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AMERICAN ARMY ARRIVES IN FRANCE

VANGUARD OF MIGHTY FORCE AGAINST TITONS

Work Was Accomplished So Swiftly and Secretly That None Knew of Movement—Pershing Has Everything in France Ready For Them.

The advance guard of the mighty army of the United States is preparing to send against Germany in on French soil now.

In defiance of the German submarines, thousands of seasoned regulars and marines, trained fighting men with the tan and long service on the Mexican border or in Haiti or Santo Domingo still on their faces, have been hastened over seas to fight beside the French, the British, the Belgian, the Russian, the Portuguese, and the Italian troops on the western front. News of the safe arrival of the troops sent a new thrill through Washington. No formal announcement came from the war department. None will come, probably, until Major General Pershing's official report has been received. Then there may be a statement as to the numbers and composition of the advance guard.

Press dispatches from France, presumably sent forward with the approval of General Pershing's staff, show that Major General Sibert, one of the new major generals of the army, has been given command of the first force sent abroad, under General Pershing as commander-in-chief of the expedition.

New Mark Set.

One thing stands out sharply, despite the fact that the size of the task that has been accomplished is not fully revealed as yet. This is that American enterprise has set a new record for the transportation of troops.

Considering the distance to be covered and the fact that all preparations had to be made after the order came from the White House the night of May 18, it is practically certain that never before has a military expedition of this size been assembled, conveyed and landed without mishap in so short a time by any nation. The only rival in magnitude is the movement of British troops to South Africa in the Boer war, and that was made over seas that were unhampered by submarines, mines and other obstacles.

The American forces will be fed, clothed, armed and equipped by the United States. Around them at the camp on French soil are being stored supplies that will keep them going for months and more will follow.

General Pershing and his staff have been busy for days preparing for the arrival of the men. Despite the enormous difficulties of unpreparedness and submarine dangers that faced them, the plans of the army general staff have gone through with clock-like precision.

Were on Mexican Border.

When the order came to prepare immediately an expeditionary force to go to France, virtually all of the men now across the seas were on the Mexican border. General Pershing himself was at his headquarters in San Antonio. There were no army transports available in the Atlantic. The vessels that carried the troops were scattered on their usual routes. Army reserve stores were still depleted from the border mobilization. Regiments were below war strength. That was the condition when President Wilson decided that the plea of the French high commission should be answered and a force of regulars sent at once to France. At his word the war department began to move. General Pershing was summoned quietly to Washington.

There were a thousand activities afoot in the department at the time. All the business of preparing for the registration of 10,000,000 men, of providing quarters and instructors for nearly 50,000 prospective officers, for finding arms and equipment for millions of troops yet to be organized, of expanding the regular army to full war strength, of preparing and recruiting the national guard for war, was at hand.

General Pershing dropped quietly into the department, and set up the first headquarters of the American expeditionary forces in a little office, hardly large enough to hold himself and his personal staff. There with the aid of the general staff, Secretary Baker and of the chiefs of the war department bureaus, the plans were worked out.

The Transition.

Announcement of the sending of the force under General Pershing was made May 18. There came a day when General Pershing was no longer in the department. Officers of the general staff suddenly were missing from their desks. No word of this was reported by the press. Then word came from England the Pershing and his officers were there.

Other matters relating to the expedition were carried out without a word of publicity. The regiments that were to go with General Pershing were all selected before he left and moving toward the sea coast from the border. Other regiments also were moving north, east and west to the points where they were to be expanded, and the movements of the troops who were to be first in France were obscured in all this hurrying of troop trains over the land.

Great shipments of war supplies began to assemble at the embarkation ports. Liners suddenly were taken off their regular runs with no announcement. A great armada was made ready. Supplies, equipped

as transports, loaded with men and guns and sent to sea, and all with virtually no mention from the press.

Navy's Share in Achievement.

The navy bears its full share in the achievement. From the time the troop ships left their docks, responsibility for the lives of their thousands of men rested upon the officers and crews of the fighting ships that moved beside them or swept free the sea lanes before them. As they pushed on toward the danger zone where German submarines lay in wait, every precaution that trained minds of the navy could devise was taken.

