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## GOVERNMENT ORDERS PLANTS SHUT DOWN FOR FIVE DAYS

**Fuel Shortage Reaching the Acute Age, Drastic Action is Taken—Thousands Will be Idle for While and Much Suffering Predicted—The Country is Aroused, and Congress Seeks a Delay in Putting the Order into Effect—Cotton Market Feels the Shock, and Price on Staple Drops About \$100 a Bale.**

By ordering the manufacturing plants closed for five days, beginning this morning, Fuel Administrator Garfield has aroused the country. Not since war was declared has a government order been more generally discussed or felt. Thousands will be idle for five days, and one day each week for months by the order. Press dispatches telling about the order follow:

Washington, Jan. 16.—Suspension of operation of America's manufacturing industries east of the Mississippi and in Louisiana and Minnesota for a period of five days beginning tomorrow was decreed by the fuel administration in an order designed to relieve a serious coal shortage. The order even includes munitions plants and excepts only industries producing food and those requiring continuous operation to maintain their business.

A preferential list of consumers of coal in whose interest the order was drawn is prescribed including railroads, householders, hospitals, charitable institutions, army and navy cantonments, public utilities, strictly governmental enterprises, public buildings and food manufacturers.

As a means of additional relief the order provides that industry and business activity generally, including stores, schools, saloons, theatres and office buildings shall observe holiday or Sunday conditions each Monday thereafter for ten weeks. Even street car lines will be put on a Sunday basis on Mondays beginning January 21 and up to and including March 25. Concerns selling foods will be permitted to operate until noon on the heatless Mondays and stores selling drugs will be allowed to remain open as usual. State fuel administrators in whose hands the execution of the order is placed may close banks and trust companies if they think necessary.

The Lever bill under authority of which the order is issued provides a fine of \$5,000 or imprisonment for violation of its provisions and warning was given that it would be strictly enforced.

To prevent industrial unrest it was said the government might make a formal request that affected industries pay their employees during the time they were idle. The first plan was to make the order effective today but officials decided to work this morning without knowing that the plants had been shut down.

### DR. GARFIELD'S ORDER

Administrator Garfield issued this statement:

"Adverse weather conditions in the recent week and the inadequacy of the present coal supply and transportation facilities to meet the war-time demand, have made necessary immediate restrictive measures as to the use of coal in that part of the United States east of the Mississippi river.

"The movement of coal in transportation must be so directed as to aid the director general of railways in dealing with the railroad emergency created by recent blizzard conditions. Domestic consumers of coal must be kept warm and other absolutely necessary consumers must be supplied.

"All industry must be fully restricted in its use of coal in order that the available supply for the remainder of the winter may be properly distributed and may be made sufficient for absolutely essential needs during the remainder of the winter.

"To meet these necessities, the fuel administration has ordered as an immediate emergency measure that on the days of January 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 preference and priority in the use of coal shall be given only to those consumers whose consumption of coal is absolutely necessary. These include, in order: Railroads, domestic consumers, hospitals and charitable institutions, public utilities, ships at tidewater for bunker purposes, United States government use, municipal or county governments for necessary public use, manufacturers of perishable food, or food for immediate consumption.

"During the five days designated, no manufacturing industry shall be allowed to operate even if it has its coal supply on hand. By this means all industry will be placed on an equal footing and each will be called upon to make its share of the sacrifice necessary to maintain the nation at the highest possible point of military and economic efficiency for the prosecution of the war.

"In addition to this emergency restriction over the designated 5 days, the fuel administration has ordered that all use of fuel except by consumers classed as absolutely necessary shall be prohibited on Monday of each week from January 28 to March 28—that is, on January 28, February 4, 11, 18, 25 and March 4, 11, 18 and 25.

"The order under which these restrictions are made is designed to distribute with absolute impartiality the burden of patriotic duty. All classes of business are treated alike.

"Except on the days covered in the order, the normal supply of coal to all consumers will be maintained. The

necessary consumers designated in the order are given preference and priority in the delivery and use of coal at all times as well as on the days when other use of coal is prohibited.

"The United States fuel administration counts upon the complete patriotic co-operation of every individual.

