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TO SEND TO FRANCE LARGEST ARMY POSSIBLE TO MAINTAIN

That is the Military Policy Mr. Wilson and Secretary Baker Have Agreed Upon — 2,225,000 Men By December.

President Wilson and Secretary Baker have determined that the military policy of the United States shall be to send to France the largest army that can be maintained there, says David Lawrence in the New York Evening Post.

Heretofore, the allies have never expressed their specific preference—men, food or supplies. Now the call for man power is paramount, and the American government means to meet it by the maximum effort.

Figures and estimates already published are of only comparative value. Bills galore have been introduced in congress, calling for armies varying from 3,000,000 to 7,000,000 men. Secretary Baker will go before the house committee on military affairs tomorrow and explain what the government can ship to France in the next few months.

As for the size of the army, the war department considers that it has authority over nearly 10,000,000 men today under the selective service act of last May.

SOME MORE BLANKET AUTHORITY

There is really no need for legislation, but congress feels that it should have something to say about the quotas called, and the upshot of the secretary's visit probably will be the introduction of measures giving the President blanket authority to call just as many men as he can possibly send to France.

To create an army of 5,000,000 is just as fanciful as 7,000,000, and to stop at 3,000,000 is, on the other hand, subject to the criticism of thinking in terms too small for the job in hand. The size of the American army does not depend on legislative or executive fiat, but upon the number that can be shipped each month.

Estimates today indicate that more than 100,000 men can be transported monthly. By calling to the colors contingents equal to or somewhat larger than those sent abroad every month, the flow of man power can be kept at a maximum every minute of the time. An automatic scheme of this kind has been mapped out and whether or not Secretary Baker will make it public or give it to the military affairs committee in confidence is yet not known.

But Major General Crowder, provost marshal general, has 1,800,000 men physically fit in class one, and they can be sent to the camps within a single month if equipment is available. Already about 160,000 men of the second draft have been called, and the prospect is that men will be drafted hereafter at the rate of about 100,000 a month, though the exact figures will be given out in a day or two.

MORE THAN 2,225,000 BY DECEMBER

In all, the United States should have under arms more than 2,225,000 men by December 31, of this year, and a goodly proportion of those should be in France. Instead of agreeing on the specific number to which the army should be enlarged, the war department really wants authority to create as big an army as can, without limit of any kind or the necessity for making repeated requests for legislation in the future. As big an army as it is possible to train and transport—this is the unanimous desire of the general staff, the secretary of war, the cabinet, and the President.

Lord Reading, the British ambassador, and head of the British war mission, talked at length with Secretary Baker today about man power plans and there is every evidence that America's preparations to go the whole hog and send as many men to France as the ships can carry are gratifying to our allies.

Secretary Baker has had very little to say of a specific nature since his return from France, a fact that has caused no end of disappointment in Washington. He has failed thus far to give official Washington—meaning congress, as well as the war-making personnel—the thrill they expected from his description of the needs of the situation abroad.

Coming as he did from the zone of the most vital struggle in the history of human freedom, it was expected that he would not lose the opportunity, not only to instill more enthusiasm in the national capital, but to give the country at large the benefit of his judgment of conditions on the other side of the Atlantic.

He was the first cabinet officer to go abroad. He is the responsible head of the war department to which is entrusted by the American people the business of making war. Mr. Baker's silence has not been understood and has tended to give an impression of undue complacency on his part.

Congress and official Washington may be somewhat impatient, but they have hoped Mr. Baker would bring back a perspective on the war that could be inspiration to greater effort everywhere. He has another opportunity to go before congress. Another such statement as he once made before the senate military affairs committee before he left for France, and enriched now with actual contact with the things he then pictured could go far toward checkmating the criticism and spirit of complaint heard on Capitol Hill.

The demand for a larger army—

the largest that can be trained and transported in the shortest possible time—is insistent.

