

# THE MONROE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED TWICE EACH WEEK — TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

VOL. 24. No. 58.

MONROE, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1918.

50 PER YEAR CASH.

### OFFICERS EXPRESS THEIR APPRECIATION TO CANTEEN

**Mrs. Monroe Receives Two Letters From Officers Who Passed Through Monroe During the Early Summer—Enclosed Were Kodak Pictures Taken at the Station Here—Many Good Effects of the Canteen Work Seen By Colonel Hall**

A few days ago Mrs. A. L. Monroe received two letters from officers who had passed through here and had been hospitably treated by the canteen workers. Colonel Harrison Hall commanding the eighth Field Artillery and whose home is in Dayton, Ohio, wrote the following letter from Camp Merritt, New Jersey:

Red Cross Committee, Monroe, N. C.  
I desire to express my appreciation of the courtesies extended by your committee, recently, to the officers and enlisted men of the eighth Field Artillery. It appears to me that you are probably unable to see the good effects of the kind of work you are doing. On this account, felt assurance from me that the eighth Field Artillery derived a great deal of pleasure and comfort from your efforts to serve us, would be an encouragement to your very efficient organization.

HARRISON HALL,  
First Lieutenant E. A. Spies, a physician now stationed at the American Training School for Sanitary Troops in France. Lieutenant Spies with 70 other officers had breakfast in Monroe and later was served by Mrs. Walter Henderson's team. While waiting here he snapped a number of kodak pictures, the negatives of which he sent to Mrs. Monroe. A part of his letter is quoted here:

I am sending these negatives in the hope that you will get half the joy out of them by recalling the day we went through your town as we did in going through. Our enlisted men will never forget the sweetness of thaticed-tea, nor the kindness of those who gave it.

Many of those brave boys are up in front now more than glad to do their bit as representatives of the country that claims as daughters such noble sacrificing women, as in your town. You couldn't even begin to appreciate what thaticed-tea meant to those men unless you had hidden some days on a hot troop train.

God bless you all, and many thanks again.

Sincerely Yours,  
EDWIN A. SPIES.

### A Tribute to Mrs. J. M. Belk.

Our friend and neighbor has slipped into the great silence, and we long for the touch of a vanished hand and sigh for the voice that is still—for she sat in a mansion beside the road and was a friend to man. No beggar ever went hungry or empty-handed from her door. Because of ill health she staid at home and thought over the sufferings and poverty of those about her and devised ways and means to relieve them. What a host shall rise up in that day and say of her, "I was hungry and ye gave me meat; I was sick and ye ministered unto me; I was naked and ye clothed me; I was a stranger and ye took me in."

Mrs. Belk was a woman of deepest consecration pity. She always exhibited the greatest reverence of God. She believed much in prayer, and God. She blivd muca in prayer, and often her conversation was of "The far-away home of the soul." She never failed to reach a high standard in pointing her children to the things that are lasting and eternal. Verily they rise up and call her blessed!

Mrs. Belk loved the best of kooks. She was widely read. She had in her home a magnificent library and was familiar with their many pages. She had traveled extensively in Europe, the Holy Land, Cuba, Canada, California and all over the United States, and was therefore a very interesting conversationalist. She would sit for hours, patiently and lovingly, relating to a little boy I know the many interesting and wonderful things she had seen and he was her friend and she was his. In speaking of her death, after a silence he said, "Well, I hope to meet her again." And he will, for "Faith is the substance of things hoped for—the evidence of things not seen." She loved children, little children, and loved so much to see the young folks have a good time in the right way. She was of a happy, jolly disposition; but often behind a smile there was a hidden pain.

To the tongue of the gossip she gave no quarter and the breath of scandal was silenced in her presence. She enthusiastically encouraged those about her in ministering to the many soldiers that pass through our city. She entertained many of them in her home, and many a young soldier went from her presence with his morale brightened.

Flowers! How she loved them! The breath of their perfume and the glory of their coloring spoke to her of Him whose love to us is such that He dots the fields in beauty for our pleasure. For sixteen years I have lived beside her with never a jar to mar the ties of friendship. She came to me in her joys and in her sorrows. She was a friend in whom I could and did repose the greatest confidence. What a priceless possession is a friend like this! The spirit of kind and loving service was ever upon her.

