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MR. PHIFER WAS RIGHT ABOUT TURNING 'EM OUT OF CHURCH

Glenalpine Says If People Want to Serve the Devil Why Do They Stay in Our Churches—Mr. Bud Phifer Is Looking For a Cook—Everybody Busy Around Wingate—Mr. Chaney's Curiosity — Early Riser and the Fatted Calf — Mr. May Is a Great Walker—Mr. Bivens Improving.

Correspondence of The Journal. Wingate, Oct. 9.—People in this community are still busy with their crops. They are working like beavers to get things ready for cold weather. Uncle Tom Evans has had his cane mill going most of the time for more than a month as he believes in making things sweet. The workmen are rushing all they can to get Mr. Sam Hinson's house completed as early as possible, and the Perry Mill Co. is ginning cotton, and dressing lumber in a hurry. We are a busy people down here, and all keep busy if we do not move anything but our tongues.

Mr. Bud Phifer sold his bird dog the other day as he has no time to hunt birds these days. He is busy hunting a cook, and from the way things appear at almost every public gathering, there must be several old widowers in this section as busy as Mr. Phifer. It is no trouble to see about half a dozen of them diked out in their best with standing collar and necktie on at any of the preaching services in this section. They mean business, but we think Mr. Phifer is the only one that has made such a fair confession. We hope that he may soon succeed in the chase, and that he may have a splendid cook before sausage time comes on. He is a worthy man, and we feel sure he will provide plenty for the cook to try her hand on.

We were pleased to read the article by Mr. W. H. Phifer in last Friday's issue of The Journal. He is right about it. If people want to serve the devil, why do they want to stay in our churches? They ought to be bold enough to get out and show just where they stand. We have too much extra weight to carry. It is nothing but driftwood. We need a genuine, old time cleaning up in the most of our churches. It would mean the throwing away of some of our officials, but what of that? Would it not be better to rid of them than to have a crowd who attends all kinds of questionable places, bringing the church into disrepute thereby? Old time religion is not as plentiful as one might think.

Mr. W. M. Perry went to Raleigh last Saturday. He stopped to see Mr. J. W. Bivens, and visited his two daughters while there. He has two daughters, or possibly three, who live near Raleigh.

Mr. J. Lee Chaney has a great curiosity in the way of a cow. She is a heifer just twenty-one months old, and yet she is the mother of twin calves. They were born last Tuesday. One of them died, the other is living and doing well. Can anyone beat this?

Mr. Enoch Griffin went to Badin last Saturday to visit his grandson, Mr. Boyce Griffin. He returned yesterday.

Mr. John Q. Griffin and Mr. E. W. Griffin went to see their sister, Mrs. Jane Mullis, who lives near Hopewell last Wednesday. She is one of the oldest women in the county. She is greatly afflicted with a terrible cancer.

Mr. Bill Gaddy spent the night with his brother, Claude, last Friday night at bachelor headquarters near Glenalpine.

We are sorry that we did not learn that Mrs. James Goodman of Polkton was in town a few days ago so that we might have mentioned it sooner, but it is impossible for us to get all of the happenings around here if the people do not aid us. We wish that we might have known that she was here so that we could have visited her while she was visiting her daughter, Mrs. C. C. Lamb.

We are glad that "Early Riser" made mention of the fact that the fatted calf was going to be killed in the Mill Creek neighborhood today. It will take fatted calf and plenty of it to feed as hungry a crowd as will be at Mill Creek church. Beef is so high now that town people can't get much of it. We trust that his desires may be gratified by a gracious meeting of our association.

Mr. E. L. May is somewhat of a walker these days. He went down to Marshville last Saturday and the rains did not suit him, so he put his foot in the road and walked home.

We are glad to learn that one of our Wingate boys is making good at Camp Jackson. The one referred to is Sam Gaddy. He has been promoted since he went there. Sam is a tactful boy, and we feel sure he will make good as a soldier.

Mr. P. A. Parker is back home after a visit of several weeks with his children in different sections of the county.

Mr. J. R. Eason spent a little while with his cousin, Mr. Sam Hinson, last Saturday evening. His home is near Waxhaw.

Mr. S. H. Liles, a brother to our townsman, Mr. William Liles, was in to see his relatives last Saturday. He has a nice teaching in our school.

