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MONROE, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1917.

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## THESE BE THE FIRST TO GO

The Fifteen Men of This County, Being First Call, Will Leave Sunday Morning.

The following men constitute the five per cent of this county's quota and the first to go to the training camp. They are ordered to report at the local office in Monroe at 2 o'clock Saturday and will take the train at six o'clock Sunday morning for Camp Jackson at Columbia:

2—Joseph Hampton Price, Route 5, Monroe

3—Charley Maness, Route 18, Matthews

21—W. B. Cole, Monroe

74—Ernest Harry Broom, Route 4, Monroe

98—Murphy Dudley Honeycutt, Monroe

186—John M. Niven, Waxhaw

190—Dan Smith McCollum, Route 3, Monroe

351—Vade Helms, Mineral Springs

377—Lee Calvin Broom, Waxhaw

426—Anthony Wayne Brooks, Route 3, Monroe

465—Joel Solomon Collins, Monroe

547—Henry Morgan, Route 2, Unionville

53—Clarence A. Wingate, Waxhaw

690—Filas C. Efrid, Rt. 2, Unionville

975—Stephen Lee Welsh, Monroe

Alternates.

100—Sanford Louis Forbis, Matthews

196—R. M. James, Route 2, Unionville

All the above named with two or three exceptions volunteered to go in the first increment. With one exception they are single men.

Non-Commissioned Officers Appointed

The Messenger and Intelligencer says that Col. A. L. Cox has appointed the following non-commissioned officers of Battery D, First N. C. Field Artillery:

First Sergeant—H. W. Shepherd.

Mess Sergeant—A. B. Fairley.

Supply Sergeant—J. W. Helms.

Stable Sergeant—F. B. Huntley.

Sergeants—S. P. Griffith, C. W. Yancey, Lloyd Price, J. A. Robinson, Jr., B. C. Blalock, N. T. Bobbitt, E. F. Liles.

Corporals—M. E. Austin, F. P. Billingsley, J. G. Boylin, J. H. Covington, A. B. Crowell, J. Q. Derrick, B. F. Eubanks, Wilbur Gaddy, C. N. Hart, R. L. Hayes, Carl Hendrix, J. H. Hutchinson, M. D. McLendon, T. L. Niven, J. H. Thompson, N. W. Williams, W. H. Williams.

Chief Mechanic—J. J. Garrison.

Horse Shoers—O. B. Harris, R. R. Gay.

Mechanic—June S. Maner.

Saddler—R. A. Rivers.

Cooks—J. W. McCorkle, C. B. Porter, L. L. Threadgill.

Buglers—L. L. Hargrave, J. P. Matheson.

Recent Enlistments.

The following have enlisted recently: E. F. Liles, son of Mr. E. P. Liles; Carl Robinson, son of Hon. L. D. Robinson; Lindon Southerland, Magnolia; Adolphus Cole, Haw River; Charles T. Phillips, Raleigh; Roy P. Mullis, Unionville; Samuel W. Dixon, Bolivia; Joseph E. Peele, Clarksville.

There are now 145 men in the Battery.

Drafted Man Shot From Ambush.

Elizabeth City, Sept. 6.—What appears to have been a deliberately planned murder occurred this afternoon about 4 o'clock, when Daniel I. Jones, night fireman at the plant of the Elizabeth City Power company, was fatally shot from ambush. No motive for the crime has been assigned nor is there any clue to the identity of the assassin.

The load was fired from a shotgun at short range and, entering the unfortunate victim's side, tore a great hole in the lower part of his body. He was rushed to the hospital but it was evident that no medical or surgical skill would save his life. He died three hours later.

Jones was among the number from this county drafted into military service. Asked if he knew who shot him, he replied in the negative. Those who picked him up and rushed him to a physician after he was shot say that he carried a gun. No motive for the crime has been suggested.

Man and Wife Found in Bed, Shot to Death.

Greenville, S. C., Sept. 6.—H. Millam Hellams, a prominent farmer of Laurens county, residing about 30 miles below this city and his wife were found dead in their home this morning according to a report reaching here tonight. Death in each case was the result of a bullet wound in the head, thought to have been inflicted with a pistol. Mystery surrounds the tragedy since officers could discover no cause for the crimes, nor clue to the perpetrators. The discovery of an empty pistol in the house lent color to the theory of suicide but the coroner's jury put little faith in this by finding a verdict in which the crime was charged to unknown parties.

