

THE CHATHAM RECORD

ESTABLISHED SEPT. 19, 1918.

PITTSBORO, CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C. MAY 22, 1918

VOL. XL. NO. 42.

NO LIMIT TO MEN GOING OVER THERE

EVERY SHIP THAT SAILS WILL TAKE FIGHTING MEN AND THEIR SUPPLIES.

MORE THAN FIVE MILLION?

President Tells Great New York Gathering That Every Energy and Every Resource Must Be Concentrated to Crush the Horrible Hun.

The President's speech in full follows:

"Mr. chairman and fellow countrymen: I should be very sorry to think that Mr. Davison in any degree curtailed his exceedingly interesting speech for fear that I am sure you listened with the same intent and intimate interest with which I listened to the extraordinarily vivid account he gave of the things which he had realized because he had come in contact with them on the other side of the waters.

"There are two duties with which we are faced. The first duty is to win the war. And the second duty, that goes hand in hand with it, is to win it greatly and worthily, showing the real quality of our power not only, but the real quality of our purpose and of ourselves.

First Duty is to Win.

"Of course, the first duty, the duty that we must keep in the foreground of our thought, until it is accomplished, is to win the war. I have heard gentlemen recently say that we must get five million men ready. Why limit it to five million?

"I have asked the Congress of the United States to name no limit because the Congress intends, I am sure, as we all intend, that every ship that can carry men or supplies shall go laden upon every voyage with every man and every supply she can carry. "And we are not to be diverted from the grim purpose of winning the war by any insincere approaches upon the subject of peace. I can say with a clear conscience that I have tested those intimations and have found them insincere. I now recognize them for what they are, an opportunity to have a free hand, particularly in the east, to carry out purposes of conquest and exploitation.

To Stand by Russia.

"Every proposal with regard to accommodation in the west involves a reservation with regard to the east. Now, as far as I am concerned, I intend to stand by Russia as well as France."

A voice from the audience interrupted by:

"God bless you."

"The helpless and the friendless are the very ones that need friends and succor; and if any man in Germany thinks we are going to sacrifice anybody for our own sake, I tell them now they are mistaken.

"For the glory of this war, my fellow citizens, in so far as we are concerned, is that it is, perhaps for the first time in history, an unselfish war. I could not be proud to fight for a selfish purpose, but I can be proud to fight for mankind. If they wish peace, let them come forward through accredited representatives and lay their terms on the table. We have laid ours, and they know what they are.

Force to the Utmost.

"But behind all this grim purpose, my friends, lies the opportunity to demonstrate not only force which will be demonstrated to the utmost, but the opportunity to demonstrate character, and it is that opportunity that we have most conspicuously in the work of the Red Cross. Not that our men in arms do not represent our character, for they do, and it is a character which those who see and realize appreciate and admire; but their duty is the duty of force. The duty of the Red Cross is the duty of mercy and succor and friendship.

"Have you formed a picture in your imagination of what this war is doing for us and for the world? In my own mind I am convinced that not a hundred years of peace could have knitted this nation together as this single year of war has knitted it together; and better even than that, if possible, it is knitting the world together.

"Look at the picture. In the center of the scene, four nations engaged against the world, and at every point of vantage, showing that they are seeking selfish aggrandizement; and, seated at the greater part of the population of the world drawn together in a new sense of community of purpose, a new sense of unity of life.

Great Day of Duty.

"My friends, a great day of duty has come, and duty finds a man's soul as no kind of work can ever find it. "May I say this? The duty that faces us all now is to serve one another, and no man can afford to make a fortune out of this war. There are men amongst us who have forgotten that, if they ever saw it. Some of you are old enough—I am old enough—to remember men who made fortunes out of the civil war, and you know how they were regarded by their fellow citizens. That was a war to save one country—this is a war to

save the world.

"And your relation to the Red Cross is one of the relations which will relieve you of the stigma. You can't give anything to the government of the United States; it won't accept it. There is a law of Congress against accepting even services without pay. The only thing that the government will accept is a loan, and duties performed; but it is a great deal better to give than to lend or to pay, and your great channel for giving is to the American Red Cross.

"Down in your hearts you can take very much satisfaction, in the last analysis, in lending money to the government of the United States, because the interest which you draw will burn in your pockets; it is a commercial transaction, and some men have even dared to cavil at the rate of interest, not knowing the incidental commentary that constitutes upon their attitude.

