

THE MONROE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED TWICE EACH WEEK — TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

VOL. 24. No. 85.

MONROE, N. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1918.

\$1.50 PER YEAR CASH.

DANIELS PLEASED WITH WORK OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

He Writes Congressman Robinson—Copy of Letter — Mr. Robinson Wants to Further Serv. Union County — Regarding Changing of Bakers to West Monroe.

Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels writing Congressman L. D. Robinson regarding the erection of the great radio station at Bakers states that he was much pleased with the interest and desire of the Monroe Chamber of Commerce to co-operate with the Bureau of Yards and Docks. Knowing that Union county folks would like to hear about it Mr. Robinson mailed the letter to Mayor J. C. Sikes, accompanying it with a communication from himself, which ends "If I can be of any further service to you people, please command me."

A copy of the letter from Secretary Daniels follows:
My Dear Mr. Robinson:—The Bureau of Yards and Docks expects to receive bids on November 25 for the first contract for work on the radio station at Monroe, covering the construction of twenty brick towers. Other contracts covering buildings, water supply, sewerage, fence, etc., will be awarded as rapidly as the Bureau can complete its plans and secure bids. I have been much pleased to learn of the interest and the desire to co-operate which was shown by the Monroe Chamber of Commerce. And I have directed the Bureau of Yards and Docks to mail a set of plans and specifications to the Chamber in order that it may have them on file for the convenience of local contractors and others who may care to examine them there. Yours very truly, (signed) Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy.

The letter by Mr. Daniels is dated on November 18. Since it was written the time for the placing of bids for the erection of the twenty towers has been extended to December 2. The plans spoken of have already been received.

Congressman L. D. Robinson worked untiringly to aid the Monroe delegations in securing the radio station for Monroe. It was he who arranged for all the conferences with the proper officials. The people of Monroe and Union county appreciate his services.

Immediately upon the beginning of construction work on the station an effort will be made to have a depot placed at the site and a postoffice secured. It is now planned that the depot and postoffice shall be called West Monroe.

Canteen Notes.

Mrs. A. L. Monroe, commandant of the canteen department of the Red Cross, has received special instructions to meet all the regular train. Soldiers and sailors are passing through our city every day and any attention we can show them is highly appreciated. On Sunday last one of the passing soldiers had been in France and having recuperated from wounds was going back overseas. He talked interestingly of the war and showed on maps just where the Rainbow Division had taken part in the battle. He was especially interesting, as Monroe is represented in this famous Division by Andrew L. Monroe, who volunteered at the age of eighteen and has been in France fifteen months. A sailor, on furlough, said he was at Brest when the armistice was signed. There were fifty ships in the harbor, and all joined in the celebration, which was perfectly wonderful. All seemed to enjoy the hospitality of the hut and especially the hot coffee which was served by Mesdames W. C. Crowell, captain of the day, J. V. Henderson and Miss Mary Elizabeth Monroe.—Mrs. Roscoe Pifer, Reporter.

Pershing Will Keep 30 Divisions Abroad.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Secretary of the War Baker today confirmed the story published in The World this morning that thirty American Divisions would remain in France "for the present."

This does not mean that thirty entire divisions will be embraced in the American army of occupation, but that occupation troops and others will serve as a reservoir until the emergency is passed.

"After we have cut down the overseas forces to substantially thirty divisions," said Secretary Baker, "we will consider a further reduction. For the present the plan is to retain that number of men in Europe."

The decision to leave thirty divisions on the other side was based on recommendations by Gen. Pershing, following consultation with Marshal Foch and other Allied commanders.

Price of Hides Fixed by Government.

We have had frequent inquiries from farmers as to the why of the cheapness of hides while leather and shoes are so high. We have made some investigations and find that the government has regulated the price to be paid farmers for hides and that the price fixed for number one green hides is seventeen cents per pound and sixteen cents for number two. Our information is that farmers in neighboring counties have been receiving these prices. We give this for the information of those who have hides for sale.—T. J. W. Broom, County Agent.