Miss Nell Austin spent last Saturday night with Miss Helen Black at Glenalpine.

Mr. Rufus Williams has been right sick for the past few days.

a splendid address to the B. Y. P. U. Mr. Bun Pierce went to Charlotte yesterday for treatment. He has been suffering with a nervous trouble for some time. We hope this treatment will do him much good.

The following went to Badin last Sunday: Dr. and Mrs. Lovell, W. C. Baucum, Miss Ruby Lea and Miss Mary Jones.

Mr. Boyce Helms of Charlotte visited his sister, who is in school here, last Saturday night. Miss Talbert of Concord visited her sister at the same time.

Misses Etta Williams and Allie Meigs visited Mr. Craven Williams last Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Bruce Snyder is spending some time at home this week. He has a fine job at Badin.

Mrs. Sallie Wright was called to Charlotte last Saturday afternoon to see her husband who was seriously sick. He has been at work up there for a few weeks, and seems to have been taken suddenly. We have not learned how he is this week.

We are glad to note that Mr. J. W. Bivens is improving very fast now. He has gained ten pounds since he went to Montrose. He gained three pounds last week. We hope this improvement is permanent, and that he may soon be at home again.

—Glenalpine.

CORN IS GOING TO BE AT A PREMIUM NEXT YEAR

It Will Pay to Test the Seed Before Planting — Scarcity of Good Seed Corn Each Spring — Select Seed Now.

Correspondence of The Journal. Raleigh, Oct. 8.—If present conditions are at all prophetic, the shortage in seeds will continue next spring resulting in still higher prices and causing a good deal of discomfort for many farmers, who will not be able to obtain desirable seed, in spite of their willingness to pay good prices for it.

There is a scarcity of good seed corn each spring, and thousands of farmers plant inferior seed every year because of their inability to procure carefully selected seed corn. In spite of the fact that almost every section of the State produces many large individual yields, demonstrating the money value in planting selected seed corn, the average production of corn is in the neighborhood of 20 bushels, due largely to the fact that little or no attempt is made to improve the quality of seed used.

With corn worth what it is, an additional 50 bushels to the acre is more than worth the little trouble necessary to insure a heavy stand. It is an established fact that small crops can be prevented to a large degree by the selection of seed corn in the autumn; in fact, autumn is the time to prepare for a profitable corn crop the following season.

Those who have made a specialty of the science and art of corn breeding find that it pays, states Mr. S. G. Rubinow, of the Agricultural Extension Service. They say that the only proper way to select seed corn is from stalks standing where they grew, as soon as the corn is ripe and before the first hard freeze. There is a special advantage in husking ears from stalks which have produced the most corn, without having any special advantages, such as space, moisture or fertility.

All other things being equal, short, thick stalks are to be preferred. Late-maturing plants, with ears which are heavy because of an excessive amount of sap, should be ignored. It is also preferable to take ears from stalks which have no suckers.

So important is the business of selecting good seed corn, and so valuable it is in terms of money and yields, that farmers ought to give it their careful attention at corn-ripening time. To select seed as an incident to corn husking is a serious mistake one that costs individual farmers, the State and the nation, a tremendous loss, running probably into the millions.

When the ears are husky they should be placed in some dry place, where the air circulates freely. The individual ears should not touch each other, nor should the husk be left on the ear after ripening, as it may cause the ear to sprout or mildew during the warm weather or become infected with weevils. The best possible treatment immediately after gathering is to string the ears on the open shed or loft.

Two months exposure in the shed will dry the ears out, so that they may be stored for the winter. Care should be taken not to expose the seed to dampness. A good method is to place the thoroughly dried seed in the center of a wheat bin and fill the bin with loose, dry wheat.

And it pays to test the seed before planting. Seed testing is not only practical, but simple. Children are now doing it in the schoolrooms. It also pays to shell seed corn by hand, rejecting any worm-eaten or blemished kernels. It is the doing of all these things which is responsible for the large yields.

Corn is going to be at a premium next year. We need a bigger crop than ever. A 30-bushel average will mean careful selection this fall, painstaking drying this winter, proper testing in the spring, and correct planting and cultivating during the spring and summer. But it pays.

