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SIXTY-EIGHT MORE MEN ACCEPTED BY THE BOARD

New Orders From War Department Brings Total up to 3...

OTHERS TO BE RE-EXAMINED

Sixty-eight men, who had been previously rejected for the new army on account of slight physical defects, are now members of Uncle Sam's fighting force. Some, of course, will be exempted; but the biggest proportion of them will probably fight for democracy in France.

The exemption board had hardly given out the list of those accepted last week when orders were received from Washington for them to change the physical requirements in regard to weight, condition of teeth, and other slight variations.

Sixty-eight were found qualified from the records on their blanks, but a few will have to report Monday morning at ten o'clock for a re-examination. Most of these had been rejected on account of bad teeth.

The board hopes to be able to begin the work on exemptions for dependency, and other reasons, this afternoon. A list of those accepted will be posted daily.

The following have been ordered to appear Monday morning at 10 o'clock for a re-examination:

- Jimmie Lee Hamilton, Marshville;
- James White, Waxhaw; Marcus D. Black, Matthews; Eustace Deese, Waxhaw; Clarence C. Patterson, Monroe; Sam Alex Williams, Unionville; Joseph F. Hunneycutt, Monroe Rt. 2; James Baxter Slagle, Waxhaw; William Adam Rice, Monroe; Samuel H. Stevenson, Waxhaw; Minor Richardson, Monroe; Neil P. Sturgis, Monroe; Dede Thomas, Monroe; Ernest Massey, Monroe; William Heath, Waxhaw.

When the board received the new orders the following were found acceptable, and their names were added to the list, making a total of something over three hundred:

- 2—Joseph Hampton Price
- 3—Charley Manus
- 31—Ernest Pea
- 62—Joseph Columbus Hill
- 93—Joe Chambers
- 104—Cyrus Field Edwards
- 109—Jacob Hunter
- 109—Fred Deal
- 115—Raymond Matthews Gordon
- 120—John Bost Tsonis
- 125—Pinkney Curtis Hargett
- 142—Jason Alonzo Love
- 149—Norman Samuel Mills
- 157—Eddie Marvin Carnes
- 164—Eliash Raymond Hyatt
- 171—Steve McManus
- 189—Lonnie Redfeare
- 196—R. M. James
- 202—Oscar Cureton
- 204—James Larkin Surratt
- 216—Vernon Clinton Webb
- 220—Samuel Reese Pressley
- 227—Lige Washington Pierce
- 230—Walter D. Davis
- 231—Miller Howard Hunley
- 242—Lionie Hamilton
- 243—Adam Mills
- 244—G. C. Brooks
- 268—James Henry Moore
- 380—J. A. Baucom
- 384—John Henry Watkins
- 392—Preston Brooks Mills
- 394—Julian F. Davis
- 399—Carr Fisher Braswell
- 400—Boyce Ferris
- 283—Harrison Mangum
- 294—James Williams Caskey
- 298—Charles Oliver Delaney
- 303—Weaver Postell Plyler
- 310—John Hannah
- 317—Dewitt Belk
- 324—William Ellison Baker
- 324—Walter G. Lindsey
- 333—Charlie Wesley Hill
- 335—J. C. Kiser
- 338—Samuel Edgar Hartis
- 342—James Robert Broome
- 351—Vade Helms
- 371—Pearl Korie
- 374—F. A. Cristo
- 378—Wade H. Mullis
- 402—Samuel Montgomery Mullis
- 408—Clement Earl Curlee
- 417—Arthur Alexander
- 420—Francis Marvin Trull
- 427—Arthur Helms
- 468—Edward Heath Yarborough
- 472—Christopher Columbus Lamb
- 490—Clyde Richardson
- 489—Clayton Parker
- 475—Henry Bunyan Mullis
- 478—Leonard Davy Griffin
- 481—English Grady Helms
- 483—Harry Winthrop Conder
- 485—Whiteford Tomberlin
- 506—Charlie Frank Clontz
- 508—Robert H. Crane
- 510—J. D. Mullis
- 515—W. R. Dyson.

GERMANY BRIBED RUSSIANS.

