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## Major-General Funston Died Suddenly in Texas

Was Seated in Hotel Lobby When He Suddenly Topped Over.

WAS FIRST-CLASS FIGHTING MAN

Had Charge of Mexican Row, and Also Fought in Spanish War.

HE WAS FIFTY-ONE YEARS OLD

Many Interesting Stories Are Recalled of His Youthful Days.

San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 19.—Major Gen. Frederick Funston, commander of the Southern Department of the United States Army since February, 1915, died suddenly at a hotel here tonight a few minutes after he had dinner. He collapsed while seated in the lobby of the hotel talking with friends and was playing with little Inez Silverberg, of Des Moines, Iowa, a guest with her parents at the hotel, when he fell unconscious. Death was almost instantaneous. General Funston was 51 years old.

Ever since March 1916, when he was placed in command of all United States forces on the Mexican border, General Funston had worked at an unusual pace. At critical times in border developments, he frequently remained on duty 20 hours of the 24. The handling of regulars disposed of at various stations on the border, the Pershing expedition and of late, re-arrangement of regular troops while providing for the return of National Guardsmen, have entailed an enormous amount of detail work, probably exceeding that which fell to any commander general of the United States army since the Civil War.

Only today, General Funston completed orders for the return of the last of the guardsmen. Because of the amount of work which has fallen to him General Funston's only recreation or relaxation for nearly a year has been an occasional dinner party with a few friends.

Only recently, General Funston returned from an inspection trip which took him as far as Nogales, Ariz. That, with one trip to Brownsville, Texas, and a brief visit to Austin, Texas, last year, were the only occasions when he has been absent from his desk since the border trouble developed.

Two weeks ago, General Funston suffered an attack of indigestion. To use his own expression, "I fought it out alone." Later he placed himself under the care of Lieut. Col. M. W. Ireland, of the Medical Corps, Southern Department, and regained normal health and spirits. "For three days," Colonel Ireland said tonight, "General Funston had been entirely well."

Nevertheless, at dinner tonight, General Funston was particularly abstemious and ate only sparingly of the simplest dishes.

Col. Malvern-Hill Barnum, General Funston's chief of staff, immediately notified the War Department of General Funston's death. News was also dispatched to Mrs. Funston, who is visiting her father in California. No arrangements for General Funston's funeral have been made.

Colonel Ireland, who has been General Funston's physician for some time, said tonight:

"General Funston's death was caused by angina sclerosis of the arteries of the heart. Death was almost immediate and without pain.

Not until 1896, when the Cuban insurrection was at its height did Frederick Funston become known throughout the United States as a first-class fighting man, but his friends in Kansas, where he spent his early manhood, long had so classified him.

As a student at the University of Kansas, when he weighed less than 100 pounds, he conquered a 200-pound "bad man" who threatened him with a razor. To add to the giant's humiliation, Funston marched him through the streets of Lawrence, Kan., at the point of a revolver, to a police station.

A few years later, while city editor of a paper in Fort Smith, Ark., young Funston stirred up intense feeling by attacking editorially the publication's own political party leaders during the absence of his editor-in-chief. Many threats are said to have been made against Funston and the newspaper property, but he remained on guard until his superior returned and then turned over the plant unharmed. Incidentally, Funston also resigned.

Along the Santa Fe railroad they still recall how Funston, as a passenger train conductor, threw a drunken cowboy off a train and later, when he hurled a rock through a coach window, pursued him several miles on foot while the train waited.

Funston's first experience on the firing line came in Cuba, where he commanded General Gomez's artillery with remarkable results. After engaging in twenty-two battles and being wounded three times, he resigned his command because fifty guerrillas who had aided the Spaniards were executed against his wishes. Captured by Spaniards on his way to Havana, he escaped death by swallowing a letter to the President of Cuba which would have proved his identity.

Columpit under fire featured his work.

Funston has been described by his superiors as absolutely fearless. Ever ready to plunge into danger, he cared little whether his force equalled that of his opponent. One day, the story goes, when it appeared certain the Filipinos would destroy three companies under Funston's command, General Harrison Gray Otis inquired of the Colonel how long he could hold his position.