The Baptist State Convention, which was to have been held in Greensboro December 2 to 6, has been indefinitely postponed on account of the prevalence of influenza.

American Shatter the Last German Barriers.

With the American Army of Occupation, Nov. 24 (Associated Press).—American forces have completed the task of demolishing the barriers which guarded the old German front east of Verdun. The last barrier thus encountered consisted of reinforced concrete pillars stretching along the old front for a distance of two miles. The pillars were three feet apart at the roads and fifty feet apart across the country. They were connected by 2-inch cables. When the Americans crossed the front lines last Sunday the advanced guards were halted only a few minutes by the barriers. Engineers quickly placed a few blasts of dynamite under each pillar, which made the roads passable. Since then gangs working in relays have toiled constantly to dig up immense steel rails and concrete foundations which were six feet under ground, the rails extending five feet above the ground, the concrete being poured around them.

Each pillar was five feet square and stood eight feet above the ground. The pillars apparently were erected a year or more ago, as each was camouflaged by reeds growing in nearby swamps, the concrete being scarcely noticeable at a distance.

At Mars-la-Tour, just at the edge of the village, the Americans encountered tank barriers some of which were only half completed. A few blasts of dynamite soon put them out of commission. At Etain the Germans had barriers of logs chained together on four wheels, the logs being movable like a gate. On these barriers the Germans had installed ingenious devices to remove the wheels from beneath the logs which would then drop across the road at the main road entrance into Etain. This log barrier was just at the western entrance, the log acting as a check in the event that the mines failed to destroy the bridge.

Death of Mr. Charles Ross.

Correspondence of The Journal.

Marshville, Nov. 25.—Miss Marie from visiting her sister, Mrs. McManus at Taxahaw.

Mrs. Irene Marsh arrived home last Monday from an extended visit to her daughter, Mrs. J. C. Little in Raleigh. Miss Myrtle Griffin returned last week from Oxford Seminary and is confined to her home with influenza.

Mr. Joe Hasty of Laurinburg spent the week-end on a business trip in Marshville.

Miss Retta Green of Albemarle is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. J. Kennedy.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Kennedy, Wednesday, November 20th, a daughter.

Sergt. LeRoy Austin of Camp Hill, Va., is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Austin.

Private Chester B. Braswell of Camp Jackson was the week-end guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Braswell.

Misses Evelyn and Mildred Price of Unionville were guests of their grandmother, Mrs. Ellen Barrino, Saturday night and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Pernay Richardson of Charlotte spent Saturday and Sunday with the former's mother, Mrs. Ellen Richardson.

Mr. L. E. Huggins spent Sunday and Monday in Charlotte attending the final sessions of conference.

Miss Lee Marsh of the Gilboa neighborhood was carried to Charlotte last week for treatment at Tranquil Park Sanatorium. Miss Marsh has been in bad health for some time, and we hope for her improvement.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Green and Mrs. J. B. Bailey, accompanied Miss Marsh to Charlotte, returning the same day.

Charles James Ross, youngest son of the late Sherman Ross of the Faulks vicinity, died Sunday at 7:30 a. m., at the home of his mother, Mrs. Drucilla Ross, from influenza and complications. Charles was 35 years old and had been practically an invalid all his life, but for the past few years had been confined to his bed the most of the time. Relatives surviving besides his mother are one brother, Mr. Thomas S. Ross and four sisters, Mesdames R. C. Newsome and J. E. Thomas of Marshville, Marshall Newsome of Wingate and T. G. Collins, who resides at the old home place. Funeral services were conducted at the grave by Rev. E. C. Snyder at 2 o'clock this afternoon and the body was laid to rest by his father in the cemetery at Faulks Baptist church.

Miss Otis Marsh returned from Greensboro College Saturday and is confined to her home with influenza.

Mrs. John Newsome and children of Albemarle are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Perry.

Rev. J. W. Williams of Statesville was the guest of Mr. Hartnell Green Wednesday night and Thursday.