Hellams was a Confederate veteran and was 68 years old.

Say Little Children Worked at Still.

Morganton, Sept. 6.—Joe Smith and Lige Rector, alleged moonshiners, were brought here yesterday by Officers Boyer and Milholland, who reported that they caught the men operating a liquor still. Two little children, aged four and six years, were at the still getting up wood and assisting their father, the officers say. The little fellows, who had never been to town, had never seen an automobile, a train or a negro, cried to come along with their father, and the officers allowed them to come along.

## Ford Has Big War Orders.

Ford Motor Company, according to a statement made by Henry Ford, is manufacturing 200,000 airplane cylinders of steel for the United States government to be delivered at the rate of 1,000 per day at cost price. The company has just recently developed a method for making the cylinders cheaply and the government is securing the benefit of this new method. Mr. Ford has left the matter of prices to be settled by the government after the cylinders are made, the government and Mr. Ford to figure the cost and the government to pay for them without profit to the Ford Company. The price, it is said, will be very low. Mr. Ford states that it costs very little more to produce steel now than it did before the war and this plus his new manufacturing methods will cause the low price.

With regard to exemptions, Mr. Ford said, "We will not ask exemptions for any of our men. We will save the places for those who are drafted. If we are in business when the war is over, they will be."

E. DeCartier, envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary of the King of Belgium to this country, has requested Henry Ford to send tractors to Belgium. The request has been granted and a number of tractors will be soon forwarded to portions of Belgium outside of the lines where the people will be educated to use them to replace the farm animals of which there is now a great shortage. Henry Ford and Son is also manufacturing 6,000 tractors for England on direct orders from the British government.

## Serbian Girls Deported.

Ten thousand Serbian girls from ten to fourteen years old have been kidnapped and deported from Serbia to the harem of Constantinople, to Bulgaria and Asia Minor, says a dispatch received by M. Pasitch, the Serbian premier, who is now in London.

"These deportations," said M. Pasitch, "have been going on since February, 1916, but the number was very limited until a few weeks ago. Now it has been systematized under Bulgarian controllers, and it is impossible to predict how far it will go."

"Eight thousand girls have been sent to Constantinople, and two thousand more to Bulgaria and Asia Minor. Prisoners whom we have taken on the Saloniki front tell us that the traffic in our girlhood has grown to be a byword in Bulgaria and Turkey."

"The girls are kidnapped and taken away secretly, particularly from the smaller villages, until at present dozens of small towns have been quite deduced of the young female population."

"I do not think that the Turks are the actual instigators of this gross violation of the rules of civilized warfare. All our information indicates that the Bulgarians are the prime movers of the traffic."

"These girls are too young to be of any use for laboring purposes, besides, neither Turkey nor Bulgaria is seriously handicapped for labor, and in Turkey the use of young women for outdoor work is practically unknown."

"It is very difficult for us to do anything to help these unfortunate victims. Our affairs in Constantinople and Sofia are now in the hands of the Dutch government and we have made the most earnest possible protests through that government. But you know how difficult it is to get any action from Turkey. We have suggested, for instance, that some scheme of reparation be put into effect immediately, that the girls should be sent back to some place beyond the war zone. But I fear it is too late to save them, and that we can only wait in patience until peace comes."

## Arrested a Lot of Grand "Jukes."

A lot of grand dukes and their women fellow conspirators have been arrested in Russia charged with hatching a plot to restore the ruling family.

The chief conspirators were Mlle. Margaret Hitrovo of Tobolsk and Mme. Liubov Hitrovo of Yelaburg, members of a well known bureaucratic family, both of whom were arrested.

In the home of Grand Duke Paul when he was arrested was found a mistress of the court, Mme. E. A. Narychaine, confidante of the former Dowager Empress Alexander Feodorovna. Mme. Narychaine was not arrested, but an immediate domiciliary search of her home in Petrograd was made and her correspondence seized. According to the Birzheviya, a number of officers have been arrested and other grand dukes have been taken into custody. The state's attorney refuses to divulge their names. It is assumed that one of the Grand Dukes arrested was the candidate of the conspirators for the throne.

## Senior Class Organized.

Correspondence of The Journal.

