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AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE LOYAL DRYAS AGENTS

Spartanburg, S. C., Oct. 27.—Speaking tonight to an audience which packed the big army Y. M. C. A. tent in Camp Wadsworth, William Jennings Bryan declared that the people of the country would stand behind the President and Congress and support them in supporting their policy. "The nation has gone into war from a sense of right," he said, "and we have no selfishness to gain; we are endeavoring to render service to the world. No people ever fought for such high ideals as the people of the United States are fighting for today, and no people were ever more united in any cause."

"No tax upon prosperity or incomes can equal the tax upon human lives," he continued, "and the soldiers in the army are offering that tax. The people who are not in the army will not complain at any tax necessary to support the army. The American people will support the American people who support it wholeheartedly."

But while the government is supporting the army, he said, the people must support the Red Cross, the Army's Y. M. C. A., and the Knights of Columbus, which are endeavoring to safeguard the moral and religious welfare of the men in the army. These organizations are being supported by voluntary contributions, and the responses that have been made show how the people feel about the war. The country has given more than has ever before by either the Red Cross or Y. M. C. A. and the responses will be just as liberal when another call is made, as it doubtless will be. This shows how the people feel about the war."

Mr. Bryan pressed the conviction that Russia would compose her internal troubles, and would build a great and strong republic and as such exercise great influence upon the affairs of the world. The remainder of Mr. Bryan's speech was devoted to urging upon soldiers the importance of right living while in camp. Every young man who survives the war will go out of the army citizen or better or worse than when he entered it, and much of the responsibility will rest upon the officers. The government holds the officers responsible for the moral and religious welfare of their men. The officers have a responsibility in this respect quite as great as their responsibility on the battlefield.

Mr. Bryan came here this afternoon from his home at Asheville with Mrs. Bryan and they left at midnight for New Orleans.

GIVE HONOR TO STORY OF AMERICANS IN TRENCHES

London, Oct. 28.—News that the American troops have fired their first shot of the war on the western front took the place of honor in the Sunday papers with the first American official statement from Paris. The statement was received with great enthusiasm by the American congressmen who are here. They said it would carry profound satisfaction to the people of America. Telling of the event the Weekly Dispatch says: "The allies are extremely fortunate in having American troops take a place in the line at a comparatively quiet time of the year. During the winter they will have ample opportunity of studying the intricacies of trench warfare, which never can be taught satisfactorily behind the lines, within four or five months the American becomes seasoned troops and the allies confidently look to a great display when they 'go over the top'."

Paris, Oct. 28.—The first American communication announced the presence of American men at the trenches on the battlefield, to which Foreign Minister Harthou made reference today which is printed prominently in all the morning newspapers. The newspapers' editorial articles, express joy at the announcement.

FREE TRAVEL WARRANTS ISSUED TO AMERICANS

Base American Flotilla in British Waters, Sept. 30.—Free travel warrants, good to any part of the British Isles are now being issued the American officers and men as the result of an arrangement between the British and American governments. This free transportation enables the Americans to travel by rail and motor from their base here thru Ireland over to England and Scotland and back again within their allotted time of leave, usually 10 days. It is extending to the Americans a privilege long since enjoyed by the British soldiers and sailors.

This free transportation will prove a great boon to the American bluejackets with his love for travel, and it will not be many days before he will be seen in all parts of the United Kingdom. Men from the destroyers that have touched at English ports for fuel have already been granted leave to visit London and other places of interest.

While London is the objective of nearly all officers and men, many go to the most obscure little haunts. Still others profit by their presence in the British Isles to visit relatives and friends they never expected to see. For example the high percentage of Irish ancestry in the American navy has brought bluejackets to the homes of their grandfathers and grandmothers in almost every section of the Emerald Isle. These are found in the cities of Dublin, Belfast and Cork as well as in the smaller places, like Limerick, on the River Shannon, Tipperary, Ulster, and a score of others more or less well known to the American reader.