Germany may not have counted on the effects of her offensive on the western front in countries other than England and France, but she has done more in one month to intensify the war spirit here than all our exhortations in the preceding twelve months.

SIXTY-SIX PERSONS GO DOWN WITH THEIR SHIP

City of Athens, New York to Savannah, Was Rammed by French Cruiser—Some Trapped in Their Berths.

An Atlantic Port, May 1.—Sixty-six persons lost their lives when the steamship City of Athens, bound from New York to Savannah, was rammed and sunk by a French cruiser off the Delaware coast at 1 o'clock this morning.

The missing include ten men and two women passengers, seven out of 24 United States marines who were on board; 14 out of 20 French sailors and 33 members of the crew.

Both ships were carrying running lights because of the heavy fog which hung over the sea.

F. J. Doherty, the wireless operator, was able to send out only one S. O. S. call after the ship's bow plunged into the City of Athens' side near the bow. There was no response to the appeal for aid and the vessel sank so quickly Doherty had no opportunity to repeat the call. He is believed to have been drowned at his post.

Many heroic deeds were recounted tonight by the survivors. One of the heroes of the sea tragedy was Harry A. Kelley, of New York, an oiler who swam to an overturned lifeboat and dragged up on the bottom of it four persons who were struggling in the sea. He held them there until they were taken off by a boat from the French cruiser.

Captain Forward, who was one of those saved, was painfully injured and grief stricken at the loss of his ship. He said he was proceeding at half speed about 20 miles off shore sounding the usual fog signals when the dim bulk of the cruiser loomed up through the mist and the crash followed. Fortunately the sea was calm or many more lives might have been lost.

Captain Forward refused to make a statement concerning the length of time his vessel remained afloat after the collision. Members of the crew declared, however, that the City of Alabama sank within four minutes. A great hole was torn in her side below the water line near the bow and she was carried down by her own momentum as the water rushed in.

All passengers and many of the crew were in their berths when the bow of the warship plunged into the side of the 2,300 ton coastwise vessel. Fire broke out almost immediately afterwards in hold No. 1, but it had no bearing on the fate of the ship, for the flames were quickly extinguished by the rush of water which poured in.

Captain J. Forward, one of the veteran commanders in the service of the Ocean Steamship Company, owners of the vessel, did his best to avert a panic and man the lifeboats. So quickly did the doomed vessel sink, however, that there was no time to get the boats away and many of those who perished were trapped in their berths.

Those of the passengers and crew who were able to reach the deck, all of them thinly clad and many without life preservers, plunged into the sea.

The cruiser launched lifeboats immediately after the crash and turned its searchlights upon the waters in which men and women were struggling for their lives. Sixty-eight persons were picked up and brought back to this port by the warship which was not seriously damaged.

Some People Too Busy Collecting to Earn Their Money.

(From the Marshville Home.)

No part of Mr. Bryan's address at Monroe had a farther reaching significance than his discussion of the possible earning capacity of one man. He yielded to none in placing a high limit to a man's earning capacity. Starting in with a ten thousand dollar limit he raised the figures step by step until he admitted that a man might render service that is worth five hundred million dollars in a lifetime, and he would place the limit higher if anybody wanted it higher. But the climax of the argument was reached when he declared that men and women who had actually earned the most had been too busy earning it to stop to collect, while those who possessed the greatest wealth had been too busy collecting to earn it.

And I might say just here that ever since Mr. Bryan began his public career the most of the knocking he has received has been prompted by the class of money grabbers who have been too busy collecting from society to return anything like fair value in form of service. I don't mean to say that all knockers of the Bryan theory of service to the race are rich people. Some of them have but little except their wearing apparel. They merely echo opinions absorbed from the "collectors" from society.

According to an official dispatch received in Washington Belgians under 16 years old and some over 50 have been taken from their homes and made to work exposed to shell fire from the battle lines by the Germans.

Better than honey—Fairday syrup.

