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MORE THAN MILLION U. S. SOON TO BE IN FRANCE

Baker Makes This Announcement in Address to 137 New West Point Officers—General March Also Speaks—1919 Class Graduated.

More than a million fighting men will be in service in France in the near future, declared Secretary of War Baker in an address Wednesday at West Point to 137 graduates of the United States military academy. Supplementing his recent announcement in Washington that United States troops "exceeding 700,000 in number" have embarked on French soil, the secretary told the cadets "it is not unfair to speculate that we will shortly pass the million mark."

General Payton C. March, chief of staff, who made commencement day the occasion of his first official visit to the academy, said that neither the menace of raiding German submarines off the coast of the Atlantic nor the territorial gains of the enemy on the western front will affect America's policy of sending men to France as fast as ships can carry them. Today's graduating was that of the class of 1919, whose members were awarded their diplomas a year ahead of time, the first since 1817 to attain that distinction, owing to the urgent demand for officers.

Secretary Baker, who awarded the diplomas to the graduates, told them they were destined to have a part in leading the armies of the nation to a victorious peace.

"After that," he said, "as officers of the regular army you will prepare, not for war, but be ready for another war if anybody wants to make it."

Mr. Baker declared that the United States became a belligerent because "Germany tried to crush individual happiness and liberty, which we call the theory of democracy."

THIS WAR MADE IN GERMANY

Famous Washington Correspondent Summarizes the Pre-War Events (By SAVOYARD in the Raleigh News and Observer.)

Prince Karl Lichnowsky was the German Ambassador at the court of St. James when the world war began. He is a native of Silesia, a principality of Germany that Frederick the Great acquired by conquest from Austria when the crown of the latter Empire was on the head of a child and the administration of the government in the hands of a woman. His name would indicate that Prince Karl Lichnowsky is of the Slavish race, but his country has long been loyal to the Prussian crown. Lichnowsky has written a more or less voluminous paper in which he urges the causes of the war and concludes that it was "made in Germany."

He says that he and Lord Grey, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs were getting on swimmingly when the war broke out, that Grey agreed to a treaty that was of immense advantage to Germany's schemes of colonization in Africa, that Grey assented to Germany's view of things in Mesopotamia and that he was exceedingly anxious to establish and maintain the most friendly relations with the Kaiser and his empire. Churchill the English Secretary of the Navy, if we may call his office that, proposed the two empires have a "Naval holiday," that is both cease to construct new warcraft, and thus relieve both peoples of much of the onerous taxations they bore. The Prince elaborates these things and if there is any considerable degree of truth in what he says the British Cabinet strove mightily to avert war.

The two peoples had always been traditional friends and allies in war. About the middle of the eighteenth century William Pitt, subsequently Earl of Chatham, came to the support of Prussia and saved the nationality from destruction, and he did it in spite of the full-blooded German who was then King of England and the Uncle of the man then King of Prussia. Later George III came to the English throne. Pitt was discredited and peace made with France much to the anger and disgust of Frederick the Great of Prussia. However Frederick assented to England's recruiting of Germans to fight British subjects who had rebelled in America. Those recruits were not his subjects, it is true, but only with his assent could they be employed to fight England's battles. Later Frederick rejoiced over the victory of the Americans, but that was due to no affection or respect he had for Americans, but to his resentment for the overthrow of William Pitt, as the dominate figure of a British Cabinet, who had saved his crown for his brow and his realm for his dynasty from the clutch of his enemies.

Throughout the wars that were precipitated by the French Revolution and continued by Napoleon the Great, England and Prussia were friends and allies. And when Bismarck came on the scene and played the part of personality in the world, England remained the friend of Prussia. It was due to that friendship that the

"Man of Blood and Iron" robbed Denmark with impunity. England never made a greater mistake, but the English loved Victoria and Victoria, herself a German by blood, loved Germany.

