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ONLY TWENTY-EIGHT MEN FROM UNION TO GO TO CAMP

Orders From the War Department at Last Minute Change Method of Selection and Many Will Stay at Home for Months.

Twenty-eight Union county boys in Class 1 left this morning for Camp Jackson on train No. 14 at six o'clock. The boys were mustered into military service yesterday evening about three thirty and Mr. Grady Massey was placed in charge of the contingent while Mr. David K. Futch was appointed assistant by the local exemption board. After they were mustered into service yesterday evening the ladies of the town presented each member of the contingent with a comfort kit. They were then allowed to disperse until five o'clock when they again assembled for "retreat." All who so desired were allowed to spend the night with relatives or friends.

The remaining 52 men who had been notified to appear today for entrainment Saturday will not have to go then and were so notified. All the men who had been notified to appear for induction into the service Saturday were in division A of Class 1 regardless of how their order number came. Yesterday morning the local board received a telegram from the Adjutant General at Raleigh ordering that the registrants be inducted into the service in the order of their number regardless of what division they were in. This only to apply to the ones in Class 1. As all of the men who had been notified to appear for induction into the service Saturday were in Division A of Class 1 regardless of their order number, they will not have to go at present, but will get the benefit of the new ruling. All future contingents will be made up in this manner. For instance: if a man's order number is 50 and he is in division B of Class 1, he will be taken before the man whose order number is 90 and who is in division of class 1.

THOSE IN CONTINGENT

The names of those who left today are: Homer R. Wooten, Jimmie Lee Hamilton, Lonnie P. Helms, John C. Rollins, John Fred Stegall, Leonard H. Whitaker, David K. Futch, Joseph G. Newsome, Arthur A. Earbey, Thos. Crowell, Robert E. Presson, Robert M. Hinson, James M. Nash, William E. Massey, Crawford T. Nash, Marcus J. McCorkle, William T. Starnes, Samuel H. Belk, John Mills, O. B. Doster, Brooks Jerome, Fred Beaver, Claudius P. Griffin, Theron H. Simpson, Ester Snipes, Thos. Roy Hart, Fred R. Long.

PROBABLY 800,000 TO BE CALLED TO ARMY THIS YEAR

Selectmen Will be Drafted to Complete Existing Organization of the Army.

Washington, March 6.—While a large number of men will be called out during the present year to fill up the army and complete its organization, it was learned tonight that war department plans do not call for the creation of any additional divisions in 1918.

The announcement concerning the second draft expected soon from Provost Marshal General Crowder may outline the manner in which less than 1,000,000 men—probably not much in excess of 800,000—are to be summoned gradually during the year to complete the existing organizations.

Delay in the announcement as to the next draft is said to be as to what method of allotting quotas to the States is to be followed. The senate already has passed and the house military committee has favorably reported an amendment to the law to base the quota on the number of men in Class 1, instead of upon the total registration of a state. This change is regarded as certain to be made, but to avoid further delay schedules of allotments under both systems have been prepared at provost marshal's office to go out as soon as final action is taken.

As to the date of the second draft members of congress from agricultural sections have been practically assured that no withdrawal of men from civil life was contemplated which would embarrass harvesting. It has been indicated, however, that a relatively small number of men must be called to the colors prior to April 1 and the process may start in April when equipment, clothing and quarters will be available. The men are needed to fill up to full strength divisions slated for early departure to Europe and also for field army and corps troops not attached to divisions. The replacement detachments also must go forward at an accelerating rate since American troops are now actually holding a sector of the French front and men are being killed or wounded in action every day.

The completion of the full program of the war department without creating any additional divisions probably will absorb in the neighborhood of 600,000 men. The extent to which it has been necessary to increase artillery quotas throughout the army and to add special units of all sorts has surprised every officer and accounts for the existing shortages to a large extent.

The number of replacement troops necessary is worked out in a scientific way, based on experience at the front. A fixed percentage for each arm of the service is established. Among the non-combatant arms this is very small; but it is quite high among front line troops. While official figures are not available it is estimated that something more than 200,000 will be necessary for the

1918 program, making 800,000 necessary to call out during the year.

