

# THE MONROE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

VOL. 23. No. 18.

MONROE, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1917.

\$1.50 PER YEAR CASH.

## UNMARRIED MEN FROM 20 TO 30 TO GO FIRST

### OLDEST TO SET BALL IN MOTION

#### Army Bill, to Be Presented Soon, Leaves No Place For Volunteers.

Washington, April 4.—Detailed plans of the War Department for raising an army numbering millions, if that is necessary to "bring the German Empire to terms," were placed in President Wilson's hands today in the form of a bill prepared by the General Staff and reviewed and revised in part by Secretary Baker and the general officers who are his military advisers.

Secretary Baker said today that the bill would go to the House and Senate committees as soon as the war resolution had been adopted.

Major General Scott, Chief of Staff, will explain the plan and the military reasons for the need to train the number of men the bill will produce, believed to be not less than two million within two years.

In the Navy Department, Secretary Daniels announced during the day that contracts for approximately two hundred submarine chasers or coast patrol boats had been let and additional contracts were being signed each day.

Preparations to take into the service a huge fleet of small motorcraft for inshore patrol work also are being completed.

#### Army Plan.

The scope of the War Department's army plan is gradually becoming clear, although the details are being withheld until they are sent to congress. Included in the scheme must be the funds and equipment necessary to establish military training on a basis never before attempted in the United States.

There are many indications that it is proposed to build up a fighting machine composed exclusively of men in their twenties and each man free from home responsibilities or cares that might embarrass his soldierly qualities. A perfect military weapon is to be fashioned, officers say, if the plan is accepted by congress.

Presumably the oldest men within the prescribed limit would be called out first. This class would yield the smallest number for training, for the percentage of men to assume family responsibilities goes up rapidly after twenty years is reached. They would be, however, men in their most vigorous years, ready for any hardship. Each succeeding increment of five hundred thousand called out for training would probably have reached the same stage of physical development by the time the training had been given. Physical standards of the regular army will be rigidly maintained.

#### Registration Big Task.

Registration of all single men between the fixed ages will be a big task. Co-operation of State and municipal authorities may be sought under the plans for State co-operation in the national war measure program being framed by the Council of National Defense.

Army officers indicated today that the Government's policy leaves no place for volunteer forces. They are prepared to urge against any premature effort to send an army abroad to fight. To be of any aid in the world struggle, they say, only a very considerable force of fully trained and highly equipped and organized troops, with adequate independent supply lines, should go to Europe.

The Council of National Defense and its Advisory Commission will meet again tomorrow in joint session.

#### Russian Embassy Attache Is Shot.

Baltimore, April 4.—Count Michael Borzakovsky, commercial attache of the Russian Embassy in Washington, who arrived from Petrograd eight days ago with a document for the Embassy from the Russian Minister of Finance, was shot at the Baltimore Country Club early today. He is now in a hospital here.

M. Borzakovsky arrived here Saturday from Washington after he delivered his document to the Russian Embassy. It is understood that he was to remain in this country as commercial attache.

E. Griswold Thelin, a prominent club man, stood sponsor for him at the Baltimore Country Club, and the Count has been stopping there since Sunday. He was found unconscious on the floor of the club at 2 a. m., and Mr. Thelin had him taken to the hospital. Friends of M. Borzakovsky said he was "toying with a pistol when it exploded." They further announced that he was shot in the breast.

At the hospital, however, it was stated that the bullet lodged in the stomach. One of the physicians said further that the shooting was not an accident. The Russian Embassy at Washington was notified.

#### Wilson's Speech More Effective Than Bombs.

Washington, April 4.—Entente diplomats here advised their governments to have copies of President Wilson's war address printed in German and dropped from aeroplanes into the trenches and behind the lines of the German armies. Cable dispatches last night said an official in London had suggested that the British airmen could do more effective work in this way than by dropping bombs. In diplomatic circles here it is believed the German government will prevent the publication of the address with its appeal for Democracy against autocracy.

