

THE MONROE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

VOL. 23. No. 81.

MONROE, N. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1917.

\$1.50 PER YEAR CASH.

ITALIANS AGAIN COMPELLED TO GIVE WAY SOME POINTS.

The Germans Drive Them Back Into Hilly Regions, While British Drive Against Turks Successful.

While the Italians continue to hold tenaciously to most of the new line along the Piave river from the Adriatic Sea to the region of Feltre and through the northern hills westward from Feltre and through to the Lake Garda, they again have been compelled to give ground in both sectors to the Teutonic allied armies.

Upon the shoulders of the Italians alone for several days must rest the scarcity of the Piave line and historic Venice, for the information has been vouchsafed by Major General Maurice, chief director of military operations at the British war office, that it will be "some days yet" before British and French fighting forces can be placed in the field to reinforce the Italians.

Meanwhile the enemy is striving energetically to force passages of the Piave at various points and again has been successful on the southern reaches in crossing the stream at Grisola, 14 miles distant from its mouth and some 20 miles northeast of Venice. Here, however, in the swampy regions, the Teutons are being held by the defending forces from further gains.

To the north around Zenson, where the stream was negotiated by the Austro-Germans Tuesday, fighting is still in progress with the Italians holding the upper hand but not yet having been able to drive back the invaders to the eastern bank of the stream. Still farther north attempts to gain a foothold on the western bank of the Piave between Quero and Fener were replaced with heavy casualties.

In the hilly region from Tezze, on the Trentino front, eastward to Feltre, a distance of about 12 miles, the Italians have fallen back before the enemy who also had gained additional vantage points on the Asiago plateau and the Zette Comuni. On the western bank of Lake Garda the Austro-Germans' attempt to push forward southward, but were held by the Italians.

On the western front in France and Belgium, the situation remains normal with only heavy bombardments and minor infantry operations in progress on various sectors. The Germans have not renewed their attack against the Canadians in the region of Paschendaele where Tuesday night they were completely repulsed in an attempt in which they sought to regain lost ground.

The British drive against the Turks both along the Tigris river and in Palestine continues to be successful. Under the pressure of the British the Ottoman forces now have withdrawn their line from 30 to 50 miles north of Tekrit, placing them virtually 150 miles northwest of Baghdad on the Tigris. In Palestine the Turks have been forced back an additional seven miles. It is reported that they have lost half their effectives in men killed, wounded or made prisoner since the operation began. A British torpedo boat destroyer and a small monitor have been sunk by an enemy submarine while operating in conjunction with the Palestine column. Thirty-three men from the two vessels are missing.

Two British War Craft Sunk; Thirty-two Men Missing.

London, Nov. 14.—A British destroyer and a small monitor, which were operating in conjunction with the British army in Palestine, have been sunk, it was officially announced this evening. A total of 32 men from the two vessels are missing. A hostile submarine sank the two warships.

The text of the statement announcing the losses reads:

"One of his majesty's destroyers and a small monitor have been sunk by an enemy submarine while cooperating with the army in Palestine. Seven men are missing from the destroyer and 26 from the monitor."

RINGING RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE STATE FARMERS' UNION

Resolution of Patriotism and Loyalty Read by President H. Q. Alexander, and is Unanimously Adopted.

Winston-Salem, Nov. 14.—The annual convention of the North Carolina Farmers' union convened this morning in the assembly room of the board of trade with a large attendance. The delegates began to gather in the building about 9 o'clock and an hour was taken up with the hand shaking and "getting together" by the delegates. After the invocation and announcement of the credentials committee the meeting was thrown open and interesting public exercises were held.

The theme of the morning session, to the many visitors who gathered to welcome the body to Winston-Salem was loyalty to the government to the last degree. The attitude of the splendid assemblage was that the farmers of North Carolina, and especially the members of the North Carolina Farmers' Educational and Co-operative union, stand ready to do their bit in the national crisis; are ready, willing and able to grasp the opportunity which has come to them. This was set forth in the ringing resolution which was adopted unanimously at the opening of the session. It was presented by Dr. H. Q. Alexander, president of the organization, who presided, and read as follows:

"Resolved, that, while so far as known the North Carolina Farmers' union is composed of loyal and patriotic citizens in the truest sense of

the term, still at this crucial moment in the history of the world, and especially in the history of the United States, we feel it our duty, as an organization of loyal and patriotic citizens, to pledge anew our loyal and patriotic support to the government of the United States in its present struggle with other governments of the world, and to bend every energy in aiding our government to bring this titanic struggle for the freedom of the world to an early, successful and honorable close."

