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T. J. GORDON'S DEAD BODY FOUND SUNDAY AFTERNOON

After Long Search Body Was Found By Mr. Tom Mullis in a Mulberry Tree, About One Mile from the Spot where He Was Last Seen — Death Probably Due to Poison and Strangulation—Mr. Gordon was a Man Known and Loved all over Union County—Funeral Services Held Monday Morning and Attended by a Large Number of Friends and Relatives.

The dead body of Mr. T. J. Gordon, who disappeared from one of his farms about eight miles west of Monroe late Tuesday evening, was found in a mulberry tree on Mr. Frank Howie's farm by Mr. Tom Mullis about two o'clock Sunday afternoon. A rope, which Mr. Gordon is said to have cut from a roll in his store some time ago, was around his neck and this together with his feet, which were braced against a limb held him in the tree. On a nearby limb he had placed his hat. An empty laudanum bottle was also found and the supposition is that death resulted rather from the drinking of its contents than from strangulation by the rope. Mr. Tom Mullis, who discovered the body, was one of the hundreds of those who had been engaged in the search for the missing man since Friday morning. He became tired and started to his home taking a short cut through the woods. While passing through a very thick wood his attention was attracted by countless green or "blow flies" swarming around a mulberry tree, and a buzzard disturbed at his coming flapped out of the tree and away into the blue sky. Investigating closer he discovered the badly decomposed body of Mr. Gordon, swollen almost to twice its natural size. It would have been impossible to identify the body had it not been for the clothes.

Immediately the word was given that Mr. Gordon's dead body had been found in a tree on Mr. Frank Howie's farm and the crowd, which had numbered in the hundreds all during the day, steadily swelled. People came from all parts of the county in automobiles. The man who had destroyed himself was known and loved from one end of the county to the other. And it is estimated by some that there were more than a thousand people to witness more than a thousand people to visit the place where the body was found.

Mr. Gordon left home about seven o'clock Tuesday evening, telling his family that he was going out to look over his farm known as the Peggy Porter place and that from there he was going to spend the night with his friend, Mr. John A. Secrest. He informed them that he might be gone two days. Before leaving he had given all but \$1.75 of the money he had on his person to his wife, which, it is said, he was not in the habit of doing.

When he failed to return Friday morning a search was instituted. His automobile was found under a shed at the farm where he had informed his family he was going and which is rented by a negro by the name of Horn. However, Mr. Gordon had not been seen since dusk the evening he arrived and left his automobile. Hundreds of men at once took up the search, for "Tom" Gordon was a friend to all. The woods in every direction were searched, wells fished and creeks dragged. When the body was found Sunday afternoon dynamite, was being set off in some of the shafts at the Howie mine, several miles from where he was last seen. These were filled with water and it was thought the explosions would cause the body to rise to the top.

Some thought that his disappearance resulted from foul play. The discovery of the body, however, in the position it was found disproved this and showed that the flight of reason, temporarily perhaps, had resulted in his taking his life. The position of the body would indicate that the deed had been premeditated for sometime. An inquest was not deemed necessary.

The body was so badly decomposed, the deed having probably been committed Tuesday night, that it was impossible to handle it. A scaffold was built under the tree and a casket placed on it. The rope was then cut and the body lowered into it.

The country where Mr. Gordon was last seen alive and where his dead body was found, which was about a mile from where his automobile was left, was the scene of his boyhood. He owned several farms in the vicinity and it is said that when a young man he worked a farm near there and was accustomed to eat his dinner under the very tree where his body was found.

Rev. J. E. Abernethy conducted funeral services over the remains at the home yesterday morning. A large number of friends and relatives from all over the county attended. Interment was in the Monroe cemetery. The deceased was one of Union county's wealthiest citizens. He was a member of the firm of Gordon and Presson and one of the principal stock-holders in the new hotel building. He owned much land in the western end of the county and also in Oklahoma. For a number of years he served as county commissioner and such was the confidence the people had in him that they would have continued to elect him to office had he so desired.

