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FLAG RAISING AT OIL MILL INSPIRING AFFAIR

Old Glory in Front of Southern Cotton Oil Plant for the Soldiers to Salute — Patriotic Address by Messrs. Parker, Limerick and Kincaid.

Pulled to the heights of a pole that tops the surrounding buildings Old Glory today floats in front of the Southern Cotton Oil Company here, and floats where it can be seen by the soldiers in the troop trains as they pass through on their way to the firing line.

Mr. W. Z. Faulkner, manager of the company here, had arranged a patriotic program for the occasion and this was pulled off in fine style. Mr. Faulkner says that this is one time that Monroe beat Charlotte to it. The manager of the Charlotte plant had planned to have a flag raising before his plant last Saturday but it rained and the exercise had to be postponed until next Saturday. Thus Monroe got her flag up first.

An eloquent, inspiring address on the American flag was delivered by Mr. J. J. Parker. He said that over the territory which floats that flag there can be raised enough to supply the wants of our entire population if we were cut off from Europe. Our forefathers planted their homes in the primeval forests, warring against the Red man and the forces of nature that they might have the freedom to worship God as they pleased. Our nation was the first one to ever grant to the masses of people a square and fair deal, he said. "It's red stripes are dyed with the blood of heroes. Its stars are the soul's of heroes," he said. A statement that should bring applause from every Southerner was made by him when he said that there were men who would fight no more willingly for this flag than the men of the South.

Following Mr. Parker's address little Miss Mary Myers Faulkner, daughter of Mr. W. Z. Faulkner, dressed as a Red Cross nurse, pulled the flag to the top of the pole.

Mr. T. F. Limerick made a sincere talk on the behalf of War Savings Stamps—the kind of talk that gets the money out of a man's jeans. Mr. Limerick said that as he was deprived of the privilege of serving his country at the front so he was doing his part by organizing War Saving Leagues. There are Union county boys today fighting in the trenches in France who have left home, friends and all, he continued, and it was up to those left at home to back them up by buying War Savings Stamps and Liberty Bonds. When the North Carolina troops return from the fields of France and march down the streets of Monroe unless we who did not go bought bonds, saving stamps, or helped in some manner we will have no right to cheer when the band plays Dixie, he said. If we do not conserve the food supply by obeying the Food Administration rules, if we are able and do not buy Liberty Bonds or War Saving Stamps, then we are slackers, he said.

Mr. A. D. Kincaid, district cashier of the corporation, was on hand and began his talk by saying that he was no speaker and had never made a speech in his life. Some of his hearers doubted this statement a little after he had finished. He said that 143 years ago in this month a band of farmers in Massachusetts had started the revolt against tyranny which ended in the American nation. We are today fighting for the same issues that our forefathers fought for then. He urged the employees of the company in Monroe to buy Liberty Bonds, telling them that it was better to lend their money to Uncle Sam at a good rate of interest than to let the Kaiser take it. He said that his company had arranged it so all of its employees could buy a bond. If they wished to the company would take one dollar each week from their wages for that purpose.

Clean-Up Week Was Big Success.

Clean-up week, which included the six days ending with Saturday, was all that the promoters anticipated. The clean-up week plan, which received its greatest impetus in North Carolina five or six years ago, has now been extended to cover the entire state, having been established as a state-wide event to be observed every year, and from a sanitary point of view it holds an important place.

Capt. W. L. Howie, sanitary officer, was forced to put on extra teams in order to keep the streets clean of the rubbish piled there from the premises. Mr. T. L. Crowell says that he thinks Monroe was cleaned up as never before. Paper, mosquito breeding tin cans and trash of all kinds were hauled out of the city and dumped where they will do no harm. The Chamber of Commerce should be given much credit for the success of this campaign.

Placed across a barrel, a peddler named Holzclaw was severely whipped with straps near Birmingham, Ala., in the presence of nearly a thousand people, forced to kiss the American flag and ordered to leave town immediately and never return. He has not been seen since. "I cannot stand this, take me out and shoot me, he cried as the lashes fell upon him. When told to kiss the flag he said: "Yes I will eat it if necessary." He was taken from an officer who had arrested him this morning. He was charged with telling that Germany was sure to win the war; that the Germans would finally take America just as they took Belgium and that men were foolish to join the army.

Death of Mrs. Winchester.