It was the love Victoria had for Germany coupled with the indifference of the English people, that was responsible for the cession of Heligoland to Germany. Had Lord Salisbury of the English people dreamed that this war could possibly come, that fortress would have remained under the British flag and German submarine operations would not threaten England to-day. Indeed, with Heligoland English, the German navy would be far more helpless than it is. Lord Salisbury answered the feeble objections that were made to the cession by saying that there were Englishmen who would "prepare" against an invasion of a hostile army from the moon.

There were British statesmen and military men, however, who believed that the war would soon come. One of them was the nephew of that same Salisbury and subsequently his successor as Prime Minister, Mr. Balfour. Another was Lord Roberts, the great soldier who had fought for the British Empire in many quarters of the globe and for many years. But the British public was stolid in its feeling and would not hear to any warnings.

People are fond of saying there would have been no war if the English army had been on a war footing. That is as may be. Whenever a nation is as well prepared for a war as Germany was the war is likely to come. It was German preparedness that precipitated the war, and mankind will be in danger of just wars as long as any nation of the first-class indulges in such armament as Germany.

Prince Lichnowsky, when he wrote, took a gloomy view of the future and here is his prediction as to the sequel:

"And what result have we to expect from the struggle of peoples? The United States of Africa will be British, like the United States of America, Australia, and Oceania; and the Latin States of Europe, as I said years ago, will fall into the same relationship to the United Kingdom as the Latin sisters of America to the United States. They will be dominated by the Anglo-Saxon; France, exhausted by the war, will link herself still more closely to Great Britain. In the long run, Spain also will not resist."

He sees the Anglo-Saxon dominating the world. It may be. It will not be a dominance of despotism, but of liberty; the sword will sheathe before the idea. Public opinion will be more glorious than the victories of war. But ere King Public Opinion is crowned and his dominion made world-wide much blood must be spilled on the field-of-Mars. And when Germany is completely beaten it will be as great a blessing to the German people as to any other.

In the Hemby Section.

Correspondence of The Journal.
Hemby, June 12.—Mrs. Maggie Caldwell, of near Matthews, is very ill here at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Cortes Smith. She suffered a light stroke of paralysis last winter, and is in a helpless condition.—Farmers in this section are about done planting, and crops are looking fine. The good rain we had Friday was welcomed by all.—Miss Vera Helms has returned from a two weeks' visit to her sister, Mrs. Myrtle Sullivan of Charlotte.—A large crowd attended the singing at the home of Mrs. Sarah Wentz Sunday.—The infant of Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson is ill with colic.—Miss Kate Wentz, on the occasion of her sixteen birthday, entertained a number of young people at her home Saturday night.—The Sunday school hour at Hemby school house has been changed from the afternoon hour to 9:30 o'clock in the morning. Prayer meeting will be held Sunday night.

Place Your Orders.

To the Editor of The Journal:—The users of base burners and stoves in the city, requiring hard coal, will please place their written orders at once with the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, for the number of tons of hard coal that they will need for next winter.

An effort is being made to induce the Government to release a sufficient quantity of hard coal to take care of our needs. It is very important that you attend to this matter at once, if you are intending to use hard coal. If you have not placed your order yet for soft coal, it is high time that you were doing so. The coal situation is becoming critical already. Place your orders at once!

T. L. RIDDLE, Secretary
Monroe Chamber of Commerce.

W. M. U. Report.

Following is the financial report of the W. M. U. for the quarter ending May 31, 1918:
Corinth W. M. S., \$7.25; Corinth Sunbeams, \$3.07; Hopewell W. M. S., \$6.05; Hopewell Sunbeams, \$1.90; Meadow Branch W. M. S., \$26.30; Meadow Branch Sunbeams, \$8.10; Marshville W. M. S., \$23.10; Marshville Sunbeams, \$3.55; Mt. Springs W. M. S., \$4.55; Monroe W. M. S., \$100.00; Monroe Sunbeams, \$20.00; Monroe G. A., \$6.00; Shiloh W. M. S., \$18.00; Shiloh Sunbeams, \$5.00; total, \$232.87.—Mrs. D. B. Snyder, Superintendent.