Friends state that he had not been his normal self in some time and had lost about 30 pounds in weight

in the past several months. He was about fifty-six years old. He is survived by his wife and three children, two daughters, Misses Mary and Christine, and one son Mr. Craven Gordon, who has been connected in business with him. Three brothers, Messrs. Joe, Robert and Harvey Gordon also survive.

Mr. Gordon was a man whose word was as good as his bond. All men who knew him, loved and respected him. He had been a faithful member of the Methodist church since boyhood. He was an active church worker and contributed liberally to its support. At the time of the rash act he was an officer in the Central Methodist church here.

Meeting of County Y. M. C. A. Committee.

A meeting of the county committee of the Y. M. C. A., which was recently elected, has been called for Thursday night, Sept. 5, at 8:30 p. m., in Monroe at the Chamber of Commerce rooms. The men elected to this committee are Luther Griffin of Unionville, Oscar Henby and Jim Orr of Indian Trail, J. D. Henby of Weddington, J. A. Williams, Carl Wolfe, E. L. Niven and G. L. Nisbet of Waxhaw, T. L. Crowell, T. P. Dillon, D. B. Snyder, R. A. Morrow and R. W. Allen of Monroe, L. E. Huggins, R. C. Newsome and E. E. Marsh of Marshallville, R. L. McWhirter and Marshall Stewart of Wingate.

Over one-half of the \$2500 budget for the Y. M. C. A. work has been subscribed.

After a secretary has been elected after a secret has been elected by the committee work in local communities will be started by organizing groups of boys with an adult leader for each group. A varied program will be carried out at each meeting including debates, practical talks, Bible study, games, and social events. Meetings will be held during the evening once a week.

WILL THE TEACHERS BE ABLE TO CONTINUE THEIR WORK?

"Eliminate the Teachers and the People of the Earth Would Ere Long Degenerate into Cave Dwellers"—They Must Receive a Salary in Proportion to the Increased Cost of Living.

(Fayetteville Observer.) The fall session of the public schools will open shortly. Are the schools going to be provided with good teachers at liberal salaries? Are the teachers (not the superintendents and others "higher up" connected with school work) going to be given remuneration which will enable them to continue in their chosen work? These are war times, and workers in all callings and occupations are getting war-time pay except the school teachers. The unskilled laborers are paid more than teachers heretofore have been paid. The teacher's salary should be raised in proportion, not to what she has been receiving, but in proportion to the increased cost of living.

The other day two thousand plumbers in Newport News, Va., who were being paid \$6.00 a day for doing government work, struck for \$7.00 a day and the government war work was stopped in several departments. Six dollars a day! We wonder what the average school committee man, either town or county, would do at the mere mention of paying a school teacher six dollars a day. The chances are that he would faint away. And yet the importance of the plumber's work is as nothing compared to that of the teacher. The world jugged along for centuries before plumbers were heard of, and the people were prosperous, healthy and happy. The teachers we have had with us always, because they have been necessary from time immemorial. Eliminate the teachers, and the peoples of the earth would ere long degenerate into cave dwellers. The teachers not only teach and educate the children, but they train their minds and develop their characters.

Good teachers are becoming scarcer year by year, and during these war times the problem of securing them is a serious one. The prime cause for this is that they are not paid enough for their work. It is true that many of the male teachers are in the army, but many more have sought other fields where they are selling their services for something like what they are worth. And the same thing applies to some extent, to the female teachers. While they are not in military service, they have taken up work for which they receive far better remuneration.

The excuse that war times preclude the possibility of paying the teachers better salaries is not valid. Every other worker, from the common laborer up, is getting war-time pay; then why not the teachers? And the people are able to pay more, because more money is being made, both in town and country, than was ever made in the United States before, as as prosperous as we have been in the past. "The laborer is worthy of his hire," especially the laborer in the schools. Pay the teachers liberal salaries and conditions will improve all along the line.

The teacher's last question was meant to be a scientific poser. "What is it that pervades all space," she said, "which no wall or door or other substance can shut out?" "Little Willie had his hand ready. His hand shot out. "The smell of onions, Miss," he said—Ex.