### NATION IN UPROAR.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Protests against the fuel administration order closing down industrial plants began pouring into the White House and Congress today from all over the country. Business men everywhere aroused at the prospect objected to its enforcement and suggested many other remedies.

The fuel administrator meanwhile, hurried on the machinery for carrying out the plans. Fuel Administrator Garfield assembled all his legal staff and began preparation of the formal order, which it was promised would clear up many points which were indefinite or conflicting in the abstract and statement issued last night.

### CONGRESS STIRRED

Washington, Jan. 17.—The fuel administration's order proposing to close down industrial activities and business east of the Mississippi for a period of days to solve the coal shortage today threw Congress into an uproar.

Republicans and Democrats alike in both House and Senate introduced resolutions to stop it before it could go into effect at midnight.

Fuel Administrator Garfield was summoned before the Senate committee investigating the coal situation and asked to explain his reasons and the causes for the order which Senators in debate characterized as a mistake, a calamity and most unwise.

### Wind Blew Off the Tops of Three Box Cars

Correspondence of The Journal.

Stouts, Jan. 16.—Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Haywood and children of Hopewell, Va., are visiting relatives in the village this week.

Mrs. E. L. Conder of Charlotte, is visiting relatives in this section this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Garrison, who have been visiting relatives here, have returned to their home somewhere in Oklahoma.

Misses Kate and Arlie Conder have returned home after spending a few days with friends in Buford.

We are sorry to report that Mr. R. M. Conder is right sick with grippe at this writing.

Miss Margaret Boyd is spending a fortnight with relatives in South Carolina.

The cyclone of last Friday night did considerable damage in this part of the county. The roofs of barns and out-houses, and several stove-flues were blown down. The chimney of our school house was blown down with such force that it broke in part of the roof. We were unable to have any school until Thursday morning.

The roofs of three Seaboard box cars on the switch were blown off, striking the telephone wires, doing considerable damage, as it happened it broke our phone wire, so you see I haven't much news this week.

I happened to overhear a couple of darkeys talking about the war the other day. One of them had the blues, and he talked like he dreaded the thought of going to war. Following is a part of the conversation that took place:

"Big boy, I've got mah cyard fum de war board yistiday!"

"Dat's a small 'c'mption," replied the other, "don't ye think dey sent mah a 'hole catalog to fill out de udder day!"

We are glad to report that the health of Capt. W. T. Ballentine is rapidly improving. He is now able to walk about considerably on his crutches after being confined to his bed most all of the winter.

There will not be any more letters from "School Girl" owing to the fact that she lives so far from the village that she cannot get up the news. She has asked me to take her place. I am glad to join The Journal family, and will promise to write as best I can from week to week.—The Scout (W. Clyde Ritch).

### Center Grove Happening

Correspondence of The Journal.

Jan. 17, 1918.—Preston Baucum of Badin is visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity.

Mrs. John Helms received a message Monday morning stating that her mother, Mrs. M. A. Pressley, who lives near Unionville, was seriously ill. She lived only a few hours after Mrs. Helms arrived.

Mrs. Edgar Baucum spent the latter part of last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Birmingham.

The great wind storm which swept this section on last Friday night about eleven o'clock did a good deal of damage. Sardis church was almost completely wrecked, being blown off the pillars, some weather boarding blown off, window lights blown out and many other things torn to pieces. A barn and crib belonging to Mr. J. A. Pressley were blown to pieces. A barn belonging to Mr. Lynn Yandle was blown to the ground. A buggy that was under the shelter at the time was smashed completely up, and many other things were destroyed which I am unable to give an account of.

There is no school here this week as our teacher was called to the bedside of her little son, who is very low with pneumonia. We hope for him a speedy recovery and that our teacher can return soon.—Topsy.