While his troops were embarking or steaming toward their destination, General Pershing and his staff have been busy in France preparing the way for the new army. The camp sites have been selected, the details of the final training before the move to the front have been worked out and the questions of supply and transportation lines studied. Regiments of the national army, composed of railway workers an engineers, will aid in the work. They, too, have been created in a few weeks' time. The war department has no announcement to make as to General Pershing's disposition of his forces. Presumably that has been left to him to decide in conference with the French general staff and the British army. The American troops will be an independent force, co-operating with the allies. It has been suggested that the Americans might be placed between the French and British forces as a connecting link.

Mobilizing Brains and Professionals.

It has been plain enough that in the earlier stages of war preparation there has been needed the mobilization of brains and experience, rather than that of mere numbers. The initial work, on a purely voluntary basis, of the great engineering societies, under the lead of men like Mr. Howard Coffin, had proved to be typical of the things most important to be done first. Out of that preliminary work many useful things are coming to pass. One of the most valuable things about the Advisory Commission of the Defense Council is that it had already brought together at Washington many men of such technical training or special experience that the numerous British, French, Canadian, Italian, and other commissioners and experts have found assembled at Washington American groups and committees fully capable of taking advice and profiting by foreign experience. Thus there has been a steady development of intellectual grasp, and we have been able to proceed somewhat firmly and assuredly from one step to another. For example, this country has a magnificent body of highly trained and patriotic surgeons, physicians, and sanitary experts. It has been possible to bring them together under the Defense Council, through Dr. Martin's committees. The result has been that the government has seen its way definitely towards sending a number of American hospital units to France. At the end of April it was announced by the General Medical Board of the Council of National Defense that it was intended to have 1000 American surgeons near the firing lines in Europe within three weeks.

This came after conference with the medical experts of the British war mission. The first of the hospital units actually sailed for France early in May, and justified Surgeon-General William C. Gorgas in announcing that "the first unit of the army to carry the flag in the great war would be the Medical Corps." There was included in this first party a base hospital from Cleveland, organized by Dr. George W. Crile. The next unit, known as Base Hospital No. 5, including 250 members, was equipped in Boston under the direction of Dr. Harvey Cushing. Others were soon to follow.—From "The Progress of the World," in the American Review of Reviews for June, 1917.

Russia's Army Ready For Battle.

(From the New York World.)

Many signs recently have pointed to the rapid improvement of conditions in the Russian army, largely through the influence of War Minister Kerensky.

The report of Arno Dosch-Fleuret, the World correspondent at Petrograd, after an extended tour of 18 days along the eastern front, is full of encouragement. He found the Russian forces facing the enemy eager and ready to take the offensive. The propagandists who had been sowing discord in the interest of Germany had been repulsed. Contrary to the general belief in this country, the armies were well supplied with war materials and prepared for battle.

Evidently it is the army that has been first since the revolution to recover its balance. It is behind the lines that the seat of danger lies. If the politicians were guided by the same common sense as the armies and showed themselves capable of acting in unity for the defense of the new-found democracy, the future of Russia would look brighter. In the turmoil that has prevailed at Petrograd they proved the Kaiser's best allies.

An attack by a million Russians in Galicia and Bukowina would help to right the situation in Petrograd and silence the political factions for the good of the nation.

A wasted opportunity comes home to roost.

Sometimes the more money a man has the more selfish his children are.

WILL IT BE FOUR YEARS?

Expert on War Thinks So Unless Russia Gets Back—U. S. Must Take Place of Russia.

Looking at the situation as it now stands, with the third anniversary of the struggle in sight, it seems to me that every sign points toward a four-year war. We shall continue to be pleased by the optimistic reports that those who sympathize with Russian liberalism give us. But there is very sound reason for believing that these reports do not reveal the extent of the Russian collapse. Actually the Allied cause has been deprived of not less than 1,500,000 soldiers, who were organized and commanded by brilliant generals. Discipline in these armies has been destroyed, temporarily at least.

