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TEN THOUSAND PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE BRITISH

In Advance Southeast of St. Quentin French are Again Successful - 60 Northwest of St. Quentin.

(By the Associated Press.)

Paris, Sept. 19 .- The French, conlinning their attacks southeast of St. Benay, according to the war office announcement tonight. In the Soissons cupied Castres further to the north-

London, Sept. 19 .- The prisoners taken by the British in the operation Quentin now exceed 10,000 according you but-well will say lack of time home near Bonds Grove church Monto Field Marshal Haig's report to- and paper prevents. More than sixty big guns were taken.

Most of the fighting today was around Gouzeaucourt and to the east of Epehy. The text of the statement reads

"Further reports confirm the heavy the enemy delivered yesterday after- Red Cross Nurses and Student Nurse noon north of Trescault and the severity of the losses inflicted on his divisions, including the sixth Brandenburg division.

Fighting has taken place today it the sector east of Epehy and also in the neighborhood of Gouzeaucourt, where we gained ground north of Gauche wood.

On the remainder of the battle front only local engagements are reported. We captured a few prisoners today in local fighting south of Auchy-Lez-Labasse, and improved our posttions slightly west of Wytschaete. Hostile raiding parties were repulsed east of Neuve Chapelle and north of Ypres-Comines canal.

The prisoners taken by us in the operations begun yesterday northwest of St. Quentin exceed 10,000. We also captured over sixty guns.

"Yesterday the enemy aircraft ac-tivity was slight. Four hostile planes were brought down and three others were driven down out of control. Four

of our machines are missing.
"Our planes kept in touch with the advancing troops and assisted in the attack by bombing and with machine gun fire, as well as by reporting many targets to the artillery. During the 24 hours 16 tons of bombs were dropped."

In a letter to his mother Private E C. Meigs tells a little of his experience while crossing the Atlantic. This will be interesting to the general public because so few of the soldiers see fit to tell of their transport experiences. We take pleasure in printing the letter as follows:

Dear Mother:-- I do not have any idea when this letter will reach you but I am going to write hoping it will get there in a month or two at least.

We have been out on the water now for several days and I am enjoying the trip, in some respects, fine, course we are very much crowded and there are some disagreeable things to contend with. However, I have about learned to lay aside all personal feelings in this war. That is what we must do if we hope to win. If every man thought of his own comfort and tried in no way to help his fellow soldiers, we would soon have a mob instead of an army. The majority of our fellows are beginning to realize this now. They are beginning to realize that they are all co-workers striving for the same purpose and end, and we are getting along fine.

We are having a beautiful period of weather in which to make the trip It has been fair with scarcely any wind, except the first evening out. We had a little gale then, and you ought to have seen the boys. You know the majority of them had never been far out from land before, and they got awfully sick. You could see them hanging over the rail in all kinds of positions and staggering around on deck declaring they were not sick, but you could see by their faces that they were not exactly well. I got a little "puny" myself but it soon pass ed and now I am feeling like I could

give the Huns a nasty little scrap.

In some ways the trip across is rather monotonous, but we have a great many things to amuse us. The Y. M. C. A. has a room on board the ship, with all kinds of good literature, games, paper and pencils which we are at liberty to use if we wish. Besides anyone with any love for the beauties of nature can amuse himself by watching the ever-changing lights and shadows of the sea. I make it a point to see the sun rise and set each day. It is certainly an entrancing scene to see the sun just as it appears above the water, casting a long ray of light directly toward you. It looks like a shining pathway to another

There are a lot of amusing incidents that happen each day. Yesterday the ships commenced blowing their whistles in a mysterious way and at the same time we were called into a formation on deck. A great many of us took it to be a warning that submarines were near, and you could see a lot of faces growing pale. But when it was learned that it was only a little talk among the ships by the dot and days, dash language, the blood flowed back On each written syllable, proudly I into place, and the feeling of security

We have had no adventure with "sub" yet, and I don't think we will have the privilege of sinking one but you never can tell. One may pop up

out of the sea at any moment, but I WOUNDED MAN RECEIVES think we are pretty well protected and an hold our own with anything the