Mrs. Brack Winchester died at the home of her husband in Monroe township Saturday. She is survived by her husband and a child which was born at her death. Only about two weeks ago another little one was laid to rest in the cemetery where its mother now lies.

Funeral services were conducted at Hebron Methodist church Sunday afternoon before a large crowd of relatives and friends. Interment was in the Hebron cemetery.

The deceased was only 26 years old. She was a good woman and lived a Christian life. She was a member of the Hebron Methodist church. She will be missed by many friends whose sentiments are best expressed by the words of the poet: "Oh for the touch of a vanished hand And the sound of a voice that is still." She was a daughter of Mr. R. L. Gordon of Monroe township. Her husband and relatives have the sympathy of their friends in their bereavement.

CAMP GREENE WILL GET 25,000 MORE SOLDIERS

Charlotte Camp Will be Converted Into a Signal Corps Camp—Aviators Will Fly There in the Summer.

Washington, D. C., April 22.—Camp Greene is to be converted into a signal corps camp. All arrangements to put it in shape for a new lot of fighters have been completed by the war department and some of the vanguard is now in Charlotte or on the way there.

These facts were given to the Observer correspondent at the war department today.

The number of men to be sent to Charlotte will vary from 25,000 to 40,000.

Some motor repair men are said to have arrived at Camp Greene, and will be followed by more from time to time. In addition to the signal corps forces to be organized and trained at Charlotte, other fighters may be quartered there. The final program, that is as to what will be done about the utilization of any extra space after the signal corps has been provided for, has not been completed.

"We are going to make Camp Greene a signal corps camp immediately after the present forces there leave," said a war department official today. "We will send from 25,000 to 40,000 men there. I think some of the men are on the way there now. We may also send some soldiers from other branches of the service."

This much can be said. Camp Greene is to be utilized to its full capacity. That has been determined upon and all preparations necessary to that end are completed or under way.

Later in the year—during the summer months—flying will be taught at Camp Greene.

At present enlisted men will be organized there.

Camp Greene is not to be an officers' training camp. The purpose seems to be to make Camp Greene a "signal corps concentration camp." Men will be assembled there from all sections of the country and put through preliminary training.

The officer to command Camp Greene for the signal corps service has not yet been selected. He will be named after the camp has been formally turned over to that division.

LIBERTY BOND SALES HAVE PASSED THE \$120,000 MARK

Few Big Sales Reported, But Many Small Ones—First National Leading in Bank Sales.

At 11:30 o'clock this morning the four banks of Monroe had sold a total of \$120,250 worth of Liberty Bonds. The sale by banks is as follows:

Bank of Union	\$34,250
Farmers and Merchants	27,500
Savings, Loan & Trust Co.	2,750
First National	55,750

The following have bought bonds since the last report: Mrs. W. A. Lane, T. E. Williams, W. Albert Radfern, Henderson Garage, B. F. Mangum, Mrs. E. M. McRae, W. B. Love, Carl Trull, Miss Allie G. Horn, Jeff Hinson, S. F. Coakley, G. B. Caldwell, Jr., V. C. Davis, S. R. Doster, G. W. Nance, P. M. Dooley, J. T. Griffith, Jr., Sikes-Sanders Co., Mrs. Beatrice Lee Crowell, E. C. Laney, E. M. Hinson, James W. Fincher, J. Tarlton, J. L. Crowell, A. M. Crowell, Jr., Philip Whitley, Michael Hudson, Jno. T. Bowles, Mrs. Hargrove Bowles, J. D. Calder, M. L. Flow, Mrs. S. S. Howie, R. G. Laney, J. H. Myers, Mrs. J. H. Myers, R. C. Moser, Geo. Nassiff, J. L. Patton, Annie Heath Redfern, C. M. Shannon, G. M. Tucker, M. B. Yandle.

William Randolph Hearst is looming large as a possible candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York. There is much opposition to him, however, but his influence is so great that party leaders are forced to deal with him with gloved hands. If he is not nominated it is feared that he will bolt the ticket, and run independently. Some political observers think Hearst is trying to cop the governorship in order to take a shot at the presidency in 1920.

R. M. SHANNON,
(Graduate Shenandoah School of Music.)

Owing to Mr. Holloway being away this week, I will be in Monroe after Saturday, April 27, to begin classes in piano.