Root is Confident of Their Ability to Govern Themselves.—Teddy Spoke.

New York, Aug. 15.—Expressing confidence in the soundness of the character of the Russian people for self-government, Elihu Root, head of the special diplomatic mission to Russia in two addresses here today at this city's official reception to the mission, denounced the part played in that country during its time of peril by "men corresponding to the I. W. W. here, the extreme socialists and anarchists with whom the German agents made common cause."

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who also spoke at the meetings, first at city hall and then at the chamber of commerce likewise declared "that organizations like the I. W. W. are criminally aiding German propaganda in this country," adding:

"Let us make those who oppose obstacles to the success of the war feel that they are unhelpful traitors." He further said that "until the United States has placed 5,000,000

men in the fighting line we will have no right to consider ourselves as standing level with Canada in this fight for democracy," and advocated the putting of American soldiers "in masses on whichever front they are most needed."

At the ceremonies in the city hall, Mayor Mitchel presented to Mr. Root, as its first recipient, the medal of the National Arts club awarded for "distinguished valor in the service of the United States," saying that in leaving his life of safety to "undertake the hazards of the mission," Mr. Root had shown the "American valor and fighting spirit," the medal was designed to signalize.

When the Russian emperor was overthrown, Mr. Root said in describing conditions as he found them in Russia, the Russians had no institutions of national self-government and were bewildered, all instruments of authority having been swept away.

"Then came the propaganda of various groups, one corresponding to the I. W. W. here, men who seem to believe the worst is the best, who seek to destroy nationalism in the world," he said. "They swarmed back to Russia from the United States, vilifying the land that had given them refuge, declaring that the government in America was as tyrannous as that of Russia under the czar. 'Into this confusion was thrust a great German propaganda that spent money like water, using millions upon millions to bribe the people and to buy newspapers. They went among the soldiers at the front and said:

"This was the czar's war—why not make peace? The soldiers were war-weary and it seemed for a time as if the German propagandists had captured Russia." Gradually, he said, the provisional government has gained confidence under Kerensky.

DEUTCHLAND, AS WAR SUB, MAY START OPERATION IN PACIFIC

The Famous Undersea Transport Will Attempt to Blockade Shipping Out of San Francisco.

Copenhagen, Aug. 15.—The German commercial submarine Deutschland, which twice visited the United States has been converted into a war submarine, according to German fleet gossip reaching the Associated Press. The Deutschland has been fitted with six torpedo tubes.

The submarine, it is said, may soon leave for the Pacific to operate against traffic from San Francisco. The U-boat was to have started activities some time ago but an explosion on board during a trial trip made necessary repairs which took considerable time.

The German losses in submarines according to the informant of the Associated Press, who recently had been at Wilhelmshaven and with the German fleet, has been twenty to twenty-two boats, this figure apparently covering the losses since the start of the unrestricted submarine campaign.

Four additional boats are said to have been lost in the Mediterranean. Germany now has almost 300 submarines, the newest boats being of the big sea-going type and armed with a six inch gun. This armament appeared on boats commissioned in the middle of June, the earlier boats of this latest, or D. E. E. type and the preceding C. E. E. type being armed with a pair of 105-millimeter guns, approximately four-inch guns, fore and aft.

The three hundred submarines include a large number of the so-called canal boat type, built for passage through the Belgian Canals to Zeebrugge and which are of inferior armament and a smaller radius of action.

The German fleet, according to the informant, justifies its name of high sea fleet by running out from Wilhelmshaven with considerable regularity, some times two or three times a week.

The fleet only makes short trips and never goes very far out to sea. The high sea fleet usually leaves Wilhelmshaven in the evening and is back by early dinner time between eleven and noon on the following day. On a few occasions it has remained out longer but only because thick weather set in making a passage through the German mine fields dangerous and forcing it to remain in the shelter of Helgoland until the weather cleared. A greater part of the time the battleships and cruisers comprising the battle fleet are anchored in security behind the mine fields and nets and a triple line of pickets protecting the entrance to the base. Once in March the fleet had a considerable period of enforced repose when British mine-laying, taking advantage of thick weather, sowed the coastal waters so full of mines that the German vessels were unable to leave harbor.

