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WILSON WILL PROBABLY FIX THE PRICE OF COTTON

Government to Control Distribution of 1918 Crop—Price to be Named or Means of Distribution Not Decided upon—Much Protest From the South.

Washington, D. C., September, 20th.—President Wilson will fix the price of cotton, placing the last of the principle commodities necessary in the prosecution of the war under Governmental regulation, despite strong pressure from the Southern States. In addition to the determining the price, the Government will take over control of the distribution of this year's crop.

The decision of the President, definitely announced at a conference this week with Senators and representatives from the cotton States, became known to-day. Plans to carry out the decision are said to be under way.

Agitation for fixing cotton prices has been prevalent for a number of months owing to the rapidly mounting cost of cotton products and the belief in many quarters that the staple should be placed on the same basis as wheat and other essentials, the price of which has been fixed. The principal factor in the President's action is understood to have been the shortage in the present crop estimated at between four million and five million bales.

The price to be named by the President or the means of controlling distribution have not been decided upon. The President is understood to have emphasized at his recent conference that a "fair price" would be fixed, but did not indicate in any way what this would be.

Before price fixing was first mentioned, cotton sold at thirty-eight cents a pound. Secretary Houston, it is said, had recommended twenty-five cents would be fair. Southern Senators deny this would be a fair price and declare that because of the increased cost of production, a price above thirty cents should be named.

In determining a plan for controlling cotton distribution, it is understood, that the President is endeavoring to work out a method of co-operation with the British and French Governments. As the needs of these two Governments and the United States represent more than fifty per cent of the cotton produced, it has been pointed out that a price could be readily fixed which would control the world market. Commissioners have been appointed by the British and French Governments which buy not only for their own Governments but for the private spinners at prices fixed by those commissioners.

Both commissioners, it is known, are co-operating with the President in this matter.

While opposed to any steps which would result in the fixing of cotton prices, Southern Senators urged the President if he was determined to take this action not to delay it longer than possible, declaring that in view of the present uncertainty, cotton markets are stagnant and many growers are holding while waiting some announcement as to the price to be named.

No Government plan for price fixing has aroused more opposition than to determine the price of cotton. Hardly had Chairman Baruch of the war industries board announced a plan to appoint a committee to investigate the cotton situation with a view to taking steps look to the stabilization of prices than Senators and representatives headed by Senator Smith, of South Carolina, hastily arranged conferences for the purpose of protesting. When President Wilson later announced that the plan would be carried out Senators and Representatives at once arranged to make a direct protest to him. This they did at a conference Tuesday.

Hundreds of telegrams and letters have been received by the Congressmen from the South protesting against price fixing while prices on the cotton exchanges gradually have fallen.

TANKS AND BRAINS HELPED AMERICANS AT ST. MIHIEL.

When Gas Gave Out Hustling Doughboys Improvised Back Home Ways of Bringing up the Supplies in a Hurry.

(By The Associated Press.)

With the American Army on the Lorraine Front, September 18th.—Squadrons of American manned tanks operating for the first time on a large scale in the attack on the St. Mihiel salient played an important and dramatic part in the defeat of the Germans.

Divided into brigades—light, intermediate and heavy—the tanks swung on to the field of battle immediately after the barrage. Before the day ended they had entered the villages of Nonsard, Pannes, Lamarche and Binney considerably ahead of the infantry.

YANKEE BRAINS TO RESCUE.

Early in the action difficulty was experienced in getting to the front sufficient gasoline, although a great fleet of gasoline tanks had been prepared to carry supplies. The gas tanks were attacked by the enemy or were mired, and it was here that American ingenuity came to the rescue.

Barrels of gasoline were trundled and rolled over the roadless fields by daring volunteers to meet the most pressing need. Bob sleds, curiously enough, were found more efficient

than wagons in carrying supplies, since they could be dragged over the mud without being mired, and on them hundreds of gallons of gasoline were conveyed to the fighting tanks.

The advance of the tanks brought out many examples of daring on the part of their crews. One Major whose machine was equipped with an inch and a half gun instead of a machine gun, violated his orders and went far ahead until he was within range of Nonsard. With one well placed shot he knocked two Germans out of a church steeple from which they were firing a machine gun.