LIEUTENANT BALL ANXIOUS TO LEAD HIS MEN AGAIN

Was Member of Princess Pat Regiment, brother of Lieut. George Ball —He Has Witnessed Many of the German Atrocities and Lives Only to Regain His Health and Fight Again.

That flanking attacks, first on the right and then on the left, with a wedge driven in here and there on the front, is the style of attack that will gradually force the Germans back, was the opinion expressed by Lieutenant Francis Ball, a member of the famous Princess Pat Canadian regiment. Lieutenant Ball left for Charlotte, Friday, where he will teach military tactics at Horner's Military school, after having visited his father Rev. W. H. Ball here. Lieutenant Ball is a brother of Lieutenant George Ball who was killed in action, a month or more ago.

Lieutenant Ball returns to this country after having suffered wounds that incapacitate him for further military service. During the year that he saw service in the trenches of France, he was twice wounded and gassed. An exploding shell threw him a distance of fifteen feet over a parapet. His mask was blown off by the force of the concussion and it was then that the deadly gas reached him.

Asked by a Journal reporter as to what spirit was manifest by captured Germans he replied that only certain officers were allowed to talk to them. Then he added, "I killed every one I saw and I know my men did the same." Speaking of his changed state of mind toward death in battle, brought about by life in the trenches, he said that he once looked upon death as something awful but since he had seen men shattered to pieces, and with a smile upon their faces as death claimed them for his own, happy in the fact that they had made the supreme sacrifice, his attitude toward death had changed and he had looked upon it as a glorious thing.

Lieutenant Ball corroborates the tales of German atrocities and relates others which he had seen with his own eyes which are so in-human that they cannot be printed. Remembering these atrocities Lieutenant Ball lives only to regain his health and strength in order that he may go back and lead his men against the brute.

CONSUMERS TO BUY ONE LB. CEREALS TO FOUR OF FLOUR

Is the Statement Made by the County Food Administrator Lee Griffin—Only Barley, Corn Meal or Corn Flour to be Regarded as Substitutes.

Consumers are now required to purchase only one pound of cereals substitutes for every four pounds of flour, according to a statement given out by Mr. Lee Griffin, County Food Administrator for Union County, Saturday afternoon. However, under the new food regulation only barley, corn meal or corn flour are regarded as substitutes. The regulation requiring that not more than twenty-four pounds of flour be sold to one consumer has also been eliminated. Purchasers can not secure flour in only reasonable quantities. Mr. Lee Griffin interpreted this as meaning that not more than a thirty days supply should be purchased at one time.

The statement as given out by Mr. Griffin follows. "On and after September first, the regulations providing for the purchase of an equal amount of cereal substitutes with flour has been abolished.

"Under the new regulations the consumer is required to purchase only twenty per cent cereal substitutes for every four pounds of flour.

"All retail dealers selling standard wheat flour, are required to carry in stock either barley, corn meal or corn flour, and with every sale of wheat flour must sell a combination of one or more of these substitutes in the proportion of one pound of substitute to each four pounds of flour. This makes all of the other cereals which have sold as substitutes, no longer a substitute.

"The rule relating to limiting the sale by retailers of wheat flour to twenty-four pounds has been eliminated and the purchaser can buy a reasonable quantity of flour.

"Under the new regulations provisions are being made for the millers of flour to mix all the flour with twenty per cent of cereal substitutes and when this has been done the rule requiring the purchase of the substitutes will be abolished, but until the new flour has been ground the twenty per cent substitutes will be required.

"Under the new regulations all public eating houses are required and all household consumers are requested to mix flour with corn meal or corn flour or barley in proportion of four pounds of flour to each pound of other substitutes. The householders and public eating houses are requested to continue to use the amount of meal which they have formerly used, and the modification of the regulations is not intended to curtail the use of meal."

When Greek is Useful. (Washington Star.) "Do you believe in the study of Greek and Latin?" "Sure," replied Farmer Cornstossel. "Everybody has his rights. And a man who hasn't anything worth expressing in plain English ought to have something to occupy his mind with."

SITUATION OF ENEMY MOST PERILOUS HE HAS BEEN IN

British Troops Have Advanced Some Three Miles Beyond Drocourt-Queant Line — French and Americans Make Gains All Along Their Front—Germans Must Soon Relinquish Fortifications.

