

"THE UNION COUNTY PAPER—EVERYBODY NEEDS IT"

"THE UNION COUNTY PAPER—EVERYBODY READS IT"

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BICKETT BATTERY LANDED AT NEWPORT NEWS WEDNESDAY

Sent to Camp Stuart, Va., For Few Days Rest — Will Take Part in Celebration at Raleigh—To Be Demobilized at Camp Jackson.

Fathers, mothers, brothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts over Union county were made happy when telegram from members of the Bickett Battery, Battery D 113th Field Artillery, began to pour into the Western Union office here Wednesday morning before nine o'clock, stating that the senders had arrived safe and sound at Newport News, Va. and would be home in a few days.

The One Hundred and Thirteenth Field Artillery of which the Bickett Battery is a unit, arrived at Newport News about 5:30 Tuesday afternoon on board the four deck United States transport Santa Teresa. The ship was 13 days in crossing the big pond, having sailed from St. Nazaire, France, on March 5th. During two days of the voyage very heavy seas were encountered.

The men spent the night aboard the transport, debarking early the following morning they were given a rousing welcome by the citizens of Newport News. From the ship they were sent to Camp Stuart, Va., where they will remain for a few days rest. It was said that they would probably remain at this camp about five days.

From Camp Stuart, they will go to Camp Jackson, stopping off at Raleigh to take part in a celebration in their honor. The boys may therefore receive their discharges within the space of two weeks.

Dispatches from Raleigh state that the regiment is expected there Sunday or Monday. A tremendous parade will be staged. The governor from a specially constructed stand on Fayetteville street will review the troops. A great barbecue for the troops at the state fair grounds will be one of the features of the day. A number of Union county people are planning to attend the celebration.

The people of Wadeboro have plans mapped out for a monster celebration in honor of the Battery D boys. The date on which the celebration will be staged is not known. Three airplanes have been promised by the war department for the occasion.

When the Santa Teresa hove to at Newport News late Tuesday the following statement was given out by Col. Cox, commanding officer of the regiment:

Mothers, fathers, sweethearts, loved ones and friends:

The 113th field artillery, Thirtieth division, sends greetings to you upon its return to America from the battle fields of France, where the victory was won that assured liberty shall not perish from the earth. In that victory this unit had a part.

The officers and men of this regiment are possessed of a sense of pride in the knowledge of duty well done and our arrival late today is an occasion of overwhelming happiness to us and we feel a sense of deepest gratitude in our good fortune. For our comrades who made the supreme sacrifice and whose bodies rest in hallowed graves overseas we mourn, but we are comforted in a small measure by the knowledge that they gladly and freely gave their all in their great love for those left behind.

With us returning, our affection for America and North Carolina is augmented by the wonderful spirit of sacrifice and co-operation displayed by the great civilian army behind the lines which provided an unending stream of supplies.

We of the 113th field artillery have been through times that burned brave men's souls with the horror of it all, and the future of our lives will be sweeter for a fuller understanding.

Personally, I would congratulate the fathers and mothers of the men of this regiment that they have given their home state and America such real men. (Signed) Albert Cox, Commanding. Newport News, Va., March 18.

UNION COUNTY BOYS WERE IN ST. QUENTIN FIGHT

Private Sam E. Haigler Tells How They Chased the Boche From the Hindenburg Line—Lieut. Judge E. Austin Was Awarded Croix De Gurre—Lieut. Sam L. Parker Gets Distinguished Service Cross.

Little by little as the Union county boys return from service overseas the glorious part which they played in the world war for liberty comes to light.

The One Hundred and Nineteenth Infantry attached to the famous Thirtieth division, in which there were a number of Union county boys played an important part in the breaking of the Hindenburg line at the battle of St. Quentin, according to Private Sam E. Haigler, son of Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Haigler of Goose Creek township, who was wounded and shell shocked in this battle. Private Haigler was discharged from a hospital and returned to his home sometime ago.

It was on the morning of Oct. 9, 1918, Private Haigler, who was a member of Co. F, 119th infantry, told a Journal reporter. The regiment was advancing against the enemy, and carrying their machine guns along to better positions. The Germans were retreating slowly, firing their machine guns as they went or losing heart, abandoning them and taking to their heels. It was then that we mowed them down, said Private Haig-

ler. Finally the regiment in which were a number of Union county boys encountered such a nest of German machine guns and in such a position that their captain ordered them to crouch upon the ground while the company runner was sent to ask for troops to be sent to flank the Germans. As the runner started off Private Haigler said that it seemed that every German machine gun was turned upon him, but in some miraculous manner he escaped.