A Lieutenant, shot through the palm of the left hand by an explosive bullet, was sent to a hospital, but escaped and walked six miles back to the field. He appeared at his tank with the statement that he could "carry on" with his right hand.

WOUNDED, KEEP ON FIGHTING.

Several others were wounded, but remained on duty. No one was killed, even though a German six-inch shell ploughed clear through a small tank, destroying it, but injuring only one of the crew. Another tank captured a battery of "77s," but was so far ahead of the infantry it could not turn over the guns to them.

The story is told of another tank which went into a town with a Sergeant armed with a rifle perched on the turret. This machine captured two batteries of "77s," five machine guns and many men.

Tanks were occasionally as much as two miles ahead of the infantry throwing consternation into the Germans. Part of the success which attended their share in the battle undoubtedly was due to the intensive training given drivers, who are taught to operate the machines blindfolded, guided only by signals from the gunners. This sometimes is necessary when the drivers are blinded temporarily by splashes of mud.

For several days before the offensive the tanks which were to take part were maneuvered in an interior town while the civilians watched them with amazement with no knowledge of what it portended. Sometime before the battle the tank crews got their final instructions on a hypothetical battle field mathematically divided up into debarking points and supply depots.

W. M. WALDEN CHARGED WITH VIOLATING ESPIONAGE ACT

Bound Over to October Term of Federal Court Under \$500 Bond for Advising Frank Snyder Not to Register—His Son Must Also Appear at Federal Court Charged With Failure to Register—Other Cases Before Mr. Flow.

Aged 79 years, and feeble of stem, Mr. W. M. Walden of Lanes Creek township was brought before United States Commissioner J. L. Flow for a preliminary hearing on the charge of violating the amended espionage act and advising against the registration for military service. Probable cause being found, he was bound over to the October term of Federal court in Charlotte under \$500 bond, a \$200 bond being required for his appearance at Federal court to answer the charge of advising against the registration and a \$300 bond being required on the charge of violating the amended espionage act.

Walden was charged with advising Mr. Frank Snyder of Lanes Creek township, aged 45 years, not to register on Sept. 12, but to make a test case of it and see if men aged 45 were really required to register. Messrs. Frank Snyder and Walter Griffin testified that he expressed himself as above while at the home of the latter on the Sunday preceding the registration on Thursday.

Testifying for himself at the preliminary hearing Mr. Walden denied having advised Snyder not to register, but said that he did say at this time that if he was 45 years old that he would not register but make a test case of himself. He said that Snyder expressed himself as not intending to register.

In regard to violating the amended espionage act it was charged that he had declared that we had no government and that people who purchased War Savings Stamps would never get their money back. Messrs. G. W. Moser, Sr., Sam P. Little and Carl Small, witnesses for the Federal government on the charge, testified as above. Following the disposition of Mr. Walden's case, Mr. D. D. Walden, a son of the aged man, was arraigned for a preliminary hearing charged with failure to register under the selective service act on Sept. 12. He was bound over to the October term of Federal court in Charlotte under a bond of \$100.

Robert Blunt, colored, was arraigned this morning before Commissioner Flow on a charge of not registering. He was required to register and bound over to the next term of Federal court under a bond of \$100. The arrests were made in all the cases by Deputy Marshall E. S. Williams of Charlotte. An uncle of the Blunt negro is reported to have made threats upon the person who came to arrest his nephew. Marshall Williams reports, however, that he did not have any trouble in making the arrest.

—Rev. J. R. Warren is conducting special services at the Icemorlee Methodist church this week. Services begin at 8:15 each night. Special music will be rendered by members of the Icemorlee band.

—At an early date Mr. and Mrs. Percy Dillon will erect a home on their farm near Rock Rest.

DESTITUTE OF BELGIUM AND FRANCE NEED CLOTHING

Mr. Hoover Says "The Ten Million Imprisoned People in Occupied Belgium and France are Facing Hunger, Shame, Disease and Death for Lack of Clothing This Winter—They Must be Helped."

