

# THE REIDSVILLE REVIEW.

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ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

## Reminiscences of Some Army Posts Which Are Soon To Be Abandoned

Memories of the days of fighting and outlying romance, of which the outlying garrisons were centers, will live long after the abandonment of a number of army posts, which action the war department has asked congress to authorize. In the letter which the secretary of war wrote to congress he gave reasons, "now obsolete," for the location in their present situations of the army posts from which it is now proposed to withdraw the troops.

Among the army posts slated to go are Forts Apache and Huachuca, Ariz., and Fort Sill, Okla. Fort Apache was established in 1870 to protect the settlement against raids of Apache Indians. Fort Sill was established in 1869 as a base of operations against the hostile Cheyennes and Kiowas.

Fort Sill is connected in army history with a story of heroism shown by a little detachment of enlisted men of the Sixth United States cavalry between the fort and the Red river of Texas in the summer of 1874. The Sixth cavalry has a fighting history, but this story perhaps shines brightest in its pages. The Comanches, the Cheyennes and the Kiowas were on the warpath in western Kansas. Colonel Nelson A. Miles was ordered to take the field against them. The Indians, pursued by two troops of the Sixth cavalry under Captains Biddle and Compton, fled to the Red river country. On the bluffs of the Tule the allied bands made a stand. There were 600 warriors, all told, and they were the finest of the mounted plains Indians. The small command of troops charged at the center of a force which seemed overwhelming. The Indians broke and fled over the bluffs and through the deep precipitous canyons and out on to the Staked Plains of Texas.

### Desperate Fight of a Picked Squad.

It was imperatively necessary that couriers should be sent from the detachment of the Sixth to Camp Sill, in the Indian Territory, for reinforcements and to inform the troops at a distance that bands of hostiles had broken away from the main body and must be met and checked. Sergeant Zacharias T. Woodall of 1 troop volunteered as a courier. His example was followed by every man in the two troops. The ranking captain chose Woodall and four others to accompany him on the ride through the hostile country.

The Indians attacked Woodall and his four companions early on the morning of the first day. The little detachment chose a place which offered some slight advantage for the purpose of defense, and there they waited with carbines advanced while the Cheyennes closed in their lines. The Indians charged and sent a volley into the little prairie stronghold. Five carbines answered, and the Indian charge was checked, but behind the little rampart Sergeant Woodall lay sorely wounded and one man lay dying. Let a private letter of General Miles tell the rest of the story:

"From early morning to dark, outnumbered twenty-five to one, under an almost constant fire and at such short range that they sometimes used their pistols, retaining the last charge to prevent capture, this little party of five defended their lives and the person of their dying comrade without food and their only drink the rain-water that they collected in a pool mingled with their own blood.

"There is no doubt that they killed more than double their number, besides those that they wounded. The simple recital of the deeds of the five soldiers and the mention of the odds against which they fought, how the wounded defended the dying and the dying aided the wounded by exposure to fresh wounds after the power of action was gone—these alone present a scene of cool courage, heroism and self sacrifice which duty as well as inclination prompts us to recognize, but which we cannot fitly honor."

### Heroism of the Big Dry Wash.

There is a place in Arizona called the Big Dry Wash, a curious name, but one fitting a creek bed in a rainless region. It is not far from Fort Apache. A squadron of the Sixth cavalry was stationed at the fort in the year 1882. Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Cruise, now of the quartermaster's department, was at that time a second lieutenant in K troop of the Sixth. With six men Cruise was following the trail of a band of Apaches. They reached the Big Dry Wash without finding a sign of an Indian. Beyond the basin of the Wash was a natural fortification of rocks. Cruise sent a trooper by the right flank to take a peep beyond the boulders in front before ordering the men to cross the dry bed of the stream. The trooper returned and reported that there was not an Apache in sight. Then the little command, Cruise leading, pushed down into the basin and there was met with a volley from behind the rocks to the front. Two of the seven saddles were emptied at the first fire, and the soldiers, under the order of their leader, gave way and sought the shelter of the rocks to the rear.

