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RULES FOR EXAMINATION UNDER DRAFT REVISED

Men Rejected May Be Called Again, As Important Modifications Made in Physical Requirements Give Greater Latitude.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Revised regulations to govern physical examination of men registered under the selective draft were issued today by Surgeon General Gorgas of the army and communicated to the governors of the states for information of local boards. The charges deal with the most part with questions of proportionate weight and height; but may result in the recall of some men rejected heretofore on physical grounds.

The new regulations grant an underweight allowance of from five to six pounds between sixty-four and sixty-seven inches in height, seven to eight pounds between sixty-seven and sixty-nine inches, nine to ten pounds between seventy and seventy-four inches, and twelve pounds above seventy-five inches. The effect of the instructions is to reduce the normal weight requirements for tall men.

An additional half inch allowance in chest expansion also is allowed to men above sixty-eight inches in height, where there is no sign of disease.

Men with poor teeth will be more closely scrutinized hereafter. Where dental work will restore the teeth, they will either be enrolled and the work done by army dentists, or allowed time to have the work done for themselves.

A punctured ear drum is found to be no barrier provided the hearing is half normal. Modifications are made also in sight requirements which will give physicians wider latitude in accepting men despite some defects of vision.

Provost Marshal General Crowder has urged prompt action by the local boards in certifying as held for service, men who make no claim for discharge or exemption. A daily report to the district boards is required, at the close of each day's work, and, similarly, district boards will report each night to the adjutant general.

"The government will call upon local and district boards to furnish one-third of their quota on September 1," General Crowder's message says, under the heading: "The first call to the colors."

Then follow the requirements for daily reports of the progress as outlined, which General Crowder says are inserted to "point the way to expedition and in order to insure that no state and no local board shall be placed in the unenviable position of not being able to answer 'Here' with the full third of its quota on the day named."

Local boards are urged not to stop examining men when the quota has been reached. The boards should be certain beyond doubt that enough men have been certified, the statement says.

RUSSIA GROWS STRONGER

American Commission Reports That She Will Do Her Part.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Russia, newest of democracies, grows stronger of heart and purpose daily and with aid from the United States, can be depended upon to do her part in the great war and emerge a powerful state. This was the message brought to President Wilson and Secretary Lansing today by Ellhu Root and his fellow members of the American mission sent to Russia three months ago.

Unqualified encouragement from the United States, moral and financial when necessary, is absolutely essential to keeping life in the new government, the commissioners agreed. A separate peace with Germany obviously is their gravest fear. Left to fight along with her present government in control the President was told, Russia will emerge triumphant and strong but if either by great masses of troops or clever propaganda, Germany should accomplish the overthrow of the Kerensky government the outlook would be dark indeed.

Only one written report, it is understood, was submitted to Secretary Lansing. It was not made public and may not be. From high sources, it is known, however, that the commission was agreed on virtually all essentials. There may have been differences of opinion as to the best methods for obtaining results but the opinion of present conditions and high hopes for the future was unanimous.

None was stronger in his conviction that there is the greatest hope for Russia than Mr. Root himself. Though conservative by virtue of long diplomatic and political experience it was with difficulty that he suppressed his enthusiasm. Other members of the party who share his optimism and discussed their views were Charles Edward Russell, a former Socialist, James Duncan, a labor leader, and Major Stanley Washburn, a man of long experience in Russian affairs. The latter two were agreed that one great need of Russia is publicity regarding America's intention in the war.

Mr. Russell went a little farther than the others by declaring emphatically in favor of sending American troops to the eastern front immediately. He said their presence would

be of the greatest value in strengthening the morale of the Russians.

The military members of the mission, headed by Major General Hugh Scott, had a thrilling story to tell of experiences on the Russian firing line. They were under fire during one of the great offensives launched after the new government took the reins. The return and reports of the mission were about as informal and as devoid of secrecy and red tape as anything Washington has witnessed in a long time. The members arrived this morning on a regular train and throughout the day smilingly answered inquiries and seemed anxious to help in every way to disseminate the information they had acquired. Final work on the report began shortly after their arrival and it was ready early this afternoon.