Herbert Hoover, chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, has asked the American Red Cross, through H. P. Davison, to collect an additional five thousand tons of used clothing for the Belgians. The request has been gladly received, as the American Red Cross welcomes the opportunity to render such a needed service. The date set for this campaign is September 23-30. In his message to Mr. Davison Mr. Hoover says:

"The ten million imprisoned people in occupied Belgium and France are facing shame, suffering, disease, and some of them death, for lack of clothing this winter. They must be helped."

Mrs. R. W. Allen is chairman of the campaign, and in behalf of the Red Cross organization of Monroe and Union county insists that the people do not fail to do their part in this work.

Every kind of garment, for all ages and both sexes, is urgently needed. In addition, piece goods—light, warm, cotton flannel and other kinds of cloth from which to make garments for new born babies, ticking, sheeting and blankets, woolen goods of any kind—and shoes of every size are asked for. Scrap leather is needed for repairing footwear.

Since the clothes will be subjected to the hardest kind of wear, only garments made of strong and durable materials should be sent. It is useless to offer to any afflicted population garments of flimsy material or gaudy coloring. Make the gifts practical. Garments need not be in perfect condition.

A hundred thousand destitute women in the occupied regions are eager to earn a small livelihood by repairing gift clothing and making new garments adapted to needs with which they are familiar.

GARMENTS NEEDED

Men's Wear—Shirts (preferably light colored flannels), undershirts, undershirts, trousers, coats, work suits (overall), suits (three piece), shoes, overcoats, jerseys, sweater vests, socks (sizes 10 1/2 and 11.)

Women's Wear—Skirts, drawers, corset slips, petticoats, blouses, shirts, overcoats, suits (two piece), pinafores, shoes, cloth hats, knitted caps, stockings (sizes 7 and 8.)

Boys' Wear—Shirts, union suits, undershirts, trousers, coats, suits, shoes, overcoats, jerseys, socks (sizes 1 to 9.)

Girls' Wear—Dresses, skirts, overcoats, night dresses, drawers, stockings (size 1 to 6), undergarments, petticoats, suits (two piece), blouses, shoes.

Boys' and Girls' Wear—Hooded caps, pinafores, woolen union suits. **Infants' Wear—**Swan skin swaddling clothes, cradle chemises, bodies, cradle dresses, sweaters, bonnets, bibs, neckerchiefs, diapers, shoes, baby dresses, hooded cloaks, jackets, socks, shawls.

Miscellaneous—Bed ticks, pillow cases, bed sheets, blankets, mufflers. **Woolen goods** of any kind whatsoever are acceptable; soft hats and caps for all ages, and sweaters of any kind and size.

Men's shirts and pajamas, so worn or shrunken as no longer to be serviceable, are particularly welcome, since the material can be utilized for making children's garments.

DO NOT SEND

Garments of flimsy material or gaudy coloring, ball dresses, high-heeled slippers, etc.

Stiff hats, either men's or women's straw, dress or derby.

Anything containing rubber, raincoats, rubber boots, etc. Note: Rubber heels can easily be removed from shoes.

Books, toys, soap, toilet articles. **Notes or communications** of any sort or description must positively not be sent.

Selection of Cotton Seed.

Dr. R. A. Jehle, Plant Pathologist, will conduct a demonstration on the selection of cotton seed to free it from boll rot or anthracose at the farm of J. C. McIntyre, near Wingate, on Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock. All farmers interested in freeing their cotton from this disease are requested to be present. Remember the date, Wednesday, 25th, at two o'clock.—T. J. W. Broom, County Agent.

Teacher's Examination.

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 8th, 9th and 10th there will be a public examination of public and high school teachers. Tuesday and Wednesday for white teachers and Thursday for colored teachers. Work to begin at 9 o'clock.

Teachers are asked to provide pen, ink and either fool's cap or legal cap paper. Examination will be held at county superintendent's office.

R. N. NISBET, County Superintendent.

Knights Templar Meeting.

