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\$1.50 PER YES CASH.

TAPS SOUNDED FOR MR. W. A. LOVE OF UNIONVILLE.

Confederate Veteran and One of the the Men Instrumental in Unfiding Union Institute-Funeral at Zion

eran and for years one of Union county's leading citizens died suddenly at his home in Unionville about two o'clock this morning. He had been in ill health for a number of years, but recently had been able to be about his home, and only a few days ago was in Monroe

The deceased was 76 years old and was born in Goose Creek township, where practically all of his long and useful life was spent. He enlisted in a North Carolina regiment at the beginning of the War Between the States and served throughout the four years. He was as good a soldier as he was a citizen, which is saying

He married Miss Nancy Jenkins. who with eight children survive. They are Mr. John A. Love of Portsmouth; Rev. W. H. Love of Benton and Mes dames J. O. Watson of Kannapolis, Mrs. Lum Clontz, Mrs. N. C. Price, and Mrs. H. H. James of this county, Mrs. Lilly Hanes of Hopewell, Va., and Mrs. Reece Griffin of Charlotte. Two brothers, Messrs. T. L. Love of Monroe and W. J. Love of Goose Creek township also survive.

Mr. Love was a broad-minded man and took an active part in everything that made for progress for the community. He was one of the leading factors in the founding of Union Institute, the school where many of the citizens of Union and adjoining counties learned their first lessons. He was a member of the Methodist church and a true Christian. Funeral services will be conducted at Zion church Sunday morning. Services are delayed until then in order that relatives and children may arrive in time to attend.

CARL J. BAER OF CHICAGO ADDRESSES BUSINESS MEN.

Presents Some Startling Figures -Shows What Diversified Farming Has Done For Some States-Will of Lectures.

Every Year North Carolina purstuff from other states, Mr. Carl J. Baer of Chicago, famous economist and lecturer, told a number of Monroe business men in the Chamber of Commerce rooms, last night. He Christmas holidays. The President should not purchase one dollars goes in advance to confer with the enworth, Mr. Baer said, and proceeded tente statesmen, and it is expected divisions from France has been fixed. Secretary Baker said today that none Carolina in the matter of purchasing their food stuffs outside the border had eliminated by diversifying farming, brought to the notice of farmers by campaigns waged for this pur-

Mr. Baer explained by means charts that more people and more money are engaged in the business of farming than any other. The prosperity of the town depends upon the prosperity of the contigious country. Mr. Baer said that he did not like the word farmers but preferred the phrase "the business men of tountry." "Diversified farming men of the the South" was the title of one of the charts explained by Mr. Baer. The charts present the question in a much more comprehensive manner than could be done by an address alone. They showed the proper manner of farming and the improper manner. From the charts could be seen the old manner of one crop farming as compared to the new system of rotation. Mr. Baer gave it as his opinion that what this State needed more than anything else on the farm was more pastures of the right kind. It is a futile attempt to try to present the matter through a newspaper as did Mr. Baer last night.

Accompanying him were Messrs. E. Farris of Charlotte and secretary the Chamber of Commerce. and C. C. Kirkpatrick of Chicago, of the Chicago Rural Development Compa-Both of these gentlemen made short, but to the noint, speeches. The meeting was presided over by Mr. F. G. Henlerson.

Following the meeting the directors of the Chamber of Commerce considered the matter of securing Mr. Baer to visit this county and to deliver his series of lectures as he is now doing in Mecklenburg county. The directors were in favor of securing his services but decided to defer the matter for some time.

Obligation. Pemamba- that your pledge to buy a certain number of War Savings Stamps before January 1, 1919, is a solemn, sacred obligation which you made your Government and which it is counting on you to meet.

You will feel better if you will keep your War Savings pledge.

Your War Savings pledge is the most sacred promise you ever signed.

Make it good.

Duty says, "Make good your War Savings Pledge." Patriotism calls for

A promise not kept is worse than

Savings pledge.