This collapse has given Germany a chance to utilize in the West the troops that otherwise would have been contained and fully occupied in the East. It has given her another year's supply of men for the West. Her condition at the end of this time, if she does not win victory or peace, will be far worse than before, but this is a future consideration. Today she is better off, because she has new divisions to draw upon.

A complete collapse of Russia and the signing of a separate peace between Germany and Russia will only make the situation worse. Then I firmly believe the outcome of the war will depend upon the number of hundreds of thousands of men the United States can put on the western front by this time next year. Beyond next year the war cannot go. During next year Germany will collapse economically, militarily, all ways, if the struggle is prolonged. This is the common assertion of the Germans, themselves, who do not dream that the Allies can continue the war into next year.

But everything that has happened in the past month has but emphasized the importance of the American role in the war. Unless Russia returns to the attack, we must be ready next year to make up the deficiencies in French man-power and with the British continue the pounding and grinding up of German man-power until Germany consents to make peace upon terms that demonstrate the downfall of her military caste and leave the world in some sense protected against a renewal of the German attack.

Writing here for readers to whom I have been talking now for nearly three years, I think it would be folly to pretend that the present situation in Europe is favorable, viewed from the point of a German-American contest. That Russia, Britain, and France could conquer Germany and Austria, with Italy neutral or allied with the western powers, I never doubted. With Russia in the war, the end this year would be assured. But the collapse of Russia leaves a gap in the alliance against Germany which can only be filled when we are ready and may be fatal to all if we are not ready before too many months. It may be that Germany will collapse from starvation before the middle of August brings a new harvest. It may be that the German Socialists will compel the government to make peace on the basis of a surrender, but I do not believe either thing will happen. It may be that Russia will attack and a new Brusilov victory, like that of last year, will restore the balance. But I doubt it. Equally ill-founded seem to me German claims that they will win the war by their submarine campaign. Many months will pass before the British people are as hungry as the German has been for more than a year. And in this time the German situation is hardly likely to improve much.

When American troops begin to arrive in large numbers in Europe, I believe the Germans will see that the game is up, and not before, unless Russia comes back. Until the German masses see that the game is up, I think they will go on and their present expectation of victory has put an end to all chance of disintegration due to domestic discontent. Kitchener's estimate of a three-year war was based on a belief that Russia would continue.

With Russia out it seems to me that there can be no escape from a four-year period, unless America follows the Russian example and fails to do her part—then I think a peace by negotiation will come before next spring and leave Germany in possession of some of the fruits of her campaigns and not improbably in possession of that great Mitteleuropa, which would be but the basis for new campaigns of conquest to complete the work already begun, the work that was to give Germany world power and world domination.—From "An Ominous Month of War," by Frank H. Simonds, in the American Review of Reviews for June, 1917.

Brazil Declares Herself Unneutral.

Brazil is no longer a neutral in the world-war, and the German empire has another enemy arrayed against it.

Having previously revoked its policy of aloofness so far as it affected the hostilities between the United States and Germany, Brazil now has come definitely into the open and announced that it can no longer be considered neutral in the war between the entente and Germany.

Although no announcement has been made as to whether the South American republic will actually enter into hostilities by its revocation of neutrality, it definitely aligns itself morally on the side of the United States and the entente.

Half a lie is no better than a whole one.

PERRY FAMILY HAVE FINE DAY

Fifty-One Members Met and Dined at One Time—Canning Club Meeting—Vernon Helms Died in Hospital—Many News and Personal Items. Correspondence of The Journal.

Wingate, June 28.—This hot weather has made quite a change on things around Wingate. The farmers are about to catch up with their work, and things are picking up in a general way. Cotton is climbing out of the clouds, corn is looking much better, and people are beginning to think about laying by. Blackberry time is on in full blast, the thrashing machine is in this section, and things are so lively that you would not think of a war as terrible as it is going on.

Mr. Lester Smith of the Pleasant Hill section visited in Wingate last Monday. He expects to enter school here the twenty-first of August.

Miss Bessie Warlick from Morganton is visiting at T. J. Williams' this week.