Hun" has yet devised. before I see you again or it may be only a short while. We cannot tell. Big Guns Taken-Brit .. Active Be that as it may, I know you realize that we are fighting for a noble cause and will be proud to spare me for while for that cause. We must win There is no other way in which to make the world a fit place Quentin, have reached the outskirts of to live. I look upon it as one of the greatest privileges of my life, and besides it will be a liberal education for me or for any young man. No mattacks west of Jouy were repulsed. The ter how well educated he is, he will bell, his brother-in-law, shot him important town of Contescourt, in the know things when he gets thru the while he was picking cotton in the Quentin sector, is now entirely in war that he could never have known field. Three shots were fired, two of the hands of the French, who also oc- in civil life. I know there are thousands of mothers and sisters with bruised and bleeding hearts, but thank God they are still loyal and willing to suffer more if need be for the cause. I have a lot more to tell

> arms on the streets of that city before a great while and "police up" the Seriously, I will write again at the first opportunity.-Your loving many of his friends. The cause of his son, Private E. C. Meigs.

Reserve.

Surgeon General Gorgas of the Army has called upon the Red Cross organization as the chief nurse-recruiting agency to employ every possible means to increase the enrollment of nurses for immediate assignment to duty. The call is for one thousand nurses a week for the next month.

Miss Jane A. Delano says: "There will be no need to draft nurses. The American nurses would not belie the traditions of their profession. In all wars they have been the prompt volunteers of mercy, and the spirit of Florence Nightengale is still alive. I would, however, urge upon each graduate nurse eligible for active service, the great necessity for immediate decision and enrollment. The Army must have these thousand nurses a week, and I am hopeful that within a month the Red Cross will have the entire eight thousand listed and waiting orders."

In order to release these graduate nurses for overseas service and in our Army and Navy at home, the government has asked for an enrollment of 25,00 capable and patriotic women for service in the student nurse reserve. Even in the early stages of training, members of the student nurses' reserve can take charge of minor cases and so release trained nurses for more responsible duty. Candidates must pledge themselves to remain subject to call until April 1,

Several young women in our coun ty have called for application blanks, but as yet none have filled and sent them in. The work of a nurse is the one form of national service for wo men which seems more nearly the equivalent of the Army and Navy ser vice and training than any other.

Do you want to help in this great work? Then enter the Nurses' Training School for training in this line. You will have the best hospital training that the country can give you. your expenses will be paid while in training, and in addition to the great work, you will be fitted to earn from \$200 to \$300 a month after the war. The age limits are 19 to 35 years Surely our trustworthy, resourceful young women of Union county are not afraid of this work and responsibili-

An appeal comes to every Red Cros Chapter for the destitute of Belgium and France. Every kind of garment for all ages, both sexes, is urgently needed. In addition, piece goods light warm canton flannel and other kinds of cloth, shoes, etc., are needed. Woolen goods, soft hats and caps, sweaters of any and all kinds, men's shirts and pajamas. Please respond to the appeal of Mrs. R. W. Allen, soliciting chairman, and leave these articles at Red Cross rooms, Belk's or Henderson-Snyder Co. - Mrs. J. F. Laney, County Chairman.

The Song of the Censor Man. (John Fletcher Hall, in Stars and

Stripes.) Oh, I am the man with a mightier Than the chisel the lawgiver knew;

The snip of my shears is more dreaded of men Than the sword that Napoleon

drew. foil the young men with a nose for

the news, And I strifle the first feeble note

Of the soldier who ventures to air any news.

That he never was paid to promote

Oh, it's snip, snip, snip is the rhythmic swing,

Of my shears in the morning light, And clip, clip, clip is the raucous

ring Of their voice in the starry night,

may strike from the calendar all of And I rob every town of its name

The tale of my terrible fame, Oh, I know all the secrets that ever

were told. Till every unfortunate prays That the book of omnipotent knowl-

edge I hold. May be sealed to the end of my

state,

I pronounce benediction or ban; For I am the personification of Fate

The redoubtable Censor Man!