INTERNED GERMAN CHARGED WITH KILLING MRS KING

Famous Means-King Affair Takes a New Turn When Warrant is Issued For Allen Upon Affidavit of Caldwell.

Concord, May 1.—A warrant for the arrest of Otto Schumann, an interned enemy alien, charging him with the murder of Mrs. Maude A. King, was issued here today. The warrant alleges that Mrs. King was killed by a bullet fired at Gaston B. Means, the death of Mrs. King occurred at Blackwelder spring, near here, last August. The local prosecuting attorney, who caused the warrant to be issued, stated two persons claim to have seen Schumann hurrying away from Blackwelder spring after Mrs. King was shot.

The warrant was issued by police justice A. B. Palmer, upon affidavit of M. H. Caldwell, attorney for Gaston B. Means in the notable trial last fall. Mr. Caldwell, who is prosecuting attorney for the city of Concord, issued a lengthy statement today setting forth what he "expects to prove." He says that in July, 1917, following Means' severance of his relations with German interests, he called upon the representatives of these interests in New York in connection with profits from the shipments of rubber and copper to Germany long prior to the declaration of war by the United States. Means' profits in these transactions amounting to about \$85,000 and Mrs. King's to about \$145,000.

In this interview with the German interests, Mr. Caldwell says Means told them he was going to offer his services to his own government, and that these interests knew that he had full knowledge of how the German government had been able to get its requirements of rubber and copper, and that Otto Schumann, at the direction of the German interests with whom Means had his interview, followed him out of New York to North Carolina and then followed him and Mrs. King on a motorcycle on their several automobile trips during the two weeks just prior to Mrs. King's death.

On the evening of August 29, says Mr. Caldwell's statement, Otto Schumann, on a motorcycle, followed Means and Mrs. King and others of the party to Blackwelder spring, where Mrs. King was killed, and that an unnamed man and woman saw and recognized Schumann leave his motorcycle in the woods and walk to the underbrush on the hill just above the spring; shortly thereafter they heard a shot near the spring and a few moments later saw Schumann return and mount his motorcycle and speed away. Mr. Caldwell alleges that this was the motorcycle which witnesses at the Means trial testified they saw near the time of the shooting, from their residence near the spring. He alleges that he explains the "eye witness" which C. B. Ambrose was expected to produce at the trial, but who never appeared. Means was acquitted of the murder of Mrs. King at the end of a notable trial of three weeks here last December.

U. S. SOLDIERS MARVELOUS DECLARES FRENCH OFFICER

Are "Soldiers by Nature," Have an Enthusiastic Desire to Learn and Have Remarkable Idealistic Ardor.

Washington, May 1. — A glowing tribute has been paid the American soldiers in France by a French officer in a letter to a friend, which was published today in the Paris Temps. The letter as quoted by an official dispatch from France which said:

"Infinitely interesting is our contact with the American troops. They have occupied the sector immediately beside ours. We have seen the mat work and could form an idea and it should be told and re-told that they are marvelous. The Americans are soldiers by nature, and their ardor very remarkable. There is the same spirit among the privates. They ask questions with a touching good will setting aside all conceit or prejudice. Naturally they have faults of all new troops. They show themselves too much and expose themselves imprudently, letting themselves be carried away by their ardor, not knowing when to spare themselves or to seek shelter or when to risk everything for an end. This experience will quickly be learned.

"As for bravery, activity and discipline, they are marvelous. They are absolutely astonished us one morning of attack. The cannonade, suddenly becoming furious, had just thrown me out of my bunk. No doubt about it, it was a Verdun attack. Taking time to seize my revolver, put on my helmet and gather up several documents, I descended to the streets. When I arrived there they were already firing with rapid, easy, decided steps, marching in perfect order and silence with admirable resolution and, above all, with a striking discipline to their fighting positions. It was fine. You can have no idea how cheering it was to my soul.

