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PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS LOOTED A DANVILLE, VIRGINIA, CAFE.

"Famished Soldiers" Take Everything in Sight, While Police Stood Powerless.

Danville, Va., Aug. 19.—Five hundred Pennsylvania troops having a 30 minute lay over in Danville last night on their way to southern camps swept down upon two restaurants operated on Craighead street near the railway station like the Asyrians of old and gutted both places of food within 15 minutes. They failed to pay for anything that was taken and the only policeman on the beat was powerless to prevent the soldiers who appeared to be ravenous and very thirsty.

The soldiers were lusty miners from Pennsylvania, the companies being from Scranton and Pottsville. As soon as the train halted to take on water and to be examined, a cloud of khaki clad men ran from the station and turned in to the Dairy Lunch room operated by Mitry Matney. In a few seconds the place was filled. The soldiers walked over the tables and stood on the counters while a score piled on behind the marble slab and helped themselves to whatever they could find. The negro cook, seeking to remonstrate was sent staggering back into the kitchen under a blow. Matney expostulated in broken English but his words were lost in the chaos which reigned. The soldiers drank five gallons of milk, carried off a bunch of bananas, took all the soda water on ice in the cooler and then foraged the place for pies and cake. Tomatoes and watermelons were taken off and in a few minutes the entire restaurant was denuded of eatables. While this was going on, Michael Angelo was contending with similar treatment up the street. His "Capitol Lunch Room" was also invaded and denuded of food.

Police Officer Lewis who could do little to stop the invasion telephoned to the chief of police for instructions. Mr. Bell ordered him to hasten back to the train to discover the identity of the troops. He got there just as the train was pulling out and found out that the men were from the two places named and constituted companies A, D and C. He failed to learn the number of the regiment.

The police will make formal complaint and the restaurant proprietors will file a claim for compensation. Chief of Police Bell expects little difficulty in fully identifying the 500 soldiers who went through. These raids were more or less frequent when the troops were returning north after the Spanish-American war and the government invariably honored the claims put in, deducting the funds from the pay of companies involved.

The men said they were famished, having had nothing substantial since breakfast.

Rural Communities Are in Line.

For the past eight weeks I have been almost constantly attending community gatherings in the rural districts in different sections of the State. While there are many farmers who either cannot read or do not read, I have been agreeably surprised at the comparatively large number of farmers who have acquired intelligent conceptions of the fundamental international issues involved that must be settled right before this world war can end. Not only are farmers well informed, but I have heard farm women in their homes discuss the issues involved in this national crisis with an intelligent understanding that would make a non-reading society woman in a city ashamed of herself.

I don't think it is possible for any people anywhere to meet the grave and perilous war conditions any more patriotically and with better grace than North Carolina farmers are meeting them. In every crisis that has called for sacrifice of human life North Carolina farmers have made notable records that have made our State deservedly famous, there is no indication that our history will be reversed now.

Incidentally, it will be interesting for me to say that at all of our picnic gatherings I have not been able to detect any differences this summer in the congenial spirit manifested than in former years, which indicates that our farmers are meeting the demands with as patriotic and brave spirit as it is possible to meet them.

With all this, I am not saying that it would be impossible for men of influence to arouse a spirit of rebellion by unwise remarks that appeal to the resentful passions and feelings of men who have not yet realized that the only way to obtain peace (possibly permanent peace) is to fight for it. If we could have possibly gotten peace in any other way we wouldn't have been in this war.—J. Z. Green.

In Washington a crowd of about 1,000 men and women bombarded the woman's party headquarters with eggs and destroyed several banners addressed to "Kaiser Wilson," after similar banners had been taken away from women who attempted to parade them in front of the White House.

The first contingent of American troops in France were reviewed last week by Major General William L. Sibert, the American commander. This was the first time that the troops in France had been all together. The review was a splendid military display and Gen. Sibert said he was immensely proud of the men. French officers present were very much impressed.

Chamber of Commerce News.