Sir Knight.—There will be a special conclave of Malta Commandery on Wednesday evening, Sept. 25th, at 8 o'clock for the purpose of conferring degrees upon a companion now at home on a short furlough. Companion has already been elected. Please be present.

R. G. LANEY, E. C. W. B. LOVE, Recorder.

MR. BLAKENEY PROTESTS FIXING OF COTTON PRICE

Mr. W. S. Blakeney, in a telegram to Senator Smith of South Carolina, Says if Price is Fixed Too Low the President Will Alienate Many of His Staunchest Friends in the South.

In a telegram dispatched Saturday to Senator E. D. Smith of South Carolina Mr. W. S. Blakeney, President of the Bank of Union and formerly president of the North Carolina Bankers' Association, declared that the fixing of the price of cotton by the government would paralyze the business of the South. Senator Smith and Mr. Blakeney were schoolmates.

Following is a copy of the telegram to Senator Smith:

Monroe, N. C., Sept. 21, 1918. Hon. E. D. Smith, Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.: "Mills say they will not buy cotton after price fixing except as needed. This will stop collections and paralyze business South unless the mills are forced to buy. This necessitates taking over mills and thousands of questions at once arise. The President, unless the price is high enough, will alienate hosts of staunchest friends in the South. Stop it if possible."

"W. S. BLAKENEY."

MR. SMITH REPLIES

Yesterday evening Mr. Blakeney received the following reply from Senator Smith:

"Mr. W. S. Blakeney, Monroe, N. C."

"Telegram received. Have just given the press statement contradicting the statement of Saturday that the President told the committee last Tuesday that he would fix the price of cotton. Am doing all in my power to avert the disaster of price fixing at this time. E. D. SMITH."

HONOR FLAG CELEBRATION WAS A GREAT SUCCESS.

Mr. Page Speaks—Introduced by Mr. Vann—Mr. Riddle Presents Flag to Mr. Laney, Who Accepts on Behalf of the County.

The War Savings Honor Flag Day Celebration, arranged by Mr. Morrow, County Chairman, was a great success. People from all parts of the county were in attendance. Music was furnished for the occasion by the Icemorlee band.

Speaking in the courthouse in connection with the celebration Saturday afternoon ex-Congressman Robert N. Page declared that after the war is over, through the habits of thrift instilled into the people by the sale of War Savings Stamps it will be an easy matter for Union county to place a good road in every section of the county. He then explained that the county authorities could issue good roads bonds of the denomination of \$5 each and dispose of the lot to people living in the county.

After the address in the courthouse the crowd assembled on the courthouse lawn where Mr. T. L. Riddle, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, presented the honor flag, awarded for 100 per cent. efficiency in the securing of pledges, to Esq. J. C. Laney of the board of county commissioners, who accepted it for the county. Then as the Icemorlee band played the National Anthem Mr. Laney pulled the flag to the top of the tall pole on the southwest corner of the square, as the crowd stood with uncovered heads.

The people of Union county are proud of this emblem of honor, and they are likewise proud of the enthusiastic chairman of the War Savings Committee and his assistants who worked so unselfishly in securing for the county this distinction.

WILSON ISSUES "LIBERTY DAY" PROCLAMATION.

Designates Saturday, October 12th, Calls Upon All Citizens to Celebrate it to Stimulate Liberty Bond Sales.

Washington, D. C., September 20.—President Wilson today proclaimed Saturday, October twelfth, the four hundred and twenty sixth anniversary of the discovery of America, as Liberty day, and called upon all citizens to celebrate it to stimulate a generous response to the Fourth Liberty Loan.

Every city, town and countryside is asked by the President to arrange commemorative addresses, pageants, harvest home festivals or other demonstrations, and he directs that all Federal employes whose services can be spared be given holiday.

The President's proclamation follows:

"The anniversary of the discovery of America must therefore have for us in this fateful year a peculiar and thrilling significance. We should make it a day of ardent rededication to the ideals upon which our Government is founded and by which our present heroic tasks are inspired.

