

Close your place of business to-morrow, 9 to 12, and sell Liberty Bonds is the request of Chairman W. B. Love

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BAKERS RECOMMENDED FOR RADIO NAVAL STATION SITE

Committee Returned This Morning With Favorable Report—Secretary Daniels Has Recommended to President Wilson That This Site Be Purchased.

Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels has recommended to President Wilson that the land near Bakers be purchased under the National Defense act for the establishment of the huge radio plant. Messrs. J. C. Sikes, G. B. Caldwell and T. L. Riddle, the committee who went to Washington Monday to present the question for Union County's site, returned this morning and gave out the word as above.

The Navy Department has appropriated to it ten thousand dollars to be expended in the purchase of radio sites. About three thousand dollars of this has already been expended leaving only seven thousand at its disposal. There are two ways by which more money could be obtained for the purchase of a site, by a special act of Congress, which would require sometime; and under authority vested in the president in the National Defense act. Following three conferences with the Monroe delegation Mr. Daniels agreed to recommend that the proposed site be purchased under this act. This now leaves the matter in the hands of President Wilson.

Mr. J. C. Sikes stated this morning that a telegram might be expected any day accepting the proposition advanced by the Committee while in Washington.

Government Officials with whom the committee conferred expressed the opinion that the price on part of the land offered was rather excessive. Several towns are clamoring for the radio station and offering to give the site.

Members of the Navy Department informed the Monroe men that the material for the plant was ready to be shipped at once. If Union County lands the station work then would commence at an early date. The construction of the station will require the labor of two thousand men for a period of eighteen months, so men connected with the bureau of docks and yards in Monroe sometime ago said. The average wage of the men will be about seven dollars a day.

A good sized town would spring up around Bakers and a postoffice will have to be established there. When this is done it has been suggested that the name be changed from Bakers to West Monroe. This suggestion will no doubt meet with the approbation of all.

The members of the committee who returned home this morning speak highly of the courteous manner they were treated by every member of the Navy Department with whom they came in contact. One of the committee gave it as his opinion that the Navy Department was the best regulated department in the capitol.

BRITISH TEN MILES EAST OF CAMBRAI—LeCATEAU TAKEN

German Army Which Held the Hindenburg Line is Facing Eastward in Retreat—British, American and French Pressing Onward.

London, October 10th.—LeCateau has been captured by the British, Field Marshal Haig announced in his report to-night.

The British have advanced rapidly along the whole battle front. They now hold the line of the Selle River from St. Souplet to Solesmes, which represents an advance of about ten miles east of Cambrai.

Many civilians have been found in the captured towns and villages two thousand and five hundred being liberated in Caundry alone.

(By The Associated Press.) The men of the once formidable German armies holding the Hindenburg line from north of Cambrai to St. Quentin are facing eastward, defeated and in retreat.

Their backs are the targets for the British, American and French troops, who bitterly fought them, step by step, out of supposedly impregnable defenses and now are harrying them across the open country toward the German border. Nowhere is the enemy attempting a stand in force.

True, the German border is yet a long distance away, but the past two days of chase which materially decreased the width of the area separating the invaders from their own Rhine line.

LeCateau, the important junction point twelve miles southeast of Cambrai, represented Thursday night the point of deepest penetration by the Allied troops. The British were the masters of it. All along the front, however, the British, French and Americans have been steadily pressing forward their infantry forces, taking numerous towns and villages, while far in advance of them the hoof beats of the cavalry hooves intermingled with the roars of the whipper tanks and the staccato barking of the machine guns inside the moving forts. So fast has been the retreat of the enemy that at various points the Allied forces afoot lost contact with him.

OVER 35-MILE FRONT. The retreat, which is over a front of about thirty-five miles, from the south of Douai to the region east of St. Quentin, has been left in the hands of the Allies, in addition to the towns they have taken valuable lines of communication and strategic

positions of very high importance and driven in a wedge that seemingly will force the Germans everywhere from the North Sea to the vicinity of Verdun to fall back. Southeast of Douai, one of the remaining strong points in the German line in the north, the British are standing in Etrun, twelve miles southwest of Valenciennes, the pivotal point in the enemy's known next defense line and ten miles to the south of the city is out-flanked at Solesmes.

