

BRENIZER UNIT RETURNS.

Miss White, a Sister of Mrs. J. W. Glenn, Tells of the Dangers Braved by These North Carolina and Massachusetts Nurses During Their 18 Months Service in France.

Sixty-four nurses and twenty-five doctors of the staff of base hospital number 6, made up of Massachusetts general hospital unit and the Brenizer unit of Charlotte arrived Sunday evening at Honooken. They were all under the command of Lt. Col. Addison Brenizer.

Miss Margaret White of Charlotte, a sister of Mrs. J. W. Glenn, who was with this organization during their 18 months service overseas, will arrive tonight to spend some time in Monroe. Miss White with other nurses will probably receive donations from the French government for bravery under shell fire. Monday's Charlotte News contained an account of an interview between Miss White and a News representative in New York which we quote as follows:

Some of her brave and devoted band of women are to receive recognition from the French government, this fact becoming known when French officers, just before they left, secured their names and addresses from Miss Parsons. These nurses were on their left arms the insignia of service at the advanced front line, indicating that they had braved the shot and shell and gas of the Boche.

Prominent among these was Miss Margaret White, a tall slip of a girl, who comes from Charlotte, N. C. All united in saying that she deserves a decoration, not alone from France, but from her own United States, but the girl only smiled and blushed about it, when questioned by a representative of the Charlotte News.

Speaking of the work of the unit, in response to the request of The News correspondent, Miss White said that the day of the armistice was signed, November 11, they had 4519 patients in their hospital.

"It was originally planned as a 1000-bed hospital," she said, "but as the demands for hospital accommodations increased they kept expanding until we had 5000 cots and beds.

"I have never seen men or women in my hospital experience work harder or more faithfully than these men and women you see gathered on this deck," continued Miss White. "They were always cheerful and willing. They'd go anywhere and do anything without a murmur."

Now, will you not relate some of your own experiences, Miss White?" queried the News correspondent.

"Really," said she smilingly, after considerable urging, "there is really very little to tell. In common with the others at the front I did my part and tried to do it the best I know how. Nobody had time to be afraid.

"Of course we were in the danger zone. Boche shells were flying and bullets were whizzing by, but we could not stop to think about them. The doctors were busy trying to ease the pain and save the lives of our brave Yankee boys. I suppose if we hadn't had anything to do we would have been scared, for it was a pretty serious situation."

Miss White was as enthusiastic over the Boston outfit as if she was a native of the Hub. "We had to live as the fighting men lived," she continued with no show of braggadocio. "And why shouldn't we? We knew that we were not going to a picnic or a military dress parade when we volunteered as army nurses. Somebody had to do it and it fell to our lot and I was glad to."

"The splendid heroism of our doughboys would put courage into any heart. Torn and bleeding they never whimpered—never a complaint from them. Tell the folks in New England that they have every reason to feel proud of their Yankee division. They were a great lot of boys. Not one of them did I see who was not anxious to get out of the doctor's care and get back to the front to finish the job he went over to do. They were great fighters, those Yankees, and we were all proud of the privilege of serving with them and doing our part in the great struggle.

"I was in the battles of St. Mihiel, Verdun, and the Argonne. We went right up to the front and shared the hardships of the fighting, with our heroic soldiers and doctors. No braver men ever went into battle. Their courage and determination in facing the foe is worthy of the highest praise, and proves that Americans still possess the fighting qualities of their ancestors.

"I saw many of the 26th," she replied to a question, speaking with a delightful Southern drawl. "I saw many of them and many boys of other divisions.

"I will never forget those months. I will never forget Argonne, St. Mihiel, Verdun. They're not just words to me. I saw our men fight there—I saw the 26th fight there. I know what our men did. I know the toll they paid—know how many paid the supreme sacrifice.

"We nurses worked day and night. We would go hours and hours—50, 60 without sleep. We waded in the mud in rubber boots and never took those boots off for days. We lived for days and weeks through continuous rain with never a change of clothing—uniforms always wet and wetter blankets and tents in which to sleep when chance there came to sleep.

"Would I go through it again? Would I?" Miss White was astonished that one should ask such a question.

"Indeed I would," she said; "so would every other nurse. It was worth while—worth while to 'do our bit.' If I had missed it! Why it hurts me to think that I might not have been there to stand up with our men and help 'carry on' and 'do my bit.'"

Miss White's assertion, so proudly, yet so modestly made, was the assertion of each nurse. Not one there if hostilities were resumed tomorrow but would take the next steamer outward bound for France.