SCHOOL PATRONS RECEIVED SHOWER AT THE SCHOOL

Committee Met to Discuss Means Toward Getting New High School Building, and Received First Hand Evidence of the Leaky Condition of the Present Building — Resolutions Passed.

Kind Providence gave the parents of the pupils of the Monroe High School, meeting Friday afternoon to see what could be done toward getting a new high school building for the city, an opportunity of seeing just what condition the present building is in. While they were in session a violent rain storm came up and they enjoyed the pastime of picking out the few seats, so discipline destroying in a school, over which the roof was not leaking. Prof. Allen says that for some unknown reason it did not leak as bad as it usually does.

This meeting had been arranged by Messrs. W. A. Lane, J. F. Laney, F. B. Ashcraft, Jeff Sewell and other women of the town interested in the proper education of the future citizens. They had seen to it that the parents of High School pupils were personally invited to attend the meeting. The ministers of the town, Prof. Allen and others had been invited to present the question of getting a new building for the city.

Prof. R. W. Allen, who presided, opened the meeting with a forceful talk in behalf of a new building. He told of an interview with Dr. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, while he was at Atlantic City. In this interview Dr. Claxton had said that if the people intended to build a school within twenty years now was the time. Money comes easier now than ever before. When the war is over times will be harder and money scarcer for a long time.

Prof. Allen read a letter from Rev. John A. Wray expressing regrets that he could not be present at the meeting, and endorsing heartily the movement for a new building. He also read a letter from Mr. N. W. Walker, state inspector of high schools. In this letter he commended Monroe on being one of the first towns in the state to grant an increase of salary to their teachers. The letter also urged strongly that better equipment for the school be secured and that Monroe's place on the accredited list of Southern colleges depended partly on this.

Other speakers were Dr. H. E. Gurney, Rev. J. E. Abernethy, Mrs. R. B. Redwine, Mrs. F. B. Ashcraft, Mrs. J. F. Laney and Dr. H. D. Stewart. The following committee with Mr. T. L. Riddle, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, as chairman, was appointed to arrange for a mass meeting of the citizens of the town in the near future to thoroughly discuss and take action on the question: Rev. J. E. Abernethy, Dr. H. E. Gurney, Rev. J. A. Wray, Rev. W. J. Boger, Mrs. J. F. Laney, Mrs. W. A. Lane, Mrs. R. B. Redwine, Mrs. T. C. Lee, Mrs. M. K. Lee, Mrs. W. B. Houston, Mrs. F. B. Ashcraft, Mrs. Chas. Ieeman, Mrs. John C. Sikes.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED

At the meeting Friday afternoon the following strong resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

"We, the teachers, preachers, and other friends of education in the city of Monroe, are profoundly sensible of the situation created by the war and further by the condition of the city's financial obligations caused by other needed improvements recently made. We realize that the immediate and first great essential is for the citizens of Monroe to respond to the call of the National Government with their full share of the funds required for the successful prosecution of the war. To this end, we stand committed absolutely and without reservation. And of course we are fully aware and deeply sensible of the city's duty to make arrangements to meet its present obligations. But we believe, with clear and deep convictions, that never before has the necessity for providing adequately for our schools, in which our boys and girls are to be trained for their life's great responsibilities, been so great made manifestly so by the conditions growing out of the present great war for the safety of Democracy, and that immediate educational preparation through an aggressive educational policy at home must go hand in hand with the fighting at the front or the whole issue will be lost.

"We, therefore, believe that provisions should be made immediately, after an examination as to the minimum necessities, to raise the money and to erect the needed buildings and properly equip them. Hence, we, the above named persons, do urge as strongly as we can that the city fathers arrange in some way to raise the funds and with these build and equip our schools as early as is possible to do so.

"We further confidently believe that the city of Monroe is abundantly able and that her citizens are willing to take care of its schools better than they are now doing and, at the same time, bear a full share of the war responsibilities and privileges, and in addition we believe most profoundly that a backward step now, or not to take a step at all, would be not only contrary to the present policy of all other progressive wide awake towns, but will dishearten and discourage every constructive impulse and effort, too, at the same time when a fighting faith in and for our boys and girls is so essential.

