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AMERICA AND JAPAN UNITE IN GIVING AID TO RUSSIA

Few Thousand Men Will Be Sent to Establish a Common Force in Vladivostok to Occupy and Safeguard the City—Also Protect Rear to Czechoslovak Army As it moves Westward.

Washington, Aug. 3.—The American and Japanese governments formally announced here tonight that the plans for extending military aid to Russia and Siberia would be undertaken by the United States and Japan alone, with the other allied governments assenting in principle.

The United States and Japan will each send a "few thousand men" to Vladivostok to act as a common force in occupying and safeguarding the city and protecting the rear of the westward moving Czechoslovak army.

The numbers of the American troops, where they will go and when, may not be discussed.

While the United States and Japan are extending aid to the Czechoslovak army in Siberia the United States will continue to cooperate with the allies operating from Murmansk and Archangel. To what extent and in what nature is not announced.

The only present objects of the Japanese-American force will be to give such aid and protection as is possible to the Czechoslovak forces against the armed body of German and Austrian prisoners of war and to steady any efforts at self government and self defense in which the Russians themselves may be willing to accept assistance.

Later the United States will send a commission of merchants, agricultural experts, labor advisers, Red Cross representatives and agents of the Young Men's Christian Association, to organize in some way to meet the economic necessities of the stricken Russian people.

Both the United States and Japan, in the official announcements, make the most specific pledges of the action agreed upon being wholly without thought of interference with the sovereignty of Russia or any interference whatever in her internal affairs.

The Japanese government at the same time pledges itself that when the objects of the mission are accomplished it will withdraw every Japanese and leave the sovereignty of Russia unimpaired in all its phases.

This agreement, to which all the allies assent, is largely the result of the personal efforts of President Wilson, who has been at work almost unceasingly for weeks to bring the nations together in the most effective plan which at the same time will convince the Russian people that the aims will be purely to help them preserve and develop their new found democracy.

WHITE MAN KILLED BY NEGRO

Shot in Presence of His Wife Just Across Line in South Carolina—Died Instantly.

Mr. Brown Simpson, who worked for the Monroe Manufacturing Company here several years ago, and a brother to Mr. Adam Simpson, engineer with the Seaboard here, was shot to death by a negro by the name of Allen, Sunday morning in Lancaster county.

According to reports received here, Mr. Simpson and his wife had gone to their pasture near their home. The Allen negro, with his two grown sons, watched them leave home and followed them, one of them carrying a double-barreled shot gun. They approached Mr. Simpson and wife in the pasture in a threatening manner. It is said that Mr. Simpson told them that he had no weapon with which to defend himself and turned to walk away. Just as he turned the older negro pulled a pistol from his pocket and shot him through the side. The bullet passed through the heart and Mr. Simpson fell to the ground dead, within five feet of his wife. It is said that there had been trouble between the negro and the dead man concerning a barn which both used for some time.

Immediately after the shooting the negro proceeded to Lancaster where he gave himself up to the authorities. Funeral services were held over the remains of the dead man at Unity church Monday morning. He is survived by his wife and four children. Besides Mr. Adam Simpson of Monroe another brother, Mr. Henderson Simpson of Lancaster county survives. He has a half brother at Mint Hill.

Card From Mr. Broom.

Cultivation of cotton and late corn should not stop now. It will pay to continue the cultivation of cotton for two weeks yet. Cultivation should be shallow, however. Cotton is growing very rapidly now and setting fruit well, if cultivation is continued the plant will be enabled to hold much more of the fruit than is now being set. If cultivation ceases now and dry weather should follow much of the fruit will be thrown off. It will not be extravagant to say that for every day's work done in the cotton fields with cultivators or scrapes during the next two weeks, will give a return of one hundred pounds of seed cotton for each day's work. This is not a theoretical statement, but a demonstrated fact. Try it and be convinced.

All farmers desiring to purchase home grown crimson clover seed in hull will please report to me by next Saturday. This matter will have to be attended to at once if we get the seed.—T. J. W. Broom.

FOOT OF AMERICAN SAILOR PUT THRU KAISER'S PICTURE

Presented to Theodore Roosevelt by Kaiser Bill Himself—Afterwards Given to Public Library—People Indignant.

Oyster Bay, L. I., Aug. 5.—The last vestige of the Kaiser has been wiped out of this town.

Angry that even his painted likeness should exist in the town, even in the privacy of a dwelling, a score or more of patriotic citizens attacked the house occupied by Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Pollitz, demanded that Mrs. Pollitz surrender the oil painting of Wilhelm she was known to possess, and on her refusal battered down the doors, broke open the windows and started after it.

