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NINE REGIMENTS WILL BE ORGANIZED FOR FRENCH SERVICE.

Will Go to Europe "at the Earliest Possible Moment" — Each Commanded by Army Colonel — Otherwise They Will Be Composed of Trained Railroad Men.

Washington, May 7.—Nine new regiments of army engineers, to be composed exclusively of highly trained railway men, will be the first American troops to be sent to France. They will go "at the earliest possible moment," the war department announced today, for work on communication lines, but speculation as to exactly when or to what points they will be sent is forbidden because of the submarine menace.

The new forces will be volunteers, raised at the nine great railway centers of the country. Each regiment will be commanded by an engineer colonel of the regular army, aided by an adjutant. All other officials will be railway engineers or officials.

The expedition will have a total strength of between 11,000 and 12,000 men, each regiment being composed of two battalions of three companies each. Every branch of railway workers necessary to the building or operation of lines will be represented in the ranks, and the war department expects a response to the call that will permit a careful selection to be exercised and insure a force already trained to the minute, an army of experts in railway operation. The department's statement follows:

"The war department has sent out orders for the raising as rapidly as possible of nine additional regiments of engineers which are destined to proceed to France at the earliest possible moment for work on the lines of communication. It is requested of the press that no speculation or rumors regarding this force be carried other than that given out. All details regarding the force will be given out as fast as compatible with the best public interests."

Recruiting for the regiments and the organization of each force will be directly under the colonel of each regiment. The recruiting points will be New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Atlanta, San Francisco and Philadelphia. Officials believe the great railroad brotherhoods will co-operate, throwing the strength of the unions behind the recruiting efforts. The railway companies already are so organized under the Council of National Defense that their co-operation is assured.

The decision to send the engineers is understood to have grown out of conferences here between government officials and members of the French and British war missions. One of the greatest problems of the war has been that of maintaining adequate supply lines, and the railroads are the vital elements of the system that feeds men, shells and food toward the fighting front from Channel ports from France.

America is pre-eminent in the field of railway engineering, and the best talent and experience of the nation can provide in that line will go into the new regiments, each of which would be able to undertake all or any part of the work of building or operating a whole railway system.

Commanders of the new regiments probably will be announced tomorrow. Work of recruiting the regiments will start immediately.

While the regular engineer troops of the army are among the best drilled of the service, it is improbable that the new regiments will be subjected to any lengthy military training. They will be given military organization only for the sake of greater mobility and efficiency.

The administration's action means that American troops carrying the American flag and the uniform of the American army are soon to be on French and British soil. If there is psychological value in such a movement, as both French and British commissioners have urged, it will show itself with the arrival in France of the first engineer regiment.

It will not be necessary to equip the engineers with the tools of their craft. France and Britain can supply whatever is needed, probably supplemented by additional supply. Because of this, their will be no need for delay in sending the engineer troops forward. They will need little but their uniforms, arms and personal equipment before they can be sent to the front.

No Separate Peace Word Russian Minister Sends.

New York, May 6.—Dr. B. Shatzky, representative in this country of the provisional Russian government and a member of the Russian railroad commission, addressing a mass meeting of Slav societies here tonight, stated that he had received cable messages from the Russian minister of foreign affairs and the president of the Duma authorizing him to assure the American people that there would be no separate peace. He also had been authorized to report, he said, that the "internal situation is improving every hour."

Liberty Bonds Selling Like Hot Cakes

Washington, May 6.—The golden flood of subscriptions to the liberty loan continued to sweep in upon the treasury today without abatement. Officials estimated that since two o'clock Saturday, when the last compilation was made, offers have been received by wire totalling as much as the big aggregate made public last night, \$172,000,000. Should this estimate be correct, the total thus far approaches \$500,000,000.

Hero of Marne Lays Wreath on Tomb of Lincoln.