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, do appoint Saturday, the twelfth day of October, 1918, as Liberty day. On that day I request the citizens of every community of the United States, city, town and countryside to celebrate the discovery of our country in order to stimulate a generous response to the Fourth Liberty Loan. Commemorative addresses, pageants, harvest home festivals or other demonstrations should be arranged for in

every neighborhood under the general direction of the secretary of the treasury and the immediate direction of the Fourth Liberty Loan Committee in co-operation with the United States bureau of education and the public school authorities. Let the people's response to the Fourth Liberty Loan express the measure of their devotion to the ideals which have guided the country from its discovery until now, and of their determined purpose to defend them and guarantee their triumph.

"For the purpose of participating in Liberty day celebrations all employees of the Federal Government throughout the country whose services can be spared may be excused on Saturday, the twelfth day of October for the entire day.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done in the District of Columbia, this 19th day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-third.

"WOODROW WILSON."

"By the President: Robert Lansing, Secretary of State."

Canteen Notes.

Contributions to the Canteen service since last report are as follows: Dr. R. H. Garren \$1.00, Wesley Chapel school \$17.30. Mrs. M. E. Plyler gave a cake which was thoroughly enjoyed by the soldiers and sailors on number 5.

A number of veterans en route to the reunion in Oklahoma visited the hut Saturday morning and it was quite a touching scene to see these old men in their gray uniforms, and badges of honor, shaking hands and conversing with the younger men in khaki.

The commandant has received the following letter, dated Sept. 18, 1918, from Field Director Martha F. Fort: "Major R. L. Parker of the motor truck corps of the army was so pleased with the work of the canteen when passing through Monroe that he wrote Washington complimenting your work. Washington wishes us to express to you their appreciation of your splendid services and we join them with our appreciation."

Further encouragement is given in extracts from two other letters—one from Captain Cole, and the other from an officer in France: I am sure they will be read with interest.

"I hope you will believe me when I tell you that although the Red Cross ladies were delightful to us all along the route, all on our train say that they enjoyed the hospitality of the Monroe Red Cross more than the attention shown us at any other point. You were good to us and it was so pleasant that we remember you with pleasure. We stopped at quite a few places, but in most of them that personal touch and kindly interest was lacking."

The Canteen workers are very grateful to Wesley Chapel for their generous contribution. If anyone wishes to contribute to the Canteen fund, checks can be sent to Mrs. Roscoe Phifer, Treasurer.

Rutherford College Secures New Professor of French.

Rutherford College, September 19. The Reverend John Pous, A. M., B. D., pastor of the Waldensian church, Valdece, has been secured as professor of French at Rutherford College. Professor Pous was born in the Waldensian Valley, Italy, but his native tongue is French. He received his A. M. degree in the Waldensian College, Italy. He then spent one year in Florence, and two years in Geneva. In the Free University of Geneva he took the B. D. degree. In 1907 Prof. Pous came to America. For nearly three years he was pastor of the Waldensian church at Valdece. He then spent five and a half years in the Italian church, Rochester, New York. In March, 1918, he came back to Valdece where he preaches in French each week.—J. H. Garrison.

Marriage of Mr. C. L. Austin and Miss Lula Helms.

(Written for The Journal.)

On last Sunday evening at the residence of Mr. W. H. Braswell in Marshville township, Mr. Crawford L. Austin, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Austin of Monroe township, and Miss Lula Helms, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lexie Helms of Goose Creek township were married by Esq. W. H. Braswell.

These are popular young people and we wish for them much success in life.

Teachers' Institute, Monday Sept. 30.

A Teachers' Institute will be held at the graded school building, Monroe, beginning Monday, Sept. 30th, and continuing for two weeks.

All public school, high school, and graded school teachers who have not met the requirements of the law for institute attendance, are required to attend unless providentially hindered.

Respectfully,
R. N. NISBET, County Superintendent.

Entertainment for M. E. Delegates.

A committee of ladies with Rev. Mr. Warren of North Monroe and Icemorlee churches is today securing homes for the delegates to the annual term of the North Carolina Conference which convenes here Nov. 5th to 11th. There will be over five hundred attending this meeting and there must be no "slackers" when this duty of entertaining them confronts us. Any other denominations wishing to assist, please notify Mrs. Atha Stevens or Mrs. Frank Laney.—Chairman Committee.