The enlisted personnel of the fleet know nothing of American preparations for active participation in the war. The men were told by their officers that America's declaration of war on Germany was only issued as a cover to preparation against Japan and that American troops would not be used in Europe.

Mrs. Victor Allen, wife of one of the members of the famous Allen gang, which shot up the Carroll county court several years ago, is dead. After being acquitted for his participation in the Carroll murder Victor Allen and his wife left Carroll county and came to Halifax, Virginia, in his early days, was a school master.

The University of North Carolina has canceled its football schedule. Military training will be substituted.

READY TO TAKE WHEAT CROP

Hoover Prepared for Action to Stabilize Food Prices—Is First of Series.

Washington, Aug. 15.—The food administration prepared today to take over the entire 1917 wheat crop if necessary to stabilize prices throughout the year. It formed a fifty million dollar corporation, with all of the stock held by the federal government to buy and sell wheat at the principal terminals.

The move was the first of a series to be taken to reduce the price of bread. Millers already have agreed to put themselves under voluntary regulations and are working out with the food administration a differential of profits. Distribution of flour by the wholesalers and the baking of bread will be taken up next.

The hope of the food administration is to establish a scale of prices from the farm to the grocery store eliminating undue profits and ending speculation.

In announcing formation of the wheat corporation, the food administration also has made known the personnel of committee which will fix a price to be paid for this year's wheat yield, and the names of thirteen men who will act as purchasing agents for the corporation at terminals.

The wheat corporation will be put under the administration's grain division. Its chairman will be Herbert Hoover and its president Julian Barnes, a Duluth exporter, now serving as a voluntary aid in the food administration. The price-fixing committee will be headed by President Garfield, of Williams college, and will comprise twelve members, representing producers and consumers.

GERMANS DRIVEN BACK

Latest Blow Was in Ypres Area, and Gave Allies Control of Villages.

Again the great Anglo-French war machine has struck the Germans in Flanders, and again it has been successful. The village of Langemark and important positions were taken Thursday and more than 1,800 prisoners already have been counted. The latest blow in the Ypres area was on a front of nine miles and only on the extreme right were the allied forces unable to make progress. The Germans resisted stubbornly suffering heavy losses, but on the great part of the front they were forced to leave valuable positions in the possession of the allies.

Before the fighting between Lens and Loos died out, the French and British moved forward north of the Ypres-Menin road. Throughout Thursday bitter fighting continued. On the left the French occupied the ground between the Yser Canal and Martjevaart and then drove the Germans from the important bridgehead of Dreirachten.

Field Marshal Haig's men carried the center and right of the attacking line. In the center the British early gained their first objectives and then established themselves in Langemark. Continuing their attack they advanced a half mile beyond the village gaining a trench system which was the final objective of the day.

On the right flank the German resistance was most desperate. Early in the day the British drove the Teutons back, but numerous counter-attacks, in which they suffered severely, enabled the Germans to regain the lost ground.

In the Lens sector the Canadians made further progress east of Loos and north of Lens. German prisoners to the number of nearly 900 were taken in the fighting here Wednesday and Thursday, bringing the allied total for the two days to 2,700. In Flanders the British also captured some guns from the Germans.

Although Berlin says the allied attack in Flanders had been forced back with heavy losses, it admits French and British gains at Dreirachten on the Yser canal and near Langemark. These are the places where London officially says the French and British advanced.

Except for the continued heavy artillery fighting on the Aisne front and near Verdun, a gain by the French south of Ailles, north of the Aisne, has been the only important infantry action, south of Lens. The French captured German trenches on a front of two-thirds of a mile, took 120 prisoners and repulsed four German counter attacks.

On the Sereth river in southwestern Moldavia, the Rumanians and Russians have been driven across the river by the Austro-Germans. Northwest of Fokshani the Rumanians and Russians have made numerous attacks in efforts to capture Stracani and Pantziu. In the Trotus Valley, western Moldavia, the Austro-Germans advance apparently continues. Berlin says that the forces of Field Marshal von Mackensen have captured more than 3,500 prisoners, sixteen guns and more than fifty machine guns in the recent fighting.