Meantime, the French and American armies on that part of the line running from northwest of Rheims to the Meuse river are still pressing forward in the converging movement with the armies in the west and gradually are forming the entire war theater into a huge sack. The Americans continue slowly to advance up the eastern side of the Meuse, while west of the river, in conjunction with the operations of the French, they have all but obliterated the great Argonne Forest as an enemy defense position. To the west of the Forest in the Aisne valley and still farther westward, the French also have made further gains. Throughout this entire region the Germans still are offering stubborn resistance, mainly with machine guns. Realizing the importance of holding back their foes while their armies in Belgium and farther south make good their retrograde movement.

RAPIDLY CLEARING ALBANIA

Both in the Macedonian theater and in Palestine the Allied forces are pressing the enemy hard. Albania is fast being cleared of the Austro-Hungarian troops, while in Serbia the enemy is nearing Nish, harassed by the Serbians. At last accounts General Allenby was still driving the Ottoman troops northward in Palestine.

So lightning-like are the maneuvers of the Allied Armies on the various battle fronts—from the North Sea to Verdun, in Macedonia and in Palestine—that except to the war expert and his military maps constantly before him it is almost impossible to visualize the situation and realize the swift strides the Allies are making in defeating the common enemy. In France and Belgium in three weeks five important cities which had been in German hands for four years have been recaptured, Dixmude, Armentieres, Lens, Cambrai and St. Quentin are now in Allied hands, while Lille, Douai and Valenciennes seemingly are all but captured. Serbia shortly is to be fully reclaimed, and the Turks soon will know the Holy Land no more.

Farmers Should Select Seed Corn Now.

To insure an ample supply of the very best seed corn for planting next year's crop, Union county farmers will need to select about nineteen thousand and six hundred bushels of seed corn this fall. About two thirds of this amount will have to be discarded when re-selection is done.

Every farmer should go through his fields and select before he gathers his crop. It is absolutely impossible to secure the best seed if the selection is deferred until spring and the selection made from the crib. The best way is to secure the seed corn from the standing stalks in the field, taking from those stalks that have not been specially favored and which show by their larger yields that they are of superior worth. Generally speaking, one can tell by going down the rows in a field which are the best type of stalks, and which ones are yielding the largest amount of shelled corn per stalk. The selections should be made from good, healthy stalks that are bearing the ears at a uniformly convenient height for gathering. Ordinarily, it is not wise to select from stalks that are bearing more than two good, well developed ears per stalk. It is important that the corn be well matured before gathering.

At least three or four times as much corn should be gathered in the field as will be needed for planting next year. When the corn is gathered it should be husked immediately and hung in an airy place to dry. When thoroughly dry, place the corn in a dry place and protect from rats and mice.

A few hours spent in the selecting of seed will be the means of greatly increasing the corn yields per acre next season. It is safe to say, that by careful attention to the selecting of seed in the field and properly caring for the seed afterward, next year's per acre yield will be increased twenty to twenty-five per cent.—T. J. W. Broom County Agent.

1,480 Americans Are Prisoners in Germany.

Washington, D. C. October 7th.—Members of the American expeditionary forces who have been identified as prisoners of war in Germany numbered one thousand four hundred and eighty on October 5th, said an announcement to-day from the office of the adjutant general of the army. In addition, two hundred and twenty civilians interned in Germany have been identified as have sixty-one sailors held in Constantinople.

Do Your Part—Don't Be a Slacker.

The campaign is on! There are many difficulties in our way, but we can stop for none of these.

Our task is set—it must be performed, and not only our Government but our soldiers on the battle fronts are relying on you to accomplish it. Foch, Pershing and Haig stop for nothing. They keep the Germans with their faces toward Berlin.

We must keep pace with them! Every man, woman and child, this means you. Stand behind the boys!