MACHINERY SET IN MOTION TO GET NUMBER OF SLACKERS

Governor Bickett Proposes That Council of Defense in Every Community Furnish Name of Each Drone and List Will Be Supplied For the War Department.

Machinery that will give every idler's number to the war department in Washington has been set in motion by Governor Bickett, who issues a call to the people of North Carolina to go after the idleness that means death to our soldiers in the trenches. In a proclamation, he said:

"To the People of North Carolina: "I am profoundly convinced that the people who do no work, or work only half time do not understand that their idleness means death to our soldiers in the trenches, but that is exactly what it does mean."

"I appeal to all good citizens to stop talking about idleness and go straight to the man you know is an idler and explain to him in a kindly spirit that his failure to work means the prolongation of the war, and this means death to the men who fight."

"To fall to supply our soldiers with food and clothing, munitions and implements of war is both treason and murder. Please go to the idler rich as well as to the idle poor. Go to the man who drives an eight cylinder as well as to the man who pushes a wheel-barrow. Neither wealth nor social position affords any excuse for manslaughter, and in this hour of the nation's peril idleness is manslaughter."

"If the idler will not agree to take a job and stay on it, then report that idler by name to the county council of national defense. The county council is urged to summon all parties complained of before it and explain to them just what idleness means to the nation at this time. Let the council further explain that unless an idler goes to work it will become the duty of the council to send his name and address to the governor of the state who will in turn forward all such names to the war department at Washington. The name of every idler will then be on file with the war department, and this list will be used as the basis of an amendment to the draft law empowering the local exemption board to put in class one all able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 50 who refuse to do regular work. There is no desire to conscript any one to work for any private individual or corporation, but for the people of this country have made up their minds that if a man won't work he must be made to fight."

"I have instructed all police officials to rigidly enforce the vagrant laws. All men, rich or poor, black or white, who refuses to work for five days in the week after having been giving notice by the county council of national defense should be prosecuted for vagrancy."

"In some cases such parties will be able to show that technically under existing laws they are not legal vagrants, but are only moral vagrants. When the court finds this to be true, then I urge the courts to enter a judgment, and have it duly recorded that the court find the accused guilty of moral vagrancy, but owing to the limitations of the statute it is unable to impose punishment. This will reach the idle rich as well the idle poor."

"The defendants so convicted will then have their names listed in Washington as slackers and traitor to the soldiers and on the records of the community where they live as moral vagrants."

"Again let me urge every citizen not to indulge in wholesale charges about idleness and vagrancy, but let him go to or point out the individual idler or vagrant to the end that such idler or vagrant may be persuaded to go to work if possible, and if persuasion fails that he may be sent to the front line trenches or to the county chain gang."

NAVAL WARFARE MAY BE BROUGHT TO OUR SHORES

Customs Bureau Issues Drastic Regulations in Preparation for Such a Time—Applies to Ships in Harbor Kodak Pictures Barred.

In preparation for a time when naval warfare may be brought close to American shores, the customs bureau has issued drastic regulations covering the conduct of vessels in harbors along the Atlantic, gulf and Pacific coasts. In addition to requiring the registration of every boat more than 20 feet long except vessels registered in foreign or coastwise trade, by the captain or collector of the port, the regulations forbid navigation within the harbor after dark except for absolutely necessary traffic permitted by the port captain or collector.

No person may carry a camera on any vessel in harbor except by permit of port authorities or unless the camera is deposited with the purser during the journey. Ferries are excepted from this regulation. Under any circumstances the taking of pictures from a vessel in harbor except by special permit is forbidden under a heavy penalty.

These regulations do not apply to vessels registered in foreign or coastwise trade or to those in Great Lakes or inland waterways travel. Licenses already issued by the navy department will be recognized for 6 months.

Back up those who are offering their all—buy War Savings stamps.

ON LARGE PORTION OF LINE GERMAN OFFENSIVE IS WANING

The Invaders Are Meeting With Unexpected Resistance, And Are Forced To Retreat—Ground Lost In Planes By The Hun Forces.

