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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

# GERMANY MUST NOW SAY WHETHER PEACE SHALL

President Wilson Has Sent His Last and the World Waits in Suspense to Hear From Germany.

Whether peaceful and friendly re wholly with the imperial government of Germany. In a day or so we shall The final declaration of the United States is now in the hands of Germany, President Wilson went before Congress Wednesday and told what he had done.

#### The President's Speech

Mr. Wilson appeared before both houses of Congress on Wednesday, and delivered in person his speech on the German situation. He said: Gentlemen of the Congress:

"A situation has arisen in the for-eign relations of the country of which it is my plain duty to inform you

It will be recalled that in Febru-ary, 1915, the imperial serman gov-ernment announced its intention to treat the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland as embraced within the seat of war and to destroy all merchant ships owned by its encmies that might be found within any part of that portion of the high seas, and that it warned all vessels, of neutral as well as of belligerent owner ship, to keep out of the waters it had thus prescribed or else enter them at their own peril. The government of the United States earnestly protested. It took the position that such a poli-cy could not be pursued without the practical certainty of gross and palpable violation of the laws of nations particularly if submarine craft were to be employed as its instruments, inasmuch as the rule prescribed by tha law, rules founded upon principles of humanity and established for the protection of the lives of non combatants at sea, could not in the nature of the case be observed by such vessels.

### Basis of Protest.

"It based its protest on the ground that persons of neutral nationality and vessels of neutral ownership would be exposed to extreme and in tolerable risks, and that no right to close any part of the high senagainst their use or to expose them to such risks could lawfully be asserted by any belligerent government. The law of nations in these matters, upon which the government of the United States based its protest, is not of recent origin or founded upon merelarbitrary principles set up by convention. It is based on the contrary apon manifest and imperative principles of humanity and has long been established with the approval and by the express ament of all civilized na-

"Notwithst adding the earnest protest of our government, the imperial German government at once proceeded to carry out the policy it had announced. It expressed the hope that the dangers involved, at any rate the danger to neatral vessels, would be reduced to a p infimum by the instructions which it had issued to its submarine commanders, and assered the government of the United States that It would take every possible precaution, both to respect the rights of neuteals and to safeguard the lives of noncombatants.

No Discrimination. "In pursuance of the policy of submarine warfare against the comment of its adversaries, thus appounced and entered upon by the imperia-German government in spite of the solemn protest of this government. the commanders of German undersea with greater and greater activity. only upon the high seas surrounding Great Britain and Ireland but where ever they could encounter them is a way that has grown more and more ruthless, more and more indisceriminate as the months have gone by, less and less observant of restraints of any kind; and have delivered their attacks without compunction against vessels of every nationality and bound upon every sort of errand. Vessels of neutral ownership, even vessels of neutral ownership bound from neutral port to neutral port, have been destroyed along with vessels of belligerant ownership in constantly in-Sometimes creasing numbers. merchantman attacked has been warned and summoned to surrender before being fired on or torpedoed; sometimes passengers or crews have been vouchsafed the poor security of being allowed to take to the ship's boats before she was sent to the bottom. But again and again no warn ing has been given, no escape to the ship's boats allowed to those on board. What this government foresaw must happen has happened Tragedy has followed tragedy on the seas in such fashion, with such attendant circumstances, as to make it grossly evident that warfare of such a sort, if warfare it be, cannot be carried on without the most palpable violation of the dictates alike of right and of humanity. Whatever the disposition and the intention of the imperial German government it has manifestly proved impossible for it to keep such methods of attack upon the commerce of its enemies

reason or the heart of mankind. The New German Order,

within the bounds set by either the

'In February of the present year the imperial German government informed this government and the othneutral governments of the world that it had reason to believe that the