The mission, headed by Mr. Root, called at the white house at four o'clock in the afternoon and remained with the President about an hour. Members of the national woman's party made futile attempts to use a banner addressed to Mr. Root but he entered and left the white house yard by a side gate while the women waited for him out in front.

The work of the commission now is virtually ended. Its members will remain here a few days and, with the exception of the army officers, then will return to their homes.

Government to Take Hand in Wheat Protection.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Foreseeing that demands for wheat may exceed the supply next year, the government today announced a war agricultural program calling for the production of more than 1,000,000,000 bushels of wheat and a crop of rye in excess of 83,000,000 bushels next year.

This vast wheat production, needed in any case, will be absolutely essential, the government experts believe to prevent a serious shortage of breadstuffs next summer should the growing corn crop, now behind the season, be much damaged by early frosts.

It is the first time in history the government has taken a hand in directing the planting of definite areas of crop. The program, adopted purely as a war measure, represents the best thought of the department of agriculture and of state agricultural officials and state councils of defense. Planting of 47,337,000 acres of winter wheat this autumn, an increase of eighteen per cent over last year and more than 2,000,000 acres more than ever planted to that crop before is a requirement of the program. Each state is asked to plant as large an acreage in wheat and rye as can be sown without upsetting proper farm practice. Increase of almost a million acres in the rye acreage is called for with a total of 5,131,000.

The experts drafting the program foresee a possible shortage of fertilizer, but say there will be no general shortage of seed or farm machinery, and that transportation facilities will be ample. A fair price for wheat will be established under the food legislation.

Dr. Flow's Crop Report.

Monroe, N. C., July 8, 1917.

The Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn.

Dear Sirs:

Cotton grew rapidly up until a week ago, since then it has scarcely "marked time." This was doubtless due in about equal proportions to three causes, viz., concluding cultivation, the great heat-wave which recently enveloped the country, and lack of precipitation. These conditions have arrested growth and produced slight deterioration. The plant, owing to fair cultivation and super-seasonable weather, obtaining until quite recently, has about reached normal stature for this date, but is weed-like, poorly limbed and fruited. Menger application of low-grade fertilizers is beginning, at this date, to play its part in the drama. The crop of blooms martialed each day is short of normal. The daily registration of the white-bannered harbingers of the staple to-be would be about normal for similar dates of the preceding month. A general rain, which is now threatening, is the very urgent need of the crop. Condition 68%.

Very truly yours,
GEO. E. FLOW.

When to "Lay Bye."

While walking over the farm of Mr. David R. Coker, head of the Coker Pedigreed Seed Company, in company with about sixty Union county farmers last week, Mr. Coker was asked to make a statement as to the stage he let cotton plant arrive before "laying by." He instantly replied: "We never 'lay by' our cotton unless the limbs interlock over the middles so as to completely shade the ground and thus check evaporation. We keep the cultivators going as long as there are half-grown bolls to be matured. We frequently cultivate after the first picking in September, especially if there are immature bolls on the plants, and find that it is profitable to do this."

The cotton plant is just beginning to bloom well on farms in this county and the plant needs attention now more than at any time during the season. The demand for moisture is greater now, and every effort should be made to conserve it and this can be done best by keeping the cultivators and scrapes going. If there is any farmer who does not believe this, he should try it out for himself. Of course all work in the cotton, or corn either, should be done shallow at this time. See that a good mulch is made and keep this up in the younger cotton especially, until late in August.

T. J. W. Broom.

VILLA SON OF A TAR HEEL

Former Alexander Man Hands the Hickory Record Some Interesting Information.

(From the Hickory Record.)

Mr. R. C. Teague, formerly of Alexander county, now a Mexican citizen, and living in Altar, Sonora, Mexico, where he owns some very valuable gold, silver and copper mining property, was a visitor at the army recruiting station in Hickory. Mr. Teague has been visiting his brother, Mr. J. E. Teague, of this county, for a few weeks. Mr. Teague left North Carolina about 20 years ago and has since been in the republic below the Rio Grande, most of the time in mining business and construction work. Owning some valuable property in Mexico, in order to hold it Mr. Teague was forced to take Mexican citizenship to receive proper protection.