Taft Leaves for Canada.

Clay Center, Kan., Aug. 15.—Former President William H. Taft, much improved after his illness of more than a week, left here this afternoon for Chicago, enroute to his summer home at Murray Bay, Canada. Mr. Taft, due to an attack of intestinal indigestion, has cancelled his speaking engagement for the remainder of this month.

Sixty persons were killed and 150 were injured in a wreck Tuesday on the railroad between Petrograd, Russia, and Moscow. Four coaches were crushed to pieces when a passenger train ran into a freight train.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Washington, Aug. 16.—Assignment of general officers to the army cantonments announced today reveals that Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the southeastern department, is to be transferred to command the Eighty-ninth (national guard) division, Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kan.

Copenhagen, Aug. 16.—Gen. von Ardenne, military critic of the Berlin Tageblatt, warns the German military leaders that they must bestir themselves to find some strategic or tactical means of winning a decisive victory on the western front and of defeating England, the soul of the hostile coalition on land. Otherwise, he says, there is no hope of bringing the war to an honorable end for Germany.

Washington, Aug. 16.—Premier Lloyd-George's optimistic speech in the British parliament today was interpreted here as a preliminary indication of the attitude the allied nations may be expected to adopt toward any discussion of peace on a basis which might permit Germany as a conqueror to dictate terms.

News of the premier's speech came while the state department was receiving by cable the text of Pope Benedict's message to the leaders of all belligerent nations, proposing a basis for peace negotiations and earnestly appealing for its consideration. In entente diplomatic quarters and among government officials Mr. Lloyd George's announcement of improvement in food conditions, removing the danger of England being starved into submission, his assurance that losses through submarine attacks continued to decrease and his declaration that there would be sufficient tonnage for 1918 and for 1919 if necessary were hailed joyfully.

The pope's message was laid before President Wilson by Secretary Lansing. Conferences will begin shortly but necessarily some time must elapse before the response goes forward.

Washington, Aug. 16.—Complete reorganization of all branches of the American army to conform with European standards as recommended by Major General Pershing, is provided for in army orders revealing that the recently announced divisional reorganization plan is to be carried down into the regiments and companies. The administrative unit of the infantry arm hereafter will be a company of 250 enlisted men and six commissioned officers, in place of something over 100 men and three officers. The company will be divided into four platoons each in command of a lieutenant. There will be two captains as first and second in command, one first lieutenant and three second lieutenants. Reports of the review of the American troops in France yesterday show that this plan already has been carried out in General Pershing's forces.

Washington, Aug. 16.—From the 27,000 officers taken from the training camps just closed a considerable number are being selected to begin immediately intensive training in France under direction of Major General Pershing.

The plan provides for establishing an officers' school in the American army where they can be given intensive instruction similar to that being given the regular army contingent already there.

Washington, Aug. 16.—Many important provisions of the revised war tax bill, including the liquor section with its prohibition features, were tentatively approved by the Senate late today after most of the day's session had been spent in general debate.

Washington, Aug. 16.—Mexico is preparing to float at home the \$125,000,000 loan which she has been endeavoring to obtain in the United States to rehabilitate her finances. Announcement was made today by a movement has been set afoot for each person receiving wages or a salary to devote one day's pay every two months on "patriotic days" to the loan. Popular subscriptions are to be invited.

Berlin, Aug. 16.—Via London.—The combined British and French attack over a front of more than eighteen miles in Flanders was shattered by the Teutons, according to the official communication issued this evening. Only local successes, on the Yser canal and in the vicinity of Langemark were obtained by the entente who suffered heavy losses.

Washington, Aug. 16.—Machinery for selection of the draft armies finally was completed today with the appointment of district appeal boards for three Pennsylvania districts designation had been delayed by the war department's desire to secure boards acceptable to the communities concerned. Boards for all the other districts of the country were appointed some time ago and in a large percentage of cases their work of passing on industrial exemptions and on appeals is well advanced.