We had hoped to escape the influenza in our little town, but it seems we were not overlooked as each day we have one or more new cases—though comparatively mild. Evidently the germs are doubling back so none can feel slighted.—Mrs. J. E. Bailey.

Plending guilty to murder in the second degree before Judge B. F. Long in Rowan Superior Court, E. D. Whitmore, a young Southern Railway brakeman, was given five years in the State's Prison and required to pay \$1,000 to the widow of the late H. W. Klutz, whom he slew. Whitmore ran wild on the Spencer yards of the Southern Railway one night in October and while in a drunken condition shot several men with a shotgun. Mr. Klutz having died from the injuries two weeks ago.

WAR WORK FUND OVERSUBSCRIBED BY \$32,679,036

North Carolina and Alabama Raised 160 per cent of Their Quota—14 Other States Raised 150 per cent of Quota.

New York, Nov. 25.—Total subscriptions to the United war work campaign were \$293,179,938 or \$32,679,036 in excess of the amount originally asked by the seven war relief organizations for their work during demobilization of the army and navy, according to the official announcement tonight by the national campaign committee. This is the largest sum ever raised as an outright gift in the history of the world.

According to the committee, every state in the union, with the exception of Pennsylvania and Minnesota, exceeded the quota assigned to it.

Fourteen states pledged 150 per cent or more of their quotas. Arizona heading the list with 248 per cent. Percentages of other high states included:

North Carolina and Alabama each 160; Georgia and Vermont each 150.

A feature of the campaign was the manner in which men of the army and navy themselves and the inhabitants of foreign countries contributed to the fund. The army and navy gave \$618,346. China gave \$1,000,000; Russia \$11,000; Cuba \$275,000; Japan \$360,000; Mexico \$114,000, and Porto Rico \$82,000.

New York state went "over the top" today with a percentage of 192. John D. Rockefeller and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who had underwritten lacking subscriptions to the amount of \$1,623,689, were called on to contribute \$370,097 to make up the total when reports showed a subscription of \$34,629,903.

John R. Mott, director general of the campaign, expressed deep satisfaction at the result of the drive. "To all who have so generously given of their time and effort," said Mr. Mott, "from the President and his associates to the humblest giver, the campaign committee sends thanks, not for itself, but for those to whom the gifts will mean so much in these next crucial months—the brave men of our army and navy."

Where the Peace Conference Will Be Held.

Paris, Nov. 25.—(By the Associated Press).—The conference on the preliminaries of peace probably will be held in Paris instead of Versailles, owing to the superior accommodations and conveniences in the capital. Only the formal sessions at concluding stages will be held at Versailles.

The only active sittings now going on are those of the joint armistice commission which holds daily sessions at Spa, the former German headquarters, but which now is held by the French. French, British and German delegates attend the meetings.

General Nudant represents Marshal Foch with Commandant Sinter as his assistant. General von Winterfeldt is the German military representative, and Mathias Erzberger, who also was a member of the German armistice delegation, participates in most of the sessions.

Some of the meetings are described as having been very animated over the efforts of the Germans to obtain modification of the terms of the armistice. Marshal Foch's reply was a refusal to consider a change and a dispatch from Basle gives the text of the marshal's reply, which says:

"No attention can be given to the demands presented in General Winterfeldt's letter of November 21."

The joint armistice commission meeting appears to be in accord with clause 34 of the armistice which admitted the principle of a permanent international armistice commission under the direction of the allied military and naval chiefs. While its duties are restricted to the execution of the armistice, it is one of the preliminaries which will merge later into the sessions of the inter-allied conference at the peace congress.

Huns Carry Stars and Stripes.

Asheville, Nov. 23.—Interned Germans recently transferred from Kendallworth hospital to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., marched away under the American flag, but only after they had been properly urged in a way that they understood. An American soldier, thinking that the Huns would be in a humor to appreciate the advantages of America by this time, offered several of them American flags to carry, stating that "these are the winning colors, boys." The Huns surly refused to carry the flags until the doughboy losing patience handed a flag to a husky Hun with the remark: "Grab that flag and carry it. If you don't there's going to be a dead German around here, and he's going to die quick."