Mr. Teague was employed by the punitive expedition under General Pershing in the hunt for Villa. Being very familiar with the country traversed by the expedition, Mr. Teague was very valuable to the troops as a scout.

The visitor knows Pancho Villa well, having had many dealings with the arch bandit, and has known him from the time that he was a fugitive in the hills from Doaz to the time that he was the dictator of northern Mexico. Mr. Teague speaks highly of Villa as a man of undoubted courage and a crafty, wise military genius. Mr. Teague says that to his knowledge — obtained first from one of Villa's wives — (he has three of them) — the Mexican chief was wounded at Guerro in April, 1916, by the 7th U. S. cavalry. Candelario Cervantes, Villa's second in command, who was killed at Cruces, Mexico, May 25, by George O. Hulett of the same organization that Edney Ridge was a member, M. G. Co., 17th infantry, was also an acquaintance of Mr. Teague.

Mr. Teague says that Pancho Villa's real name is Francisco Calderone, which translated into English is Frank Caldwell. The father of the bandit was a North Carolinian, from Lincoln county, named Frank Caldwell. The Tar Heel was in Mexico on a railroad construction job in 1870 to 1875 and was supposed to have married a Zactee Indian squaw named Villa. The result of the union was Francisco, who according to the prevailing custom among the Mexican Indians, took the mother's name. Mr. Teague speaks Spanish more fluently than he does English and he has been told this story many times and believes it.

Prohibition is now really in effect in Mexico, according to Mr. Teague. The new constitution is being enforced and it is a "bone-dry" one. If a man is found drunk he is ordered to tell where he procured his booze; if he fails to inform the authorities he is shot; if he tells who sold him the stuff the seller is shot. Somebody gets shot every time a man gets drunk and it is expected that the prohibition law will prove effective.

Mr. Teague, while a Mexican citizen for business reasons, is still an American at heart and may go to France to fight for democracy. He is in correspondence with the War Department, and being a man of adventure would like very much to get to the front. He will probably be assigned to some engineer outfit that will do great work behind the lines in France.

Mr. Teague pasted a Mexican stamp on the foregoing story, which guarantees its veracity.

Connecting War Prisoners With Their Friends and Families.

On account of the immediate mobilization of her army on August 1-3, 1914, Switzerland was unable to dispatch Red Cross ambulances to the belligerent countries as she had been wont to do in previous wars. However, the International Committee of the Red Cross under the brilliant chairmanship of its president, Mr. Gustav Ador, one of Geneva's foremost citizens, was not long in finding some other way to become of service to suffering mankind. It founded the Agency for the Prisoners of War, whose main purpose it is to act as intermediary between the prisoners of war and their families and friends. The undertaking was modestly started with six assistants, but as soon as its existence became known its activities assumed such gigantic proportions that the city of Geneva permitted it to establish itself in the spacious, newly renovated Musee Rath, where some 1200 voluntary workers, belonging to all stations of life, have since been assisting in sorting and forwarding the mail of prisoners of war of all nationalities and in answering the multitude of enquiries as to their whereabouts. The agency receives lists of casualties and of prisoners taken from all the combatant countries and these lists are indexed and the information made available for future enquiries.

From October 15, 1914, to June 30, 1916, the agency sent over 470,329 letters with information to families of prisoners; it received more than 78,713 callers who came personally to ask for information; it transmitted more than 1,994,000 francs and 30,655,331 packages, to which 776,050 packages must yet be added which were dispatched directly from Geneva. — From "Switzerland, the Good Samaritan," by Marie Widmer, in the American Review of Reviews for August, 1917.

It's easier to approach luxuries than it is to back away from them again.

BIGGEST CORN CROP EVER GROWN

Three Billion Bushels is the Surpassing Harvest in Prospect.