CONTINUE WITH US. orders to attack any submarine of the enemy they might encounter upon Notice and Unless Germany At German government felt justified in must consider the sacred and indis-Once Changes Her Cours All Re-lations Will be Severed— sident ed merchantmen of belligerant ownlations Will be Severed— sident ed merchantmen of beligerant own-Laid the Matter Before Congress ership as auxiliary vessels of war, which it would have the right to destroy without warning. The law of nations has long recognized the right lations will continue between the of merchantmen to carry arms for United State and Germany now rests protection and to use them to repel of merchantmen to carry arms for attack, though to use them, in such circumstances, at their own risk; but the imperial German government claimed the right to set these under standings aside in circumstances which it deemed extraordinary. Even the terms in which it announced its er. purpose thus still further to relax the restraints it had previously professed its willinguess and desire to put upon the operations of its submarines carried the plain implication that at tion without warning and that personal safety would be accorded their passengers and crews; but even that limiattion, if it was ever practicable to observe it, has in fact constituted no check at all upon the destruction of ships of every son.

Again an d again the imperial German government has given this govand again permitted its underses the utmost solemaity and firmness, commanders to disregard those as- "I have taken it, and taken it surances with entire impunity, Great liners like the Lucitania and the Avabic and mere ferry boats like the Sussex have been attacked without n moments warning, sometimes before they had even become aware that they were in the presence of an arm-ed vessel of the enemy, and the lives and noncorrbatants, passengers, and crew, have been sacrificed wholesale, in a manner which the government of the United States cannot but regard as wanter and without the slightest color of justification. No limit of any kind has in fact been set to the indiscriminate pursuit and destruction of merchantmen of all kinds and nationalities within the waters con-stantly extending the area, where these operations have been carried on, and the roll of Americans who have lost their lives on ships thus attacked and destroyed has grown month by month until the eminous toll has mounted into the hundreds.

# The Sussex Case.

"One of the latest and most shocking Instances of this method of warfare was that of the destruction of the French cross channel steamer Sussex. It must stand forth, as the inking a and so singular tragical and unjusti hable as to constitute a truly terrible example of the inhumanity of submarine warfare as the commanders of German vessels have for the past 1: months been conducting it. If this instance Blood alone, some explanation, some disavowal by the German government, some evidence of crimb nal mistake or wilful disobedience or the part of the commander of the ves sel that haed the torpedo might be sought or entertained; but unhappily it does not stand alone events make the conclusion inevitable that it is only one instance, ever though it is one of the most extreme and distressing instances, of the spir it and method of warfare which the imperial German government has nistakably adopted, and which from the arst exposed that government to the represent of thrusting all neutral rights aside in pursuit of its imme diate objects

"The government of the United States has been very patient. At every stage of this distressing experience of tragedy after trageny vessels have attacked merchant ships which its own citizens were involved it has sought to be restrained from any extreme course of action or of protest by a thoughtful consideration of the extraordinary circumstance of this unprecedented war, and actuated in all that it said or did by the sent iments of genuine friendship which the people of the United States have always entertained and continue entervain towards the German nation. It has of course accepted the success sive explanations and assurance of the Imperial German government as given in entire sincerity and good faith, and has hoped, even against hope, that it would prove to be possibit for the German government so to order and control the acts of its naval commanders as to square its policy with the principles of humanity as embodied in the law of nations. It has been willing to wait until the significance of the facts became absolutely unmistakable and susceptible of but one interpretation

# Against Principles of Humanity.

"That point has now unhappily been reached. The facts are susceptible of but one interpretation. The imperial German government has been unable to put any limits or restraints upon its warfare against either freight or passenger ships. It has therefore become painfully evi- liberate method and spirit of indisdent that the position which this government took at the very outset is inevitable, namely, that the use of sub-marines for the destruction of an enemy's commerce is of necessity, be- ty of German undersea vessels of war cause of the very character of the has in recent months been quickened vessels employed and the very meth- and extended." ods of attack which their employment of course involves, incompatible with tion declares, considers the torpedothe principles of humanity, the long established and incontrovertible the evidence, but actually substanti rights of neutrals, and the sacred im-

armed all merchant vessels of British of commerce by the use of subma-ship not only screw bolts which corownership and had given them secret rines, notwithstanding the now demorders to attack any submarine of onstrated impossibility of conducting marks with those on German torpethat warfare in accordance with what | does in possession of the French govhumanity, the government of the man torpedoes. Four of them, steel United is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it | do, still bear the distinctive red paint can pursue; and that unless the im- common to German "war heads perial German government should Beside this evidence, the note con-now immediately declare and effect tends, every circumstance either adods of warfare against passenger and or proved by affidavits of persons on diplomatic relations with the govern- without warning. ment of the German empire altogeth-

