

# THE MONROE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

VOL. 23. No. 30.

MONROE, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1917.

\$1.50 PER YEAR CASH

## RUSSIAN FINANCE MINISTER RESIGNS FROM CABINET

**Milukoff, Unpopular With Radicals, Is Now a Private Citizen While the Russian Situation Ebbs and Flows.**  
Petrograd, May 16.—(V. London) —Paul N. Milukoff, minister of foreign affairs, has resigned, leaving the cabinet altogether. M. Tereshtenko, minister of finance, has been appointed foreign minister, and A. F. Kerensky previously minister of justice, has been named minister of war and marine.

In so far as it is possible to present any definite picture of the whirlwind maelstrom of events which Petrograd is the storm center, the situation today is as follows:

The conflict between the temporary government and the council, workmen's and soldiers' deputies is nearer solution than it has been since the revolution but the disorganization, almost anarchy, has reached such proportions that it seems extremely doubtful whether any concentration of power in the government or the belated reconciliation of the two forces which have been pulling in opposite directions can recreate order out of the present chaotic conditions, for a considerable time at least. The council's appeal to the army and its recent decision to accept part of the responsibility of government by the formation of a coalition ministry testify to its willingness to co-operate with the provisional government. The difficulties between the representatives of the proletariat and the government appear to be over.

The deputies have declared themselves strongly against a separate peace and in favor of conducting a vigorous offensive war against an army which "is in the grip of German imperialism"—have in fact completely endorsed the point of view of the government which has been attempting since its formation to warn the country against the danger of ceasing active military operations or considering a premature peace, which would sacrifice all the country has gained by the revolution and discredit Russia in the eyes of the world.

But the movement among the masses, soldiers and workmen who have misunderstood the exhortations of their representatives and have far-outstripped the most advanced ideas of their socialistic leaders has gained such impetus that it will not easily follow the altered course of the deputies.

It was decided to accept the recommendations of the council of deputies in the reorganization of the cabinet.

It is regarded as extremely likely that A. F. Kerensky will take the post of minister of war and that his present position, that of minister of justice, will be filled by a new representative of the social-democratic party. Definite action, however, will await the meeting of the executive committee of the council with the temporary government.

M. Guchkoff's resignation as war minister, though frowned upon by other members of the ministry, is significant of the general feeling among army officers whose authority has been completely destroyed by the reference of all their orders to the soldiers' councils, which decide whether the orders of the commanders will be obeyed. Before the war minister's resignation General Brusiloff and Gurko had already sent in their resignations, but they lie unanswered in the war office. M. Guchkoff said in an interview regarding his resignation:

"I left my post in order to make the present crisis mature as quickly as possible. Until this crisis is past we can do nothing. I informed the other ministers last week that we were on the eve of a catastrophe. It was useless for me to remain when my orders were annulled by other organizations. There is displeasure among all the commanders at the interference of certain organization in their work. The crisis has placed the government in a position from which there is no exit, but I trust that with my resignation the crisis will pass." M. Tseretelli, adopting a new tone in his address to the council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates yesterday commented upon the mistaken ideas held by the soldiers. "They believe," he said, "that an advance at the front carries with it the idea of imperialism and so refuse to budge from the trenches. They misunderstand the whole idea of peace. To them the struggle for peace and the moment to begin negotiations mean the same thing. It is possible to conclude peace on the front. Germany has transferred most of her troops to the western front. It is our duty to prevent this."

## With the Baptists at New Orleans.

New Orleans, May 17.—Women members of the Southern Baptist churches were denied the right for another year at least to serve as delegates to the annual convention of the denomination, by action of that body here today. With less than six hundred delegates in the hall, Robt. F. Coleman, of Dallas, aroused the interest to keen interest by suddenly offering for adoption a proposed amendment to the body's constitution making women eligible to the convention.