Washington, Aug. 8.—A corn crop surpassing any ever grown before; a reduction in wheat prospects, due to damage to the spring wheat crop, and record crops of barley, rye, Irish and sweet potatoes, tobacco and hay were forecast today in the August crop report of the department of agriculture.

Corn production was placed at 3,151,000,000 bushels, an increase of 67,000,000 bushels over the July forecast and 68,000,000 bushels above the record crop of 1912. The showing is due to vast improvement in the growing corn in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Missouri.

Spring wheat production, forecast in July at 276,000,000 bushels, showed the results of adverse weather conditions. The prospects are put at 236,619,000 bushels, a drop of about 40,000,000 bushels from the July 1 report.

Winter wheat, however, is turning out better than previously forecast with a forecast total of 417,000,000 bushels or 15,000,000 bushels more than indicated from July conditions.

The combined yield of winter and spring wheat therefore show a reduction of 25,000,000 bushels from the production forecast in July. The crop, forecast from August 1 conditions will be only 653,000,000 bushels, or 13,000,000 bushels more than harvested last year.

Potatoes are expected to yield 467,000,000 bushels, or 15,000,000 bushels more than forecast from July conditions and 47,000,000 bushels more than the record crop of 1912. Sweet potatoes also will be a record with 36,400,000 bushels.

There will be an enormous crop of tobacco, almost 120,000,000 pounds larger than the record production of last year. The buckwheat crop will be the largest in many years, and oats will come close to equalling the record made in 1915.

HOW MEN WILL BE ASSEMBLED UNDER SELECTIVE DRAFT ACT

Two Hundred Thousand Men Will Be Called Sept. 1 to Be Taken to Camp About Five Days Later.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Regulations under which men of the new national army will be called to the colors, beginning September 1, were issued tonight by Provost Marshal General Crowder.

Two hundred thousand of the first 687,000 men will be called September 1 and forwarded to their camps before September 5. The whole business of assembling the levies at entraining points, providing them with shelter, food and transportation will give them their actual induction into military life is entrusted to the civilian local boards which selected them for service. Until the men reach the camps, they will not be in contact with uniformed officers. The civilian control is carried forward through every stage of the draft to the very gates of the military camps where the making of soldiers will begin, to be completed within sound of the guns in France.

The actual call for men will go in each case from the provost marshal general to the state adjutant general, stating the number of men to be supplied. Each local board will be promptly informed of its proportion in the call, and the adjutant general will fix the date when men from his state shall entrain for the camps.

Immediately the local board will make out the list of men to fill the call, fix the place of entrainment and time of departure.

Orders to the men will be posted and also be sent them by mail. They will be directed to report to the local board at its headquarters not less than twelve hours or more than twenty-four hours before the time of departure.

Prior to the arrival of the men at the board headquarters members are instructed to make arrangements for their accommodations, to find clean and sanitary sleeping places at hotels or lodging houses, to arrange for their meals and to provide lodging and meal tickets to be taken in payment and redeemed for cash later by a government disbursing officer. In its discretion, the boards may grant permission for the men to remain at their homes.

Arrived at the board headquarters at the hour fixed, the men will be drawn up, the roll called and agents of the board will take them personally to their quarters, remaining with them until every arrangement for their comfort has been made. Emphatic instructions are given that the quality of food furnished shall be good and the board is held liable for seeing that the meals are adequate.

Retreat roll call at the board headquarters, set for 5:30 p. m. on the day of reporting to the board, will be the first military ceremony the drafted men pass through. The board members are directed to be present in person and to inform the men of their military status, impressing on them the fact that disobedience of orders is the gravest military crime. The light hand baggage, containing toilet articles and a change of underclothing, which the men are permitted to take with them to camp, will be inspected by the board.

For each district, five alternates will be summoned to the board headquarters in addition to the men actually selected to fill the board quota. They will be held at the assembling point until train time to fill vacancies should any of the men fail to report.

Except for retreat roll call, the men will be given town liberty until forty-five minutes before train time.