This decision I have arrived at with the keenest regret; the possibility of the action contemplated I am sure all thoughtful Americans will look forward to with unaffected releast vessels which were not armed luctance. But we cannot forget that would still be exempt from destructive are in some sort and by the force we are in some sort and by the force of circumstances, the responsible spokesman of the rights of humanity, and that we cannot remain silent while those whose rights seem in process of being swept atterly away in the maelstrom of this terrible war. We own it to a due roward for our We owe it to a due regard for our ter Si own rights as a nation, to our sense chum. of duty as a representative of the ernment its solemn assurances that at rights of neutrals the world over, and least passenger saips would not be to a just conception of the rights of thus dealt with, and yet it has again | mankind to take this stand now with

> "I have taken it, and taken it in the confidence that it will meet with your approval and support. All sober-minded men must unite in hoping that the imperial German govern-which has in other circumstances stood as the champion of all that we are now contending for in the interest of humanity, may recognize the justice of our demands and meet them in the spirit in which they are

#### What Mr. Wilson Says to Germany

The pose to Berlin declares: The government of the United States has been very patient. States has been very parient.

Higher Fourth Grade — Lorena Higher Fourth Grade — Lorena tions and assurances of the Imperial Government as, of course, given in Lower Fifth Grade — Wesley Coble, entire sincerity and good faith, and Mary Austin, George Beasley, White-has lower even against hope, that it ford Blakoney, Ada Levy, Florence would prove to be possible for the Redwine, William Morrow, Anna Imperial Government so to order and | Frances Redfearn, contrai the acts of its naval conmanders as to square its policy with the recognized principles of humani ty as embodied in the law of nations It has made every altowance for enprecidented conditions and has been willing to wait until the facts becamunmistakable and were susceptible of only one interpretation.

t now owes it to a just regar for its own rights to say to the 1: perial Government that that time ha come.

"It has become prinfully evident it that the position which it took the very outset is inevitable, namely the use of rabmarines for the D struction of an energy's commerce of necessity because of the very chaactor of the vessels employed as very methods of attack, which the emptoyment of course involves, attely incompatable with the principle of bumanity, the long establishand incontrovertible rights of near trals and the sacred immunities non-combatants.

"It it is still the purpose of the Ita perbu government to prosecute re leutiess and indiscriminate warfars against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines, without regard to what the government of the United States must consider the sacred an indispatable rules of internations law and the universally recognized dictates of humanity, the government of the United States is at last fore ed to the conclusion that there is but on course it can pursue.

# Sever Diplomatic Relations

"Unless the Imperial government should now immediately declare and effect an anandonment of as present methods of submarine against passenger and freight-carry ing vessels, the government of United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether. tion the government of the United States contempates with the greatest reluctance, but feels constrained to take in behalf of humanity and the rights of neutral nations."

# Sussex Only the Last Thread

Had the attack on the channel steamer Sussex, the note tells Germany, been an isolated case, the United States might have hoped that the submarine commander acted in violation of his government's solemn pledges and that the ends of justice might have been satisfied by a disavowal, reparation and his proper punishment. But, it adds, this case un happily does not stand alone.

'On the contrary," says the note, "the government of the United States forced by recent events to conclude that it is only one instance, even though one of the most extreme and most distressing instances of the decriminate destruction of merchant vessels of all sorts, nationalities and

The United States, the communicaing of the Sussex not only proved by ated by the German disclaimer of re-

putable rule of international law and actually found fifteen pieces of metal the universally recognized dictates of which they identified as parts of Ger-

an abandonment of its present meth- mitted by Germany in her discinimer freight carrying vessels this govern- the destroyed liner, prove beyond ment can have no choice but to sever question that she was torpedoed

#### Evidence Conclusive

In short, the United States presents the evidence as the capstone to an accumulation of evidence extending held to prove irrefutably that Gor-many's assurances to the United States have been repeatedly and wantonly violated.