"But when you give, something of your heart, something of your soul, something of yourself goes with the gift, particularly when it is given in such form that it never can come back by way of direct benefit to yourself. You know there is the old cynical definition of gratitude, as 'The lively expectation of favors to come.'"

"Well, there is no expectation of favors to come in this kind of giving. These things are bestowed in order that the world may be restored; that suffering may be relieved; that the face of the earth may have the blight of destruction taken away from it and that wherever force goes, there shall go mercy and helpfulness.

Give to the Limit.

"And when you give, give absolutely all that you can spare, and don't consider yourself liberal in the giving. If you give with self-fulfillation, you are not giving at all, you are giving to your own vanity; but if you give until it hurts, then your heart blood goes into it.

"And think what we have here. We call it the American Red Cross, but it is merely a branch of a great international organization, which is not only recognized by the statutes of each of the civilized governments of the world, but it is recognized by international agreement and treaty as the recognized and accepted instrumentality of mercy and succor. And one of the deepest stains that rests upon the reputation of the German army is that they have not respected the Red Cross.

"That goes to the root of the matter. They have not respected the instrumentality they themselves participated in setting up as the thing which no man was to touch, because it was the expression of common humanity.

"We are members, by being members of the American Red Cross, of a great fraternity and comradeship which extends all over the world, and this cross which these ladies bore today is an emblem of Christianity itself.

"It fills my imagination, ladies and gentlemen, to think of the women all over this country who are busy tonight and are busy every night and every day doing the work of the Red Cross, busy with a great eagerness to find out the most serviceable thing to do, busy with a forgetfulness of all the old frivolities of their social relationships ready to curtail the duties of the household in order that they may contribute to this common work that all their hearts are engaged in, and in doing which their hearts become acquainted with each other.

"And you have, then, this noble picture of justice and mercy as the two servants of liberty, or only where men are free do they think the thoughts of comradeship; only where they are free do they think the thoughts of sympathy; only where they are free are they mutually helpful; only where they are free do they realize their dependence upon one another and their comradeship in a common interest and common necessity.

"I heard a story told the other day that was ridiculous, but it is worth repeating, because it contains the germ of truth. An Indian was enlisted in the army. He returned to the reservation on a furlough. He was asked what he thought of it.

"He said: 'No much good; too much salute; not much shoot.' Then he was asked: 'Are you going back?' 'Yes.' 'Well, do you know what you are fighting for?' 'Yes, me know; fight to make whole damn world democratic party.'

"He had evidently misunderstood some innocent sense of my own. But after all, although there is no party purpose in it, he got it right as far as the word 'party'; to make the whole world democratic in the sense of community of interest and of purpose, and if you ladies and gentlemen could read some of the touching dispatches which come through official channels, for even through these channels there come voices of humanity that are infinitely pathetic; if you could catch some of those voices that speak the utter longing of oppressed and helpless peoples all over the world to hear something like the Battle Hymn of the Republic, to hear the feet of the great hosts of liberty going to set them free, to set their minds free, set their lives free, set their children free, you would know what comes into the heart of those who are trying to contribute all the brains and power they have to this great enterprise of liberty. I summon you to the comradeship. I summon you in this next week—say how much and how sincerely and how unanimously you sustain the heart of the world."

56 KNOWN DEAD 31 ARE MISSING

AS A RESULT OF NINE EXPLOSIONS THAT WRECKED CHEMICAL PLANT.

CHINA GROVE N.C. MAN KILLED

Remnants of Human Bodies Brought Out From the Debris Throughout Day After Explosion.

Pittsburg. — Fifty-six men are known to be dead, 94 injured in hospitals and 31 employees of the Aetna Chemical Company, are missing as a result of the nine explosions that wrecked this company's explosive manufacturing plant at Oakdale, 16 miles from this city. This report is the result of the day's investigation by state, federal, county and city officials and of the work of scores of men under the direction of Coroner Samuel C. Jamieson.

Throughout the night and all day men were extinguishing small fires in the debris and were bringing out remnants of human bodies, legs and arms hands with finger rings on them and, in some instances, only the incinerated torsos were found. In most cases there was nothing to indicate the identity of the victim. These gruesome recoveries were carried to the temporary morgue where opportunity to view them was given any one that might have lost friend or relative in the disaster.