New York, Aug. 16.—M. Gaston de Peillerin de la Touche, member of the executive committee of the French line and director in other important French companies, will arrive here shortly, it was announced today, representing the French Shipowners' association, to conduct negotiations on a large scale for the acquisition of vessels in this country, either by purchase or construction, to augment the French merchant marine.

San Francisco, Aug. 16.—Lieutenant Irving F. Schneider, of the German navy, was arrested here on a presidential warrant as a spy three days ago, department of justice officials announced today. Many maps and papers, declared to be of an incriminating nature, were found in his possession.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 16.—William Wagner, Robert Aeur and Gustav Hartwig, three Germans who escaped from the detention camp at Fort Oglethorpe Wednesday, were captured at Trenton, Ga., today, having been recognized by Miss Eleanor Coonrad, a woman lawyer of Chattanooga. They have been taken back to camp.

Big Stone Gap, Va., Aug. 16.—W. W. McCoy and J. W. Phipps, on trial here for conspiracy against the government, attempted wholesale jail delivery early tonight. They and two other prisoners had sawed the bars to windows in the jail and were about to make their escape when the matter was reported by another prisoner.

Phipps and McCoy are under heavy guard tonight and other prisoners were carried to the county convict camps until repairs are made on the jail.

Kaukauna, Wis., Aug. 16.—Alleged insulting remarks against the American flag resulted in John Collins and Leo Madison being led to a conspicuous place in front of he public library by a crowd where they were forced to kneel and kiss the flag ten times today.

Up in Vance.

Correspondence of The Journal.

Indian Trail, Aug. 15.—Miss Annie Harkey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Harkey of this place, died at Oakboro Monday morning at seven o'clock. Miss Harkey had been in failing health about two years previous to the time of her death. About four years ago Miss Harkey took a position as telegraph operator in Charlotte. She held this position about four years when she became seriously ill. Skilled medical aid was summoned and in a few months she was brought to sub-normal health. She was then brought to her home in the village. She still took medical treatment after coming home, and after a few months she was able to make short visits to the homes of relatives and friends. She was spending some time with her sister, Mrs. Will Hill, of Oakboro when she took suddenly ill three or four days before her death. The body was carried by train from Oakboro to Indian Trail, arriving at 5:30 Monday evening. Tuesday the remains were carried to Weddington M. E. church, where Rev. Mr. McCain, pastor of that church, and Rev. B. B. Shankel of Indian Trail Presbyterian church conducted the funeral services. After the services were over the body was laid to rest in the cemetery in view of a large number of bereaved relatives and friends who laid upon her grave many wreaths of the most beautiful flowers. Near relatives left to mourn the death of the young lady are: Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Harkey; her sisters, Mrs. Will Hill of Oakboro; Miss Lillian Harkey, employed at Belk Bros., Charlotte; and Mrs. Will Hemby of Weddington neighborhood, also three brothers, Walter Harkey of Florida, John Harkey of Asheville and Vernon Harkey, who is a member of the U. S. Aviation Signal Corps. All of her brothers were unable to reach here before she was buried. Miss Harkey was twenty-eight years of age. She was a promising young lady, with a kind and lovable disposition, who won the admiration of those with whom she came in contact.

Miss Maud Stallings of Stallings Station spent some time with friends in the village Monday night and Tuesday.

Your scribe and his friend, Mr. Jesse Hartis, spent Monday in Monroe on business.

Miss Floy Myers and Miss Alice Ratchford, the former of Marshville and the latter of Waxhaw, both of whom have taught school at Indian Trail, spent the latter part of last week with friends in the village.

The Presbyterian meeting that had been in progress during all last week, came to a close Sunday night. Attendance was good throughout the entire week, but especially on Sunday night when the church was crowded. Everybody that had heard Dr. Sibley during the week were especially anxious to hear him present his special sermon, "Predestination is Not Fatalism," on Sunday night.—Sir John.

HOUSE WRECKED BY WATER-SPOUT.

The home of Captain Joseph S. Pigott, eight miles from Beaufort, on an inland waterway known as The Straits, and only four miles from the Atlantic ocean, was completely destroyed Saturday morning a little before day, when it was struck by a waterspout. Capt. Pigott, wife and seven children, were asleep on the second floor and notwithstanding the building was completely demolished, no one was seriously hurt.