When he had gone into battle Private Haigler had been assigned to support a man operating a machine gun. As the troops lay awaiting the dank movement a large shell burst near Private Haigler, throwing him several feet in the air. A fragment of the shell struck the man lying in front of him in the neck and almost severed his head from his body. A little later Private Haigler's left arm was broken by a machine gun bullet and he then made his way back to a dressing station. As yet he has not gained complete use of the arm. When the shell exploded near him the Union county boy did not realize that he had been shell shocked. But later its effects were marked. His sight and hearing was affected and his nerves generally. He was sent to a base hospital in England where he remained for a number of months and was then sent back to the States.

Aside from the record of her soldiers in the field Union county is proud of the fact that two of her sons have been awarded military crosses for feats of valor. The French government through General Pershing conferred the croix de guerre upon Lieut. Judge E. Austin, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Austin of Goose Creek township, a few days before he was killed in action. This is an honor which comes only to a few and was conferred for acts of bravery which came under notice of Lieut. Austin's superior officers. The sad part about it is that Lieut. Austin did not survive the battle. The cross has been received by his father and later The Journal will carry a complete story regarding it.

Along with the citation for bravery of Lieut. Sam L. Parker, as told in the last issue of The Journal, he was awarded the distinguished service cross, one of the highest military honors which can be conferred. Lieut. Parker has made a wonderful record in France. He has been twice cited for bravery. In the instance previous to the one reported in the last issue of The Journal he came upon a number of French troops who were without a commanding officer, and located in a position open to the enemy. Taking command he rallied these troops and held the position against attack.

MAY BEGIN WORK ON HIGH-WAY WITHIN SIXTY DAYS

Division Engineer and Representative of Federal Government Held Conference Here Tuesday—Federal and State Aid Will Pay for 75 per cent of Work.

It may be possible to begin work on that portion of the Wilmington-Charlotte Highway which runs through Union county within sixty days, according to R. P. Coble, division highway engineer, and Mr. Lewis, representing the Federal government, who held a conference with Mr. T. L. Riddle here Tuesday regarding the project.

Under the adoption of the recent road laws 75 per cent of the cost of the work on the highway will be borne by the Federal and State government; thus if the cost of building the highway through the county should be \$100,000 the county's part of it would be \$25,000. Before the passage of the new road law the county's part of Federal aid which could be obtained was \$18,700.

Engineers made a survey of the route through the county last year, and sent blue prints of their survey to the proper authority of the Federal government. The project has been approved by the Federal government and thus Union county will be one of the first counties in the State to profit by the Federal aid.

The route through the county will go by Marshallville, Wingate, through Monroe and thence it will follow almost the exact route of the Charlotte road. It is understood that it will be a hard surface road and that no grade will exceed 4 1/2 per cent.

If the county commissioners at their next meeting adopt the road law for the county, and it is presumed that they will, the question of building the highway through the county is made less complicated than under the previous system.

THE PIGEON IN WAR.

(Christian Science Monitor.)

Besieged Paris, as somebody has pointed out, taught Bismarck the value of the homing pigeon in war, when some 800 pigeons were sent in balloons to Tours and provided communication between the two cities. After the peace, Bismarck established pigeon lofts in every fortress and in many of the cities in Germany. Other European nations, although less thoroughly, followed the example, but it was only about a year ago that the United States naval air service instituted 14 lofts in different parts of the country with a total of about 800 pigeons in training for war service.

The distillers would do well to invest what they have left in Government bonds instead of in lawsuits.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"SLEEP DEATH" IS BAFFLING TO ALL U. S. PHYSICIANS

I. No Respecter of Persons And Strikes Young or Old, Rich or Poor — Special Investigator Tells How The Sleeping Sickness Affects Its Victims.

Mr. E. C. Rogers, detailed to investigate the Lethargic Encephalitis, or so-called "sleeping sickness" in New York, has given out the following information:

Here in Cook county hospital five persons lie suspended at the brink of death. Some of them had been in a state of coma for days. Doctors and nurses could do little but shake the patients out of a trance-like stupor and administer medicines and liquid food, neither of which patients seemed to know they were taking.

