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GERMAN PEACE TERMS ARE UNACCEPTABLE TO RUSSIA

If the Hun Government insists on their terms the Russians will conclude peace with people representatives.

Petrograd, Tuesday, Jan. 1.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Russian peace delegation returned to Petrograd today and reported to a joint session of the central executive committee of soldiers' and workmen's deputies the progress of the negotiations with the Austro-Germans at Brest-Litovsk.

Kamenef, a member of the Russian delegation, read the German terms which he characterized as showing the positive annexation plans of the central powers and he declared they were unacceptable in their present form. He added that the terms had not been discussed.

"If after the resumption of negotiations," the delegate said, "the Germans insist upon these terms, Russia will conclude peace not with the German imperialists, but with the representatives of the people, the socialists of Germany."

The German terms as submitted to the Brest-Litovsk conference were reported in substance as follows:

"Article 1. Russia and Germany are to declare the state of war at an end. Both nations are resolved to live together in the future in peace and friendship on conditions of complete reciprocity. Germany will be ready as soon as peace is concluded with Russia and the demobilization of the Russian armies has been accomplished to evacuate her present positions in occupied Russian territory, insofar as no different inferences result from article 2.

"Article 2. The Russian government, having in accordance with its principles proclaimed for all peoples without exception living within the Russian empire the right of self-determination, including complete separation takes cognizance of the decisions expressing the will of the people demanding a full state of independence and separation from the Russian Empire for Poland, Lithuania, Courland and portions of Esthonia and Livonia.

The Russian government recognizes that in the present circumstances these manifestations must be regarded as an expression of the will of the people and is ready to draw conclusions therefrom. As in those districts to which the foregoing stipulations apply, the question of evacuation is not such as provided for in article 1, a special commission, shall discuss and fix the time and other details in conformity and in accordance with the Russian idea of the necessary ratification by a plebiscite on broad lines and without any military pressure whatever of the already existing proclamation of separation.

Article 3. Treaties and agreements in force before the war are to become effective if not directly in conflict with changes resulting from the war. Each party obligates itself, within three months after the signing of the peace treaty, to inform the other which of the treaties and agreements will not again become effective.

Article 4. Each of the contracting parties will not discriminate against the subjects; merchant ships of goods of the other parties.

Article 5. The parties agree that with the conclusion of peace economic war shall cease. During the time necessary for the restoration of relations there may be limitations upon trade, but the regulations as to imports are not to be of a too burdensome extent and high taxes or duties upon imports shall not be levied. For the interchange of goods an organization shall be effected by mixed commissions to be formed as soon as possible.

Article 6. Instead of the commercial treaty of navigation of 1894-1904, which is abrogated, a new treaty will accord new conditions.

Article 7. The parties will grant one another during at least 20 years the rights of the most favored nation in questions of commerce and navigation. (This clause is apparently that carried in a German wireless message received in London and sent by cable on December 31.)

Article 8. Russia agrees that the administration of the mouth of the Danube be entrusted to a European Danube commission with a membership from the countries bordering upon the Danube and the Black sea. Above Braila the administration is to be in the hands of the countries bordering the river.

Article 9. Military laws limiting the private rights of Germans in Russia and of Russians in Germany are abolished.

Article 10. The contracting parties are not to demand payment of war expenditures, nor for damages suffered during the war, this provision including requisitions.

Article 11. Each party is to pay for damages done within its own limits during the war by acts against international law with regard to the subjects of other parties, in particular their diplomatic and consular representatives, as affecting their life, health or property. The amount is to be fixed by mixed commissions with neutral chairmen.

Article 12. Prisoners of war who are invalids are to be immediately repatriated. The exchange of other prisoners is to be made as soon as possible, the time to be fixed by a German-Russian commission.

Article 13. Civilian subjects interned or exiled are to be immediately released and sent home without cost to them.

Article 14. Russian subjects of German descent particularly German colonists may within ten years emigrate to Germany, with the right to liquidate or transfer their property.

MILKING SIXTEEN COWS WAS NO HUGE JOKE AT ALL

So the Boys Decided to Run Away From Home, But Came Back At the Thought of Dad.

