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### WILSON REPLIES TO THE APPEAL MADE BY EGBERT

President Sends Reassuring Message to the People of Germany—Promises Food and Immediate Relief.

Washington, Nov. 13. — President Wilson has sent a reassuring message to the people of Germany in reply to the appeal from Chancellor Ebert. He promises to aid Germany in the matter of food supplies and in relieving distressing want.

It says steps are to be taken at once to organize relief work in the same systematic manner it was carried out in Belgium, but that the President desires to be assured that public order will be maintained in Germany and that an equitable distribution of food can be clearly guaranteed.

The reply was sent today by Secretary Lansing through Minister Sulzer, of Switzerland, who delivered yesterday Ebert's request for intervention by the President to mitigate the "fearful conditions" threatened through enforcement of the armistice terms.

### LANSING'S NOTE

Secretary Lansing's note to the Swiss minister, dated November 12, follows:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of today, transmitting to the President the text of a cable inquiring whether this government is ready to send foodstuffs into Germany without delay if public order is maintained in Germany and an equitable distribution of food is guaranteed.

"I should be grateful if you would transmit the following reply to the German government:

"At a joint session of the two houses of Congress on November 11, the President of the United States announced that the representatives of the associated governments in the supreme war council at Versailles have by unanimous resolution assured the peoples of the central empires that everything that is possible in the circumstances will be done to supply them with food and relieve the distressing want that is in so many places threatening their very lives; and that steps are to be taken immediately to organize these efforts in relief in the same systematic manner that they were organized in the case of Belgium.

"Furthermore, the President expressed the opinion that by the use of the idle tonnage of the central empires it ought presently be possible to lift the fear of utter misery from the oppressed populations and set their minds and energies free for the great and hazardous tasks of political construction which now face them on every hand.

"Accordingly the President now directs me to state that he is ready to consider favorably the supplying of foodstuffs to Germany and to take up the matter immediately with the allied governments, provided he can be assured that public order is being and will continue to be maintained in Germany, and that an equitable distribution of food can be clearly guaranteed.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration. (Signed) 'ROBERT LANSING.'

This message was sent in response to the following message from Minister Sulzer:

"By direction of my government, I have the honor to transmit the following cable:

"The German government urgently requests the President of the United States to inform the German chancellor, Ebert, by wireless, whether he may be assured that the government of the United States is ready to send foodstuffs without delay if public order is maintained in Germany and an equitable distribution of food is guaranteed.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration."

### Praise and Patriotism

A big meeting will be held in the court house on Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock to which all the people of Union county are invited. A large chorus choir under the leadership of Mrs. J.F. Laney will lead in the familiar hymns. Short, but excellent speeches will be made by some of Union county's famous orators.

Mayor Sikes will preside over the meeting which fact is a guarantee that all things will be done "decently and in order."

Surely there is not a patriot, to say nothing of a christian patriot, in our county whose heart is not full of gratitude to God for the magnificent victory won by the Allied arms resulting in the complete overthrow of the mightiest despotism of all history.

Millions will be participating in just such a meeting throughout our whole land and country. Let us show our gratitude to God and our appreciation and admiration of our valiant soldiers, especially those from our home county. Come in time to get a seat. —Committee of Arrangements.

### Presbyterian Church.

Servies on Sunday next as follows: 11:00 a. m., Worship and sermon. 2:30 p. m., Sunday school. Hour changed on account of big meeting at the court house.

There will be no evening service as our congregation will attend Central Methodist church as a fraternal expression for the pastor of that church on the eve of his departure from Monroe.—Reporter.

The wheat harvest is encouraging but the demands are many and wheat conservation must be maintained.

### AMERICAN CASUALTIES WILL NOT EXCEED 100,000

Total Estimated by Officials at Washington—Probably Will Be Several Weeks Before Record of Army Abroad Is Completed.

Washington, November 13th.—Officials here estimate that the total casualties of the American Expeditionary Forces in the war will not exceed one hundred thousand, including the men killed in action, wounded, died of wounds, disease and accidents and the missing who never will be accounted for. Some of those who have been missing probably will be accounted for when the prisoners are returned from Germany.