Wingate, Sept. 8.—The Senior Class of the Wingate High School was organized this afternoon. Twenty enthusiastic members were present and Miss Rosa Blakeney, the assistant principal, acted as chairman until a president could be elected. The following were elected as officers: R. H. Trull, president; Miss Mary Trull, vice president; H. Hobart Morton, secretary; Claude Gaddy, treasurer; Will E. Thompson, orator; Miss Ona Biggers, historian; Miss Thelma Carroll, prophet; Jay Bivens, poet.

The class of '18 is in every way promising and the indications are that the year will be one of the greatest.

## THOUSANDS OF STAMPS WERE SOLD TO THE SOLDIER BOYS

Monroe Looked Like an Armed Camp Yesterday Morning — Post Cards Distributed Free Among the "Sammys." — Young Lady Got Kissed.

There may be roughnecks in the army, some regiments possess bad reputations, but the New Jersey lads who passed through here yesterday on their way to Anniston, Ala., were well behaved, jolly good fellows. Monroe opened wide its arms to these fellows, who will soon be in France, and treated them royally during their short stay.

Hundreds of post cards, donated by different people, were distributed among the boys as they marched up town. As they stood on Hayne street facing the Loan & Trust Building, they presented a picturesque sight as they wrote messages on the cards, using each other's back for a desk.

Soon after the distribution of the cards, Herndon Hasty and John Fullenwider, who were on duty at the postoffice, began to realize that this country is at war. Never in the history of the Monroe postoffice has there been such a demand for one cent stamps. The boys appeared at the window in droves some only spending one cent, while others bought \$5 worth of the green stamps. In an hour, Mr. Hasty estimates, he disposed of 6000 stamps. During the whole day, it is believed, the total one cent stamp sales amounted to 12,000, which is a record for a town the size of Monroe. The supply was not depleted, contrary to rumor. The postoffice had a big bunch on hand, and there are plenty more left.

The New Jersey troops had been recently paid off, as they were circulating crisp ten dollar bills among the tradesmen in quantities that made them gasp. Even the postoffice, which usually keeps more money on hand than any other place with the exception of the banks, came near running short of change. One of the clerks stated that he had never before seen so many ten dollar bills in one day.

It was a big job handling the thousands of pieces of mail that went through the postoffice yesterday. One clerk was kept busy dispatching cards all day, and others assisted him occasionally. A single mail pouch of cards was sent to New Jersey, while hundreds of single cards went to points in New Jersey, Connecticut, and other States adjacent to New Jersey.

The troops commenced to arrive early yesterday morning. Having missed breakfast in Hamlet, thirty-five officers of the regiment rushed to the hotel, where Mr. Russell more than made up to them for their loss at Hamlet. Matters were pushed around the Gloucester, as feeding 35 men in addition to the regular guests is no small item.

The privates made a rush to the New York Cafe, and John Tsonis and his helpers had their hands full dishing out food and drink. Hundreds of bottles of soft drink were sold, while a neat sum was left with John for sandwiches. Merchants up town also received a share of the soldiers' patronage. It is estimated that they spent \$500 here during their short stay.

Fifteen or twenty troop trains have passed through Monroe within the past ten days. Part of the California, New York, and New Jersey troops have gone to camp by way of Monroe, and there are more to come. It is figured that each train will average 500 soldiers, which brings the number to about 7000 that have spent awhile on Union county soil.

There has been no disposition on the part of any one to charge the soldiers exorbitant prices. Few have any mercenary thoughts when the soldiers arrive, but it is interesting to note just how much a train load of men can spend in a few minutes for trivial things like soft drinks. John Tsonis stated to The Journal that he sold 1,560 soft drinks Wednesday, which at 5 cents a bottle amounts to \$78. Thursday was not such a big day with the little Greek as compared with the preceding day, as the soldiers spent only \$60 in all with him.

Nearly all the troop trains passing over the Seaboard will make long stops here. This is the only watering place between Atlanta and Richmond, and it takes thirty minutes, or longer, to refill the tanks. The troop movement is now at its height, but there will probably be a lull for a few days until the troops entrain for Camp Greene.

Many young ladies meet the trains, shaking hands with the soldiers, and distributing post cards. The soldiers from their behavior, appreciate the attention of the young ladies, who are really doing a patriotic act by endeavoring to make their stay in this country, before leaving for France, pleasant.