The afternoon session of the union was devoted to the annual address of President H. Q. Alexander, receiving reports of the various officers and committees.

Dr. Alexander confined his statements to matters affecting the advancement of the organization and the interests of the farmers throughout North Carolina.

NUMBER OF AMERICANS KILLED BY THE GERMANS

The Enemy Shelled Our Trenches, and Several Casualties Resulted From Exploded Shell.

With the American Army in France, Nov. 14.—(By the Associated Press.)—A number of American soldiers have been killed or wounded in the recent shelling of the American trenches by the Germans. One shell which dropped into a trench caused several casualties. The American artillery fire has been heavy recently and there is good reason to believe that it has accounted for a considerable number of the enemy.

A number of American infantrymen, suffering from shell wounds, arrived today at the base hospital. All the casualties were caused by the same shell.

A group of Americans were in a shack in the reserve when the Germans began shelling heavily. The officers ordered the men to a dugout, but before they could get there a large shell dropped on the position and exploded. The American artillerymen concentrated their fire on the communicating trenches of the enemy and it is believed that their shells caused considerable casualties and damage.

Will Make Drive for War Savings.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Newly appointed state directors of the war savings movement at their first conference tomorrow with treasury officials will formulate plans by which they expect to make war savings certificates or stamps the most popular Christmas gift throughout the country.

Frank A. Vanderlip, chairman of the government's war savings committee, will tell the directors that it is important to conduct an intensive campaign in every state during the holiday season and for at least a month afterward to start the war savings habit, from which the government hopes to reap loans aggregating two billion dollars within a year.

Although the campaign will not open formally until December 3, posters and other advertising matter will be displayed in every locality within the next ten days. The state directors have less than three weeks in which to organize their forces, choose advisory committees and designate the multitude of places where the thrift savings stamps are to be placed on sale.

The state directors whose appointments were announced today will listen to addresses tomorrow by Mr. Vanderlip, Secretary McAdoo, Postmaster General Burleson and Basil P. Blackett of the British treasury, who has directed a similar war savings plan in his country.

Dr. Alexander Re-Elected.

Winston-Salem, Nov. 15.—Dr. H. Q. Alexander was again elected president of the North Carolina Farmers' Union at the session this morning with only one dissenting vote. His action in preparing patriotic resolutions and resolution for the union to purchase \$10,000 in Liberty bonds indicate a change from his accredited attitude of opposition to war and resisting the draft.

Dr. Clarence Poe, editor of the Progressive Farmer, Raleigh, who was considered an opponent to his re-election, was not re-elected as a member of the executive committee; but was made a delegate to the national union. The other officers were re-elected.

National President C. S. Barrett was present and addressed the union at the morning session. The farmers' union convention adjourned this afternoon about 3 o'clock after passing a resolution of thanks for the steps taken by the Congress of the United States authorizing the President to use \$10,000,000 in the purchase of nitrate of soda to be imported for the use of the farmers and to be furnished to them at cost. The executive committee was authorized to appoint a committee to go to Washington to confer with the agricultural department concerning the best method of distributing this soda. National President C. S. Barrett has consented to accompany this committee.

Will Make Fight to Make Maryland Dry.

Baltimore, Nov. 15.—George W. Grabbe, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league of Maryland, announced today that the league will make an uncompromising fight in the Maryland legislature which convenes in January for state-wide prohibition. He said the question of a referendum will not be considered. Mr. Grabbe said the "drys" have an indicated majority in the legislature.

PRESIDENT WILL TRY TO PREVENT RAILROAD STRIKE.

Calls Heads of the Four Brotherhoods to Meet Him in Conference Next Week.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Once again President Wilson has undertaken personally to prevent a general railroad strike. He has called the heads of the four great railroad brotherhoods to meet him in conference November 22 and will insist that patriotism be put ahead of private interest; that there be no attempt to handicap the operations of a vital part of the nation's war-making machinery.

The President is confident that nothing unpatriotic will be done, but if the necessity arises he is prepared to take the required steps to prevent a tie-up of transportation.

In announcing today the coming conference with the union chiefs, Judge William L. Chambers, chairman of the board of mediation and conciliation, made public a letter from the President which said:

"It is inconceivable to me that patriotic men should not for a moment contemplate the interruption of transportation which is so absolutely necessary to the safety of the nation."