There was an important conference held yesterday afternoon in regard to improvements around the passenger depot, there being present the Mayor, the directors of the Chamber of Commerce, the Secretary of the Chamber and President Harrahan and Superintendent Walton of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company. Mr. Harrahan was only in the city a short while but Mr. Walton was here several hours and went over the ground thoroughly. Mayor Sikes stated in plain language that the citizens of Monroe were disgusted with the present conditions around the depot and told Mr. Walton what the people of Monroe wanted and expected the Seaboard to do to better conditions. No definite plan of action was decided upon, but the Seaboard will again send their engineers here in a few days and go into the matter again and try to reach some agreement in regard to the work.

The people of Monroe are spending hundreds of thousands of dollars to beautify the city and they have reached the point where they are going to take some drastic action unless the railroad comes across and does what they acknowledge should be done, they are getting tired of promises. Monroe is the largest non-competitive point of the Seaboard and there is no reason on earth why they should be treated so shabbily, especially as the railroads are making more money now than ever in their history. They are not in a position now to plead poverty. As already stated, no definite action was decided upon but something will be done in the course of a few days.

Superior Court Proceedings.

Superior court, for the trial of civil cases, convened here yesterday morning with Judge B. F. Long presiding. No case of any consequence has been disposed of as yet. The case of Funderburk vs. Funderburk is being heard today, in which Mr. R. C. Funderburk is suing his wife for an absolute divorce.

The following are the jurors for this week:

Messrs. N. W. Braswell, I. M. Phifer, P. T. Hornback, H. T. Long, H. W. Hasty, V. A. Ashcraft, Ellis Goodwin, C. W. Montgomery, R. F. Kriminger, A. M. Price, J. Marshall Simpson, H. M. Harkey, J. Atlas Rushing, J. W. Mangum, W. S. Walkup, and J. Coon McCorkle.

The following cases have been continued for various reasons:

Albert Cary vs. Daniel Staines, L. A. Thompson vs. Daniel Starnes, James Howard vs. Lula Howard, D. B. Baker vs. Margaret Baker, Piedmont Mt. Airy Guano Co. vs. J. S. Edwards, W. W. Pusser vs. Western Union, T. M. Williams vs. Western Union, Ella Davis vs. P. A. Davis, Lessie Horton vs. Seaboard Air Line Railway, Hallie Vickery vs. J. W. Vickery, A. A. Elwanger vs. Seaboard Air Line Railway.

The cases in which the Seaboard is involved were continued on account of the absence of their attorney, Mr. E. T. Cansler. He is a member of the District Exemption board, and his absence would interfere with the work.

Mr. J. W. McCain was awarded a verdict of \$878.69 against the Hepatosophs. The defendants appealed.

The Boys in the Bickett Are Fine Looking Lot.

(From the Wadesboro Ansonian.) The boys of Company D, Field Artillery, look about 100 per cent better in their brand new uniforms and if the quality of these uniforms are an index to the kind of treatment they will get in the quarters furnished later on, they are going to be better satisfied. Feeding such a large number without ample preparations is no easy job and to change cooks every day is not a good practice. The old motto that "too many cooks spoil the broth," or words to that effect, is responsible for some of the bad meals the boys complained of recently. But they are bearing up under their treatment remarkably well and their drilling is getting better every day. There are some fine fellows in that bunch of men, some fine manhood and we are just as proud of them all as we know how to be. The Ansonian does not wish to single out anyone of them for comment but must relate a remark made a few days ago by a gentleman on the streets while Lieutenant Wriston Shepherd of Monroe had a squad in charge. It was this: "A few million like that man would pull Berlin up by the roots and the Germans would not know what had happened to them." Wadesboro is becoming attached to this company of men and will follow with tender regards their future careers.

I. W. W. Strike Delayed.

San Francisco, Aug. 20.—No evidence of a general strike of construction workers and harvest hands has been visible in the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana tonight and so far as could be ascertained no attempt was made by any Industrial Workers of the World leaders to carry out the strike order issued recently by James Rowan, district Industrial Worker of the World secretary at Spokane.

The swift and unexpected action last night of military authorities at Spokane in arresting Rowan and twenty-six other alleged Industrial Workers of the World is believed to have had a powerful influence in deterring the radical members of the organization from precipitating a strike which, it is admitted, might have had serious results.