THE BOND CAMPAIGN

The Bond Campaign lags in Union county. If the pace is not quickened at once, the result will be an everlasting shame to our people. The time for subscription closes next Saturday, the 19th, and the bonds thus far sold are a mere bagatelle of the quota which our government expects us to take. If this were a give away proposition to a doubtful cause, there would be ample reason to hold aloof, but when we know we are investing in the safest securities on earth at a fair rate of interest, without any taxes whatever on the money involved, and when we know, furthermore, that this investment is necessary to bring the war to a speedy and successful close, then our failure to help in this matter to the best of our ability can never be explained by any reasonable excuse. The fact is, the Six Billion Dollars now needed has almost already been spent in the maintenance of our armies and the conduct of the war through the sale of short time Treasury Certificates, and these certificates must now be redeemed by our Government, because they represent maturing obligations.

It is very true that previous bond sales and our stamp purchases have subjected some of our people to some inconvenience, but the fact is that the great bulk of our people have not yet invested in bonds to the extent of their ability, and many, though able, have not invested at all. We are told that these bonds are not popular as an investment with some because they mature 20 years hence, and they prefer to buy stamps because they mature at the expiration of five years. In reply to this we say that the stamp campaign is over in Union county and it was never intended by our Government to be anything except a way of investing small savings and that is why the limit was fixed at \$1000.00. As a business proposition, the bonds are better, because they are easily transferable; the interest is payable semi-annually, and, if we do what we think we are soon going to do in this war, all the authorities agree that the bonds will go to a premium and we may sell out at a profit over the principal and interest. Another good feature about these bonds lies in the fact that they are the best security you can offer to a bank as collateral to a loan in any emergency demanding cash, and where is the business man who would not exchange real or personal property for bonds where such property is for sale? This cannot be done with stamps, because they are not transferable and the Government does not expect people holding stamps to cash them in even under the 30 days notice required.

Far seeing business men already know that taxes in this county for generations to come will run high and be a grievous burden, especially since such revenue producers as liquors and railroads will probably go off the tax books, and that is why they are investing heavily in these bonds which can never be taxed. If there are any people in the world damaged by a Government bond sale it is the bankers, and especially country bankers such as we have, and yet the Government calls on these very people to take the initiative in doing these things that will take away their deposits. Our faith in humanity is increased by the knowledge that these bankers nearly everywhere respond unselfishly to this call, because they feel that it is their patriotic duty and because they are sensitive to the needs of our Government and wish to make sure the perpetuity of our civilization.

We are now on the eve of a great victory in this war and we would be blind to our interests if we failed to do our duty in this Bond Campaign. No section, and none of our people, can escape the responsibility, and when we think of what our boys are doing on the firing lines in France and how bravely many of them are offering up their lives in this cause, we, who are left at home by our own firesides and in the peaceful marts of trade, should not attempt to shirk our responsibility. I repeat what I said in a former bond campaign: The doors of the banks stand ajar in this cause and the people should eagerly flock there with their money and consider it a blessed privilege instead of a thing to be avoided.

Respectfully yours,
W. S. BLAKENEY,
District Chairman and Central Committeeman.

RECENT EVENTS ENHANCE IMPORTANCE OF LOAN.

Over-Subscription of Loan of World Importance, Says Wilson—Must Buy Bonds and More Bonds.

Washington, October 10th.—Over-subscription of the six billion dollar Liberty Loan was declared to-night by President Wilson to be a matter of world importance at this critical time.

"Recent events have enhanced, not lessened, the importance of this loan," said the President's statement. "The best thing that could happen would be that the loan should not only be fully subscribed, but very greatly over-subscribed."

Accordingly, instructions will go forth to-morrow to Liberty Loan committees everywhere to do even more than in the last eleven days to get every man, woman and youth in America to hold up the hands of the Government by buying Bonds, and more Bonds than they have already engaged. Americans in the next nine days ending Saturday, October 19th, must participate in the biggest outpour of individual resources ever

recorded in any Nation.

Two billions already have been raised—one-third of the minimum now sought. To barely touch the six billion mark, new subscriptions at the average rate of five hundred millions a day are needed. An excess over that will be required to fulfill President Wilson's appeal for over subscription. In the results hereafter will be read the Nation's answer.

Managers of the loan campaign are counting strongly on the harvest of pledges next Saturday, Liberty Day, to swell the total. Secretary McAdoo to-day decided to go to Chicago to address a meeting there Saturday evening in the interest of the loan.

