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MISS HEATH TELLS OF HER VISIT TO A BASE HOSPITAL.

All U. S. Boys There Are Cheerful, But "Crazy" to Get Home—Thinks Captains Will Howie and W. C. Heath Should Have Commanded Negro Regiments in France.

The Imperial Hotel, one thousand rooms, Turkish baths, London, W. C., Saturday, Nov. 30, 1918.

Dear Mary Morrow:—You are next in my cycle of letters, this being the fourth that I have sent since leaving New York Nov. 13th. In a way I feel terrible, because we are being delayed here and so far have had no vacation experience to be telling about instead of sightseeing, etc., but I am unable to mend matters, so I am making the best of it all and having as good a time as possible.

Of course, I don't find London as fascinating as it was during the summer of 1911, when, as you no doubt recall, I was here; first, because this is the rainy winter season, then too, quite naturally, it isn't so clean and well kept as in peace days, yet with it all, there is a charm to it, even though I have seen sunshine but twice since we arrived in England, then only for a few minutes. From that viewpoint, I fully agree with the American soldiers that the U. S. A. is "God's Country." It has been quite warm here and I know that you will believe it when I say that I haven't even found it cold enough to wear the long sleeved vest I wear at home.

We don't know when we will be sent to Paris, but all of us hope and pray to get there within a week or so.

King George and two sons are in Paris now, and President Wilson is expected there by the 13th of Dec. There are now thousands of soldiers on leave of absence for the first time. They are very naturally flocking in to Paris to see the sights and "do up the town", and this accounts for such congested conditions existing there, and hence, we are told that there are not accommodations for us just yet. I feel that we will be going on soon for many Y. M. men and girls, whose contracts are up, are going home, and we are to replace them. Some of us may be sent into Germany with the army of occupation and I do hope that I will be one of the fortunate ones, for, as you know, I have been there once before and it would afford me the opportunity of studying existing conditions as compared to what I saw then.

We are quite centrally located here for anything we wish to do, but I am anxious to get along—eager to get my accumulated mail in Paris. All is not play with those of us who are interested. I went to headquarters and volunteered, so this morning several of us got up at 6:30 and were waitresses at Eagle Hut from 7:30 to 11:30. It is really a wonderful opportunity just to walk through this institution, but fascinating in the extreme to have the opportunity to work in there. The men are such gentlemen, everyone of them, and they are so delighted to see American girls in there, for as I have said before, English girls do most of the work, thus saving the Y. M. the expense of having American women here for that purpose. Not only Americans patronize this hut, but all the allied troops—Canadians, Australians, French, Belgians, New Zealanders, negroes and English too. It is a wonderful sight, in fact, one of the big sights of London today. There are Canadian huts for their own men, also British Y. M. huts too, but it seems that everyone likes to patronize the Eagle and it is crowded day and night. One interesting thing of the many, is a huge map of the United States, on which every American soldier is asked to flag his home town or county—he writes his name and address on a small paper flag, including his division, regiment, company, etc to which he is attached, then sticks it on the map. There are now thousands and thousands on there and to the extent that the map is almost covered.

After the work came the play—a visit to "Ye old Cheshire Cheese", one of the oldest tea rooms in London, and the very same one that Samuel Johnson, Goldsmith and others patronized in their days; all of their favorite seats, chairs etc, being marked. They serve there a meat pie, said to be made by the same old recipe used at that time. The pie being composed principally of steak, lark and kidney, which was very good and savory and coupled with pickles, potatoes, cheese and a jam tart, made a number one meal. To get to many of these places of interest, especially the historical ones, many of which have been hedged in by modern buildings, requires much time and wandering about in these narrow alleyways in order to get to them,—second turning to the left." (English way of expressing it).

We visited Johnsons home where his famous dictionary was compiled, and there a delightful old gray haired English woman lives to guide visitors through—her daughter being now in America, she seems much interested in all people "from the States", as they express it here. Such visits as the latter one brings to mind high school and college English classes, and I find that I usually remember more about the celebrities than I ever dreamed I would. We did nothing more during the afternoon but go to army headquarters with Miss Abbott, in order to find where a boy was for whom she brought over some packages from America, to find that he, as many others in aero squadrons, had left for Liverpool, en route home.

I almost forgot to say that Wriston Scales hunted us up the other day, having learned from some one at the hut that we were here. He has recently been promoted and now wears brass buttons—seemed so glad to see us and of course we were not only surprised but delighted at meeting him. He thinks that he will be going home in January.

I am so tired, so good night,—will continue this tomorrow some time.