Cruise did not obey his own order. He waited, and in the face of the showering bullets he lifted one wounded trooper to his saddle and bore him back to shelter. It was supposed that the second trooper, who had fallen at the first fire of the Apaches, was dead. Cruise looked out across the waste between him and the ambushed Indians and knew from the strength of the fire that they outnumbered his squad ten to one. While looking the lieutenant saw the first trooper who had fallen turn himself on the sand.

Then Cruise, carbine in hand, advanced alone in the direction of the wounded man. He kept his eyes straight toward the rocks ahead, and every time that a red face showed he fired. It was learned afterward that he hit his mark several times, and that savage discretion, which seemed to take the place of savage valor, made the Apaches keep so closely to cover that they could not take careful aim, though they answered the carbine's continued shots with volleys.

Two of Cruise's men had followed him unbidden. The lieutenant ordered them to pick up the wounded trooper and to bear him back to shelter while he covered the retreat. One Apache bullet hit Cruise in the arm, but, walking backward, he kept on firing. The little detachment managed to hold its own where it was until reinforcements came. A little later Thomas Cruise, second lieutenant, was given a medal of honor for conspicuous personal gallantry.

Mr. J. B. Lasley, of Abington, Va., formally of this county, sends in a dollar for The Review. He says he has a nice position and is doing well in his new home.

### "BUZFUZ" MARRIED.

Not the Real Thing, However, But Unfortunately a Dream.

Editors Review: I don't want "Uncle Joe" to find it out, but I received the nicest box of home-made walnut candy, sent by the maker, one of the prettiest and sweetest girls in the world. It is delicious, much appreciated, and on Sunday, the next day it snowed, a beautiful snow it was, too, making the grandest scenery.

On the night of the twenty-eighth, I dreamed, and lo, "Uncle Joe," with the promised future Mrs. — came steaming up Naked branch—that runs through Buzfuz Farm—on a palatial steamer, with a good, well-uniformed band playing the most entrancing airs, a gay company on board, all directed by him; mirth and humor almost run wild, led by him. The whistle sounded, the bells rung, and it anchored at the elegant new landing of Buzfuz Farm. The whole company came streaming out and down the gangway, talking, laughing, and merrymaking. Of course I joined them and took my place by the side of the fair sweet dame with the deep chestnut hair and laughing, benignant hazel eyes; was told that was her, and the license were in his pocket; to send straightway for the minister, which I was quick to do. The orchestra kept playing and the minister was in sight coming when I looked—it was too much for me—it awakened me. All healthy growing boys at various and sundry times have their hair tangled while they sleep; we were always told these were witches' stirrups. The witches had ridden us during the night. The next morning my hair was full of witches' stirrups—and the next Sunday it snowed!

SERGEANT BUZFUZ.

B. F., March 7, 1912.

### Telephone Red Tape.

Some of the rules and red tape of the local telephone exchange are exasperating. Yesterday the writer wanted Turner's 5 and 10c. store. This firm had put in a 'phone since the last telephone directory was issued and its number was not on the list. Central was asked if the 5 and 10c. store had a telephone.

"I will give you in-fer-na-tion," the sweet young lady drawled. Presently another sweet and soft voice answered, "Information?" We asked her if the 5 and 10c. store had a telephone. "Yes, number tweedle-dum tweedle-dee, yum, yum," she pleasantly enunciated.

Again central was called and asked to connect with Turner's. "Number?" she demanded. We explained that we did not know the number. Nothing doing. After several minutes wait we called up Manager Williams and appealed to him to help us out. We explained our inability to give the right number. He said he would do what he could for us. He called central. She promptly referred him to "Information."

"Information" again went over the tweedle dee, yum yum stunt, but Williams caught it (or probably knew it already, which we did not.) He again called central and asked her to give us Turner's number. Connection was finally established and Mr. Turner answered the 'phone. In answer to our question he said he did not have an ad. for this issue of The Review—would wait until next week. It took us the better part of a quarter of an hour to get this "information."