Richmond district's subscriptions amounted to \$87,176,550—31 per cent. of its quota.

70,000,000 Marks Stolen From Emperor William?

(By The Associated Press.) Berlin, October 10th.—(Via Basel, Switzerland.)—A postal sack containing seventy million marks of securities and treasury bonds addressed by the postoffice to the imperial chateau was stolen the day before yesterday.

WILSON SAYS OVER-SUBSCRIPTION IS NOW OF WORLD IMPORTANCE

Washington, Oct. 10.—President Wilson today issued this statement on the fourth Liberty loan campaign:

"Recent events have enhanced, not lessened, the importance of this loan, and I hope that my fellow countrymen will let me say this to them very frankly. The best thing that could happen would be that the loan should not only be fully subscribed, but very greatly over-subscribed. We are in the midst of the greatest exercise of the power of this country that has ever been witnessed or ever will be witnessed or forecast and a single day of relaxation in that effort would be of tragical damage alike to ourselves and to the rest of the world. Nothing has happened which makes it safe or possible to do anything but push our effort to the utmost. The time is critical, and the response must be complete."
(Signed) "Woodrow Wilson."

Every business house, office, bank, etc., is asked to close Saturday from 9 to 12, and everybody is requested to aid in the sale of Liberty Bonds.—W. B. Love, Chairman Union County Liberty Loan Committee.

A GREAT AIR OFFENSIVE IS MADE BY AMERICANS

Reported as the Greatest Raid Attempted on Western Front—350 Machines Went Over the German Camps.

Washington, D. C., October 10th.—Word of the first great American air raid against the German camps north of Verdun sent a thrill through the War Department officials to-day, although no official report had been received to furnish details of the exploit. So far as could be learned, however, the participation of three hundred and fifty machines in this one enterprise marks it as the greatest air offensive yet undertaken on the Western front in point of the air forces employed. No record could be discovered here to-night showing either Allied or German raids on anything like a similar scale.

No official comment could be obtained pending the receipt of formal advices. There is every reason to suppose, however, that a considerable portion of the bombing planes used were DeHavilland day bombers, built in the United States and equipped with Liberty motors. Shipments of these machines to France have now reached considerable proportions and recent performance reports from France have been encouraging.

The language of the account of the raid permitted to pass by the American military censor is taken here to indicate that the operation was a joint enterprise, with French and possibly British aces aiding in the protection of the Americans. The references to fifty tri-planes as included in this great air fleet found no explanation here. If they were operated by American pilots, they are French built machines and no details of the equipment obtained abroad by General Pershing have been released for publication.

The fact that only thirty-two tons of bombs were dropped by such a force struck some air service officers as surprising. The ordinary bomb capacity of a fleet of the kind described for such a short trip probably would be ten times that weight of explosives, it was said.

The most significant feature of the first great American raid, outside of its possible place in the great strategic game that is being played on the Western front, is the fact that is indicated that the United States now has taken its full place beside the Allies in the air as well as on land and sea. The bombing squadrons which made up this fleet probably represent the first definite American unit of major importance in the independent air forces which are being built up by the entente powers. The British and French Governments now officially describe their bombing operations as the work of this independent air force.

Purely Personal.

Miss Mary Covington, who has a civil service position in Washington, is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. M. Secrest.

Mrs. C. M. A. Helms and daughter, Ruth, have returned from Paris, Tex., where they have been visiting Mrs. Helms' brother, Mr. John R. Secrest, and other relatives.

Miss Mae Garmon is confined to bed on account of Spanish influenza.

Mr. Curtis Helms, stationed at Camp Sevier, arrived home Wednesday night to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Helms.

Mr. T. B. Stinson of Leesburg, Fla., is visiting relatives and friends in the county for a few days.

Mr. Harold Plow, who has a position with the traffic department of the Government, spent Wednesday with his parents Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Plow.

Mrs. R. V. Houston is confined to her home with influenza.

Mrs. John Gulleger of Washington, D. C., arrived this morning to visit her daughter, Mrs. John Vann.