Roy Maske from Hamlet came up to see relatives last Sunday. He visited his uncle, T. J. Williams. We are expecting to have him in school here this fall.

Judson Perry and wife came over from Badin to visit their parents this week. Judson is merchandising at Badin.

Lemuel Watson treated himself to a new Ford the other day. He gets the mail there in a hurry now, but not much earlier than he did with a horse, for he made his trip in a very short time with it.

Prof. Carroll made an extended trip through Stanly this week in the interest of the school. He is expecting many of the Stanly boys and girls here next session. He found the prospects bright for the school and feels sure that there will be a greater number of them here this fall than has ever been. Stably is a coming county, and since she is full of the native population, they are ambitious along the educational line.

Mrs. John Griffin from Charlotte passed through Wingate yesterday enroute to Marshville where she is arranging to organize a W. O. W. Circle. She expects to be here to organize one July 12. The Circle meeting will immediately follow the Betterment Association meeting. Our women are moving sure. They do things.

The Ladies Betterment Association had a very interesting meeting last Tuesday afternoon. The Rock Rest Canning Club came over to demonstrate a little and added much to the occasion. Seven kinds of fruit and vegetables were canned and many things of interest were attended to. About one hundred women were in attendance. Mrs. B. H. Griffin from Marshville, the county demonstrator, had charge of the occasion, and of course, that means that it was a success. The ladies are very enthusiastic over their club this year. We earnestly hope every lady in this section will try to be there at the next regular meeting. It means much to get women interested in a thing so vital as this club. The Canning Club and Betterment Association at Rock Rest have done untold good. The Rock Rest Canning Club is the finest we know of, and it's a good thing the boys do not know how well those girls can cook and preserve fruit for if they did, the club would be broken up before the summer was over. They would do their best to get a canning club girl to keep house for them.

Mrs. Lee Chaney is visiting in Marshville.

J. S. Perry, who has been visiting relatives and friends in this section, returned home this morning. He came in to attend the Perry reunion. His wife was with him. They live in Norfolk. Mr. Perry has been away from Wingate about twenty years.

We must have a new church here. The old one certainly is not in keeping with the community. We do hope that the people may see the great need of a new house of worship and that they will launch a plan this summer by which a splendid house may be erected. We have the means, why not use some of it in building a house of worship to the Lord. Some of the older ones say they want to help build a house before they go hence. Let us begin to agitate the matter. It will mean so much to the community.

Vernon Helms died in the hospital at Morganton yesterday afternoon. His body arrived in Wingate on the early train this morning, and will be buried at Faulk's this afternoon at two o'clock. Vernon had been in the hospital since last fall. The reader doubtless remembers that he tried to take his life last October by cutting his throat. His mind had been off for some days, but no one thought of him doing such a thing as he did. He was one of the best boys we had. He did no one any harm, but when his mind got off he decided that he must give his life for his people. He was the only son of Mrs. Fionnie Helms, and since she needed him so much, it is all the sadder.

Mrs. S. E. Haigler from Monroe has been visiting home folks this week.

Mrs. Tom Cutchem and little daughter, Elizabeth Corrina, returned to Badin today. Bruce Snyder also returned.

Rev. E. C. Snyder came home from Leno, where he was holding a meeting this week, to attend Vernon Helms' funeral.

Mrs. Lydia Perry continues very sick. We earnestly hope that she may have a speedy recovery.

Mr. Bob Womble has had the luck to kill fifteen white heron for the last week. He killed a blue one this morning that measured six feet and

two inches from tip to tip and was 5 feet and one half inches high. He says that the white ones come to his fish pond in droves.

