

MAJOR HUNTER IS SENT TO BORDER

SUCCEEDED AS CAMP SURGEON BY DR. W. C. HORTON, OF RALEIGH.

ABOUT THE SOLDIER BOYS

Many interesting happenings concerning the National Guard in Camp at Morehead City—Daily Drills for the Boys in Khaki.

Camp Glenn.

Major Baxter Hunter left for El Paso under orders from Washington to report there to the commanding officer of the Ninth Division as Major Surgeon. The Ninth division comprises three brigades from North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Florida. Major Glenn Brown, who preceded Major Hunter a few days ago will be ordnance officer of the division. Col. Hunt considers the departure of these two officers as the forerunner of an early movement of the North Carolina brigade. Capt. W. C. Horton of Raleigh was named to succeed him as camp surgeon here. Col. Hunt telegraphed to the Division of Military Affairs at Washington, recommending the acceptance of Company B of Engineers, Charlotte. It was his opinion that on receipt of his telegram that the company would forthwith be ordered to Camp Glenn.

The First Regiment was paid off Friday. The resignation of Lieutenant Raymond Pollock, of the Second Regiment infantry, was accepted by the President. Lieutenant Pollock is from New Bern, where he is radiographer of St. Luke's Hospital and one of that city's leading physicians. Lieutenant John S. Mease, of the ambulance company, is reported seriously ill in a Goldsboro hospital. Lieutenant Mease left here a few days ago on a short leave of absence to meet his daughter in Greensboro and place her in college there. Returning, he fell ill on the train and was carried to a hospital on arrival at Goldsboro.

The first general courtmartial of this encampment met for the purpose of trying two alleged deserters and one soldier charged with insubordination and other offenses, all from the First Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Glimmer, of the First Infantry, is president of the court and Captain John H. Manning, of the Second Infantry, was judge advocate. Their findings were not made public.

The brigade hike has been changed from a day hike to a night hike. The brigade will leave camp a little before dark and march up the central highway toward New Bern for a distance of five miles and back. Night marching will be something new to the men and officers and they are looking forward to it with much interest.

The new schedule of drills and exercise is rather a strenuous one. It calls for full eight hours of drilling every day in the week except Sunday. On Saturday competitive drills are substituted for the regular schedule.

Col. Hunt, U. S. A. chief mustering officer, received from Governors Island, Department of the East, a telegram recognizing Company B, Engineers, Charlotte, and ordering the organization to Camp Glenn for muster.

Col. Hunt learned first of his confirmation by Senate to his higher rank, and is receiving congratulations. Report to date, give all outfits here: 192 officers, 3,105 men; First regiment, 1,000 men; Second, 53 officers, 752 men; Third, 55 officers, 813 men.

General Young received a telegram from Major Glenn Brown at El Paso saying the North Carolina brigade showed up fine by the side of other troops there. Also that the North Carolina camp was located adjoining South Carolina.

Col. Donaldson, U. S. A., inspector, gave his personal opinion that the brigade would have orders within the next ten days to depart.

It has been arranged to hold a series of competitive drills. The two best companies from each regiment will be selected to take part in the competition, one to compete in close and open order and the other in bayonet exercises and military calisthenics. A board composed of Maj. J. J. Bernard of the Third, Maj. R. L. Flanagan of the First and Maj. W. S. Privotte of the second has been named to have charge of these competitive drills. It is thought that these drills will do much toward fostering company and regimental spirit.

Mrs. Norris and three children of Major Norris, chief surgeon of the First Regiment have returned home to Rutherfordton.

Special orders were received discharging from the service, on account of dependent relatives, Private Thomas Hale, Company A, First Infantry; Private Charles Heathcock, Company M, First Infantry; Cook Grover C. Boswell, Private Connie Flora, of Company K, Second Infantry; Privates A. L. Cameron and Alex. Hall and Artificer R. D. Edge, Company M, Second Infantry. This runs the total of discharged because of dependent relatives to 330, or enough men to make five companies at minimum war strength.