#### Graded School Honor Roll.

First Frade Pearl Warlick. ter Smithy, Max Griffin, Cecil Men-

Higher Second Grade-David Capehart, Luther Williams, Mary Polatty, Henry Austin, Woodson Benton, Ersel Bivens.

Lower Third Grade-Ashe Atklason Lane, Mary Elizabeth Foust, Virginia Cole Blakeney, Laura McCor-kle, Eva Saleeby, Walter Lockhart. Byron Long, Annie Louise Caldwell, Willie Mac Haynes, Katie Gravely,

Louie Sikes. Higher Third Grade—Merrill Mann Nellie Cadieu, Gertrude Helms, Wil-He Helms, S. M. Howie, Henry Griffin

Lower 4th Grade-Cecil Knight, Katharine Kyle Redfern, Arnceia Baker, Neal Clark, Mary Wylie Stewart, Sarah Asheraft, Gfibert Shaw, Katharine Fulenwider, Alda Broom, It Bruce Blvens,

Clarence Houston, Blanche Armfield. Higher Fifth Grade-Hoyle Grif-

fin, Allan Gravely, Hilda Simpson, Margaret Helms. Lower Sixth Grade Berta Allen

Houston, Lucy Lee, Katharine Businger, Billie Phifer John Hoberka. Higher Sixth Grade-Ruth Steele, Nellie West Basinger, Harrier Alex-Elizabeth Alexander, Jucely:

Sikes Ellen Lemmond. Lower Seventh Grade - Bivens Helms, Emmet Griffin, Frank Colwell, John Redwine, Ogburn Yates. Mary Dean Lancy Hoyte Manes:

Higher Seventh Grade - Patrie Terrell, Sarah Presson, Rebecca Norwood, Elizabeth Lee, Nora Lee, Caroline Coble, Racharl Armfield Franeis Taylor, John D. Stewart, Ardrey

Erghth Grade Dienry Belk, Ruth Free nan, Elizabeti Houston, William Boger, Robert Morrow, Karl Schaeh-Ninth Grade Gerard Stack, Ruth

Houston, Elizabeta Hudson, Mamie Lemmond, Veria Mae Walters, Eugene Lee, Leland Stewart, Joe Me-Tenth Grade Heavy Belk, Velma

Lathan. Eleventh Grade Mary Porter, Ma-

ry Benton, Carson Yates, Annie B. Benson, Beatrice Fairley, Oscar Richardson, Elizabeth Stevens, North Monroe-Lydia Helms, Esla May Helms, Estelle Griffin.

# Death of Mrs. Sikes.

Mrs. J. B. Sikes diet early thus morning at the home of her daugh- Al. Birmingham, ter, Mrs. A. L. Monroe, She been suffering for some time, and this coupled with her old age, brought about her death. She was born in Norfolk, Va., August 7th, 1843, and frout Stouls, was therefore 73 years old. She is School etc. survived by her daughter, Mrs. A. L. Monroe, and by one son, Mr. Charley Sikes of Orangeburg, S. C.

Mrs. Sikes had been living here about sixteen years, and during that time she has made many warm friends. She was a member of the Baptist church. She was a kind, lov-able, and good woman, beloved by all her friends, who will always have a warm spot in their hearts for her memory. She was always ready lend a willing hand to ease the suffer-

ing of her friends and neighbors. One of her last requests was that she be buried in Charlotte, where the family burying ground is located. Accordingly, the funeral will be held here at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. and the remains will then be taken to Charlotte for interment.

# Recorder's Court.

The following cases have been disosed of since Tuesday: Henry Howie, carrying cencealed

weapons; case continued. Robert Mitchell, beating way train; 30 days on county roads. Easter Day at St. Paul's Church.

Services at 7:30 a. m.; I1 a. m. and 8 a. m. Celebration of Holy Communion at both morning services . Sunday school at 3:30 p. m.