GERMANS DISHEARTENED BY THE VITALITY OF ALLIES.

Foch Never Lets Go His Enemy—Prospects of Coming Millions of Hard-Fighting Americans Increases Depression—Allied Gains Pass All Expectations.

By Lieutenant Col. Repington. Copyright, 1918 by the Press Publishing Company.

(Special cable despatch to the World) With the British Armies in France, September 19.—The more and more closely one studies the Allied operations since July 15 the greater is the admiration one feels for the brilliancy of the plan and the vigor of its execution.

The great counter attack of July 18 was no improvisation. It was, in fact, not a counter attack at all. It was planned as an attack whether the enemy attacked or not.

Opinion differs very much whether the enemy would attack, and certain people made serious errors of appreciation on this subject even up to the beginning of July 14.

When the German attack began and when the enemy crossed the Marne, the natural tendency of the Allies was to conform to the movements of the enemy, and to remain subject to his initiative.

FOUR SAW CLEARLY.

It is supreme merit in Marshal Foch to have resisted this tendency and to have ordered his own attack to begin. Nothing can ever deprive Marshal Foch of the honor of having seen clearly through the mists of war and of having given the impulsion upon which all else depended. How well his subordinates and his Allies then served him is already a matter which history claims for its own.

If anything astonished me on our front it was to find that after a fortnight of hard fighting the same divisions were either in line and in as close support as those which had begun the attack. All they needed was sleep, and then they were ready to go on again. Consequently a regular roster of duties was instituted so arranged that the troops could have regular rest without interrupting the continuity of the operations, and to this cause we owe the amazing pressure upon the enemy which our armies have exercised without ceasing since August eighth, despite their losses in the capture of positions which were the last words of modern military science. The advance of Sir Julian Byng's Army was model troop leading and the valor of the regiments was marked.

EVERY PLAN CANVASSED.

As Hell is paved with good intentions, so must general headquarters be littered with projects when Sir Henry Horne's first Army have decided to carry out for many months past. At last this Army was let loose and it smashed through the Dracont-Quant line as though it were made of paper.

As one must attribute the success of July eighteenth to the brilliant preliminary success of General Gouraud, so must we attribute our victories in the north to the preliminary success of Sir Henry Rawlinson. But the first and third British Armies, well and gallantly led, ceded the palm in no way to the fourth Army, and when the moment comes for another British Army's attack we shall find them all equally resolute and hard.

I might give a score of reasons for the extraordinary and sudden collapse of the German defenses without feeling sure that I had named the true reason. We may have more light on this presently. On the whole I should say that the German Armies were wrought up to a high pitch of patriotic exaltation on March 21 and May 27 when they began their tremendous attempt to overwhelm us, but that when they found after July 18 the attempt had failed and that all their four years of effort had been fruitless they curled up from the recognition of the fact, and no heart was left in them.

GERMAN ARMIES TIRED.

"Seek no cause for our misfortunes but in our fatigue," said a German officer.

The vitality and combativeness of the French and British Armies and the terrible prospect of the coming millions of hard fighting Americans have disheartened German soldiers and civilians alike. All the evidence agrees, except for the artillery and part only of the machine gun companies, that German resistance has been comparatively poor. The Boche infantry does not love its gunners. Over a Boche dugout was found the inscription:

"We fear only God and our own artillery."

It is only possible to speak of future operations with the greatest reserve. In general, Allied operations will take their course and the softer the defense the further will our advance extend. Operations are not yet completely developed. It is impossible to foretell the limits of the German retreat when the strongest positions pass into our hands at not one-tenth the cost which their capture would have entailed six months ago. All is in a very good way.

We shall certainly have completed this year a much larger share of our task than the most sanguine could have expected two months ago, and we shall stand in a much better position for conducting the campaign of 1919 with the vigor of decision. Marshal Foch never lets go his enemy and keeps hitting him. All goes well.

Your armor is donned with each Freedom Bond.