It was said to-day that it probably will be several weeks before the record of casualties can be completed. It is regarded as almost certain that many of the casualties in the recent heavy fighting by the First and Second American Armies have not yet been reported. Deaths from wounds also probably will be reported for some time, while lists of slightly wounded being sent by couriers may be delayed.

The daily lists for several days have consisted of approximately one thousand and one hundred names daily. Secretary Baker has indicated that a considerable number of reported casualties remain to be given out but that these will be released as rapidly as newspaper can handle them.

An unofficial tabulation of published casualty lists including those of November 12th shows a grand total of 71,390 men. Careful estimates made to-day based on knowledge of the battle conditions faced by the First and Second Armies in the days immediately preceding cessation of hostilities and on the average lists heretofore, lead officers to believe that all unpublished and unreported casualties will not exceed thirty thousand.

Estimates based on previous records fix the total Marine casualties in France at less than five thousand.

### News Items From Pagehand Journal.

Rev. R. S. Latimer has in his possession a paper printed on the back side of wall paper at Vicksburg, Miss., on July 4th, 1863. The form was set up by the Confederate proprietor and was dated July 2, but the Yankees under General Grant captured the city, and the paper was printed by the Yankees just as they found it except that they added a note of explanation.

From letters written by Captain Gillespie and others it has been learned that Company I of the 118th Infantry (the Chesterfield county company) has been right in the thick of the fight, and Lieut. W. A. Mulloy of Cheraw was killed in action in France about the middle of October. It is also believed that a number of others were wounded but no names are given. It is to be hoped that there were no fatalities, but the people of the county may prepare themselves for sad news of some of the boys. Lieut. Mulloy was a good soldier and a fine man. He was loved by his men, and was so attached to them that he recently declined promotion in order to remain with the boys from home.

The peace news was celebrated in nearly every town and city throughout the country. Monroe and Charlotte pulled off big ones. Pagehand celebrated during the day Monday by ringing bells, marching and riding with banners, etc. A number of cars filled with cheering people drove over to Jefferson in the afternoon. At night a dozen or two men and boys brought out their old rusty guns and pistols and for an hour or more made a noise as much like our boys whipping the Germans as they could. The officers made no attempt to interfere, but let those thus inclined shoot until they didn't care to shoot any more.

Mr. F. H. Morgan of White Store township, father of Mr. C. G. Morgan, recently purchased a tractor that is adapted to work on roads and in the fields and also for use as a stationary engine. Last Friday he was demonstrating the work it would do by plowing with two large disc plows followed by a harrow. He will not only use it in the field but has bought a heavy wagon for hauling, also a shredder, wood saw etc. The time is at hand when more of these machines are to be used.

### Secretary Houston Advises Nation's Farmers.

Washington, D. C., November 12th.—Secretary Houston to-day urged steps be taken to procure better organization of the agricultural forces, especially of the local farm bureaus. He dwelt upon the need for an increased production of beef and fats, saying it seems clear that for a considerable period the world will demand a larger supply than normal of these commodities.

"During the war," said Mr. Houston, "the farmers of the Nation have responded magnificently to the appeals for increased production and all the people have complied with the urgent requests for fuller conservation. During this present fall season our farmers have planted an increased wheat acreage and a large acreage in rye. It is too early now to make detailed suggestions for the spring planting season."

St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Services will be resumed next Sunday, as follows: Sunday school at ten A. M. Morning service and celebration of the holy communion at eleven o'clock. Evening prayer and sermon at 8.

The Wednesday night litany and address will begin again next week.

### ENEMY TROOPS JOIN THE CHEERING OF AMERICAN BOYS

Germans Are Bewildered at Number of Americans Speaking Their Language—All Are Anxious to Get Home.