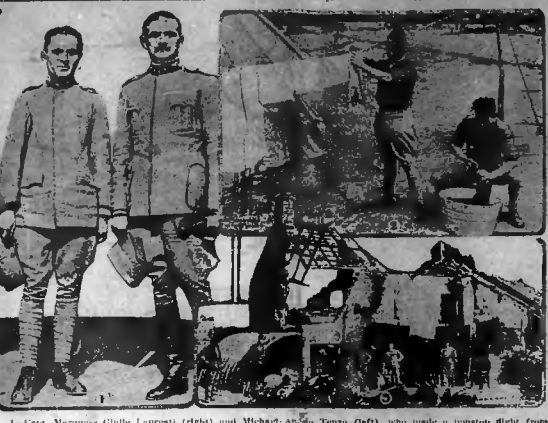
Harney Castle and the Loughs are favorite haunts. The bluejackets have already proved favorite points of interest to the traveling-blue-jackets. Hundreds of them have kissed the Harney Stone. Suspensions are made by a line from a tower about 130 feet high has no terrors for a sailor. There are no other tourists nowadays.

When he visits Kilbarney and goes through the famous Gap of Dunloe the sailor visits the old ponies a surprise by making them gallop about a certain mountain trails at a pace that astonishes the natives. He also buys liberally of souvenirs and proves himself a god-send to communities whose only support has been the tourist traffic so long cut off by the war.

When a sailor goes to London, he does not spend all his time in frolic, but usually arranges himself with a guide book and starts out to see the beauties of St. Pauls and Westminster, and if he has time, places of lesser historic interest. Some have even looked around Stratford-on-Avon, Oxford and the English lakes, while not a few have managed to go to ground in their leave period. "I in Glasgow and Edinburgh, "I was never expected to see so much of the world," explained one bluejacket who made a methodical tour of the British Isles. "The censor's rule barring the sending home of pictorial postcards is a result big disappointment to the sailor who would like to have the folk back home visit in spirit the places he has seen. But he does the next best thing and writes long letters."

HOOPER WANTS OF PLOT

Richmond, Va., Oct. 27.—Following a telegram sent by Food Administrator Hoover to E. D. White, state food commissioner, warning the latter of what he believed to be a plot to destroy grain warehouses in the state, the owners of granaries, warehouses, elevators and stock yards have been instructed to guard against incendiaries and dynamites. The food commission has also sent warnings to all trade bodies throughout the state to be advised by the authorities that the alleged plot to destroy property originated in Southwest Virginia.



1—Lt. Marquis (left) and Michael (right) who made a hopscotch flight from Paris to Harney, England, in seven hours and twelve minutes. 2—Wash day at Camp Wadsworth. 3—Allied soldiers on the Western front who are making themselves comfortable in the midst of war.

U. S. TROOPS TAKE UP FRONT LINE POSTS UNKNOWN TO HUNS

With the American Army in France, October 27.—American troops in the first trenches on the French front. The artillery fired the first shot of the war at six o'clock on the morning of a recent day at a German war party. There has been intermittent artillery fighting since. The belated infantry marched in without the knowledge of the enemy, on the same night first rain and mud. The French soldiers in the trenches welcomed them enthusiastically.

The nearest enemy trench is several hundred yards away. The sector is one of the quietest in the line. The American troops have been taken over, being under the control of troops under direction of the French. The Americans have shelled German gun positions and troops, the enemy sending back shell for shell. The first shot was fired by a red-haired gunner as his comrades in the ranks and the assembled officers cheered. Later a luncheon in the field was attended by the American and French artilleryists in celebration of the first American contact with the enemy.

The gun used in firing the first shot was one of the famous French 75's. On the second day the French shelled a German battery position which was located by sound and the enemy replied vigorously, projectiles falling close to the Americans who joined in the artillery duel. All the troops will be relieved after a certain period by others. Thus the American expeditionary forces are getting the benefit of actual war conditions. Standing in a little, almost deserted shell-wrecked village within hostile gun range and a few kilometers from the trenches, the Associated Press correspondent watched the troops marching up in a driving rain over roads covered with sticky mud. The artillery had been firing all day and as a result the impression was given that there was considerably more activity on this front than there had been for some time.

It was soon after hills in the distance and the dark that the first machine guns hailed by Major Morhart, the drivers swayed in punches and with shrapnel helmets over their eyes came up on the road beside a dark rank. There was a fog of smoke and then came some infantry rolling kilichens, giving off a heavy odor of warm food. All passed in silence. The last gun carriage had appeared in the form of a soldier who was being held on by two of his walking comrades. Two another street paved with

cobbles and its sides lined with gaunt skeletons of shell-wrecked houses came the sound of the tread of many hobbled boots and in the darkness the dim forms of men could be seen marching. The cautious flash of electric pocket lamp disclosed that they were American infantry, packs on their backs, rifles slung on their shoulders, rain dripping from their helmets and coats, the wind whipping the skirts of their coats around their legs which were moving with unrelentlike precision.