In General Orders No. 42, received here, the War Department outlines plans for the distribution of the two million dollars set aside by congress for guardsmen who have dependent families. Blank application forms are to be provided without delay, so that every man's case may have prompt attention. Only those men who were called into service by the President's proclamation on June 18 are entitled to share in the fund and the word "family" shall include only wife, children and dependent mothers. No man will be allowed more than fifty dollars per month in no case may the amount allotted amount to more than the individual soldier has been contributing to the support of his dependent family and the allotment will be paid monthly as long as the soldier remains in the service. It is not known how many soldiers of this brigade will take advantage of the fund, but it is expected that a very large proportion of them will.

Col. T. Q. Donaldson, United States Army, Inspector General's Department, left for New York, after a brief stay in camp.

Joseph E. Sawyer, chief clerk in the office of the Secretary of State Mrs. Sawyer and little son, are guests at brigade headquarters.

Announcement is expected soon of the methods to be used in distributing the two million dollars appropriated by Congress for the dependent families of guardsmen. Because of the making of this appropriation, no applications for discharges are being forwarded. It is announced that red tape will be dispensed with, to the end that the money may be made immediately available for those needing it.

The adjutant general's office received notification that under the appropriation bill of August 29, 1916, all property loss of national guard equipment charged up against the state prior to December 31, 1916, has been charged off. This means that a debt of \$16,143.89, dating back largely to the Spanish War, has been wiped off the books.

Officers and men of this command are expecting orders to move this week. No official information has been received in regard to going, but the ordering of Major Brown of the ordnance department and Major Hunter of the medical corps to El Paso for duty on the divisional staff is taken to mean that North Carolina troops will see border service.

The first brigade hike of the encampment was a very successful one. Many men dropped out, claiming exhaustion from heat and the ambulances, one to each regiment, were full a large part of the time, but for the most part the men stuck gamely to ranks, despite the heat, which was intense. Several companies made good records. Company B, Third regiment, of Raleigh, made the hike without losing a single man. The brigade left camp at 7:30 in the morning and marched a distance of about seven miles toward New Bern, making it in three hours. The pace set returning was considerably faster, the brigade reaching camp in two hours of marching.

Col. T. Q. Donaldson, U. S. A., arrived for the second inspection of the brigade.

Lieutenant Colonel Metts of the Second Infantry has been appointed acting provost marshal during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel McGhee, who is away on business.

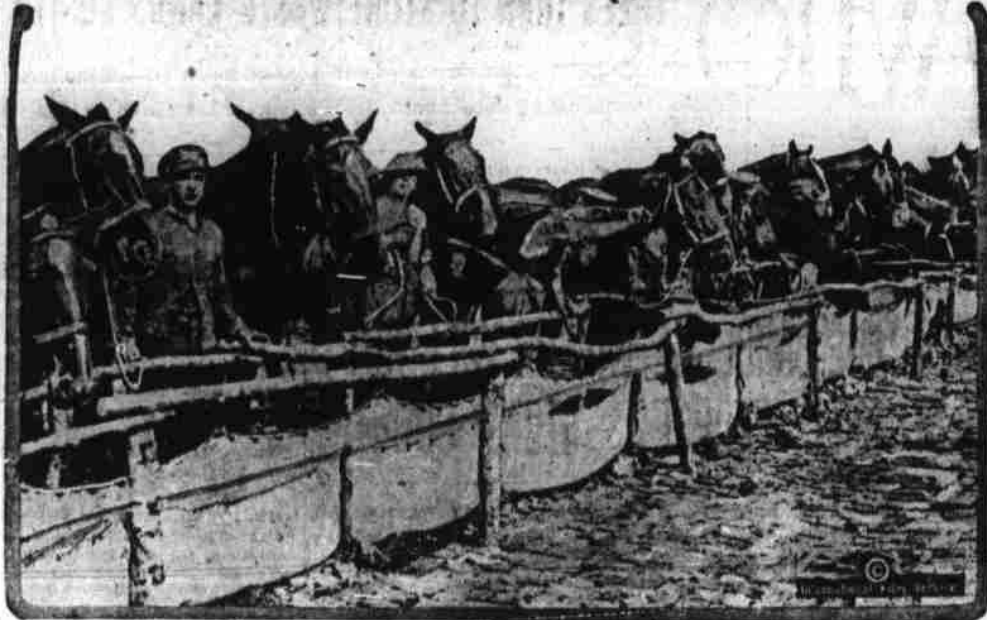
Appointments were made in the office of the adjutant general promoting Second Lieutenant Albert T. Barr, Co. A, Second Infantry, to first lieutenant in that company and First Sergeant James A. Clifton, second lieutenant, Company L, Second Infantry, to second lieutenant in that company.