Brand Whitlock the famous U. S. Minister to Belgium at the outbreak of the present war, is the author of the Butterfly picture, "The Field of Honor," which comes to the Pastime theatre on Friday, Oct. 12.

CONGRESS OVERDID ITSELF IN NOTABLE WAR SESSION

Adjournment of War Session Follows Notable Activity Began by the Declaration of War—Immense Appropriations

Washington, Oct. 6.—A record of achievement probably unparalleled in world-wide legislative history was closed with adjournment today of the session of congress. Written into the nation's statutes in six months are laws in numbers, scope and unanimity unsurpassed.

Called April 2 by President Wilson (within a month after his second inauguration) to enroll the United States among Germany's foes, from the passage of the war resolution, April 6, until the President's signature of the last law today, congress has worked incessantly on legislation of vital present and future import in national and world development. It now secures a two months' respite, returning December 3, for the regular session and facing another stupendous program of war and domestic action.

NOTABLE MEASURES

Marking the session passing into history were its war declaration; provision for quick and large increase in the nation's fighting forces—on land, sea and air; appropriations of more than \$20,000,000,000; measures of taxation and credits to meet the financial drafts and vesting the President with vast powers.

Looming ahead for disposition at the December session are further enormous appropriations for this and next year, great tax and bond bills and a mass of other war and domestic legislation, with congressional primaries and elections closely following.

Among the most important measures enacted were:

The army draft law, two war credits measures, authorizing loans to the allies and sale of domestic bonds, the war tax law, appropriation of \$640,000,000 for airplanes, the espionage act, control of foods, feeds and fuel; the trading-with-the-enemy act including authority for the President to embargo imports, the soldiers' and sailors' insurance act and the war budget bills.

CLOTURE RESORTED TO

The principal disputes of the session were on the draft, food control and war tax bills, with opposition centered in the senate. Cloture was twice resorted to there—on the food and war tax measures—but its actual imposition averted after a month was spent on each bill.

During the session six allied missions appeared before congress, addresses being made by Lord Balfour, of the British mission; Premier Viviani and Marshal Joffre, of the French, Prince Udine of the Italian, Baron Moncheur, of the Belgian, Boris Bahkmetoff, of the Russian, and Viscount Ishii, of the Japanese.

Congress also found time to take important action on two important domestic matters—prohibition and woman suffrage.

NATIONAL DRY AMENDMENT

Besides prohibiting further manufacture or importation of distilled beverages and authorizing the President in the food control bill, to stop or curtail that of beer and wines, the senate by a vote of 65 to 20 also passed the Shepard resolution, proposing a national dry amendment to the federal constitution. It is pending in the house for action at the December session.

The house created a special committee on woman suffrage, while the senate favorably reported the Susan Anthony amendment proposing an equal franchise amendment to the constitution. The latter will be pressed next session.

Several bills passed the senate and have but failed of joint approval and remain pending on the calendar. Among them are the soldiers' and sailors' civil rights bill, the daylight saving measure, the Webb export bill, the measure regulating killing of migratory birds and the national prohibition measure. The proposed Colombia treaty, for payment of \$2,000,000 in satisfaction of her loss of the Panama canal zone, also failed of senate ratification and is on the calendar.

Does It Take \$75 to Deliver Bale of Cotton in Liverpool?

Some time ago an inquiry was made through The Journal for information in regard to New York and Liverpool cotton market quotations. This inquiry asks for a statement of Liverpool market quotations in American money. So far as I have been able to see the answer has never been given, so I am going to proceed to make a pass at it.

On Oct. 5th, 1917, the market, as given by the press reports, stood as follows: New York, 26.85; Liverpool, 20.69d. 20.69d is twenty and sixty-seven one hundredth pence, then since 12 pence make a shilling, and 20 shillings make a pound, we have 12 times 20, or 240 pence in one pound. We know that in one pound there is 486 2-3 cents, or 6 2-3 cents more than twice as many cents as there are pence. Therefore, one pence is equal to about two and twenty-five one thousandths cents.

Hence, according to the market quotations of Oct. 5th, a bale of cotton selling in New York for \$134.25 (at 26.85) would bring in Liverpool, on the same date, \$209.28 (at 20.67d). This is a nice little difference of \$75.03. Does it take that much to deliver a bale of cotton to Liverpool?—Novus Homo.