The last increments of the first draft now mobilizing, totaling about 800,000 men, are being used to fill regular and national guard divisions shown by their efficiency reports to be available for early duty abroad. Orders were issued today to local boards calling for 528 artisans of various sorts for noncombatant units.

Even with all the first draft men mobilized there are shortages among the guard divisions. The first purpose of the second draft will be to make up this shortage.

War Work for Women of Monroe and Union County.

To the Editor of The Journal:—Appeals for the activities and interests mentioned below come from Dr. D. H. Hill, State chairman Council National Defense; Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson, president N. C. Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Ida M. Tarbell, Publicity chairman, Washington, D. C., and Miss Julia A. Thorns, Publicity State chairman.

PLAN WAR GARDENS

With help from county demonstration agents community gardens of all kinds can be made a success in addition to home gardens. Schools and church societies of all kinds are planning for organization gardens. "Food will win the war."

Encourage others to loyalty in observing "meatless and wheatless days."

Send magazines to soldiers — a "never-let-go" activity. Subscriptions to local papers always welcome.

Cheering letters to be sent to soldiers. Appeal to home folks through all county papers to send cheerful letters to the boys in camp.

Plan for child welfare and health campaign. This is to be the children's year. North Carolina assigned to save 3,139 babies.

Organize W. S. societies for W. S. stamps. Offer your services to your county superintendent of schools or your county chairman of W. S. S. to talk W. S. S.

The first thing for any patriotic woman to do is to buy War Savings and Thrift Stamps, for you can't "convert others until you yourself are converted."

Educate your child in thrift, in business and in patriotism with the beginning of a war stamp collection, explaining the object. Start today. Teach the following war song: "Stamps for sale! War Stamps! Invest in Stamps! Buy stamps every day!"

We must earn the money, save the money

And buy Thrift Stamps of Uncle Sam—

Now conserve, never swerve— Buy Stamps, War Stamps, all must serve.

We must boost them, For we folks must win this war for Uncle Sam!"

Our Red Cross must receive a great part of our attention, and as it is a co-operating organization, cannot interfere with co-ordinating all the organizations for work.

By conserving food, by saving money for Thrift Stamps and Liberty Bonds, by living each day in cheerful and active loyalty to the nation's cause, by supporting and working for the Red Cross, we women at home will be striking for victory which is the best and only way to hasten the coming of peace.—Mrs. J. Frank Laney—Woman's Committee, Co. Chm. Council of Nation Defense.

(County papers please copy.)

Man Who Converted Billy Sunday in North Carolina.

(From the Greensboro News.)

The man under whose influence Billy Sunday walked the sawdust trail, or "got religion," is today the guest of Rev. Charles F. Myers, pastor of the First Presbyterian church here. He is Melvin Trotter of Chicago, the rescue mission man. He was salvage himself from a degraded life and he has established a great circle of these missions in the cities of the United States.

Billy Sunday has not forgotten the man who helped him to the right track; he is now conducting a series of meetings in Chicago and when he finishes, he will give his collection to the mission of Mr. Trotter as an indication of what he feels about the man and his work. It is customary for Sunday to take a collection for himself on the last day of his stay. That is always a big one, and the Trotter mission in Chicago will benefit largely.

Mr. Trotter is one of the Billy Sunday type, it is said. Billy heard him in one of his talks and was led to repentance. Since then the pupil has become more widely known than the master, perhaps, but Mr. Trotter is regarded as a man of great power.

Births.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hugh J. Plyler, Monroe Route 7, a son, Hugh Kennington, February 9th.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Brewer, city of Monroe, a son, William Joel, January 2nd.

To Mr. and Mrs. Grady Williams, Monroe township, a son, January 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Wallace, city of Monroe, a daughter, Elizabeth, February 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sam Medlin, Monroe township, a son, Sam Alfred, February 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. James Caskey, Monroe township, a daughter, Anna Lee, February 11.

T. L. CROWELL, Registrar.

Some people spend a lot of time in explaining things that they know nothing about.

SIMON BURKS DRAWS HEAVY FINE FOR SATURDAY AFFAIR

Darkey Shot by Officers When He Attempted to Escape, Fined Total of \$80 and Costs.