"Their artillery will be and already is of the first order. The officers are intelligent and filled with zeal and the greater part of the service functions without a hitch. Too much praise can never be given their sapient automobiles, swift, strong, comfortable, a veritable God-send to us."

DAVID A. HOUSTON IS NOW PRESIDENT FARM LOAN

Monroe Man Succeeds F. J. H. von Engelken, Who Resigned—Office Carries a Salary of \$6,000 per Year.

Following the resignation of Mr. F. J. H. von Engelken as President of the Columbia Farm Loan Bank, Mr. D. A. Houston, Treasurer of the bank since its establishment, has been appointed his successor. The appointment pays a salary of \$6,000 a year. News of the appointment of the Monroe man, who served several terms as Clerk of the Union county court, and as Cashier of the First National Bank for three or four years, was conveyed in the following dispatch:

Washington, April 30.—F. J. H. von Engelken, president of the Columbia Farm Loan Bank since its organization and formerly of East Pa-



latki, Fla., has been officially relieved of his duties and will immediately take up work elsewhere.

Today it was announced at the offices of the federal farm loan board here that D. A. Houston, who has been treasurer of the Columbia bank since it began business, had been promoted to the presidency in the place of Mr. von Engelken.

"It is the policy of the treasury department," it was stated, "to promote men whenever it can be done, rather than put in new ones. In the present case it became apparent that Mr. von Engelken's connection with the Columbia bank was no longer for the best interest of all parties concerned, hence he will be succeeded immediately by Mr. Houston.

"Mr. Houston and Mr. von Engelken were both here yesterday and the matter was thoroughly discussed and agreed upon and Mr. Houston will without delay take up his new duties as president of the Columbia bank, having given entire satisfaction as treasurer of that institution."

AMERICA IS STRIPPING FOR THE GREAT STRUGGLE

Blanket Authority to Increase Our Army is Given President Wilson—Germans Must Attack Soon.

While America's plans for throwing her every resource into the battle against Prussianism are maturing the lull which has brooded over the western battle lines continues. The expected German attacks on the Ypres and Amiens fronts have not been launched. Here and there the opposing artilleries have broken forth into wild bombardments such as usually are preludes to massed attacks on the allied lines, but they have died out after a few hours. Here and there local operations have been carried out for the purpose of straightening lines and raiding the enemy's positions but they have not developed into anything unusual.

The Germans must attack soon or acknowledge their defeat in their ambitious attempt utterly to rush the allied armies. The present phase of the battle is not unlike that before Verdun, two years ago, after the first German rush had been stopped and even attempts to carry local objectives had met with defeat.

Germany has lost heavily, but the Emperor still has reserves to throw into the fight. The defeat Monday on the Meteren-Vormeezele southwest of Ypres has taught the Germans that the allies are prepared to stand their ground, and there seems little inclination at the present moment to renew a conflict which threatens to be disastrous. The report that Czech soldiers, deserting from the Austrian army, now are fighting with the Italians, has been followed by a dispatch saying that Rumanians who had been captured by the Italians have asked permission to fight against the Austrians and that they now are on the firing line.

Mrs. H. M. Furr of Goose Creek township recently returned from a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Hoyt Howle in West Virginia.

Mrs. Andrew Allen returned to her home in Peachland yesterday after a visit to relatives here.

Try a can of Fairday syrup. Ask your grocer. 50c and \$1.00 cans.

CITIZENS PROTEST ERECTION OF WINGATE PUBLIC SCHOOL

Offer to Rent Part of Wingate School For School Purposes—Other Side Wants Another School Because The Wingate School is Denominational.

The County Board of Education in a called session is today listening to arguments for and against the erection of a new public school building at Wingate. A number of Wingate people interested in the case are attending the hearing.

The County Board of Education has purchased a lot and advertised that a contract would be let for the erection of a public school at Wingate on a certain date. This meeting was called to listen to protests from some of the Wingate citizens against the erection of this building. They employed lawyers Stack & Parker and Redwine & Sikes to present their side of the case.