TREATMENT IN WAXHAW

Well mother, it may be a long time Declared Brother-in-Law Shot Him-

Mr. J. C. Hawyood Dies Following Illness of a Few Days.

(Waxhaw Enterprise.)

George Fox, a white man living on Mr. R. L. Wier's place between Six Mile church and the river, was brought to town Monday afternoon with about two dozen shot in his body, ranging from his neck to his He says that George Campknees. them placing some shot in Fox's anatomy, but none of them being a serious or dangerous wound. Trouble over domestic relations is said to have

caused the scrap.

Mr. J. Clark Haywood died at his day night about 10 o'clock after a I will write you again when we serious illness of a few days following reach Berlin. We expect to stack a long term of ill health. Mr. Hayserious illness of a few days following he was dead came as a surprise to death was a combination of heart and Funeral services lung affections. were held at Bonds Grove church yes-terday afternoon by Rev. M. H. Vestal and burial was in the cemetery there with Masonic honors. Mr. Haywood was 56 years of age. He was married to Miss Ida House, who with nine children survive. One son, Walter, is with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, and the last time Mr. Haywood was in this office was to say that he had received a card announcing Walter's safe arrival enormous problem. overseas. The deceased was one of the best men in his community. He was in every sense a good man and a community leader, as well as a faithful church worker. For many years he had been chairman of the board of stewards and superintendent of the Sunday school at Bonds Grove church. He was a Mason and a member of other fraternities, and in his life and his dealings with his fellowmen he exemplified the ideas of Christianity and Masonry to the fullest degree.

BLACKMAN FINED \$75.

Must Appear in Court First Monday Secrest Motor Co.-James Hood Will Pick Cotton for Mr. J. C. Win-

ession more than one quart of whis key which was not delivered by the express company, as common carrier, ent of the Icemorlee Cotton Mills, was yesterday fined \$75 and the costs by Judge Lemmond and required to give the first Monday in January.

On the night of September 10, Blackman was arrested by Sheriff J. Griffith and Deputy Sheriff Clifford Fowler about four miles up the Concord road with nine gallons of Officers testifying on the stand yesterday said that Mr. Cleve Helms was also with Blackman when the arrest was made but Blackman told them however, this cannot be done.

that the liquor belonged to him alone. Following the disposition of the Blackman case, Sam Cuthbertson, a young negro about seventeen years old, was given a hearing charged with carrying off a generous portion of the Sam was Secrest Motor Company. making his get-a-way with two large sized automobile inner tubes, two vulcanizing rubber one box of rubber cement and one auto wrench, concealed on his person, when he was intercepted by Mr. T. B. Laney. Judge Lemmond first decided that he ought to help Capt. Fletcher about three months but when Mr. C. E. Houston, on whose farm the negro's people have a crop, agreed to pay a fine for the negro the court decided that \$20 and the costs was sufficient.

At the same sitting of the court James Hood, colored, drew the costs on a charge of hoboing. Mr. J. C. Winchester agreed to pay the costs and take the negro to his farm and lains of meeting the requirements give him a chance to pick some of the high priced cotton. Mr. Winchester said that if cotton wasn't so high and labor so scarce that he would not have risked any money on the negro, as hobos as a rule do not tarry long in one place.

"The Unbeliever."

An actor of the legitimate in com menting recently on the permanency of the film as an amusement factor said that the public was tiring of the movies and would return to a patronage of the spoken drama. A producer of films of the better sort took issue and sald that such strides had been and would be made that the movies would grow in public favor. He illustrated his point by quoting box office receipts for films which far exceeded any production of the speaking stage. Yesterday there was pro-And rarely a letter but sadly relates duced for the first time in Washington a picture of such remarkable interest because of its theme and its art that it would seem the movie man has believer," is up to the minute in photography, in interest, and well deserves the name of superfeature, "We need better pictures," say many. Well, with a glorious patriotism that visu- for the co-operation of the denominaalizes the enemy, that is consistent in tions so that the supervision and distory and direction-a photoplay worthy your patronage and appreciation. left to constituted authorities who are "The Unbeliever," a picture every endeavoring to increase the American should see.—Editorial from of our army in every way. Buy Liberty Bonds to build boats. the Washington, D. C., Herald.