The path of the righteous is as the dawning light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day. Into that perfect day may we bid her good morning.—A. B. A.

### SOME TALL LYING DONE BY THE GERMAN PAPERS

**Printing False Statements That Forty U. S. Troop Ships Have Been Sunk—The Zeitung Believes That Compulsory Military Service is Widely Opposed in America and Thinks Casualty Lists Will Increase the Feeling.**

Amsterdam.—An antidote to the opinions of Generals von Blume and von Liebert, who see a menace in a large American army on the western front already has appeared in the Cologne Zeitung. To calm the German public the Tuesday edition of the Zeitung contained a long article attempting to prove by statistics that America cannot possibly send 300,000 men to Europe in a month. The article declares that more than forty troop ships already have been sunk. It continues:

"If Americans at the front are fighting well that does not need to cause surprise for it is the fine flower of American manhood which is now at the front, namely, the old regular army, plus, about 40,000 of the most sturdy and most adventurous elements which all nations have, who volunteered at the outbreak of the war. Then there will be contingents recruited from the New England States who are the best educated and keenest fighters because their heart is in the business.

"So we get an aggregate from 200,000 to 250,000 picked men, but once these are used up the picture will be altered because they cannot be replaced.

The Zeitung believes that compulsory military service is widely opposed and is being evaded in the United States and it builds hope on the slender basis that American casualty lists will increase this alleged repugnance. The article concludes with these arguments:

"The Americans are not supermen militarily and less so than in other respects. America may build standard ships but he cannot turn out standard soldiers.

"America has done more than many expected, even in America, but despite all surprises American expert opinion that the full weight of her military power will not develop before 1919 or even 1920 still holds good."

### SOUTHERN HOSPITALITY FINDS THE WAY TO FRANCE

**People of Herndon, Fairfax county, Virginia, Subscribe Wheat For a Carload of Flour—A Local Milling Company Ground it into Flour and It is Now on Its Way Across the Seas, a Gift to France.**

Herndon, Fairfax county, Virginia, has discovered a way of extending its hospitality which seems to be of the true Southern sort, across the sea and right into the midst of the French families that need it most. In three days the people subscribed the wheat for a car of flour, the local milling company ground it free for its part, and one of the local baking companies contributed sacks to put it in. It is now on its way, a gift to France.

The wheat harvest is just beginning all over the country. Perhaps Herndon, suggests one of the citizens who promoted the movement to give a car of flour to France, may have started a campaign that other wheat-raising communities will follow. It was easier than he imagined would be possible; farmers, millers, and bakers were glad to co-operate in filling the car. Then they all got together for a little omnium celebration, and, after listening to stirring stories from France, brought by two invalided French officers, says the Herndon Observer:

The band played the "Star-Spangled Banner" and the Sunday-school escort led the way to the car at the station and the trucks of flour which had been contributed by the citizens of Herndon and vicinity to the glorious sufferers of France who had sacrificed so much. The service of dedication was performed by Rev. Pearce Pinch. The first sack was loaded by ex-Governor Montague, who kindly officiated in the place of Governor Davis. The Pathe weekly made films for a moving picture which it is hoped will be the means of getting the suggestion to not only all through Virginia, but all parts of the country.

### Meeting of County Board of Election.

The county Board of Election will meet Monday August twenty-sixth to hear any request for changes in voting precincts or any other business in connection with these lines.  
G. B. CADWELL,  
Chairman

### Episcopal Church.

St. Paul's 13th Sunday after Trinity.  
Sunday school at ten o'clock a. m. morning service, eleven o'clock a. m.; Wednesday evening, litany and address, 8:30. S. L. Rotter, Rector.

—In the last issue of the Plico, a trade organ of the Philadelphia Life Insurance Company for which the Gordon Insurance and Investment Co. are state agents, is a picture of Mr. W. M. Gordon and under the picture are the words, "A darn good picture." In the same issue of the paper there appears a picture of the Farmer and Merchants Bank building showing where the offices of the company of which Mr. Gordon is the president are located.