(By Associated Press, Sept. 3.)

Over a front of thirty miles the region of Arras to Peronne, Field Marshal Haig's forces have literally smashed the German front.

The southern portion of the famous Drocourt-Queant switch line, which has been heralded as the impregnable bulwark of the German defense in the north, has given way under the violence of the British onslaught over its entire front from the Scarpe river to Queant, a distance of virtually ten miles, and Monday night saw the Canadian and English troops, who carried out the maneuver hard after the defeated enemy some three miles to the eastward.

Thousands of prisoners have been taken from the strongly resisting enemy, who at last accounts, was fighting violently as he gave ground toward the Canal Du Nord.

HINDENBURG LINE DOOMED

By this victory seemingly is ended the menace of the Hindenburg line to the south, which the British are gradually approaching over its entire front. Already thoroughly outflanked on the north and with the French well upon its southern base, military necessity apparently will require that the Germans relinquish the Hindenburg fortifications and realign their front from Flanders to Rheims in order to avert disaster at the hands of their swiftly moving antagonists.

Already the roads to Douai, Cambrai, and St. Quentin are thoroughly invested by the British and French armies, while north of Soissons the French and Americans are in positions of vantage from which to carry out turning movements which will outflank Laon and the Chemin-Des-Dame and Aisne lines. The situation of the enemy, viewed from the war maps, is the most perilous he has yet been in.

Added to the troubles of the German high command is the situation in the region around Ypres, where the Germans daily are being forced out of their positions by the British and American troops. All over this sector steady progress is being made eastward in the blotting out of the salient that has long existed there.

AMERICANS IN FLANKS ADVANCE

The Americans, who took Voormezele Sunday, now are well into the region of the town, having overcome the strong resistance of the Germans who endeavored to bar their way. A few more strides by Haig's men in this region and Armentieres will be within striking distance. After Armentieres it is but a step to Lille.

Hard fighting has been in progress between the British and Germans around Peronne, where the Australians successfully withstood violent attacks and have taken several thousand prisoners. Between Peronne and Bapaume the Germans also have imposed strong opposition to the British, but the St. Pierre-Vaast wood, Le Transloy and Allaines and Haut-Allaines all have been successfully carried.

FRENCH CROSS CANAL

On the southern end of the front to Soissons, the French have made another important crossing of the Canal Du Nord, this time east of Nesle which places them on the road to Ham, the last remaining important junction point in the Somme-Oise sector, with lines leading from it to St. Quentin and LaFere.

North of Soissons equally important progress has been made. Here, where the Americans are in line with the French, gains have been made on the plateau east of Crecy-au-Mont and Juvigny and the villages of Leulilly and Teray-Sorny have been taken, notwithstanding stubborn resistance.

These gains, if they are continued, seemingly cannot but result shortly in the enemy withdrawing northward from the Vesle river positions he holds and reconstituting his entire front to Rheims.

AMERICANS WITH MANGIN

FIGHT LIKE REAL VETERANS

Is Report From France—They Charged a Captured Hill Splendidly—Foe Couldn't Stand 'em—Enemy's Determined Resistance Failed Before The Dash of the American Troops.

With the French Army.—This morning at 5:30 after only half an hour's intense bombardment of the enemy's positions Gen Mangin attacked again at several points along the 40-mile front between the Oise and the Aisne. On the extreme left our troops crossed the Oise once more, this time near the Noyon road. They pushed forward halfway between the river and Noyon and occupied Morlincourt, two miles southeast of the town.

The next important point attacked was south of Quierzy. Other French crossed the Ailette-Oise canal. Farther south they crossed the Chavigny road, while beyond them the Americans with a fine charge carried a hill and got right on the edge of the Soissons road.

ADVANCES ARE IMPORTANT

These last two advances, which were both made by 10 o'clock this morning, are both of first rate impor-

tance. From the latter positions one can see across the plateau to back of the Chemin des Dames and on up the valley to the towers of the Laon cathedral. The enemy, who evidently realizes the danger of any advance by General Mangin's army in this direction, resisted the Americans with all the forces at his command, and where he is being attacked is defending his positions with desperate courage, and is principally prolific in the use of machine guns.

