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FIRST OF TROOPS FROM FRONT HOME BY FEB. 1.

No More to Sail, Gen. March Announces—200,000 Men on This Side to Be Mustered Out Within Two Weeks—Planning Great Welcome For Returning Heroes.

General March, Chief of Staff, announced Saturday that movement of the American troops to Europe has stopped entirely and demobilization of troops in cantonments and camps is under way. At the same time Secretary Baker called attention to the fact that an armistice did not mean the war was formally ended and made it clear that a relatively large army must be maintained for some time.

Gen. March, outlining the War Department's plans, said orders already issued would send 200,000 men back to civil life within two weeks, and that when the programme was in full swing about 30,000 would quit the army daily.

Fighting divisions of General Pershing's army in France will be demobilized as far as possible in their home communities. The Chief of Staff would make no prediction as to when the first division would start home. It appeared probable, however, that the flow of returning troops can be in full tide before Feb. 1.

Some regard it probable that certain divisions may be recalled in advance of the general return. The 42 (Rainbow) Division being composed of troops from twenty-six states, and because of its fighting record in France is designated for special treatment. Others in the same class are the 26 (New England national guard) and the 41 (Sunset) Divisions.

The first American troops to depart home as a result of the signing of the armistice will be 18,000 men stationed in England. The American army expects to start the first ship load of these soldiers home within a week and to have all the men on their way back to the United States 10 days later.

RECENT HAPPENINGS

Latest Foreign, National and State News in Condensed Form.

Immediate dropping of food prices as a result of the conclusion of a scientific contest by the Food Administrator Hoover declared at Washington Monday in a statement which added that while the prices of some foodstuffs will decrease others will increase. "With the war effectually over," said Mr. Hoover, "we enter a new economic era and its immediate effect on prices is difficult to anticipate. The prices of some food commodities may increase, but others will decrease with liberated shipping accumulated stocks in the southern hemisphere and the far East available."

Belgium has been compelled to pay a total of \$500,000,000 to Germany in the form of a monthly "war contribution" in the four years since the war began, it was shown by an official compilation received by the Belgian legation at Washington Thursday from Havre. The amount was said to be exclusive of the large sums that have been extorted from Belgian corporations, cities, towns and civilians under the guise of "fines" and "assessments."

The average price of a farm horse in the United States, all ages included, declined from \$145 in 1910 to \$131 in 1916. In 1917 the average price went up to \$132, but in 1918 the fall was resumed and the average price became \$128. In 1910 the price of a farm horse averaged about 240 per cent higher than the price of a cow; now a horse averages only 50 per cent higher.

The recent epidemic of influenza in the United States caused more deaths than occurred among the American expeditionary forces from all causes from the time the first unit landed in France until hostilities ceased. This announcement today by the census bureau was based on unofficial estimates of the total casualties among the overseas forces and reports from 46 cities having a combined population of 23,000,000, which showed 82,306 deaths from influenza and pneumonia from September 9 to November 9.

A German submarine, after torpedoing a Greek sailing ship, fired on the crew when they tried to escape from the sinking vessel, according to an official telegram received at Athens from Crete. The lifeboat was shattered by projectiles from the submarine's guns. This incident is interesting in view of German denials of such actions, says the Athens dispatch.

Says the Springfield Republican: "The allies in the Versailles war council found only two of Mr. Wilson's 14 points that needed further clarification and only one on which a present agreement was impossible. Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt condemned all of them as 'vague,' before the election." Two hundred thousand prisoners were taken by the British on the western front from January 1 to November 5, inclusive, according to an official announcement made in the House of Commons Thursday night. In the same period the French captured 140,000, the Americans 50,000 and the Belgians 15,000.

Anthony Lewis, motorman on the Brighton Beach line train of the Brooklyn rapid transit company which was wrecked Nov. 8th with a loss of 93 lives, had had only 2 1/2 hours' tutelage under an instructor before he was sent out on his tragic run. Joseph B. McCann, instructor for the

TROOPS CALLED TO SUPPRESS RIOT AT WINSTON-SALEM

Sheriff Flynt and J. E. Childress Wounded by Negro Charged With Assault on Latter's Wife—Troops Sent From Camps Greene and Polk to Quell Madness—Two Killed and Numbers Injured.