MEETING AT CENTRAL CHURCH IS ATTRACTING MUCH INTEREST

The Second Week of the Meeting Started Last Night—Inspiring Sermon by the Pastor on "The Life in Christ."

The revival services, which started at the Central Methodist church Monday before last, is attracting a great deal of interest, and the church is crowded most every night. The services are being conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. E. Abernethy. The second week of the meeting started last night, and services will be held each night this week.

"The Life in Christ" was the subject of one of Rev. Mr. Abernethy's strong sermons delivered last week. After reading his text from John 17:3. "And this is the life eternal that they might know Thee, the only true God, Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent," Rev. Mr. Abernethy said:

"To be a Christian is to be what you were made to be and do what you were made to do. It means to fulfill God's purpose in your life. The religion of Christ is 'the life of God in the soul of man.' It is the tide of God's infinite love flowing through the narrow channels of human nature. It is righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost. Religion is to a man what truth is to history, what the atmosphere is to the earth, what light is to the sun. It is the essential, the supreme thing. Without it prosperity has no joy, adversity no comfort, duty no delight, love no sweetness and immortality no charm. It is the only thing that makes life worth living; the only thing that kindles a star in the night of death, or hangs a bow of hope above the grave.

"That which introduces the soul into life in Christ is designated by the following terms: The new birth. As the natural birth is an introduction into the physical life so the new birth is an introduction into the spiritual life. Christ being formed in you, partaking of the divine nature. That is, the evil spirit is driven out of man, and his soul being filled with love because a temple of life where peace and its Prince dwell in sweet communion. The renewing of the Holy Ghost. The heart is cleansed from the defilement of sin and the soul receives a new affinity drawing it toward Christ its center of attraction.

An awakening, or the act of arousing the soul from the mysterious sleep of sin to an indefatigable activity in the holy service of God. Putting off the old man and putting on the new. The soul is retrieved from its allegiance to evil propensities, erratic passions, eccentric desires, and puts on that radiant type of life which is characterized by a child-like submission and obedience to Christ.

"Being made alive unto God: The divine and the human meet; death is eradicated from the soul and life is imparted, and the divine gives character to the human. Being quickened, or the soul's resurrection from death unto life, its translation from sin into righteousness.

"The natural world throws light on this subject: 'For the invisible things of Him from the creation of the world are clearly seen being understood by the things that are made.' So if we are seeking the truth we may find 'tongues in trees, books in running brooks, sermons in stones and good in everything.' Geologists have taught us to believe that the earth on which we live has been born again many times. Astronomers say that every star that sparkles in the infinite dome has passed through many marvelous changes. Every student of chemistry and physics knows that many things in nature about us are being converted every day.

"Life in Christ is something that may be known. 'And this is life eternal that they might know Thee, the only true God.' Free Masonry has its mysteries, but they are mysteries to none except the uninitiated. Speaking to those who are in His Kingdom Jesus says, 'It is given unto you to know the mysteries of the kingdom of God.' When the agnostic says, 'I don't know,' he tells the truth, for the natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God. But the man in Christ can say, 'I know I have passed from death unto life. I know that where as I was blind now I see. He that believeth on the Son of God hath the witness in himself.

"Herbert Spencer says God is unknown and unknowable. I an absolute sense this may be true. No man can take into the little circle of his life all the light of the sun, but he can take all that he can use. You may never know God in all His infinite fulness. But you may know Him well enough to be saved from sin. You may know him as your Father. And day by day you may be conscious of His saving, guiding, comforting presence.

"Huxley says, 'Justification not by faith but by verification is what we want.' Well, a man in Christ is justified from both view-points. When he surrenders sin and accepts the Savior, he is justified by faith. Then he has a personal experience of salvation which is knowledge by verification. 'Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?' The gospel says, come and see. Make your own investigation. You may verify the truth for yourself. Prove all things; hold fast that which is good. 'Come now and let us reason together, saith the Lord; though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow.'

"Life in Christ is the natural life. Man was made to revolve about God morally as the planets revolve about

the sun. When man sinned he flew off at a tangent into darkness, chaos and ruin. The religion of Christ is that which brings him back to the orbit for which he was created. The Christian life is life at its best, life in its highest, divinest form.