"Until I am mustered out!" Funston replied; and he made good by repulsing the Filipinos.

When the volunteers were discharged, Funston retained his rank as a member of the regular army. As a regular, he made a mark by maintaining order in San Francisco during the disaster in 1906. Temporarily in charge of the troops at the Presidio, when the disturbance came, he quickly declared martial law and set about obtaining accommodations for the homeless, keeping down the cost of food and arresting trouble-makers. It was while he was in command of the troops at Vera Cruz in 1914 that he was raised to the rank of major general. He was then 49 years old.

The ambition of Funston's youth was to go to West Point, but he failed in an entrance examination. In later years, he repeatedly outranked West Pointers who were in school when he failed of admission.

Physically, Funston was one of the smallest men in the United States Army. He was barely five feet and five inches tall, and usually weighed less than 120 pounds. In civil life, he was modest and retiring.

Besides his wife, General Funston is survived by three children, Frederick, Jr., aged ten years; Barbara, nine, and Elizabeth, aged eight months.

## GREEK LEGATION SAYS GRECE FACES FAMINE

Allied Blockade Measures Unrelaxed and People Are Forced to Live on Herbs and Grass.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The Greek legation, in a statement issued here today, says famine is resulting from the entente blockade of the coast of Greece and the poor classes are living on herbs and grass. It also declares that despite compliance with the ultimatum of the allies, there has been no relaxation of blockade measures. The statement follows:

"The Greek legation has received information to the effect that the results of the blockade of the Greek coast enforced by the entente allies since December 8 are of the most gruesome character.

"Ten deaths from starvation have been reported from the province of Janina, one at Laurium, 10 in Acarnania, two in the province of Preveza, one in Euboea and one in Messinia. The poor classes have begun to live on herbs and grass. The epidemics of enteritis and dysentery are rapidly spreading in the country.

"Notwithstanding the complete execution of the allies' ultimatum no relaxation of the blockade has been brought about. Numbers of fishing boats constantly are sunk or requested by the ships enforcing the blockade. Coasting trade between ports of the kingdom is completely prohibited."

## Recently Insane Man Kills Minister and Shoots Three Women.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 18.—Secreting himself in the home of his mother-in-law, where his wife had been living since their separation, Claude Anderson, recently released from the state hospital for the insane, last night shot and killed the Rev. Gaston E. Buford, fatally wounded Mrs. M. Zahn, his wife's mother, slightly wounded Mrs. W. J. Zahn, and was himself killed by W. J. Zahn. Mr. Buford, who was the pastor of the Moore Memorial Presbyterian church, had rushed into the house when he heard the shots and screams of the wounded woman.

Mrs. Anderson, who was in another part of the building when the shooting occurred, told the police that Anderson hid in a room and that when Mrs. Zahn entered he opened fire. Her daughter-in-law, attracted by the sound of the firing, ran into the room and also was shot when she entered the room. In the meantime, Mr. Buford, who was passing with his family, ran into the house and Anderson killed him almost instantly.

W. J. Zahn, who conducts a business near the residence, was attracted by the sound of the several shots and, with his partner, hurried to his home. He succeeded in wresting from Anderson one of the pistols he was using and shot him down. Zahn was arrested and is being held for an examination.