Mr. and Mrs. Pollitz appeared on the roof of the piazza, overhanging the front doorway bearing the picture between them. Mrs. Pollitz was struggling for its possession, as her husband wrenched it from her and hurled it to the angry crowd below.

Immediately a seaman of the United States navy, in uniform, put his foot through the Kaiser's face amid the cheers of the crowd, which then bore off the picture for further mistreatment.

The painting was given by the Kaiser himself to the town's foremost citizen, Theodore Roosevelt, when he was in Germany some years ago. It was almost life size, and bore the Kaiser's autograph. Mr. Roosevelt did not keep the picture long, but turned it over to the Oyster Bay Public Library. Later it was sold to Mrs. Pollitz.

Full Fruits of Victory Reaped by the Allies.

Washington, August 4th.—Allied troops in the Aisne-Marne salient reaped "the full fruits of victory" on Saturday "when the enemy who met his second great defeat on the Marne was driven in confusion beyond the line of the Vesle." General Pershing reported in his communique for yesterday received today by the War Department. American troops alone have captured 8,400 prisoners and 133 guns.

The text of the statement follows: "Section A. The full fruits of victory in the counter-offensive begun so gloriously by Franco-American troops on July 18 were reaped today when the enemy who met his second great defeat on the Marne and was driven in confusion beyond the line of the Vesle.

"The enemy in spite of suffering the severest losses, has proved incapable of stemming the onslaught of our troops fighting for liberty side by side with French, British and Italian veterans. In the course of the operations, 8,400 prisoners and 133 guns have been captured by our men alone.

"Section B. There is nothing to report in this section."

Marshville Citizens Endorse Griffin.

To those who do not know B. H. Griffin personally.—Realizing that a strong body of men is especially needed in the Legislature during this time of crisis, neighbors of B. H. Griffin, who know of his fitness for responsible service, induced him to become a candidate. He is possessed of a high degree of intelligence, is an efficient leader in school, church and community life, and if he becomes a member of the Legislature he will reflect credit upon the county in service ably and well rendered. If you vote for him next Saturday you'll have no cause to regret it.

CITIZENS OF MARSHVILLE.

DEVASTATION LEFT IN PATH OF RETREATING HUN ARMY

Everything Destroyed in Tere-En-Tardenois—Germans Tried to Remove Locomotives.

(By the Associated Press.)

Before evacuating Saponay the Germans desperately endeavored to remove several locomotives and railway cars, which finally they were compelled to leave behind. The French and American heavy guns previously had severed the railway running north from Saponay and the Germans were unable to make repairs owing to the continued shelling. Saponay and the district extending to Tere-En-Tardenois form an important railway center, of which the Germans made much use until the allied guns cut the line. When the French entered Saponay on Friday they found two locomotives which the Germans had attempted to destroy when they discovered that the railroad had been severed and the railroad yards had also been damaged by German explosives.

Friday was the first day Tere-En-Tardenois was not under the German artillery since the Germans evacuated the village. The French and Americans already have started to restore the shell-swept village. A group of American engineers under a lieutenant from North Carolina today worked side by side with French engineers, repairing the roads and other detachments were busy burying the German dead.

Previous to evacuating Tere-En-Tardenois the Germans destroyed virtually everything which could be made use of, including mirrors, beds and furniture. There was not a single house which had not been shelled or dynamited. Most of the stone houses are mere shells, with gaping holes in the roofs and sides. Some houses were totally demolished and the church stands with many large holes in the roof and sides. Virtually the only things in Tere-En-Tardenois that are nearly intact are the weathercock on the church steeple and the cobblestones of the streets.

The trees in the village square were twisted as if by cyclone by the farewell shells of the Germans.

A large sign in German at the entrance of the church reads:

"Remove hats upon entering." Down the street a German sign, stretched across the roadway, reads: "Captured arms and loot must be stored here."

The sign bears a hand pointing to where a house once stood. This building now is a mass of ruins, the result of dynamite or some other explosive used by the retreating Germans.

From Tere-En-Tardenois a valley stretches northwest to Saponay and beyond, and this valley on Friday was a great battlefield. At one place near Saponay, at a cross roads, lay five saddle horses, apparently killed by the same shell. Beside two of the horses lay dead Germans, just as they fell from their saddles.