Paris, Monday, November 11th.—When dawn came this morning there was no hint of the cessation of hostilities. East of the Meuse, regardless of the situation, the American Second Army attacked in force at eight o'clock. The onslaught was preceded by a tremendous barrage, which was returned in kind by the enemy. For three hours the Americans swept forward, hurling themselves against the wire entanglements.

The German gunfire was devastating. Then, at exactly one minute of 11, like a final thunder crash at the clearing of a storm, the guns on both sides abruptly ceased.

The silence was more startling than the deafening roar of the barrage. For a brief minute intermittent rifle fire followed. Then came a pause, punctuated by ripping cheers from the trenches on both sides of the line. What followed on one sector was perhaps one of the most singular events of the war. Again the sky line figures were suddenly silhouetted. They appeared cautiously at first, but soon, growing bolder all along the line, they stood upright. These were Germans.

The Americans were not so cautious. As the barrage died, ending in a final husky rumble in the distance from the big guns, runners went springing along the firing line. Instantly comprehending the whole line of doughboys leaped from trenches, fox-holes and shell-craters, splitting the unaccustomed silence with great cheer. The roar of voices was like an outburst at some great college contest in America when a contestant scores a classic play.

Strang to relate, the defeated enemy joined vociferously in the cheering. The world war was finished.

At one minute before eleven, it would have meant death to show one's self above shelter. Not more than a minute after the hour the rolling plain was alive with cheering, shouting men, friend and enemy alike. Not many minutes later Germans and Americans were coming along the narrow stretch of ground, so fiercely fought over, some shyly and awkwardly, like embarrassed schoolboys.

The first advances were followed by offers from the Americans of cigarettes, chocolate and chewing gum. The Germans in some places reciprocated with offers of hot coffee, bread and sausage.

The orders forbidding fraternizing were strict, but the novelty of the situation at times overcame prudence, and Doughboys surreptitiously visited nearby enemy dugouts. Along the barbed wire at a road crossing some Doughboys and Germans began a brisk barter for souvenirs. The Germans were bewildered by the number of Americans speaking German.

"Sure, my old man was born in Germany," laughingly remarked one stalwart private.

"That's nothing," said another; "my mother and father were both born there."

A middle-aged Landsturmer exclaimed: "Yes, the war is finished, thank the good God! My only wish is to get back to Germany."

A slender, pink cheeked machine gunner said: "Yes, I know the Kaiser has abdicated."

Instantly a young aristocrat raised his voice: "There will be no revolution in Germany. A new Emperor will succeed."

An uproar immediately arose. The speaker was drowned out by protesting voices. Then the Germans began offering the Americans such news and gossip as they knew. The approach of an officer broke up the conversations.

To-night the Germans are celebrating peace along the lines by firing flares, rockets and signal lights. The night is uproarious with their cheering. The victorious Americans are taking it more calmly. Along the front the majority of them are getting a good night's restful sleep.

Behind the lines in towns brilliantly lighted for the first time in four years, French and Americans are parading the streets arm in arm, singing the "Marseillaise." "The Star-Spangled Banner" and French and American war songs.

### Give Thanks Sunday.

Raleigh, N. C., Tuesday.—Governor Bickett issued a call today upon all ministers of the Gospel to rally their congregations for special praise and Thanksgiving Sunday all over North Carolina. The call to the ministers and the people to hold these services and for general resumption of church service following the epidemic, has a striking note of gratitude and rejoicing both for the victory that has attended American and Allied arms and for the passing of the terrible epidemic.

The address of the governor to "All Ministers of the Gospel," follows: "Today our hearts leap with joy; Our eyes shine with gladness and our lips are full of praise. God's in His Heaven, all's right with the world. For many weeks our churches have been closed. On next Sunday they will be opened again. Therefore, I devoutly urge that every service be one of praise and Thanksgiving. Let all the people assemble in their places of worship and lift up their hearts in praise of the Lord of Hosts for His deliverance, and in praise that in our day of triumph He will keep us just and gentle still."

### RADIO STATION UNAFFECTED BY SIGNING OF ARMISTICE

Secretary Daniels States—Pittsburg Men Here Looking Over Site Before Placing Bid on Construction Work—Estimate Each Tower Will Require 400 Cars of Material.