"The last thing I should wish to contemplate would be the possibility of being obliged to take any unusual measures to operate the railway and I have so much confidence that the men you are dealing with will appreciate the patriotic motives underlying your efforts that I shall look forward with assurance to your success."

At the time of the threatened strike averted by the 8-hour law last year, it was understood that the government had developed plans for emergency operation of the railroads if that became necessary. At that time the United States was not at war.

President Wilson's letter was sent to Judge Chambers two weeks ago before the mediation board chairman left for Cleveland, O., to confer with the union leaders. It is understood the conferences held there were productive of substantial agreements, but that the engineers, conductors, trainmen and firemen were unwilling to commit themselves unconditionally to arbitration, although welcoming mediation.

An adjustment at the White House conference next week is hoped for, which will dispose of the possibility of a strike, at least during the war, an agreement to submit the difficulties to an arbitration board whose findings would be binding, or by postponing a wage contest until the enemy overseas has been defeated.

The switchmen's union of North America has agreed to arbitration and it is understood the Order of Railway Telegraphers also is willing to put their case into the hands of an impartial tribunal.

The new demands by the railroad workers would add \$109,000,000 yearly to their pay envelopes, according to calculations of the railway managements.

American Soldiers Exact Part Revenge For Trench Raid by Germans.

With the American army in France, Nov. 14. (By the Associated Press.)—American infantrymen exacted a part revenge for a trench raid during a recent night by ambushing a large German patrol in No Man's Land, killing or wounding a number of the enemy.

The American patrol, in which there were some Frenchmen, arranged the ambush near the German lines on a shell-ridden farm.

After lying in the mud nearly all night the patience of the watchers was rewarded by the sight of a large German patrol, its number more than double that of the Franco-American. The Germans were permitted to pass, when the Americans and French on their flank opened a hot fire from shell craters and other shelters where they were secreted.

The Germans were taken completely by surprise and bolted carrying with them their men who had been hit.

The number of dead and wounded Germans is uncertain, but none of the men in ambush was hit by the bullets the Germans later sent in from a distance. There were congratulations all around when the Americans and French re-entered their trenches.

Patrol work on both sides is becoming more active, as is also the artillery fire. The Germans during one 24-hour period of a recent day sent over at least three times as many shells as on the first days during which the Americans were entrenched. One night the firing in the back areas against the approaches of the communication trenches reached the proportions of drum fire. It was evident the Germans thought an American trench relief was taking place. As a matter of fact, no relief was in progress and no material damage was done.

During the last two nights the Germans have continuously used machine guns in the direction of the American line. Sniping is becoming more active on both sides. American sharpshooters are working close to the German lines, especially when the nights are clear.

The activity by enemy thus far has resulted in one American casualty. A non-commissioned officer was hit in the head and killed.

A New Proprietor.

"So you own your own house, Wiggins?"

"No."

"Why, you told me so last month!"

"Yes. We had no cook then."

Browning's Magazine.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN NAVIES STOP SUBMARINES

As a Result of Their Measures the German U-Boat Campaign is on the Wane — Only Six Sunk Last Week.

Germany's submarine campaign is waning as the result of the stringent measures that have been taken to combat it by the British and American naval forces. Last week only six British merchantmen were sunk, and only one of these was a craft exceeding 1,600 tons.

This is the smallest total of vessels sent to the bottom during any week since the submarine warfare began, the lowest previous figure having been twelve merchantmen, eight of them in the category of 1,600 tons and over, and four of less than 1,600 tons.

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FIGHTING IN THE NORTH

The north around Zenson, where the stream was negotiated by the Austro-Germans Tuesday, fighting is still in progress with the Italians holding the upper hand, but not yet having been able to drive back the invaders to the eastern bank of the stream. Still farther north attempts to gain a foothold on the western bank of the Piave between Quero and Fener were repulsed with heavy casualties.

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REMAINS OBSCURE

The internal situation in Russia still remains obscure. Although dispatches sent out by the Finnish telegram bureau asserts that Premier Kerensky again is in control in Petrograd, other reports are to the effect that he has set up his government in Moscow and that fighting still continues in the capital. No advances have been forthcoming from provisional government sources.

Christmas Cheer Boxes For Our Soldier Boys.

Fifteen Christmas cheer boxes each containing two hundred cigarettes, smoking tobacco, chewing gum, pencil, candle, stuffed dolls, homemade candy, shaving soap, books, Christmas cards, were packed and shipped yesterday by the ladies to our boys in France. We shall undertake to pack a box for every one of our boys, and to do this we need your contributions. The Red Cross funds cannot be used for this purpose. So in order to have sufficient funds all must contribute for we intend every boy in the training camps from our country to be remembered by the folks back home.