Did you mean to keep your War Savings pledge when you signed that card? Then make good.

T. L. RIDDLE, Publicity Mgr. the various roles.

Death of Rev. R. L. Walkup. Rev. R. L. Walkup of Montreat, N

C., died at Centerville, Miss., Tuesday evening. Nov. 26, while on a visit with his wife and children to County's Leading Citizens-One of Mrs. Walkup's people, and also for the purpose of appearing before the Synod of Mississippi in behalf of the Southern General Assembly's Stew-

ardship Committee. Mr. W. A. Love, a Confederate votan and for years one of Union country Sept. 2, 1889. He was the youngest sen of the late Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Walkup. He is survived by his wife and two sons, twins, about four years old. Mr. Walkup was first mar-ried to Miss Clara Robinson of Mis-drafts to 61 officers and 1,000 men. sissippi who died about one year after their marriage, nearly eight years and is embarking for home. The 27th ago. His second marriage was to division (New York troops) totaling Miss Margaret Caldwell of Miss. He 484 officers and 12,681 men, and the is also survived by the following brothers and sisters: Messrs. J. L. and W. S. Walkup, Mrs. R. N. Nisbet, Mrs. G. A. McCain, Mrs. R. J. Belk. have been withdrawn from the Leand W. S. Walkup, Mrs. R. N. Nisbet, Mrs. G. A. McCain, Mrs. R. J. Belk, Mrs. J. W. Craig, and Mrs. R. C. Ratchford. He was greatly loved and therefore will be sorely missed by his family and friends, also the Southern Presbyterian church will suffer a distinct loss, as he was very actice an defficient worker, and faithful minister. For the last four or five years he has been the efficient secretary of the Assembly's Steward-ship Committee. His place will be not mean that these organizations hard to fill, for there are comparadetermination as had he and few who have the capacity and ability for or-

> PRESIDENT AND PARTY WILL SAIL FOR ENGLAND SOON

> ganizing, handling men, and directing

great work for the church.-R. N.

Correspondents Will Sail Monday -Will be No Censorship of Peace Conference - President Will Return in January.

Washington, Nov. 26.-President Wilson will sail for Europe next week to attend the opening of the peace conference and he expects to be back in Washington soon after the middle of January.

Plans for the President's trip are going steadily ahead, but beyond the original aunouncement that he would leave immediately after the convening of congress on December 2, no details have been made public. How-Probably Return to Deliver Series ever, it was said today authoritatively the President plans to be back on American soil within six weeks after the ship leaves this side.

NO DATE MADE PUBLIC YET. There has been no indication when the peace conference will assemble but the general belief here is that it will convene immediately after the alty lists. show how other states that had will be framed beforehand with a of the divisional organizations would remarked along with North view to its adoption soon after the arrive home before Christmas. conference meets.

The President was understood to have discussed his trip with members of his official family at the regular same divisions when they started Tuesday cabinet meeting today, but overseas. Application of the one-if his plans were revealed they were army theory to all the forces and the not permitted to become public.

NO CENSORSHIP OF REPORTS Reports of censorship of the news of the peace conference were met today with the statement that not only would there be no censorship, but that the American newspaper correspondents would be given all facilities possible for transmitting their dispatches.

Correspondents sent from this country will make the trip on a navai vessel, which will be placed at their disposal. They will leave next Monday ahead of the President because there is no ship available which can make as fast time as the steamer on which Mr. Wilson and his party will

DOROTHY GISH HAS STRONG ROLE IN "THE HUN WITHIN"

Popular Griffith Player Seen as Patriotic Girl Who Fights Hun Spies.

Dorothy Gish, the charming D. W. Griffith actress has a splendid role in still flew at the main top-gallant of "The Hun Within," the superb new the Friedrich Der Gross.