### TWO SUITS AGAINST S. A. L. BEFORE SUPERIOR COURT

**C. A. Gibson and Andrew M. Lee Sue For \$40,000 Each For Damages Resulting From Personal Injuries—Jury Selected—Other Cases Already Disposed of.**

Due to the fact that a number of cases scheduled to be heard at this week's session of Superior court were disposed of early Thursday morning court adjourned until Monday morning.

On Monday morning the hearing of the case of Mr. C. A. Gibson against the Seaboard Airline Railway, suit for \$40,000 damage resulting from personal injury sustained while the plaintiff was in the employ of the railway company, will begin. This is one of the largest damage suits ever brought in a Union county court. Mr. Gibson claims that the injuries for which damage is sought were sustained in a freight wreck near Matthews in December of 1917. He was thrown against the side of his cab, striking the wall head first in somewhat of a crouching position which dislocated two vertebrae of the spine and injured his nervous system he claims. He has suffered considerable pain due to the accident since it occurred, he alleges, and has been unable to work. He has employed the law firm of Stack and Parker as counsel.

Immediately after this case has been disposed of another case of equal importance will be taken up; in which Andrew M. Lee, the plaintiff, will sue the S. A. L. for \$40,000 damages. The plaintiff contends that injuries received while in the employ of the Seaboard through their negligence in allowing a defective throttle on an engine on which he was working incapacitate him for further work at his profession as a skilled mechanic. It will be remembered that Mr. Lee suffered a broken leg at the roundhouse in May of 1917. The leg failed to heal readily and when it did was very crooked. He then went to a hospital in Richmond where skilled surgeons broke the leg again and reset it. However, when it knit together it was still crooked and out of shape. Mr. Lee has been unable to work since then. An abscess has formed on the leg where it was broken.

A jury for next week will be selected from the following: W. H. Collins, W. D. Hasty, M. K. Laney, J. T. McCorkle, G. W. Davis, W. T. Latham, J. J. Perry, J. C. Braswell, W. F. Phifer, J. Baxter Williams, G. H. Robinson, E. L. Long, James E. Griffin, J. Vernon Griffin, J. Helms, R. L. Wombie, Jesse L. Moore and J. Frank Preslar.

The following cases had been disposed of when court adjourned Thursday:

Walter Alexander against Ellen Alexander; suit for divorce. Divorce granted.

Laura J. Moore and others against W. R. Hill. This was a case concerning a tract of land in New Sale township. The plaintiffs won the decision.

Alonzo Smith against Rena Smith; suit for divorce which was granted.

P. L. G. Whitley against David Plyler. This suit was brought by the plaintiff to force payment of debt. The jury awarded a decision to the plaintiff.

Ernest C. Godfrey vs. D. S. Davis and others. This action was concerning the title to a tract of land in Jackson township. The case compromised.

Ella Davis vs. P. A. Davis, action over debt, compromised.

Probably the most important case disposed of this week was that of Mrs. Hortense Mullis, administrator of the estate of J. L. Mullis, against R. M. Sanders. This was a suit for damages as a result of the death of Mullis at a saw mill owned by the defendant. The court decided that Mrs. Mullis was entitled to \$1000.

The W. T. Rawleigh Company against J. W. McCormick, H. F. Gibson and others. Suit over account. Judgment for plaintiff against J. W. McCormick only in sum of \$644.60.

### Young Women of Baptist Church Hold Interesting Meeting.

On Tuesday afternoon the Young Woman's Auxiliary of the First Baptist Church held an unusually interesting meeting, notwithstanding the fact that only a very brief period of time was consumed in preparation. The subject for the meeting was "Young People in Home and Foreign Lands."

We had two very entertaining visitors present, Misses Rosa Blakney and Jenkins of Murfreesboro. Although Miss Blakney is really a Monroe girl we have not been so fortunate as to have her with us for some time, so it was a real treat to have her with us again. She made a splendid talk on "What We Can Do For Our Young People."

Miss Jenkins, the attractive guest of Miss Annie Mae Ashcraft, who is possessed with much musical talent, added greatly to the meeting by singing so very sweetly "Abide With Me."

