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## SAMMIES PLEASED WITH THE HEAVIES USED BY FRENCH

French Veteran Gunners Greet Almost as Comrades the Monster French Weapons Which Will Be Used Against Germany.

American Training Camp in France, Oct. 10.—(By the Associated Press.)—Not far behind the American field artillery, which has been in training in a rugged section of France for the past two months, have come the men of the "heavies." They are veteran gunners and many are familiar with the big guns at home and they greet almost as comrades the monster French weapons which they are now grooming for eventual use against the Germans.

Some of the guns with which the American artillerymen are training are wonderful and ponderous examples of the French gun makers' skill and daring. They range from the modest but marvellously effective "155" up to the staggering "400" that hurls a high explosive missile weighing just short of a ton. The 400's are more potent than the big Berthas ever were in their days of great destructiveness.

In calibre, the guns range from the short, squat mortars, which sit upon their haunches like giant frogs, up through the various members of the howitzer family to the truly sinister naval rifles with their long tapering barrels. The Americans are delighted with their French weapons and are busy studying ever detail and adapting themselves to the use of French material. Most of the heavy gunners are men of long experience and do not need much actual firing practice before taking their place in line against the enemy. They have been a little surprised to find that, with the big land guns used here, speed is not a great factor. These heavy weapons are not used for destructive purposes and there is no special need for haste when dealing with concrete dugouts and other enemy defenses that cannot run away. Accuracy is the great goal of all heavy gunners.

Asked if his men would not find it difficult to shoot without direct observation, the general commanding the heavy artillery contingent replied:

"We will have direct observation here. The only difference will be that the observer, instead of standing beside his gun will be sitting aloft in an airplane. You can depend upon it that each shot we fire at the enemy will be watched and recorded."

The wireless branch of the heavy artillery service is one of great importance. At schools already established, radio pupils are being specially trained in communication with airplanes and observation balloons.

Scores of reserve officers from Plattsburg and other training camps are completing their technical education in the artillery schools here. These officers, individually selected for their artillery service because of their education in higher mathematics and engineering, are proving a great joy to their commanders and instructors. It is predicted that all will make splendid officers in active service.

The American gunners have been much interested in the big 240's which are hauled by caterpillar tractors but the real pets with the gunners from overseas are those aristocrats among the heavies which command special railroad cars. Some of these rulers of the cannon world are so important and so valuable that an entire artillery train is devoted to them. These trains are strange looking affairs in their fantastic war paint, resembling at a distance a mammoth rattle snake. Even the engines are included in the camouflage and many resemble anything from a brick house to a giant hedge hog. The French sense of humor can not be suppressed by three years and more of war. French officers have named one of the largest guns turned over to the Americans "Moustique," which means mosquito.

"It is a compliment to any of your artillerymen who have come from New Jersey," said the French commandant who said he had spent ten years on the eastern coast of the United States.

The French guns, although large and apparently unwieldy, are balanced easily, one man being able to elevate and deflect a weapon weighing fifty tons or more.

## ARMENIAN INVENTS FUEL THAT WILL WIN THE WAR

Garabed Giragossian Will Harness Power Which Will Transform War Methods, It is Claimed by Boston Originator.

Washington, Oct. 10.—Following favorable action by congress, garabed, the fuel substitute designed to win the war and revolutionize all industry when peace returns, is to be investigated by a commission of reputable scientists. President Wilson has signed the bill which legally compels a demonstration by the inventor, Garabed T. K. Giragossian, of his "free energy generator" before a scientific commission.

The inventor, an Armenian from Boston, is overjoyed that congress has passed a bill giving him his opportunity.

"Even I," he said, "can not say definitely how much the garabed will do. It is not I or the machine that will accomplish results. It is nature's limitless source of energy. Energy, you must know, is everything. It is everywhere in nature. Garabed will simply transform and harness a supply of this energy,

making it do what man will want done.