The offensive movements of the German between Montdidier and Noyon and from south of the Oise river to the eastern fringe of the forest of Villers Cotterets apparently are on the wane. In the former region the fierce resistance of the French and the allied forces, for the time being at least, have checked the enemy at all points and on some sectors the allies have even turned vigorously upon the foe and forced him to cede ground he had gained.

Only one attempt apparently was made by the enemy Thursday to better his positions near Montdidier. Here he launched a violent counter-attack from Courcelles to the north of Mery—a front of about a mile and a half—but was badly cut up by the fire of the allied guns and forced to retreat leaving numerous dead and wounded on the field.

Likewise, south of the Aisne the invaders are meeting with unexpected opposition and, notwithstanding the large numbers of men they have been relatively small.

ADVANCE AND RETREAT.

East of Soissons they penetrated to the village of Lavresine, but were unable to advance on any of the other sectors, although at one time north of Courcy French trenches were entered under the force of the impact. A counter-attack resulted in these trenches being recaptured almost immediately.

The sole result of the enemy's attack on the Montdidier-Noyon line up to the present is that he has by the violence of his attacks east of the Oise and the forced retreat of the French from the region west of the stream, bottled out the awkward Noyon salient and brought the battle front more into direct alignment with that beginning at the Aisne. And a terrible price has been paid by the Germans for this rectification of the line. Whether they are prepared again to offer huge sacrifices in bending back the other salient from the Aisne to Villers Cotterets and bring the Picardy and Aisne battlefields into a more continuous front remains to be seen.

In addition to the large number of prisoners taken by the allied forces, ten cannons, four being heavy weapons, and a large number of machine guns have fallen into their hands. The German war office admits the loss of some German guns, but asserts their forces have taken at least 150 allied guns and more than 15,000 prisoners.

The German again have endeavored to force the Americans from positions captured north-west of Chateau-Thierry, but again met with defeat and the loss of numerous men. The attack was delivered between Bouvesches and the Belleau wood, but nowhere was the enemy able to gain his objectives.

American officers and men to the number of 108, fighting on the Toul sector, have been awarded the French war cross for bravery and fidelity.

Aside from Macedonia, the operations in the other theaters of the war continue of a minor character consisting mainly of mutual bombardments and patrol encounters. In Macedonia the French troops have captured territory to a depth of nearly nine and a half miles over an 11-mile front, occupied 11 villages and taken 310 of the enemy prisoner.

Remember the Sailor Lads.

To the Editor of The Journal:—As this is time when you can pick up any kind of a newspaper and read letters from soldiers, I want to say a word about our own kind, the sailors. Since my enlistment I have noticed that the sailors are ignored to a great extent, and their part in winning the war is overlooked. My intention is to give all branches of the service credit which they are due; that we are all working in harmony, and that no one branch should claim all of the credit.

I uphold the sea arm of the service because I believe in it. Though the khaki boys penetrate No Man's Land, master the air, and do other valorous service, but if it were not for us they could not sound mess, and be out of spuds and Boston baked beans. It is an impossibility to tell all the things we are doing as it is a known fact that our movements are veiled with secrecy; but when the black gang goes below with a determination, the steam is produced that moves the floating palaces through storms and the mighty deep, where the ever-ravaging wolves (U-boats) are driven back and the route for the transportation of soldiers is opened wide and clear. We master the high seas, though sea lists sometimes, 40 to port, and 40 to starboard.

The sailors are the ones who go for weeks and months without seeing land; they are the ones who suffer confinement. Remember them when you speak of the service.

O. J. CLONTZ,
U. S. S. Delaware.

According to officers of the Norwegian steamer Vindeggren, which has just arrived in New York, their ship was held up by a German submarine off the North Carolina coast and the U-boat brazenly remained on the surface of the water for two days while crews worked at transferring the Norwegian's 80 ton cargo of brass to the sub.

Proclamation of the Mayor.