The people from the county will have to assist us in this or we cannot do it. Leave the amount at English Drug Company, the Book Store or at Lee & Lee Company's.

The postage on the boxes to France hasn't been paid; if you would like to contribute to this, hand the money to Mrs. Kochitzky. The postage amounted to \$10.56. — Mrs. Lane, Chairman.

The men who lead are the men who read.

LLOYD GEORGE RUNS INTO HURRICANE OF CRITICISM

The People and Press in England Are Stirred Over the Premier's Latest War Move.

London, Nov. 13.—Premier Lloyd George on his return from his trip to consult and hearten Great Britain's ally, Italy, finds himself faced by the sharpest crisis of his career as prime minister. The crisis is one which may result possibly in a vote of want of confidence by parliament, which would be followed automatically by his resignation.

No action taken by any British government since the beginning of the war has caused such a maelstrom of criticism, speculation spoken and symptoms of uneasiness as the formation of an international war council composed of cabinet ministers of Great Britain, France and Italy with a military committee representing the three nations which latter is to be in constant session at Versailles. The questions being asked are whether such a vital change is necessary; whether it will bring effective control of the campaign and particularly how far the new military tribunal will supersede or overlap the management of British operations by the general staff of the army.

During the past 24 hours the premier has had what in Europe is called "a bad press."

The comments on his action range from violent attacks by the Morning Post and Globe to questioning and critical comment. Even the Times, which is credited with being the chief instrument in the overthrow of the Asquith government in Mr. Lloyd George's interest, said:

"His weakness is a failure to think out his plans to their logical conclusion," which may be regarded as a considerate way of saying the premier is prone to leap before he looks. The Globe, which recently has been edited by L. J. Maxse, a prominent publicist best known as the editor of the National Review, calls the premier a "dangerous demagogue" and terms the new arrangement: "This juggle with the strategy of war." This is the strongest language printed by English newspapers since the political truce was declared at the beginning of the war.

Notes on the Y. M. C. A. Campaign.

Local Y. M. C. A. workers have received letters from several Monroe boys "with the Colors," expressing their appreciation of what is being done for them by the Y. M. C. A. Lieut. Andrew Monroe, who is already in France, writes:

"I suppose you have noticed the change in stationery. The Y. M. C. A. has opened a branch here and it sure is nice. They furnish everything free—all kinds of music, piano, victrola, etc. There are a good many guitars, banjos and other musical instruments in camp, and they get together and have a recital occasionally. Everything is up-to-date, and it doesn't cost a cent. This is the only thing here that is free and I can't help but expect it to turn out to cost something some how."

"On the 70 mile hike in rain the Y. M. C. A. goes ahead of us on these hikes and have their tent ready when we reach the place we camp for the night. We never lose an opportunity to contribute to this cause for it is certainly one grand thing for us boys."

Mr. Amos Stack, a member of the Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., Quartermaster corps, says:

"The Y. M. C. A. is crowded to-night and it is hard to write. The Y. M. C. A.'s out here get in a solid car load of writing paper and envelopes every week and the soldiers use it up. They give it to us free and if they ever take up a collection in North Carolina you all ought to subscribe a little because it goes to a good purpose."

Mr. Fred Smith, in the officers' training camp at Ft. Oglethorpe, speaks as follows:

"The Y. M. C. A. is certainly a great organization. They have buildings at every camp in the country. They even had one down at the rifle range, 15 miles from a railroad, with writing paper, magazines, etc. The building was a barn worked over and with canvas around it, but it answered the purpose fine."

"The Y. M. C. A. has a nice building here now, for the benefit of lady friends who come out. They have a nice lunch room, parlor, etc."

American Missionary Jumped From Liner.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 14.—Miss A. P. Davis, an American missionary, home bound from China, who had been suffering mental derangement, jumped overboard from a Canadian liner November 4, the first day out of Yokohama, according to a report reaching here. Her body was not recovered. Miss Davis was being taken to her home in Virginia in care of two nurses. She evaded them and crawled through a porthole to her death.

Mr. Morgan at Wadesboro.

(From the Wadesboro M. & L.)