Simon Burks, the negro who was reported as shot in the leg and arm in the last issue of The Journal, when he attempted to gain possession of a pistol he had dropped, was tried before Recorder Lemmond this morning. He had to answer to the charge of carrying a concealed weapon, gambling and assault. In the case of gambling he was fined \$15 and the costs. In the case of carrying a concealed weapon he was fined \$75 and costs, and the weapon to remain in the custody of officers; while he was found not guilty in the assault case. Mr. J. C. Sikes, who represented the negro, gave notice of appeal and bond was fixed at \$150.

In testifying before the court, Constable Earnhart said that after Officer Robinson had noticed the negro seemingly trying to get something out of his pocket he had expressed the opinion that the negro had a gun, but search failed to disclose the weapon. After Officer Robinson had left the room with the three other negroes captured at the same time, he was following with the Burks negro and carrying a candle in one hand by the light of which the negroes had been shooting dice, when he heard a pistol fall to the floor from the person of the negro. He and the negro stooped to get it at the same time. The negro got a grip on the barrel of the pistol and Mr. Earnhart then attempted to crush him to the floor by grabbing him around the neck and throwing all his weight on him, but the negro was so strong that he could not accomplish this. They then scuffled all the way back into the room they had just left. All this occurred in darkness, as the candle went out at the beginning of the scuffle. Officer Robinson then came to his assistance and the shooting of the negro seemed all that stopped him from hurting some of the officers. Constable Earnhart was not positive that the negro made any attempts to strike him.

At the end of the trial the question as to what to do with the money that was found at stake when the negro was captured came up. The amount was one dollar and each of the negroes claimed it. To settle the question the court ordered that the money be donated to the Red Cross which was done.

Alec Laney of near Pageland was also tried yesterday morning for carrying a concealed weapon and being drunk on the streets of Monroe. He was fined \$50 and costs for carrying the weapon and it is to remain in the custody of the officers. In the second case he was let off with the costs. Under a law passed by the last legislature the least fine allowed for carrying a concealed weapon is \$50.

BUY A BELGIAN BUTTON.

Number of Young Ladies Out Collecting Funds for Tubercular Children.

Headed by Mrs. D. B. Snyder and Miss Mabel Belk, a number of young ladies are out today selling "Belgium Buttons," which is the means selected to secure funds for the orphan and tubercular babies of Belgium. With the money collected in this manner all over the country, the Association for the Mothering of Belgium Babies, will send several hundred Belgian children, who have contracted tuberculosis for lack of nourishment, over into Holland to recuperate.

This is one of the most worth charity cases yet to come before the American people. Small amounts are asked of each person; from ten cents up. The buttons are given to the purchasers as a receipt.

The following members of the Boy Scouts and the Camp Fire Girls are expected to meet Saturday morning at 9 o'clock in the court house to arrange plans to help canvass the city:

Team 1—Garah Caldwell, captain; Bivens Helms, Fannie Person Rudge, Ray Shute, Sarah Hudson.

Team 2—Roland Beasley, captain; Emsley Laney, William Morrow, Anna F. Redfearn, Florence Redwine.

Team 3—Yates Laney, captain; Hoyle Griffin, Tom C. Lee, Martha Adams.

Team 4—Charles Iceman, captain; Clarence Houston, Wesley Coble, Margaret Dixon Sikes.

Team 5—John Hobika, captain; Billie Phifer, John Wray, Caroline Cason.

Team 6—Alexander Crowell, captain; Ogburn Yates, Keith Davis, Cornelia Dillon.

Teachers' Meeting, Monroe, Saturday, March 16th, 10:30 A. M.

1. Devotional exercises.

2. Our Schools, Their Duty and Responsibility in the Present Crisis, by Prof. R. W. Allen and others.

3. Teachers' Salaries, by Prof. Jackson Hamilton and others.

4. Loyalty of the Teacher to His or Her Profession. Discussion led by Prof. Ray Funderburk.

5. Patriotism in the Schools, by Mr. B. C. Ashcraft.

6. War Savings Societies, by Mr. R. A. Morrow, County Chairman War Savings Committee.

On account of bad weather and bad roads we have failed to make a success of our teachers' meetings during this school term, but I hope we shall not be hindered in our next attempt. I am particularly anxious that every teacher in the county be present.