Capt. Bernard Sharpe, United States Army, retired, who is on duty here, is conducting a series of lectures at regimental headquarters at night. He is lecturing the officers of the Third Regiment, working out a war game with aid of maps. He is an interesting lecturer and the officers are taking a great deal of interest in the work.

After more than two months of camp life, the three thousand or more men at Camp Glenn are ready to move. Taking into consideration that over 50 per cent of the men to begin with were raw recruits, and the additional fact that part of the old men thus left were discharged because of dependent relatives, the progress made by them has been remarkable. Plenty of work, fresh air and able leadership has transformed the wavering, awkward companies into snappy organizations that will stand up with the other National Guard companies of the country.

New Enterprises Chartered.
High Point Morris Plan Co., of High Point. Capital stock, \$50,000. Subscribed stock, \$7,000. Incorporators, O. E. Mendenhall, W. R. Morrow, and A. S. Sherrod, all of High Point.
Hinkle & Wheaton Company of Charlotte. Capital stock, \$50,000. Subscribed stock, \$10,000. Incorporators, G. F. Hinkle, R. M. Wheaton and S. G. Sloan, all of Charlotte.
Twitty & Robinson, Inc., of Rutherfordton. Capital stock, \$10,000. Subscribed stock, \$5,000. Incorporators, J. C. Twitty, Ada Twitty, and J. L. Lowell, all of Rutherfordton.
Brothers and Sisters Aid Union of Edenton, fraternal order. Incorporators S. L. Newby, John T. Rogers, and Joseph Bonthoe, all of Edenton.
Standard Cement Construction Company, of Wilmington. Capital stock, \$15,000. Subscribed stock, \$15,000. Incorporators John D. Walker, Jr., Charles D. O'Neal and J. B. Davis, all of Wilmington.

ARTILLERY HORSES GET A QUICK DRINK



Official photograph taken during the British drive in France, showing artillery horses drinking at a quickly erected canvas drinking trough behind the battle line.

DARING DEEDS PERFORMED BY KNIGHTS OF AIR

Feats of British Aviators in Somme Campaign Related by Correspondent.

GREAT HELP TO ARTILLERY

Flying Men, Ringed by White Puff Clouds of Exploding Shells, Direct Deadly Fire Upon Foe—Many Musicians Among Pilots.

London.—Mr. Philip Gibbs, a correspondent with the British armies in the field, sends to the Daily Chronicle an interesting article dealing with the British supremacy in the air and its vital relation to the operations of the Somme. He writes:

"All through the battle of Picardy most of us have kept glancing up into the sky across the enemy's lines from day to day and looking for a Prussian aeroplane. It is a rare bird.