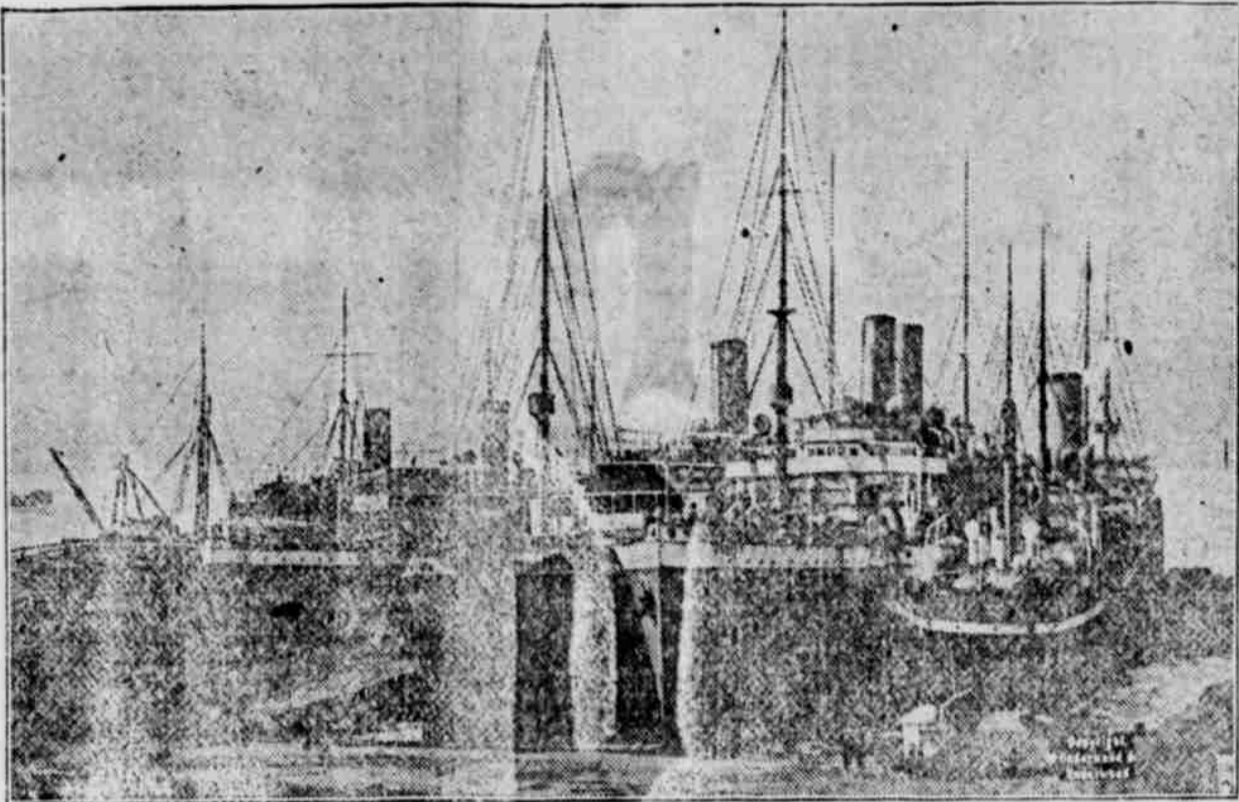
Mrs. M. Zahn died in a hospital late last night.

## Net Protects Harbor Against U-Boats

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 16.—As fully half of the big steel net being placed in the entrance of Hampton Roads as a guard against undersea boats, has been placed in position, Rear Admiral McLean, commandant of the fifth naval district, today warned ship masters of the harbor entrance menace. He issued instructions that before attempting to approach the line of buoys holding the net in position ship navigators should signal the destroyer and naval tug on duty and await orders before proceeding. Searchlights at night will play upon the buoys to warn ships.

—R. W. Pond, conductor on a freight train, was accidentally knocked from the cars in the railroad yards at Tarboro and killed.

## INTERNEED GERMAN VESSELS AT NEW YORK PIERS



From left to right: The Prince Joachim, Prince Eitel Friedrich, Koenig Wilhelm II, Hamburg and Allemania lying off One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street and North river, New York. Note the Allemania is coaling up. A constant vigil is being kept by the neutrality squad and the police to see that none of the ships attempts to make a run for sea. The ships undergo a thorough inspection daily.

## GIRLS' CANNING CLUBS SAVED

State Matches \$100 Raised in This County With Like Sum.

The girls' canning club work has been saved for this county, the County Board of Agriculture thereby scoring its first touchdown, according to the vernacular of the college football player. This statement is made on the authority of a letter received from Mrs. Jane McKinnon, state head of the Home Demonstration work, in which she stated that the State would appropriate \$400 to the work after July 1. Mrs. B. H. Griffin of Marshville, who has charge of the work in the county, has not yet stated definitely whether she would undertake the work again next year, but the County Board of Agriculture hopes to receive a favorable answer since she will be assured of having competent help now that the sum for this work has been greatly increased.