Sunday night, Dec. 1st, 1918:—

Another rainy day we have had, but we went just the same. After being lost in the "underground", (subway) and changing twice, we arrived at St. Pauls Cathedral (Episcopal) when service was about half over, the communion service was most impressive, the music so beautiful, the boys voices sounding like organ chords within themselves, and this blending into the strains from a most wonderful organ, put me in a mood to have listened for hours without discomfort. Being near old Cripple gate church, which is the burial place of Milton, and in which Oliver Cromwell was married and being located in the plague and fire district of 1666, we wound round about the old church, chatted several jolly "Bobbies", (policemen), then were fortunate in having the very old and gray Vicar show us through and then came back to Eagle hut to have lunch—ended up with real hot cakes and syrup. While there we heard of a program which is given each Sunday night at one of the large theatres for women and men in uniform. Of course while eating and standing in line we talked with many of the men, and a sailor boy insisted that we try and get tickets as they are given out there at the hut. After placing our names on the list for tickets, we came back to the hotel to meet Miss McDavid, then reported again at Eagle hut at six o'clock to claim our tickets. We met up with many of the 30th Division, one from Edenton, N. C., and a Brice from Chester, S. C., three from New York state and Wriston Scales again. The Southern men were overjoyed to see us and it is quite easy to find a topic of conversation when they seem so happy to see you and it makes one so glad to be here. We all went to the concert together and had a jolly good time. The Southern men, especially, are horrified at the way a number of the women here smoke and become intoxicated publicly, and I might add, at their general conduct; so I know that it is quite a treat to them to be with women of character. Of course there are such women in England, but our soldiers don't have the opportunity to meet with the better class to much extent and are accosted by the other type all times of day and night.

Monday, Dec. 2nd, 1918:—I have forgotten to say that Annie Lee and I have not been rooming together in London since our night in the Turkish Baths, to which I referred formerly, after which we had to secure other rooms and to our regret were separated, for I had to see American Consul next day, then Miss Kaulkin, one of the girls who came over with us, and Annie went sight seeing with Capt. Hall for two days and so I have been with Miss Abbott. Of course we meet every day and take our meals together and will room together in a few days so as to repack our trunks. I slept until ten this morning. It is so dark and dreary most of the time—sun rises after seven and sets at 3:50, so to me it really seems as if we have no day time, all either like early morning or misty twilight—I wouldn't want this climate to live in at all.

Mrs. Hearne, the English lady, who offered to take us to some places of interest, asked us to meet her and go to Kensington museum, but I heard the men from the base hospital would all be sent away in a few days, so Miss McDavid and I decided to go out there and Mrs. Hearne and Miss Abbott joined us. I am so glad that we did decide to go. I never dreamed the men and boys would be so glad and overjoyed to see us. This hospital is a huge affair and much like the base hospitals at our camps except that it is situated in a beautiful location. We visited as many wards as possible with our limited time, and in each asked for North and South Carolina boys and oftentimes on entering and without ceremony would announce ourselves by calling out loud and in almost everyone there were responses. Many of them are yet confined to cots (those more seriously wounded), others up in chairs and various devices and others walking and lounging around. Many were in a pitiful condition—arms and legs gone, eyes out, noses off and faces disfigured beyond description. Some with facial paralysis, caused by shrapnel passing through the head and severing the nerves that control same. All seemed so eager to talk to us and invariably would begin by relating their individual experiences—horrible beyond description they were too and every one of them are simply "crazy" to get back home. One N. C. boy said, "I wouldn't live over here if they would give me the Tower of London to live in."

It is surprising to see how happy they are and what wonderful spirit they are in after all they have been through. They have American nurses and do appreciate them so much. Before coming to England, most of them have been in English hospitals in France because of having been on the English sector. I shall have to take my hat off to the Red Cross nurses. I believe that they deserve most credit of any women war workers and to be out there this afternoon made me wish again that I had been trained so I could have offered my-

(Continued on page eight.)

GOVERNOR BICKETT'S MESSAGE RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM

Governor Presented His Biennial Message to a Large Audience in House of Representatives—Many Features of the Address Cheered.

Senators and representatives of the General Assembly met at noon Thursday in the Representative Hall and listened with intense interest for two hours while the Governor delivered his biennial message.

Mr. W. J. Martin, Raleigh correspondent of the Charlotte Observer, briefly sums up the Governor's message: "So many features of the message drew out bursts of applause that it would be difficult to indicate just what statement or recommendation elicited the greatest expression of approval. His declaration for ample tax provision for assuring six months school under the new constitutional amendment and for giving the teachers adequate salaries, instead of the present ridiculously small compensation, stirred great applause.

"The insistence that there must be advancement not only in road building but in road maintenance, and that the county that builds roads and then fails to provide amply for their maintenance is like a farmer planting a crop and then failing to cultivate it, brought a storm of applause, both for the principle expressed and the characteristically impressive manner in which this viewpoint was made.