While earlier explosions wrecked the plant, the last one, about 6:20, scattered debris over more acreage than before and blackening every piece of metal or timber as well as anything human beyond recognition.

All day a blue-brown smoke continued to hang over the ruins considerably impeding the work of the searchers. Its deadly fumes are feared by the residents of the community and only when a slight breeze would lift the smoke would searchers be able to get close to the various piles of debris. For a time the work was impeded further by the thousands of sight-seers that flocked to the scene from the surrounding country. A company of the state constabulary was rushed in to establish a greater cordon about the scene of the disaster. The crowds and automobiles were turned back when they had reached within five miles of Oakdale. Only those having business or the officials were admitted past the guards.

Thousands of persons streamed into the temporary morgue all day to view the gruesome finds from the ruins and it took a special detail of police to keep this morbid element in check. Some identifications were made. Pitiful, sad scenes were on every hand.

POSTMASTER GENERAL SAYS TEDDY WAS MISLEADING.

Washington. — Postmaster General Burleson issued a statement asserting that Colonel Roosevelt evaded the issue and was misleading in his "preliminary" reply to the demand that he prove his charge that the administration was punishing publications which upheld the war, but told the truth about administration failures, while it failed to proceed against those who opposed the war or attacked the allies but defended inefficiency.

"Mr. Roosevelt's reply of May 11 which he then termed 'preliminary,' said Mr. Burleson, 'in the main evades the issue presented and is thoroughly misleading. He names The New York Tribune, Collier's and The Metropolitan Magazine in a way which creates the impression that these publications have been the objects of improper discrimination by the postoffice department.

"This department has taken no action against Collier's."

"This department has taken no action against The Tribune."

"The department has taken no action against The Metropolitan Magazine."

NAMES 13 MORE NEW TORPEDOBOAT DESTROYERS.

Washington. — Secretary Daniels announced that he had named 13 more new torpedoboat destroyers in memory of men of the navy who won distinction through heroic conduct. Among them the Anthony is named in memory of Sergeant Major William Anthony, of the marine corps, who distinguished himself when the Maine was blown up in Havan harbor and the Edwards for Midshipman W. F. Edwards, of Petersburg, Va.

SILENT TRIBUTE PAID CAPTAIN JAMES N. HALL.

The airplane driven by Capt. James N. Hall, which fell while flying within the German lines a few days ago, bore the number "17." Now a new "No. 17" has appeared on the American front northwest of Toul.

Immediately under the pilot's seat, on each side, has been placed the inscription "Old Jimmy." It is a silent tribute to Captain Hall.

The American flyers have adopted for a mascot a jackass.

STARS AND STRIPES NOW IN FLANDERS

AMERICAN TROOPS ARE BRIGADED WITH BRITISH ON THIS MOST IMPORTANT SECTOR.

BETWEEN HUN AND THE PORTS

Less Than Two Months Required to Get Them Across and Into Position.

American troops are awaiting the time when they will be thrown into battle on an entirely new part of the battlefield in France. The announcers with the British Union Jack and the French Tri-Color on this battlefield and that the Americans were "completing their training in the area occupied by the troops" which are blocking the path of the Germans to the channel ports, "which may indicate that somewhere along the line from Merville to Ypres is the point where General Pershing's men will once more strike the Germans.

This is the fifth section of the front where Americans have been located. The others are east of Luneville, northwest of Toul, north of St. Mihiel and on the heights of the Meuse, and in the Montdidier sector of the Picardy battle area.

How many Americans are behind the British front when they arrived and the part of the United States from which they came, are as yet unknown. It is probable that they are not to be used as a separate unit but will be brigaded with the British in meeting the next stroke of the Germans in the northern battlefield.

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

TOTAL IS \$4,170,019,650

Washington. — The total of the third Liberty loan is \$4,170,019,650, an over-subscription of 39 per cent above the \$3,000,000,000 minimum sought. The number of subscriptions was about 17,000,000. Every federal reserve district over-subscribed, the New York district to 124 per cent, being the lowest.