Editor Tucker is still unearthing good yarns for his paper, the Page-Journal. A couple clipped from this week's issue follow:

Some years ago when Mr. T. B. Smith lived on the farm where Mr. G. C. Smith now lives he kept a large herd of cattle through the winter. At one time there were 16 cows giving milk, and the task of milking fell to two of the boys, Frank and John, each of whom is well known here. Few boys like to milk, and these two were no exception. Twice a day with clock-like regularity they were required to do this important and unpleasant work. One afternoon when their father had gone to Monroe for more feed, the hearts of the milk maids (?) became rebellious, and when their mother reminded them the second time that the milking must be done the elder of the boys spoke up and stated with emphasis that they had decided not milk the cows. And to make it plain that they were in earnest he stated further that they would leave home rather than milk. The good mother, knowing far more than the boys suspected, told them to hit the grit.

Suitcases, handbags, etc., were not so plentiful then as now, and the boys took a couple of cotton seed meal sacks from the barn, and into these they packed their shoes, clothing, etc., and not content with this, they crammed in some of their father's wearing apparel, including a pair of Sunday pants. Soon they might have been mistaken for a couple of heavy-laden Irish peddlers as they tramped up the road. When they heard a wagon ahead they thought of pa for the first time since they decided to leave.

"I s'pect we better get back, for if he finds us here he'll tear us up," said one, and the other agreed. Back they ran ahead of the wagon, and they stayed ahead. When they got home all out of breath they were surprised to see the wagon pass on by. They had a plenty, however, and milking was a much easier task. Not until was Frank carried did he dare let his father know of this escapade.

Liniment is perhaps a good thing to use on horses, and we have seen persons who would recommend its use on human beings. It is not an agreeable household remedy, however, and in this opinion we will probably get the hearty second of Mr. H. B. Graves, who is prepared to give strong personal testimony as to the usefulness of this medicine for certain uses. It is a matter of common knowledge that one's nose is likely to become sore and irritated when there is a bad cold and the handkerchief (if there is one) has to be applied vigorously at too frequent intervals. On one occasion not many weeks ago the olfactory protrusion on Mr. Graves' face became thus annoying, and thinking that a little bit of a certain popular liniment might bring relief, he gently applied a few drops where he thought it was needed most. Within about the time it takes to tell it the stuff seemingly turned to fire. After a few diodes over the room, he thought of a tub of water at the well, and to this he hastened. If during the next half hour any one had passed and seen him the impression might have been made that this popular farmer and trader, like Nebuchadnezzar of old, had gone daffy and was drinking with the cows. Nothing of the kind was happening. He was only cooling his overheated nasal appendage.

Mr. David Deason, the young man whose skull was fractured here a few days before Christmas is rapidly recovering, and his mind is as clear as before the accident.

A fine copper still with a capacity of about 40 gallons was captured on Mr. W. M. Rushing's place near Dudley by Deputy J. T. Grant and Rural Policeman Gregory on the afternoon before Christmas. It had been in operation, but had closed down for Christmas. It had been dismantled and hidden, but search revealed it. About two and one-half gallons of whiskey were found. Mr. Rushing was arrested and placed under a five hundred dollar cash bond. The still was brought to Pageland and then carried on to the county seat.

Col. Field Goes to Washington. Col. Alex J. Field, who with Mr. R. F. Beasley established the State Journal, has been appointed to a place on the shipping board at a lucrative salary, and goes to Washington next week to assume his duties. When Mr. Beasley made the race for the Democratic nomination for Congress in 1915, he disposed of his interests in the State Journal to Col. Field, who has been publishing it successfully ever since.

In addition to being a newspaper editor, Col. Field is a lawyer. Recently he was appointed State Sheriff, to succeed the late M. O. Sherrill, but his new work, besides giving him a greater opportunity for service, pays him more than the combined revenue from his newspaper and State job.

21 Vessels Told of Submarines. London, Jan. 2.—Eighteen British merchantmen of 1,600 tons or over have been sunk by mines or submarines during the past week, according to the admiralty statement tonight. Three merchantmen under 1,600 tons were also sunk. This is a material increase over the previous week, when the sinkings numbered 12, of which 11 were more than 1,600 tons.

Army Contract Being Investigated. Washington, Jan. 2.—Army supply contracts given through the supplies committee of the council of national defense to concerns in which committee members are interested were investigated today by the senate military committee.