# INSOMNIA.

Indigestion nearly always disturbs the sleep more or less, and is often "I have deemed it my duty, therefore, to say to the imperial German
government that if it is still its purpose to prosecute relentless and in
American army and navy officers see if you do not restrict a bee line for Monseveral candidates. There will also
the cause of insomnia. Eat a light
roe and never stopped till he got
there and was unable to get back
milk; also take one of Chamberlain's
and died down there. We sympaof the Sussex. They show that three
Tablets immediate's after supper, and
the cause of insomnia. Eat a light
roe and never stopped till he got
there and was unable to get back
and died down there. We sympaof the Sussex. They show that three
thize with Mr. Presiev as the loss
discriminate.

## BRYAN IN WASHINGTON

Former Secretary Goes to the Capitol to Help Keep Peace With Germany -War Would be Unspeakable.

William Jennings Bryan, former Secretary of State, went to Washing-ton yesterday afternoon. He said he had come to render any aid possible to prevent trouble between the United States and Germany.

"I was on my way to New Orleans to deliver an address," he said. when the news reached me that a crisis in the submarine controversy with Germany had arisen. I cancelled engagements and hyrried to Washington, not with any definite plan, but in the hope that I could be of some assistance in preserving

#### Met Prominent Democrats

several conferences with prominent fional anthem as the Democrats. I expect to have more Latouche Treville, does by conferences within the next two days. Beyond that time my plans are indefinite.

"I am hoping for two things in this present grave situation—first, that Germany will accede to the position of the United States; second, that it she does not, diplomatic relations will continue with a view to reaching an amicable settlement of the trov-

#### War Would be Unspeakable

"We must remember that there is nothing final between friends. A rup- Trebizond had been can used by their ture between this country and Ger- brother soldiers in the East, many would indeed be unfortunate. If this dispute should end in war it would be unspeakable.

"We are going to work to preserve peace if possible. Our plans are tentative and I cannot discuss them at this time.

#### Says Wilson Shouldn't Embarrass Congress.

Congress, as he was anxious that he should not be embarrassed."

#### Declares It Would be a Crime Last night Mr. Bryan attended a

testimonial dinner given to the widow of Joseph Fets of Philadelphia. In a speech at the dinner has night Mr. Bryan declared it would be a crime for the United States to calor the present war under any circumstances. He insisted that harm done America by any of the belligerents which the United States was not in-

rerested. It was a false diplomacy, lared, that was leading this country toward war, and militarists and muntion manufacturers were responsible

Recalling that Germany agreed to the principle of peacreaties which he, as Secretary State, negotiated with many Nations and under which the parties pledged themselves not to go to war pending an investigation of the cause of dispute, Mr. Bryan urged that actile

# Correspondence of The Journal,

Tionroe Route C. April 19. - Missa Dora and Emon Birmingham spent one night last week with Mr. and Mrs Edwar Haucom,

Mr. Jarvis Preslar, who formerly resided in this neighborhood, spent Saturday night with Mr. Walter tending church regulate Helm

spent the latter part of last week very well now, with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Mr. Overr Hartis has read into the

Milss Mantie Ritch was the guest of

Miss Whate Trull Sunday.

Mrs. Hallie Vickory is spending a week with parents in this vicinity ous condition for several months. All

School closed at the Hemby school cises by the students as the exercises been going to school.

was given some time and ma has been previously announced. Prizes were spelling. These who won are as fellows: For atendance. Misses Vera citizen of Buford town boy die lows: For atendance, Misses Vera citizen of Buford town loo, died suf-and Mary Lee Helius, little Miss Sgi-denly last night. He plosed all day vester Deese, Miss Malinda Watking, yesterday, ate supper no retired as little Miss Agnes Squires; for spell- usual. About two Scieck some of ing, Miss Hessie Gardon, Misa Ben- the family heard on obusual noise lab Polk, Miss Lizzie Squires, Master and getting up, found Mr. Wangum Sutton Squires.

other day with one shot.

Saturday night with their parents was in Monroe Wednesday it? his ar Matthews.

Mr. and Mrs. Bunyan Helms spent The funeral was held this afternear Matthews.

Messrs, Richie Biggers and San- was a member, ford Morris visited in this community Sunday.

near Sustar school.

day from Bakers.