"Therefore I say that nature will do more through garabed than I have ever claimed it would." Mr. Giragossian, an earnest, middle-aged man with sharp brown eyes and a quizzical, intent expression, then went on to lament the fact that the impression has gone abroad that his device is an engine of war. He has been working on it for years, he said, and did not dream of war purposes when he began experimenting. His dream always had been, he declared, to produce a generator that would do away with the use of coal, oil, gas or other fuels that are dirty, expensive and inefficient.

Only when he had practically completed his work, the inventor asserted, did it occur to him that he had devised a "free energy transformer" warfare to the distinct advantage of the nation employing it.

Then in reply to a question, Mr. Giragossian agreed the public was entitled to an idea of his garabed.

"We have to imagine a working engine," he said, "the motive power of which is not steam but something else which can be obtained freely.

"The size of this motor and the quantity of energy to be produced by it are dependent upon our will and enterprise. It can be manufactured with less expense and occupies less space and is very much lighter than the steam engine with its numerous appliances.

"It is portable and can be placed and put into operation wherever there exists a spark of human life. Consequently, the steam engine will become obsolete.

"The garabed, being free from boiler and furnaces, there will be no more explosions, no more victims, no more boilers to produce energy. In an area no larger than the Boston common (which is 48 acres) sufficient power can be produced under the new system to supply the wants of the whole industrial world.

"The fire and lights of cities and farms will be supplied by electricity through free energy. Coal stoves, oil heaters, lamps and chandeliers, will forever be expelled from houses."

## Tobacco Goes Up a Notch.

Five-cent packages of cigarettes now retail in Monroe for six cents, a nickel and a penny. Smoking tobacco, plug tobacco, and snuff have also advanced a few points since the revenue act went into effect, and there was a revenue man here Tuesday and Wednesday checking up the tobacco stock of all local merchants.

Cigarettes and cigars that have in the past sold for five cents were Wednesday morning advanced to six cents, while cigarettes and cigars which formerly brought ten cents now bring 12 cents, and some special brands from 13 to 15 cents. Cigars which Monday sold for "three for a quarter," were advanced to 30 cents, or 10 cents straight.

The same rate of increase holds good in smoking tobacco—that which formerly sold for five cents, now brings six cents, and the 10-cent variety doesn't affect many folks hereabouts, but it has also advanced grades, from 12 to 15 cents. Snuff in proportion to other forms of tobacco.

Monroe tobacco users are not the only people who must have extra pennies to purchase the smokes which they formerly could get for a piece of nickel or silver, for all over the United States the prices of tobacco are rising, in proportion to those in this city. In many other towns and cities in the state the prices were increased last week.

It is pointed out that it would save the consumers of tobacco and tobacco dealers a whole lot of trouble if the manufacturers would cut down the quantity of the tobacco, instead of raising the price. For as the matter stands now the dealers will be required to keep on hand a large supply of pennies, and the tobacco smoker will always be loaded down with his pockets full of coppers. Whether the quantity of tobacco will be cut down or only the price raised is not known. But anyone who wants a smoke and has no tobacco, will be required to produce an extra coin when he goes to buy a supply.

## May Amend Draft Law; Register Youth 16 Up.

Washington, Oct. 10.—Representative Kahan of California, the Republican who led the administration forces in the house when the army draft law was passed, said today a new draft act would have to be passed at the next session of congress to reach the many young men who have become 21 years of age since May 18 last, and that it probably would amend the existing law so as to register youths from 16 to 17 to become automatically subject to call on reaching the age of 21. Mr. Kahan also said he intended to make a fight for an universal training law and an act to deal with alien slackers without violating treaty obligations.

"Sixty per cent of the American boys are being rejected for physical disability, a percentage that is appalling," said Mr. Kahan. "That means that six out of 10 young men between the ages of 21 and 31 are so deficient physically that they cannot be taken into the United States army, a fact that must be a revelation to thinking people of the country, though the proportion of the deficient is not quite as great as was the case in England. Universal training would give the young men thorough knowledge of hygiene and sanitation and would develop a race of men strong physically and mentally."

Silent watches of the night are those people forget to wind.