AUCTION SALE—I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at my home 10 miles South of Monroe on Wednesday, March 19, a number of fine young mules. Terms of sale, cash or good paper.—W. J. Davis.

FACTS ABOUT CAMOUFLAGE PROJECTS OF THE NAVY

Given Out by Maximilian Toch in a Talk to American Chemical Society—Huge Mortars Hidden in New York Flower Gardens.

Addressing the American Chemical Society in New York Friday night, Maximilian Toch, expert camouflager, revealed some interesting and hitherto unknown facts concerning camouflage work to protect American ports during the war. The Associated Press carried the following report of his address:

Huge mortars, standing on concrete emplacements and abundantly supplied with half-ton projectiles, were erected during the war among the flowers and shrubbery of private gardens in New York City and elsewhere along the Atlantic coast, ready to repel the attacks of German naval or air ships. Maximilian Toch, one of the first American camouflagers, told the New York section of the American Chemical Society Friday night.

Mr. Toch, who directed several of the navy's important camouflage projects, spoke with the consent of Secretary Daniels. He described how homesuckle, morning glory and ivy, as well as palms, had been employed to conceal or lower the visibility of coastal fortifications.

Ambrose channel, the mouth of New York harbor, was protected in addition to the guns in the regular army forts by mortars having a range of twelve miles, said Mr. Toch. Some of these auxiliary cannon, he declared, were placed two and a half miles inland on private estates and so concealed by arrangement of trees, flowers and shrubbery that passers-by were ignorant of their erection and aviators found "little or no evidence" of their location. They were manned by army gun crews.

The camouflager described his work in disguising navy yards and docks along the Atlantic coast, notably the Pensacola and Key West bases, which were exposed to attacks by German raiders and submarines operating in the South Atlantic. The navy, he believed, Mr. Toch asserted, that the Germans had a secret base on the North Coast of Cuba, adding that "rich German firms in Havana were notoriously aiding the central powers," and that there were "more German spies and propagandists on the island than in the United States."

Mr. Toch declared the army "did not take kindly to camouflage at the beginning of the war," and said that he had great difficulty in convincing army officers of the necessity of camouflaging fortifications adjacent to navy yards.

Prior to the war Mr. Toch gained a reputation as a camouflager by lowering the visibility of the forts at the Pacific entrance to the Panama canal.

Union School News.

Correspondence of The Journal.
Monroe, N. C., Route 1, March 6.—Miss Lois Trull, who is attending school at Wingate, spent the weekend with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Trull.

Mrs. Edmund Miller of Jefferson spent a few days with her father, Mr. B. F. Parker, last week.

Rev. E. C. Snyder filled his regular appointment at Union Sunday afternoon at 2:30, his text being "launch out in the deep and let down your net." The sermon was so interesting and appealing that it was enjoyed by all.

Miss Lalia Parker delightfully entertained a number of her friends last Saturday evening. The young people enjoying Miss Parker's hospitality were Misses Ethel and Doyle Gullledge, Sallie and Lois Trull, Lillian Horton, Ora Baucom, Nancy Helms, and Messrs. Roy and Bradus Horton, Eustace, Vann and Bernard Baucom, Emmette Gullledge, Bryce Parker and Walter Horton.

Mr. Vann Parker spent Saturday and Sunday with his father, Mr. B. F. Parker.

Miss Eudora Baucom, our primary teacher, spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Baucom.

The larger boys of our school have organized a debating society, which is a great help to our community, under the leadership of Mr. John Parker.

The school at Union, taught by Misses Nancy Helms and Amy Baucom, is progressing nicely, considering the influenza situation.

"Uncle Sandy" Parker is recuperating nicely from a paralytic stroke. We all hope he will be out soon.—A School Girl.

Indian Trail Route 1 Items.

Correspondence of The Journal.
March 6.—Mr. Frank Stegall had the misfortune recently while cutting cross ties, of splitting his foot open to the instep. Dr. Whitley of Unionville dressed the wounded member, it requiring 12 stitches to sew it up.

A message received yesterday says that Mr. Bruce Hartsell has received an honorable discharge from the U. S. army.

Mr. Edward Kirk has returned from overseas and is now here with his people.

Mr. John Dixon has enough home made tobacco to last two years without getting any more store tobacco. A leaf three feet long and 20 inches wide was raised by him last year.

Misses Zula Rushing and Emma Pigg and Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Morris of Mint Hill were visitors here last week.

A strange light of many colors was seen by your scribe one night last week. It was of all colors, several ribbons in rows straight up and down, as broad as a rainbow, circled through in several straight lines and they gradually moving in the direction of East from North, very high in the elements, and we could see it moving and hear a crackling noise like a brush-heap burning, and lasted little more than an hour. All colors of light attracted our attention. We have never seen anything like it.