They claim that the erection of the new building is unnecessary and offer to rent space in the present building where the public school can be run. They say that it would hurt The Wingate School and that a number of not a majority of the citizens do not want the new school. Their offer is to rent space in the present building where the public school may hold session under separate and distinct management from The Wingate School.

The other side has employed lawyers Love and Vann to present their side of the case. They contend that the erection of a building for a public school should not be stopped. They say that as The Wingate School is solely a denominational school that it and the public school should be separate and distinct. As The Wingate School is not controlled by the county educational authorities they say should not receive any of the county or state money to defray its expenses.

The members of the Board of Education who are hearing the case are: Messrs. Walter Laney, chairman; C. S. Massey, S. A. Lathan and Zeb Little. Mr. B. F. Parker could not be present on account of the illness of Mrs. Parker. County Superintendent R. N. Nisbet is also listening to the case as he is secretary to the Board of Education. The case will probably be disposed of this afternoon.

All Practiced Bayonet Thrust.

Grace Chapel, April 30.—There will be a public debate at the Secrest school house on next Saturday night. Question: Resolved that the compulsory attendance of public schools should be extended to 6 months instead of 4 months. Debaters: Vann Secrest, Hoyle Helms, Varney Crook for the affirmative; Hoyle Secrest, Pet Crook and Mack Price for the negative.

Mr. Milt Price, who lives near Grace Chapel, is improving after a long spell of pneumonia.

Mr. Will Helms, who was bitten on the arm by an insect, most likely a spider, in Charlotte a week or two ago and had to undergo an operation on account of it, while dangerously ill for awhile, is better now and is slowly improving. His daughter, Miss Relia, who underwent an operation in Charlotte for mastoiditis several weeks ago, has almost completely recovered.

Mr. John High made a trip to Wadesboro on business Saturday of last week. Mr. Oscar Thomas of Wadesboro returned with him and will make his home with Mr. High during the summer.

Mr. H. C. Plyler has gone on a trip to Camp Sevier to see his two boys, Isham and Appleton, who are in the Bickett Battery, and will leave in a short while for "Over There."

Mr. J. Ed Wager is on a trip to Atlanta, Ga. The following gentlemen, W. R. Neal, Frank, Alexander and Dan Jenkins, motored down from their home in Mecklenburg Bryan day and spent the day in the home of Mr. J. Ed Wager, going on to Monroe for Bryan's lecture in the afternoon.

Cotton planting is in full swing just now and everybody in busy as can be.

Most small grain is looking very promising.

Mr. Charles Long and Esq. Secrest and Mr. Blair Secrest have some exceptionally pretty wheat.

Alf Cuthbertson, who lives with Mr. Baxter Williams came home drunk Friday night of last week and carved up his wife very badly. It took 15 stitches to sew up the wounds. He is to go in the draft real soon, and it is thought that he was practicing the bayonet thrust as the first place he hit her was in the neck.

"Count that day lost whose low be setting sun views from thy hand no noble action done." Buying a Thrift Stamp for instance.—Jewey.

Marshville Folks are Great on Eating Fish.

(From the Marshville Home.) Fresh fish has the right of way now over all other fresh meats in Marshville vicinity. At ten cents a pound the fish are now more attractive than beef at thirty-five cents. Two fish dealers, Henry Green and E. W. Strawn, distributed 1000 pounds of fresh fish in Marshville community last week and it was only an ordinary week for fish at that.

Reaching the Climax in Missouri.

(From the Norborne Leader.) There was wind, there was rain, there was thunder and lightning and the dust fairly blinded. In fact, it was a hell of a storm.

Better than honey—Fairday syrup.

UNION COUNTY HAS GONE OVER THE TOP WITH LOAN

Our Apportionment Has Been Raised With \$2,500 to Spare—Chairman Lee Has Won Us the Honor Flag.—Still Buying Bonds.