Misses Helen Wray and Annie Mae Ashcraft also talked most interestingly on the young people of Japan and Africa.

There is a great deal of talent among our young people that should be used more along the line of missionary work, helping to further advance the Lord's work here.—Secretary.

Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Hill and son, Link Hill, Mrs. Smith Holler, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. McCrae of Charlotte spent Wednesday here as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Crowell.

### TRAWLER MADE INTO RAIDER BY CREW OF SUBMARINE

**Vessel Captured And Being Used Against Fishing Craft in Northern Atlantic—Navy is on the Alert and Officials Are Confident the Raider Will Soon be Caught.**

Washington, Aug. 22.—Navy department officials tonight confidently awaited a wireless dispatch telling of the capture or destruction of the trawler Triumph, which was seized by a German crew put aboard, the vessel armed and started on a raiding expedition against the defenseless fleet of fishing smacks operating on the Grand Banks. Every precaution has been taken, it was said, to prevent the raider slipping through the line stretched around the fishing region.

The department, through Admiral Benson, acting secretary, requested newspapers to make no mention of the type of craft being employed in the hunt. It was said, however, that these are numerous and swift enough to make the eventual apprehension of the converted fishing vessel absolutely certain unless the enemy crew destroys the ship or attempt to engage one of the pursuers in unequal combat.

Officials here expressed the belief tonight that the German commander realized the utter hopelessness of his new associate continuing operations for more than 24 hours. Some considered that a rendezvous with the submarine had been arranged by the crew of the Triumph, after which the Triumph would be sunk so that the patrol flotillas would find it necessary to continue their hunt for several days. This would result, the German officers might hope, in a large force being held along the Grand Banks, lessening the strength of the coast guard at other points. The answer made to this possibility is that adequate forces are now in service at every vital point to protect all ships.

The only dispatches received by the department today concerning the newest maneuver of the German submarine flotilla of the American coast was a brief message from the commander of the first naval district at Boston. This dispatch merely confirmed the landing of the captain and crew of the Triumph and reiterated the story told by these sailors. Six hours earlier this information was given to the navy department through press dispatches and was hashed by naval wireless to officers in command of patrol forces in the vicinity.

The department has taken steps to protect fishing on the Grand Banks and to counteract the effects of this raid," Admiral Benson said. He expressed the opinion it would be impossible for the Germans in the limited time at their disposal to equip the Triumph properly as a raider. Such a task, he pointed out, would occupy the New York navy yard nearly a week. With a crew of 17 men, however, armed with revolvers and a machine gun or two, the Triumph would be able to capture and then destroy a number of small craft. The maximum military advantage the German can hope to obtain, it was held, was the depletion of the supply of canned fish for the army.

Admiral Benson refused to place much credence in the decision made by the submarine commander of the Triumph that six U-boats now are operating in American waters. Very careful checking of all information regarding the activities of these craft has convinced naval officials that only three have been actively engaged. The acting secretary warned against the public placing too much hope in stories of German submarines being destroyed. In this connection he divulged the fact that the claim of a British merchantman having sunk a submarine after a long range gun duel already has been definitely controverted. It was on this same marine, several days later, that Captain Evans, of the steamer Pensacola, was detained after his ship had been captured and sunk.

### Red Spider Damaging Cotton.

(Progressive Farmer.)

Considerable damage is being done to cotton in many sections. Farmers ordinarily speak of this trouble as "rust," overlooking the mite because of its smallness.

The dry hot weather of the past few weeks has been very favorable to this mite, and is probably the cause of the present unusual outbreak. The presence of the pest is revealed by the appearance of red spots on the leaves. The entire leaf may then redden or turn a rusty yellow and finally drop. The webs can be seen on the under side of the leaf and the mite itself can be seen with a magnifying glass, being somewhat pinkish in color.

Preventive measures are more effective and much more economical than repressive measures. Repressive measures consist of spraying with potassium sulphide (three pounds to a hundred gallons of water) or lime-sulphur (summer strength). A winter second spraying is necessary to get the mites which were in the egg stage at the time of the first spraying. Extreme care should be exercised in spraying to strike all parts of the plant, especially the under side of the leaves. Spraying is practicable only on a small scale.