Remember the date, Saturday, March 16, 10:30, graded school building, Monroe.

R. N. NISBET, President.

PETROGRAD IS NO LONGER THE CAPITAL OF RUSSIA

The People Are Fleeing the City, and Moscow Is Now the Seat of the Government.

Petrograd, March 6.—Moscow is to be declared the new capital of Russia and the government purposes to publish a statement to this effect immediately. Petrograd will be declared a free port.

Notwithstanding the signing of peace, the government is determined to transfer all the state institutions to Moscow, Nizni-Novgorod and Kazan. The removal of the ministries of foreign affairs, communications and finance began today.

POPULATION LEAVING RAPIDLY

The population of Petrograd is hastily quitting the city, but there are many transportation difficulties and already the roads leading from Petrograd are crowded with all sorts of vehicles.

The Russian delegates returned from Brest-Litovsk today and will report to the executive of the soviets as soon as possible. According to the latest reports here hostilities have been suspended on all fronts, the Germans having halted on the northern front along the line comprising Narva, Pskov, Vitebsk, Mohlev and Orsha.

Mr. Wilson's Five Years.

(From the New York Times.)

By taking much thought Woodrow Wilson had added cubits to his mental and moral stature since that day five years ago, March 4, 1913, when he first took oath as President of the United States. He had been a teacher of youth, president of a university, governor of a state. He had made political speeches before and after the nomination. The people had some knowledge of his views, very little of his power and capacity in statesmanship. Had he proved to be a humdrum president, average, inconspicuous in the long line, like Madison or Hayes or Harrison, there would have been no public disappointment, for there was no unusual public expectation. In these five years Mr. Wilson has come to be one of the four or five chief men in the world, a great figure in the greatest drama of all time, the foremost spokesman in the cause of international morals, freedom and justice for which the enlightened nations of the earth have taken up arms.

Gold and marshals public opinion at home as no other president has ever done, of a congress sometimes reluctant he demands measures often extraordinary and they are forthcoming; he commands the interest and the attention of governments and peoples beyond the seas in a degree far transcending that accorded to any other president in our history.

Mr. Wilson has risen to greatness altogether by the exercise of the intellect and the will. The achievement is uncommonly interesting for that reason. We know that it has been his habit before making great decisions to "go into retreat" as it were, to put by all routine concerns and give himself opportunity for undisturbed meditation, for hard thinking. The fruits of his thought have gone forth to the world in that series of state papers which will for all time adorn the pages of history as a firm and clear exposition of the American spirit, as the voice of the American people heard through all the world. In the great alliance for freedom and right he is looked to above all others to speak the needed word as it should be spoken.

His will power has been made manifest as unmistakably as his power of intellect. We may say that he has actually governed the county by the exercise of both. With some presidents the arts of politics and the use of patronage have counted for much, with him for nothing at all. The great policies of his administration have been determined in his own mind and carried to achievement by his personal authority. If he has now and then appealed to the people, he has often seemed to command congress. It would be nearer the truth to say that by his ability in statecraft, by his clear, straightforward thinking, by the supreme virtue of being right he has commanded the confidence of the people and of their representatives. Compliance with his will naturally and inevitably followed.

This authority has been exercised for restraint as well as for guidance. "He kept us out of war" was a battle cry of the democrats in the second campaign. Undoubtedly he might have committed us to war at a time much earlier than that of the actual declaration. The east, aflame with indignation at German barbarities and stirred to passion by the Lusitania atrocity, would have heard with deep satisfaction the call to arms. The president wrote notes until the public patience was overtired. The west was not for war and Mr. Wilson knew it. Had he sounded the summons then there would have been a divided response. The sanction of congress would have been doubtful; it could have been secured only after a long struggle—a poor beginning in such a venture. Perhaps this will be in history always a contentious matter, whether we should have gone to war in the summer of 1915. Many of those who were least patient with the president's policy of peace and forbearance, among them Mr. Choate, whose opinion is of the highest importance, have declared that he was right. It was better to defer the rupture until he could make his appeal upon an incontestable warrant of occasion to a united country.