#### Billions For War

Washington, April 5.—Congress was asked today to provide immediately \$3,502,517,000 to finance the war for one year, approximately as follows:

For the War Department \$2,295,537,933; for increasing the authorized strength of the navy to 150,000 men and the Marine Corps to 30,000, \$175,855,762.

For the coast guard \$600,000. A bond issue, increased taxation, including higher taxes on estates, large incomes, whiskey, beer, tobacco and new methods of taxation probably will be resorted to to raise the huge amount.

Unofficial estimates to the Federal Reserve Board are to the effect that the banks of the Federal reserve system are in a position to absorb up to \$2,000,000,000 of war bonds at once at interest not exceeding 3 1-2 per cent.

Treasury Department experts are assembling a mass of data for consideration of the President and congressional committees in drafting the war revenue measure.

The estimates calling for the appropriation of money for carrying on the war were couched in general terms and lacking in details. The great total does not include possible loans to the Allies.

#### Submarine Base With the Offer to Mexico.

Washington, April 5.—Representative Miller, of Minnesota, a Republican member of the foreign affairs committee, created a sensation during discussion of the war resolution by declaring that an unpublished paragraph of the Zimmermann note offered to establish a submarine base in a Mexican port and supply Mexico with unlimited quantities of arms and ammunition, and send German reservists in the United States into Mexico.

The unpublished portion of the Zimmermann note Miller quoted as follows:

"Agreeably to the Mexican government, submarine bases will be established at Mexican ports from which will be supplied arms, ammunition and supplies. All reservists are ordered into Mexico. Arrange to attack all along the border."

It has been understood, but never officially announced, that the full text of the Zimmermann instructions to German Minister von Eckhart was not published with the main portion, which revealed the attempt to ally Mexico and Japan in war against the United States. Members of the foreign affairs committee in congress, however, had been supplied with the full text, and with other evidences of German intrigues against this government.

Miller further said that he understood three German schooners had landed on the western coast of Mexico and that Villa was surrounded by German officers who had taken charge of the drilling of his men. Reliable information also was that the Carranza army was "not much better," Miller said.

#### GERMANY STRONGER THAN EVER

#### Her Retirement Is in Hope of Becoming Even Stronger.

London, April 4.—Germany is stronger today than at any time during the war, and the retirement of her armies in France means that she is moving back in the hope of becoming still stronger, according to General Sir William R. Robertson, Chief of the Imperial Staff at Army Headquarters, who addressed a conference of the trade unionists today, explaining the Government's proposals on man power.

Arthur Henderson, a member of the War Council, presided and the Minister of Munitions, Sir John R. Jellicoe, First Sea Lord, and other high officials were present.

General Robertson emphasized the fact that the war office must have more men to meet the desperate efforts the enemy was now making. His speech, as officially given out, was in part as follows:

"Our progress with the war is bound to be slow, because of colossal numbers engaged and because Germany derived a great advantage at the start. It is a difficult and long business to make up for a bad start. "Germany is retiring because she dare not stand up to further punishment in the positions she occupied. No one retires in war voluntarily. But she is not yet beaten. She is going back in the hope of becoming stronger, and numerically she is stronger now than at any time during the war. "She has now many more divisions in the field than last year and has increased the number of her soldiers by about one million.

"We must meet this desperate enemy effort and must have men. Our immediate needs are a half million between now and July.

"Do not think that I am despondent. I am perfectly confident of success, provided we remain determined to win. But the way to victory may be long, and certainly will be hard. Our navy has saved us from the horrors of war being brought to our homes, with the result that many of our people are still ignorant of the urgency of our position, or of the sacrifices and miseries our Allies have had to bear. But we may be made to realize them one day if we fail, before it is too late, to crush the overbearing spirit which has degraded a great nation, brought all this misery upon the world and defied every law of God and man."