The Americans swung down the street apparently as proud as the German soldiers who had been leading them by motor trucks and railway from the instruction centers. As the ranks passed every now and then a soldier could be heard whispering softly to himself, his nearby comrades listening silently to sentimental and popular pieces. Finally from the rear came the whistled strain of a tune which all knew, and from many places in the ranks whistles and voices joined in. The tune was "Tipperary." It lasted briefly, as an officer turning, ordered "stop that noise."

As the Germans were nearby much depended upon approaching the zone quietly. The troops turned a corner and disappeared down an ink-black screened road. A major stood and listened as he looked continuously at an aluminum watch dial. He said: "The men from the other direction should now be entering the trenches. I have been standing here waiting to hear if the Germans discover the movement." He paused, listened and then continued: "There is no firing yet, altho I expect it, for no doubt we are in for a 'Straffe' if the Hokies know we are going in."

"So," the German developed, "the Germans put over a few customary shells—biting nothing. The troops entered the trenches safely with no passing quickly to the places assigned them. Quietness was essential, but the French welcome none the less was heard and it was encouraged."

ARAB KILLED BECAUSE OF WORSHIPING GOD

Chairo, Aug. 15.—One of the reasons for the revolt of the Arab tribes in Asiatic Turkey against Turkish rule was the conduct of Abdul Kader, a Turkish officer of the Arabian forces attached to the Turkish army whose cruelty toward the Arabs made his name widely known and hated as that of certain old Indian chiefs in the colonial days in America. El Kowlan, an Arabian newspaper published here, gives as an instance of his manner toward his Arab soldiers, the following: "At 7 o'clock one morning Abdul Kader was prowling about the camp when he came upon an Arab officer, a first lieutenant named Mustafa Efendi, in his morning prayer. He passed in front of him, and as he did not recognize the military salute he stopped and peered out a volume of curses and shameful abuse. In terror the officer interrupted his prayer, turned to the commander and said: "Your excellency, I was at prayer, and that was the reason why I failed to salute you."

Abdul Kader frowned with rage and said: "You, do you love God?" The Arab answered, "Yes, sir, I love and worship God and I must do my devotions to Him as I do my military duties."

"Abdul retorted, 'Since you love God so much, I am quite ready to send you up to Him.' The Arab replied that he would fire three shots, killing him on the spot. So he died, a martyr to his devotion to the faith, in a camp of the Turks, who profess to be engaged in a holy war."

GERMANY PLANNED AN INVASION OF BRAZIL

Parana, Oct. 28.—A story that Germany planned an invasion of Brazil by the publication of a dispatch from Rio Janeiro asserting that the Brazilian foreign minister has made known that translation of dispatches sent by Count von Luxburg, through the medium of the Swedish legation, while the count was German minister to Argentina, has revealed a project for a German invasion of southern Brazil. The newspaper here demands that the government publish the Luxburg dispatches or else authorize their publication by a foreign government. (The dispatches were sent to Washington for translation and referred to evidently in the United States.) The Argentine government is being criticized for its silence. [It was reported unofficially last February that bands of armed Germans, presumably sailors interested in Argentina, had crossed the Brazilian border. Carreira de Freitas, a Brazilian newspaper at that time, denounced operations carried on in southern Brazil, where there is a large German element.]

LONDON PRESS ON U. S. ENTRY IN WAR

London, Oct. 28.—The entrance of units of the American army into active service on the western front, altho overshadowed as a news item by the Austro-German invasion of Italy, receives prominent notice in the newspapers as a much more than picturesque event. The Daily News says: "It would be idle presumably to expect Germany in the inextinguishable of her Italian victory to appreciate the full meaning. This does not alter the facts, either immediate or prospective. Germany has called in the new world to redress the balance of the old. The balance will be redressed."