The Journal was right when it stated in the last issue that the signing of an armistice would probably have no effect on the building of the radio station at Bakers, as it was not planned solely as a war measure. This was proved by the statement given out by Secretary Daniels, Wednesday, to that effect. The Raleigh News and Observer has the following regarding the matter:

"The world's largest wireless station at Monroe, Union County, will be unaffected by the cessation of hostilities. Secretary of the Navy Daniels stated to-day that the end of the war would hasten the construction of this permanent institution. The plant that covers one square mile will be ample since the end of the war will release supplies hitherto scantily distributed. Communication with a reconstructed Europe and a trade-stimulating South America will be an accomplished fact when the radio station has been completed."

Bids are now being received by the Government for the construction work. These bids will be opened on the 25th, of this month and the successful contractor announced. Mr. E. M. Rust, head of the Pittsburg Engineering Company of Pittsburg, Pa., and one of the largest companies of its kind in the United States, arrived this morning to look over the site at Bakers preparatory to placing a bid for the construction work for his company.

Mr. C. J. Boe, of the same company, arrived Wednesday and has spent his time since arriving in investigating the conditions of the soil and other things necessary for the placing of a bid. Mr. Boe stated to a Journal reporter that as a rough estimate it would require four hundred cars of material for the construction of each tower to be erected. The Government is now receiving bids for the erecting of twenty such towers. Thus it can be seen that around eight thousand cars of material, such as brick, steel, cement and lime will be required in the work of erecting the twenty towers. Later the Government plans to erect sixty more towers. Messrs. Rust and Boe are stopping at the Gloucester Hotel.

As it has been pointed out the erection of the greatest radio station in the world at Bakers will put Monroe and Union County on the map as nothing else could. The station, being even larger than the wireless station at Nauem, Germany, will be in direct communication with every nook and corner of the globe, where a station is located. Should a sinking in the Indian ocean send out an S. O. S. call it would be heard by the station here. Should Villa go on a rampage in Mexico or some revolutionist or fanatic put out the lights of some important personage at the other end of the world, it would be flashed abroad and the station at Bakers would pick it up. Next morning the daily papers over the United States would probably carry the story with the phrase "Via Wireless at Monroe" in parenthesis. Some have given it as their opinion that the Associated Press will keep a representative here to gather the news picked up by the wireless.

### A FEW MODIFICATIONS ARE MADE IN ARMISTICE TERMS.

Relates Chiefly to Quantity of Materials and to Be Given Over and Time of Surrender—Main Features Remain Essentially the Same.

Washington, D. C., November 12th.—Changes in the armistice terms with Germany, which stiffened them in some vital respects, were made before their final signature. They were not known here when the terms were given out for publication by the State Department yesterday. They relate chiefly to the amount of material and time of surrender and do not effect the general purport of the conditions.

### MUST GIVE UP ALL U-BOATS.

The most interesting change relates to submarines. Originally Germany was ordered to turn over one hundred and six-five U-boats, but the revised edition of the terms provides that all submarines of every description must be surrendered to the Allies, and they must be on their way to the ports designated by the Allies within two weeks after getting the order.

Instead of sixty thousand railroad cars—for that is how the word wagons following locomotives is interpreted—the revised terms call for one hundred and fifty thousand. It was the matter of transport demands that brought yesterday's protest from Foreign Minister Solf. The blockade continuing in force he did not see how food would reach Germany, and the demand for five thousand locomotives and one hundred and fifty thousand cars further alarmed him. This in connection with the order that Germany should feed the troops of occupation gave him the idea that the starvation of Germany was intended.

Dr. Solf did not know that our intentions were not those of Germany when she made similar demands on Belgium, and that the Allies meant to use the German ships to bring food and the locomotives and cars to distribute it under the directions of Hoover who will soon be on his way to take up the task.

### GOVERNMENT HAS STOPPED SPECULATION IN COTTON

Government Takes Action to Prevent Hammering of Prices—Speculative Short-Selling Forbidden.