The board will during this interval select one man from the levy who it deems best qualified to command and place him in charge of the party for its trip.

He will name a second in command to aid him and the other men will be told that the orders of these two must be obeyed under pain of military discipline.

The man in charge of the party will call the roll at the board headquarters just before train time. He will then line up the draft and, accompanied by the board members, march them to the station to entrain.

There, final verification of the list will be made, and if any man of the selected number is missing, an alternate will be sent forward in his place. The tickets, with meal tickets, all papers relating to the party, including the copies of registration cards, will be turned over to the man in command, and the party will start for its training camp.

It will be the duty of the commander of each party to watch over his men during the trip, to see that none are left behind at any station, that all are fed regularly and that no liquor is furnished to them en route. When within six hours of the camp, he will file a telegram to the camp adjutant general notifying him of the time of arrival. Immediately upon the departure of the train, the local board will send a similar message.

After the departure of the levy for camp, the local boards will turn to gathering up stragglers. If there is evidence of wilful violation of orders, the offender will be reported to the adjutant general of the army as a deserter and the local police will be asked to arrest him on sight and turn him over to the nearest army post for trial. Where there was no intention to desert and the missing man reports of his own free will, the board will send him on to the camp with an explanation and a recommendation as to his degree of culpability.

Arrival at the camp, the party will undergo final physical examination by army doctors. If any are rejected, the local board will be notified and an alternate sent forward for each such case. The quota of a board will be regarded as filled only when the full number of men called for have been finally accepted.

SOUL IN PAWN TO STATE

That is the Trouble With the German People—Such a State Can't Live Along With Free Ones.

Why "must the world be made safe for democracy," as President Wilson demands? Is Germany the enemy of democracy the world over, and therefore the enemy of the American people?

The many asking this question have a right to a frank answer from every man who, like myself, has urged our entrance since October, 1914, and looks on our share in the war as our greatest service to humanity, great as have been the services of the American people to man for 142 years.

Democracy has been safe enough here through all that span and spreads the world over. What quarrel have we with the German people? None! A tenth or more, perhaps a fifth, of our population is drawn from it, directly or indirectly. No factor has been more wedded to liberty than our German communities and our Missouri to the Union. They furnished a larger share of foreign-born in the army of the North than any race but the Irish. Their laboratories have blessed the world with beneficent discovery; their literature has raised our stage to a new level in the discussion of moral and social problems; their capacity for organization and efficiency has become the world example. In the great hazard of war, which in many ways is the final test of humanity, in the highest and the lowest, the German staff and German armies have made all the rest of the world seem like amateurs. Why does the world need to be made safe for democracy? Why is Germany the enemy of freedom? Because in the last sixty years Germany has put its soul in pawn to the Imperial German Government.

The Reichstag, little more than a debating society, has just sought to free the soul and will of Germany from the imperial pawnshop by demanding the right to pass on the terms of peace and to secure the responsibility of the Kaiser's ministers to the representatives of the people. Both efforts have failed at start. They must succeed, if the world is ever to have lasting peace which the safety of democracy requires. Freedom and subjection, a democratic world seeking peace and an imperial world ready for war, as the first law of its being, cannot live together.

As the Imperial German Government stands today it controls 170,000,000 armed for war as no territory ever was before, holding the world's strategic center, between Europe and Asia and Africa. The German Kaiser, the Austrian Kaiser, and twenty-three kings, princes, and dukes hold complete control of these people and this territory. It is the last fortress of privilege and despotism the world over. While it remains the world cannot be made safe for democracy. Our institutions, national policy, and liberties are in as much peril as any other land, and the proof of this is the policy and the act of the Imperial German Government under the present Kaiser. — From "How the German Empire Has Menaced Democracy," by Talcott Williams, in the American Review of Reviews for August, 1917.

Marriage is seldom a failure if neither party to the contract has any relations to interfere.

MUST BE NO TREASON.

The Men Who Support the Government are for It and Those Who do Not are for the Kaiser.