"The Derfflinger was in better contion which will be displayed at the dition than any of the others and Strand Theatre next Wednesday. Miss there was an appearance on board Gish, who is recognized as one of the most talented screen players in the all the other ships the crews were country, is seen in this great photoplay as a patriotic American girl who ter decks, not recognizing their offirisks her life to foil the dark plots cers. On the Derfflinger the officers of German spies who are seeking to were parading smartly about on their destroy transports conveying Ameri- own quarter. can troops to France.

Miss Gish went to France and England with Mr. Griffith and his producing force some time ago and she with her sister Lillian, a prominent Griffith star, has an important role cholly expression everywhere, in "Hearts of the World" which is "It was a pleasure to comnow being shown with immense success in New York. It is said that in "The Hun Within," Miss Gish's role is equally strong and since the story of the picture deals with a subject in which all patriotic Americans are

interested, it has exceptional appeal. Miss Gish plays the part of a patriotic American girl whose love affair is interrupted by Hun spies who seek to destroy American transports bound for France with troops. She foils this plot in an ingenious way. but not until after she had gruelling experiences, all of which are calculated to keep the attention of the auno promise at all. Keep your War dience at high tension. The activities of United States Secret Service operatives in dealing with the Hun sov menace, are graphically shown in

this photoplay. Prominent screen players portary

CAROLINA TROOPS PROBABLY MARSHAL HAIG PRAISES WILL EMBARK IN FEW DAYS

Withdrawn From Lemans Area And With 76th and 27th Divisions Will Soon Start Home - Highly

Praised by British. Says an Associated Press dispatch from American Army Headquarters

in France: "The 76th division of the Ameri has arrived at the Port of St. Nazaire, mans area and probably will embark in a few days."

The following was also sent out from Washington on Wednesday: "News from France today that the wenty-seventh and Thirtieth divisions, which have been fighting with the British Fourth army, have been withdrawn with only approximately have been reduced to less than half of tivel yfew who have such energy and their normal strength in the severe fighting on the British front before

the signing of the armistice.

Army officers recalled today that only the infantry and machine gun units of these divisions went into action with the British forces, the artillery being used elsewhere. It also was regarded as more than possible that the infantry and machine gun units were reduced in number so as to make the division conform in size to the British divisions with which they were operating. The British divisional unit numbers (about 12,-

The Twenty-seventh division is the New York National guard division commanded by Major General John F. O'Ryan, the only National guard officer to have served through the war with that high rank.

The Thirtieth division was comesed of the North Carolina. South Carolina

SAW HEAVY ACTION Both these organizations saw heavy ections with the British and were highly commended by British officers for their desperate fighting when Marshal Haig's armies were smash-ing the Hindenburg line in sortheru France. Their losses undoubtedly have been heavy, but it is not regarded as probable that half thei: original strength figured on the casu-

So far as is known here, no date for the return of these or any other

When the divisions do return from France they will bear little resemblance in enlisted personnel to the overseas. Application of the one system of replacement employed to fill gaps in front line organizations will be found to have obliterated to a very large degree the lines which before their departure divided the divisions into National guard, National army or Regular organizations."

BIG DIFERENCE BETWEEN BRITISH AND GERMAN SHIPS

less Service) -Describing the German man Vessels-Are a Distinct Contrast to the "Spick and Span" Vessels of the British.

London, Nov. 25 .- (British Wireless Serice.)-Describing the Gerwarships which surrendered to the Scraps Flow, the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, says:

"The German admiral's flag, white with a thin black cross and two black balls, indicative of his rank,

that discipline was still in vogue. On lounging about, many on the quar-

"As we passed close to each shi; the men crowded to the rail. looked miserable and drenched and cold. Their clothing was nondescript. There was an air of melan-

"It was a pleasure to come from them alonside our own great ships where everything was spick and span. Hearty sailormen with cheery faces were at every porthole, and the quarter decks were occupied only by officers, the commander marching ing, Fritzle?" he asked. briskly along in the traditional way,

telescope under his arm.
"The German officers have been very polite and no trouble whatever as been experienced with them. The British officers have rejected all advances at friendliness, and have exended only the necessary courtesy.