All 100 per cent. Americans are making good their War Savings Pledges. Are You?

GERMAN DEFENSE BROKEN AT CAMBRAI AND ST. QUENTIN.

Cambrai and Numerous Villages Captured—Enemy Being Pushed Back Northwest of Rheims, in Macedonia and Turkey.

(By The Associated Press.)

The formidable German defense system between Cambrai and St. Quentin has been utterly demolished and British, American and French troops are out in the open country eastward in pursuit of the retreating enemy.

Cambrai, the pivot point in the former line and over which there has been so much bitter fighting, is in British hands; numerous villages and hamlets to the south have been overrun by the allies, and thousands of Germans have been made prisoner and hundreds of their guns captured.

The victory seemingly is a complete one, and with General Foch's strategy working smoothly, the German line in one great converging movement, the Germans apparently are in a serious predicament. From the region northwest of Rheims to the Meuse river, north of Verdun the French and Americans are slowly going backward toward the Belgian border.

In Macedonia and Asiatic Turkey the troops of the entente still have the enemy on the run. Nowhere is the enemy able to do more than fight retarding battles, giving ground when the pressure becomes too strong.

FORCED TO FLEE EASTWARD.

Under the avalanches of steel hurled against them on the Cambrai St. Quentin sector the Germans could not live and were forced to flee eastward. Heavy casualties were inflicted on those of the enemy who had the temerity to endeavor to make a stand. On the other hand the casualties of the Allies are declared to have been relatively small, those of the Americans being less than half of the number of prisoners taken by them.

Where the enemy proposes to make his next stand can not be foretold, but probably an effort for a turn about will be attempted along the Valenciennes Sedan front. After this line the only known German defensive position west of the Rhine is the Meuse river. The Americans already are threatening to make this line untenable, having started an advance up the valley on the east side of the stream toward Sedan.

The maneuvers of the French northwest of Rheims are cutting more deeply into the German line, despite the serious resistance that is being offered by the enemy to postpone the fall of the great St. Gobain massif and the highly important strategic position of Laon and LaFere, which seemingly are likely to be pinched out of the battle front by the successful operations around St. Quentin and Berry au Bac.

HUN RESISTANCE STRONG.

Strong resistance also is being imposed by the Germans against further advances by the French and Americans in Champagne and east of the Argonne Forest. Particularly heavy counter attacks have been launched by the enemy on various positions, but without results other than increasing his casualties. Along the Suppe river the fighting is furious, but the French have been able to make further crossing of the stream, St. Eulienne has changed hands several times in bitter combats.

West of the Argonne Forest the Americans have driven their line forward to the region of Cornay on the Aire River, where they have effected a junction with the French troops and seemingly the Argonne Forest soon will be in Allied hands. On the eastern side of the Meuse the Americans have advanced and taken several small villages and also straightened out their line which was being enfiladed by the German guns from the east.

The reports persist that the Turkish cabinet has fallen and that the new grand vizier will be Tewfik Pasha, whose sympathies are declared to be pro-ally rather than pro-German. Rumor also has it that the Turks have dispatched a peace note to the Allies through the Spanish government.

Colored Soldier Writes to His Mother.

Elizabeth Hough, colored, who lives in the Mineral Springs community, has received a letter from her son, Roy Hough. He is with the American Expeditionary Force in France and says he is well and happy. The letter is as follows:

Dear Mother:—This is to inform you that this leaves me well at present and I trust when this you receive will find you all well. I have landed safe and sound, enjoying good health and not worrying one bit. And, mama, I don't want you to worry about me, because no one will die until his time comes, matters not where he is. The only thing is to trust in God. He will carry me through. I feel like my time has not come yet. I feel like there is a work for me to do after this war is ended and that I will see you all gain before long. So I am trusting in my Jesus who is able to bear my burdens. Tell Rev. Thompson I said "hello." I will be back just as soon as this is over. How is your crop this year? I hope you will make plenty this year and maybe I will be there to help you all work by next year. So I will close, with love. I want my name to go up as a brave American soldier but not as a slacker.—Your son, Roy.

Your War Savings Pledge is the Most Sacred Promise You ever Signed. Make it Good.