The roadways are littered with ammunition, wagons and dead horses, some of them with their drivers, as they fell when struck by the big shells of the Franco-American allies. Many of the wheat fields are partly harvested with the wheat stacked, the Germans having reaped what the French peasants had planted. Here and there dots can be seen from the roadway, indicating where some German dropped. At one place a German killed by shrapnell had fallen head first into a shell hole filled by a downpour of rain.

Save sugar now or go without later.

AMERICAN TANK, JENNINGS, SUNK OFF VIRGINIA COAST

Crew of Tank, Thirty in Number, Landed Safely at Norfolk—U-Boats Also Working Off Canada Coast.

Washington, Aug. 5.—The captain and 13 members of the crew of the American tank steamer O. B. Jennings, sunk Sunday by a German submarine off the Virginia coast, have arrived safely at Norfolk, Va., the navy department announced tonight. The 14 men with the 30 previously reported as having been landed accounts for all the members of the tanker's crew.

Washington, Aug. 5.—German submarines now are operating at two widely separated points along the Atlantic seaboard—one in the important sea lane off the Virginia coast, where the American tank steamer O. B. Jennings was sunk Sunday, and the other in Canadian waters where fishing smacks and other unimportant craft have been destroyed.

Presence of another raider in the waters off the middle Atlantic coast where in May and June upwards of 20 vessels were sunk became known today when the navy department announced the sinking of the Jennings and the landing of from 30 to 32 members of the crew at Norfolk by an American patrol boat.

A second small boat from the tanker, which contained more than 100 patients. Most of these were killed outright by the explosion and the others, many of them had been freshly injured by the torpedo, found themselves trapped. It was impossible for outside aid to reach them and all, except a few who jumped overboard and were picked up, perished. This part of the ship quickly settled and water flooded the ward room, drowning the men caged there.

Stories of the fearful struggle in the darkness to rescue the helpless invalids are told by survivors. The ship remained afloat more than two hours, but for a great part of the time continued under headway because the engines could not be stopped. This condition greatly hampered the rescue work, and in addition, three or four boats were smashed while being lowered, throwing their occupants into the sea.

All the soldier patients and the nurses testify to the heroic efforts of the officers and crew. Notwithstanding the excitement and confusion which were increased by the inky darkness, the crew under the masterly direction of the officers went coolly and methodically about the difficult task of bringing the sick and wounded up on deck. As many as could be handled in this manner were placed in slings and lowered to the escorting destroyers which, by wonderful seamanship in the rough water, managed to work in close enough to the sinking ship to take off men by lowering ropes.

The morale of the wounded, lying on deck waiting to be taken off, is described by members of the crew as "too fine for words." They never complained and they never urged the rescuers to hurry.

The total number missing is 123. These are as follows:

Two military officers, a commandant in Queen Mary's auxiliary corps, one American soldier, seven of the crew and 112 others. The missing American is Corporal Buckman.

A Card From Mr. Smith.

I wish to thank my friends for the good vote given me in the primary last Saturday, and I hope that they will see fit to stand by me in the primary next Saturday. Very truly, G. W. SMITH, SR.

To the Voters of Union County

I take this means of expressing my appreciation of the vote cast for me at the primary Saturday. I thank each and every one for the support given me. I wish that it was possible for me to do this personally. I will endeavor to be worthy of the trust thus expressed in me by faithful work.—Sincerely, A. A. SECREST.

Vote for J. Ennsley Clontz for constable of Goose Creek township and you will never regret it.

GOOSE CREEK VOTERS.

AMBULANCE SHIP, WARILDA, SUNK BY GERMAN U BOAT

Many Sick and Wounded Soldiers Sent to Death—British Steamer Torpedoed Returning from France with Incapacitated Men.

A German submarine has sunk the British ambulance steamer, Warilda as the vessel was homeward bound from France with sick and wounded. A large number of incapacitated men were killed by the explosion of the torpedo or drowned in attempting to leave the vessel in small boats. Several Americans were on board and one of them is missing.

The ship was returning from France and bearing a home port when the torpedo struck her, penetrating the ward room where patients were accommodated. About 100 wounded have been landed at a British port, coming ashore in what clothing they could reach when rudely awakened.

There were aboard 89 nurses and members of the voluntary aid department, and the crew comprised about 200 men.

The torpedo struck the after part of the engine room, killing the third engineer and two other members of the engine room force. The dynamo was destroyed, plunging the vessel into darkness.

Just over the dynamo was the ward room, which contained more than 100 patients. Most of these were killed outright by the explosion and the others, many of them had been freshly injured by the torpedo, found themselves trapped. It was impossible for outside aid to reach them and all, except a few who jumped overboard and were picked up, perished. This part of the ship quickly settled and water flooded the ward room, drowning the men caged there.