After an inspection of the German pattleships and cruisers held by the entente, and final settlement of their ownership by the peace conference. all the vessels probably will be sunk, a apparently there is no disposition on the part of the entente to risk the controversies which would be likely in an attempted division of them.

THE AMERICAN TROOPS

Commends Second Army Corps in Glowing Letter-"Old Hickory" Division Including N. C. Troops Were Among First to Fight in Bel-

With the British in Belgium, Nov. -(By the Associated Press.) The American second corps, which served with the British fourth army during the closing days of the war, has been rewarded for its work by a glowing letter of praise from Field Marshal Haig, the British commander-in-chief.

The Field Marshai's message to the ommand of the corps reads:

"Now that you are leaving the British zone, I wish again to thank you and all the officers, non-commissioned officers and men on behalf of myself and all ranks of the British armies in France and Flanders for the very gallant and efficient service you have rendered during your op erations with the fourth army.

"On the 29th of September ; participated with distinction in great and critical attack which shattered the enemy's resistance on the Hindenburg line which opened the road to final victory.

The deeds of the Twenty-Seventh Thirtieth American Divisions which took Belecourt and Nauroy, and gallantly sustained the desperate struggle for Bony, will rank with the highest achievements of the war.

"The names of Brancourt, Pre mont, Busigny, Vaux-Andigny, St. Souplet and aWsigny will testify to the dash an denergy of your attacks. I am proud to have had you in my command."

NORTH CADOLINA TROOPS The Thirtieth Division mentioned y Field Marshal Haig was known as he "Old Hickory Division," compos ed of troops from Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and District of Columbia, and which was trained at Greenville, S. C. The Twenty-Sev-enth and Thirtieth Divisions probably were the first American divisions to fight in Belgium, having crossed the border with the Fourth British

was trained at Camp Wadsworth, S.

GERMAN PRISONERS FORCED TO CARRY "OLD GLORY

Refused at First But American Sol dier Speaks in Language Germans Understand and They March Away Holding Aloft the Stars and Stripes (Asheville Citizen.)

The spirit of a conquered Germators, was exemplified in the conduct of 156 departing Huns from Kenilthe best attention that American skill could give them at a time when it ooked as if they were doomed to die

Sullen and morose, they were lined land was in the hands of the allies and the United States, that the kaiser was a fugitive from justice who less so hurriedly that he forgot to take his wife along, leaving her to the tender mercies of Berlin's enraged mobs.

The Germans proved bad losers here as elsewhere. Private Charles Shields, acting unofficially, of course, saw the long line of departing Huns waiting for the signal to start. Rushing towards them, he carried in his arms half a dozen American flags.

"Well, boys, here are the winning colors!" he exclaimed. "You have followed a loser long enough. What you leave us here? It will do you

There was in the proposal the en thusiasm of a winner but it contained port. no element of hauteur. The arro-gance which Germany's victorious hordes displayed towards the people of captured cities in Belgium and concerns." More than 8,000,000 "acnorthern France, was entirely lacking It was the suggestion of a victor made with a view of permitting the vanquished to show some sporting blood and to belie the frequently delivered assertion that Germans are yellow.

Not a response came from the long ine of Germans and not one of them so much glanced in the direction of ticles valued at \$50,000,000. the flags fluttering in the arms of the American soldier. Private Shields, alproposing the idea to the group rather than to its members individually down the line, taking the men one at

"What about the winning bunt

"Naw!" was the growled response 'Naw! Naw! Naw!" went down the line. Splenetic sullenness, snarling insolence characterized each surly re fusal. The Germans were beginning to march in the direction of the sta-The private scemed outdone, tion. for he had no authority to enforce his request, and he made the suggestion without anticipating any general re-It began to appear that the leave without a fleg.