The credit of saving the Home Demonstration work goes to the newly-formed County Board of Agriculture, for it would surely have gone under had not this organization interceded. It pledged \$100 for the work, and so did the Chamber of Commerce. Of course the County Commissioners, the County Board of Education, and the Chamber of Commerce come in for a \$100 share of the credit each, but it must be borne in mind that had not the County Board of Agriculture come to the canning club's rescue it would certainly have been wiped into oblivion for lack of funds.

The following letter explains the transaction:

Raleigh, February 15, 1917.

Mr. T. J. W. Broom, Monroe, N. C.

"Dear Mr. Broom:—I am glad to hear that the Board of Education and the Board of Commissioners in Union county gave each \$100 to further the Home Demonstration work. I am more than pleased to hear of the fine action of you and the nine farmers who pledged themselves for an extra \$100, and also of the action on the part of the Chamber of Commerce to give another \$100, which swelled the fund to \$400. We will match this with \$400 from our department but will have to stipulate that almost the whole of this amount be paid after July 1. We will pay \$3 a month on the agent's salary up to July 1, the county paying the larger part; after July 1 we will stand for the greater part of the salary. This is necessary owing to the shortness of our funds just at present.—Sincerely, Jane S. McKinnon, State Home Demonstration Agent."

## HAS BEEN TAKING JOURNAL FOR 15 YEARS; WON'T STOP

New Jersey Colored Subscriber Likes the Paper, So Doesn't Mind Paying \$1.50.

To the Editor of The Journal:—I noticed sometime ago that the price of The Journal had been increased to a \$1.50. I have been taking your paper for fifteen years, and I will not stop now. Enclosed you will find a \$1.50 for 1917. I thank you for sending it so regular. Please remember me to my friends, Messrs. Crow Bros., and Mr. Armfield. Yours truly, Pinkney E. Hiss, (Col.)

## His Turnip Greens Were Killed.

Uncle John Whitley, one of The Journal's staunchest friends, was in town Saturday lamenting the decrease of his turnip greens. He had one of the prettiest patches in the world, when the cold snap came along and nipped them from the tops down to the roots. He had hoped to have some of them on the market before long. They are already sprouting again, however.

## "Nigger Greens" Are Popular.

Judge J. D. McRae, who heard about Tom Broom referring to cress as "nigger greens," says lots of white folks eat them also. Some people consider them luxuries, while others prefer the more delectable turnip greens. Lot of people in this section eat them with relish.

## AUCTIONED OFF A HEARSE

But He Refuses to Auction Off Its Companion, a Coffin.

Judge Rogers, the well-known auctioneer, has sold many quaint and curious things under the hammer, such as plow stocks, feather beds, screw drivers, plug mules, and mule hides and bones, but he reached the zenith of his glory last Saturday when he auctioned off a hearse to Mr. Rufus Armfield. It brought \$650.

It was an automobile hearse, belonging to C. C. Critcher of Roxboro, and was sold under a lien by the Cotton States Wagon Co. and A. M. Basinger. The wagon company had built the body and placed it on a Reo chassis, which belonged to Critcher, who made default in payment for the body.

"Now, gentlemen," said the genial auctioneer, as he approached the property, "there's something you all will need some day. People are dying every hour, and you need never fear a shortage in the burial crop."

Mr. Rogers says it was with great difficulty that he was persuaded to sell the hearse, but in the future he will sell anything except one thing—and that article is a companion to the hearse—a coffin.

## DOC WAS GOING TO RIDE OUT ON THE NEGRO'S BACK

He Wasn't Worried When the Car Got Water-logged; He Had Made His Plans.

Judge J. D. McRae was telling about Doc John Blair, Punk Redfern and himself getting stopped up in a little water creek in Stanly county last Friday. The driver had rolled off the fud into a little stream, and the engine choked. They told the negro driver to take off his shoes, climb in the water, and crank the engine. He managed to evade this order by laying across the hood to crank it.

When they were about ready to resume their journey Punk asked Doctor John what he would have done if they had failed to crank the car. "Oh, I wasn't going to wade out," was the reply, "as I had already planned to ride this nigger's back to dry land."