One of the most enjoyable occasions that has ever taken place in Wingate was the reunion of Mr. William Perry's family last Tuesday. Mr. Perry married the first time in 1866, his wife being Miss Martha Moore. To this union nine children were added. They are all living, all married, all sound and well, and doing well. They were all at the reunion, and all of the grand-children save four. He has thirty-seven grand-children and thirty-three of them were present. This is hard to beat, sure. The children are C. M. Perry, Wingate; Mrs. J. B. Gaddy, Wingate; Mrs. J. B. Griffin, Laurinburg; J. S. Perry, Portsmouth; Dr. W. J. Perry, Chesterfield; Mrs. A. C. Beddingfield, Raleigh; Mrs. E. T. Beddingfield, Raleigh; Mrs. M. B. Dry, Cary; Mrs. I. S. Funderburk, Mt. Croghan. Fifty-one attended the reunion and all of these were immediate relatives. A splendid dinner was served, all ate at one time, and all enjoyed the occasion to the fullest. Mr. Perry is seventy years old, but strong and vigorous as a young man. He is not one of the whiny kind. He was so nice that the children met to do honor to their father and step-mother, for Mrs. Perry has been a mother indeed to the children. No one could tell that the children were not hers. She loves them as a mother, and they think of her as such. His last wife was Miss Kate Rushing. This is as fine a family as we know of. Mr. Perry has done his country great service by raising such a family. He has raised a nephew also. We hope this reunion may be an annual affair, and that we may be able to attend the next one.—Glenalpine.

MILITARY MASS MEETING TOMORROW

General Young and Other Officers Will Be Here and a Big Rally Will Be Held on the Courthouse Square At Three O'clock—Volunteers For Bickett Battery Must Be Enrolled by Tomorrow Night if They Are to Take the Place of the First Call to the Selective Draft From This County.

If this county's part of the volunteers necessary to make up the battery which has been offered to Union and Anson county jointly is made up by tomorrow night, it is possible that not a single man will have to go from this county in the first call from the selective draft which was registered on June 5th. Is there enough initiative and patriotism among the young men of this county to make them take this small amount of places and thus save the county from having to answer to the selective draft call? If there is they must show their colors before tomorrow night, for after that time the volunteers will not be allowed to serve to reduce the number of the draft.

There will be a big rally on the courthouse square tomorrow afternoon at three o'clock and General Young of Raleigh, Major Flannigan, Colonel Gardner, Captain Cox, Captain Parker and other officers of the State Guard will be present and explain the proposition. The officers will come down from Charlotte at eleven o'clock Saturday morning and leave for Wadesboro and Raleigh on the six o'clock train.

They will be entertained while here and given a luncheon under the auspices of the city and the Chamber of Commerce and the Red Cross. A luncheon will be given at the Jackson Club at 1:30.

At the rally there will be speeches and the Ice-cream band will be on hand.

Anson and Union counties are working together to organize this battery, which it is proposed to call the Bickett Battery. The number of men needed will be approximately two hundred, one half to be furnished by each county.

The war department has promised that in case this battery is made up from these counties before Saturday night every man who joins will reduce the number to be taken by the selective draft. The call is open to men between the ages of 18 to 45. This is the very best chance for the young men of the county for it will enable them to stay together. It will keep them under their own officers. It will keep them attached to their native State organization. Every young man who is likely to be taken by the draft should welcome this opportunity to go into an organization from his own county. The organization will be kept track of and will not be lost sight of by the home people because it will remain intact. It will keep the boys in closer touch with the home folks and will offer a much surer and safer means of communication when away. The young man who is enrolled in the draft, and who is not exempt by physical or other reasons will have to go at once any way. He had as well go now, and better too, for the reasons given. This is the one chance to represent the home county directly on the field. And when the boys are "somewhere in France," it will be a lot better to be together than scattered.

Dim Your Lights.

Beginning with July 1st, every machine operated on the highways of this State shall be equipped with dimmers or deflectors so arranged that no portion of the beam or reflected light when measured seventy-five feet or more ahead of the lamps, shall rise above forty-two inches from the level surface on which the vehicle stands under all conditions of load. Section 16 of the Public Laws of 1917.

LIQUOR IN THE BANK

Article So Scarce at Pageland That Parker Has Turned the Vault Key On a Little Moonshine—Other Matters.