Mr. C. W. Morgan, now of Union county, spent the week-end here conducting several auction sales. In speaking of the high cost of living, Mr. Morgan said that a few days ago he bought a dollar's worth of meat in a Marshville store. He went on to another store, and soon missed his meat. He went back to where he purchased it, but it was not to be found, and he thought it was gone for good. However, some time later, he happened to feel in his hip pocket, and there it was—so small that he had not noticed it.

JOHN W. FOSTER, FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE, DEAD

The Dean of American Diplomatic Corps, and Father-in-Law of Secretary Lansing, Passed Away Yesterday.

Washington, Nov. 15.—John W. Foster, at one time secretary of state and a former minister to China, died here today after a long illness. He was father-in-law of Secretary Lansing and was regarded as the dean of the American diplomatic corps. The funeral will be held here Friday. Interment will be at his old home, Evansville, Ind.

With a record of practically a half century of continuous service in diplomacy and the practice of international law, John Watson Foster had a fair claim to the title of dean of the diplomatic service of the United States. He had been secretary of state under President Harrison, succeeding Blaine when the latter resigned after his sensational quarrel with the chief executive, and had held three separate commissions as a minister plenipotentiary. Beside that he represented the United States in many special treaty negotiations, had acted as its agent before international commissions, and even, had been called into the service of foreign governments.

As secretary of state his most notable act was a treaty with the Americans in Hawaii who had been concerned in the overthrow of the native queen, providing for annexation of the islands to the United States. President Harrison's administration was drawing to a close and before the treaty could be ratified by the senate, President Cleveland took office and withdrew it as his first official act.

Mr. Foster's notable services to his country in diplomatic capacities abroad were successively as minister to Mexico, minister to Russia, minister to Spain and as a special plenipotentiary to negotiate reciprocity treaties with Brazil, Spain, Germany and the British West Indies. Following that he became secretary of state. Later he became the agent of the United States at Paris in the Bering sea arbitration and at the close of the war between China and Japan was invited by the emperor of China to participate in the peace negotiations.

Mr. Foster was born in Pike county, Indiana, March 2, 1836, the son of a lawyer. He entered law at an early age and served in the union army as an officer.

On his eightieth birthday anniversary, March 2, 1916, President Yuan Shi-kai conferred upon him the Order of the Golden Grain, the highest order of merit within the gift of the Chinese government. Yuan had been the commanding general of the Chinese troops in the clash with Japan which brought on the conflict Mr. Foster took a part in adjusting.

Kaiser's Hope Still in Submarines.

Amsterdam, Nov. 15.—The German emperor, according to a Berlin dispatch, in addressing the U-boat crews in the Adriatic and referring to the development of the submarines, said that a voyage of three or four weeks now was an every day occurrence and declared that the development of the U-boat had not reached its highest point. He expressed gratification at the amount of the tonnage sunk in the Mediterranean, which, he said, showed that the U-boat had fulfilled what had been expected of them. Submarine warfare would have a decisive part in the final outcome of the war, the emperor declared, and would not be stopped until the enemy was vanquished.

The emperor concluded: "I am certain that our submarines will never rest until the enemy is subdued. But for this we need, as well as the power of man, the aid of God."

All Soldiers at Camp Sevier Have Overcoats.

Camp Sevier, S. C., Nov. 15.—Anxiety as to the manner in which Camp Sevier soldiers will fare during the cold days ahead may now be laid definitely to rest, as overcoats have arrived and been distributed to every man in the division. Each man has been provided with one suit of heavy underwear and 27,000 more suits are on the way by express from Utica, N. Y.

There are now on hand over 20,000 pairs of heavy marching shoes. When these are distributed every man in camp will have three pairs of shoes. The greater part of the division is still equipped with cotton uniforms, but it is understood that woolen uniforms will not be distributed until the division is at the port of embarkation, as heavy uniforms will not be needed here, with the other equipment.

Indian Woman Dances Herself to Death.

Fort Yates, N. D., Nov. 14.—Mrs. Red Tomahawk, wife of the Indian policeman who is said to have killed the famous Sioux chief, Sitting Bull, danced herself to death on the Standing Rock Indian reservation near Cannonball, according to word received here today. Reports indicated that Mrs. Tomahawk, about 60 years of age, participated in an Indian dance last Sunday night and over-exerted herself.

Why will a man leave stubs, old leaves, suckers, and other remnants in and around his tobacco fields, gardens, etc., in fall, when he knows to a certainty that these encourage caterpillars, grasshoppers, cut-worms, flea-bugs and numerous other pests to winter on his premises ready to attack his next crop?