—Mr. A. A. Secrest is having a modern bungalow erected on his lot on Morris Avenue.

MONSTER OFFENSIVE BEGUN BY THE FRENCH AND ITALIAN

Big Gains on 11 Mile Front, While Italian's Bombardment Is Of Appalling Intensity.

With the British troops busily engaged in the successful parrying of German counter thrusts against the newly-won ground in Flanders, the French and Italians have started monster offensives—the French against the Germans near Verdun and the Italians against the Austrians from the region of Piava to near the head waters of the Adriatic sea.

Sharp, decisive blows have been gained for the French positions held by the Germans on a front of more than eleven miles extending from the Avocourt wood eastward across the river Meuse and into the Bois de Chaume, while the Italians, after a bombardment of an intensity never before experienced in that theater have leveled Austrian defenses, crossed the ruins and also the Isonzo river and now are at deadly grips with the enemy along a front of about 37 miles.

Nearly 12,000 prisoners already have been counted by the French and Italians, and doubtless this number will be materially augmented when full details of the fighting are at hand. In addition the Germans and Austrians lost heavily in men killed or wounded and in guns and machine guns captured.

The new territory taken by the French embraces positions that have literally weltered in French and German blood in battles that have been waged to and fro since the German crown prince started his most costly enterprise, the attempt to take Verdun, which resulted in utter failure as a military maneuver and cost the lives of tens of thousands of his men.

Notable among the captured positions are the Avocourt wood, two summits of Le Mort Homme, the Corbeaux wood and Champmeuve, all of which were held notwithstanding vicious counter-attacks by the Germans which were broken up by the French fire with heavy casualties to the enemy. French airmen materially aided the infantry in the press forward, swooping forces and emptying their machine guns into the ranks, and in fights in the air with German protecting machines, eleven of which were sent hurtling to the ground.

Likewise the Italian fliers are giving their infantry valuable support, more than 200 of them being engaged in attacking with bombs and machine gun fire Austrian troop formations behind the lines. At last accounts, the Italian guns were energetically proceeding with the work of destroying the new positions taken up by the Austrians, endeavoring to blast a road through the defenses in order to make more easy the march of the Italian troops toward Trieste, Austria's principal seaport, lying at the head of the Adriatic sea.

The situation in Flanders and northern France is virtually calm, as compared with last week, but both the British and French continue to make sallies at various points and to strengthen the positions won in the recent fighting. The Canadians around Lens are daily biting further into the German line and now have the coal center virtually surrounded, except on the east. Even in this sector the Canadian guns have the range and are making almost impossible any movements of the enemy from or into the town. The entente allied airmen still are carrying out raids on German positions in Belgium, many tons of bombs having been dropped by them.

In Rumania the Austro-Germans have forced back the Rumanians on both sides of the Oltuz and Trotus valleys, according to the Berlin official communication. In the former sector more than 1,500 Rumanians and 30 machine guns fell into the hands of the invaders, while the fighting on the Sereth river 2,000 additional prisoners were taken.

Good Men Should Not Be Mised.

We greatly regret that a few excellent men among our Southern farmers have allowed themselves to be misled concerning the constitutionality of the selective draft.

It is time for everybody to know that such opposition is absurd, dangerous, treasonable and probably punishable by both fine and imprisonment. Many of America's ablest lawyers were among the Representatives and Senators opposing the selective draft for other reasons, but the argument against its constitutionality was simply laughed out of court. Even among professional pacifists the idea has no serious following.

There is not one chance among ten million that the Supreme Court would hold the selective draft unconstitutional, and even if it did, the determination of this government would not be checked for the remotest fraction of a second. The legislatures of every State in the Union would be instantly summoned in extra session and the constitution would be amended with a speed that would make the Kaiser tremble.

This nation has put its hand to the plow and there will be no looking backward until victory is won and the world made safe for democracy and safe against ever being again made a slaughter-house of war by German militarism. To seek to delay or hinder our national government in its determined course is only to give treasonable aid and comfort to the enemy, resulting in the prolongation of the struggle and thus in needless sacrifice of American lives.—Clarence Poe.