Mrs. Pigott's shoulder blade was broken; a baby was found on a plank unharmed, some distance from the site of the house; a young lady occupant of the house was carried some distance but was not hurt. The wreck of the house was complete, hardly two pieces of timber being left together.

London, Aug. 15.—American troops marched through London today. They were reviewed by Ambassador Page and later by King George at Buckingham palace. Great crowds lined the streets which were decorated profusely with American and British flags. Enthusiasm was shown everywhere.

A meeting of the cabinet was in progress when the Americans approached Whitehall. It was adjourned to permit the premier and his colleagues to pay their compliments to the Americans. The cabinet went in a body to the war office.

Millions of Londoners, many of them waving American flags, cheered themselves hoarse until the Americans departed.

When the troops swung into Whitehall a roar of cheers, which was heard many blocks away, was started. It continued all along the route. All traffic was stopped. Windows and roofs were crowded. Persons in the throngs of spectators continually shouted out greetings such as "we're glad to see you, America," and "go get them, boys."

The Americans for the most part kept their eyes to the front. Only occasionally did a man here or there look to the right or left, grinning broadly, or wiggling a hand in such a way that the officers could not see him.

Before King and Queen.

The greatest crowd gathered in front of Buckingham palace. The king, accompanied by the queen, the household staff and officers, took his place at the gate. The Americans then filed past while the bands played and the cheering and waving of flags continued. As the first stars and stripes passed with the ranks the king and his party raised their hands to salute. The flag was dipped and the crowd roared approval so vigorously that the king was forced to smile.

A slight rain fell during the review but not a spectator departed. As each flag passed the king saluted, and the enthusiasm of the crowds became almost uncontrollable. Men threw their hats into the air.

The allied soldiers in the crowds, in common with other spectators, commented on the youthfulness, soldierly bearing and snappiness of the Americans. Regrets were heard on all sides that they were not permitted to have leave while in London so that each man personally might have a warm welcome.

The evening papers unite in praise of the American soldiers. The Standard displays on the front page the large head line:

"Sons of the Pilgrims back in London," under which it says:

Impressed Everybody.

"Lean, lithe, straight-backed, sallow, thin-lipped, set-jawed, they impressed everybody as doers rather than dreamers, men of few words who look you straight in eye, take your measure at a glance, give you their opinion in a rough epigram and then get to business. They are a distinct set of men of a definite type. Not Canadian, not Australian, not New Zealander, but in the snap of the eye, the expression of the mouth something distinctly United States."

The Westminster Gazette observes:

"Not since the war broke out have there been such manifestations of enthusiasm, such density of crowds. The processions brought home vividly to London the fact that we have a great new ally, and London celebrated that recognition with a demonstration of unusually vivacious responsiveness."

Japs Pleased With Welcome.

A Pacific Port, Aug. 15.—All doubts and misconceptions which may have existed between Japan and the United States have been wholly cleared away in the three days since a Japanese mission landed here, Viscount K. Ishii, head of the mission declared in an address here tonight.

"You have convinced my government that friendly co-operation from now on, is to be the keynote of all relations between America and Japan," he said.

The ambassador after three days of entertainment turned the tables and gave a dinner to Breckinridge Long, third assistant secretary of state and his staff, the army and navy officers assigned to the mission, and state and city officials who have participated in their welcome. At the viscount's request Mr. Long waived a dinner which he had planned to give.

Can Interned German Marry an American?

Asheville, Aug. 15.—Whether an interned German citizen can legally marry an American woman is a question that is bothering a musician at the German internment camp at Hot Springs. This German, interned for the period of the war, is engaged to marry a woman from St. Louis, and she has arrived at Hot Springs to fulfill her part of the contract. Bringing up the question of whether it is legal for them to wed, however, has caused a hitch in the plans, and lawyers have been engaged to unravel the tangle. Some attorneys here are of the opinion that the couple can legally marry, while others dissent, stating that as no contract between belligerent nations is valid, no contract between citizens of such a nation could be enforced. The immigration bureau will probably be asked for a ruling.