Two or three days ago I happened to spend the night in the open on one plateau west of this part of the line and as we crossed the Aisne we passed large numbers of these American troops making their way to the front, where they have now advanced. Traffic was naturally sometimes congested, as men and guns moved forward in the dark, and once or twice I had to wait when there was a block. At each halt I was struck by the extraordinary quietness of these young troops. There was hardly a whisper to be heard, no confusion; but every one seemed to know his place and his duty and to feel the importance of the part he was about to play in the great drama.

ALL OBJECTIVES GAINED

They have been for several months in this country, but chiefly in a comparatively quiet sector and this, I believe, was the first big action in which they had taken part. According to the French they fought this morning like real veterans and great things are expected from them.

In spite of the enemy's determined resistance both the American and the French troops engaged today in the Oise-Ailette regions gained their objectives at all points selected by General Mangin as essential parts of his maneuver and in its present early stage success has already been gained and the battle is entirely satisfactory. I have just heard that the French have advanced to the east bank of the Ailette.

ORGANIZATION FOR FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN COMPLETE

Mr. W. B. Love, Chairman for the Drive Beginning September 23th. Thinks the Union County Allotment Will Be About \$300,000—"We are Going to Raise Our Part," he Says —Committees Appointed in Various Townships.

Mr. W. B. Love, county chairman for the Fourth Liberty Loan which opens on September 23th, has already completed an organization which will furnish the motive power which will take Union county over the top in the coming drive.

A meeting will be held in Raleigh on September 17th, and quotas assigned. Mr. Love is of the opinion that Union's allotment will be around \$300,000. "We are going to raise our part," he declared this morning.

The following committees have been appointed for the various townships:

- Buford township—R. W. Elliott, T. C. Eubanks and T. P. Starnes.
- Goose Creek township—John A. Austin, L. W. Tucker and T. L. Preece.
- Lanes Creek township—Charles Rushing, M. L. Baker and W. Lushin Thomas.
- New Salem township—G. W. Smith, Sr., W. W. Pusser and Hamp Brewer.
- Marshallville township—E. C. Griffin, L. Marsh and J. Z. Green.
- Monroe township—D. B. Snyder, W. J. Rudge and A. H. McLarty.
- Sandy Ridge township—H. L. Preece, W. L. Hemby and Earl Ezzell.
- Vance township—W. D. Hawfield, W. E. Lemmond, and W. P. Kendall.
- Jackson township—C. S. Massey, Edwin Moore and Carl Wolfe.

6000 LIMITED SERVICE MEN TO HELP DRAFT BOARDS

Ordered by Crowder to Entrain September Seventh for Military Camps, From Which They Will be Sent to the Various Draft Boards Requiring Their Services—North Carolina Will Send 130 to Camp Green.

Washington, D. C., September 2.—To provide clerical assistance for local district and the medical advisory boards in connection with the registration and classification of those subject to military service under the new man-power act, 6,054 registrants registrants under the former act, qualified for limit service only, were today called by Provost Marshal General Crowder to entrain September 7th for various military camps from which they will be assigned to the different draft boards requiring their services. It is planned to keep the men in this employment until January first, when they will be assigned to other duties.

Following are the allotments for the southern states and the points for which the men will entrain:

- Alabama, 195, Camp McClellan.
- Arkansas, 118, Camp Pike.
- Florida, sixty-eight, Camp Joseph E. Johnson.
- Georgia, one hundred and ninety, Camp Gordon.
- Kentucky, one hundred and fifty-nine, Camp Taylor.
- Louisiana, eighty-nine, Camp Beauregard.
- Louisiana, one hundred and sixteen, Camp Shelby.
- Mississippi, North Carolina, one hundred and thirty, Camp Greene.
- North Carolina, South Carolina, sixty-two, Camp Jackson.
- South Carolina, Tennessee, one hundred and sixty-eight, Fort Oglethorpe.
- Georgia, Texas, three hundred and one, Camp Travis.
- Texas, Virginia, one hundred and sixty-six, Camp Lee.
- Virginia, one hundred and sixty-six, Camp Lee.