Springfield, Ill., May 7.—Marshal Joffre, hero of the Marne, paid high tribute to the memory of Lincoln at the emancipator's tomb here today, and with the others of the French commission received an enthusiastic welcome to the Illinois capital.

Marshal Joffre silently placed a wreath upon the Lincoln sarcophagus. With bowed heads and doffed caps, the French hero, Rene Viviani, Vice Premier of the French Council of Ministers, and the military and civil officials who accompanied them, filed into the tomb, paid honor to the war President and left without a spoken word.

At the State capitol, however, where an official reception had been arranged for them by Governor Frank O. Lowden and the legislature, both Joffre and Viviani spoke.

Springfield was the only small city in which the mission has made a long stop, and from the moment they stepped from their official train until they departed, an hour and a half later, they were met with cheers and waving Tri-Colors. Soldiers who lined the streets stood at attention and were saluted by Marshal Joffre. Lines of school children waved flags and cheered enthusiastically as the automobiles carrying the party passed from the down-town districts to Oak Ridge cemetery.

As his train drew out of the station, the hero of the Marne stooped from the platform and kissed two little girls who were dressed to represent the United States and France.

The hall of the House of Representatives was thronged to the top galleries.

M. Viviani paid a tribute to Lincoln and to President Wilson, and told of the rejoicing that spread through France when the speech of President Wilson announcing the intention of the United States to enter the war was received. He predicted that with the aid of the United States it would be brought to a final and glorious conclusion.

American Property Threatened in Parts of Cuba.

New York, May 6.—Charges that Cuban negro rebels are burning and pillaging the homes and properties of Americans and other foreigners in the districts of Palmarito, Bayate and Miranda, Oriente province, were made by 24 American and British refugees who arrived here today. They predicted that there will be a massacre of the white residents remaining unless the United States intervenes and asserted that the Cuban government is powerless to cope with the situation. Most of the refugees escaped with only the clothes they wore.

The accusations were substantiated by an appeal for aid signed by 116 Americans remaining in the territory occupied by the rebels. The appeal, the refugees said, will be forwarded to the state department at Washington.

The Song of Merit.

John Chinaman often has peculiar ideas about the wearing apparel that he buys in America. For one thing, he always wants boots that are several sizes too large, for he believes that in that way he gets more value for his money. In addition to excessive size, boots may have to possess other peculiar characteristics before they meet his full approval, as the following story indicates:

A California merchant offered a pair of fine boots that he had long kept in stock to a Chinaman for three dollars. The Oriental finally took them, but two days later he brought them back.

"What's the trouble, John?" inquired the merchant. "Him good boots."

"Him no good," declared John. "Him no sing-song boot. Velly soon wear out. Me like sing-song boot or me catehee back t'ree dolla'."

"Sing-song boot!" exclaimed the merchant. "Me no sabe."

"Me t'ink you sabe, all lite," replied John. "Wha' fo' him boot no sing-song squeak, squeak, when Chinaman walkee, alle same good boot?"

When the merchant had given him in exchange for the fine boots a pair of coarse, cheap ones that squeaked loudly, John Chinaman departed highly satisfied. — Youth's Companion.

Winter Wheat Yield May Be Larger Than Last Year.

Washington, May 6.—Crop reports gathered by the chamber of commerce of the United States and issued today indicate that the winter wheat yield may be slightly greater than that of last year if the weather is favorable, and that chances are for a bigger production of spring wheat than last year. Corn, oats and potatoes, the report says, seems likely to break all previous production records.

JUROIRS TRYING VAWTER TAKEN TO BLACKSBURG

They Minutely Inspect Interior of Vawter Home Where Heth Was Killed—Vawter Sells His Car.

Christiansburg, Va., May 5.—The jury of Montgomery county citizens with whom rests the fate of Prof. Charles E. Vawter, who is charged with the murder of Stockton Heth, Jr., today was taken to Blacksburg, where they minutely inspected the interior of the Vawter home on the Virginia Polytechnic institute campus. Closely guarded by officers and under the personal oversight of Judge W. W. Moffett, the jury examined the premises with methodical exactness.