Dr. J. W. Porter of Lexington, Ky., immediately and vigorously opposed the amendment, declaring Mr. Coleman was proposing for only eleven minutes time available for discussion to overturn a provision of the constitution which had stood for seventy-two years. He moved to table the amendment. Numerous advocates of woman's rights to seats sprang up, and warm debate developed. Veterans in the denomination said this was the first time the question ever had reached discussion on the floor. When put to a vote, Dr. Porter's motion to table the amendment was lost, 328 to 248, indicating strong sentiment for giving women equal privileges with men in the convention. A parliamentary tangle over interpretation of requirements for amending the constitution occupied an hour's time, and finally the convention adopted a motion by N. W. P. Bacon, Parks, Miss., to refer the amendment to a committee of five with instructions to report on it at next year's convention, and the women lost their chance to serve as delegates at this time.

## The Presbyterian Assembly.

Birmingham, Ala., May 17.—The outstanding feature of the fifty-seventh annual assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States here today was the election of Rev. John Miller Wells, D. D., a commissioner from the Presbytery of Wilmington, Synod of North Carolina, as moderator.

Doctor Grafton, the retiring moderator, immediately turned over the duties of the office to his successor. The finding of the ad interim committee shows that it has been unable to reach any conclusion touching Oglethorpe University that will be satisfactory both to the board of directors of the university and the assembly's executive and advisory committees of Christian education.

The morning session was devoted to the delivery of a sermon by Dr. C. W. Grafton, the retiring moderator.

Dr. John Miller Wells, the new moderator, was born in 1870 in Hinds county, Miss. He was educated at Southwestern University, Clarksville, Tenn., and Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, Va. He served in pastorate first at Buena Vista and Staunton, Va.

## ESQ. JOE WAS BLUNT IN SPEECH BUT KIND AND READY TO HELP

**Seapegoat, in Paying a Tribute to Mr. Richardson, Says Union County Has Lost a Man Who Stood For All That Was Good.**

Correspondence of The Journal.

Whiteville, May 15.—The news of the death of Samuel Joseph Richardson, which reached me today, brought a feeling of genuine sadness and regret. A man bluff and blunt in speech, but withal, kindly and ever ready to lend a helping hand or to do a deed of kindness wherever it was needed, has gone to that rest which a good God provideth for all who keep his commandments.

Surely "Squire Joe" did that. Like all of mankind he had his own opinions on all subjects and never hesitated to express them when he believed himself in the right. Having once formed an opinion on any subject to the point of expressing himself thereon he was steadfast in clinging to it, as he well might, for he was generally right in all things on which he cared to express himself on. Practically all my life has been spent in two miles of his home and I learned to love the good old man and liked nothing better than to have him tell me of the interesting things that happened during the days gone by, both around home, and in the world at large. He served through the "times that tried men's souls" and had two brothers killed at the same time by a bursting shell at Reems Mill. In the death of his good wife, a helpmate typical of himself, who died several years ago, he sustained a mortal blow from which he never recovered and which, I believe, shortened his life.

In his death Union county has lost a man who stood for all that was good and right, as he saw it, and I have lost a friend.—W. B. Keziah.

## Death of Mr. J. E. Doster.

Following a week's acute illness, Mr. J. E. Doster, well-known Waxhaw business man, died this morning at 8 o'clock. At this hour no funeral arrangements have been made, but members of the family stated that the services would probably be held sometime tomorrow.

The deceased was the son of the late J. F. Doster. He was born May 15, 1872, at the family home in the Mount Carmel section. About three years ago he married Miss Addie Blythe, who survives him together with two young children. In addition, he is survived by his mother, eight brothers, and one sister. They are: Messrs. S. R. Doster, J. B. Doster, T. H. Doster, F. C. Doster, Grady Doster, Brack Doster, all of this township; and O. W. Doster of Charlotte, and Mrs. H. M. Eubanks of Laurinburg.

For several years, prior to going to Waxhaw about fifteen years ago, Mr. Doster taught in the county schools. He later was appointed mail carrier on one of the routes leading out of Waxhaw, giving the work his careful attention for about eight years. On quitting the government service, he went into the livery business at Waxhaw, and made a success. He joined the Mt. Carmel Methodist church when he was a young man, and was a faithful member. He was jolly and good natured, and life to him was a joy. He held enmity towards none.