"This is the most successful loan the United States has offered, both in number of subscribers and in the amount realized," said Secretary McAdoo in a statement. "Every subscription was made with the full knowledge that allotment in full was to be expected, unlike the first loan, when allotments were limited to one-half the over-subscriptions. I congratulate the country on this wonderful result which is irrefutable evidence of the strength, patriotism and determination of the American people."

Total subscriptions to the second loan were \$4,616,000,000 and the amount accepted was \$3,808,000,000. Pledges to the first loan ran above 3,000,000,000 but the loan was limited to \$2,000,000,000. Subscribers to the second loan numbered about 9,500,000 and to the first loan about 4,500,000.

The feat of the Atlantic district, standing fourth in the final percentage list, was the topic of favorable comment about the treasury.

AT NEW YORK TO OPEN BIG RED CROSS DRIVE

New York. — President Wilson came to New York to review the great Red Cross parade and to open the Red Cross drive for a \$100,000,000 war fund. He was met at the station by Colonel and Mrs. Edward M. House at whose home he and Mrs. Wilson dined before going to a theater.

Although the time of the President's arrival was unannounced, thousands of persons at the station and on the street leading to the hotel at which he stopped recognized him and cheered as he passed. Later in the day crowds hounded bound from the downtown district gave him an ovation when with Colonel House and Mrs. Wilson he went for a 15-minute ride through the city.

DR. JOHNSON IS ON TRIAL IN RICHMOND

Richmond, Va. — Following the testimony of Miss Mildred Taylor, chum of Mrs. Alice Johnson, the girl bride of Dr. Lemuel Johnson, Middlesex, N. C., dentist now on trial for the murder of his wife here last December, Dr. J. M. Whitfield, city coroner, testified that he had made an analysis of the dead girl's stomach and found it to contain two-tenths of a grain of poison.

AMERICAN SECTOR IS HEAVILY BOMBARDED

The whole American sector on the Picardy front was subjected to a heavy bombardment early this morning. The cannonade continued for 45 minutes. There was much aerial activity yesterday and today, with a bright sun and little wind, but there were no further indications that the enemy was preparing to renew the offensive. On this front troop movements behind the German lines are normal.

WOULD CONSIDER PROPER PROPOSAL

NO FAIR AND HONORABLE PEACE HAS YET BEEN PROPOSED, SAYS SECY BALFOUR.

EXPLAINS THE SIXTUS LETTER

President Wilson May Soon Comment on Balfour's Statement in This Connection.

London. — The British secretary for foreign affairs, Arthur J. Balfour, in giving explanations in the house of commons in connection with Emperor Charles' letter to Prince Sixtus of Bourdon, recently made public by the President of the French republic, declared that no effort at conversations has ever been made by the central powers in the interest of a fair and honorable peace, and he added:

"If any representative of any belligerent country desires seriously to lay before us any proposals, we are ready to listen to them."

The letter in question had been examined by a committee of the French chamber, said Mr. Balfour, and the conclusion reached was that it did not provide an adequate or satisfactory basis for an honorable peace.

Mr. Balfour in his explanations was replying to questions submitted by the Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, former president of the board of trade, who asked whether, when Emperor Charles' letter was communicated to the French government, and by the French government to the British prime minister, it was communicated to any other of the allies; had the American government any information as to what was passing? Did the prime minister inform the foreign office at the time of the fact that the communication had been shown to him? Why were the negotiations dropped—was it on purely territorial grounds; was it because a demand was made by France not only for Alsace-Lorraine but for the 1814 line, or even the 1790 line?

Mr. Balfour explained that he had no secrets from President Wilson. He was in America at the time and had not gone very thoroughly into the matter. The letter, however, had been conveyed by Prince Sixtus to President Poincare and the French premier under seal of the strictest secrecy. Only the British sovereign and premier were to see it. Therefore, it was not communicated to the President of the United States and the American government was at the time no better informed of the facts regarding the letter than he was.

Washington. — Either through a public address or a diplomatic note President Wilson in the near future may take occasion to comment upon and supplement the statement made by Foreign Minister Balfour in the British house of commons in connection with the Austrian peace feelers through Prince Sixtus of Bourbon.

DAILY REPORTS BY PERSHING MAY BE FORTHCOMING

Washington. — Publication of the first American "official communique" prepared at expeditionary headquarters in France, inaugurated what is expected to be a daily report to the American people on what their soldiers abroad are doing.