Winston-Salem, Nov. 17.—A mob assembled in front of the City hall here tonight intent upon lynching the negro who shot J. E. Childress, attacked his wife and shot Sheriff B. F. Flynt.

The city tonight is in the hands of a mob, at least three citizens have been shot and excitement runs high. About 5 o'clock a mob of several thousand people stormed the jail and are said to have shot to death the negro charged with having committed an assault last night on a white woman.

After some difficulty the police succeeded in clearing the crowd out of the building and then the mayor called out the Home Guards. Quiet reigned for a time, but later the report went around that the negro shot was not the man that had been sought. By nightfall, the mob re-enforced and started marching to the jail which was surrounded by Home Guards.

BROKE INTO HARDWARE STORES Hardware stores were broken into and revolvers, shot guns and other weapons and ammunition taken. As the mob marched, it increased in size and when its objective was reached it numbered several thousand. The mayor sought to address the crowd, but could not be heard. In the meantime fire companies had arrived and when the mob broke for the jail the firemen turned water on them.

MOB OVERPOWERED GUARDS Firing immediately followed and Young was shot dead. A bullet hit Miss Levi, who was watching near by. The Home Guards answered the volley but the mob quickly overpowered them and went into the jail. Two members of the Guard were badly hurt by being thrown bodily down a stairway which they were guarding.

Apparently the mob did not find the negro it sought, for no more of the prisoners were fired upon. After an hour or more the mob left the jail and started marching through the business section of the town. Gradually it broke into groups and for a time it was feared that there would be a race riot, as some of the groups headed for the negro quarter. Late tonight, however, there had been no clash between the whites and blacks.

GUARD TROOPS AT SCENE The Greensboro Home Guards were called upon tonight to help suppress the disorder in Winston-Salem and at 10 o'clock the Guards left its armory for the station to go by special train to the scene of the trouble.

In response to request by telephone from the mayor of Winston-Salem, through the Charlotte police department, 150 troopers from Camp Greene were ordered by the camp authorities tonight to depart on a special train about midnight for Winston-Salem to aid in quelling the disturbance there.

Two hundred and fifty tank soldiers left Raleigh on a special train that carried Governor Bickett to Winston-Salem to take charge of the situation there. Shortly after the first news of the rioting had been received over press wires, an appeal reached the Governor from Winston authorities and a few minutes afterward he had arranged with the camp authorities for a company of men to go to the scene of the trouble.

RIOTING CEASES WITH ARRIVAL OF TROOPS. According to Monday's Associated dispatch the rioting ceased with the arrival of 175 troops from Camp Greene and 250 from Camp Polk. "Monkey Bottom," the negro settlement, was searched without any trouble and every man, white or black, on the streets was halted and searched. More than 100, the majority being negroes, were found with firearms or gin in their possession and were sent to jail. Today the jail is heavily guarded, all crowds dispersed and Winston-Salem is under strict martial law. The soldiers are policing the city and the trouble is believed to be over.

FOUR DEAD. The death list includes three white people and one colored man. The whites are: C. J. White, construction foreman for the Southern Public Utilities company, who was held up and robbed in East Winston about 10 o'clock last night while returning with a helper in an automobile from repairing an electric wire.

Robert Young, naval reserve volunteer, awaiting orders to report for duty, and was handling one of the hose when the fire department turned water on the mob with the purpose of dispersing it, when he was shot by someone in the street, death resulting in a few minutes.

Miss Rachael Levy, aged 13, who was killed in her home on Main street by a stray bullet.

George Johnson was the colored man who lost his life by being hit with a pistol ball.

There are eight persons, two colored, who are being treated at the city hospital. The condition of these is not serious. No further trouble is apprehended by the officers.

Mr. Frank Porter, a member of the S. A. T. C. at the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, spent Sunday at home on a furlough.