To the adult citizens of the City of Monroe:

In accordance with the Proclamations of the President of the United States and of the Governor of North Carolina, and in cheerful compliance with the request of the Governor of North Carolina, I, John C. Sikes, Mayor, do hereby designate the period beginning Saturday, June 22, and ending Friday, June 28, as War Savings Week for the city of Monroe, North Carolina.

I respectfully request every minister of the Gospel, Superintendent of Sunday School, and teacher of an adult Bible Class, on Sunday, June 23, to speak definitely about the War Savings campaign and urge the necessity of responding liberally in pledges to purchase War Savings Stamps.

I earnestly appeal to all employees of labor to inform their employees about the special campaign and encourage them to help win the War by saving, economizing, and investing regularly in War Savings Stamps.

I urgently request the banks, the business houses and all organizations, all lodges, orders and clubs to assist in every way possible in this campaign for funds to "win the war."

And lastly, I urge all citizens of Monroe, with one accord, to work together to the end that, during the period designated above, the entire quota of War Savings Stamps apportioned to Monroe, which is \$20.00 per capita, may be secured in purchases and pledges by Friday, June 28.

Done in the city of Monroe on the 14th day of June, 1918.

JOHN C. SIKES, Mayor.

SHIP NARROWLY ESCAPES SUB.

Steamer Edward Pierce Chased By Raider Practically to Virginia Capes.

Chased by a submarine practically to the entrance of the Virginia capes, subjected to an ineffective shell fire and narrowly maneuvering out side the path of a torpedo, was the experience of the American steamship, Edward Pierce, which has arrived at an Atlantic port. Only skillful and resourceful seamanship as well as speed saved the vessel from falling prey to the Hun sea wolf.

The attack on the Pierce was related today by Captain Wade, her master. He said that his ship was picked up by the submarine Monday night about 60 miles off Cape Henry. The U-boat was at close quarters when she was disclosed by the flash of the first gun, which sent a shell across the bow of the Pierce. Although armed Captain Wade ordered full speed ahead, deciding to run for it. A zig-zag course was adopted and every ounce of steam employed. For two hours the chase continued, the U-boat at first shelling the ship, but seeing that his aim was bad in the poor light, the German launched at least one torpedo after the fleeing ship. The missile was clearly visible as it swirled past the speeding ship.

Captain Wade said he finally shook off the U-boat, but continued his speed until picking up the Virginia cape lights. His S. O. S. calls for assistance brought answers from Cape Sable, in Nova Scotia, and the steamer Walter D. Noye. The latter vessel encountered a U-boat, but succeeded in evading the enemy and reaching port.

Horrible Saw Mill Accident

(From the Pageland Journal.)

Mr. Clifton King of McBee was instantly killed Monday about noon when he was thrown against a saw at Horton's mill five miles north of McBee on the Jefferson road. The saw struck him in the breast and literally sawed him open from his waist to his nose, the saw going deep enough to penetrate the liver and lungs. He had brought a log to the mill to have some timber cut to do some road work, and he and Mr. Stan Horton were doing the work. As Mr. King started away from the saw a plank was caught by the saw and Mr. King was thrown face foremost over on the saw. He was thrown over on the saw and left sitting against the carriage dead. Blood was thrown all over Mr. Horton, and flesh was scattered all about and some left on the saw teeth and frame. As soon as Mr. Horton could shut down the water gate and stop the saw he spread the news and a crowd gathered. No inquest was thought necessary and the body was carried home, and later buried. Mr. King was a son of the late Mr. Gilliam King, and was well known in his section of the county.

The Western Union has at last put in the instruments at the stations on the C. & L. road, but up to yesterday the batteries had not arrived, though they are expected daily. It seems that after all we are to have the benefits of a telegraph office here. No instruments were put in at Ruby, nd Mt. Croghan, as the agents there are not operators.

The board of elections is now hearing the case in which C. L. Abernethy, candidate for congress against W. T. Dortch, who was elected in the third district, at Raleigh. Abernethy charges fraud and irregularities in the voting in a number of counties.