"The governor's views on taxation met a strong response as did his recommendation that the state convict farm under conditions that will assure the best development of their morals and health. His presentation of North Carolina's part in the war work brought vociferous applause as the governor waxed more eloquent in his recitation of the deeds of the state and the nation in this titanic struggle that has, in the victory of the allies, brought assurance of world wide freedom and brotherhood."

LOYAL RUSSIANS DEFEAT LARGE BOLSHIEVİK ARMY

Capture 31,000 Prisoners and Much War Material—The Bolshevik Invasion Advancing Slowly But Irresistibly.

Loyal Russian troops operating under the authority of the Omsk government have defeated a large bolshevik army, capturing 31,000 prisoners and large quantities of war material according to a telegram from the Omsk authorities to the Russian minister at Stockholm. The message as printed in the Swedish press was received Wednesday at the state department.

The telegram said the third bolshevik army of 10 regiments had been shattered and that the loyal troops had advanced beyond Kama and Noet and pursuing the enemy toward Slavsk. Booty captured included armored trains as well as large quantities of war materials and reserve supplies. It was assumed here that the Russian forces referred to were those which recently captured a city in European Russia, near the Siberian line. More than 10,000 prisoners were taken in that engagement.

Canteen Notes.

The month of December was a busy one with the Canteen workers and the following report shows what has been done: 11,306 men on regular and troop trains have been served. Supplies used were: sandwiches, 1,282; apples, 78 bushels; cigarettes, 8,991; postal cards, 497; slices of cake, 1,156; hot biscuit with butter and jelly, 692; fried chicken, 17; fried oysters, 90; coffee, 202 gallons; candy, 30 pounds; matches, 60 boxes; oranges and tangerines, 17 crates. The cost of serving these 11,306 men amounted to \$240.00. The Canteen huts are "bits of sunshine along the way" for the boys, and the workers are specially pleased to serve them and show them that they are appreciated. The Monroe hut has quite a reputation and some boys passing through one night last week said they had been anticipating their arrival at Monroe with a great deal of pleasure. Some of them had been here before and knew what to expect. The interest in the work should increase as the overseas and wounded men begin to pass through.

On Sunday night a train of wounded soldiers of the 30th Division were served by Miss Elizabeth Sikes' team and special dainties had been prepared for them. They were very appreciative, and those who were able to come into the hut enjoyed themselves very much. No service is too great for us to render these brave men who come back to us, some blind, some crippled for life and others wounded in various ways. The hut is always warm and comfortable and the boys always seem loath to leave, as it is more home-like than anything they have been accustomed to for many months.—Canteen Reporter.

Mrs. Ella Houston will entertain at a six o'clock dinner tonight complimenting Mrs. Herbert Barrier of Knoxville, Tenn., who is the guest of her mother, Mrs. L. D. Andrews. Mrs. Houston's guests will be Mrs. Herbert Barrier, Mr. and Mrs. John Yates, Mrs. Lizzie Covington, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Houston, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Heath and Miss Cora Lee Montgomery.

FORMER CZAR OF RUSSIA IS DECLARED STILL ALIVE

The Bolshevik Officer Ordered to Carry Out Death Sentence Was Lenient and Allowed the Czar to Escape With the Empress and Their Daughters.

The British Wireless Service of the Charlotte Observer has given out the following information received from a correspondent at Archangel:

The correspondent telegraphs: "A friend of mine, Prince M—, who has just returned from Petrograd, informed me that he had a long talk with Grand Duke Cyril on November 18. The grand duke told him that he had just received a letter from Grand Duchess Tatiana, daughter of the emperor, who wrote that the empress and her daughters were still alive and that the emperor had not been shot.

"The bolshevik officer who was ordered to carry out the sentence of death told the emperor that it was a matter of indifference to him who was shot. He had orders to produce a corpse—bullets in the head of a victim would make identification impossible.

"Count T—, who was present at the conversation, offered to sacrifice himself, saying he considered it was his duty to lay down his life for his sovereign. The emperor protested vehemently, but was overruled by Count T— and the officer. The emperor escaped, but no one knows where he is at the present time.

"Dr. Botkin has also written to his sister to the effect that the greatest crime of the twentieth century has miscarried."

An Associated Press dispatch from Warsaw under date of December 24 gave Michael De Tchitchatchef, a nephew of General Skoropadski, as authority for the statement that the former Russian emperor and his entire family were still alive. Count Tatchiev, the emperor's former personal military attache, was named as the victim who was shot instead of the emperor."

Memories of Uncle Johnnie Preslar.

(Written for The Journal.)