Mr. Wilson has not always been the leader of public opinion. In the

belief that soon or late we should be forced to fight Germany the people were in advance of his more slowly maturing conclusion. By habit and conviction he had given his thought more to organizing the permanence of peace than to preparation for war. The path of honor and of duty seemed to him to lie rather in the avoidance of the quarrel than in accepting it, even under the German provocations. Doubtless he felt that America, as a neutral power, would have a part of great distinction to play in the negotiations of peace. With the wisdom that comes after the event all can see now, what so many saw after the destruction of the Lusitania, that we should at once have made serious preparations for war. In all the costs of the great struggle, human life, the sorrows and sufferings, the wastes and the expenditures, the saving would have been immense had we been ready to strike on that day of April one year ago when we took up the gage of battle.

As the nation's leader in war President Wilson has been wonderfully successful in silencing the voice of opposition. In congress republicans have put aside the party view and sided with democrats in loyal support of the administrations' war policies. The outspoken opponents of war, and those who for their own reasons opposed a war with Germany, are no longer vocal. The commander-in-chief has behind him a united country. It is a conclusive evidence of his own wisdom and growth in statesmanship that Mr. Wilson's conception of the deathless principles, the principles of right, of morality and of just dealing among nations, has grown clear and true until among the political leaders of the allied countries he is foremost in the power to state them with convincing force. There were days when men grieved over occasional phrases of his that seemed to cannot a coldly impartial apportionment of praise and blame between the belligerents, when most of us had long since disdained to be neutral in so great an issue of morals. As a nation we were then neutral. The head of the nation had not the freedom of the private citizen. But if his phrases then were balanced and formal, they now born with the stern indignation that comes of his sense of the wrongs for which he speaks redress. For him there is no turning back, no inconclusive peace, this agony must not be gone through with again.

Woodrow Wilson is very much an American. He has given the world an impressive example of that American trait of which we often boast—that of rising to the full measure of opportunity. He has been favored, not made, by opportunity. The ability was there, power of mind and of will, inborn and all assiduously cultivated. The opportunity was great. It was the good fortune of the nation, and of the world, that a great man was in the white house awaiting his call.

Noted Outlaw Will Lecture at Strand.

Emmet Dalton, reformed bandit, lone remaining member of the one time famous Dalton gang, which was composed of himself, his brothers, Bob and Gratton, Bill Powers and Dick Broadwale, will lecture at the Strand theatre Saturday, the 9th. The lecture will be accompanied by a 3-reel moving picture depicting the life of the gang, and their dare devil robbery of two Coffeyville, Kans., banks in broad daylight, at which time all of the gang but himself were killed and he fell into the hands of the law.

The screen talk of Mr. Dalton will be along moral lines and the picture is more a sermon against lawlessness than a "show," but all the thrills of the well known movie are contained therein. The picture, accompanied by Mr. Dalton's explanatory talk has been delivered in most of the cities of the South and has been given to packed houses everywhere.

The picture takes up the life of the Dalton's from the time of their appointment as deputy United States marshals and their anger when their compensation of the government was withheld by the chief marshal. Dalton states that the boys could not be controlled and the gang was formed which wound up in the Coffeyville affair.

At the time of the Kansas bank robbery the Daltons were no longer deputies, their appointment having expired four years before. At this robbery by the gang, four citizens were killed and several wounded while all of the Dalton gang with the exception of Emmett were killed outright, and he was captured, and sentenced to the state prison for life. Governor Hoch, however, pardoned him in 1907 after a service of over 14 years.

From the day of his regained freedom Dalton has been a changed man, and his travels around the country with his "movies" is a strong preaching against lawlessness and disorder. Mr. Dalton does not attempt to justify his acts of the past or to boast of the manner in which it was done, but in a clear, concise manner he tells of the unattractiveness and hardship of a life of crime.

Notice.

To the teachers and school committees of Union county:—If your school or school district has not been organized into a War Savings Society yet, please advise me of the fact at once and I will send someone to perfect an organization.

R. A. MORROW, Chairman Union County War Savings Com.

—Rev. John A. Wray will preach at Shiloh Baptist church Sunday afternoon at 2:30.