"To the ability of him who is at the head of the city government and who has shown himself as a matter of

Cotton Price-Fixing Raises Storm

Washington, D. C., April 19.—The talk of fixing the price of cotton and cotton products has aroused cotton holders throughout the south to such a pitch that some of them hint that the loyalty of some cotton people might be dampened if any such action is taken. Some dealers claim that the manufactureres would fix the price on raw cotton at a lower price than the market price so that the prices of manufactured goods can be lowered without cutting their profits.

The North Carolina delegation is beginning to receive protests from the cotton men of various callings. J. Allan Taylor, of Wilmington, has asked Senator Simmons to take up the matter with the proper authorities. He said, "the agitation for limiting the price of raw material as a necessary means for reducing prices of cotton goods is absolutely unwarranted."

Senator Simmons took the matter up with Vance McCormick, chairman of the war trade board, today. There is no immediate danger of any fixing of the price on raw cotton. The government may fix the price on the finished products.

LAST NIGHT WAS FAIRY LAND WITH YOUNG PEOPLE

Magic, the Moon, Hearts, Fair Young Ladies, Soldiers, and the Like Featured in "FI-FI."

The flirt, with her broken hearted suitors, cats and dogs, the owl, the Man in the Moon, the Sand Man, Bo-Beep, Fairies, the sea captain and others paid a large audience in the opera house a pleasing and mirth provoking visit last night. All these characters were impersonated to perfection by the young people of Monroe.

Bonnie, played by Miss Mary Dean Laney, daughter of Tackhammer, Joe McEwen, a toy shop keeper, wandered away from the shop of her father and the wicked Old Sandman, impersonated by Harold Withrow, came and sang her into a magic sleep.

Now Bonnie is the right hand man of her widowed father and it is natural that her dreams should turn to the Toy Shop. Aurelia, the fairy, late of Queen Mab Company, played beautifully by Miss Mamie Godwin, appears and gives Bonnie a sample of her magic swelling salts. The dolls of the shop are in turn allowed to smell of this magic stuff and at once become living breathing beings. Now all the time they were dolls Harry Coble, playing Prince Lolly-Pop, and Raeford Laney, playing Lieutenant Tin-Heart, a soldier doll, were eating their hearts out over a little Parisian doll Fi-Fi, Blondell Curlee. As soon as they are brought to life by the salts they almost fight over the little doll from Gay Paree. Capt. Barnacle, a pirate doll, imitated to perfection by William Austin, was not in such a bad fix. He loved Loosely, a rag doll, better known to her friends, as Guerard Stack, and his love was returned.

The little flirt Fi-Fi leads both of her suitors on to a desert, the Man from the Moon appears and becomes loony about her. When they first met, Fi-Fi refused to talk whereupon the Man from the Moon exclaims as only a gallant could, "Well, that is the limit, who ever heard of a lady from Monroe refusing to talk." Later she goes dafty over him and elopes to the moon. Aurelia, the fairy, is called in and after some very hard work brings her back.

It is now decided that the best man, Lieut. Tin-Heart, or Prince Lilly Pop shall win her hand. Prince says that he is a pretty good speller and does some cute work with the spelling blocks which have been brought to life by the salts. Aurelia, to test them, puts Fi-Fi into a magic sleep. Prince Lilly-Pop thinking that she has again assumed the characteristics of a doll deserts to go to get a piece of mince pie before the Man-From-The-Moon, who is at lunch, eats it up. Lieut. Tin-Heart does not fall at this point but says he will stand guard until she awakes. This decides the matter of who shall have the hand of Fi-Fi.

The Sand-Man now returns and by singing a magic song rouses Honnie from her magic sleep thus wishing the pleased audience good night and pleasant dreams.

Interspersed among the dialogue were pleasing bits of song, one of which was the childhood rhyme, "The Owl and the Pussy Cat Went to Sea in a Green Boat." Mrs. J. F. Laney presided at the piano.

The play was presented under the auspices of the Weaver Philathea class of the Methodist Sunday school. Receipts at the door were \$112.90.

Story of a Girl's Flirting at Billie Burke's Latest Picture.

At the Strand theatre on Friday, demure Billie Burke in her latest Paramount picture, "Eve's Daughter" from Alicia Ramsey's play by that name, is to be the star. The story deals with the life of a girl, suddenly left a little mopey by her father after a life of repression and hardship. How she nearly outsteps the bounds of convention, spending all her money in "one good time," only to be saved in time by the man who loves her and a girl she has helped, make up a thrilling and at times humorous story that will prove highly entertaining.