## Presbyterian Church Notes.

Sunday May 20th. Ten a. m. Sunday school; 11 a. m., worship and sermon; 8 p. m., union service at Central Methodist church. (Commencement sermon.)  
Children's Day, June 3rd.—Reporter.

## CONGRESS TAKES FINAL ACTION

**The War Bill Will Be Sent to President Wilson Today.**

Washington, May 17.—Final action was taken by congress today on the war army bill, the second of the major measures of the war.

The senate, by a vote of 65 to 8, adopted the conference report accepted yesterday by the house. Vice President Marshall and Speaker Clark will sign the bill tomorrow and send it to the White House for President Wilson's approval. It probably will be law before tomorrow night.

As finally approved, the bill provided for raising by selective conscription a war army in increments of 500,000 men from 21 to 30 years of age. It also authorizes, without directing, the President to raise volunteer forces which Colonel Roosevelt desires to take to France and greatly increased the pay of all enlisted men.

Machinery to register and draft the first 500,000 men already has been set up by the war department. Immediately after the President signs the bill, he will by proclamation designate the day for registration of the ten million or more men of the prescribed age. Registration books will be in the hands of State and local authorities who are to co-operate in the work and Brigadier General Crowder, the provost marshal general, expects to have his complete lists in Washington within five days after the registering begins.

Then will come the task of selecting the first half-million, exempting the physically unfit, those with dependents and men who are needed on the farms and in industries. The process of selection probably will be completed long before the men are wanted. Secretary Baker said today that because of lack of supplies, the new army would not be called to the colors for training before September.

Whether Colonel Roosevelt shall be permitted to raise an expedition rests with President Wilson. His views have not been disclosed, but it is believed that he probably will postpone decision while the draft system is being put into operation.

As during the early stages of the long debate in congress, today's closing dispute centered upon the so-called Roosevelt amendment. Colonel Roosevelt was vigorously attacked by Senator Stone of Missouri, and as ardently defended by his friend, Senator Johnson of California.

The senate's approval of the measure agreed upon by the conferees and adopted by the house came late in the day after attempts to send it back to conference and an earnest appeal by Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Military Committee, for final action.

## Locals and Personals From Marshville.

Correspondence of The Journal.

Marshville, May 18.—Mrs. John M. Long's mother, Mrs. J. F. Jones, and sister, Mrs. W. A. Helderman, of Concord, arrived Sunday on an extended visit.

Mr. Jessie Caudle and daughter, Miss Kate Caudle, of Greenville, S. C. left for home Wednesday after spending two weeks with relatives and friends in our community.

Master John Thomas Evans, son of Mr. B. A. Evans, and "silent partner" in the firm of Evans & Co., had the misfortune to break an arm one day last week. In some way he fell while getting off his pony. We are glad to say he is rapidly recovering.

Mrs. Ed Moore is visiting her sister, Mrs. Wilkes, at Hamlet, during Mr. Moore's absence attending a Brotherhood meeting in Washington State.

The printer mislaid one line in the second verse of my fire contribution in last issue. If you care to read it, please insert as follows:

"It's quite an effort and where is the case  
If when you lay down it, 'Get up, please  
It's Fire! Fire!

## Germans Have 325 Submarines In Operation, It Is Said.

Amsterdam, May 15.—The Germans have about 325 submarines in operation and about 80 to 100 have been lost through British nets, according to the Telegraaf, which prints an interview with the member of a German submarine crew of the U-58. This is the submarine which sank the Dutch grain ship in February.

When at sea the submarines assemble every morning at a point to receive instructions by wireless.

There are about 39 U-boats of the latest type and this fleet is supported by those of older types. The first class boats have a speed sufficient to overtake any cargo carrying vessel, has stores for a fortnight, and can stay under the water for a period of 8 to 10 hours.

## Senators to Serve With Blue Jackets.

Washington, May 16.—Several senators and representatives it was learned today are planning to enlist as bluejackets in the navy when the present session of congress ends. They will go in for the period of the war, to serve during the recess of congress and then determine whether they will resign from congress or get a leave of absence from the naval service during the next session. To enable members of congress to enlist as privates, Senator Kenyon of Iowa, today offered an amendment to a navy personnel bill in the senate and it was accepted by Senator Swanson, in charge of the bill, who said he knew how anxious a few members of congress were "to do their bit" in the war.