They were victims of lethargic encephalitis, the new disease which has appeared in widely scattered portions of the United States first in Chicago, where now hundreds of physicians are watching every ill person for signs of what has been called "sleep-death."

Dr. John Dill Robertson, Chicago health commissioner, has begun a systematic campaign to find out what causes the new disease and how best it may be treated.

MOST PATIENTS RECOVERED

Two deaths, both children, have been reported here. Other patients have recovered, some after remaining in stupor for days.

Encephalitis attacks both young and aged, negro and white, rich and poor; the well nourished and the underfed alike fall into the sleep which isn't sleep.

It is slightly contagious, some doctors insist, while others say there is no danger of contagion.

Five persons were in that death-like stupor at the Cook county hospital, and the physician permitted a photographer to take a picture of one woman patient, with her relatives' consent, because, as he said, it might help to find the solution of the cure. He thought everybody ought to learn about this new disease, so they might not be unduly frightened if it should strike within their own homes.

FACE OF AFFLICTED IS WAXLIKE

The encephalitis patient had been in a stupor several days. She lay still as death, her breathing scarcely perceptible. Her face was wax-like. I have seen faces from which life had fled, and I was reminded of them as I watched the nurse waken the patient from her stupor to give medicine.

For several minutes she shook the sleeper, talking to her the while. She did not answer.

Finally her eyes opened, but she said not a word. A twitching muscle was noticeable. That ended when the nurse allowed the sick woman to lay back her head upon the pillow and resume her sleep.

Medicine given her, the doctor informed me, was bitter, but the patient allowed it to trickle down her throat as she would have so much tasteless water. It was the same with food, the nurse explained; evidently the taste nerves are silenced.

AFTER SOME INFLUENZA CASES

She had influenza last fall," the doctor said. "This followed."

"What is this new disease, doctor?" I asked.

"Go and see Dr. Peter Bassoe," he suggested. "Dr. Bassoe knows more about it than any other American physician. He has written a book on nervous and mental diseases in which this new disease is exactly defined."

Dr. Bassoe is professor of nervous and mental diseases at Rush Medical College.

ACUTE NERVOUS DISEASE

"Encephalitis," Dr. Bassoe told me, "is an acute nervous disease. It affects both sexes, all ages and colors. It is not contagious, and is not always fatal. More cases recover. The illness may last a few days, and instances are known where patients were in a stupor for two months."

"Don't mistake it for the so-called 'sleeping sickness' of Africa. It is not caused by the bite of the tsetse fly. There is a world of difference."

"Encephalitis follows influenza. It is a winter and spring disease, and will probably affect one in ten thousand persons who had influenza. It may attack those who had light attacks of influenza as well as those more severely ill. It followed influenza here 18 years ago, but was diagnosed as a form of meningitis. In Europe then it was called 'mona,' and there followed influenza epidemics."

NAMED IN 1917 BY VON ECONOMO

"Under the name 'encephalitis' the disease has been known only since early in 1917, when it appeared in Vienna, and the celebrated Austrian physician Von Economo, coined the name 'encephalitis lethargica,' having been impressed by the prominence of lethargy in the cases. A similar epidemic occurred in England and France in the following year, starting in midwinter and ending in late spring. The death rate was highest in England, 35 per cent; and lowest in Austria, less than five per cent dying."

"There is no reason for American people to be frightened. I doubt if the spread of the disease will be wide."

Mr. Proudman: "Our Willie got meritorious commendation at school last week."

Mr. O'Bull: "Well, well! Ain't it awful the number of strange diseases that's attacking our school children!"

COLONEL COX BRIEFLY REVIEWS HISTORY OF 113TH

This Regiment in France Was Assigned to First, Second and Third U. S. Field Armies and Fought on Every Front Except the Marne.

J. A. Daly, representing the Charlotte Observer, interviewed Col. Albert Cox, commander of the 113th Artillery, who gave the following brief history of the regiment's work in France:

During the afternoon, while a cold rain falling outside made the unheated barracks a house of shivers, Colonel Cox briefly and modestly told of the wonderful accomplishments of his regiment. To it was accorded the unique distinction of being assigned to the First, Second and Third American field armies at different times and finally to the army of occupation.

Arriving in France too late to complete its training in time to enter the struggle on the banks of the Marne, the "Old Hickory" division, either its infantry or artillery, but never both, fought on every other important sector on the western front. The infantry fought in Flanders and Belgium and broke the Hindenburg line at Bapaume. The artillery from September 11 to November 11 was either in action or changing fronts.