"The Allies are all in the same boat, a long way from shore and on limited rations"—and Uncle Sam is running the relief ship.

Finance, we give our confidence and pledge our support in raising the funds for this pressing need.

EFFORTS TO PIERCE LINES OF AMERICANS A FAILURE

Initial Success of Germans Retrieved — Tremendous Hun Loss — Berlin Claims Capture of 183 Americans.

The German high command, having been unsuccessful in piercing the British front in Flanders and separating the British and French armies, has essayed a stroke against the Americans and French northwest of Toul—and here also Teuton strategy seemingly has failed utterly to bring its plans to fruition.

Although the Germans attacked in waves with greatly superior numbers of men, the Americans and Frenchmen have held all their positions and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. What gains were made in the initial onslaughts have been entirely retrieved and Sunday night saw the American and French lines restored.

The latest Berlin official communication asserts that in the drive 183 American prisoners and 25 machine guns were captured by the Germans, who cut their way for about a mile and a quarter into the American lines at Seicheprey. There has been no confirmation of this statement, or of the added claim that the American sustained heavy casualties.

It seems evident, however, that the fight was a bitter one and that it was the ambition of the specially trained Germans to crush the Americans. Everything the enemy had in stock was brought into play in the fighting, which lasted from Saturday well into Sunday. Shells of all calibres, including gas missiles, were used prodigiously, but the Americans, notwithstanding the cannonading and the greatly superior infantry forces arrayed against them, fought tenacious and gave ground by inches and then only when they had exacted a tremendous payment for it in German killed or wounded.

Although the enemy reached the shell torn village of Seicheprey the Americans rallied and in bloody hand to hand fighting reversed the situation and regained the town. Likewise all the terrain which the French in this region were forced to give up temporarily, now has been retaken. The German official communication in what seemingly a half-hearted admission that the attack was repulsed and the Germans lost what they had gained, says the Germans, "after the destruction of enemy works returned to their lines of departure."

Just what the Germans are planning for the future on the long line northward from La Bassee to Ypres, where everywhere they have been met during the last week with a stone wall of resistance, has not yet become apparent.

Nowhere have they thrown down the gauntlet and offered further battle against the staunch line that is facing them. They have, however, on numerous sectors carried out violent bombardments, but in these they have been answered shot for shot. The only fighting which the men of either side left their trenches was near Robecq, northwest of La Bassee, where Field Marshal Haig's men threw out the enemy from several advanced positions.

Evidence of the losses the Germans have sustained in the new offensive daily are becoming more apparent. In addition to the reports of the numerous dead which strew the battlefields, advices coming through Holland are to the effect that hospitals, monasteries, convents and schools in Belgium are filled to overflowing with wounded and that even private homes are being requisitioned for use as hospitals. Cattle cars in which hay is the only bedding are being used to transport the maimed men from the battle front.

That a great sea battle is in prospect at an early date seems possible. Following up their recent foray into the Cattegat, where they destroyed German trawlers, British naval forces have penetrated into Helgoland light and offered battle to the German warships, which retired behind the mine fields. The British opened fire on the Germans at long range and one of the enemy's destroyers was hit.

British and French troops have landed on the Kola peninsula projecting into the Arctic ocean and are co-operating with the Bolshevik troops to protect the Mourman coast against the Finnish white guard.

This operation probably has in view the safeguarding of Archangel, Russia's principal port on the Arctic.

New York's negro colony is now one of the Kaiser's targets. An insurance collector with a Teutonic name and apparently in Teutonic pay has just been caught there sowing the seeds of Square Head terrorism among Afro-Americans. He assured the colored brethren that the Germans would invade New York in the near future and had planned some specially fancy varieties of torture for negroes they varied opposing them. On the other hand, he said, the Kaiser had promised that if the colored people were good he would establish a separate state for American negroes under his imperial protection. This reminds us of the tale of the two negroes who were discussing the possibility of German invasion. "Ah tells you what," said one, "if dem ol' Germans invades this here country, Ah's goin' to be strictly neutral!" "Neutral!" exclaimed the other. "That ain't no way. If Ah see ol' Kaiser comin' over here wif his soldiers Ah ain't goin' to be neutral at all. Ah's goin' to be German. Ah is!"

War Savings Stamps are worth self sacrifice.

Many Marshville Personals.