## AGED RELATIVE OF JACKSON STILL LIVING IN NASHVILLE

**Mrs. Thornton, Aged 100, a Distant Relation of the Native Union Son, and Her Father Fought Under Jackson at New Orleans—Esquire Simpson Makes Comment.**

Local historians had a delightful day of it recently when they came across an article in the Confederate Veteran telling about an aged relative of Andrew Jackson, Mrs. Thornton, aged 100, still living at the home of her daughter in Nashville, Tenn. The article follows:

"Mrs. Harriet Angeline Spinks Thornton of Nashville, Tenn., celebrated on October 15, 1917, the one hundredth anniversary of her birth. She was born in Wilson county, near Lebanon, Tenn., on a farm which was a grant of land to her grandfather, James Crawford, for services in the Revolutionary War. The elder James Crawford, her great-great-grandfather, came to America in 1765 from Carrickfergus, Ireland, and settled at Waxhaw, N. C. His wife was the sister of Gen. Andrew Jackson's mother; thus 'Old Hickory' was first cousin to Mrs. Thornton's great-grandfather. When a boy Andrew Jackson, after the death of his father, went with his mother to live with James Crawford in Lancaster District, S. C., and Parson's 'Life of Andrew Jackson' gives some interesting accounts of Jackson's intimate friendship with his cousin, Maj. Thomas Jackson.

"Mrs. Thornton is a woman of strong mentality, with a most remarkable memory, and can tell many interesting stories of the Mexican War and our war between the States. She was an ardent supporter of the Confederate cause and had two brothers in the Confederate army, while her husband was a civil officer in the Confederate government. She is no less a patriot today than she was in those dark days of the sixties, when she worked day and night making uniforms for the Confederate soldiers, for she has registered for service to help win the war which is now engaging the world. For ninety years she has been a devoted and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

"The father of Mrs. Thornton was Capt. John Spinks, an old-time 'fighting parson,' who served under Jackson in the Indian wars and was with him at New Orleans. He won the admiration of 'Old Hickory' by his reply when asked if his company had sufficient rations: 'Yes, General, we have plenty of parched corn.'

"Mrs. Thornton lives in Nashville with her daughter, Mrs. W. T. Davis, who is President of the William B. Bate Chapter U. D. C."

Esq. C. N. Simpson, after reading the above article, stated to The Journal:

"It is generally known traditionally in the Waxhaws that President Andrew Jackson was born at the home of George McKemie, whose wife was a sister of Andrew Jackson's mother, and Col. S. H. Walkup, who was reared in that settlement, when the question was agitated whether Jackson was born in North Carolina or South Carolina, took a great interest in the subject and collected certificates of Jackson's kinsfolk and others as to the George McKemie place, and one certificate states that McKemie's wife died in the spring of 1790, and that he went down into Lancaster district, South Carolina, and lived with Thomas Crawford, to whom he conveyed his land; and when Jeremiah Cureton came to the Waxhaws about 1794, he bought the land McKemie had conveyed to Thomas Crawford, from Thomas Crawford, and Cureton said it was known then as the McKemie place. Thomas M. Crawford very likely married his first cousin, a daughter of George McKemie. This chain of title to the McKemie place helps to substantiate the claim that Jackson was born in North Carolina.

"Maj. James Crawford was among the early settlers in the Waxhaws, regarded as being wholly in Anson county, North Carolina, until 1762, when the line between North and South Carolina was run, and he was cut off to South Carolina. His first patent for land was 640 acres in Anson county, N. C."

### Germany Discouraged Over Future.

That Germany, through her unrestricted submarine warfare and her attitude toward the whole world, is facing disaster after the war, is the opinion expressed by Herr Albert Ballin, Germany's shipping king before the war, according to a recent issue of the Washington Star. Herr Ballin has written a letter to Privy Counsellor Dr. Rathenau of Berlin, in which he sets forth the critical position of the German empire, and the impossibility of Germany's taking her place in the commerce of the world for at least five years after the war. He calls attention to the falsity of German statements regarding shipping, and points out that no matter what the outcome of the war may be, Germany will face nothing but hostile ports all over the world.

To rehabilitate Germany's maritime power, he declares, will take years of time, during which ships must be built, will be the critical time, as the Anglo-Saxon trade supremacy will have been established in that time. The letter was evidently written at the special request of the privy counsellor, or by the man who is Germany's recognized authority on shipping.

—Messrs. E. S. Wood, C. D. Roberts and W. C. Wolfe attended the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Masons at Raleigh this week, representatives of the Monroe lodge.