Union county has gone over the top, thus winning the honor flag offered by Secretary McAdoo. Figures compiled this morning show that a total of \$203,400 worth of bonds have been sold. This amount is divided among the following banks:

First National Bank	373,650
Bank of Union	343,150
Farmers and Merchants	331,550
Marshville Bank	326,300
Waxhaw Bank	314,500
Wingate Bank	1,200
Total	203,400

Subscriptions are coming in rapidly and it would be conservative to say that the over-subscription, by the close of the issue tomorrow night, will amount to \$10,000 or more. The "match President Wilson" idea is gaining favor, and all of the banks look for heavy \$50 bond sales all day tomorrow. Wingate has promised to boost her figures a few thousand dollars, while Marshville and Waxhaw are expected to increase their sales considerably.

The stigma of slacker has been erased from the Union county names. It is now realized that the first two issues failed in this county because the people had not begun to realize the significance of the war. Much credit must also be given to Chairman J. H. Lee, and to the Woman's Liberty Loan committee, headed by Mrs. J. E. Ashcraft. The merchants and business men of Monroe have given liberal advertising appropriations, which was great assistance to the committee.

Death of Aunt Mary Yandle.

Correspondence of The Journal.

Monroe R. F. D. 2, May 2.—On the morning of April 26th the soul of Mrs. Mary Yandle winged its immortal flight. Aunt Mary, as she was fondly called by both young and old, was 80 years and 27 days old. She had been in ill health for some time, but had not been confined to her bed but about two weeks. She was one of the most patient sufferers we have ever seen. Even when she was suffering the most intense pain she would think of the ones around her and would often say, "now go get some rest."

Aunt Mary lived a consecrated christian life. She joined the M. E. church when only 13 years of age, and since that time has been a humble follower of Christ.

During the Civil War her husband was in the service and she had many a hard, lonely struggle to keep bread and clothes for her boy (she had only one child then) but her faith never grew dim and others were strengthened by her encouraging words.

Her seat in the amen corner of old Bethel church is vacant now, and she will be missed, but we feel sure that up yonder she is sweetly resting.

She made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Emma Ritch, and all that loving hands could do was done for her. The friends and neighbors were very good to her. Some of them were there almost all the time.

At the age of 18 she was united in marriage to William Yandle. Four children blessed this union. Only two are living now, one son, F. M. Yandle, and one daughter, Mrs. Ritch. Nineteen grand-children and nine great-grand-children also survive her.

Her remains were laid to rest in Old Bethel cemetery. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. A. J. Farrington. Her grave was a beautiful mound of flowers. These flowers were tokens of the love that we bore for her and were given as tributes of our respect to her in memory of the flowers and cheer that she had cast in many a sad heart around her.

Aunt Mary, we will miss you, yes, far more than we can tell; but with you now, we're sure all is well; and we feel that our loss is your eternal gain, and we bow to God's will, and go on hoping to meet you again in yonder's home on high.

How Texas Sells Thrift Stamps.

(From the War Saver.)

A menu in a Dallas, Tex., cafe reads: "Thrift Stamps, 25 cents; Thrift Stamps and eggs, 45 cents. Hot corn cakes and Thrift Stamps, 35 cents. Pie and Thrift Stamps, 30 cents," etc.

"I've been wantin' to get some o' these stamps, but just haven't had time to go to the bank and get 'em," said a busy business man as he hurriedly ate his lunch and slurred his words to save time. "Give me an order of chicken, a head of lettuce, French fried potatoes, apple pie, and all the Thrift Stamps that go with 'em." Taking Thrift Stamps with your meals is a new way to do up on patriotism.

Strawberry raisers around Chadbourne on Monday donated \$535.35 worth of strawberries to the Red Cross.

North Carolina has raised \$15,534,600 of its quota in the third Liberty Loan campaign.