## FURTHER LIGHT SHED ON GERMAN PRO-WAR ACTIVITIES

Lansing Gives Out More Information On Sinister Activities of Kaiser's Cohorts in Which Bernstorff, As Usual, is Included.

Washington, Oct. 10.—Secretary Lansing drew upon his collection of secret German diplomatic correspondence again today to shed further light upon what German foreign office and general staff were doing in this country while nominally at peace with the United States.

He gave to the public, without comment as usual, three brief cablegrams, disclosing that more than a year before submarine piracy drove America to war, the Berlin government was instructing Ambassador von Bernstorff to arrange for destruction of Canadian railroads and to use Irish-Americans in carrying on sabotage in their own country. They showed, too, that von Bernstorff on his part, was even at that early date seeking authority to support a campaign to influence congress.

The two telegrams from the German foreign office to Count von Bernstorff, in January, 1916, follow:

"January 3. Secret. General staff desires energetic action in regard to proposed destruction of Canadian Pacific railway at several points with a view to complete and protracted interruption of traffic. Captain Boehm, who is known on your side, and is shortly returning, has been given instructions. Inform the military attache and provide the necessary funds.

(Signed) "ZIMMERMANN." O'LEARY RELIABLE BUT INDISCREET

"Jan. 26. For military attache you can obtain particulars as to persons suitable for carrying on sabotage in the United States and Canada from the following persons: 1—Joseph MacGarrity, Philadelphia, Pa.; 2—John P. Keating, Michigan avenue, Chicago; 3—Jeremiah O'Leary, 16 Park row, New York.

"One and two are absolutely reliable and discreet, number three is reliable, but not always discreet. These persons were indicted by Sir Roger Casement. In the United States sabotage can be carried out on every kind of factory for supplying munitions of war. Railway embankments and bridges must not be touched. Embass must in no circumstances be compromised. Similar precautions must be taken in regard to Irish pro-German propaganda.

(Signed) "Representative of General Staff."

The telegram from Count Bernstorff to the foreign office in Berlin was sent in September, 1916, as follows:

O'LEARY EDITOR OF THE BULL. "September 15. With reference to report A. N. Two Hundred and Sixty Six of May tenth, nineteen sixteen. The embargo conference in regard to those earlier fruitful co-operation Dr. Hale can give information is just about to enter upon a vigorous campaign to secure a majority in both houses of Congress favorable to Germany and requests further report. There is no possibility of our being compromised. Request telegraphic reply."

Of the three men mentioned in the second message, MacGarrity is a prominent Irish leader of Philadelphia, and Jeremiah O'Leary, besides heading the American Truth society, is editor of Bull, a publication recently barred from the mail as seditious. While no one at the state department would undertake to positively identify John P. Keating, it was assumed that the man referred to was John T. Keating of Chicago, and that Casement did not know that he had been dead for several months. It also was suggested that Casement might have proposed these names, simply because he had met the men and knew them as Irish agitators in this country, without any correspondence with them on the subject.

## The Quarter is Still Waiting.

(From the Pageland Journal.)

Rev. and Mrs. Elkins returned last Friday from a visit to relatives and friends in Cheraw. When Mr. Elkins returned he found that some one had cut or torn off the wire screen from a window to a bedroom, but fortunately the sash was locked and the thief did not get into the house. On Monday morning Mrs. Elkins told a little negro boy that if he would find the guilty party she would pay him twenty-five cents. Soon he returned saying he found out who did it, that it was a boy named John. She told him to tell John to come and get another quarter, and he ran off to get him, but returned very soon saying: "John he done gone, and didn't say what he wuz gwine." So the quarter is still waiting.

## Murderer Gets Off Light.

The jury in the case of W. C. Nelson, on trial at Wilson for the murder of Police Officer Riggan at Tarboro, on March 3rd last, brought in a verdict of second degree murder. Nelson was given the limit, 30 years in the State prison. In a previous trial of the same case at Tarboro, the jury stood 11 to 1 for first degree murder. Nelson was charged with violating the liquor laws. Officers Riggan and Gwaltney went with a search warrant to search his home, accompanied by the mayor. When they found a quantity of liquor, Nelson opened fire, killed both officers and wounded the mayor. Another policeman became insane as a result of the tragedy.