(From the Pageland Journal.) Officers Cato and Gregory, accompanied by H. B. Graves and J. E. Agerton, located a distillery four or five miles east of Pageland last week, and on Thursday morning they found the still cap and three and a half gallons of liquor on Mr. Tom Phillips' premises. Mr. Phillips stated that he knew nothing about who put these things there. The liquor is in the vault at the Bank of Pageland.

Last Thursday was the longest day of the year. The days are now growing shorter, and will continue to shorten until December 22. The nights are about as long as your finger now, and it's time to get up before a fellow hardly gets to sleep.

The 15,000 tin cans are expected to arrive here this week, and will then be ready for distribution from the Pageland Hardware, company's store. They will be sold, cash or credit, at cost, and this is the opportunity for the people to secure a supply of cans for the season.

Mr. R. H. Garland was in town yesterday morning. He stated that his wife is doing fine since undergoing a serious operation in a Columbia hospital a few weeks ago.

Mrs. A. C. Douglass returned to her home here Sunday after a visit of several days in Royston, Ga. She was accompanied by Mrs. H. C. Smith of Lanes Creek.

The Journal is asked to say that there will be a meeting of the cantaloupe growers here next Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Every man who expects to ship cantaloupes and melons should attend this meeting.

Mr. J. A. Mangum reports a cotton bloom Sunday morning. Dan Jackson, colored, who lives on Mt. Croghan, route 1, brought one to this office Monday morning. George Riley, colored, of the Guess section, reported the next one, and Mr. A. F. Funderburk the next.

Mr. Henry W. Funderburk and Mrs. Mary J. Knight were married here Saturday night by Rev. J. W. Elkins. This marriage came as a surprise. It was a quiet home affair, only a few near relatives and friends being present. Mr. Funderburk is a member of the firm of Davis and Funderburk, and is a prominent citizen. He is well known in many parts of the county. Mrs. Funderburk is well known in this section, where she has lived all her life. She is industrious and an excellent house keeper. Many friends wish them happiness.

Mr. J. C. Parker, assistant cashier of the Bank of Pageland, proposes to buy six or eight registered pigs and give them to an equal number of boys in this section who will agree to care for the pig, breed it to a registered boar, and return two pigs to him. The pigs will cost him about fifteen dollars each and the freight. He will buy Duroc Jerseys and perhaps some Berkshires or Poland Chinas. Mr. Parker takes the risk of the pigs dying from natural causes, and gives them to the boys free of cost until each boy has had opportunity to raise a bunch of pigs entitled to registration. Ordinary pigs sell for about three dollars in this section, and there are men who make some money at that price. It costs no more money to raise full stock pigs, and they are worth about four times as much. This is a big opportunity for the boys between 12 and 21 who want to make some money. Your father does not have to sign for you. You make your own trade. Call on Mr. Parker at once, and talk it over with him.

A negro walked up into the back porch at the home of Mr. L. D. Watts Saturday night a little after eleven o'clock while Mrs. Watts and the children were alone, and very badly frightened Mrs. Watts, which led to a search for him. Bloodhounds were wired for, and they reached the scene about daylight. The trail was scented, but the dogs would run out into the road every time, and it is supposed that the negro got into a buggy. When the negro approached the house he knocked at the back porch, and then walked up in the porch, and there he was seen when Mrs. Watts arose and opened her room door. She called to him, but received no reply. Then she took her children and a gun and fled through the front door and gave the alarm. Mr. Watts and Tom were on their way from the Junior meeting and heard her screams. They ran, and the negro was seen coming out of the porch. He ran and was soon out of sight. What his motive was is not known, thievery perhaps. He is described as a short negro and was bareheaded.

Fayetteville Will Have Military Camp

Washington, June 27.—The war department notified Senator Overman today that it had been definitely decided to establish one of the military camps at Fayetteville. Mayor McNeill and a committee of citizens came here some time ago and asked that the camp be established at Fayetteville and since that time the senators and representatives have been busy trying to have at least one camp located in the state.

Senator Overman was told by one of the general staff that Fayetteville had been selected because the climate and other conditions were more favorable than any other section of the state. It is understood the department in selecting camps is trying to locate the men where the climate will be as nearly like that in France, where they will later serve, as possible.