"Faith is not a leap into the dark. It is the natural exercise of one of the noblest faculties of the soul. Doubt is the same capacity diseased and inactive. Faith is the clear stream flowing on in its crystal purity toward the sea; doubt is the stagnant pool breeding poison, disease and death. Faith is the flower garden whose myriad beauties bloom in the genial light of a warm sun; doubt is the wild flower fading and dying in an icy air. Faith is the music that inspires, and charms the soul; doubt is the weird discord producing the effect of a night-mare.

"Some men believe in Christ in the same sense that they believe in Socrates or Seneca, and to such men Christ means no more than one of the great teachers of history. If your faith is a saving faith it enables Christ to work out his full purpose in your life. Such a faith is always preceded by genuine repentance, and it is always followed by a life consecrated to the service of God.

"When Ingersoll said, 'Life is a narrow vale between the cold and barren peaks of two eternities,' he was denounced by the critics. But the critics were wrong and the infidel right. To the skeptic, to the soul that knows no Redeemer, life is a narrow vale, a cloudy vale, a stormy vale, a vale where no flower ever blooms, no bird ever sings, no music ever charms, and in whose dark Plutonian shadows the angel of peace never rustles a wing. But to the man who can say I know that my Redeemer lives, I know that the love of God is shed abroad in my heart, life is not a narrow vale; it is righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost. Yes, to such a man life is hope, life is music, life is fellowship with the Infinite. It is a world of power which being bathed in the light of truth and jeweled with the dew of peace, yields its rich harvest of thought and deed to the glory of God and the good of man.

CLAIMED EXEMPTION BECAUSE NOBODY COULD PLOW HIS MULE

One Darkey at Camp Jackson, When a Dynamite Explosion Occurred, Thought the White Folks Were Just Trying Out Their Nerve.

Camp Jackson, S. C., Oct. 7.—Many comical incidents, some true and some fabrications, are told on certain of the selected men here. Most of the occurrences were when the men first arrived, and when almost all of them knew no more about military than they do about the corns on the foot of the man in the moon.

The negro selectmen are reputed to have been the cause of some of the laughable happenings. There is much heavy blasting going on at Camp Jackson, some just behind the mustering officer's camp. Last Monday 48 negroes from Columbia were lined up at the mustering office, awaiting their turn to be mustered into the national army. An unseen blast, that fairly knocked all persons within half a mile of the explosion from their feet, was set off. That the negroes were trembling was plainly perceptible. One negro turned to the others and whispered:

"Hol' steady, Dave, de white folk is jest dein' dat der try out de nerve of yinner niggers."

The relation of this occurrence later in Columbia induced a negro soldier to tell of the sad plight he found himself in just after he had been issued his uniform. He said:

"I ain't knot nuttin' a-tall 'bout dis salutation 'w'en I comes yuh. One day I notions ter go woun ter de grade. De fus' thing I busses into is one of de yuh fus' lieutenants. I ain't alimn' ter 'low dat w'ite man ter see dat I ain't 'custon ter de salutation, so I jest turned en run, but boss man dat ain't he'p de ole nigger none 'tall, caze afore I stops runnin' I busses right inter one of them w'ite men wid one er dem silver bazzards on his shoulder."

"Did you claim exemption before your local board?" an assistant mustering officer asked a negro, who had complained that he did not want to go to France.

"Yassah."

"On what grounds?" he was asked.

"Well, suh, I got er mule dat ain't nobody kin wuk but me," was the reply.

Officers here have had a hard time inducing some of the negro soldiers, especially those from Florida, here that they are not in France. However, lieutenants experienced still greater difficulty in getting the negroes to call them "lieutenant." The negroes insisted upon calling them all, from the highest rank to the lowest, "capum."

The day was hot and the drill worse. A regular army sergeant had been strenuously drilling a squad of white selectmen. The men had just arrived and were not outfitted yet. They were dressed partly as civilians and partly as soldiers. The sergeant marched them to a building and dismissed them until he could use a telephone in a building several blocks away. The men were squatted upon the ground.

Just then a brigadier general walked up.