## POSTAGE RATES KEEPING UP WITH SOARING PRICES

After Nov. 2 the 2-Cent Denomination Will Be Replaced by the New War-Time 3-Cent Stamp.

Postage rates are keeping up with old h. c. l. Beginning Friday, Nov. 2, the ordinary letter which has always been carried for two cents, will require a three cent stamp. Post cards will come under the two cent rate.

The last session of congress, just adjourned, enacted into the law a provision that the first-class rate of postage shall be three cents an ounce or fraction thereof, instead of two cents, as at present, and the act provides that it shall become effective on the second day of November in the present year of grace.

There is one provision, however, by which the three-cent letter postage is avoided and that is mailing letters to addresses on rural free delivery routes centering in the city where mailed.

Consequently, all letters intended for Monroe people and those living on rural free delivery routes leaving the Monroe postoffice, will still be carried for two cents. But all other letters must bear three cent stamps.

There are large quantities of stamped envelopes in Union county carrying the two-cent stamp, and to use these after Nov. 2 it will be necessary to attach a 1 cent stamp in addition to the 2-cent stamp embossed into the paper of the envelope.

In addition to the 3-cent letter postage, postal cards and the like, which have heretofore been carried for one cent, must have two-cent stamps attached. This means that a new issue of postal cards is being printed in Washington, but should they not arrive in time the old one-cent postal card will be used, to which must be attached an additional one-cent stamp.

This affects picture cards as well as the regular United States postal card which has so long sold for a penny. Postal cards mailed in the city or to people receiving mail on rural free delivery routes will be carried for a penny as formerly, according to the best information obtainable, but those leaving the city must carry the two-cent stamp or two one-cent stamps.

In case a letter is mailed after November 2 with only two cents in stamps attached, the letter will be returned to the sender marked "postage due," or it may be sent to the person to whom it is addressed, marking in the same way, payment of the additional penny being necessary before it can be delivered, just as is the case now when a letter is mailed with insufficient postage attached.

It is stated that the postoffice department is having the new two-cent postal cards printed now and that they will be furnished all postoffices as soon as is possible, but in the meantime the one-cent cards may be used until November 2, after which an additional penny stamp will be used.

## GERMANY IS PLANNING TO RULE THE UNIVERSE

Would Effect World Conquest With Russia and Japan as Her Allies—Provided England Lost.

New York, Oct. 10.—A Washington dispatch to the New York Times says:

As viewed through the spectacles of Cologne Gazette, Germany has the choice of being a full partner in the future "syndicate for the division of the world" or of being an outsider. This syndicate is pictured by the Gazette as a political combination of Germany, Russia and Japan, but it suggests that before Germany can become a "full partner" in such a "syndicate" the British empire must be defeated in the war.

"If the Russian chooses the Englishman as his friend," asserts the Gazette, according to advices reaching Washington, "the world power of Germany is relegated to a misty distance. It is indeed doubtful whether, in that event, our object can ever be achieved.

"Moreover, in addition to this loss we shall have for a long time to come to reckon with continental struggles which will cost blood, money and strength and the result of which—with Germany standing at the edge of Austria-Hungary against Russia, France and England—cannot be calculated.

"If there is a way to effect from powers the comparatively rapid dissolution of the British empire, it is only by means of a German-Russian-Japanese world coalition. Of course such a coalition is at bottom another syndicate for the division of the world.

"The utmost German's devotion to peace would not dispose of the aggressive imperialism of the others, but would merely permit Germany's development to decay. We have the choice between being full partners in the future syndicate for the division of the world or being a despised outsider.

"If we succeed, by means of Russian and Japanese advances, with German and German-Turkish protection of their flanks, in destroying the English positions in middle and far east, the ultimate reconciliation of Russian and North American imperialism will be facilitated, because North America will then be unable to co-operate with Great Britain in the Pacific ocean.