In giving out the text of the statement, Secretary Baker could not say definitely that one would be forthcoming daily hereafter. That rests with General Pershing, but Mr. Baker indicated his hope that the expeditionary commander would find it possible to follow that course.

As to the military situation in the two sectors held by American troops the communique was exceedingly brief. Increased artillery activity on both sides, both north of Toul and in Lorraine, were noted, "with the comment, 'nothing else to report.' Most of the statement was devoted to official accounts of the daring and enterprise of American officers and men in scouting and raiding operations and in the air.

"SUPER-WHEAT" HAS BEEN EVOLVED BY L. BURANK

Santa Rosa, Cal. — A "super-wheat," containing 14 per cent gluten, has been evolved by Luther Burbank, the California horticulturist, after experiments extending over 11 years, it was announced here.

The wheat may be grown from Hudson Bay to Patagonia. The new wheat is said to be of the winter variety, hardy and producing a white flour.

TO INCREASE PROGRAM OF CONCRETE SHIPBUILDING

Washington. — The shipping board has decided to proceed immediately on a large scale with the building of concrete ships and will increase the program out of the appropriation of two and one-quarter billion dollars which has been asked for the next fiscal year.

Eighteen concrete ships aggregating 117,500 tons have been contracted for and it was announced that 58 other vessels will be ordered.

PERSHING MAY SOON COMMAND

ALLIED TROOPS, AS PROCESS OF BRIGADING ON WEST FRONT PROCEEDS.

GEN. FOCH STILL SUPREME

When Americans Predominate in Brigaded Divisions, Pershing Will Command Them.

Washington. — General Pershing probably soon will be commanding French and British troops as the process of brigading American units with the allies on the western front goes forward.

As if exemplifying the unity of command and action into which the United States and its co-belligerents have entered, it became known here that whenever American troops predominate in the brigaded divisions as the process goes on, these divisions, under present plans, will be turned over to General Pershing's command.

This plan would accomplish several things which the military authorities consulting upon it regard as very desirable. It would rapidly increase the size of the American fighting command on the battlefield, it would concentrate more fully the spirit of unity and concerted effort, and at the same time instead of holding large numbers of American troops behind the line while training, would surround them with seasoned veterans and under actual battle conditions school them to be re-brigaded later with fresh American troops coming to France. In this way, the efficiency of the British and French forces is expected to be increased and the work of building up a great, fully trained and completely equipped fighting force in France hastened.

In addition to this, as illustrative of the unity of command under which Generalissimo Foch directs all the allied armies, it was stated officially here that Foch commands the Italian troops in Italy as fully as he does the American, British and French troops in France and Belgium. There has been no question that Foch commanded the Italian troops in France and it had been supposed that, considering the Italian front as part of the western battlefield under a decision reached at the Versailles conference, the generalissimo's authority extended there.

For the first time, however, it was stated unreservedly that General Foch's supreme command extended to Italy.

BAPTISTS GRANT WOMEN FULL AND EQUAL SUFFRAGE

Hot Springs. — Women of the Southern Baptist churches were granted full and equal rights with men in the convention of the churches, by an overwhelming vote at the sixty-third session of the Southern Baptist convention. By this action which consisted of an amendment to the convention constitution, women now are entitled not only to represent their churches in the conventions, but also to hold any office in the denomination, which is the highest administration organization in the denomination.

The vote was taken after three hours of debate. After the vote was announced, a division or roll call was demanded by some of the opponents of the amendment, but was withdrawn and the constitution was declared officially to have been amended.

Because of the length of debate on that amendment, other convention business was restricted and the day's session closed with the reports of the home and foreign mission board and the Sunday school board.

E. D. Gray, corresponding secretary of the home mission board, in making his report, requested a contribution or apportionment by the churches of \$1,000,000 to advance the work of the church next year among the army cantonments.

S. C. NEGRO SOLDIER CHARGED WITH MURDER

New York. — Private James Layton, a negro soldier who was drafted from Rion, S. C., in training at Camp Upton, was locked up in the Tombs charged with the murder of Private Michael Maloney and Mrs. J. Harry of Brooklyn at the cantonment on May 5. The police say Layton has confessed he killed Maloney when he came to the rescue of Mrs. Harry, whom the negro had attacked.