## UNITED STATES WAR VESSELS ON DUTY IN EUROPEAN WATERS

**Squadron of Torpedo Boat Destroyers Have Crossed the Atlantic, and in Characteristic American Fashion, the Flotilla Commander Tells Britons He is Ready.**

Queenstown, May 16.—A squadron of American torpedo boat destroyers has safely crossed the Atlantic and is patrolling the seas in war service.

The American navy's actual entry into the war zone has already been productive of a brush between a destroyer and a German underwater boat, according to an announcement by the British Admiralty, but the result of it has not been made public. The destroyer squadron arrived in Queenstown after an uneventful voyage across the Atlantic, but almost immediately after a formal exchange of greetings with the British naval officials, put to sea again for the hard work that is before it.

A crowd of several hundred persons, several of them carrying tiny American flags, lined the water front and cheered the destroyers from the moment they first sighted the flotilla until it reached the dock. The crowd cheered again when a few moments later the American senior officer came ashore to greet the British senior officer and Wesley Frost, the American Consul, who had come down to the dock to welcome the flotilla. Everything was done in simple, business-like manner. There was an entire absence of formality.

The commander of the British flotilla was waiting on board his ship and sent wireless greetings to the American units as soon as they have in sight, steaming in a long line into the harbor.

After the exchange of shore greetings and the British commander had congratulated the American officers on their safe voyage, he asked: "When will you be ready for business?"

"We can start at once," the American commander replied promptly.

This response, so characteristically American, surprised the British commander, who said he had not expected the Americans would be ready to begin work on this side so soon after their long voyage. When he had recovered from his surprise, however, he made a short tour of the destroyers and admitted that the American tars looked prepared.

"Yes," replied the American commander, "we made preparations on the way over. That is why we are ready."

The equipment on board the destroyers was found to be in excellent condition and remarkably well suited to the requirements on this side of the ocean. In fact, it was said by the British officer that the only thing lacking in the equipment of the American sailors was heavier clothing. It appears that the Americans were wearing clothing too light for the varying weather conditions they will encounter in these waters. This lack, however, was quickly provided for. After the formalities had ended and the needs of the men were attended to, the American ships at once put to sea, the men from captains to ordinary seamen looking in the pink of condition and apparently enthusiastic for their task.

"They are certainly a fine body of men and what's more, their craft looks just as fit," said the British commander as he watched the destroyers lie seaward. One of the American destroyers began war duty even before reaching this side of the Atlantic. This was when it picked up and escorted through the danger zone one of the largest Atlantic liners. This action so pleased the passengers on board that they sent a message of greeting and appreciation to the commander of the destroyer. The message read:

"British passengers on board a steamer bound for a British port under the protection of an American torpedo destroyer send their hearty greetings to her commander and her officers and crew and desire to express their keen appreciation of this practical co-operation between the government and peoples of the United States and British Empire, who are fighting together for the freedom of the seas."

Many enthusiastic persons managed to get snapshots of the American vessels in Queenstown harbor, but the best pictures, and those that are destined to become famous, are moving pictures taken by the official British government photographer as the flotilla steamed into port. With his camera mounted on a small tugboat the operator went out to meet the destroyers and filmed them from many angles.

On arriving in Queenstown, some of the members of the crews of the destroyers were granted brief shore leave. They were fairly made captives by the townspeople who insisted on taking them to their homes, where they supplied the sailors with good things to eat and drink. They were the first American naval men seen in these parts for many years, and they were bombarded with questions concerning the happenings in America by people who have relatives there.

As they wandered through the streets, the Americans observed the Stars and Stripes flying from many buildings. They were told that these were hoisted to celebrate the entry of the United States into the war and had been left there as an honor to the American sailors whom they had been expecting.

Don't think that by being miserable here on earth you will be any happier in heaven—if you happen to get there.