"Now and again when our flying men are not out because the clouds are lying low and it is a 'dud day,' as they call it, a hostile machine sneaks through the mist and drops a few bombs and goes full speed back again; and more often, but not very often, a flight of Prussians will come in a gang through a clear sky and attack one or more of our scouts if they can be sure of having all the odds in their favor. Behind their own lines they are more bold (and there is nothing wrong with their courage as individual fighters), and lie in wait in the crossroads of the air like modern Black Knights (with the Iron Cross as their badge) to defend their territory from all intruders—not, however, with any great success—and to provide exciting combats for our own knights errant. But across our lines they venture rarely.

"During the first week of the battle, which began on July 1, the hostile machines were invisible, and yet during all this time of fighting we cannot go up to the lines without seeing our own aeroplanes flying above the shell fire in Prussian territory.

Ringed by White Puff Clouds.

"The 'Archies' are firing at them, ringing them round with white puff clouds, which burst very close, so close that one holds one's breath or speaks a whisper—'They've got him!'—until a second later one can see the aeroplane skimming onward steadily and quite carelessly of these explosions which follow on the trail of his wings. Below these flying men of ours shells are crashing and smoke is vomiting up, and villages are burning, and there is all the tumult of battle, but they circle round as aloof as the winged gods themselves. It seems, from all this earthly strife—yet not aloof, because they help to direct the thunderbolts, as some of the old gods did.

"So far from prowling on our side of the lines, these pilots and observers make a daily habit of going for far journeys into the enemy's zone, often as far as Bapaume, which is a dozen miles beyond our own trenches, and to places like Martinpuich and Courcellette and Fiers. A few days ago they set Martinpuich on fire, and it was still burning when they flew over it again next day.

"On July 28 four of our aeroplanes paid a surprise call on Mons, the scene of our earliest fighting, two years ago, and reminded the enemy of our 'contemptible little army' of those days by flying low and dropping bombs on the rolling stock in the railway station and upon sheds full of munitions. They were leisurely in their circlings, and stayed until fires had exploded at four different points and much ammunition had been blown up. Then they came home to dinner.

"Every day and all day long they are out and about, across the Prussian lines, observing for our artillery and directing the fire of our guns upon the enemy's batteries and other targets which they have seen below with their

eyes. This work, so audaciously and skillfully done, has given us an undoubted mastery of observation, which the enemy no longer holds. The Prussian gunners now have to shoot, mostly, by the map, and although they are very wise in science, it is not the same thing as being able to direct their fire by direct observation of results. Our airmen have been of vast service in the daily battle of guns, and it is largely due to their flights that our artillery has been able to destroy many of the enemy's batteries.

"One day seven batteries reported active by one machine and direct hits were made on five or more batteries.

"On July 28 one of our air squadrons controlled nine direct hits on the enemy's batteries.

"Those things tell. The knocking out of an opposing battery means less loss of life to our infantry and a greater certainty of progress. It is the hardest blow that can be given, for this is a battle of guns, and every battery destroyed is better than the taking of a trench, or at least the easiest way to take it.

"A machine of ours ranged howitzers on a battery of two 5.9 howitzers, which were destroyed, and another machine directed guns on another battery, destroying one emplacement and causing explosions which lasted an hour.

"So the record runs from day to day, and the enemy is getting frightened for his guns and withdrawing some of them at least to safer places.

"The fearlessness of our men is not a virtue with them. It is a natural instinct. They attack unequal odds with the gusto of schoolboys who fling themselves into a football scrimmage.

"Literally, the enemy is put to flight by these modern men of ours, as when the other day one of our pilots dived at five hostile machines attacking one of our scouts and drove them off; and as when, a day or two ago, two others attacked four Fokkers—the deadly Fokker, as it used to be called—and drove them down into their own lines.

"They are a new type of men, these pilots and observers of the Royal Flying Corps. It is difficult to place them or to account for them. They seem to have been born to fly. For the most part they are very young men—boys of nineteen or twenty—though older men, twice their age and more, are found here and there, having come out of professions like the law and the civil service and taken to the air like ducks to water, but surprised with themselves. The younger men are clean cut, fine and delicately made fellows, as far as I know them, rather highly strung and nervous in temperament.