BRITISH CRASHED INTO HINDENBURG LINE AT A PIVOT

Strategic Gains Made by Canadians When They Penetrate the Queant Portion of Hindenburg Line—Opening Way For Open Fighting Across Vast Area of Northern Sector.

Telling progress was made on the allies today in the great battle on the western front when Canadian and English troops pierced the Drocourt-Queant switch of the Hindenburg line, otherwise known as the Wotan line. It was upon this alternative line established back of the main Hindenburg line to the east of Arras that the German command was depending to hold the allied armies off from Douai and Cambrai and the vital railway supply lines in the triangle formed by these two towns and Valenciennes. In their advance the British broke into the German positions back of the switch line on a two-mile front. They reached the outskirts of Cagnicourt, about two miles northeast of Queant, according to battle front advices, and further north are reported to have penetrated Dury more than two miles east of the Wotan line.

Far-reaching results may follow today's advance, which began with a plunge early this morning by the Canadians and English south of the Scarpe river.

If the allied gains can be held the Hindenburg line would appear to be completely outflanked on its northern end. Development of the success in the direction of Douai and Cambrai would threaten the entire German line in the west from the North sea to Rheims and even doubly. This threat is being doubly maintained through the Franco-American advance north of Soissons which was continued last night, increasing the menace to the southern flank of the Hindenburg positions. Progress was made by General Petain's allied forces in the woods west of Coucy le Chateau and on the line further south. It is here that the allies are pressing in upon the bastion of St. Gobain defending Laon, the southern bulwark of the Hindenburg defenses.

On the front between the flanks the British made additional progress, notably toward the northern end. They are reported at Beugny, nearly four miles northeast of Bapaume, and they have taken the town of Nouell, further north in this area.

In their first fighting in Belgium the Americans captured Voormezele and several strong German positions in that immediate vicinity. On their entrance into Voormezele the invaders found that all that remained of the town was piles of debris, for the shellfire had been so intense that hardly one brick was left standing upon another.

As the Americans advanced the German rear guards from what little cover remained opened up with their machine guns but these were quickly silenced without much trouble. Elsewhere in the same locality the Americans also advanced the line keeping in contact with the retreating enemy. Counter attacks by the Germans resulted in their gaining little more than a slight foothold, little in every case was quickly loosened by British and American re-attacks. In most places the Germans did not even get a foothold for the advancing formation melted away under hurricanes of fire. There has been especially heavy fighting in the whirlpool of the battle around Bullecourt and Henecourt, where the British are holding positions almost resting against the Drocourt-Queant or Wotan line.

It is believed that Bullecourt itself has thrice been lost and won in the past two days. First the British were in the town and then the Germans. While one side had the control the machine gunners and bombers from the other would filter in and get the position and then the place would become most active. From ruin to ruin, through cellars and through old and new trenches the fighting has continued and all of the time almost the same tactics were being followed in the country surrounding. In the language of the British soldiers it has been a "dog fight" here for two days.

The British have realized when hordes of Germans appeared and their retirement usually has been to the positions where they could put machine gun bullets into the enemy. Heavy losses were inflicted on the Germans. Just now it appears that Bullecourt and Henecourt are in British hands and that the cellars, dugouts and hiding places are being mopped up. Similar fighting has been going on in the villages of Coust St. Mein and Longatte and these places also are in the possession of the British.

The ground in front of the British lines throughout this region is piled with dead Germans for the British have not hesitated to temporarily retake slightly in the face of strong enemy attacks when it appeared that their own strength could thereby be conserved and at the same time they could get an opportunity to mow down masses of Germans. The tactics have had a most disastrous result for the foe and that the British have not lost anything is shown by the fact that their casualties continue extremely light, while all positions are finally retained.

The Red Cross organization is still calling for volunteer nurses. The Southern States, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Florida have furnished only 262, or twenty-six per cent of their allotment. The Red Cross is still calling for volunteer nurses. The Southern States, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Florida have furnished only 262, or twenty-six per cent of their allotment.