(Greensboro Everything.)

Unless the loyal and patriotic citizens of this country assist in heading off the attempts at treason, it is barely possible that this country will not hold together during the war. Too many "constitutional lawyers" on the streets; too many men wanting to discredit the President; too many loud-mouthed slackers here and there and everywhere. There must be some loud talk in South Carolina. The Columbia State, always conservative and level-headed, writes a double-headed article in which it leaves room to read between the lines. Concluding it says:

"The only way to press the war to a successful conclusion is to fight, to give, to sacrifice. To denounce those who fight with us is to help those who fight against us. The duty and the only duty of an American is to follow his leaders and hold up their hands. If our people in this emergency are incapable of united action against a foreign enemy they cannot long maintain the integrity of their own liberties. They have before them the picture of Russian desertion and defeat. If there be those firm in the conviction that the American Republic on the 6th day of April turned its back on justice and righteousness and became a felon nation, let them raise the standard of revolution and take the consequences like brave men, but let them not, pretending that they are with their country, right or wrong, while that their country is wrong and thereby carry aid and comfort to its enemies."

All of which is true. But it does seem that there is a law against treasonable utterances, and when they are made the Department of Justice should not be slow to apprehend and punish the guilty. No half-way measures should be employed—stern and unyielding, the law should be supreme in its majesty.

Along the same line Georgia is coming to the front with a proposition to resist the draft. Led by the unspeakable Tom Watson, the citizens propose to test the constitutionality of it, and all this argues no good. The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot sizes up the Georgia situation in this way, and things look not altogether as they should look. The Pilot says:

"For years Georgia has had among the unthinking a reputation for lawlessness. The Atlanta riots, a place high in the list of the states in which lynchings take place, the Frank case and other events indicative of a spirit of defiance of law have operative to keep Georgia before the public in a light not to be envied. The news from Georgia has frequently been of a kind that loyal natives of the state might well desire to see suppressed."

"Now comes more like it. Opponents of the draft law have met and raised funds to fight it—lawlessness spawning treason and jeering loyal citizens. Defiant of law, they appeal to the law, and, lacking patriotism, they appeal to that document which without the patriotism of their fathers would not exist. They will test the constitutionality of the draft act."

"It is idle for people at this distance from the scene to look for causes, but even here it is impossible to escape the belief that bad leadership is cause of a part of the trouble. Georgia has honored the unspeakable Tom Watson and the unpatriotic Hardwick and others of that stripe and Georgia is paying the penalty. Probably she is deserving more of sympathy than of censure. Certainly her affliction is a grievous one."

Naturally we do not like to encourage violence; naturally we all want to be law abiding; but it does look like the proper authorities should speedily come in and stop all such lawlessness as is going on in Georgia and other states.

In fact, it is claimed that in our own beloved state the head of the Farmers' Union—a political organization—has talked too much and gone too far, and it is printed that already the Department of Justice is investigating his case.

There is only one way. President Wilson must be sustained. We are in the war and we must be united and continue united if we get out of it with honor and glory. To have these loud-mouthed anarchists shooting off their views about the "constitutional" of laws made in war times is to weaken our cause—is to dishearten our soldiers. Congress has made these laws, the President is empowered to enforce them, and the man who stops to argue their constitutionality at this time is little short of being a traitor to this country. And treason is punishable by death.

Providence Road Bridge Contract Let

(From the Waxhaw Enterprise.)

The contract for the bridge over Waxhaw creek on the Providence road has been let and work will soon commence. The bridge will be moved up the creek about a hundred yards, thereby straightening the approaches and gaining a better landing place. Mr. L. Z. Simpson has the contract for the bridge.

Mr. Gamble Goes to Albemarle.

(From the Waxhaw Enterprise.)

Mr. Paul Gamble, who has been with the Wolfe Drug Company here for three or four years, went to Albemarle last week to accept a position with the Secret-Sloan Drug Company there. Mr. Gamble is an efficient drug clerk. His friends regret for him to leave Waxhaw but wish for him all success on the new job.