Suddenly from the rear of the column there shot skyward a fluttering circumstances permitted. emblem of the American nation. The breeze caught the Stare and Stripes

and whipped them briskly over the PEACE OUTLINE IS FORMING departing representatives of a conquered land. The staff was in the hands of a German, who gripped it as though he were carrying the bunting of his selection, the gonfalon of his A thrill ran through those who wit-

nessed the incident. Shields' native ingenuity had come to his rescue when it seemed most likely that his plans had been thwarted. As he witnessed the departing Germans start away without a flag, it suddenly dawned upon him that he must speak the language that Germans best understood.

"Grab that flag, I tell you!" he com manded, as he thrust it toward the man selected to serve as color-bearer. "And grab it quick! And hold it! If you don't there's going to be a dead German here and he is going to die in a hurry. Get me?"

When a Southern train took the curve below Biltmore en route to the Georgia internment camp, 165 ill-hu-mored Kaiser-lovers jabbered in the language of the Fatherland. They jabbered beneath the Stars and Stripes, which flew above them, as one of their number held it aloft with the silent approval of the others. They had been told to wave it in a language they understood.

A NORTH CAROLINA MAN TELLS OF U-BOAT CAPTIVITY

Taken on Board Deutchland Sept. 30 When Ticonderoga Was Torpedoed

London, Nov. 25 .- Lieut. Julius H. Fulcher of Frisco, N. C., who with Lieut. Frank L. Muller of Oakland, Cal., was taken on board the German submarine Deutchland from the material way. torpedoed American army cargo ship Ticonderoga on Sept. 30 and was brought to Harwich yesterday by the U-boat, was wounded in the thigh when the Ticonderoga went down, according to the Harwich correspondent of the Daily Express. He escaped on a raft and was picked up by the Uboat. Muller was taken aboard the same boat, but Fulcher did not learn of his presence until some days later.

"They gave me brandy and ques-The Twenty-Seventh Division is tioned me about American troops," composed of New York troops and said Lieut. Fulcher, "I had to sleep with thirty-five German sailors. The first bath I had was when a rain squall hit the submarine while I was on deck.

"When I arrived at Kiel two of ficers told me I could go to England on a submarine if I wished. I found the U-boat was the same which had torpedoed my ship.

The first shots from the subma-Fulcher told the Daily Telegraph, "badly wounded the Captain. killed the gun crew and set our ship on fire. We managed to get the fire extinguished and to lower boats, but fellows aboard were drowned

"The submarine again attacked us and we kept our fire until we realworth hospital, where they received ized the ship was sinking and that it was useless. We then decided to surrender.

The submarine commander, revolver in hand, asked the Lieutenant up before the hospital preparatory to where the chief gunner was. The marching to the Biltmore station to Lieutenant told him all the gunners entrain for Fort Oglethorpe. They had been informed that the Father- who spoke German asked for help. but the submarine commander ignored him except to say: "God will save him."

> America's Women Volnteers. (N. Y. World.)

The great work of the American Red Cross in the war is well recognized. If the country was proud of the world conflict, what must now be the measure of our pride in its accomplishments? The extent and character o fits relief work is the subject of universal praise. Even so, it British and are now interned in about marching beneath Old Glory as is an added satisfaction to learn the exact figures an dto have its multifarious activities expressed in business terms, as is done in the official re-

From this it appears that the American Red Cross has "become one of the world's greatest manufacturing tive operatives" have helped in the output of hospital and other war supplies, producing in seventeen months 291,004,000 surgical dressings, knitted articles, hospital and refugee garments, etc. And within a year. working with raw materials valued at \$40,000,000, this volunteer industrial army has produced finished ar-

Certainly a remarkable volunteer industrial army, unique in all histo though familiar with the qualities of ry, whether in numbers or in patria German, was surprised. He thought otism. Its organization and efficient perhaps he had made a mistake in direction make an admirable chapter of America's participation in the Yet, after all, is not this but He changed his tactics. He strolled one of the many divisions of women war workers in the United States? Has not practically all the womanhood of the country onlined for some form of war relief work?