As one of the troop trains was pulling out, it is said, an impetuous, handsome youth jumped from the car step, ran to where a Monroe girl was standing, and planted a kiss square upon her lips. Without looking to see how his action was taken, he jumped back on the moving train, and was soon out of sight.

Many of the lads leave the names and addresses with the Monroe young ladies with the request that they write. Some of the ladies have so many requests to write that they would have to employ a secretary to keep up their correspondence if they attempted to exchange letters with all of the boys.

Mrs. Lillian McKissick and children of Hartsville are visiting Mrs. McKissick's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Griffin, at Unionville.

## TRAVEL NOTES

Whole State, As Well As Eastern Section Full of Money—The Handsome Officer Who Posed Before The Girls.

(From the Wilmington Star.)

A trip through the State develops two big, outstanding facts—everybody has money, there is more money flowing hither and yon than ever before in the history of the state; and the other is, there is a tremendous movement of people. Every train is jammed. Seats? You are lucky to get standing room. Of course, many trains have been discontinued, and that accounts for part of the traffic, but there is just naturally a huge passenger traffic.

The Irish potato crop in Eastern Carolina, and now the tobacco crop here and in other sections, and the record-breaking wheat crop in the piedmont have brought hundreds of thousands of dollars to the state. The camps have sent another stream of money into circulation, and it reaches far beyond the vicinity of the camps. Men by the thousands have flocked into the camps from everywhere, and incidentally men who haven't been known to strike a lick of work in years. The high wages have inspired them to labor again. At Charlotte hundreds of farmers and others from towns and counties all through that section are at work. They go home Saturday nights and spend the weekend. The sorriest ones are getting \$5.50 a day of 10 hours, and Monday being Labor Day, those who worked got double time, or \$11 for the day's work. These hundreds of men going home each week-end, carry with them sizeable wads of cash which goes into circulation in towns miles away from Charlotte.

The western counties, after becoming the almost total loss of their wheat crop because of last winter's freeze-out, made the biggest and best crop they ever have made—it was really on the ground after all, and the grain itself is of extraordinary quality. And the price prevailing is about \$2.50 a bushel—30 cents more than the government price.

A banker in a piedmont town whose entire deposits total about \$400,000, told the writer that during August \$384,000 passed through his window; last Saturday \$24,000 was handled, and Monday \$35,000. He couldn't account for the flood, which is breaking all records at his bank. The August volume was 200 per cent more than that in August, 1914, and over 100 per cent more than the record for August, 1916.

City prices for food extend practically to every town, however small. The old conditions have been changed. It costs now as much to eat in a village as it does in a city—almost.

Eastern Carolina corn and cotton crops are fine to see. Farmers on the trains are in fine humor. They made fortunes on Irish potatoes, and they expect additional fortunes from cotton and other crops. One man casually described the operation of selling \$200 worth of potatoes per acre from a crop planted between the cotton rows, and figures that counting just an average cotton yield, he will clear this year \$300 an acre on his place. A man on the train who was dressed like a ditcher told how he raised 900 barrels of potatoes and averaged \$10 a barrel. Tobacco men spoke of 25 cents for "sand lugs" and 50 cents for the quality leaves of the weed. In some tobacco sections the demand for Ford automobiles is so keen and the supply so limited that they say farmers bid \$500 a car for the few to be had.

From one end of the state to the other prosperity is in full swing. Even in the devastated flood district of the west, where a year ago farmers lost all of their crops and much of their real estate, they have quit talking about the losses of 1916. There is work for everybody, and everybody has money. Money is the cheapest thing there is.

Everybody traveling talks about the war. It springs up in every smoking compartment and is thrashed out over and over and over. The man who doesn't believe that the government has a right to send men to foreign fields gets little show in a crowd. He is overwhelmed promptly. An anti-draft demonstration in Catawba and another in Lincoln counties, looked ugly from a distance, but at close quarters nobody considered the affair as worth talking about. Governor Bickett spent the week-end in that section "preaching" at Lenoir and Hickory, Newton and Lincoln. He knows where to place a to do the most good. At two of his appointments he actually "filled the pulpit," and took the parable of the Good Samaritan for his text. His arraignment of the "thieves" among whom civilization has fallen is terrific, and he declares that the American conscience would have been seared for all time if this country hadn't joined the allies to save civilization and freedom the world around.