FIVE GERMAN DIVISIONS USED TO COUNTER AMERICAN THRUST

Huns Are Taking Seriously the Drive Made by United States Forces at Apex of Their Line—All Attempts to Counter Have Failed.

A dispatch from London yesterday says "The Germans are taking seriously the American thrust at the apex of their line in the Clignon valley (northwest of Chateau-Thierry) and thus far have used five divisions in attempting to counter it, but entirely without success." Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters telegraphs under Tuesday's date, "Two fresh divisions were thrown at this morning in a fruitless attempt to recapture the village."

"Thrusting to the deep woods northwest of the village and the twisted spur of a hill to conceal them, the leading divisions advanced in mass formation. They, however, were observed from the Bois de Balleau and were brought under a destructive hail of shrapnel before they could deploy. The fire was so severe that the attack was disorganized and no progress could be made for some time."

"When the Germans did succeed in penetrating the defense they were met with such enthusiasm in cold steel that their only choice was death or surrender."

"In the capture of the wood to the northwest of Bouresches the Americans had to deal with machine gun nests, a game to which they are becoming expert. Gun after gun was captured and turned upon its late possessors and the advance never was materially delayed."

"Fierce fighting continued when the fringe of the wood was reached, the Germans being afraid of the open slopes behind them and over which their retreat had to be conducted. When at last they broke from the cover of the wood they came under a tempest of bullets. Surrender being impossible they turned and ran, but very few reached ground where they could find refuge."

"LET'S GET A DIVORCE" CONVENT LIFE ROMANCE

This Is Charmingly Portrayed by Famous Star Billie Burke.

The romance of life in a French convent and its effect upon an impressionable girl is admirably illustrated in "Let's Get a Divorce," the new Paramount starring vehicle featuring Billie Burke, the dainty actress, whose work in "Eve's Daughter" and other successful photoplays, will be well remembered.

In this story, which is an adaptation by John Emerson and Anita Loos of Victoria Sardou's "Divorcens," the celebrated stage actress, Miss Burke depicts in delightful fashion the romance of Cyprienne Maree, a girl in a convent whose romantic nature finds expression in numerous, harmless flirtations. She weds, becomes dissatisfied, demands a divorce, which she later refuses to accept and finally discovers the error of her way, and a reconciliation with her husband follows.

This charming photoplay, "Let's Get a Divorce," will be presented at the Strand theatre next Tuesday. It is an excellent vehicle for Miss Burke, and was directed by Charles Gibbs.

This Weather Nothing Compared to that in Florida.

Correspondence of The Journal.

Olive Branch, June 13.—It is real inspiring to ride along the roads and watch the people of this section at work in the fields. It seems that the scarcity of hands has put new zeal into every one, or perhaps we just notice it more now; anyway, we observe that the women don't seem to care what kind of work they do, from binding wheat and oats to firing an engine at a saw mill. To say nothing of the hoeing, which is mostly done by the women and girls.

A good rain would be appreciated at this writing, and it looks as if it might come ere this is in print.

An epidemic of whooping cough is prevalent in this whole section.

Big Richardson creek is some place of amusement to the men and boys now, especially on Saturday afternoons, when they all go swimming. Blackberries have come, accompany by the chigger. We sometimes wonder if Job had anything worse than the little red bug to contend with.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Crowell, who recently moved to this community from near Weddington, are among the latest to develop whooping cough.

Mr. J. M. Crowell relates that his brother, who is in a medical training company at a camp in Jacksonville, Fla., writes him that the folks up here know nothing about hot weather; if they were there one day they would find out. He says Uncle Sam is a very good old fellow to work for.

A goodly number of the Olive Branch folks attended services at Jerusalem last Sabbath.

Presbyterians Go to Queen's College. By a vote of 34 to 26 representatives of the Presbyterian synod decided to locate the synodical college in Charlotte, which city won over Greensboro. It means that Queen's college debt will be paid by Charlotte citizens, and the denomination will put in a sufficient amount of money to make it a woman's college of first rank. By this action Peace Institute will probably not be continued.