Mrs. Thomas Richardson of Baltimore is visiting Mrs. G. B. Caldwell.

PRESIDENT WILSON WILL ATTEND PEACE CONFERENCE.

To Sail Soon After Opening of Regular Session of Congress and Be Present For Opening Session of the Peace Conference — Breaks Two Precedents—Who Will Be President During His Absence?

Official announcement was made in Washington Monday night that the President will attend the opening sessions of the Peace Conference after Congress convenes for its regular session December 2nd.

This official statement was issued at the White House: "The President expects to sail for France immediately after the opening of the regular session of Congress, for the purpose of taking part in the discussion and settlement of the main features of the treaty of peace. It is not likely that it will be possible for him to remain throughout the sessions of the formal peace conference, but his presence at the outset is necessary in order to obviate the manifest disadvantages of discussion by cable in determining the greater outlines of the final treaty about which he must necessarily be consulted. He will, of course, be accompanied by delegates who will sit as the representatives of the United States throughout the conference.

"The names of the delegates will be presently announced."

MAY BE GONE A MONTH. The peace conference will probably not assemble until late in December, so it seems certain that the President will reach Paris several weeks ahead of time. But he will meet in the preliminary sessions of the Allied War Council to determine the general program that will govern the peace conference. The President's plans have not been revealed, but he will probably be accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, will visit Paris, London, Brussels and Rome and will sail on an American battleship.

Mr. Wilson is expected to receive abroad a reception such as has been accorded but few men in public life. He will be welcomed not only as the President of the United States and the commander-in-chief of its army and navy, but also as the champion of world democracy.

In visiting Europe, the President will establish two precedents. He will be the first chief executive of the United States to participate in a peace conference for the settling of issues growing out of the war in which this country participated and likewise he will be the first President to leave North American soil during his tenure of office.

In reaching his decision to attend the peace conference, President Wilson is understood to have been largely influenced by representations from Premier Lloyd-George of Great Britain and Clemenceau of France, and other statesmen of the entente countries. The principles and terms of settlement enunciated by the President have been accepted by both the associated nations and the central powers as the basis upon which peace is to be re-established and it is understood that it is for the working out of the application of these principles that his presence is so earnestly desired by the allied statesmen.

WHO WILL BE PRESIDENT? There has been much discussion as to whether, while absent from the country, Mr. Wilson could continue to act as President. The constitution is silent regarding this and the general opinion is that the President himself must decide.

The prevailing opinion is that Mr. Wilson already has made up his mind on this subject. He does not go to the peace conference as a delegate and, consequently, it is held that should he relinquish his authority and functions of office, he would be without power to act for the United States in the discussions.

THE RADIO STATION. Representatives of Northern Firms Visit Site Before Making Bids—Mr. Sikes Back From Washington—The Government Wants Telephone Line.

Preparation for actual construction work on the biggest radio station in the world at Bakers goes on apace. Sealed bids for the erection of 20 towers each of which will be 500 feet high and require about 400 car loads of material are now being received by the government. These bids will be opened on next Monday and the successful contractor announced later.

During the past few days representatives of the Alphonse Chimney Construction Company of New York, The Rust Engineering Company of Pittsburgh, McArthur Brothers Construction Company of New York, F. W. Allen Company of New York, Honnibue Construction Company of New York and the E. H. Clement Company of Charlotte have visited the site at Bakers before placing their bid for the work.

Mayor J. C. Sikes has returned from Washington where he went on last Tuesday in connection with business regarding the station. He reports that everything is favorable and gave it as his opinion yesterday that actual construction work would begin on the station by the first of the year. The Monroe bar will begin soon to prepare abstracts of the land titles in order that the 1300 acre site may be deeded to the government. County Surveyor R. W. Elliott is now engaged in making a re-survey of the site.

Yesterday a letter was received at the office of the Chamber of Com-

merce from officials in Washington, who will direct the work, enquiring about the telephone line to Bakers. No doubt with the beginning of work this line will be made modern in every respect and probably direct communication by telephone with Washington will be established.