It is just as easy to look pleasant as it is to wear a long face and look as if you had dined on crabapples.

## War Resolution Debated by House Through Night

### Speaker Champ Clark Will Give All a Chance to Speak

Accession of Majority Leader Kitchin Gave New Heart to Small Party of Congressmen Opposing a War Declaration and Undoubtedly Added a Number of Wavering Members to the Ranks of the Opponents of the Measure—Dramatic Speech Made By Kitchin, Who Declared That After Prayerful Consideration, He Could Give His Vote for War—Democratic Leader Denounced by Congressman Hefflin, of Alabama, Who Declared North Carolinian Should Surrender Party Leadership—Stirring Patriotic Appeal Made By Republican Leader Mann in Support of Resolution and the President.

Washington, April 5.—The House debated the war resolution all of today and far into the night and although passage was assured before adjournment, the leaders predicted that a vote could not be reached until early morning.

During the day the debate revealed an unexpected strength in the minority opposing the resolution.

Confident predictions of not more than a dozen votes against gave place tonight to reports that the opposition might muster upwards of a hundred on the final roll call, and supporters of the resolution conceded that the number to vote in the negative probably would be more than 50.

This surprising accession to the minority ranks was attributed to the efforts of Democratic Leader Kitchin, who took the floor and in a dramatic speech announced that he could not with a clear conscience vote for war. Supporters of the President's course were not concerned over the defection, however. Sure of a great majority, they permitted the roll call to be delayed only so that every one might be heard.

Shortly before midnight, after the debate had continued for more than 13 hours, those in charge of the resolution predicted that a vote would be taken soon after 1 o'clock. There was no certainty that it might not be hours later, however. Late tonight, suggestion by Chairman Flood, of Foreign Affairs Committee, that debate be closed before midnight met with loud shouts of disapproval, and even the opposition of a considerable number of members opposed to voting on Good Friday was insufficient to get an agreement to vote by 12 o'clock.

Mr. Kitchin's opposition drew an immediate following from among the group who have opposed preparedness and armed neutrality, and tonight many of them who had sat silent and glum in the rear of the chamber throughout the day moved down in front and spoke against the resolution.

One of the most earnest speeches in behalf of the President's course came from Republican Leader Mann, who declared Germany had deliberately affronted this country and that only war could save the National honor. Administration leaders until today had paid little attention to reports that Representative Kitchin would oppose the resolution. Arouse by reports of his attitude, Democratic leaders hastened to his office today to find that he had prepared in part a speech opposing the resolution. Fellow members of the House and Senators pleaded vainly with him to abandon his plan. Possible loss of the House leadership and his forced exit from public life, as well as the demands of patriotism were pointed out to him.

Pacifists, learning of the activity of Administration supporters, quickly jumped into the fight. Their lines thinned by threatened desertions of some of their strongest members, they saw in the winning of Kitchin a possibility of rallying the wavering representatives back into the camp. Representative Shackelford, of Missouri, and Representative Sherwood, of Ohio, strongly urged Mr. Kitchin to make his speech. Finally, shortly before 3 o'clock, after almost continuous conferences for six hours, Representative Kitchin announced publicly that he would speak against the resolution. His entrance into the chamber shortly afterward caused a quickening of lagging interest in the debate.

Representative Hensley, of Missouri, who on Tuesday said he would vote for the resolution, hastily announced that he had decided it was his duty to oppose it. Others who had deserted the pacifist camp said they were thinking seriously and probably would vote in the negative.

Obviously wearied by the day's events, Kitchin spoke without his usual fire.

"In view of the many assumptions of loyalty and patriotism," he said, "on the part of some of those who favor the resolution and insinuations by them of cowardice and disloyalty on the part of those who oppose it, offshoots doubtless of the passionate moment, let me at once remind the House that it takes neither moral nor physical courage to declare a war for others to fight. It is evidence of neither loyalty nor patriotism for one to urge others to get into war when he knows that he himself is going to keep out."