PROTESTS FROM RELIGIOUS

War Department Has No Idea of Barring Religious Influences From the of striving to dominate.

S. R. Winters in News & Observer.)

ment toward the maintenance of reli- employment. gious influences in the camps. The War follow:

tors be dispensed with in three months and cantonments. wood was in Waxhaw less than a tors be dispensed with in three months week before his death and news that time from July 24, 1918, it is stated of the acting adjutant general, P. C. Harris.

in the early days of the war, the de- ment." partment felt a heavy responsibility for the young men who were drawn into the conflict through no volition of their own, and to meet the demand for the safeguarding of these young men, the churches, acting in co-operation with the War Department, early Since this time 107 troop trains gave their attention to meeting this have passed through Monroe in day

"All the churches-Protestant, Hebrew, Christian Science, Roman Catholic-laid aside their differences, and islation was enacted to provide for a Department authorized the military commanders in this country to accept,

in their discretion, the services of ninisters who volunteered to visit and in January—Negro Draws Fine for Carrying Off Generous Portion of came time a great number of organizations undertook the social and recreational welfare of the men, acting through the War Department commission on training camp activities.

"All these activities have been giv-On a charge of having in his pos- en the utmost latitude and consideration, and all organizations have consistently worked in conformity with the wishes and regulations of the military authorities. Instances have come to light, however, where no definite organization was chargeable with the supervision of certain clergy, bond for his appearance in court on which tended to show that the priv- 609 soldiers and sailors going through ileges granted have been abused It is felt that efforts at proselyting, insidious propaganda, indiscreet sympathy expressed to disloyal and dissatis fied enlisted men, have developed which must be checked. All members blockade whiskey in his possession. of recognized organizations can be heads of their organizations. camp pastors acting as individuals,

"The War Department, therefore, having obtained from Congress autherity to appoint an adequate number of chaplains determined to put the question of the religious welfare of the soldiers upon a permanent basis by placing full and undivided responsibility upon the chaplains, who are commissioned officers of the army. Champion X spark plugs, a piece of The draft of the letter carrying this policy into effect was submitted in advance to the committee of six, advisory to the Secretary of War upon accordance with the recommendation of that committee. It was also submitted to and approved by the commission on training camp activities.

"It is recognized that in not a few instances the ruling will deprive the army of the services of valuable coworkers, but it is hoped and expected that in most cases such men will avail themselves of the opportunity to enter the service as commissioned chap-

"Even where this is not possible it fund .- Mrs. A. L. Monroe, Chm. must be recognized that the principle and its uniform application-for any exceptions would involve injustice to others - must take precedence over the desire, no matter how sincere and devoted, of any individual.

so function in religion as to prescribe they should believe, show that they thousand years ago. totally misconstrue and fail to comprehend the attitude of the War Detheir message and determine their gument for unlimited freedom or li-

"When an advocate of camp has tors states that the War Department great skill by these people. And the letter strikes at the very root of re- music which they produce proves that ligious liberty and calculates to weaken the patriotism of certain denominations in America; that these certhe best of the argument. "The Un- tain denominations have been aggressive in the maintenance of religious workers among the soldiers, and that 'camp pastors have an approach to the solders denied many other workers. here is one—a story that thrills you the department is compelled to appeal rection of our military forces may be endeavoring to increase the efficiency

"Military efficiency and elimination ter.

of overlapping activities demand our READING TELLS SOLDIERS BODIES PRODUCE RESULTS ministers, as well as our laymen, come into line and lay aside their individual preferences for working in their own way and find a way to serve instead

Concurring in the memorandum of Camps-They Desire Camp Pastors the Adjutant General, the Third Asto Enlist as Regular Army Chap- sistant Secretary of War, Frederick D. Keppel, wrote Senator Simmons:

"It was thought that ministers who had served as camp pasters would be excellent material from which to se-Washington.—The protests of the lect chaplains for immediate appoint North Carelina B. ptist State Conven-ment. It was not contemplated that tion and similar religious bodies in there would be any objection on the the country against the parring of part of camp pastors to give up their ministers from military camps have duties as such to accept appointment been productive of results. Assistant in the military establishment, thus Secretary of War Fredrick Keppel, in giving them a recognized status and a letter to Senator Simmons, makes relieving the various religious bodies known the policy of the War Depart-