Misses Lillie Hill, Pearl Hill, Rena Furr, and Hazel Furr sustained some minor bruises by jumping from a buggy when a mule hitched to it became frightened and tried to run.

Mr. Lawrence Lemmond is in the mercantile business now.—Fairness.

Record Breaking Congress.

(Baltimore Sun.)

"The fifth war Congress that has met since the capital was established in Washington, it has been almost continuously in session since President Wilson called it together in extra session on that memorable April 2, 1917, on the eve of America's entry into the war against Germany. There have been but 67 days of the entire period of 791 that Congress was not in session when the final gavel fell Tuesday.

"No other Congress in the nation's history can boast such a record. No other Congress can begin to measure up to this one in billions appropriated, in character of the legislation enacted, in the broad war power granted to the executive, in centralization of power in the executive for purely war purposes, in provision for amendment of the Constitution itself. No other Congress can begin to measure up to this one in revenue legislation enacted, in the extent and weight of taxation levied to enable the administration to pay the bills it has contracted during the war.

"The first session of the War Congress assembled April 2, 1917, and ran 188 days, until October 6, 1917. After a brief breathing space, the first regular session opened December 3, 1917, and lasted until November 21, 1918. This was the session during which most of the war legislation was enacted, including the declaration of war. It was a session that lasted 354 days. It was the longest continuous session in the entire history of the nation. Only two other sessions approach it in duration, one of them being the second session of the 63rd Congress, which met December 1, 1913. It lasted 328 days.

"The other was the famous second session of the 49th Congress, which met December 2, 1867, during Andrew Johnson's term, and which lasted 345 days out of a possible 365. But the second session of the present 65th Congress, which sat continuously for a span of 354 days—just 11 days short of a year—tops the record.

"The third session of the present Congress met December 2 last, two days before President Wilson went to Europe, and had set for 92 days when it adjourned Tuesday, on the eve of the President's return trip to France. With the exception of two days at its inception and the final week of the session, this session of the 65th Congress has operated at long-distance range from the President, who has been absent during 83 of the 92 days of the session. Some of its acts have been signed by the President abroad, but most of its important acts have been signed by him since his return from France.

"With the adjournment Tuesday, political control of the legislative branch of the government passes into the hands of the Republican party. For the first time in eight years the Democratic party will be relegated to the role of a minority party. It took control of Congress at the beginning of the 63rd Congress, which met in extra session at the call of President Taft, on April 4, 1911. Champ Clark of Missouri has been speaker through out the Democratic tenure. The Sen-

ate has had many presiding officers during this period.

"It has had two vice-presidents in the chair, Fairbanks and Marshall. Its presidents pro tempore have been Frye, Bacon, Buegreen, Curtis, Gallinger, Lodge, Clarke and Saulsbury. Three of the four Congresses during the Democratic period of eight years of control have been special sessions. In the eight years the four Democratic Congresses—62nd, 63rd, 64th and 65th have been in session an aggregate of 2,164 days, or approximately six straight-way years of sitting out of a possible eight, also a record that cannot be surpassed in another equal period of American history.

"The war crisis broke upon the nation at the far-end of the 64th Congress when Germany threw her submarine pledges to the winds and embarked on a campaign of unrestricted submarine frightfulness. On February 2 President Wilson delivered his special message in which he announced severance of diplomatic relations with Germany. On February 26, 1917, the President, in a special message requested authority to arm merchant vessels. The inauguration of March 5, 1917, intervened between the 64th and 65th Congress, and when the latter met on April 2, President Wilson and the nation were ready for translating the break with Germany into a declaration of war."

Monroe Couple Anxious to Marry.

(Charlotte Observer.)

A man who said he was from Monroe sought information of the police about midnight last night relative to procuring a license to marry. He was given the names of Register of Deeds W. M. Moore and Deputy Register K. E. Ward, and he left the police station with expressed intention of getting a license from one of the two, and getting the man and woman, in whose behalf he was working, "married off" in time for the party to return to Monroe by daylight.

Since the above was put in type The Journal learns that the young man was Mr. Lawrence Byrum, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Byrum of North Monroe, and that the young lady was Miss Blanche Hill, daughter of Mr. R. E. Hill also of North Monroe. The couple left here Sunday for Concord where they were unable to secure license, we are informed. Proceeding to Charlotte they secured the desired papers at nine o'clock yesterday morning and were married soon after. They then returned to Monroe. They are young people of good character.