"Perhaps in the later future—to mention only one of the numerous possibilities—the North American Far Eastern line of separation will run straight across the Australian

continent, which, as is widely known, is eagerly coveted by the Japanese.

"If we are able to overthrow the British, and thus to render Russia and Japan decisive in Asia against England, we ought to be able to obtain permanent recognition of our Turkish aid near eastern policy and to make the western edge of the Persian mountains the frontier between the quadruple alliance's sphere of interest and Russia's sphere of interest."

## Congratulations Sent to British Troops.

British Headquarters in France and Belgium, Oct. 11. (By the Associated Press)—The recent operations in Flanders have brought many congratulatory messages to the British troops. Field Marshal Haig has issued an order of the day containing a number of dispatches received on October 5 and the replies sent to them. General J. J. Pershing, commander of the American expeditionary force in France, telegraphed:

"Permit me to extend sincere congratulations to you and your magnificent army upon important gains in front of Ypres. They give a striking answer to the weak-kneed peace propaganda."

Field Marshal Haig sent this answer: "I wish to thank you very heartily in behalf of the British army under my command for your most kind telegram. We look forward to the day when the American armies join us on the western front and we are quite confident that the allies, so reinforced will fight their way to an early and decisive issue."

## PEACE BEFORE VICTORY WOULD CRUSH DEMOCRATIC IDEALS

President Wilson in Address Emphasizes Need For Team Play by Forces of American Thought and Sentiment.

Washington, Oct. 8.—An extensive movement to lead and express public opinion on the war was inaugurated here today by formation of the League for National Unity, representing church, political, labor, agricultural and industrial organizations, to which President Wilson gave his endorsement in an address emphasizing the need for team play by the forces of American thought and opinion.

Welcoming the leaders of the movement at the white house in a brief speech, the President expressed the belief that American public opinion, although understanding the war's causes and principles, needs guidance to remember that the war should end only when Germany is beaten and Germany's rule of autocracy and might are superseded by the ideals of democracy.

This is the issue, which the American people should always keep in mind, the President said, in order to avoid being misled into byways of thought and of the resultant scattering of the force of public opinion. Talk of early peace before Germany is defeated is one of the evidences of misdirected thought, he suggested, and should not cloud the vision of those who understand that the United States is fighting now for the same ideals of democracy and freedom that have always actuated the nation.

The President gave warning that it should not be forgotten that German success would mean not only prevention of the speed of democracy, but possibly the suppression of that already existing.

## Half Million Appropriated For Belgian Relief.

Washington, Oct. 11.—The American Red Cross war council today appropriated \$589,930 for the relief of Belgians not under German rule, the work to be carried out by the new Red Cross department for Belgian organized under the Red Cross commission to France.

Comprehensive plans for relief work have been worked out as the result of conferences between King Albert and Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, head of the commission to France. Warehouses and stores are to be erected immediately along the canals and highways in Belgium from which food-stuffs and clothing will be distributed by barges and automobiles to the hundreds of thousands of refugees crowding behind the fighting lines.

Particular attention is to be given to Belgian children and orphans who have been the chief sufferers during the three years of war. Refugee Belgian children in France and Switzerland also are to receive the special care.

Included in the Belgian appropriation also is money for operation of a hospital for wounded Belgian soldiers to supplement the hospital resources of the Belgian government now overtaxed.

The new department has been established at Harve, the present seat of the Belgian government.

## A Sixteen-Inch Grin.

(From the Pageland Journal.)

One day last week when cotton was selling for 27 cents a pound Mr. S. H. Laney came down the street wearing a 16-inch grin. When asked about the cause he said he was selling cotton for twenty cents. Then he explained that last spring when he was offered 20 cents for fall delivery his men couldn't resist the temptation to sell a little, and they sold 15 bales. Steve thinks it's better to laugh than cry, so he laughed. He is the only one who sold last spring that we have seen laughing over it.

Once a hero always a hero—especially to the hero himself.

## LITTLE FIGHTING NOW IN PROGRESS ON ANY FRONTS

Rain Prevents Raiding and Activity Is Limited to Reciprocal Bombardments—Probability of More Fighting.