BY H. E. BRYANT. (Washington Correspondence of the Charlotte Observer.)

Action was taken by the government today to prevent speculators from hammering down the price of cotton for the purpose of making money. In connection with the prohibition of speculative short selling of cotton on the future exchanges, Charles J. Brand, chairman of the committee on cotton distribution, today said: "The signing of the armistice brings us suddenly to the threshold of the reconstruction era. Pending developments are of the utmost importance to the entire cotton world.

"The consequences of unfounded rumors that tend to promote vicious speculative activity, and cause unjustified demoralization must be avoided as far as possible. In order that harmful violent fluctuations may be checked, the committee on cotton distribution has ordered all speculative short selling on the New York and New Orleans cotton exchanges stopped and to make this order thoroughly effective, has required that no selling contracts be executed from new foreign country.

"The stopping of sinkings by U-boats, the monthly increase in new ship tonnage and the releasing of fleets now engaged in supplying the Allies, together with the freeing of space previously used in sending munitions to Europe, will mean a large increase in available tonnage for cotton exports.

"The world's requirements of cotton to meet its increasing demands for clothing will henceforth be on a continuously ascending scale. Based on reports to this committee from the various foreign countries, we estimate the requirements and probable imports of cotton under present conditions to be over two million bales in excess of last season's takings.

"Europe is almost denuded of cotton and cotton goods. The potential buying power of the world which will be aided and hastened by the establishment of the necessary credits will quickly assert itself."

Mr. Brand made a special request that his statement be printed in full as everybody connected with the cotton industry is keenly interested in it.

### We Cannot Have Progress Without Peace, Says Lloyd George.

Premier Lloyd George made this announcement in an address to his liberal supporters on November 11.

"What are the principles on which that settlement is to be effected?" he asked. "Are we to lapse back into the old national rivalries, animosities and competitive armaments, or are we to initiate the reign on earth of the prince of peace? It is the duty of liberalism to use its influence to insure that it shall be a reign of peace.

"What are conditions of peace? They must lead to a settlement which will be fundamentally just. No settlement that contravenes the principles of eternal justice will be a permanent one. The peace of 1871 imposed by Germany on France outraged all the principles of justice and fair play. Let us be warned by that example.

"We must not allow any sense of revenge, any spirit of greed, any grasping desire to override the fundamental principles of righteousness. Vigorous attempts will be made to Hector and bully the Government in an endeavor to make it depart from the strict principles of right and to satisfy some base, sordid, squalid ideas of vengeance and of avarice. We must relentlessly set our faces against that.

"The mandate of this Government at the forthcoming election will mean that the British delegation to the peace congress will be in favor of a just peace."

Discussing the question of a league of nations the premier said that such a league would be more necessary now than ever.

"A large number of small nations have been reborn in Europe," he continued. "And these will require a league of nations to protect them against the covetousness of ambitious and grasping neighbors.

"We shall go to the peace conference to guarantee that a league of nations who believe that without peace we cannot have progress.

"Of course, we must have in this Country an effective army to police the Empire, but I am looking forward to a condition of things, with the existence of a league of nations, under which conscription will not be necessary in any Country."

### Notice of Opening of Schools.

The County Board of Health and school authorities, after having consulted with the physicians of the City of Monroe have decided to allow the schools to reopen on Monday, Nov. 18, subject to the following restrictions: No child who has been exposed to influenza may be allowed to enter school until seven days after the last exposure. All physicians shall report immediately any new cases to the county physician or the superintendent of city schools. And all families in which there is a new case shall report the same to both the county physician and the superintendent of schools and will be required to keep their children out of school until allowed or permitted to send them by the advice of a physician or the school authorities.

By order of the Board of Health and School Authorities.

### DOUGH-BOYS HAPPY IN ENDING JOB WANT TO GET HOME

The World Correspondent Sees Germans Trying to Be Friendly With Americans—Forty-Second Division Captured Sedan.