CANT WITHSTAND BRITISH TROOPSMAN

Copenhagen, Oct. 28.—Major Morhart, British correspondent of the Berlin Deutsches Tages Zeitung, in an article in that newspaper, expresses the belief that the Germans soon will be compelled to evacuate the narrow Dixmude salient between Dixmude and the Paschevalle diags, including the fortifying Housholt wood, against which the British and French armies are hammering. Major Morhart, who often is in possession of correct information on German plans, says the British offensive through months of nibbling has bitten its way so deep (three and three quarter miles) into German front anchorage on Dixmude and Warneton, that the salient is untenable and that the Germans will have to retire to a new fortified line across the base of the salient. The writer comforts his readers with the assurance that this action will bring the British nearer their objective, namely the capture of Ostend, and says the British and French offensive in Flanders, therefore, will be a catastrophic failure. He complacently accepts the highest German estimate of casualties of all fronts, and says that the Germans themselves count upon 7 per cent of their wounded returning to field service. Major Morhart prepares his customary alibi for a reverse on the Aisne front by attributing to the French the intention of driving beyond Laon and upon Meuse and Brussels, and will claim a German victory when the French stop short of this imaginary goal. Captain von Stutzmann, military critic of the Vossische Zeitung, of Berlin, who is more properly informed than Morhart, discusses in an article, obviously written in ignorance of the actual situation, the great importance of the region already lost and the strength of the German position and expresses the opinion that the French will be unable to capture it.

CHRIS MILLER, OF WINSTON, IS HELD

Charlotte, Oct. 26.—Chris Miller, of Winston-Salem, was held here today under bonds aggregating six thousand dollars by federal authorities for his appearance at the next term of the United States court to answer charges in connection with the death of Corporal Carl Mancini, who was found dead in his bed at Camp Greene Tuesday night. It is charged in the indictment that Miller was in the room that Mancini was in when he died. Miller is superintendent of a rubber tire factory at Winston-Salem. Miller was brought to Charlotte yesterday by Secret Service Agent Henry A. Thomas. Two women, Mrs. Pendry and Mrs. Vickers, also of Winston-Salem, were brought here as witnesses in the case. Miller is superintendent of a rubber tire factory at Winston-Salem.

FRANCIS PRISONERS ESCAPE

Paris, Sept. 10.—One of the most spectacular escapes of prisoners of war recently occurred on the Saloniki front where four French soldiers who had been taken prisoners by the Bulgarians were carried back to their own lines in airplanes. After their capture the four men were lightly bound up. Their captors sought to search them, but they succeeded in freeing themselves with their pocket knives and then liberated his three comrades. The men eluded the sentries and fled into the woods. For three weeks the men hid themselves in the woods, living on wild berries. Finally they sighted a French airplane and raised repeated signals, succeeded in attracting the attention of a pilot who took the men were hiding. They explained their plight and the airplane landed. The four men returned. A few hours later he came with three other machines and all four prisoners were carried back to the French lines.

GERMAN BOAT SUNK BY GERMAN BRE SEIZURE

Rio Janeiro, Oct. 27.—The German today set on fire and sank the German gunboat Eber, 894 tons, which has been lying at the port of Bahia, fearing seizure of the gunboat by the Brazilian navy. The gunboat Eber, which was ordered yesterday to take full possession of the Eber. (Yesterday the Brazilian chamber of deputies and senate declared a state of war between Germany and Brazil, and President Uribes sanctioned the proclamation of a state of war with Germany.) The gunboat Eber, which was 203 feet long, had a complement of 125 men.

ASK NATION TO OBSERVE ECONOMY

Washington, Oct. 29.—Food pledge week got actively under way today with a half million canvassers throughout the country securing pledges from 22,000,000 homes for the observance of the food administration's directions and advice in food economy which includes rationing has been endorsed. With effective enrollment of families to save food through the war, the United States will be able to export all meat, wheat, fats and sugar to its allies so long as it need to enable them to maintain their fighting strength.

FORCED TO RETIRE FROM CONFLICT

London, Oct. 28.—A German torpedo-boat destroyer was hit twice by shells from British and French destroyers during an engagement Saturday afternoon between six entente allied and three German vessels and 17 German airplanes of the Helgic coast, according to an admiralty statement issued today. The three Germans were forced to seek safety under the land batteries. The statement says: "Six British and French torpedo boat destroyers patrolling off the Helgic coast Saturday afternoon sighted and attacked three German torpedo boat destroyers and 17 airplanes. Two direct hits were obtained on one of the enemy's destroyers, which immediately retired under the protection of their land batteries. "The airplane formation was not broken by the fire of the anti-aircraft guns on our destroyers. Each of the airplanes dropped three bombs in the vicinity of our vessels, which suffered no damage, and from two remaining slightly wounded."