TROOP MOVEMENTS WILL BEGIN SEPTEMBER 5TH

Railway Association Perfecting Scheme For Most Important Troop Movement in the Nation's History—To Move 80,000 Men Will Require 6,229 Cars Made Up of 366 Trains.

New York, Aug. 19.—Plans for the most important troop movement ever attempted in this country, involving the transportation of 80,000 men, are being perfected by the American Railway Association at the request of the Federal government, according to an announcement made here tonight by Fairfax Harrison, chairman of the railroad's war board.

"The movement of troops from the various states to the army cantonments will start September 5," said Mr. Harrison, "and between that date and September 9, the railroads will complete the entrainment of 200,000 men, approximately thirty per cent of the total number to be moved. It is expected that a second movement of 200,000 men will begin September 13, continuing for four days and a third movement of the same size on October 3.

"Some conception of the task which confronts the association may be gleaned from the fact that 6,229 cars made up in 366 trains, with as many locomotives and train crews, are required to move one field army of 80,000.

"The railroads also have been asked to supply transportation for 350,000 soldiers of the National Guard to their training camps. This has already been started and will continue in increasing volume until all have been moved.

WANTS TO DISPOSE OF HALF MILLION CATTLE.

For Lack of Feed Holland is in a Unique Position—Dutch Markets are Glutted, Germany Wants the Best, the Allies Would Have to Get Half But are Not Disposed to Take It.

The Hague, Netherlands, July 15 (Correspondence).—Holland is in the unique position, in war-stricken Europe, of having 500,000 more cattle than she wants. The farmers want to get that number off their hands at all costs. What to do with these herds is the knotty problem facing the Netherlands government and it is bound up the knottier and weightier problem of the country's grain supply from America, her economic welfare and perhaps in directly her neutrality and independence.

With a bad grass and hay crop, with a great shortage of fodder imports, and at the moment, a suspension of grain shipments from the United States, the farmers are at their wits' end to find feed for their overgrown herds. But the home market is naturally overstocked, prices have fallen even below pre-war rates, and they are therefore begging and praying the government to open the frontiers for export as the only way out of the difficulty.

In any case the blockaded Central Powers cannot get more than half any such export. The standing agreement provides that Britain, France and the Belgium Relief Commission shall have 50 per cent of all cattle going across the frontier. But America, on whom the Netherlands is so absolutely dependent for her grain supply, it is understood here, wants to stop all export of cattle and other produce to Germany, and presumably Holland also hesitates somewhat on this account.

The strange feature of this side of the question, as the correspondent of the Associated Press learns on good authority, is that blockaded Germany at present by no means evinces any anxiety to buy Dutch cattle. German farmers would doubtless jump at the chance; the German people would thankfully enlarge their bill of fare. But the authorities now look twice at every mark going across the frontiers in payments for imports.

Germany is no doubt ready to buy at her own price; she certainly would not refuse the cattle if offered here; but no application for cattle export has been made from the German side, the Associated Press correspondent is reliably informed.

Another possible way of disposing of a considerable portion of the surplus cattle is by substituting beef for pork in the government's cheap food supply scheme. This might take an extra 50,000 or 60,000 head of cattle a month and account for 250,000 of the surplus cattle stocks and the plan is under consideration in high quarters.

The news from America on the export question is causing considerable anxiety here. If the United States presses the demand for a complete stoppage of exports of Dutch agricultural products to Germany, as the price of continuing to supply her grain Holland will be in a quandary indeed. It is true she is, under present circumstances, entirely dependent on her overseas grain supplies, so long that her own crop is only sufficient to meet the needs of man and beast for three months.

On the other hand, apart from her own small coal output, she is practically entirely dependent on Germany for the fuel which depends the maintenance of lighting, heating, railways, shipping, fisheries and all her industries. For her own mines yield only about a quarter of her coal consumption, and import from Great Britain virtually has ceased, partly as a result of the enormous conditions made by the British authorities and partly on account of the ruthless submarine war. Holland likewise draws such indispensable products as ce-

ment, iron, potash, lime, dyes and drugs from Germany.

Hollanders say it would be steering the security and independence of their country, for the present and the future, to depart from their policy of absolute neutrality and to differentiate in favor of the allies.