The Hun understood that line of talk, and promptly accepted the flag, carrying it on to the train, and the Huns left with the Stars and Stripes floating over them.

A Capable Actor.

Matt Moore, who plays the part of the brother of the heroine of "Heart of the Wilds," the new Arterraft starring vehicle for Elsie Ferguson which will be shown at the Strand theatre Wednesday, is a player of many achievements. He has been identified with numerous motion picture producing companies and has played the leads in many notable photoplay successes. His role in Miss Ferguson's support calls for much subtle acting, but his technique never is found lacking in adequate expression. In every respect "Heart of the Wilds" is a charming and impressive photoplay.

THE FORMER CROWN PRINCE GETS A COOL RECEPTION

Howls of execration arise from crowd when he steps from train in Holland—Home of the interned Prince will be a small island village.

The former Crown Prince of Germany is interned in Holland. Thursday's Associated Press dispatch from Amsterdam describes his reception by the Dutch and his island home.

"When the former crown prince arrived at the Zuyder Zee fishing town of Enkhuyzen today, he received a different welcome than he encountered elsewhere in Holland.

As he descended from the railway car with a swaggering gait and wearing a fur coat, howls of execration arose from one thousand gathered outside the station gate.

The outburst of hostility seemed to perturb him somewhat.

The government yacht which was to have taken the former crown prince to the island of Wieringen, which will be his future abode in Holland, grounded in the fog. Affecting indifference, the former crown prince stepped on the gangway and lit a cigarette. The tug cast loose immediately and disappeared in the fog amid the angry shouts of the populace.

"Mosterland, a hamlet consisting of a score of small farmsteads and fisherman's huts on the bleak, lonely island of Wieringen, which is situated some distance from the Dutch naval station at Helder, is the home assigned to the interned former German crown prince. The local pastor's humble two storied residence has been leased furnished for six months and here the crown prince will live. The house, which is without the slightest attraction, is off the beaten track and is hardly ever visited by strangers. The hamlet itself is inhabited for the most part by mussel fisherman, who after their experiences with U-boats during the war, view the guest's advent, with anything but favor.

The sole communication between the island of Wieringen and the mainland is a small steamer which carries mail and makes two trips daily.

GEN. MARCH ANNOUNCES DEMOBILIZATION PLANS

Eight Divisions Soon to Be Returned With Wounded and Sick Moving Homeward—Total American Casualties are 236,117 Including Sick and Those Slightly Wounded.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Demobilization of the American expeditionary forces, already in progress with the movement homeward of sick and wounded, will be hastened by the return at an early date of eight divisions of national guard and national army troops, eight regiments of coast artillery and two brigades of field artillery. This announcement was made today by General March, chief of staff, on receipt of dispatches from General Pershing.

Total American casualties to November 11, when hostilities ceased, were 236,117. This includes, General March said, killed and died of wounds, died of disease, unclassified deaths, wounded, prisoners and missing.

The divisions which General March said have been designated by General Pershing to return as soon as the sick and wounded have been moved to the United States are:

TO BE RETURNED.

National guard: Thirty-first (Georgia, Alabama and Florida), 34th (Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota and Minnesota), 38th (Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia), and 59th (Arkansas Louisiana, Mississippi and southern Alabama.)

The coast artillery regiments to be returned as soon as possible were announced as the 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 73rd, 74th and 75th.

The two field artillery brigades to be brought home are the 65th and the 162d.

Eighty-two aero squadrons, 17 construction companies and several special units from New England will be brought home as soon as transportation facilities are available, General March said.

Casualties sustained by the American forces were tabulated by General March as follows:

Killed and died of wounds, 36,154. Died of disease, 14,811. Death, unclassified, 2,204. Wounded, 179,625. Prisoners, 2,163. Missing, 1,160. Total, 236,117.