As is shown by a copy of the specifications submitted to the contractors desiring to submit bids, a railway siding eight miles long is to be built by the successful contractor convenient to the site. The towers will be of a special kind of brick made in Michigan. Small holes are left in these brick so that when they are placed together and the cement applied to them it unites them almost as a solid mass.

With the beginning of construction work business in Monroe will take a boom. It will require about 2000 men eighteen months to complete the job. Already the Chamber of Commerce is receiving enquiries by mail and person from all parts of the country about work and positions that will be open. Union county men will be employed first, it is stated.

NOVEL INCIDENTS IN BILLIE BURKE'S NEWEST PICTURE Unique Love Chase and Hun Plots Make "In Pursuit of Polly" Notable Photoplay.

When Polly Marsden, daughter of a millionaire cotton broker of New York was compelled by her father to make a choice of one of two men who loved her, one a poet, the other a prosaic stock broker, she decided that given an hour's start, she would leave town in her automobile and that she would bestow her hand upon the first of her suitors who caught her.

This is the beginning of "In Pursuit of Polly," the splendid Paramount photoplay starring Billie Burke, which will be displayed at the Strand theatre today. What complications this unique method of deciding upon a husband gave rise to it would be unfair to reveal, but it is necessary to say that they combine to make a story of unusual dramatic interest.

Polly meets with all sorts of adventures and incidentally she is mistaken for the confederate of a German spy by a Secret Service operative. This leads to her arrest after a series of thrilling events and when her suitors catch up with her finally they learn to their disgust that her hand and heart belong to her captor who turns out to be a millionaire and a charming chap at that. Of course, the disappointed poet and broker are disgruntled, but when a woman makes up her mind, what's the use to protest?

Miss Burke is said to have one of the most delightful roles of her screen career in this picture. She is admirably supported, her leading man being Thomas Meighan. Others in her support are Frank Losee, Alfred Hickman and William Davidson.

DRIVE FOR \$170,500,000 For War Work, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Etc.—Help the Boys, and Minister to the Suffering and the Needy.

Dear Teachers:—I am earnestly urged by the War Work Campaign Chairman to ask the teachers of our schools now in session to present this cause to their respective schools.

Please present this matter to the children promptly and have every one to contribute something if possible for this worthy cause.

Please send all contributions to Dr. H. E. Gurney, County Chairman, Union County War Work Campaign—Yours very truly, R. N. Nisbet, County Superintendent.

The State's Biggest Advertisement. (Charlotte Observer.) Government wireless telegraphy is a commercial proposition and that act only makes more certain the completion of the radio station at Baker's near Monroe. There need be no uneasiness about the development of this plant, and Monroe need feel no disturbance over newspaper stories which are likely to develop. The Journal last week gave information of the presence on the ground of contracting agencies who are preparing bids that will be opened next Monday.

There are to be five towers and each tower will require 400 carloads of material, which fact alone will give some idea of the size of the plant. When it is completed Monroe will claim the distinction of being the base of the largest wireless outfit in the world. The government will make full utilization of its facilities and there is an intimation that its services may be taken advantage of by the Associated Press, which will establish a regularly appointed news agency there. The radio station is looming up as North Carolina's biggest advertisement of the future.

Note by The Journal: For the benefit of our contemporary we will state that the station is a bigger advertisement for the State by four times than they gave it credit for being, as twenty towers instead of five will be erected at once, as is shown by plans in the hands of T. L. Riddle, secretary of the Monroe Chamber of Commerce.

Mrs. Atha Stevens is visiting her daughter, Mrs. W. A. Stewart, in Hamlet.

Local Market. Good white cotton 27.50 Cotton seed 1.0% EGES 50 Country hams 35-40 Butter 35-40 Sweet potatoes 1.25 Irish potatoes 1.50 Hens 75 to 85 Rabbits 17% Turkeys 27 1/2

CAPT. J. T. MANGUM DELIVERS ADDRESS IN COURTHOUSE

In Interest of United War Work Campaign —The Y. M. C. A. Has a Greater Work to do Now Than During Hostilities, He Says.