Comparatively little fighting activity is in progress on any of the battle fronts, except in the nature of reciprocal bombardments. In Flanders Thursday both the British and French troops kept to their trenches, neither assaying attacks nor being forced to sustain counter-offensives against the new positions they hold as a result of Tuesday's drive.

The big guns on both sides, however, were shelling opposing positions vigorously, those of the allies in work of destruction and those of the Germans in the nature of disturbers of the peace of the allies in their new trenches.

Additional rain over this region has accentuated the swampy condition of the ground and it probably will be several days before the British and French again jointly unleash their men for another raid against the Teutons. Wednesday night the French repulsed a heavy counter-attack east of Draabaek. The Germans during this time let the British severely alone with their infantry, but hurled masses of shells into their line west of Passchendaele.

Along the southern front in France the Germans again have met with defeat in attempting to capture French positions on the east bank of the Meuse in the Verdun sector. The attacks were not made in force, being more in the nature of trench raiding operations.

The prospects of a return to heavy fighting in Rumania, with the Russians the aggressors, seem good. On the Rumanian plain and near Braila the Russians have heavily bombarded the Teutonic allied position, while the Germans in reprisal shelled the important Danubian town of Galatz, on their shells causing several fires. On the northern sector of the eastern front near Riga, the Germans after a heavy bombardment pushed back the Russians in the vicinity of Pskoff highroad.

Daily the artillery duels in Macedonia with the entente forces exerting the greater power are increasing, especially in the direction of Doiran and north of Monastir, and it is probable that at no late date the predicted allied offensive in this region will begin.

There have been no developments concerning the attempted mutiny aboard the German warships at Wilhelmshaven. Emperor William, during the political turmoil that had been created by the revelations of disaffection in the navy, is visiting Feudinand of Bulgaria in Sofia.

## MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA IS HELD FOR GRAND JURY

Thomas B. Smith Under \$10,000 Bond on Charges Growing Out of Murder of Policeman—Ouster Attempt Likely.

Philadelphia, Oct. 11.—What is regarded by his political opponents as presaging an effort to depose Mayor Thomas B. Smith was made today when he was held in \$10,000 bail by Judge Brown in the municipal court today to await the action of the grand jury on six charges growing out of the murder by alleged imported gunman of a policeman in the fifth ward here on primary election day. The gunmen are declared to have been brought here to intimidate voters and workers opposed to the faction favored by Mayor Smith and his political associates.

The charges against the mayor include misbehavior in office, contempt of court in refusing to produce certain documentary evidence; violation of the Sbern election law forbidding participation in politics by city employees; conspiracy to commit assault and battery and conspiracy to commit murder.

Three other principal defendants, Isaac Deutsch, common councilman and defeated candidate for the nomination to select council; William R. Finley, mercantile appraiser and executive director of the Republican city committee, and David Bennett, a police lieutenant in the fifth ward, also were held under \$10,000 bail each on similar charges and five policemen under Bennett, co-defendants, were each held in \$5,000 bail.

The defense, contending that Judge Brown, sitting as a committing magistrate, had no jurisdiction in hearing the case, refused to enter bail before that court, but did so in another court, where nine writs of habeas corpus were granted on the petition of counsel to release the defendants from "illegal bonding." The writs were made returnable October 29, when the question of Judge Brown's jurisdiction will be argued. Bail was fixed in the same sum for their appearance at this proceeding.

By instituting the habeas corpus proceedings counsel for the defense avoided the commitment of the defendants by Judge Brown in default of bail in the tribunal over which he presides.

## Uncle Jim, the Wagoner.

(From the North Wilkesboro Herald)

Mr. J. E. Bentley of East Fruitland, returned last week from Concord, Cabarrus county, where he took a load of fine Virginia Beauty apples. This by no means is the first trip that "Uncle Jim" has made to Concord with apples. He has been going to Cabarrus and Mecklenburg counties with apples, cabbage and chestnuts for the last 40 years. Mr. Bentley says Cabarrus is next to Wilkes in good citizenship.