To the greater associations of wonen workers goes the greater glory. But an admiring tribute cannot be withheld from the women who, large societies or small or individually in their homes, rallied to the Nation's defense in the way in which they could best defend it and gave prodically of their time and industry and evotion in whatever field they could fill. What they have done in slowly-shuffling body of Huns would cooperation has won the largest reward of fame, but they too have served who have only done their "bit" as

Keep your War Savings pledge.

ON BASIS OF WILSON'S POINTS

Some Allied Statesmen Not Disposed To Accept the Wilson Principles in Totality-But Have Been Won Over - Preliminaries to Be Held in

Paris, Nov. 25. (Associated Press.) The United States Government's diplomatic success in obtaining from the Allied Governments acceptance of President Wilson's points, with only one reservation and addition, is becoming daily more apparent as the preliminaries for the approaching Peace Congress are being outlined largely on the basis of the President's

When Col. House arrived here he found little disposition to accept as a totality the frame work of peace as expressed by President Wilson, Some European statesmen considered the points should not be considered too closely when it came to formulating the practical details of the settlement, WHAT ALLIED STATESMEN FELT

Some Allied statesmen plainly put forward the view that as the American traditional policy had been one of detachment from European affairs, that America, having accomplished her aims, would return to her detachment and allow the countries intimately concerned to arrange a settlement, according to the European viewpoint of the situation. They fully appreciate, however, the effect of -Returned to England on Same of American arms in winning the decision.

These statesmen made plain that they would receive every friendly counsel the United States would offer, the more so because they knew that America wanted nothing in a

The contentions of the American government were generally and substantially that it had come into the war not alone on account of specific grievances against Germany but on account also of certain fundamental principles of justice and right.

A CLEAN ISSUE PRESENTED

The American people had never been conscious that they were fighting for territorial or colonial interests of any Allied governments, excepting in so far as these came within the framework of the American government's principles. Consequently, it was necessary to bring out that these points, having been accepted by he Central Powers, presented a clean issue as to whether they were to be officially accepted by the Allied Pow-

If the Allied Powers could not see heir way clear to accept them, the American government was in the position of having conducted the war for purposes which were not identical with those of the Allies.

This presented a rather delicate is-The spirit of a conquered Germa-ay, a vanquished nation whose people in the confusion most of the poor that it might require the submission of the entire subject to the American Congress. The European Ministers felt the force of the views presented and this in time brought about an entire agreement upon the American points as a basis of peace negotia-

> PRELIMINARIES IN PARIS The conferences on the preliminaries of peace probably will be held in Paris instead of at Versailles owing to the superior accommodations and conveniences in the capital.

> Only the formal sessions at conclud-

ing stages will be held at Versailles. The only active sitting now going on are those of the Joint Armistice Commission, which holds daily sessions at Spa, the former German headquarters, but which is now held by the French. French, British and this organization before we entered German delegates attend the meetings. Gen. Nudant represents Marshal Foch, with Commandant Sisteron as his assistant. Gen. von Winterfeldt is the German military represenative, and Matthias 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 secure modification of the terms of the armistice. Marshal Foch's reply was a refusal to consider a change.

Presbyterian Church.

All are cordially invited to attend the following services on Sunday next: 11:00 a. m., A Thanksgiving ser-

vice and offering for orphanage. 3:00 p. m., Suaday school.

4:00 p. m., Preaching and praise service. Remember your church and manse erection pledges.

The last Sunday in the year will be stressed as "go to church Sunday." The deacons, are making plans for its success .- Reporter.

A Little of Both.

Arnt Nancy was visiting an army camp and as she approached some rookies were sitting on their heels and then rising to a standing position in perfect unison.

"What are the boys doing now?" she asked. "Why, those are the setting-up ex-ercises," explained an obliging ser-

geant. "Humph,"remarked auntie. "Looks to me more like settin' down exer-cises."—Indianapolis Star.

America's minimum food pledge is 20 million tons-save food. We have promised to feed the hungry millions of Europe—the Allies and the liberat-