### Mountain Folks in Good-Roads Van.

Away over in Yancey county, in the heart of the mountains, they are building sand-clay roads. Other mountain counties also are beginning road improvement. The mountain counties because of the sparseness of population and the difficulty of obtaining grades have been slow about making road improvement. But at the same time they have recognized that good roads are more of a necessity for them than for the more level sections, that is if a thing which is a necessity at one place than another. So at last they have gone about the task of building permanent roads and are succeeding admirably. The Eastern counties that have thought themselves more favorably situated better take notice and follow the example of Yancey or they will find themselves passed by and left behind in the march of progress and prosperity. These things are going to abide where there are good roads. They are not going to tarry where the people are too indifferent to them to build roads.—Raleigh Times.

### Blind Valetictorian.

George Carmody of New York, a blind student at Syracuse university, has been elected valetictorian of the class of 1912. Carmody, despite his affliction, is one of the most brilliant students. His lessons at Syracuse are read to him by fellow students, and he copies them on a typewriter which has raised letters.

## ATTACK NEW YORK

### Plan for 15,000 Militia to be in Maneuvers.

Seventy Thousand Men Will Take Part in War Games Throughout the Country—Native Hawaiian Soldiers to Encamp With Regulars.

Fifteen thousand militiamen with United States regulars will participate in the maneuvers around New York city in July, according to the plans announced by the war department. The chief event of the New York encampment will be a land attack on the city. The national guard of New York state and the New England states will participate, and the regulars will be represented by four battalions of infantry, four squadrons of cavalry and a battery of field artillery.

### The Program.

The plans of the war department for maneuvers this year comprise the biggest program ever attempted. Besides the New York campaign, there will be a general campaign at Fort Riley, Kan., and a land attack on San Francisco. There will also be several state camps and other maneuvers. More than 70,000 troops will participate in the maneuvers this year. Of these 40,000 will be in the eastern division, 25,000 in the central division and 7,000 in the western division. The largest number of troops engaged in maneuvers in previous years was 57,000 in 1910.

The national guard of Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Delaware and the District of Columbia, with a regiment of regular infantry, will encamp at Mount Gretna, Pa. Nine thousand troops will be encamped there. Ten thousand militia and one regiment of regular infantry and one of regular cavalry will participate in the maneuvers for the southeastern states at Chickamauga park, North Carolina, whither South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee will send their militia.

### Other Maneuvers.

The militia of Illinois, the Dakotas, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin, 6,500 strong, will encamp at Sparta, Wis., with two regiments of regular infantry. Four thousand troops from Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Missouri, with the regular soldiers from Forts Riley and Leavenworth, will have maneuvers at the former place. Ohio militiamen will encamp with regulars in their own state.

Near Seattle, Wash., the militia from Idaho, Washington and Oregon, with two infantry regiments and a squadron of regular cavalry, will hold their maneuvers. Montana militia will encamp with the regulars at Fort William H. Harrison, and the Wyoming troops will likewise hold their encampment at the regular army post at Fort D. A. Russell. Utah and California troops will take part in the attack on San Francisco with infantry and cavalry regiments of regulars. There will also be camps for the state troops in New Mexico and Texas.

Five hundred native Hawaiian soldiers will encamp with the regulars stationed in the islands.

### WHAT IS BEER?

The Pure Food Board Decides the Question With Many Details.

The pure food board has decided tentatively the question "What is beer?" and its decision is likely to start a lively controversy—stir up the brewers and please the barley growers of the middle west and the man who is curious to know just what he is drinking. The pure food board, acting under direction of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, more than a year ago decided to find out what beer is and after giving hearings to the brewers, barley growers and representatives of the National Consumers' league has reached a conclusion. The conclusion is in brief:

"Beer is a beverage made up of barley, malt and hops, yeast and potable water."

The finding of the board in detail, however, goes considerably beyond this and prescribes the length of time that beer must be kept to allow of its being brewed as beer. In addition the ruling of the board will bar all names that give the impression that the domestic beverage sought to be sold is imported, and even local trade names implying foreign origin are to be tabooed.

In addition to this the board has decided that foreign beers must be properly branded and must not be labeled as a beer coming from one place when as a matter of fact it is made in another.

The definition of the board differs from the definition of the brewers, and the latter are expected to take sharp issue with the finding.

Now is the time to subscribe.