"How do you boys like it?" he asked them, and the boys, without getting up, and paying him but little attention answered:

"We's all right; gets 'nough to eat, lots er sleep, and this here officer is mighty good to us." Then they re-

CLOSING DAY OF SENATE IS DEVOTED TO LAFOLLETTE

The Senate Chamber the Scene of Five Hours of Bitter Discussion in Most Momentous Session in American History.

Washington, Oct. 6.—In the midst of a thrilling debate of disloyalty of Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin the extraordinary session of congress, which began April 2 and generally regarded as the most momentous in American history, was adjourned sine die at 3 p. m. today.

Vehement criticism of the Wisconsin senator and his own defense occupying virtually the entire day, marked the close of the war session, with other customary adjournment and legislative procedure, including President Wilson's attendance at the capitol. The usual eleventh hour crisis of legislation was put through, following six months of important war action, and tonight most of the members who had remained for the final days were en route home to await the call of the next session December 3.

THE GALLERIES CROWDED

With the galleries crowded to their capacity, the senate chamber was the scene of five hours stirring discussion of Senator LaFollette's attitude but in the house there was little to mark the occasion except submission of a committee report mildly censuring Representative Heflin of Alabama for criticizing fellow members in connection with Count von Bernstorff's request for Berlin to furnish funds to influence congress.

The day began with three hours speech by Senator LaFollette in defense of criticisms of war questions. Without mentioning his recent address before the Non-Partisan league at St. Paul, for investigation of which arrangements were completed today by a senate sub-committee, or naming any of his critics, Mr. LaFollette read a carefully prepared defense of his course and declared his intention to follow it in the future. He was interrupted only once and was applauded by the galleries when he closed.

LAFOLLETTE STUNG BY REPLIES

Senators Kellogg of Minnesota and Fall of New Mexico, Republicans, and Robinson of Arkansas, Democrat, replied with criticism of Mr. LaFollette's public statements. They denounced what they termed his unpatriotic stand, Senator Robinson asserting that if he held such opinions he would seek a place in the German Bundesrath. Statements accredited to the Wisconsin member in his St. Paul speech were flatly contradicted, especially that regarding Former Secretary of State Bryan's knowledge of ammunition being on the Lusitania before she sailed on her fatal voyage.

Apparently stung by the criticisms, Senator LaFollette made an unsuccessful effort to get time for a response. He succeeded, in stating that he wished to make known authority for his declaration regarding the Lusitania and tonight announced he would issue a public statement tomorrow. On Monday the senate privilege and elections investigating sub-committee will meet to investigate his St. Paul speech, including the Lusitania incident.

Ten Negroes Given 14 Years Each For Inciting St. Louis Riot.

Belleville, Ill., Oct. 7.—Ten of the 13 negroes who have been on trial here for a week charged with the murder of Detective Samuel Coppedge on the morning of July 2 last, which precipitated the East St. Louis (Ill.) race riots, were convicted today and sentenced to 14 years each in the penitentiary.

One collapsed when the verdict was read. He had offered an alibi claiming he was at a funeral when Detective Coppedge was killed.

The jury, which was given the cases at 11:30 o'clock last night, announced at 1:30 this afternoon that an agreement had been reached. Judge Crow was summoned from his home. Only court attaches, the prisoners and newspaper men were in court to hear announcement of the verdict.

When the blacks filed into the court room the verdict was handed to Judge Crow by the foreman of the jury. None of the attorneys for the defense was present and for this reason the judge polled the jury, asking each if this verdict was his verdict. All replied in the affirmative.

Special Assistant Attorney General Farmer, representing the state, after the verdict was read told the court that the state had other charges against the three negroes who were acquitted and Judge Crow ordered them remanded to jail with those who were convicted.

Attorneys for the state expressed satisfaction at the verdict, the cases of the negroes being the first of the riot cases tried. Tomorrow hearings in the cases of the white men indicted in connection with the riots will be opened. Three circuit judges, each in his own court will hear the cases against the white men. It probably will require several weeks to complete the hearings.

sumed their talk among themselves.

The sergeant returned and before he was near they all jumped to their feet, stood rigid and gave a most elaborate salute. To them that sergeant was the only officer in the camp, and the insignia of a brigadier general was to them an unknown affair.