The Y. M. C. A. and allied organizations in France have a greater work to do now than they did before the signing of the armistice, declared Capt. J. T. Mangum, in charge of the Y. M. C. A. work at Camp Green, speaking in the courthouse in the interest of the United War Work Campaign last night. He explained that with the cessation of hostilities the boys in France would have much leisure time and would therefore be thrown in the way of greater temptations than before and that it was the work of the Y. M. C. A. and allied organizations to counteract this.

He gave it as his opinion that the work of the various organizations in France had made it possible to develop the American boys just from the home and ignorant of even the rudiments of military life into such superb soldiers in such a short time. This was accomplished by the keeping up of the morale, he declared. And he said that as they were developed into the supreme killers they were reminded by the Y. M. C. A. and other organizations that they were doing so in order that their mothers and sweethearts back home might not be subjected to the treatment accorded the women and children of Belgium and northern France at the hands of the German soldiers, thus keeping him from becoming a mere brute.

Graphically he pictured the American soldier returning from the front line trench with the look of the "killer" on his face to be met by the cheer and homelike influences of the "Y" and kindred organizations which quickly banished the memory of the sights and sounds of the trench from his mind and made it possible for him to return buoyant a few days later to again take up the work of killing. He declared that the sight of the women workers in the Y. M. C. A. huts in France by recalling memories of home and mother had saved the reason of many a soldier.

He expressed the opinion that all the American soldiers would not be returned within two years. He pointed out that it had required a little more than 18 months to take the boys to France with the help of the British navy and that they certainly could not be brought home in less time. During all this time the work of bringing a little touch of home into the soldiers' life must not be stopped and after they have sailed for home the work of reconstruction in France and Belgium must be undertaken by the different organizations.

All of which takes money. Union county's part in the War Work Campaign is \$7500. The drive, the time being extended, closes tomorrow. Sometime before that time the canvassers will visit you for a subscription. Decide now what amount you will give. Capt. Mangum pointed out that one half of the interest for one year of the Liberty Bonds purchased in the county during the fourth Loan would more than oversubscribe Union county's part.

REV. WILLIAM H. BALL DIES SUDDENLY OF HEART FAILURE At 4:30 Friday Afternoon—Intended to Leave For Florida Following Morning—Was Native of England—Funeral Saturday.

Rev. William H. Ball, well known and a friend to many of the people of Monroe, died suddenly at the home of Mrs. Jennie Boyte, where he had been making his home, on Lancaster avenue Friday afternoon about 4:30. He had just finished packing preparatory to leaving for Florida the following morning, where he habitually spent the winter, and had seated himself in a rocking chair when the end came suddenly. He had been afflicted with heart trouble for a number of years.

Rev. Mr. Ball was a native of London, England. Surviving him in England are a brother and sister and three daughters. Major Francis Ball of Charlotte, formerly of the Princess Pat, famous Canadian regiment, is a son. Another son, Lt. George Ball, was killed in France in June. The deceased was a graduate of two of the principle colleges of England. When quite young he entered the ministry of the Episcopal church and for 20 years labored as a missionary in South Africa. He continued his work there during the Boer war, and talked interestingly about his experiences in that country.

About twelve years ago he came to this country and for two years was rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church here, later becoming rector of the Concord church. Heart trouble made it impossible for him to reside in England on account of the dampness. He was 61 years old when the end came.

Funeral service was conducted at St. Paul's Episcopal church by Rev. S. L. Rotter, rector, Saturday afternoon at four o'clock. The pall bearers were Messrs. J. J. Parker, J. C. M. Vann, J. M. Fairley, Herndon Hasty, Albert Redfern and F. H. Fairley. Interment was in the Monroe cemetery.

The deceased was a man loved and respected by all. He was a broad-minded man, and being a minister did not place him upon a plane unapproachable by his fellow man. His sudden and unexpected death came as a shock to many.

Mr. W. M. Gordon is on a business trip to Philadelphia.