Charles Eisenman, vice-chairman of the supplies committee and a retired clothing manufacturer of Cleveland, and Samuel M. Kaplan of New York, one of the dollar a year volunteer members, were the principal witnesses. The latter's testimony was confined almost entirely to a contract with the Base Sorting Plant, Inc., of New York, in which his brother, Ira I. Kaplan, has a third interest, for sorting army clothing scraps which was said to promise profits of \$400,000 annually. The contract recently was cancelled.

'Burr Rabbit Made for the Bucket. A rabbit certainly has no sentimental regard for snow, as at no other time is its life in such danger. The breed apparently realizes its danger at this time, but one rabbit, in seeking shelter from the recent snow, threw all precaution to the winds. Mr. J. H. Winchester came across this particular rabbit's track in Dr. Baxter Redfern's field, and proceeded to follow it down through a hollow. After a short distance the tracks suddenly stopped, and Mr. Winchester made a vain search in the snow for the Molly Cottontail. He was about to give up with the conclusion that the earth had swallowed the rabbit when he espied it squatting in an old discarded gallon bucket!

—Mrs. G. E. Porterfield and children are spending some time with Mrs. Porterfield's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Funderburk, near Tradesville.

U. S. SOLDIERS WILL BE SENT TO THE FRONT IN STREAMS

Shipping Board Will Arrange For Transports—Unity is the Watchword in Further War Measures.

Entire unity henceforth is to be the watchword of the United States and her allies in the prosecution of the war. American troops are to be rushed to the fighting fronts in large numbers as quickly as possible and there is to be perfect co-ordination in naval, military, financial, food, war industries and diplomatic matters.

CONSTANT STREAM OF TROOPS. The agreement for unified action was reached at the recent inter-allied conference in Paris, which was attended by an American mission headed by Col. E. M. House and arrangements have been made for the United States to carry out its part of the compact.

In order that American troops may be dispatched in a constant stream to arrange their merchant shipping that the necessary transports will be available for the huge task. That quick work in getting the American army to the front is most vital is indicated by a statement of Major General Maurice, chief director of military operations at the British war office. General Maurice says it is probable that with their heavy reinforcements, drawn from the eastern to the western front, the Germans shortly may make a strong offensive against the British and French armies and that the enemy may be expected to make some gains.

Optimism was expressed, however, that the enemy would not be able to inflict the same degree of damage upon the allies as he has sustained at the hands of the British during the last year.

PROOF OF GERMAN PLANS. Apparent proof that the Germans are preparing for a big offensive is the almost continuous bombardment of various sections along the French and British fronts. Aside from these bombardments there has been little activity except by small raiding parties. A heavy snow is falling and another cold wave has set in on the French front from St. Quentin to the Vosges mountains.

GERMAN ATTEMPT FAILS. Snow and cold weather also are giving the Italians a chance further to strengthen their northern line against the Austro-Germans. Aside from reciprocal artillery duels little fighting of moment is in progress. In an endeavor to offset their loss of ground resulting from having been driven back across the lower Piave the enemy has tried to effect a landing on the west bank of the stream a short distance from the mouth of the Piave. His boats, however, were caught under the Italian gunfire and had to be abandoned.

VENETIAN TOWNS RAIDED. Austro-German airmen continue to bombard Venetian plain towns. Treviso and Bassano have again been attacked and bombs also were dropped on Mestre. Little damage was done by the bombs. Three of the enemy aircraft were shot down in aerial battle or by anti-aircraft guns.

PEACE SEEMS UNLIKELY. Reports from Russia indicate that the negotiations for peace between the Bolshevik government and the Teutonic allies have reached a virtual impasse owing to the unreasonable demands of the Teutons. Particularly distasteful to the Russians is the attitude of the central powers with regard to holding Poland, Lithuania and Courland and their determination to retain garrisons at Riga, Libau and other Baltic ports.

Twenty-one British merchantmen were sunk by mines or submarines last week as compared with 12 the previous week.

A Tribute to Mrs. Griffin. To the Editor of The Journal:—Mrs. Martha Griffin died Thursday, Dec. 27, at the home of her niece, Mrs. Cull Griffin at Wingate. She was 79 years old, and her whole life was spent in serving those whom she loved.

In early life Mrs. Griffin joined the Baptist church, and was a faithful member. She was the widow of a Confederate soldier, who was killed in battle. Her death was quiet and easy, like the life she had lived, passing away like a child going to sleep. Funeral service was conducted at the home Friday afternoon by Rev. E. C. Snider, and loving friends laid her to rest in the Wingate cemetery to await the call of God at the resurrection.—A Friend.