## Magnolia Gunners Tell About Firing the First Shot.

New York, May 16.—The story of how the American steamship Mongolia fired the first shot of the war for the United States in defending herself from an attack by a German submarine, was told by Lieut. Bruce R. Ware, Jr., commander of the United States naval gunners on board the ship, at a dinner given here tonight in honor of Capt. Emory Rice, commander of the Mongolia, and Lieutenant Ware.

"On the 19th of April, the chief officer, at 5:22 a. m., looking from the chart house, shouted:

"My God! A submarine, and he's got us!"

"Captain Rice cried: 'Not by a d— sight,' and leaping to the wheel threw the helm hard astarboard and zig-zagged to leeward. Righting ourselves quickly, we charged the Hun U-boat and made the black snake that attacked us submerge."

"I leaped to the chart house and shouted into my transmitter for the gun crew to man No. 3 gun and train it on the starboard quarter. The answer came back from the gun crew: 'We sight her wake.'"

"Control! I shouted, and I then gave the range—1,000 yards, scale 50."

"We saw the thin smoky oil coming to the surface in slow bubbles and suddenly a periscope appeared."

"Commence firing! I shouted."

"It's gone," was the answer from the gun crew.

"Fire at will! I cried, and suddenly the blackened six-inch shell hurtled forth from the muzzle of the six-inch gun, preceded by a puff of smoke and struck the water six inches from the periscope."

"I saw that shell plough through the water six inches from the periscope and shatter that slim object. End over end hurtled the periscope, the smoke rising to the surface while the gun crew jumped out and down shouting 'Hurrah! We've got her.'"

"Again came the cry through my transmitter: 'We've sighted her again, shall we fire?'"

"I shouted 'No, it's all over.'"

"I'd much rather take the Mongolia through the war zone than make a speech," said Captain Rice, when he was called upon. "All I will say is that I'm ready to go again and I hope I have another chance at a U-boat."

## Graded School Commencement.

Tonight at eight o'clock in the Lancaster avenue school auditorium marks the close of one of the most successful years the Monroe Graded school has ever had. Eighteen young men and young ladies are in the graduating class, which is more than the usual class number. Another inspiring feature in the graduating class this year is the fact that there are six young men who will receive their diplomas. A debate, recitation and declamation contest will be held tonight.

Dr. H. E. Gurney, pastor of the Presbyterian church, will preach the commencement sermon in the Methodist church at 8 o'clock Sunday evening. The commencement address will be delivered by Lieut. Governor Max Gardner in the school auditorium Monday evening at eight o'clock. Class day exercises will be held at 10 o'clock Monday morning.

The graduates are: Osborn Marvin Abernethy, Martha Pemberton Ashcraft, Henry Clay Belk, Frances Eleanor Beasley, Sadie Stewart Bundy, Lola May Collins, Mary Frances Douglass, Julia Theresa Fitzwater, Viola Lee Hart, Murielle Lucy Ione Hinde, Thera Earl Hinson, Mary Hazel Long, Velma Lathan, Henry Furman Maness, Andrew Lee Monroe, George Davis Presson, Isabel Woody Secrest, Annie Elizabeth Williams.

## Government to Supply Labor to the Farmers.

Washington, May 17.—Organization of a National Government system of supply labor for the country's farms this summer probably will be completed by the Agriculture and Labor Departments within two weeks, and in a short time thereafter the Government expects to be enrolling hundreds of thousands of men, women and boys for farm work.

The plan, outlined today by W. J. Spillman, chief of the Agriculture Department's office of farm management, calls for the co-operation of all state food organizations. In each state the Governor will name a board to direct the work, the boards to name county agents and they in turn community agents. Many Governors already have named boards from their state food commissions. Community agents will register persons who can give a part of their time this summer to farm labor, and will register also the ordinary surplus of farm labor. In addition, they will ascertain their local farm labor needs and where possible, will place labor in their own communities.

## It Will Be Hard on the Slacker.

Washington, May 16.—Slackers who seek to evade registration for the war army on the day to be set by President Wilson, can be detected easily. A war department statement today explains that lists of persons registered will be posted and all citizens who know of evasion are expected to report them.

In failing to register, says the statement, a citizen "places himself cross-current to the overwhelming sentiment of the country as voiced by its representatives in congress. He casts doubt upon his courage, commits a misdemeanor and renders himself liable to imprisonment."