In the St. Mihiel drive, the first all-American offensive, this regiment assisted the Eighty-ninth (Northwestern national army) division infantry in its sensational advance. Leaving this sector September 17, after the salient was flattened, the 113th by forced marches for eight nights took up positions in the Argonne for the battle that opened September 26.

Fully three-fourths of the regiment's animals were lost in this sector where, like at St. Mihiel, the guns were hub to hub, the number being so great. In the Argonne the 113th supported the Thirty-seventh, Ohio, division, and Thirty-second, Michigan-Wisconsin division infantry, the former being replaced by the northerners under delicate circumstances. When this became a defensive sector, the 113th went into the Woerthe region where the drive against Metz was started that was ended by the signing of the armistice.

Being assigned soon after cessation of hostilities to the army of occupation, the regiment continued with the Thirty-third, Illinois, division, which it last supported in the Woerthe in a break-through advance. Together these units went into Luxembourg, leaving Colmarberg January 5, after a 15-day stay, on the trip to St. Nazaire and home.

Sunday in mid-ocean Colonel Cox exchanged greetings with Secretary and Mrs. Daniels, wiring from the Santa Teresa to the Secretary on the Leviathan: "One Hundred and Thirteenth Field Artillery sends greetings to you and love to Mrs. Daniels."

Secretary Daniels answered: "My wife joins me in love and best wishes and we wish we could be in Raleigh when you arrive."

N. C. FARMERS TO GET 43,000 TONS OF NITRATE OF SODA

Shipments of 1000 Tons a Day Being Made to Wilmington For Distribution and Will Continue Until Farmers Have Been Supplied.

S. R. Winters, the Washington correspondent for the Raleigh News and Observer, has sent information to the effect that North Carolina farmers will receive 43,000 tons of nitrate of soda. We quote as follows from his article:

As the receiving port for North Carolina the Department of Agriculture is to ship 43,000 tons of nitrate of soda to Wilmington according to an authoritative statement furnished a News and Observer representative today by the Bureau of Markets. The port of Wilmington will distribute nearly one-third of the 150,000 tons of nitrate of soda just released by the War Department for agricultural purposes. Shipments of 1,000 tons a day are being made to the North Carolina seaport town, and will continue until North Carolina farmers have been supplied with the fertilizer for growing food and cotton.

Savannah alone of all Southern ports will distribute quantities of nitrate of soda in excess of the "gateaway of North Carolina." The Georgia city will handle 50,000 tons of nitrate of soda of the 150,000 tons released by the War Department. South Carolina will use more nitrate of soda than North Carolina. The Palmetto State has in applications with the Bureau of Markets for 53,964 tons as the needs of the season. The Bureau of Markets explained that these figures are approximately correct, with changing conditions likely to subject them to revision.

"Beating swords into ploughshares" is the true but impressive statement employed by the Department of Agriculture in describing the diverting of 150,000 tons of nitrate of soda from uses in manufacturing high explosives to objects of growing food and feedstuffs to appease the hunger of nations. "Uncle Sam will now use the raw stuff that was to blow Germany off the map for fertilizer," said an official.

The Bureau of Markets hopes to deliver 100,000 tons to Southern farmers during the month of March. Already 20,000 tons have been shipped to Wilmington, and daily shipments of 1,000 tons are going to Wilmington and Savannah. Farmers who formerly discouraged deliveries in February and early March are now

sending hurrying orders to the bureau of markets.

Orders have been issued from Washington for the shipment of 75,000 tons in small lots. The Bureau of Markets states, "Announcement that all applications for nitrate will be filled for the full amount was made today, but it was pointed out that applicants should appreciate the impossibility of filling all orders simultaneously, though every effort is being made to have the nitrate reach all applicants in time for use this season."

Liquor in Hearse

Marinette, Wis., March 17—State Constabulary officers with headquarters in Menominee, Mich., are investigating a case in which it is said an Escanaba liveryman ran the booze blockade in a unique manner.

Mrs. Fannie Person Adams, widow of the late Hon. Henry B. Adams, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. C. Houston, in Concord at 1:15 yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Adams had been in failing health for some time and since Sunday she had been in a state of coma. Her children were at her bedside when the end came.

Mrs. Adams was born in Carthage, Moore county, December 31,