"Only a short time ago all religious statements from the acting adjutant workers and ministers acting as chapgeneral and assistant Secretary of lains or camp pastors requested permission (which was granted), to wear "With regard to the War Depart-ment letter to camp commanders di-a definite status that would allow recting that the services of camp pas- them freedom of the military posts

time from July 24, 1918, it is stated "It would appear that the efforts of the War Department to satisfy the religious influences from the camps demands of various religious bodies was intended," said the memorandum should be appreciated and that camp pastors and their friends will see that their best interests are being served "As stated by the Secretary of War by the action taken by the depart-

Report of A. R. C. Canteen Work in Monroe.

The first Canteen service was rendered Sunday, May, 19th, with Mrs. Walter Crowell as captain.

time, approximately 53,500 men, and each has been given service, this report ending July 29th.

In going over my report I find we uniting in the belief that the best and have served 2049 gals. ice drinks, 24 only the best is good enough to serve bottles ginger ale, 72 lbs. candy, 4230 our soldiers, set themselves to select pkgs. cigarettes, 43 boxes matches, these chaplains was going on the War 354 news papers, 495 magazines, 30 Department as fitted to wear the chap-bushels apples, 14½ bushels peaches, lains uniform. At the same time leg- 5 bushels grapes, 507 watermelons, 1/2 crates cantaloupes, 406 doz. cakes greater number of chaplains. While 15 large baskets flowers, 1850 pkgs, the work of appointing and selecting chewing gum, 500 pencils, 8,500 post these chaptlains was going on the War cards.

Other occurrences of human inter-

Two soldiers left here off troop trains were taken home by Canteen workers and later transportation arranged for.

A soldier taken ill while enroute home was given every necessary attention.

A sailor whose grip containing val-

No. 5, the regular passenger train, carried 30 wounded soldiers on June 23rd who were given attention and service by Miss Mable Belk's team. On July 28th, Mrs. Carlile served 30 wounded soldiers on regular trains.

on regular trains have been served since July 15th. On July 16th, one boy was given permission through the efforts of a

Canteen worker to leave his company and go to see his mother who was ill. Mr. Iceman having kindly stated reached and disciplined through the that he would give \$100 to secure a With hut for Canteen work if nine others would give a like amount, and on May 30th at a call meeting of the officers a committee composed of the following Canteen workers were appointed to raise money to build a hut Mrs. F. G. Henderson, Miss Belk and Miss Lura Heath. Within a week \$1000 was raised including a building. The first service was given

in the hut June 30th-a month later. Before June 17th no accurate count was kept of amount spent for trains as each captain with her team financed their day. Since then \$6.50 has been given to serve each train religious matters and was redrafted in from the general fund raised by weekly subscription.

We have collected \$624.25 have \$343.04 on deposit, having paid out \$311.21. About \$25 has been spent for stamps to mail letters and cards for the boys who pass through

The money spent for the hut and equipment is only \$300.47, as paint, hardware, labor and a number of other things were donated. We have on July 29, to our credit \$634.53 on hut

A Strange Race. Within almost the inaccessable

wilds of Nicarauga dwells a strange race, undoubtedly the only remnant of the aboriginal people who inhabit-Those who are contending that the ed America before the coming of the churches must have liberty, that they Red Indian. These people have an cannot admit that the government can ancient civilization of their own, and to see them is to look at a picture of what soldiers should hear and what humanity as it was here perhaps five

Agents of John Robinson's Ten Big Shows penetrated to this isolated repartment. To say that 'we believe gion undoubtedly the only living the churches should be free to give white men who ever returned to tell their story. And they succeeded in own method of work is merely an ar- bringing with them a band of the native musicians, with their instruments, This is the bamboo Marimba, marvelously sweet in tone and played with at some distant period these people had developed the art of music to a high degree. Their airs, while very strange, show astonishing technique

features which distinguish John Robinson's Ten Big Shows from the ordinary. They will exhibit at Charlotte September 25, 1918.