While the total losses suffered by the American army in France at first glance appeared to be almost double the total estimated by officers here as probable, analysis of the table, it was pointed out, shows that among the 179,000 wounded are included the names of thousands of men whose injuries were so trivial that they never were admitted to hospitals and the record of their injury was kept only in company and regimental dressing stations. The final total of killed, died of wounds or disease, or in the unclassified death list, the seriously wounded, and the prisoners and missing, officers believe, will work out not in excess of 125,000.

MANY DEATHS FROM DISEASE.

The official figures show also nearly double the number of deaths from disease than have been made public

to date. No explanation has been forwarded by General Pershing, but it is assumed that the unexpected increase is due to the wide distribution of American and allied hospitals to which the men were sent, making it a slow process to assemble the data.

The number of Americans taken prisoner by the Germans—little more than two thousand—is strikingly low in view of General March's announcement that a total "in round numbers" of 44,000 Germans had been captured by the Americans. The fact that the American armies have been moving forward continuously since it entered the battle doubtless accounts for the great difference.

The 1,160 men reported missing probably include others who will be found to have been captured, some whose bodies will never be recovered, and others who may have become lost in the ranks of the French and British forces. The classification also covers the unidentified dead, always to be expected when great bodies of troops are engaged.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

General March said no report on the organization of the army of occupation had been received, but that the divisions designated by General Pershing for return were among those he could spare immediately. The order in which they will return has not been established. He also gave assurances that the war department had no intention of allowing the veterans of the battlefields of France and Belgium "to sneak into the country" unnoticed, but that timely announcement would be made so that adequate receptions could be planned.

Secretary Baker supplemented General March's outline of demobilization plans later by stating that General Pershing was reducing his army to a strength of 30 divisions and would further reduce it as conditions justify. At an average strength of 40,000 men to a division which would mean that General Pershing would retain 1,200,000 in France from which the actual army of occupation and its reserves would be organized to provide against any possible emergency.

General March showed that virtually all of the supplemental army corps and army troops are to be withdrawn. He said he already had authorized General Pershing to send back railway artillery, army artillery, gas troops and tank corps units in addition to the divisional organizations. Some of the divisions designated by General Pershing are displacement units.

30th Resting With British Forces.

(H. E. C. Bryant in Charlotte Observer).

Many North Carolinians are interested in the whereabouts of the Thirtieth division of the American expeditionary force. It was stated at the war department today that the Thirtieth is in party with the British, resting after hard fighting. Particular units could not be located.

The following interesting story comes from France:

Capt. H. H. Chapman, son of the late Capt. William Chapman and grandson of late Major General McCaskey, was killed in action September 23, according to word today received by relatives here.

He was graduated from West Point in the class of 1917. He was married upon graduation, and his wife and a baby daughter, whom he has never seen, are living at Patchogue, N. Y.

Coming from a family which in colonial days was granted a tract of land near Pope's Creek, Md., and whose descendants are still living there, he was well known in Maryland and Washington. He received his preparatory schooling in Washington.

Information coming from his brother officers told that he was leading a company of North Carolinians in the first wave of the great attack of the British Fourth army and the American Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth divisions. He was hit by artillery fire and killed instantly. As his men reached the German lines they shouted "Lusitania," and broke through the strongest German opposition.

He was twenty-two years old and his brother, Capt. William Chapman, Jr., is on General Graves' staff in Siberia. His brother is also a West Point graduate.

Born at a military post in Montana, the young captain was brought up with military ideas and attracted the attention of General Samuel Faison, commander of the North Carolina national guard. The general secured him as aid in the training of the North Carolina troops and he has been in command with them continuously.

Railroad Men Want McAdoo to Remain.

Washington, Nov. 25.—A telegram signed by representatives of employes of railroads operated out of St. Louis, received at Director General McAdoo's office today, pledged the employes to give 2,000 a month as part of the director general's salary to keep him from retiring.

"We are opposed to your resignation," said the telegram, "and are heartily in sympathy with your financial straits."

The telegram was signed by J. H. Kirkland and H. J. Garrigan, representing Wabash employes, and O. E. Summer, representing Missouri Pacific employes.