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SEVENTEEN TO FORTY-FIVE PROPOSED AS DRAFT AGES

Will Be Recommended to Congress as War Department's Plan For Man Power For Army and Bills Will Be Introduced in Both Houses With a View to Prompt Consideration.

Washington, August 3.—Draft ages of from eighteen to forty-five years will be recommended in Congress in the bill embodying the war department's new man-power program which will be introduced in both houses of congress Monday and expedited by committees with a view to prompt consideration when regular sessions of the Senate and House are resumed later this month.

After formally announcing the new draft ages to-day Secretary Baker said all the possible combinations of age limits were carefully studied and it was found that in order to get the men into class one for the program proposed, 18 to 45 was necessary. He said, however, that the bill as recommended to Congress will contain a provision authorizing the president to call men out of class one by classes according to ages, so that if it is found possible, the men between 18 and 19 will be called out later than the older men who are found eligible to class one.

The war department program, the war secretary said, is purely a military one and can not be called a conscription of labor, although it naturally will have the effect of putting at useful labor or in the army all able bodied men within the age limits as they finally will be fixed by Congress. In recommending this extension of the age limits, Mr. Baker continued, the department had it in mind simply to get for the army the number of men which it believed necessary to defeat Germany. The secretary was not prepared to say how many that would be nor to give any estimates as to the proportion of males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five inclusive which would be found eligible. In making up the list and classes the same rule will be followed that has governed in the first draft, with the same exception from the first call of married men with dependents and those engaged in essential industries.

Mr. Baker gave it as his opinion that so far about one million six hundred thousand have been drafted out of class one from the existing list. There has been considerable opposition in Congress to lowering the minimum age, many members being reluctant to draft youths before they attain their majority and come into full citizenship. Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate military committee, said today that he expected opposition on that score, but expressed the opinion that there would be no unusual delay in passing the bill.

Some members of Congress believe that the man-power bill will be taken up immediately after Congress resumes regular sessions and disposed of before the new war revenue legislation is considered.

Crop Condition 83 Per Cent.

Monroe, N. C., Aug. 5, 1918.

The Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn.

Dear Sirs:—Rains have fallen, intermittently, in all parts of the county during the past two weeks. These rains were accompanied by temperatures far too low for the proper development of the cotton plant. Growth during the past two weeks, or since the rains began, has been phenomenal, more than half of the present stature of the plant having been attained since that period. The "laying by" of the crop has been delayed by weather conditions. Much contemplated cultivation will be foregone by reason of this and the size of the plant, especially on the better lands, the attainment in this respect on such lands exceed the whole of its accomplishment during the past season. Considerable complaint of damage by the red spider. It is now believed that practically every field in the county is more or less infested. Condition, by consensus of opinion to date, 83%.

Very truly yours, GEO. E. FLOW.

Card From C. J. Braswell.

I thank the voters of Union county for the handsome vote which they cast for me in the Democratic primary of August 3d, as a candidate for nomination as Representative. Though it was not sufficient to put me in the second primary, it came mighty near doing so. As this is the first time I have run for this office, and as I did not have time to see but few of the people of the county, I am very much pleased that so many of my fellow citizens gave their support of myself and my platform. I shall earnestly support all the candidates nominated in the primary.

I desire to state now that if now laws are enacted in the next General Assembly embodying the principles for which I stood in this campaign, I will again be a candidate for the nomination as Representative from Union county in the Democratic primaries of 1920, if I am living. I have an abiding faith in the ability of my county to choose their own officers. C. J. BRASWELL.

To the Voters of Union County

I feel very grateful for the vote I received in the primary last Saturday. I thank each and every one for the vote they gave me. Sincerely, J. Leo Polk, Mineral Springs.

"Full steam ahead" on canning—"Slow" on sugar.

Democratic Primary Returns Saturday, August 3rd.

Table with columns for various precincts (North Monroe, South Monroe, Wingate, Marshville, Euto, Olive Branch, North Goose Creek, South Goose Creek, Unionville, Vance, Mineral Springs, West Sandy Ridge, Marvin, Wachaw, Wilson's Old Store, Irby's, Altan, Smyrna, Walter's Store, Lanes Creek, Total) and rows for various officials (Sheriff, Clerk of Court, Register of Deeds, County Commissioners, Coronor, Surveyor, Legislature, Recorder, Prosecuting Attorney, County Board Education, A. Lex Funderburk, S. A. Lathan, C. S. Massey, T. L. Macey).