Professor Vawter was present during the examination, but took no part in the proceedings. Picking up a wrench from a table in the dining room the accused man said: "This is all I have left of my car. I sold it last week."

PROPOSAL TO INCLUDE \$2.50 TAX ON COTTON STIRS CONTROVERSY

Results in Failure of Committee to Complete Bill—Would Raise \$30,000,000—Moore Maintains It is Only Fair That Cotton Farmer Pay His Share.

Washington, May 5.—A proposal by Representative Moore, of Pennsylvania, to include a tax of \$2.50 a bale on cotton in the war revenue bill stirred up a sectional controversy today in the house ways and means committee and resulted in the committee's failure to complete the bill tonight as had been planned. When adjournment was taken the suggestion was under discussion.

Mr. Moore proposed the cotton tax while the committee was struggling with indifferent success to raise the total of the bill to the \$1,800,000,000 desired by Secretary McAdoo. City products, Mr. Moore maintained, had been heavily burdened with taxes, and it was only fair that southern planters should bear their share. Approximately \$30,000,000 could be raised during the coming year, he added, by the levy proposed.

A storm of opposition ensued and tonight southern members in and out of the committee were up in arms, predicting confidently that the Moore proposal never would carry. They argued it would be just as fair to tax wheat, corn and oats.

Arguments on the proposal will be renewed in the committee Monday. Its injection has made the time of completion of the bill uncertain, but predictions tonight were it would be ready for submission to the house by Tuesday. Chairman Simmons, of the senate finance committee, announced that its committee would begin work on the bill as soon as it is reported to the house. Public hearing will be heard by the senate committee.

Despite the fact that the house bill now totals much less than the desired \$1,800,000,000, the measure as finally enacted is expected by the senate and house leaders to carry this amount. Some senators indicate a willingness even to raise the total above the administration request. House Democrats again are looking with favor on applying a graduated scale to excess profits taxes, one suggested by Secretary McAdoo. Consideration was given a proposal today to strike out all exemptions and substitute for the sub-committee plan of doubling the present excess profits tax a scale of 10 per cent on business paying from 8 to 15 per cent; 15 on those paying 25 to 50 per cent; 20 on those paying 50 per cent and upwards. Another proposal was to increase the present tax of 8 per cent to only 14 instead of 16, as planned by the sub-committee.

RUSSIA IN A TURMOIL

Rioting Have Occurred in Petrograd On Account of Note to Allies.

Disquieting news has been coming from the Russian capital for the past few days, but the situation seems to be clearing up. A huge delegation appeared at the headquarters of the provincial government recently demanding the resignation of Foreign Minister Milukoff for dispatching a note to the Allied powers assuring them of Russia's continued support in the war with Germany without first consulting the people.

All meetings have been forbidden for two days by order of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates. All armed demonstrations are likewise forbidden. Troops are forbidden to leave their barracks with arms.

The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates have passed a vote of confidence in the government by a majority of 35. The number of delegates voting was 2,500.

The provisional government, through Premier Lvoff, has declined to modify the note sent to the allies.

The government declares that the ministers are prepared to resign their posts if necessary.

Premier Lvoff said: "It is impossible to send another note. The temporary government will comply with its duty and leave its post rather than take such a step, which would menace the country with very serious consequences. The government understands fully the responsibility it has assumed in behalf of the country and in the view of the responsibility is ready to resign if it becomes necessary."

Foreign Secretary Milukoff, confirming the stand taken by Premier Lvoff, said: "The note expresses the view of the temporary government. It has no other aim. The recent note repeats and develops the idea expressed in the first note, which was worked out in conjunction with the council of deputies. If we compare the notes it is clear that the information they contain constitutes a step forward. The events of yesterday will make the allies very sad while pleasing our enemies."