Galleries were only half filled when debate began, and less than half of the members were present when the session opened.

"War is being made on our country and its people," Representative Flood

said in opening. "Our ships are being sunk. Our non-combatant citizens, including men, women and children, are being murdered, our merchantmen are denied the freedom of the seas. There is no choice as to our course. We are compelled by the acts of the German Government to enter into this most colossal war."

Representative Harrison, of Mississippi, assailed pro-German sympathizers and pacifists.

First expressions of the opposition to the resolution came from Representatives Cooper and Stafford, of Wisconsin, and Representative Britten, of Illinois.

Representative Cooper launched into a defense of pacifists generally, and himself particularly.

"I have been called a pacifist," he said. "I voted for all of these preparedness bills. This campaign of slander has no regard for the truth."

Representative Britten, speaking against the resolution, read an amendment he said he would later offer, providing that no part of the military forces of the United States should be ordered to do land duty in Europe until so directed by congress.

Representative Igoe, Democrat, of Missouri, announced that he would vote against declaring war because he thought his people desired that he should.

Word that Democratic Leader Kitchin would speak and vote against the resolution came late in the afternoon and it quickly filled the chamber, as it was unexpected.

After saying that he would not criticize those who would vote for it, Mr. Kitchin declared he thought he should vote his convictions regardless of consequences.

"I know that my vote will be criticised from one end of the country to the other," said Kitchin. "I cannot leave to my children land and riches, nor fame, but I can leave to them a name that, regardless of consequences, I never hesitated to vote my convictions."

"Prayerfully impressed with the gravity of this situation and appreciating the penalties that war will impose," said he, "my conscience and judgment have shown the path of my duty and I must tread it if I tread it barefooted and alone. I have prayed for guidance. I have reached the conclusion that I must vote against this resolution."

Kitchin said he was not sure that the United States, put in the same situation that Germany now is in with respect to its European enemies, might not resort to the same violations of neutrality that Germany has been guilty of.

Mr. Kitchin closed with an admission that the resolution would pass. Then Representative Rogers, of Massachusetts, began to speak. He recited a long list of cases in which Germany has invaded the rights of the United States.

Representative London, Socialist, vigorously opposed the resolution. He said the President's plan for conscription showed that the President realizes the people are against the war with Germany. He said that war is indefensible.

While Representative Boland, of Missouri, was speaking, Representative Flood interrupted to announce to the House the sinking of the unarmed ship *Missourian* without warning and probably with the loss of American lives.

Former Speaker Cannon, supporting the war resolution, said this was no time for partisan discussion; that the United States is not ready for war now, but must prepare at once. Remarking that he had heard it suggested that the President be impeached for arming American ships, Mr. Cannon said:

"We would not make much headway there." He defended the loyalty of American citizens of German birth. Amid enthusiastic applause, the former Speaker announced his intention of voting for war.

#### France Thrills With Emotions.

Paris, April 5.—President Poincare of France, has sent the following cablegram to President Wilson:

"At the moment when, under the generous inspiration of yourself, the great American republic, faithful to its ideals and its traditions, is coming forward to defend with the force of arms the cause of justice and of liberty, the people of France are filled with the deepest feelings of brotherly appreciation.

"Permit me again to convey to you, Mr. President, in the name of this solemn and grave hour, assurance of the same sentiments of which I recently gave you evidence, sentiments which, under the present circumstances, have grown in depth and warmth.

"I am confident that I voice the thought of all France in expressing to you and the American nation the joy and the pride which we feel today as our hearts once again beat in unison with yours.

"This war would not have reached its final import had not the United States been led by the enemy himself to take part in it. To every impartial spirit it will be apparent, in the future more than ever in the past, that German imperialism, which desired, prepared and declared this war, had conceived the mad dream of establishing its hegemony throughout the world. It has succeeded only in bringing about a revolt of the conscience of humanity.