Soldier at Camp Sevier Meets Mystery Death. Camp Sevier, Greenville, Jan. 1.—Mystery surrounds the death of Andrew Smith, a private in Co. H 117th infantry, who died yesterday, the immediate cause of death being given as a crushed skull.

This became known at division headquarters this afternoon when it was stated that no report of the manner in which Smith had met death had been made, but an investigation was being made.

It was stated Smith's death certificate did not give his home place except to state that he was born in North Carolina.

Likes The Journal. In sending in his renewal, Mr. V. A. Moore of Wade, writes: "I cannot do without The Journal. I read the Wilmington Star, the Progressive Farmer, the Literary Digest, the Fayetteville Observer, and occasionally the Raleigh News & Observer, but I find myself reading The Journal first."

Norfolk Visited by Destructive Fire.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 1.—Nearly two blocks in the heart of Norfolk's business district, including the Monticello hotel, were destroyed, one man was killed and a score or more injured in a series of explosions and fires today which both the police and naval authorities believe were incendiary.

The fire had been checked tonight, but still was burning fiercely in the ruins. The loss is roughly estimated at more than \$2,000,000.

Three distinct explosions in as many buildings, one after the fire once virtually had been brought under control, led to the general belief that enemy agents were at work. Mayor Mayo placed the city under martial law and some 2,500 marines and blue jackets from nearby naval stations assisted the police and home guards in maintaining order and prevented looting.

Naval patrols rounded up suspicious persons throughout the afternoon, while five men were arrested as suspects. Two of these, Hugo Schmidt and H. K. Lessing, said to be Germans, were turned over to department of justice agents. Tonight there were reports that two Germans had been shot by sailors during the day, but neither the police nor naval authorities would confirm them.

The fire started before dawn in the old Granby theater on Granby street, and gained rapid headway, as the firemen were handicapped by frozen fire hydrants, low water pressure and near zero temperature. It quickly spread to the Monticello hotel and other nearby buildings in the block. It was brought under control late in the day, but broke out anew early tonight, leaped across Granby street and leveled half of the block there before being checked.

Falling floors and walls took toll of firemen and naval guards. One fireman, Charles McCoy, was killed, and seven others hurt in the collapse of an upper floor of the Monticello hotel in the day and tonight two firemen and several sailors were caught in a falling wall of the Lenox building.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR GIVES UP HIS WASHINGTON POST

Sir Spring-Rice Is Going Home on Leave of Absence and Will Probably Not Return.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, who has been British ambassador in Washington since May 6, 1913, called at the State Department today to say he was going home on leave of absence. That was as far as the official statement went but it is known further information to be given out from London will confirm the reports that come through English newspapers of a general sweeping change in the British diplomatic representation in most of the larger capitals.

The purpose of the reorganization, it is learned, touches the personnel of the embassies rather than the policies of the British government in its relations with its allies and it is expressly stated in an authoritative quarter that there is to be no change in these policies connected with the prosecution of the war.

Sir Cecil has desired for some time to be relieved of the heavy duties of the Washington embassy as soon as such a change could be made without detriment to the service. It is known that when Foreign Minister Balfour came to the United States last spring the ambassador tendered his resignation to take effect at the convenience of the foreign office and has since been awaiting its acceptance.

No statement can be made as to when the change will take effect or the succession to the ambassadorship, but it is expected that this information will not be long deferred. In the meantime Colville Barclay, councillor of the embassy, probably will serve as charge d'affaires.

Sir Cecil came to Washington to succeed Ambassador Bryce, who was retired on account of age. His service here began a year before the outbreak of the world war and upon him devolved tremendous responsibilities, including the difficult task of inducing the Washington government to accept with equanimity the oppressive regulations which the Entente allies adopted in connection with their blockade of the central powers.

What diplomats regard as some of the most remarkable and ingenious state papers in the history of foreign intercourse found their origin in his period of the policies resorted to to meet the disregard by Germany of the established rules of warfare and the use of novel and terrible weapons by all of the belligerents.

New York Has Its First Real Coal Riot.