BY LINCOLN EYRE. (Staff Correspondent of The New York World.)

With the American Army near Verdun, November, 11th.—(Seven P. M.)—The first flocks of the one thousand and seven hundred German airplanes which are to be turned over to the Allies by the terms of the armistice were winging across the lines to settle down peacefully in air balloons when I walked down the road from Haumont toward the front today.

The road itself and the fields alongside it bore evidences in the torn-up soil and slashed trees of the terrific strife that had raged there an hour before. In many places the earth was stained with fresh blood spots, though all our dead and wounded had already been removed.

### GERMANS ANXIOUS TO TALK

Suddenly among the trees I caught sight of barbed wire marking the German line. Ranged on either side of it were groups of men apparently engaged in amicable converse. As I drew nearer I saw that most of them were the gray green cloth of Germany and the rest our own olive-drab.

It was an uncanny spectacle. For four years I had known No Man's land as a place where one might never show one's self, never stand upright without risking sudden death. And here were men who a little while before were striving to kill one another by every known weapon that scientific warfare has produced chatting quietly together.

The Germans were all smiles and was ready to trade iron crosses and other trinkets for a package of American cigarettes. Fifty yards away a machine-gun poked its sinister muzzle above a low parapet and some Germans who had been manning it were in a group with whom I talked.

They were unfeignedly delighted that the armistice had come and appeared completely indifferent to the chaotic state of affairs in the Fatherland. Most of them expressed the belief that Germany would become a republic. One stalwart young machine gunner disputed this theory, whereupon another exclaimed, "Ach! But they have already made a republic in Munich and assassinated the King Saxony."

These men said they were to march northward immediately and would be aboard trains in a couple of hours.

"We will be back in Germany tonight," they chorused happily.

The doughboys in the group said little. I caught one of them glancing at a particularly husky Boche a black look.

"Say," he muttered abruptly, "would it burst this armistice up if I was to give that guy a crack in the jaw?"

The German officers remained at a distance, though their men said they were just as glad as the rest that the fighting was done.

The American soldier to-night, the happiest being alive, for he knows he has finished his job right and in such fashion that it will not have to be tackled all over again in his life time at least. Now all he wants is to get home.

### RAINBOWS TRIUMPH AT SEDAN.

To the Rainbow Division, which was the third American contingent to reach France, belongs the glory of assuring the capture of Sedan, the scene of the defeat of the armies of Napoleon III. by the forces of the King of Prussia in 1870. That event marked the downfall of the military prestige of France. To-day Sedan's loss marks the collapse of Prussian militarism.

In close company with the Rainbow boys, aces of the Regular Army First and Second Divisions drove hard along the Meuse. East of the river the Twenty-Sixth Division faced the enemy, swept clean the ridges of the Freya line and pushed on to Stenay. It is a fine and fitting climax to the epic of our wartime achievements that those divisions, whose records are so gloriously graven in the ruins of Cantigny or the shattered tree-stumps of Belleau Wood, along the bloodstained banks of the Marne, Ourcq and Vesle, and amid the rolling meadows north of St. Mihiel, should share in the final victory.

The First Division holds the record of the longest service in France, as the Forty-Second holds that for the most continuous service. Another division which is rated as a topnotcher by the General Staff and by the doughboys too is the Thirty-Second made up of Michigan and Wisconsin National Guardsmen. This division came into the final battle on the right hand and drove the enemy from his formidable centers of resistance on the heights north of Verdun.

Robert J. Collier, editor and publisher of Colliers Weekly since 1898, died suddenly Friday night at his home in New York, death resulting from heart disease. He was forty-two years old and was born in New York. He was very much interested in aviation, rarebooks and a crusader against tuberculosis.

### Appointments North Monroe Charge.

Sunday, Nov. 17, preaching at Grace Chapel, 11 a. m.; North Monroe, 3 p. m.; Icemorlee, 7:30 p. m. Let all our people who can do so be present at their church Sunday, as this will be the last service for this Conference year.—J. R. Warron, Pastor.