At Selma the other day, a Southern train waited ever so long on the A. C. L. connection, and while passengers sought something to interest them, a squad of soldiers appeared. Two pretty young ladies immediately raised the window and began looking. The soldiers saw this and began preening themselves. The privates were rather awkward, but the handsome young officer took all the compliment to himself and if he had

been a peacock, the air would have been full of gorgeous feathers. An elderly man with his back to the car was speaking with him, but it was plain that he heard not a word. He adjusted his wrist watch, and readjusted it, in plain view. He manipulated his chaming swaggerstick. He smiled vacantly at what the man was saying and yawned then ever before at the girls. He wouldn't let on that he knew they were in the world. Finally he removed his hat, delicately to wipe perspiration from his forehead but really to display his magnificent head. He had as fine a head as ever you saw on a man; his hair was the least bit curly and of a glorious color. Every hair was in place. He knew it was a splendid possession and he stood in the boiling sun bare-headed so long I feared he would have a sunstroke. And the girls—"they ate him alive"—with their eyes, and when the train pulled out, they twisted their heads until I feared me they would dislocate their charming necks. "None but the brave"—

Artic explorers keep on spending hundreds of thousands of dollars in an effort to discover something far away from home. They leave behind them the unsolved mystery veiling the common sense of a North Carolina "possum." How is it that sly American marsupial has sufficient horse sense to let persimmons hang on the tree till they are ripe and fit to eat, while man hardly waits for anything to come to maturity? This is one difference between a man and a "possum." Of course, if no one can discover why the "possum" waits till fruit gets ripe, he or she might discover why man is bent on eating his fruit before the tree gets done with it.

## John Bartleycorn Dies Tomorrow.

At 12 o'clock Saturday night 'all the distilleries and breweries in the United States will go out of business, says the Charlotte Observer. Until the war is over at least, not a drop of liquor can be distilled lawfully in this country. Food Administrator Hoover has notified all distillers that they must close their doors by the time specified. The law stopping the manufacture of whiskey is of the strictest sort. It leaves no chance for the slipping in of any kind of food-stuff. There is absolutely no loop hole for the utilization of any substitute material for the distillation of strong drink. All cereals, all potatoes, fruits, molasses, grapes, apples or by-products, all fruit parings, all cannery refuse, beet sugar molasses, sour wine or other foods, feed, "food materials or the by-products thereof," are barred. If there is anything else that liquor could be made out of, Mr. Hoover evidently failed to remember it. Many of the distillers have been anticipating going into effect of this law and have arranged to equip their plants for the production of other commodities, mainly condensed milk and temperance drinks, and out of the latter enterprise we are going to have quite an addition to the varieties of colas now common all over the country. In some states where there had been distilleries and in which these institutions were closed by the advent of prohibition, they were invariably converted into purposes of the kind indicated—and with profit to the owners.

## Retail Prices of Coal Being Fixed.

Early fixing of retail coal prices has been promised by Dr. H. A. Garfield, the coal administrator, in a statement outlining the government's coal control policy. Prices will be established for communities with the aid of local committees into whose hands will be put responsibility for their enforcement.

Maximum production of coal at prices fair both to the producer and consumer will be the aim of the government, Dr. Garfield declares. Producers' prices already fixed will be revised where they force inefficiently operated mines to produce at a loss. Operators seeking revision of the scale are asked to send in cost of production statistics covering a period years.

A plan of apportionment of coal will be worked out, Dr. Garfield announces, by which domestic consumers will obtain everywhere a fair share of the supply at prices which will reflect those fixed for operators and wholesalers by the President.

## President After the Disloyal.

Hearty approval of the conference of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy to be held at Minneapolis today, and the task it will undertake of suppressing disloyalty has been given by President Wilson in a letter to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor and chairman of the alliance.

The letter denounces those who seek to ignore America's grievance against Germany and insist "that a nation whose citizens have been foully murdered under their own flag, whose neighbors have been invited to join in making conquest of its territory, and whose patience in pressing the claims of justice and humanity has been met with the most shameful policy of truculence and treachery, does not know its own mind and has no comprehensible reason for defending itself."