New York, Jan. 1.—With another day of bitter cold and intensive suffering from the general fuel shortage, New York had today its first real coal riot. The disorder began when several hundred men, women and children, who had lined up outside a large coal yard at 117th street and the East river, discovered several loaded trucks leaving the yard after announcement had been made that there was no coal for sale.

Some of those who had been waiting patiently with calls, bags, small wagons and baby carriages, at once began to stone the office windows. Others followed the trucks, unhooked the rear chutes and seized the coal that streamed into the street. Police reserves were called and succeeded in restoring order when a representative of the coal company announced that coal would be sold in small lots after certain hospitals had been served.

GEN. MAURICE PREDICTS GERMAN DRIVE IN WEST

The German Line is Being Reinforced Apparently With Intention of Making Onslaught Before American Arrival.

London, Jan. 2.—The probability of Germany now taking a vigorous offensive attitude on the western front was pointed out by Major General Maurice, chief director of military operations at the war office, in his weekly talk to The Associated Press.

There were two factors that contributed to this probability, the general said, the first being the steady flow of German reinforcements from the eastern front, and the second the fact that the American forces were not yet ready to take any considerable part in the operations.

The public should be prepared for some losses of both ground and men if the Germans attempt really determined offensive operations, he declared.

"The enemy in the past fortnight has been attempting numerous raids, mostly on a small scale," began Gen. Maurice. "At Cambrai, however, he tried a larger objective with the idea of gaining control of a ridge on the British flank where he hoped to strangle the supplies to a British salient and force withdrawal. His attack ended in almost a complete failure, for although he gained a few hundred yards of our front trenches he failed to set foot on the ridge anywhere.

"These attempts to take the offensive," continued the general, "are a sign of a new distribution of the belligerent forces on the western front. The enemy is steadily bringing troops from Russia with the aim of establishing his superiority over the Anglo-French forces.

"The Germans are still a long way from having superior numbers on this front, but the relative strength of the forces is already so altered that it is doubtful whether the allied commander would feel justified in undertaking offensive operations on a large scale. The enemy's constantly improving numerical position will, on the other hand, lead inevitably to offensive operations by the Germans, but I see no reason to believe he will be able to inflict anything like such losses as we inflicted on him during the past year.

"Owing to our work of the past year we are in an excellent defensive position, holding practically all the high ground. On the other hand, we are everywhere on new ground, where we must prepare new defensive systems. We must be prepared to lose ground and men if the enemy makes a determined attack with the usual artillery preparation followed by energetic infantry assaults, for our own experience has taught us it is practically possible to move a certain distance under these conditions of attack."

Regarding the situation in Palestine, General Maurice said:

"A word of caution is necessary relative to the hopes of an immediate further advance in Palestine. The hills of Judea are notoriously difficult, the weather is unfavorable and the roads impassable owing to the wet season. The transport problem therefore is likely to prevent any considerable movement for some time."

HOOVER ADVOCATES SALE OF SUGAR BY THE GOVERNMENT

He Also Favors Federal Control of Amounts and Kinds of Food to be Served in Public Eating Places.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Government purchase and sale to consumers of all sugar used in the United States and control of the amounts and kinds of food to be served in public eating places were advocated to meet the abnormal war conditions by Food Administrator Hoover today in testimony before the senate committee investigating sugar. He said additional legislation conferring upon the food administration such powers should be enacted by congress.

Food conservation came up only casually during an all-day examination of Mr. Hoover, but the administrator revealed that results from conservation plans formulated for hotels and restaurants had been disappointing because of the deliberate failure of some to co-operate with the administration. Those seeking to help had been forced to abandon their effort, Mr. Hoover said, in order to meet competition. The witness believed housewives generally were conforming to the conservation recommendations.

Chairman Reed of the committee, who has been the chief critic of the food administration in the senate, did not question Mr. Hoover, Senator Lodge conducting the examination most of the day. Late in the session, however, Senator Reed and Mr. Hoover engaged in a rather heated discussion when the witness asked to have admitted to committee records the statement on the sugar situation which Mr. Hoover sought to submit before the holidays and which was later made public at the White House.

Chairman Reed said he wanted to examine the statement overnight and the question of admitting it to the records would be determined later. He added that he wanted to question the witness further on it. Mr. Hoover finally declared with an apparent show of heat that he did not "care whether it was introduced or not."

—Mr. John Smith, one of Union county's boys stationed at Camp Sevier, is visiting relatives in the county.