EMPERORS DISCUSS THE "MITTEL EUROPA PLAN"

Washington. — According to a dispatch from Switzerland, the Berlin newspapers indicate that the basis of a new treaty of alliance agreed upon at the recent conference between the German and Austrian emperors, contemplates fixing 25 years as the period for the duration of the alliance, the imposition of stricter military obligations upon each nation and the regulation of economic relations so as to realize the Mittel Europa plan.

CORRECT VAGRANCY SAYS THE GOVERNOR

GOVERNOR ASKS COUNTIES TO HOLD MEETINGS TO DISCUSS PROBLEM MAY 29.

DELEGATES TO STATE MEETING

Governor Bickett's Idea is to Cure Vagrancy Rather Than to Punish Vagrant.

Raleigh. — With the purpose of curing vagrancy rather than merely punishing vagrants, Governor Bickett issued a proclamation calling upon the counties of North Carolina to hold meetings on Wednesday, May 29, to discuss the problem and to appoint delegates to a State convention to be held in Raleigh, Tuesday, June 4.

Governor Bickett wants it to be understood that wherever an able-bodied man is arrested under the vagrancy laws and will make it clear to him that he is ready to go to work and keep working, he will be given an opportunity to do so.

The Federal government is vitally interested in this matter and an agent was recently in Raleigh where the matter of a special session of the Legislature to provide vagrancy legislation was broached. General opposition met the suggestion, but it was conceded that some corrective steps should be taken to remedy a situation admittedly bad.

Governor's Proclamation.

Governor Bickett's proclamation reads: "Never before in the history of North Carolina has it been of such supreme importance to bring together the jobless man and the manless job. The agricultural, commercial and industrial life of the State depends on the utilization to its fullest capacity of every labor unit that can be found. At this time idleness is a crime that savors strongly of treason, for the man at home work.

"To this end I call on every county in North Carolina to hold a session on Wednesday, May 29th, for the purpose of discussing the best methods of enforcing our vagrancy laws, of establishing employment bureaus and of appointing delegates to a State convention to be held in Raleigh on Tuesday, June 4, 1918, for the purpose of discussing these subjects. The Federal government is vitally interested in this matter, and its representatives are prepared to give valuable assistance in the solution of the grave labor problem that confronts the State.

"T. W. BICKETT, Governor."

"By the Governor: Sanford Martin, Private Secy."

For Drafting Doctors.

Raleigh. — The Medical Optional Selective Draft Commission was created by Governor Bickett in pursuance of a petition from the North Carolina Medical Society which at its last meeting in Pinehurst adopted resolutions to apply the draft to the enlistment of medical men in the service. On that commission Governor Bickett appointed Dr. Cyrus W. Thompson, of Jacksonville; Dr. A. W. Knox, of Raleigh; Dr. M. L. Stevens, Asheville; Dr. F. R. Harris, Henderson; Dr. R. F. Yarborough, Lenoir. The commission is called to meet in Raleigh May 22 for the purpose of organizing and drafting rules and regulations for the work.

The Medical Society at its meeting in Pinehurst unanimously adopted resolutions placing its entire membership in the State under the provisions of the selective draft. In this, it anticipated the United States Government and led all the States. Three hundred and forty-five members of the Medical Society have already joined the colors. In some communities the burden has fallen with particular severity upon the physicians who remain. It is the purpose of the selective draft for the medical men to prevent hardships either upon the physicians and upon the communities they serve.

Expell Trinity Council.

Special from Washington. — The National Judiciary of the Junior Order of the United American Mechanics has issued a proclamation expelling from the fraternity the officers and members of the Trinity, North Carolina Council, No. 307. The action is a subsequent event to the special sitting of the National Judiciary held in Greensboro on April 20. The council and officers are charged with violating certain sections of the national laws of the order which forbid the exploitation of grievances through the press.

Episclaps in Convention.

Salisbury. — The one hundred and second annual convention of the Diocese of North Carolina convened in St. Luke's Episcopal church in Salisbury with Bishop J. B. Chesbro, of Raleigh, presiding and with more than one hundred clerical and lay delegates in attendance. The diocese embraces the central part of the State between Wilson and Rocky Mount on the east to Statesville on the west, and represents some of the strongest churches of the denomination in North Carolina.