Correspondence of The Journal. Marshville, April 22.—Thursday, the 25th day of April, has been chosen as Marshville's rally day, instead of Friday as President Wilson asked, because our Lieutenant Governor O. Max Gardner of Shelby will speak at the auditorium at 3 o'clock Thursday. Everybody is cordially invited to come out to hear Gardner for he is easily our State orator.

The final installment of the Marshville High School commencement exercises, the play, "Prof. Pepp," has been postponed until Tuesday night, April 23, at 8:30, on account of the illness of one of the characters. The play was announced for Friday evening, the 19th, but on account of the inclement weather was postponed until Saturday night and then it was necessary to continue to a later date.

Miss Ada Curlee, who has been teaching in Anson county, returned to her home here last Monday.

Miss Connie Parker of the United Cash Store Co.'s sales force it at her home in New Salem township for a vacation.

Capt. M. W. Smith of Charlotte joined his family at his father's, Mr. John Smith's, Saturday for a three days' visit. Capt. Smith is one of the popular S. A. L. conductors.

Private Lee Campbell came in Saturday from Camp Jackson on a visit to his home folks.

Mr. Bill McBride of Macon, Ga., arrived Sunday to spend a couple of days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Grove McBride.

Miss Mary and Master Stough Little of Charlotte returned home last night after several days visit to friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Maness left last Thursday on an extended visit to relatives in Norfolk, Va.

Miss Lou Hasty left last Thursday for Portsmouth, Va., to spend the summer with her brother, Mr. Everett Hasty.

Miss Bessie Burch of Peachland was the guest of Miss Lucile Bailey Friday.

Miss Mary Simpson of New Salem township is visiting Mrs. J. E. Thomas. Born to Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Lowder, Wednesday, April 17, a daughter. Mrs. Lowder is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. J. Kennedy, while her husband is in training with Post Artillery at Fort Caswell.

Messrs. J. E. Bailey and J. B. Belk of the B. & B. Manufacturing Co. were in Charlotte on a business trip a couple of days last week.

Mr. Shelton Harrell of Charlotte came home yesterday for a few days visit before reporting for service at Camp Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Hamilton returned yesterday from a visit to their children at Midland and Charlotte.

Mrs. A. P. Phifer is spending today in Charlotte where she went to consult a physician in regard to her continued ill health.—Mrs. J. E. Bailey.

RESUMPTION GERMAN OFFENSIVE EXPECTED SOON

Indications Are That Huns Are Most Ready Again for the Big Fray—Little Fighting Since Sunday.

Events along the battle line in France and Belgium seem to be shaping themselves for a resumption of the great German offensive. Since the savage attack on the American forces at Seicheprey on Saturday there has been no fighting of an extraordinary nature along the front, but there have been indications that the Teutons are almost ready to resume the sledgehammer blows they have been aiming at the allied armies.

Unless recent operations have been feints, it is probable that the coming week will witness two great turning movements by the Germans. One probably will pivot on the village of Robecq, northwest of Bethune, on the southern side of the salient driven in to the allied lines back of Armentieres. The other is expected to develop at or near Mesnil, north of Albert, on the north side of the Somme salient.

Three brothers, Charles, aged 38; Burton, aged 20; and Sherman Clinard, aged 10, were drowned in Salem creek near Winston-Salem Sunday afternoon. They were in a small boat which began to leak and turned over in the swift current when they tried to row hurriedly to shore. A small boy from the bank saw Charles, the only one of the three who could swim, make an ineffectual effort to save his younger brothers. All three went down clinging together. Their bodies were not recovered late Sunday night. The oldest brother leaves a widow and several children.

A severe earth shock, lasting 20 seconds, shook the entire southern portion of California Sunday afternoon. One fatality was reported, a man being trampled to death in the rush of a crowd on the municipal pier near Los Angeles. Dozens of plate glass windows in nearby cities were broken and several women were injured in panic at Los Angeles theatres. Two men were reported entombed in a mine near Winchester, Cal. Twenty brick buildings were destroyed and one woman fatally injured near San Bernardino. The shock was registered at Buffalo, N. Y., and was felt in Utah.

Governor Bickett spoke in High Point Sunday afternoon and aroused the patriotism of the furniture city people to its highest pitch.

If you run your household on three pounds of sugar a month per person, when fall comes the grocer won't have to hang up the sign "No Sugar."