Figures based on the latest foreign trade returns show that, in the first quarter of the current year, exports to the united kingdom amounted in value to \$21,000,000 and to Germany \$19,000,000. Imports from Great Britain totalled \$14,760,000 and from Germany to \$10,000,000.

GERMANS FACING CANADIAN LINES NEAR EXHAUSTION

Fiercest Engagement On That Portion of the Western Front Coming to Conclusion—Germans Disregard Lives.

Canadian Headquarters in France, August 19.—(By the Canadian Press, Limited).—The fiercest engagement on the Canadian front since the beginning of the war is gradually coming to a triumphant end by the exhaustion of the enemy. Since the capture of Hill 70 and St. Laurent Wednesday morning the Canadians defending their newly-won positions have been compelled to stand by almost without cessation to meet the counter attacks. The leaders of the German troops are utterly regardless of the lives of their men and as soon as one division has spent itself in a frantic and futile effort to recover the lost ground, another is sent forward to the sacrifice.

The Fourth Guards were cut to pieces in yesterday's counter attacks and during the night a new division, the Two Hundred and Twentieth was brought up. Passing through their own lines without stopping, these fresh troops attacked at 4:30 o'clock Saturday morning on the Bois Hugo sector, north of Hill 70. The attack was accompanied by a projection of enemy liquid fire and gas. Our artillery turned an effective barrage upon the Germans, which caused heavy losses but they continued to advance with the utmost determination. At a close distance of only seventy yards from our line the machine guns were turned upon the attacking groups, and they broke and ran for cover.

South of St. Laurent the enemy penetrated our first line trench, but were driven out again as the result of a counter attack. In these desperate struggles there has been much use of the rifle, bayonet and bomb. The prisoners now number more than eleven thousand.

One of the most heroic deeds put on record in the Canadian corps since the war began is that of a runner of Colonel Ormonder's Alberta battalion. The company to which he was attached was hotly engaged near the chalk pits, and he was given a message to take back to the battalion headquarters, over ground on which shells were falling continuously.

He had not gone far when he was seen to fall, and another runner was at once sent out with a duplicate of the message. The second messenger was killed midway on his journey, but two hours afterward the first one arrived at the battalion headquarters with his left arm blown off near the shoulder.

His terrible wound had been roughly dressed in the field, and the messenger, far spent from the loss of blood, had then staggered on to do his duty. He was removed in a dying condition, but he carried his message to its destination.

Volunteers Already Number Nearly a Million.

Charlotte Observer. It is quite a cheerful message The Washington Star sends the Kaiser, von Hindenburg, et al. Briefly, it is to the effect that "the 'contemptible army' of the United States of America contains today exactly 943,141 men, all volunteers." This includes Army, Navy and Marine Corps—every man a volunteer—with the draft Army yet to come. The further statement is made by the Committee on Public Information, from which The Star quotes, that since the entrance of this country into the world war, approximately 1,300,000 men have offered themselves for service in the Nation's fighting forces. It further appears that during the time this country has been a belligerent, 121,514 men have volunteered for service in the Navy and Marine Corps and have been accepted. In the Regular Army the increase since April 1 by voluntary enlistment has been 190,347, and in the National Guard 136,998, a total of 327,345 enlistments in the Army branches, and a grand total of 448,859 in both Army and Navy. Even this figure does not include all who have been accepted for service since the United States entered the war, for there have been additions to the various reserve corps, but these figures are not all available. The largest single item is that of the 27,341 men recently commissioned from the officers' training camps.

Costs \$156.30 To Equip an Infantryman For Service.

Washington, Aug. 19. — It costs the United States just \$156.30 to equip an infantryman for service in France. Figures made public tonight show that of this total clothing represents \$101.21; fighting equipment \$47.46 and eating utensils \$7.73. The soldier's gas mask costs \$2. His steel helmet \$3 and his rifle \$19.50. The first 600,000 to 800,000 of America's fighting men will be equipped with the present Springfield army rifle, but those to follow will carry the Enfield, used by English troops.

AMERICAN AIRMEN HELP IN RAIDS ON GERMANS.