"It is never-to-be-forgotten language you have made yourself, before the

#### Bad Fire Wednesday.

The old Heath-Morrow building on Main street was almost burned to the ground Wednesday by fire that started from the Monroe Auction House's stove flue at 10:30 Wednesday morning. Although part of the walls still stand, the building represents a complete loss. It was insured for \$1600, which covers the loss. The Auction House carried about \$1100 insurance, but they were unable to state definitely the amount of their loss. Mr. J. B. Coan, proprietor of the restaurant in the building, said that his loss amounted to about \$750 with \$500 insurance. Mr. S. R. Doster, the other occupant of the building, was probably the heaviest loser. He had \$650 insurance, but his stock of groceries was worth anywhere from \$1000 to \$1500.

The building was recently purchased from Mr. R. A. Morrow by the Savings Loan and Trust Co., and Mr. T. J. Gordon. They had intended tearing the building down in a few weeks to make room for a handsome bank building, which they will erect this year. Mr. Doster and the Monroe Auction House have already leased store-rooms in the building Mr. S. O. Blair and the English estate are now erecting on Main street below the Chinese laundry. It is not known where they will locate until these stores are built.

The Belk-Bundy building was damaged by heat. A big plate glass window, entailing a loss of about \$90. Nearly all of the windows on that side of the building bursted from the intense heat, and the wooden cornice also caught fire in several places. The damage done to the Belk-Bundy building will amount to between two and three hundred dollars. The old market building, below the building that was burned, was also damaged a good deal.

For a while the flames threatened the block. Three or four streams of water played on the flames constantly, and the firemen managed to check any spreading. An oil tank over Mr. Doster's store is said to have exploded, but it did not cause any injury to anyone. The total loss amounted to about \$4000.

#### From Vance Township.

Correspondence of The Journal.

Stout, April 4.—School is out and we are now enjoying our vacation although we were very sorry to have to bid our teachers good-bye. We are glad to have a rest from our troublesome lessons.

Messrs. Harry Conder and Willie Hilton were guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Conder Friday night.

Miss Virgie Rushing, who has been staying with her brother, Mr. S. A. Rushing, and attending school here, returned to her home near Dudley, S. C. Saturday.

Misses Ola and Minnie Yandle of North Monroe visited friends and relatives in and around the village the last of the week.

A large crowd attended our school breaking Friday night. We were glad to welcome them and hope they all had a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. Benj. Hilton of South Monroe visited the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Conder, at Rehels Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Conder, the last of the week.

Mr. E. L. Ritch of Rock Hill, S. C. has been visiting his uncle, Mr. J. P. Ritch, for the last few days.

Pattie, the little daughter of Mr. T. G. Keziah, has been real sick, but is improving rapidly, we are glad to report.

Misses Ada and Gussie Yandle of North Monroe spent Friday night with Misses Kate and Arlie Conder.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Conder were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Gurley Sunday.

Mr. J. E. Hargett, who has been suffering greatly for the last few weeks with rheumatism, is not much improved.

Mr. Grady Yandle is visiting his cousin, Mr. Wiley Yandle.

Our Sunday school is rapidly growing. We have organized the Baraca and Philathea classes and have a large attendance every Sunday. We have Sunday school at two o'clock and everybody is welcome at our church.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Sutton had as their guests Sunday Mr. and Mrs. J. Hargett and children, Mr. John Sutton of Charlotte and Mr. Rufe Price and family of Gastonia. Mr. Hargett motored to Charlotte Tuesday on business.

Mr. W. T. Ballentine, who has been in very feeble health for many months, was taken to the St. Peter's Hospital in Charlotte one day last week for treatment. The last news from his bedside is that he is not improving very much.

Mrs. Amanda Smith and daughter, Miss Bliss Conder, of Indian Trail spent Friday night with the family of Mr. T. G. Keziah.

We are glad to report that little Misses Verla and Alice, the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Hayes, are well again after a few days illness.