Qood Luck to You, Monroe, (From Pageland Journal.) We hope for Monroe that her big naval-radio station will not evaporate OF AMERICA'S BIG PART

Within Sound of Guns British Ambassador Tells Yankees Their Presence is a Great Inspiration to the Allied

With the American Army in France, Sept. 4—By Associateed Press.)

Lord Reading, British ambassador to the United States, addressed the American soldiers who took Juviguy in a dugout within sound of the guns this afternoon, bringing assurances that the people of the United States were with them and proud of their achievements. This is said to be the

first time that any ambassador ever addressed troops at the front, He said that he doubted it Germany realized what America's entrance into the war meant. When Great Britain and France really stood in need of help, he said, America stepped into the war, determined to see it through to the end. His speech is to be translated into French for distribution among the French troops. As an audience he had an American general, his staff and a large number of men. In his address to the soldiers Lord

Reading said: "I am glad to be here. When I came to France I made up my mind would not return to the United States without seeing you, so that when I get back I could tell them all about what you have done and what you are doing. No words of mine can express my feelings and the feelings of the British and French troops to have you over here fighting for the great cause-the greatest cause for which heroes ever fought in the world's history. It is magnificent. You have come 3000 miles; you are ready to risk your lives and you are fighting for an ideal, the highest ideal of man-an ideal of justice and lib-

erty.
"I doubt if you yourselves know what your presence here means. I doubt if you know what your presence has done to encourage the British and French troops. From the time your president said you were to be sent over as fast as ships could carry you, there has been no holding back. The submarine has not held you back.

"I had the pleasure of travelling several thousand American with troops recently and I know what it means. That is the answer which America has given to Germany. I doubt again very much if Germany knew what America's entry into the war would mean. If she ever imag-ined what it would mean to have the train was given assistance by a Souted can like the did not have flouted you like she did, nor would she have scoffed at you after you had en-

tered the war You have only to look at the map to see what America is doing. But this is something more than your own achievement. There is the inspirawhich your presence affords to the British and French fighting with you to reclaim the devastated homes of France. You are helping to do this and more than the effort of any individual, even of the general of your division, is the fact that it is the spirt of America that has entered the The spirit of America is with The support of all Americans, who with all British and French are determined to fight to the end to make this a better world for all lov-

ers of human freedom. When the history of this war comes to be written I am sure that it will be said that when the American troops began to pour into France by the hundred of thousands and to take part in the great struggle change came in the situation; that then liberty came nearer with every

advancing movement of your troops. "The British are advancing as the French are advancing, but shall never forget, either in my country or in France, what has been done by Amer-When we really stood most in need of the help you have given, America came forward, determined to take her part—a most prominent part -in the struggle. There was no other ideal in your minds. You came in with no selfish interest, with absolutely no desire to conquer, but fully convinced that it was necessary for the good of humanity, and for the good of the world that you should stand with us.

"I say good luck to all of you. You know what you can do and what you will do with us and the French. You will achieve victory by our joint sacrifices, by our combined efforts and by the desire we all have to do the best that is within us. I will say to you, if I may, as a message from America, for I have come from America more recently than you and speak from my own knowledge, that the people of America are watching you with great pride and with great isfaction. They realize all of the hardships and many of the sacrifices you are undergoing. They are ready to stand behind you. I shall take back to them the messages from you, as feel sure I rightly interpret your feelings, and I still tell them to be of good cheer, that America is here, that you are taking a neble part and will so continue till victory is ours. Good luck and God bles you all."

Report of Canteen Work.

The following is the report of the Canteen work from Sept. 1 to 15: 11630 men served, 50 sailors served, 105 gallons coffee served, 78 1/4 dozen sandwiches, 161 gallons iced drinks, 54 small boxes matches 30 pieces chewing gum, 5,927 cigarettes, pounds candy, 324 post cards, 31 bushels fruit, Aproximate value of supplies donated \$149.50. The Canteen has served 11,630 men at a cost as our big artillery range did last win- of \$149.50 or the average of 1.2 per