Airmen Dropped 28,000 Pounds of Bombs and Engaged in Number of Aerial Fights—One Man Missing.

Paris, Aug. 19.—The Lafayette squadron, composed of American aviators, played its part in the French air raids reported in the official communication on Saturday when it was announced that 28,000 pounds of bombs and explosives had been dropped on German military establishments, railroad stations and encampments. Corporal Harlod Willis Boston, a member of the squadron, has not returned from the raid which resulted in a number of aerial fights with the Germans.

Two groups of chasers were chosen from the ranks of the Lafayette squadron, commanded respectively by Lieutenant Roul Lufbery, of Wallingford, Conn., and Adjutant Didier Mason, of San Francisco, which travelled protectively to the right and left of a bombing machine as it entered enemy territory. Another group from another squadron followed in the rear. The group, however, saw fewer German machines. The Lufbery command obtained most of the action and Aviator Dudley Hill, of Peekskill, N. Y., had a narrow escape when two Germans attacked him with incendiary bullets. He escaped, however, with one bullet hole through a lower plane. He is believed to have brought down one German.

Adjutant Mason's command was attacked by a patrol of three planes which was easily repulsed. Corporal Willis was missing when his group returned to its base after the bombing raid, but it is hoped he will turn up.

W. A. Courtenay Campbell, Jr., of Kenilworth, Ill., who two months ago lost one whole wing of his machine in mid-air and yet managed to return to his own lines safely, was again a victim of a peculiar accident. Just as the bombing party reached home the bombing machine balked and landed squarely on top of his right chasing machine. He saw the danger in time and scrambled out to safety. His plane was cut squarely in two.

Draft Law Held Constitutional.

Mount Airy, Ga., August 20.—Federal District Judge Speer held the selective draft law constitutional in a decision made public here today. The decision was rendered on applications for writs of habeas corpus for Albert Jones and John Story, held in the Richmond county, Georgia, jail, charged with violating the law and was represented by Thomas E. Watson. Watson contended that the law is in contravention of the involuntary servitude amendment.

Judge Speer left for Fairfield, N. C., where it is expected he will decide whether or not the Jeffersonian a magazine published by Watson, shall be allowed in the mails. It has been denied admission by the postmaster at Thomson, Ga., the place of publication, because it contained what had been charged seditious utterances.

Judge Speer in denying the writs, declared that to agree to the contention that the selective draft law contravenes the thirteenth amendment would be to conclude that the soldier is a slave.

"Nothing could be more abhorrent to the truth," said Judge Speer, "nothing more degrading to that indispensable and gallant body of citizens trained in arms to whose manhood, skill and courage is, and must be, committed the task of maintaining the very existence of the nation and all that its people hold dear."

Leaders of Industrial Workers of the World Arrested.

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 19.—James Rowan, district secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World, and 25 other alleged members of the organization were arrested at local I. W. W. headquarters here this afternoon by a company of Idaho National Guardsmen and placed in the county jail as military prisoners. Rowan had ordered the general strike of I. W. W. labor in the Northwest to begin tomorrow.

Strike orders advising farm workers "to let the fruit rot on the ground" and calling on construction workers to lay down their tools have been signed by Rowan.

"Lumber workers in the four states already are on strike," Rowan said while he was awaiting his turn to be searched and booked. "I think the strike will spread further now, and probably will affect industries in which no strike has been called. Even though all the officers or employes of the organization are put in jail and all the halls closed arrangements have been made to handle the movement."

Only a vote of the members of the organization can halt the strike, Rowan said, as there is no one with authority to take such action unless I. W. W. members alleged by leaders of the organization to be illegally held in jail are released by that time.

Rowan and William Moran, secretary of the local I. W. W. organization, were arrested at the local I. W. W. hall by Mayor Clement Wilkins, in command of a battalion of guardsmen on patrol duty here. While Mayor Wilkins, accompanied by Rowan, went to executive headquarters three blocks distant to unlock the door, 40 members of the company under the command of Captain F. A. Jeter, rounded up 22 other men who were in the hall and took them with Moran to the county jail.

The Gospel of Germany—the gospel of Mahomet: "The State has no conscience; the State can do no wrong."