### FATHERS EAT OFFSPRING.

And Children One Another, Says Woman Missionary of Starving Persians. Startling allegations of cannibalism among starving Persians are contained in letters from Teheran to the Persian-American Educational society at Washington from Dr. Susan I. Moody, formerly of Chicago. She declares that fathers are eating their children and children are eating each other in north-western Persia, in the vicinity of Hamadan, where famine has followed the sacking of twenty-five towns and villages by the rebel troops of Salar ed Dowleh, brother of the deposed shah. Forty thousand people are starving, it is declared, and the society has started a relief fund. The American National Red Cross society will also be asked for assistance.

Until new crops have been grown and harvested there will be no opportunity for the homeless people to help themselves. The people of Teheran, Dr. Moody says, have been raising money to relieve the stress and have forwarded \$5,500 to buy food.

### GIRLS WILL BE CONDUCTORS.

Daughters of Confederacy Adopt Odd Method of Raising Monument Fund.

To raise a fund for the building of a Confederate monument ten girls will act as conductors on the street cars running between Graham, N. C., and Burlington on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week for two months.

J. W. Murray, president of the Piedmont Railway and Electric company, has offered to give to the Daughters of the Confederacy 20 per cent of the fares collected by the young women conductors.

### Attacks School Principal.

A severe attack on School Principal Chas. B. Allen, of Sylvania, Ga., is thus told by him. "For more than three years," he writes, "I suffered indescribable torture from rheumatism, liver and stomach trouble and diseased kidneys. All remedies failed till I used Electric Bitters, but four bottles of this wonderful remedy cured me completely." Such results are common. Thousands bless them for curing stomach troubles, female complaints, kidney disorders, biliousness, and for new health and vigor. Try them. Only 50c. at W. S. Allen and Fetzer & Tucker.

### Kills a Murderer.

A merciless murderer is appendicitis with many victims, but Dr. King's New Life Pills kill it by prevention. They greatly stimulate stomach, liver and bowels, preventing that clogging that invites appendicitis, curing constipation, headache, biliousness, chills. 25c. at W. S. Allen's and Fetzer & Tucker's.

## GAME BIRDS GALORE

### Transport Liner Minnewaska Brings Them Over.

Thousands of game birds of various specimens arrive in America on World wide Tour—Will Be Sent To Park.

A thousand specimens of game birds from various countries arrived recently on the Atlantic Transport liner Minnewaska from London. They are imported by Samuel Evans to be sent to Oak Park, Ill., where they are to be bred and distributed throughout the United States. They were exhibited in London by Mr. Evans at the Royal Zoological gardens in Regent's park.

Included in the collection are wild ducks from Lake Baikal, in Siberia, and wood ducks from Lake Victoria Nyanza, central Africa. There are also a large number of swans, geese and ducks from Japan and a sacred ooseling bird from Siam, which has no memory and forgets to eat. An attendant has to watch the ooseling night and day, it is said, to keep it from starving to death.

Mr. Evans brought back from England a number of American wood ducks which were the descendants of some he had sent there for breeding several years ago. He brought them back to put new blood into his stocks at Oak Park.

Mr. Evans said that he had been very successful in breeding prairie chickens both on his farm and in captivity in England and that the gamy American bird was growing in favor and rapidly supplanting the grouse and pheasant as a popular hunting proposition in England. In England, he said, there are many shooting preserves where every year Americans go and shoot American prairie chickens on English and Scotch covers.

There were 456 pedigree cows on the Minnewaska imported for breeding purposes.

### New Subscribers and Renewals.

C. R. Joyce, Mayodan.  
Joe Pryor, Ruffin, Route 3.  
H. L. Hubbard, Brown, Cal.  
John H. Hazlip, Leaksville.  
J. B. Lasley, Abington, Va.  
F. W. Hitchcock, Atlanta, Ga.  
J. H. Bennett, Jr., Reidsville.  
Dr. J. W. Watkins, Reidsville.  
J. H. Blackwell, Savannah, Ga.  
J. T. Smithey, McIver, Route 1.  
Robt. Clark, Reidsville, Route 4.  
J. D. Dye, Summerfield, Route 2.  
A. J. Hudson, Reidsville, Route 3.  
W. M. Jarrett, Reidsville, Route 2.



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