## MR. LEE GRIFFIN APPOINTED COUNTY FOOD ADMINISTRATOR

**Hearing of Food Hoarding in This County, State Food Administrator Henry Page Prepares to Deal with Them According to the Law—Mr. Griffin Sounds Warning to Merchants, and Regulates Amount of Sugar to be Sold to Each Person—Town Consumer Gets Five Pounds and Country People Will be Allowed Ten Pounds—Food Administrator has Broad Powers.**

Receiving reports of almost wholesale food hoarding in this county, State Food Administrator Henry Page has taken preventative measures by appointing Mr. Lee Griffin County Food Administrator with broad authority to check excessive buying.

The first action of the new Food Administrator was to mail to all local merchants the following letter, which outlines their duties in this crisis:

"The Food Administration thus far has not placed any absolutely definite restrictions upon the quantity of our meat, sugar, and other products the retail merchants may sell to their customers although the Food Control Law describes hoarding any quantity of any foodstuffs above 'reasonable requirements for a reasonable length of time,' and a fine of \$5,000 or two years imprisonment, or both, are punishments prescribed for violations, together with confiscation of the goods hoarded. Naturally, the goods confiscated would not be paid for.

I have information that a number of our people, no doubt through ignorance of the law and possibly following a custom of years, are purchasing larger quantities of foodstuffs than they require and I am writing this letter to you in their interest and also for your protection—

"Because a merchant who sells excessive amounts of foodstuffs with knowledge that they are in excess of the requirements of the purchaser for a reasonable time is aiding and abetting the violator of the law and makes himself liable.

"I would suggest that thirty to forty days supply of staple food commodities might well be regarded as a reasonable amount, and that your cooperation with the Food Administration in this matter as above suggested will not only be of vital service to the country and its Associates in the War, but is also demanded for the protection of yourself and your customers. The attitude of the Food Administration, as has been repeatedly demonstrated, is one of friendliness to producer, distributor and consumer and members of all three of these classes are being benefited by the activities of the Food Administration. It is to the interest of all of these that the law be observed and that any dealer who refuses to observe the law be brought to justice."

### ABOUT THE SUGAR SUPPLY

Mr. Griffin next took up the sugar situation, and gave out the following statement:

"The maximum retail price allowed on sugar from this date is ten cents a pound. Retail merchants who have purchased sugar on such a basis that they have not a reasonable profit within this price may appeal to the Food Administration, stating cost price in detail, but none of these shall sell for above 10 cents a pound unless they have the specific written permission of the Food Administration.

"Until further notice sugar must not be sold to city or town consumers in quantities in excess of five pounds nor to consumers in the rural districts in quantities in excess of ten pounds.

"Any merchants refusing to conform to these rulings will invite prompt action by the Food Administration."

### WILL ENFORCE THE LAW

The appointment came to Mr. Griffin without solicitation, and he accepted it purely from patriotic reasons. There is no salary attached to the appointment, and the County Food Administrator will devote considerable time to aid in the conservation of the food supply at a loss to his own business.

Mr. Griffin stated to The Journal yesterday that he intended enforcing the law to the letter. He realizes that most food hoarding is due to ignorance, but after a period of publicity, he will begin indicting those who continue to keep up the practice. The food control law provides a fine of \$5,000, or two years imprisonment, or both, and confiscation of foodstuffs for those caught hoarding food.

### MUCH HOARDING

People have been coming to Monroe from the country, it is said, and buying flour in lots of thirty and forty bags. The Journal is reliably informed that a number of people have as much as a year's supply of flour on hand, while many are unable to procure white flour, and are contenting themselves with a substitute of mixed flour and corn meal.

One man, it is said, came twelve miles from the country the other day to secure a sack of flour. There was none to be had, so he went back disappointed. And this man had a son in the army.

Ignorance is the main cause assigned to food hoarding in this section. People having plenty of money, and knowing that food will be scarce, have bought big supplies of

flour and sugar without realizing the distress they cause to others.