Colonel A. C. McComb, commanding officer of Camp Greene, has received orders to prepare the base hospital there for receipt of convalescent soldiers.

AUSTRIA LACKING FOOD AND FUEL IS IN GREAT DISTRESS.

Untold Misery in Poorer Quarters With Constant Cry For Bread — Prices so High Seem Fantastic.

Declaring there is pressing need in Austria for assistance from America and the Allies, former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary addressed a correspondent saying, "Not a single day should be lost by America and the Allies in helping the people here, so grave is the situation." An Associated Press dispatch further states:

"Difficulties attending the process of returning to a peace footing after a great war are illustrated here. Munition factories have been shut down, throwing out of work hundreds of men and women, who have little prospect of obtaining employment because of the lack of coal. Cold weather has already begun and snow has fallen in Vienna.

While the streets of the city are bright and the theatres and operas are open, well dressed people are walking or using street cars, as cabmen demand from two to three dollars a ride. This is all on the surface. There is untold misery in the poorer quarters, with a constant cry for bread, of which there is provided half a loaf a week for each person. Prices here are probably the highest to be found in Europe and seem fantastic. The price of a shirtwaist is \$100; stockings cost \$5 and a suit of clothes \$150. The profiteers are also hit, the industry of weaving paper into material for the manufacture of men's and women's clothing having virtually collapsed. This material, which once sold for \$6 a yard is now being dumped on the market at any price.

Vienna is making desperate efforts to get food and coal, which the Czechoslovaks are said to have offered, provided they are granted the western strip of old Bohemia adjoining old Bavaria. It is also stated that preparations have been made by American packing companies, but cable communications are very slow and uncertain. There is need for the business people to open up their former vocations here, but this at present is impossible.

It is proposed to ask President Wilson for help in carrying out the work of adjusting the country to its new life. The correspondent overheard a dispute between an Austrian railroad conductor and some Italians. The latter asked: "Who was it who licked Austria?" The conductor replied: "Wilson did it and he will now help us."

The biggest fact apparent in Austria's breaking up of housekeeping is that there is no poignant regret among the common people. The sentiment generally found was expressed by a soldier the correspondent met among the rivers of men retreating from the Italian front.

This soldier said: "Now the war is over and we are all brothers, whether French, British or American. Any kind of a brother is a good one."

KING ALBERT OF BELGIUM SPEAKS FROM HIS THRONE

Notable Occasion is King's First Speech in His Redeemed Capital—General Pershing Stood Near Albert—Reference Made to America.

An Associated Press dispatch speaks of King Albert's first address in Brussels:

"King Albert, having been received enthusiastically by the inhabitants of his redeemed capital, today made an important speech from the throne in parliament—his first entrance in the capital since almost the beginning of the war. Near the throne stood General Pershing, representing the American army; General Plumet, of the British army, and other generals. The chamber was filled with members and in the galleries was the diplomatic corps, including Brand Whitlock, the American minister, who returned Thursday to his post in Brussels.

"In regard to the future status of Belgium," he declared:

"Belgium, victorious and freed from the neutrality that was imposed upon her by states which have been shattered by their foundation by war, will enjoy complete independence."

"Belgium, re-established in all its rights, will rule its destinies according to its aspirations and in full sovereignty."

In speaking of the manner in which the war had been brought to a successful conclusion, King Albert referred with gratitude to the great efforts of all the entente countries and of the United States, "a new and stalwart ally which added the weight of her effort, so great and enthusiastically, to that of the other nations and caused our formidable adversary to totter."

Near the close of his address, the king paid a further glowing tribute to the entente nation and made a striking reference to America, which, he declared, had saved Belgium from famine.

General Pershing took no part in the parade or other ceremonies of the day, having entered the city quietly as a spectator.

A white boy named David Liles, the only son of John Liles, who lives at the Wakeboro cotton mill, was instantly killed at the mill Saturday when a wire of the electric elevator broke and threw part of the elevator structure upon him, breaking his back and badly injuring his hand.