At this time plantations which have shown no damage by this pest should be closely watched, and the first plants showing any signs of it should be quickly removed and burned. This may be the means of saving many acres of cotton which might otherwise be destroyed.

### THE GERMAN RETREAT IS INCREASING IN SPEED

**In Some Cases They Are Retiring In Disorder—Mangin's Troops Advance Seven Miles During the Night And Thursday morning.**

With the French Army in France, August 22.—The retreat of the Germans before both the third and tenth French armies continued to-day with increased speed over a large part of in battle front, and in some cases in disorder.

General Mangin's men are approaching the Coucy forest and are nearly on the line held in April along the River Allette. They have also widened their hold on the Oise to Breigny, midway between Noyon and Chauny.

The French advance towards the roads leading to Chauny adds another menace to their line of retirement and explains the acceleration of the enemy's retreat. Bourignon, St. Paul-Aux-Bois and Quincy fell into the hands of the French to-day, giving them command of the valley of the Allette from the region of Coucy-le-Chateau to the Oise.

General Humbert's troops also are pressing the enemy vigorously. Having occupied the height of Piemont, just South of Lassigny, which they surrounded yesterday, they have captured Thiescourt, which completes the conquest of the group of hills known as the Thiescourt massif. The enemy now has but a precarious hold on the valley of the Divette river, in which French cavalry is now operating.

Several thousand prisoners have been taken since Wednesday evening and trophies in such great quantities that it has been impossible thus far to count them also have been captured.

General Mangin's troops advanced seven miles during the night and this morning were rushing the enemy's rear guard so energetically that the retiring columns were thrown into confusion.

### POLES ARE DYING OF HUNGER; FOOD TAKEN BY THE TEUTONS

**Even Crops Are Watched During Harvest to See That Nothing Goes To Natives—Country is Now Stripped of Every Useful Thing.**

(By Beatrice Backerville, Staff Correspondent of the World.)

Zurich.—A rich manufacturer who escaped from Lodz, which is under German domination, being interviewed by the World regarding conditions in Poland, said:

"Conditions are terrible; the peasants and the poorer townspeople are literally dying of hunger. I mean dying, not merely living on commons.

The Germans take away all food-stuffs, requisitioning the grain and potatoes, which are gathered while armed guards watch so that the owners cannot touch the food. Never before in all Poland's history have the Germans been so hated as now.

"I was refused a pass from Lodz by the Germans, who allow nobody to leave Poland lest the truth will be told. But finally I did get a pass to Vienna, where I obtained a permit to remain abroad thirty days because the Austrians are more lenient than the Germans. But when I breathed Switzerland's free air I determined never to return until the Allies win the war. I am going to England, hoping to be accepted in the British Army, for I feel I must kill some of the Germans who have insulted, robbed and outraged everybody they could.

"Only those who live in Lodz and Warsaw can realize what the Prussian heel means, and how they have stripped Poland bare of food, clothing, machinery and every serviceable article. Only the rich people can now keep body and soul together. Even they spend almost their entire income getting food.

"Vienn is short of food. So are Berlin, Breslau, Nuremberg and other large German cities, yet with money people get enough to supplement the rations. But in Poland nothing is left for the native inhabitants."

Regarding the nomination of Archduke Karl Stephan for King of Poland the manufacturer said that "Karl Stephan probably is popular with the aristocracy, whom he knows well and has entertained for years. He married a son to a Polish Princess. But the majority of the Poles want a republic for a real Polish King, although all feel that the Polish question cannot be decided until the peace conference.

"To show you what the Germans do, I will tell the experiences of a Lodz manufacturer whose machinery was requisitioned by the German government so that he was obliged to shut works. Then his workmen were forcibly deported to Germany. After some months the Germans offered him his machinery back, demanding four times the price they paid when requisitioning it.

"The Germans still are strong and disciplined, although a minority crumble. They refuse to believe themselves beaten, thinking that the present retreat is only an episode in the war. The public ignores the import of American help and think the Americans are merely bluffing. The press has orders to keep quiet about the American efforts, though the government knows the truth and keeps its own counsel."

Misses Mattie and Mary John Smith of Wadesboro spent Tuesday here as the guest of Miss Beatrice Crowell.

