Harris is president of the Tribune company, and the following are directors: James J. Britt, Brownlow Jackson, C. Brewster Chapman, Fred W. Thomas, J. B. Ensley, of Sylva, and Mr. Clark of Hendersonville.

Horace Sentelle will be business manager; Mr. Britt, it is reported, will be contributing editor. Other announcements in regard to the personnel of the staff will be made next Tuesday following a meeting of the directors, it was said last night.—Asheville Times.

MAN BURNED TO DEATH

Sam Robinson, of Dillsboro sustained burns at J. J. Mason's wood working plant at that place Tuesday evening that caused his death in about four hours.

Mr. Robinson was supposed to have been changing the injector from one boiler to the other when the steam pipe broke, blowing off a part of the brick casing around the boiler, part of which fell on him knocking him down, and the rush of steam and ashes blinded him until he could not see how to get out of the building. Dr. A. S. Nichols was summoned and did all that could be done for him. Dr. Nichols says that there was not a square inch but what was burned.

Mr. Robinson is survived by his wife and several children. He was about thirty five or forty years old.

CARD OF THANKS

I wish to thank all who helped us, both with their sympathy and kindly deeds, during the sickness and death of my father.

ARTHUR LOVE.

LITTLE CHILD BURNED TO DEATH

The little child of Chas. Shepherd, who works on the Champion works at Wilees, caught on fire last Monday evening while it's mother was out and died in about two hours.

The child's mother was out of the house and the child was alone, and in some way it's clothing caught fire from the stove, and it only lived about two hours. Dr. Nichols reached the home just before the child died, but the burns were so bad that nothing could be done for it.

COUNTY AGENT THE SERVANT OF PEOPLE OF HIS COUNTY.

The county agent is the servant of the people—all the people in the county. He must not allow himself to be made the tool or convenience of a few selfish or influential citizens. This point is constantly impressed upon agents by the administrative officials in the work. In order to serve all the people in a county the agent must work through local organizations, developing rural leaders as rapidly as he can, who can help him in his work. Where there are no local organizations the demonstration plot is used as a community center, being the medium through which gatherings of farmers can be promoted. Free from the influences that come from the support of educational measures by private funds the county agent in the South is a public servant, supported by public funds, doing educational work of the biggest kind, and is reaching the people that need to be reached.

The United States Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the agriculture colleges, State departments of agriculture, counties, and other associations within the State or county, has been developing a system of education for the country people on the farms and in the homes, the objects of which are:

1. To project agriculture and rural life on a higher plane of profit, dignity, and influence; and, to that end
2. To disseminate the information in the hands of the agricultural colleges, experiment stations, the Federal Department of Agriculture, and the best farmers in such manner as to have this knowledge put into practice on every farm. Fourteen years experience in developing this system of instruction leads to the adoption of the following fundamental principles:

1. That it requires personal contact between the teacher and the one to be taught to bring the best educational results.
2. That examples or demonstrations worked out by the farmer on his own farm under careful plans and instructions are most effective means of instruction.
3. That centers of influence and strong personal leadership are essential in any broad system for educating the masses outside of schools.

BRADFORD KNAPP, Chief, Extension Work South, States Relation Service

PUBLIC HITCHING PLACE

J. S. Higdon has sold his old garage and lot to the town, and has purchased the brick building from A. J. Dills and will move in about the first of April.

The town will in the near future make a public hitching place of this lot. Racks will be put up and sheds prepared. The town will rent the building that now stands on the lot.

Dr. D. D. Hooper was in Asheville on business the first of the week.

Dr. A. A. Nichols is visiting his brother, Dr. Nichols, at Etowah, Tenn., this week.

METHODIST PASTORS TO GET SALARY RAISE

Nashville, Tenn., March 1.

Many Methodist ministers in every Southern and Western State who have been trying to exist on infinitesimal income during the past years will have their salaries raised within the next few months. This very practical and definite step is to be taken by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, following the financial drive of that denomination in April. The drive, which has \$35,000,000 as its goal, has been undertaken with a view to putting the work of the church on a business basis, the raising of the salaries of their underpaid pastors being considered one of the first matters of importance.

There are 866 salaries now \$400 or less which will be raised to \$600; 485 salaries now \$400 and \$500 which will be raised to \$600; 588 salaries now \$600 and \$700 which will be raised to \$1000 a year; 637 salaries from \$700 to \$800 to be raised \$1000; and 180 salaries ranging from \$800 to \$900 which will also be raised to \$1000. The supplementing of these salaries will require \$2,850,000 during the forthcoming five years and the success of the Centenary drive will make their increase immediately possible.

Practically every city and town throughout the length and breadth of Southern Methodism will be affected it is declared at the headquarters of the denomination in Nashville, and every Methodist man and woman who pulls on the Centenary drive will be helping to make possible better and happier living conditions for the underpaid pastors in their midst.

ENLARGEMENT OF ITS WORK IS ANNOUNCED BY SALVATION ARMY

New York, Feb. 28, 1919.—The Salvation Army, through its Commander-in-Chief, Evangeline Booth, announces a nation-wide campaign to secure the sum of \$10,000,000 with which to carry forward and extend the work of the Salvation Army in America and overseas. Miss Booth announces that when the fund is raised the Salvation Army will cease the collection of funds with the tambourine, which for thirty-five years has been the method by which the Army has financed its work. The campaign will take place the latter part of May of this year.

"The Salvation Army," said Miss Booth, "was given a very small percentage of the funds raised in the United War Work Campaign and soldiers and citizens have for some months been urging us to put on a campaign for funds in order that the returning soldiers and the public may have the opportunity to give to the Salvation Army a thank offering expressive of their appreciation of the earnest services rendered by the Salvation Army during the period of the war.

"In due time detail announcement will be made as to how the money will be expended," said Miss Booth. "It will go to the enlargement of the work of the Salvation Army and to the perfection of the machinery of the organization. For many years the Salvation Army has struggled against terrific odds financially and we believe that our friends will now rally to our aid gladly and cheerfully and give us the money asked for and badly needed at the present time."

Deputy Sheriff Jas. Messer of Qualla was in the city Monday on business. Mr. Messer told us of the death of John Claybaugh of that place, the last of last week. He is survived by his wife and five children. He had a large number of friends in this county.