Mr. J. L. Haywood of Hopewell, Va., who visited his father, Mr. J. W. Haywood, last week, preached for us Sunday night and returned home Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleve Helms of Monroe and Mr. John Rushing of Dudley, S. C., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Rushing Friday night.—School boy.

universe, the eloquent interpreter of outraged laws and a menaced civilization.

"Honor to you, Mr. President, and to your noble country. I beg you to believe in my devoted friendship. (Signed) "Raymond Poincare."

## SENATE HAS PASSED THE GERMAN WAR RESOLUTION

### ONE OF MOST STIRRING SCENES.

#### Only Six Senators Voted Against Measure—LaFollette Denounced.

Washington, April 4.—The resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany was passed in the Senate tonight by an overwhelming majority. It will be taken up for passage in the House tomorrow.

The war resolution was passed by the Senate tonight by a vote of 82 to 6. It goes to the House, where debate will begin tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to continue until action is taken.

Senators who cast the negative vote were: Gronna, North Dakota; LaFollette, Wisconsin; Norris, Nebraska; Lane, Oregon; Stone, Missouri; and Vardaman, Mississippi.

The resolution, drafted after consultation with the State Department and already accepted by the House Committee, says the state of war thrust upon the United States by Germany is formally declared, and directs the President to employ the entire military and naval forces and the resources of the Government to carry on war and bring it to a successful termination.

Action in the Senate came just after 11 o'clock at the close of a debate that had lasted continuously since 10 o'clock this morning. The climax was reached late in the afternoon when Senator John Sharp Williams denounced a speech by Senator LaFollette as more worthy of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg than of an American Senator.

The passage of the resolution was not marked by any outburst from the galleries and on the floor the Senators themselves were unusually grave and quiet. Many of them answered to their names in voices that quivered with emotion.

The galleries were filled to overflowing, and on the floor back of the Senator's seats were almost half the membership of the House. In the diplomatic gallery was Secretary Lansing, Counselor Polk of the State Department, Minister Calderon of Bolivia and Minister Ekengren of Sweden. Earlier in the evening Doctor Ritter, the Swiss Minister in charge of German interests in this country, had been there.

Secretary McAdoo was on the floor during the last few hours of the debate. As the last name was called and the clerk announced the vote 82 to 6, there was hardly a murmur of applause.

The great crowd was awed by the solemnity of the occasion and sobered by the speeches they had heard.

The text of the resolution follows: "Whereas, the Imperial German Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America, therefore be it

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled that the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government, which has thus been thrust upon the United States, is hereby formally declared; and that the President be, and he is hereby authorized, and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry sources against the Imperial German Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination, all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States."

Almost every Senator and many House members were present when the debate began.

In a brief opening statement, Senator Hitchcock, in charge of the resolution, said the present was a time for action, not discussion.

"We are going to war to vindicate our honor and independence as a great nation and in defense of humanity."

Senator Swanson of Virginia said war had already been declared upon the United States. The issue was whether we should accept war or abject and cowardly submission.

Senator Lodge, ranking Republican of the Foreign Relations Committee:

"We have submitted to wrongs and outrages from the Central Powers of Europe with a long patience. Now the inevitable end is here and we are about to declare war on Germany."

Senator Lodge said one of the first acts of the United States should be to seize the German ships now in United States ports and putting that tonnage in the "world's service."

Senator Vardaman, Democrat, of Mississippi, one of the "wild men" named by President Wilson, said he wished he could vote with the majority of his colleagues, but that he "must follow the path of duty" as he sees it.

Senator Vardaman said if war comes he would support the President.

#### Their Lives Threatened.

Washington, April 5.—Several members of congress turned over to the department of justice today telegrams and letters threatening their lives for supporting the war resolution. The department's agents are seeking the senders.

Henry—I don't see your little son around any more.

Mrs. Dogmore—No, Fifi simply can't tolerate him, so I sent him away.—Judge.