## REAR ADMIRAL BRAISTED



New photograph of William C. Braisted, surgeon general of the navy, who has been made a rear admiral. In case of war he will be one of the most important officers of the navy.

## WAITING POLICY MAINTAINED

President Has Not Made Up Mind As to Asking More Power From Congress Soon.

Washington, Feb. 18.—The American government continued its waiting policy towards Germany's ruthless submarine warfare today, and although it is taken for granted in all quarters that President Wilson will go before Congress on the situation before adjournment March 4, the statement was authorized that so far he had made no definite plans to that end.

The visit of the President to the capitol yesterday to discuss with senators the advisability of appearing before a joint session to ask authority for protecting American sailors and ships from submarines has given rise to much speculation as to when the step will be taken. The belief everywhere that there will be action not later than next week, if not happens to precipitate it before, is based upon the knowledge that the President wishes to avoid calling an extra session of Congress if possible, and the reiterated declarations of members of the administration that the present conditions, under which most of the American ships in overseas trade have been frightened into cancelling sailing dates, cannot be permitted to continue.

The small number of vessels sunk by submarines within the past few days is attracting no little attention. Officials always point out, however, that this does not alter the fact that through fear of the consequences, American ships and many of other nationalities are remaining in port. The opening of Halifax as a port of examination, allowing some vessels to avoid the danger area by not going to Kirkwall, is expected to somewhat lessen the effects of the virtual blockade of eastern American ports.

Every means at the disposal of the government continues to be used to prepare for any eventuality, and the administration believes no time has been wasted. If a decision to arm American merchantmen should be reached it is understood that it could be done very quickly.

There has been no further developments in the situation between the United States and Austria-Hungary and Turkey. While press dispatches from Germany told of the dispatch of official word of the release of the American prisoners on the prize vessel Yarrowdays, the receipt of the notice has not reached the State Department.

## BRITISH AND TURKS IN HARD FIGHTING ON ASIATIC FRONT

Britons Capture Front Line Positions; Only to Be Driven Out By Moslems' Savage Counter.

On the Iraq front in Asiatic Turkey, the British and Turks have been engaged in hard fighting at Samnalyat, about 12 miles northwest of Kut-el-Amara. In their onslaught, the British captured front line Turkish positions at two places, respectively on frontages of 350 and 550 yards. Their tenure of the positions were short lived, however, for the Turks, in two heavy counter-attacks, forced the British right wing back upon its original line. The left wing continued the struggle of attempting to hold back the Turks until near nightfall when it also fell back, covered by the barrage fires of the British guns.

Aside from this engagement, no fighting of importance is reported in any of the latest official communications. The operations on all fronts have again been carried out by small raiding parties, sappers and the artillery wings of the belligerent armies.

London reports that on the front in France and British carried out a successful raid east of Suzeux, while Berlin reports attempted British advances southwest of Meuseles and north of Arrantieres resulted in failure. The artillery duels between the French and Germans on several sectors of the Verdun front have again become quite severe.

On the line running from the Baltic Sea to Rumania there have been no developments anywhere.

The usual artillery actions and minor skirmishes continue in the Austro-Italian theatre and on the Macedonian front.

Teutonic Allied submarines continue their sinking of both Entente Allied and neutral vessels. Monday's reports from London show that two more British steamers of an aggregate tonnage of 8,242 had been sent to the bottom. The Chancellor of the British Exchequer has announced to the House of Commons that the subscriptions to the new British war loan amounts to at least 790,000,000 pounds, exclusive of contributions from banks.

## Negro Death Rate in Baltimore Alarming.

Baltimore, Feb. 19.—To meet a situation of "alarming gravity," Mayor Preston announced tonight that he had called a meeting of 150 physicians, social workers and representative citizens for next Friday to devise ways of improving the health of the negro element in this city. The negro death rate is 28 to 32 a 1,000, while the white death rate is 16 to 18.

Mayor Preston said that the poor housing conditions of the negroes are chiefly to blame. It is understood that he will announce a plan of partial segregation of negroes, and that a section of the county may be laid out along modern lines as a negro colony. There are nearly 83,000 negroes in Baltimore.

Some men brag about their wives as if they wanted to sell them.