The horse got sick last Thursday and was turned out to walk about, and he sure did walk The E. A. degree will be conferred on about; he struck a bee line for Mon- several candidates.

#### RUSSIAN TROOPS

LANDED IN FRANCE

Were Received With the Wildest Enthusiasm—Everything Mode Home-like For Them—Nothing New on the Battle Lines.

The monotony of ten week's fighting on the French lines was broken yesterday by the arrival or a large body of Russian i sous at the French port of Mars Hess. They were supposed to have miled from

the Russian port of Archangel. The transports bearing the sian troops drew to where French troops. Sixth Hussars and the and Fifteenth Terri landing to extend the come. The sailors of fleet in the harbor mahe band of arms of the vessels "Since my arrival today I have had the flect took up to

## Russians Play the 30 months of

The Russian officers of miless were lined up along the best of an the bridges of the transmission (here. Russian bands play I be large H

As the debarkation borne choers went up from the Handana on the transports.

One of the happiest greatings they received was the appearance of a daily Russian newspaper, defined for their benefit, of the first news that

## Vast Crowds Surround Camp.

Among other preparations for the Russians is a Russian Church, similar to the orthodox church in Paris. Throughout the afternoon vast crowds surrounded the camp and kept up a continuous demonstration

of enthusiasm.
The arrival in France of a large "The responsibility for declaring number of Russian troops to reinforce the western backs that has President," said Mr. Bryan in his brought great joy to the Philand Alstatement, "and it is fair to assume lied countries where it is hard that that when the duty of acting falls with them fighting should real coul-upon Congress, the President will be der at different pole with the upor Congress, the President will be willing to refrain from embarrassing British, French and 1 man a material change in the steep may

shortly develop.

How many Russians have been sent across the same by Emperor Nicholas is not known, but what is described as "a great for 0, or troop-ports" arrived in the consecutive Hex and almost manoffer landed the by the limit the cheering of the payment and the French troops gathered at the away

General Joffre, the Proced commander-in-chief, in web-made the they were "soldiers channe from the bravest in the Russian experien and commanded by officers of the Eighest renown."

#### News From Corinth Community, Correspondence of The Jame al.

Monroe Rt. 9 .- Carluit community is being opened up. East mills are miving as light.

Rev. R. M. Haight supprised the people by driving out to a last Sunnent of any quarred which the United States might have with a European Nation should be delayed until after the end of the war.

News from R. F. D. Six. 11 o'clock. We have prover meeting every Sunday morning and plate and on Wednesday night at the most of the

connegatty,
The women are delegating time work in the missioner meetings.

Boggun Crook has street moneyeror from his knife wounds and as ar-

People are beginning 1 - more Mrs. Thurman Helms of Bakera things at home. Cleve, is inching

Miss Jeanle Spittle and Savarday night with Miss Emma Uwhardson.

Mr. Jim Griffin her bess in a resi-

hope for a recovery,
Mr. Carl King returned some time house April 13th without any error, and from Wingate, where he has

awarded for attendance and hest Mr. Harvey Mangum Died Last Night. Mr. Harvey Mangum, a well known dead. For a year or two past he had Mr. Ray Heims, our big eel catcher, not been in his usual health, and had tells me he killed three crows the been to a hospital a time or two. her day with one shot.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Fincher spent of any serious trouble. Mr. Mangum

Sunday with parents near Ebeneezr, noon at Smyrna church, of which he

His wife and nine children survive him. All the children are yet Miss Clara Stinson visited her sis. at home except two oldest sons who ter last Saturday Ars. R. R. Orr, are married, though all are grown. He was 65 years old and was a native Mr. Frank Vickory of Indian Trail of South Carolina. Mr. J. J. Mangum visited Mr. Vann Yandle Saturday and Mr. Smiley Mangum are his brothers, and Mrs. H. C. Davis is his Misses Minnie Helms and Helen sister. Mr. Mangum's hoper and in-Craig visited Mr. W. H. Elms Satur-tegrity were above question and he had the confidence of everybody. He Mr. D. W. Preslar had the mis-fortune of losing a good horse last farmer. was a well-to-do man and a good

The Masonic lodge meets tonight.