Others who are in a position to secure plenty of food patriotically abstain from accumulating flour and other scarce commodities because they know that other people will be temporarily discomfited by their action. It is said that the wife of one of Monroe's most prominent citizens, when her sugar supply was getting low, thoughtlessly suggested to her husband that he buy a barrel and be prepared for any eventuality. "No," he said, "I'll not do it. I'll take my chances with the others."

Mr. Griffin is well-fitted for his duties. It is a known fact that he has discouraged excessive buying, though he is a merchant himself. Even when his own sugar bowl began to run low he refused to take for himself more than the meager amount allowed his customers.

In accepting the appointment, Mr. Griffin stated that he proposed enforcing the law without fear or favor. If the merchants and the people do not need his warnings it is his intention to bring them to an accounting, which will mean either a heavy fine or imprisonment. It is hope, however, that Union county citizens will do the patriotic things by refusing to buy more food than is needed for temporary use. Those who have already accumulated big stores of foodstuffs will be heavily dealt with unless they dispose of their holdings, and reduce their pantry to its usual supply.

### Billy Sunday's Prayer.

The following is a copy of the prayer recently before the House of Representatives by Billy Sunday:

"Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, we thank Thee and rejoice that through faith in Thee and Thy word this Government was built upon that foundation. We thank Thee that the compact signed in the cabin of the Mayflower by our ancestors was for democracy, liberty, freedom, and the right to worship Thee according to the dictates of our own conscience. We thank Thee that as a Nation we have the courage to proclaim to the world our continued belief in Thee by stamping on our coins the inscription 'IN GOD WE TRUST.' We thank Thee that we are Americans and live beneath the protecting folds of the Stars and Stripes. We thank Thee that Thou canst look over the battlements of glory on our land and sea that there is not one stain on any star or stripe in Old Glory. We thank Thee for our happy homes. We thank Thee for our wives and little ones. We thank Thee for the fruitful trees and bountiful harvests. We thank Thee that as a Nation we have never gone to bed hungry or scraped the bottom of our flour barrel, and we pray Thy continued mercy and blessing upon us. We pray Thee that Thou wilt forgive our transgressions and blot out all our iniquities.

Thou knowest, O Lord, that we are in a life-and-death struggle with one of the most infamous, vile, greedy, avaricious, bloodthirsty, sensual, and vicious nations that has ever disgraced the pages of history. Thou knowest that Germany has drawn from the eyes of mankind enough tears to make another sea; that she has drawn blood enough to redder every wave upon that sea; that she has drawn enough groans and shrieks from the hearts of men, women, and children to make another mountain. We pray Thee that Thou wilt make bare Thy mighty arm and best back that great pack of hungry, wolfish Huns, whose fangs drip with blood and gore. We pray Thee that the stars in their courses and the winds and waves may fight against them.

We pray Thee that Thou wilt bless our beloved President and give him strength of mind and body and courage of heart for his arduous duties in these sorrow-laden, staggering days. We pray Thee to bless the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy, and bless, we pray Thee, the Naval Strategy Board. Bless, we pray Thee, Lord, the generals at the head of our army. Bless the boys across the sea, 'somewhere in France,' and bless those protecting our transports, loaded to the water's edge with men and provisions. Bless our boys at home who are in the cantonments. Bless, we pray Thee the Senate and House of Representatives, and give them wisdom and strength for they seem to have come into the kingdom for such a time as this. And Lord, may every man, woman, and child, from Maine to California and from Minnesota to Louisiana, stand up to the last ditch and be glad and willing to suffer and endure until final victory shall come. Bless our allies, and may victory be ours. And in Thy own time and in Thy own way we pray Thee that Thou wilt release the white-winged dove of peace until Thou shalt dispel the storm clouds that hang lowering over this sin-cursed, blood-soaked, and sorrowing world; and when it is all over we will uncover our heads and lift our faces to the heavens and sing with a new meaning—

My country, 'tis of Thee,  
Sweet land of liberty,  
Of thee I sing.

And the praise shall be to Thee forever, though Jesus Christ, Amen.

### Mr. Little Lost Two Valuable Mules.

(From The Wadesboro Ansonian.)

Two valuable mules belonging to Mr. W. L. Little were drowned one day last week. The ferryman attempted to carry three teams across at one time and the rear wheels of the last wagon put on the ferry slipped back and off the ferry, dragging the mules into the river.