"Flight the Music of Life."

"It is quite curious that many of them are men of great musical talent. In one squadron I know there are nearly 20 men who are all very full of musical talent. One of them, a strapping, came out of the trenches to volunteer as an airman, with long screeds of music which he had written down 'out of his head,' as children say, without hearing a note of it played until he came back. At night, when dusk creeps through the sky, and one by one the homing birds fly down (there is always an anxious question about the squadron commander, who is the best beloved), the flying men settle round the piano in the aerodrome, and one of them brings out his violin and plays it with a master touch, and another sings in a bass voice that may be heard one day at Covent Garden, and through the evening the men take turns at the piano, to play what comes into their heads and out of their hearts.

"This link between music and flight may be a coincidence in the case of one squadron (though I have heard of it elsewhere), but it may be that flight is the new music of life, and that the imagination of the younger generation is soaring upon real wings, inspired by flight to the deep chords of emotion that in earlier days went into sound and color. The pity is that just now they are instruments of death.

"They have amazing adventures up there in the sky and learn strange things. They learn the look of the great country below, so that every landmark is familiar to them, and any strange flash or shape is detected at once, and those things they must learn in three different scales of light, morning, afternoon and evening, because at each of those times the landscape and

the shape and shadows of it are quite different.

"They fly above the bursting shells and the tumult of war, but hear nothing of it unless they come down very low, for the humming of their engine is a great song in their ears.

"But they hear the 'Archies,' which make the puff clouds above them, and sometimes, but not often, the scream of great shells going by them. A friend of mine had a queer and frightful case of this not long ago.

"He was flying fairly low when he saw coming straight for him three-quarters of a ton of metal, in the shape of a shell, and heard its whining note and was tossed as though in a rough sea by the rush of the wind it made. It was a blast from one of our 15-inch Graupes, and this pilot who met it on its way within 100 yards was annoyed for the moment with the gunners below, who had not worried about the bird in the sky, which was my friend.

"They are humorous, keen, sensitive men, these air pilots of ours, and though some of them are very musical they do not disdain other joys of life, like a dinner in some good dining place behind the lines when a 'dud day' makes flying 'off.' And for some of us not of the air it is better than a banquet to see these flying men and to hear them building castles in the air and telling tales more wonderful than those of fairy lore."

FIX UP FRACTURED JAWS

Remarkable Work Being Accomplished by American Dentists in France.

London.—The work accomplished by the American residents in Paris when they founded their great military hospital at the Lycee Pasteur and opened it as "a gift to humanity" is bearing good fruit. In those days military surgery was comparatively a young subject, but even then the keen judgment of the American dentists—notable that of Doctor Hayes—showed them how great a part dental and jaw injuries were likely to play in the war and how essential it was that these should be properly treated.

The jaw may be broken, a piece of bone may actually have been smashed out of it. The loss of that piece of bone, that tooth socket, can only have one result if left untreated—deformity of a permanent character. Many of these cases are now in existence. One of them was so bad that the deformity constituted a threat to breathing. The French, like the Americans, have not been slow to recognize these facts as the work of Doctor Frey at the Val-de-Grace shows.

The dentist comes upon the scene with a difficult task in front of him. For he has to devise methods of keeping the broken portions of the jaw in correct position, correctly spaced from one another, until such time as nature is about to bridge the gap, and all the time he has to work against the tendency of the mouth to infect his work and ruin it.

But the problem can be solved, and it is being solved. The work of the Americans at the Lycee Pasteur and of the French have proved this, and if further proof be needed the exhibition of plates and dentures at present being held here at the Royal Society of Medicine furnishes it. The pictures from Paris and elsewhere of men before and after treatment are eloquent testimony.

QUEER RESULT OF PARALYSIS

Four-Year-Old Victim in North Carolina Has Developed Mania for Tobacco.