## FORT OGLETHORPE TRAINING CAMP LAID OFF LIKE A TOWN

**Mr. Andrew Monroe, in a Letter to His Mother, Writes Interestingly of the Camp and the Training the Future Officers Are Undergoing.**

The boys at Oglethorpe are already hard at work, according to a letter Mrs. A. L. Monroe received yesterday from her son, Mr. Andrew Monroe, who is among the Monroe boys at the officers' training camp. But they are finding life interesting. They are separated from each other, and it is very seldom that they see each other. Extracts from the letter reads:

"I am taking the very first chance I have had to write you a letter, and I am really so tired now that I can't write. You should have seen me on parade this afternoon going through the drill maneuvers that I have never heard of before. The officer in charge will tell you how to do a thing; or that is about a dozen things on top of each other; and expect you to do them without hesitating or making a blunder."

"They sure do believe in keeping your day full, too. My uniform hasn't been issued yet, but suppose it will be given me in the morning. They feed pretty well,—that's one consolation."

"Not any of the Monroe boys are in my company. Sam Parker and Bob Houston are in Company 12, next to mine. I saw Craig marching to mess but couldn't find out what company he was in. I haven't seen Stafford but once since we came, and that was on the parade grounds; so I couldn't speak to him. I don't know what company he is in. There sure is some bunch here—it's just like a town laid off in streets; street lights, and everything like a town. We have a population of about two thousand and eight hundred, and of course it is impossible to find anyone you know even by accident. Every company has its own mess hall and barracks. For that reason there is not much chance of mixing. They are sticking it to number 10 warmer than on us. They had to report after mess, and we didn't. It's mighty hard to remember to salute the officer at the right time."

## Monroe Boys Hard at Work at the Training Camp.

The sound of reveille at 5:30 o'clock Wednesday morning aroused Sam Parker, Bob Houston, Andrew Monroe, Gilliam Craig and Stafford Wolfe, the Monroe boys, and the other North Carolinians, Tennesseans, and South Carolinians, who are being trained for officers at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

The future officers had already been supplied with uniforms, army rifles and other war equipment and where hence ready for the intensive work mapped out by the regular army officers in charge of the camp. First of all each man bore a tender spot on their arms as a result of inoculation against typhoid fever, but this did not seem to concern the officers who began in the early hours to put them through the maneuvers which later they must impart to the conscripted army.

For the next three months there is going to be some very intensive training of the boys from Tennessee and the Carolinians that will fit them for active service on the French front which individually each hopes to see. The daily program includes calls for drills in the early mornings and afternoons with long hikes through the country over which the boys of the Blue and Gray fought with desperation way back yonder in the '60's.

Colonel Herbert J. Slocum, commandant of the camp in the preliminary work of organization has been indefatigable and he promises the young officers that when he is through with them they will be fit and fine to buck even a Hindenburg line. Two hours each evening after drill will be devoted to study of army tactics and duties of officers.

## Gave in Loving Memory.

A little old man came into the office of the Chicago Charities and laid down \$150 "to help out some needy families." Then he told them a story:

"Years ago, when all my folks were living, I couldn't afford to give presents. Things are different now, but most of my folks have gone. I went shopping just as if my folks were alive. I picked out a shawl for an aunt of mine. She's dead, and so I didn't buy it, but I put down the amount of money I would have spent. Then I went and got some things for my dead brother and for my father and mother, and for a few old friends of mine. I didn't really get them, you know, but I picked the things I thought they would like. When I added up all the money I would have spent it came to almost \$150, so I added a little to it, and here it is."

Has any one heard of a finer, more beautiful way of showing a man's love for his dead? The things he had wanted to do, it was too late to do now. He might, it is true, have spent money on stone to make more artificial and melancholy the quiet hillside where "his folks" rest. He found a better way to spend his affection, to remember in fancy those he could no longer reach and then to see that his loving memory of them went to make others happier. He made his love for the dead a power to gladden the living. He laid tribute on grief and made it a blessing. It is not a sad story; we need not pity him. But we cannot help loving him.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Love, like potatoes, springs from the eyes.