## HOASTING WILL NOT WIN THE WAR, SAYS SEN. McCUMBER

**Depressing Picture of Existing Conditions in Europe Painted by North Dakota Senator.**

Washington, Jan. 16.—Senator McCumber of North Dakota today gave the senate a gloomy picture of the position of the United States and her allies in emphasizing his plea for radical speeding up of the shipbuilding program. He declared England was now bearing the brunt of the war and asked "How long can she stand this strain?" The United States must send 5,000,000 troops to balance the man power of the central powers, he said, and 7,000,000 would be needed to make the Germans retreat.

"Russia and Rumania are out of the war," asserted Senator McCumber. "Italy is losing ground. France is unable to make any headway. The wall of opposition at the eastern end of the battle line in continental Europe is crumbling. Who can say how long Italy can or will withstand the Teutonic pressure? Optimistic indeed must be the men who will say a single year without additional support. With Italy under the heel of the conqueror, with France assailed in the flank, who can prophesy that that country will not quickly be brought under the heel of the same conqueror and England's army left to battle against overwhelming numbers. This is delineating two things: first, the exact situation as it now is and second, the possibilities of the future, and it is presented with the hope that we will at least partially awaken to a realization of what is before us."

Senator McCumber said the idea that pointing out our weaknesses discouraged the American people and encouraged the enemy was a mistaken one and declared that "we must now learn that lesson that hoasting will not win this war." He said he was tired of hearing argument that Germany would be reduced to submission by starvation and stated that the central powers control three times as much territory in Europe as do the allies. The balance of resources held by this country, he said, should not be considered until there was tonnage to carry men and products across the sea.

"The entente powers have about reached their limit," he said. "To balance the man power of the central powers this country would have to send 5,000,000 men," and argued that another million was necessary to over-balance the geographical advantage of the central nations and another million if the United States and her allies wished to be the aggressor, in other words 7,000,000 to make the Germans retreat.

When the United States entered the war the allies cried "Give us ships," declared Senator McCumber. "We allayed their fears; we assured them we would supply that shipping. We took that duty upon ourselves, the most important, the most vital duty incumbent upon us in this war. And we have neglected that duty beyond any other, shamefully neglected it."

"They tell us it was because of wrangling and disagreements in the shipping board," he declared, and added that he believed there was lack of appreciation of the submarine menace in the board and that he did not believe any member so un patriotic as to delay shipbuilding while his personal differences were being settled. He declared "we appointed a kilkeny shipboard an drien went to sleep."

"We know we must supply Great Britain and France and Italy. We know we shall require 5,000,000 men in France before we can ever hope to equalize the forces of the powers pitted against each other. Where is our shipping? Where is it coming from? Possibly God knows; certainly neither the shipping board nor the navy department knows."

Senator McCumber recommended that the United States stop sending soldiers to France now and use all available tonnage for food for the allies, stimulate efforts to attempt to produce a ship immune to torpedo attack and to make a full and adequate test of reinforced concrete vessels. He said he believed the allies would emerge from the war after securing the peace laid down by President Wilson but was equally "certain that unless we can come to the support of our allies with shipping facilities many times greater than we propose, some of our allies will fall before we can take their place on the battlefield."

### Capt. Whistler Took \$62,826 From Camp Funston Bank.

Camp Funston, Kan., Jan. 15.—An official check of the funds of the army bank at Camp Funston shows Captain Lewis Whistler took \$62,826.21 when he robbed the bank last Friday night, slaying four men with an ax and injuring a fifth. The accounting is final and was given out at division headquarters this afternoon.

No trace of the missing money has been found, so far as can be learned here. It is generally understood that the investigators here have evidence leading them to believe that the money has been taken away from the cantonment.

### Horse's Foot Caught on Track; Killed

(From The Wadesboro Ansonian.)

Two horses belonging to some traders coming into Wadesboro to attend court, were killed at the Ansonville crossing on the Seaboard Monday afternoon by the train from Charlotte. Five mules tied at the rear of the wagon were cut loose and saved. It is said that one of the horses got its foot caught in the track and could not be gotten away before the train was upon them.