Greenville, N. C.—Recovering from an attack of infantile paralysis, Charlie Edwards, the four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Z. Edwards, has developed an unusual liking for tobacco.

His parents recently brought the boy to Newbern, N. C., for treatment, but physicians are baffled as to how they can cure his taste for tobacco until he is fully recovered from the paralysis stroke.

Charlie insisted on smoking a cigar the other evening while his parents had him on the streets of Newbern. His father says the boy now consumes four cigars a day.

THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

September 18, 1915.
Austrians withdrawing in sector of the Volhynian triangle of fortresses northeast of Lemberg.
Russians began evacuation of Vilna.
German attacks on Dvinsk renewed.

French artillery severed great bridge across the Meuse at St. Mihiel.

September 19, 1915.
Germans entered Vilna.
British squadron shelled German coast defenses in Belgium.
One German submarine sank another by mistake.
Italian dirigibles bombarded Alesovizza.
Bulgaria announced an armed neutrality.

September 20, 1915.
Hindenburg's forces reached Vileika.
German artillery shelled Serbian positions on south bank of Danube near Semendria.
Artillery duels along the west front.

September 21, 1915.
Russian Vilna army successfully escaped.
Germans repulsed near Vilna and Smorgon.
French made gains in Champagne and Lorraine.
Russians sank German submarine in Black sea.
General mobilization ordered in Bulgaria.
British Chancellor McKenna announced new taxation.

September 22, 1915.
Italians dislodged Austrians from the Dolomite valley.
French aviators raided Stuttgart, bombarding palace of king of Wuerttemberg.
Russian armies assumed the offensive.

September 23, 1915.
Russians recaptured Lutsk in Volhynia, capturing 6,000 men.
Russians won battle at Vileika.
Germans driven back near Pinsk behind Okinski canal.
Austrian garrison evacuate Monte Coston.

September 24, 1915.
Germans made furious assault on Dvinsk.
French made gains at several points.
German submarines sank five British steamers.
Greece ordered mobilization of army and navy.

September 25, 1915.
Germans made furious assault on Dvinsk.
French made gains at several points.
German submarines sank five British steamers.
Greece ordered mobilization of army and navy.

September 26, 1915.
Germans made furious assault on Dvinsk.
French made gains at several points.
German submarines sank five British steamers.
Greece ordered mobilization of army and navy.

WORTH KNOWING

A total of more than a billion feet of lumber was sawed by California mills during 1915, according to statistics compiled by the United States forest service. The report includes figures from 133 mills, 35 of which had cut 9 per cent of the total. Of 13 kinds of wood sawn, redwood led with a total of 418,824,000 feet, board measure. With the exception of about 1,000,000 feet, board measure, it was all California timber.

The per capita use of gas in Massachusetts showed a decline in 1915 as compared with the previous year. The total production of gas of all kinds amounted to 15,786,630,000 cubic feet in 1915, while in 1914 it was 15,536,223,500 cubic feet, a gain of only 1.7 per cent in actual output. During the year the population of the state increased about 2.5 per cent.

In the last 18 years the British electric light industry has grown from 38 private companies, with a capital of \$30,000,000, and 33 municipal plants, with a capital of \$10,000,000, to 276 private companies, with a capital of \$305,000,000, and 328 municipal plants, with a capital of \$260,000,000.

The Japanese are paying much attention to Australian ores suitable for refining or smelting in Japan. A party of Japanese engineers is about to visit Australia to make a study of this question.

William Harlow Beed, professor of geology in Wyoming university until his recent death, had the honor of finding what is said to be the largest skeleton of a dinosaur ever discovered. The find was made in Wyoming.

New regulations of the United States steamboat inspection service require persons to be twenty-one years old before being licensed as masters or chief engineers.

To warn of fire damp in mines an Austrian has invented a porous vessel through which the gas penetrates, makes electrical connections and rings a bell.