M. Milukoff said a new note was quite impossible. "Such conduct," he continued, "towards a foreign government cannot be permitted. If we should attempt to follow a route which in my conviction is impracticable, we would only be repulsed."

The minister made an allusion to a secret telegram which has been received from the allies. It is significant that the ambassadors of England, France and Italy have called upon the foreign secretary. M. Milukoff concluded by saying:

"Respecting our military needs and means of continuing the war we are dependent to a great extent upon the allies, especially upon America. It will be an everlasting blot on our history if there should be a possibility of concluding a separate peace. But the council itself has declared against a separate peace."

M. Tcheldse, president of the council, repeated previous declarations that the imperialistic attitude of the government was unacceptable. He said:

"Neither the soldiers nor the workmen are for war. If the government does not mean to hide our watchword of peace without contributions it will have to make itself clear."

M. Tcheldse called attention to the fact that there was no interior discord and that the only trouble was in respect to Russia's foreign policy.

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Bad Luck Fishing.

Correspondence of The Journal.

Belks, May 7.—The baby of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Tomberlin is real sick at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. Rachel Deese spent Saturday night with their daughter, Mrs. Henry Moree.

Mr. Judge Rallings of Monroe spent Sunday with his father, Mr. M. I. Rallings.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rallings' baby has been right sick but is improving some.

Mr. Preston Deacon's mother, Mrs. Bass, is real sick at this writing.

We regret to speak of the slow recovery of Mr. Eugene Baucom, who has been sick for some time.

Mr. E. K. Plyler's condition is pitiful; he is real feeble, not hardly able to go; but still he wants to be going, it seems.

Mr. J. C. Baucom, who has been suffering with rheumatism, is improving some, we are glad to say.

Mr. W. J. Davis would be glad if the Pageland auto drivers like Mr. A. F. Funderburk, would remember that the clay is slick and that a Ford will slip and slide, plow up dirt and fill up ditches, and fails to clean them out.

Mr. Henry Baucom spent Sunday with his father, Mr. J. C. Baucom.

A few days ago Mr. Miner Melton, the cow doctor, was passing over to see our neighbor's cow. When crossing Gum Log creek he spied two fish in the water very close to each other. Mr. Melton stated that he was very fond of fish and wishing to secure them both, he thought that he might shoot them, and so tried, the results being that he missed, but frightened them so that each of them jumped out on the opposite bank, and as he made for them, sure of his fish, they flattered back into the creek and he lost the coveted prize.

Farm Boy stated that it has been said that when a fellow gets a new buggy that he is going to marry. If that is a true sign, I think I must try it as I need the new buggy and probably the wife.

If General Green is as scarce as news I think that we farmers will have a nice time.—Unlucky.

Little Nelly told little Anita what she termed a "little fib."

Anita—"A fib is the same as a story, and a story is the same as a lie."

Nelly—"No, it's not."

Anita—"Yes it is, because my father said so, and my father is a professor at the university."

Nelly—"I don't care if he is. My father is a real estate man, and he knows more about lying than your father."—Aukland (N. Z.) News.

And when you reach your bottom dollar you still have the foundation of a fortune.

A Message From the County Demonstrator.

Can Union county grow the food and feed crops necessary for the support of man and beast? There are individual farmers in every township in the county that make a sufficiency and some to spare, of such crops as wheat, oats, corn, peas, potatoes, syrup, fruit, vegetables, canned good, pork, bacon, milk, butter, beef, mutton, poultry and eggs, and honey; and besides, forage in abundance for all livestock. There are many tenant farmers who are doing this and prospering. If there was no war, no scarcity of food, it would be good business policy for the farmer who would be successful to grow his food and feed. But under present conditions it is the height of folly to neglect food and feed crops. We have planted about the usual acreage of cotton, and the farmer is not to be censured for growing cotton for it is our great money crop, but if we would have the greatest benefit from the money derived from the cotton crop we must avoid sending it away for food and feed. We can feed ourselves and keep the cotton money at home if we make up our minds to do it. And we have no time to loose, the time to plant is here and every effort should be made to grow food and feed in abundance to supply the needs of the family and livestock. If every family, landlord and tenant, will do this, Union county will enter upon an era of prosperity such as we have never dreamed of. We can feed ourselves and make just as much cotton as we are making if we use the time and direct our energies along right lines.