A troop ship with a regiment or two of negro soldiers aboard was nearing the French coast when there was a submarine alarm. The soldiers were called to quarters and formed on the decks. Word was passed that a torpedo attack was imminent and that there must be absolute silence among the soldiers in order that the crew might not be disturbed by unnecessary noise.

The ship was quiet. Not a sound was heard. Suddenly there boomed from one end of the line of soldiers: "Does any nigger here want to buy a gold watch and chain?"

Just The Man

A professional strong man, a performer in vaudeville, was a passenger on a train from Chicago to New York, and went into the day coach. There he was accosted by an eccentric looking person; who said:

"Pardon me, sir, but are you the strong man?"

"Some say I am," was the good-natured response.

"You can lift three tons in harness?"

"That is my record."

"You can hold two hundred weight at arm's length?"

"Yes."

"And get up three hundred pounds with one hand?"

"Yes."

"And six hundred with two?"

"I can."

"In that case," continued the eccentric looking person, "will you be so good as to undertake to raise this car window for me?"

Richards, "The Wizard" Has Splendid Show.

The following notice is taken from The Birmingham Age-Herald regarding a recent performance given in that city by Richards' "The Wizard" who, with his wonderful mystery show will appear at the Strand Theater Thursday, Friday, and Saturday with a special matinee Saturday afternoon.

"One of the most pleasing and thoroughly entertaining performances that has been witnessed in Birmingham this entire season was given by Richards, The "Wizard" and company at the Jafferson Theater last night, and certain it is that few shows have been greeted by more laughter and sincere applause than was accorded Richards, for he is one of the finest and most elaborately staged shows that has appeared here in an age. Richards is strictly in a class by himself, for he not only mystified with his innumerable tricks and illusions, but he really entertained and kept the audience in an almost constant uproar of laughter. He has a very pleasing personality, is good to look upon, and works with an ease and grace that is very refreshing. He performed many almost unbelievable illusions, the greatest of which was perhaps the one wherein he loads his little lady assistant, Crystal Williams, into a cannon and then apparently shoots her through space up into the innermost of three trunks, each locked within the other, which have been hanging in the dome of the theatre over the audience before the commencement of the performance, and it takes less than two minutes to complete this thrilling effect.

Mr. Richards also produces a regular Barnum's menagerie of animals, fowls, chickens, ducks, rabbits, etc., from nowhere which were a huge delight to the children. The costuming, draping and paraphernalia were very rich and elaborate in appearance, and to be brief the entire performance was a veritable maze of mystery, beauty and laughter."

—Mr. E. L. Hill of Lanes Creek township has purchased a registered Jersey bull.



Open an ice-cold bottle of Orange-Crush today. Fill your glass to the brim with this sparkling, thirst-quenching, refreshing drink. The glowing goodness of it will refresh and invigorate you.

Sparkling and satisfying Orange-Crush is the perfect thirst quencher. Served ice-cold, Orange-Crush refreshes and invigorates. Its flavor is the natural orange. But Orange-Crush is more zestful; skillfully carbonated by a special process.

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ORANGE-CRUSH

We bottle Orange-Crush in strict conformity with the most modern health requirements. Order a case of Orange-Crush today after you've tried an ice-cold bottle. Obtainable wherever soft drinks are sold.

MONROE BOTTLING WORKS,
T. J. Price, Proprietor.

by the bottle—
Less by the case

Births.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Stegall, Monroe route 3, a daughter, Ruby, July 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Charles McGuthrie Williams, Monroe route 6, a son, August 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Chester A. Slagle, Monroe, a son, George M., Sept. 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Stack, Monroe, a son, Sept. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Cunningham, Monroe, a son, William, Wilburn, Jr., Jan. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Carnes, Monroe, a son, Jan. 15.

Colds Cause Grip and Influenza
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets remove the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature on box. 30c.

Are You Supporting The "INFALLIBLE PLAN" In YOUR COMMUNITY?



Not only must the movement to reduce acreage and hold cotton receive individual support, but whole communities must unite. The school district, the township, the county, the State and the South must be solidly behind this movement, anything else is economic suicide.

Every individual in the community must pledge himself to reduce his acreage one-third, in other words every cotton community must be solid. The individual who goes back on his community this year will reflect on the good name of the community, every individual has a direct responsibility. No cotton grower is exempt.

Help organize your community at once, pledge a reduction of one-third in acreage this year. Follow the "INFALLIBLE PLAN." PLAY SQUARE AND SAFE.

North Carolina Cotton Association.