"While our soldiers and sailors are doing their manful work to hold back reaction in its most brutal and aggressive form," the President wrote, "we must oppose at home the organized and individual efforts of those dangerous elements who hide disloyalty behind a screen of specious and evasive phrases."

## SOMEBODY MUST LOSE TRAINS

Seaboard Will Do Its Best But Railroads Are Pledged to the Government to Put Their Equipment at Service of War Demands.

Raleigh, Sept. 6.—Big delegations from Sanford, Hamlet, Cary, Raleigh and Oxford were here this afternoon for the hearing before the corporation commission in the matter of the request of the Seaboard Air Line that it be allowed to take off the Raleigh-Charlotte shoo-fly service and change materially the Henderson-Oxford service. The hearing began at 3 o'clock and W. L. Stanley, representing the Seaboard Air Line, presented the reasons for the request, explaining that the necessity of contributing the company's part to the government demands for troop movement and special freight service, really necessitates the curtailment of the train service asked.

Mr. Stanley believes that the patriotism of the people of North Carolina would constrain them in the face of necessity to go back to the service of mixed trains and box cars if the requirements of the country in the winning of the war necessitated such a thing. He believed that we are just on the threshold of the war demands and that train curtailment is really in its inception. The saving of not a penny or a paltry dollar was involved in the curtailments asked, he said, but simply necessities of the hour in serving the country in its hour of need for waging the war. There must be 20,000 men of the national guard moved at once by the Seaboard, requiring 6,000 cars, and this is only the beginning of the movement.

The railroads of the country are pledged to the government to put their entire equipment at its disposal and operate as one great continental system with interchangeable service of equipment as necessity requires and with all present equipment officially pledged to the government to the end that the government may if necessity arises draft this or any part or it for any war service, even to taking it to France, Russia or other war zones to assure needed facilities for waging the war. The hearing continued two hours.

The Oxford delegation agreed to the proposed changes in the Oxford-Henderson-Durham service and the commission indicated that a probable solution of the Raleigh-Charlotte shoo-fly will be taken off and the Raleigh-Norlina shoo-fly run extended to Hamlet and that this with a double daily service between Charlotte and Hamlet will meet the transportation necessities and give the Seaboard an additional engine and car for troop movement. The commission wants it understood that there is no intention of disturbing the present Charlotte-Rutherford shoo-fly service.

## Red Cross Notes.

Red Cross chapters in many cities have completed their preparations to serve light refreshments and emergency rations to the troops of the National Army who will be traveling to the cantonments.

The Red Cross will co-operate in every way possible with the War Department, both in caring for the comfort of troops at mobilization points and at stations where the troop trains are scheduled to stop, and in supplementing the service of the railroads by having reserves of food ready for use in case of any accident or delay which disarranges the plans for feeding the men en route. Mrs. A. L. Monroe has been made chairman of this department and with her co-workers, if any service is necessary they will be ready and able to furnish it.

All members who have paid their dues and have not received buttons please notify Mrs. V. D. Sikes, our new assistant secretary. Money has been handed in at as many different times and places that we fear some one has not been credited with his amount and this will help to get matters straight.

The West End Unit have added \$12 to their Red Cross fund for supplies, making it \$24.50. Hurrah for the West End Unit.

Another enthusiastic Red Cross worker has finished her one dozen shirts and has started on the second dozen.

Through the earnest efforts of Misses Mabel Belk and Louise Morrow and Mrs. F. B. Ashcraft, all the comfort bags are ready for our soldier boys and we are sure their home town is not going to disappoint them but be ready with a hearty welcome and a vigorous and enthusiastic send-off. We hope the Chamber of Commerce and all our citizens will have a part in this pleasure.

Place a one cent stamp on your latest magazine, put it in the post office without being wrapped or any address, if you would like to have one of our soldier boys to read it too. It will be sent to some camp for the soldiers.

Don't forget the home talent entertainment to be given next Monday night at the Bru-Nel Theatre for the benefit of Red Cross. Everybody go and help the Red Cross.

The gift of \$500,000 from the Ford Motor Company of Detroit, Mich., to the American Red Cross was announced September 1st. The gift is in the form of a credit on the Ford factories for half a million dollars worth of automobiles, ambulances, parts, etc. as the Red Cross may designate.—Mrs. W. A. Lane, Chm. Red Cross Supplies.

Miss Bright McCorkle has returned from a visit to relatives near Marshallville.