We suggest as a program the following: Harrow the cotton fields as quickly as the soil is dry enough and if necessary harrow again in a few days, this will conserve moisture, kill weeds and grass, and greatly relieve the chopping, and will give time with the team for the preparation of the corn land.

Plant a sufficient acreage to total to supply all the needs of the family and livestock on the farm for twelve months and if possible some to spare. Fertilize the corn well, apply about half the fertilizer at planting time and remainder when corn is about two feet high. If nitrate of soda is used for second application, when about waist high. On the thin lands plant velvet beans in every other row, or between the hills of corn in every other row. The beans should be planted as early as possible or they will not mature. Plant a good table variety of cowpeas between the hills of corn at second cultivation. Get some heavy beans and plant with late corn, a quart or half gallon will make a sufficiency for family use.

Plant some peanuts right away. Peanuts are good food and greatly relished by old and young.

Plant sweet potatoes, and plan for a fall crop of Irish potatoes by breaking the land as quickly as possible, and keep harrowed or cultivated after each rain until the middle or latter part of July when they should be planted.

Plant sorghum for syrup and forage. Sorghum for winter feeding should not be planted until last of June or first of July.

Plant soy beans for grazing and for forage and some for seed. See your feed dealer and have him get seed for you. Sow and plant cowpeas.

Plant to cut or dry all surplus fruits and vegetables. Keep the garden busy. Secure pigs for next year's supply of meat if you have not already done so. See that every acre is producing something for man or beast. We CAN feed ourselves if we WILL.—T. J. W. Broom.

Effort Being Made to Organize Child Conservation League Here.

Miss Flora Belle Carde, field manager, and her field secretaries, are here to interest the mothers of Monroe in the work of a league, which has for its object helping parents train their children physically, morally and intellectually, laying special emphasis on training for social purity. It provides for their welfare by means of systematic educational and advisory work in the acquirement of definite knowledge and broader culture relating especially to childhood and its needs.

The Child Conservation League is a national organization, incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia, and by co-operation with organized womanhood, the League seeks to do those practical things through enforcement of laws designed to better the condition of men. The president of the League is Dr. Winfield Scott Hall, the eminent authority on Sex Hygiene and Social Purity. On its advisory board are many famous men and women, among whom are Judge Ben Lindsey, President David Starr Jordan, President G. Stanley Hall, Luther Burbank, Edwin Markham, poet and social reformer, Edward Devine of the Russell Sage Foundation, New York, President Fairchild of the National Educational Association, Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, president general Federation of Women's Clubs.

Native Colored Man Likes The Journal Because It Brings Fond Recollections.

The Journal received the following letter Saturday from J. R. Starnes, colored, a native of this county, who now lives in Thomasville: "Please find enclosed \$1.50 for renewal of my Journal subscription. I love the paper because it brings recollections of white friends in Union county who have done me many favors."

If a man wants to show off he has certain advantages away from home.

ESQ. H. T. BAUCOM DIED SATURDAY OF PNEUMONIA

Ex-County Commissioner, Prominent Church Man, and All-Around Good Citizen Had Been Ill Only Six Days — Funeral Held Sunday.

Esq. H. T. Baucom, often referred to as "New Salem's first citizen," died Saturday afternoon at 3:20 o'clock at his home near Olive Branch after being ill only six days with pneumonia. Funeral services were conducted Sunday at the Olive Branch Baptist church by Rev. Mr. Marsh and Rev. Mr. Willhous, and interment was at the cemetery there.