### THEY SEEM TO GO ON EXTREME IN WADESBORO

**Mr. C. A. Winfree Has Trouble With His Thermometer—One Burst During the Cold Spell Last Winter, and Another During the Recent Hot Wave "Got So Anxious to Crawl Out the Top That It Forced Its Way, Breaking the Glass in the Effort."**

(Wadesboro Ansonian.)

Mr. C. A. Winfree takes an acute interest in the weather and is always anxious to know just how hot and how cold it is when there are extremes either way, but he has been experiencing hard luck during the past year. When the coldest weather for years came last year, he bought a brand new thermometer and was equipped to note the variations to a fine point. But when the mercury reached the extreme limit, downward, the thing "busted." Mr. Winfree for a time gave up his efforts to keep tab on the weather man but this summer when the temperature began crawling up, he came to town and invested in another tube of mercury. Things went well until last week when the hottest weather in 37 years was noted and as a result of this sudden heat wave, the mercury in Mr. Winfree's thermometer got so anxious to crawl out the top that it forced its way, breaking the glass in the effort. At this particular location things seem to go on the extremes and it seems that Mr. Winfree will have to rely on second hand information and that is always unsatisfactory, especially when it concerns the weather.

### MARINE OWES HIS LIFE TO U. S. FIELD ARMY HAT

**Its "Giving" Qualities Are Especially Commendable—Ball Struck the Helmet, Making a Large Dent—Sent to Headquarters in Order That Ordnance Experts Might See the Good Qualities.**

Paris.—The case of one American marine who went through a hail of shrapnel and machine gun fire at Cantigny and is now convalescing from a wound in the great American military hospital at Neuilly, in the Paris suburbs, seems to have demonstrated that the American field helmet, commonly called by soldiers, the "tin-hat" is a thoroughly reliable article when put to the supreme test.

This marine owed his life to his "tin hat," the peculiar qualities of its steel in giving slightly without shattering. In the midst of the action he went down with a ball striking the top of the helmet and pressing down to the skull. He was brought back, along with the helmet which showed a deep indentation about the size of half a baseball. It was this indentation which had pressed down to the scalp, making a wound which required trepanning. But there it stopped, and the metal of the tin hat after giving to the missile until its force was spent, had stopped it in its deadly flight straight toward the brain. The trepanning operation was only slight and the marine was well on the way to recovery.

The intended helmet was preserved, not as a souvenir, but to be forwarded to the ordnance experts at Washington, to show them the good qualities of their helmets. It is said that a hard and brittle steel, which would have resisted without giving, would have been shattered to bits by the impact and the ball would have gone straight through the brain.

In an adjoining ward a stalwart young marine who had been in the same Cantigny fight stood at attention with no apparent sign of wound. But the surgeon, feeling the boy's throat, nodded approvingly and then remarked that this was one of the most remarkable cases that had ever come under his observation, and probably the only case of the kind on record. A bullet had struck the soldier in the left side of the neck and had gone through to the gullet, where it stopped, and had then descended or been swallowed into the stomach.

An X-Ray examination clearly showed the ball in the intestines. But instead of removing it by an operation the surgeons decided to await the course of nature and see if the soldier would digest the ribbed ball. And this he did. One of the surgeon remarked that the chances of such a thing happening were less than one in a million, but a colleague added that the chances were far less than that as he could not recall any like case in the whole range of military surgery.

Many of the French poilus under American care were in the wards of the Daughters of the American Confederacy, with the beds marked with the names of the well-known Southern figures, such as Stonewall Jackson, Senator Zebulon Vance, General Wheeler of Alabama.

When the big dietary kitchen was inspected later there was a savory smell of American dishes and dainties being prepared for the wounded men, and one of the surgeons cheered the cooks with the remark "Your dishes do more good than all our medicines." And this is literally true, for these American wounded do not want foreign foods, but long for the simple old-fashioned dishes of home, like boiled custard, malted milk, egg-nog and bread and milk. So that, even in the food American cooks are doing "their share," and down to the last detail the Americanism of the big military hospital is proving a blessing to the American maimed and wounded who have come back from the front.