—Rev. A. Marsh will preach at Benton's Cross Roads Sunday at 11 o'clock.

EVERY MAN WILL HAVE TO GO TO WORK OR GO TO JAIL

That's the Ultimatum Handed to Union County People by the Food Administration—Mayor Sikes and Sheriff Griffith Urged to Enforce Vagrancy Laws.

Every able-bodied man in Union county, regardless of color, will have to go to work or go to jail. The State Food Administration has taken a hand in the "slacker" situation, and if the county and city authorities fail to round up the vagrants, will step in and see that it is done.

The first step in the campaign against vagrancy was taken Thursday when Mr. H. A. Page, State Food Administrator, requested enforcement of the laws in the following letter to Mayor J. C. Sikes and Sheriff J. V. Griffith:

"The shortage of labor threatens to affect our crop production during the coming season and already is hindering war work in many lines. There is a shortage of man power in the face of the most desperate needs our country or the world has ever faced. It is tremendously important that the fullest efficiency of every able-bodied man, boy and woman in this country should be secured from now until the end of the war.

I realize, and you must realize, that local authorities must be dependent upon almost altogether to secure the full effectiveness of the available labor in their respective communities. North Carolina has a clear, clean-cut effective law against vagrancy. The rigid enforcement of this law will increase the actual supply of labor on our farms by several thousand able-bodied men and boys at present loafing in our cities and towns.

"From the standpoint of the Food Administration, it is much more desirable that the work of these men and boys should be utilized to increase the products of our farm rather than to have drafted a little later for work in shipyards and ammunition plants or elsewhere.

"The responsibility in your community is upon your shoulders. I most earnestly urge you to rigidly enforce existing laws for the relief of our farmers who are crying for labor and to the end that we may have the increased production of food and feed crops, which is absolutely essential to the winning of the war."

MR. GRIFFIN'S STATEMENT

Mr. Lee Griffin, County Food Administrator, gave out the following statement on the proposed enforcement of the vagrancy laws:

"If there is anything in rumblings that come from the direction of Raleigh and Washington, labor 'slackers' in Union county have a shock coming to them. The full utilization of all labor is just as essential to the winning of the war as the work of engineers and the fighting of the other branches of the army in France. This, at least, is the opinion that government officials are coming.

"The rumblings from Raleigh are in the form of letters from State Food Administrator Henry A. Page to local authorities urging the rigid enforcement of the law against vagrancy. The State Food Administrator states that it is highly desirable that labor in each community should be utilized for the production of food in that community and that the local farmers are first entitled to the labor of able bodied men and boys who have not been regularly employed or who are filling positions which might just as well be filled by women and girls.

"Labor is needed, however, in shipyards, munition plants and other industries and the presumption from the Food Administrator's letter is that able bodied men and boys who do not secure employment upon the farms and in the industries of the respective communities are likely to be drafted for the more strenuous and more dangerous services mentioned."

MARSHVILLE WAS SCENE OF PISTOL BATTLE THURSDAY

Joe Lytle, Colored, In Attempt to Save His Brother, Receives Serious Wounds From Gun in the Hands of Claude Nance—Domestic Affairs Said to Have Caused Trouble — Nance is in Jail.

In an attempt to save his brother from the ire of Claude Nance, who came at him with drawn pistol, Joe Lytle was shot right over the heart Thursday morning at about eight o'clock in a colored community near the outskirts of Marshville. The injured man was taken to a Charlotte hospital, and it is understood that he is in a serious condition. Nance was brought to jail about noon the same day by the Marshville chief of police, Mr. J. B. Griffin.

John Lytle, it is said, is the man Nance was after. According to report, he had caused a separation between Nance and his wife, and Nance approached him near a store in the negro community with drawn pistol. Two brothers of John Lytle, Joe and Ellis Lytle, who were nearby, attempted to overpower Nance, and, in the scuffle, Joe was shot.

Nance, it is said, shot at John and Ellis after wounding Joe, but this report cannot be substantiated. Friends of the Lytle brothers, according to report, chased Nance towards town, where he was captured by Chief Griffin. He was placed in an automobile and hurried to the jail here.

—Rev. A. Marsh will preach at Benton's Cross Roads Sunday at 11 o'clock.