The news of Mr. Baucom's death came to many as a distinct shock. He has always possessed good health, a strong body, and a hard constitution. He was in Monroe Saturday before last, but was taken ill the next morning. He battled bravely for life, but the disease was too much for a man of his years.

Mr. Baucom was born Feb. 5, 1848, in New Salem township. He was the son of the late Henry Baucom, who was a prominent figure in the county during his day. In his native section he was a leader. Every since the war he has served in some official capacity, either as a Magistrate or as a member of the township board of road supervisors. It is said that with the exception of some Magistrates in Monroe, Esq. Baucom has done more Magisterial work than any other in the county.

In 1908 Mr. Baucom was elected one of the County Commissioners. He was defeated at the next election in 1910, but was again chosen by the people as one of their Commissioners in 1912. He was re-elected in 1914. As Commissioner, he won the confidence of his fellow citizens, as attested by the votes he received at each election. He guarded the interest of his country well. Yet he was progressive, and any plea for the betterment of Union county was heard attentively by Mr. Baucom. If he thought that such and such a step should be made for the good of the county, he cast his vote in favor of it. If not, he never hesitated to say no.

Having joined the Olive Branch church at an early age, he was made Clerk about thirty-five years ago. He has filled that position with ability and credit ever since. He was a leader in his community; a model. Everybody had respect for Mr. Baucom, as he was a citizen that reflected credit on his community. He never turned a deaf ear to the pleas of the poor, but gave them a helping hand.

The deceased was twice married. He first married Miss Laura Tanner of Anson county, about forty-two years ago. To this union the following children survive: Mr. A. V. Baucom of Marshville; Mr. Fulton Baucom of Lanes Creek; Mr. W. A. Baucom of Greensboro; Mrs. G. W. Davis of Monroe township; Mrs. J. T. Fowler of Monroe township. Mrs. J. W. Fowler, who died about four weeks ago, was also a daughter of Mr. Baucom and Mrs. Laura Baucom.

His second wife, who survives, was Miss Ella Allen, whom he married about twenty-five years ago. Five children survive this union. They are: Mr. Robert Baucom of Marshville; Mr. Edward Baucom, Miss Clayton Baucom, Mr. Bascom Baucom and Miss Gladys Baucom of Lanes Creek.

The following brothers also survive: Mr. Wilson Baucom of Anson county; Mr. C. T. Baucom of Lanes Creek township, and Mr. Henry Baucom of Olive Branch.

Marriage of Mr. McCall and Miss Swinnie.

A surprise wedding occurred in Rockingham last Friday night when Miss Bernice Swinnie of Chesterfield became the bride of Mr. Albert McCall, a popular young Monroe jeweler. They met at Hamlet, and then went to Rockingham, where they were met by Mr. T. L. Crowl, who had accompanied the groom, and secured the marriage license. After the ceremony the young couple came on to Monroe and are making their home with the groom's mother, Mrs. Hattie McCall. The bride is the daughter of Mr. T. W. Swinnie, a well known Chesterfield county farmer and land-owner. She is a graduate of Columbia college, and for the past three years she has been teaching in the Chesterfield graded schools. She is very attractive, accomplished, and a young lady possessed of many charms.

Mr. McCall is a well known young business man of ability. Very recently he returned from Chesterfield, where he had engaged in the jewelry business, to Monroe and organized the McCall Jewelry Company, of which he is manager.

Stonewall Jackson's Band to Play at Washington Reunion.

Civil war music will play the stirring melodies of long ago at the annual reunion of the Confederate veterans, to be held in Washington the week of June 4, says Parker B. Anderson in the Greensboro News. An historic feature of the great parade will be the original Stonewall Jackson brass band of Staunton, Va. The gray-clad, gray-haired players of this rapidly dwindling organization furnished martial music in the sixties for the famous Stonewall brigade. These venerable bandmen also will give free open-air concerts at Camp Harper on the plaza fronting the Union railroad station during the reunion.

There are men who would not kick an enemy when he was down—preferring to jump on him with both feet.