Your reference in the issue of January 3rd to the coat of Uncle Johnnie Preslar, set a train of thought to going in the mind of a grandson of his, a few of which might not be out of place in The Journal.

Like all good grandfathers, he thought a great deal of his grandchildren, which made them in turn think a great deal of him. The following incident shows his thoughtfulness, for them. When a very small boy I went with him to Monroe in the wagon. He had put in some nice apples for us to eat on the way. I ate of them quite freely, but before reaching town remarked that eating apples made him hungry. On reaching the first store he went in and called for sweet crackers, saying that he had a little grandson along that had been eating apples and said that eating apples made him hungry. I relished the crackers.

When I had learned to use the ax a little I assisted him in clearing a little new ground. I could only cut right handed and so every stump where I felled a tree had two sharp uneven points. One day he pointed out a very ugly one to me and said, "If you ever learn to chop again, learn to chop left handed as well as right. I learned."

In the same new ground we cut a tree that was leaning over a small lake of water. After we had gotten it cut off he asked me what about our getting it over on one side. I expressed doubt. Forthwith he gave me a little lecture, and charged me never to say I can't, but always, I can. Then he repeated his question, and I made about the same reply. He laughed and again lectured me repeating the same question. I had gotten the lesson and answered to please him. The log was soon removed.

A quotation that he used much was, "Be sure you are right, then go ahead."

In young manhood he took great pride in singing and taught many singing schools, but after middle life he gave it up entirely. I don't remember ever hearing him sing or whistle, though he was a lover of good music as long as he lived.

During the latter part of his life, grandfather made it a rule to keep only one cow and hog at a time and they were usually about the best in the community. He sold butter in Monroe and most always prepared it for market himself. He had a special day for delivery and always shaved and put on good clothes to make the trip.

One of his peculiarities was that he never sheared his mules but let them go with long mane and tail.

As to his honesty, no one that knew him was afraid to trust him for any amount. It is said that on one occasion he rode three miles to pay a man two cents.—Grandson.

Mrs. F. Gustave Henderson entertained at a rook party Friday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Stafford Wolfe. Those playing were Mesdames A. L. Monroe, Roland Beasley, J. V. Henderson, Ella Houston, E. S. Green, Albert Redfean, Hargrove Bowles, Allen Heath, E. B. Stack, W. S. Baskerville and Minnie Wolfe. A delicious salad course was served.

Little Miss Virginia Reid Baskerville is at home to a number of her friends this afternoon, today being her tenth birthday.

Terms of Armistice Must be Completed in Ten Days.

Only ten days remain before the expiration of the time allotted for Germany of the meeting of the armistice terms of Marshal Foch, and many of the details still remain not entirely complied with. This is particularly true as concerns article 4 of the armistice, regarding the surrender of war materials, especially guns and airplanes. About 5,999 motor trucks have been delivered up, but the number of railroad engines turned over equals only half the number stipulated in the armistice—5,000. A great number of the 150,000 railway cars in good working order called for are still undelivered. In addition, naval units, including submarines, remain in German seaports, although under the terms of the armistice they should have been surrendered.

Added to the non-fulfillment of the surrender of war paraphernalia is the failure of Germany to abide by her agreement to repatriate immediately a great number of entente soldiers held as prisoners, and in high quarters the question has arisen if in spite of Marshal Foch's accustomed indulgence, the inter allied command will not be more severe in its dealings with Germany when the expected request by Germany for a further delay in meeting the allied terms comes up for discussion.

Items from Pleasant Hill.

Correspondence of The Journal.

Pleasant Hill, Jan. 6.—The Pleasant Hill community seems to have been greatly favored by the influenza epidemic. So far we know of only one light case, and that during the first outbreak. We should be thankful that we have been spared so long from this dreadful disease.

The committee and teachers of Pleasant Hill school are doing all they can to keep the "flu" out of the school. No pupil is allowed to attend school for four days after he visits districts affected with the disease. So far no time has been lost by the school.

Mr. J. A. Nash has been wearing a broad smile for the past few days. He says he has plenty of help at his house—a big baby girl, to wash the dishes, has just arrived.

The James boys caught a large mink Friday. It was said that Mr. W. M. Sells decided that he could not remain on the scene while his skin was being removed from the body.

We believe that the farmers of this section are as wide awake and patriotic as any section of our State. They have answered every call the government has made during the great war. They have felt the need of producing more food stuff to feed the world and bravely set themselves to the task of meeting the demand. Larger small grain crops have been sown than ever. This, together with better soil preparation and better fertilizing promises a bumper crop next harvest. Now they are looking forward to the coming spring. Fertilizer ingredients are being purchased and the winter work is being rapidly carried on in order to be in readiness for the spring drive. By raising more barnyard manure, crop rotation and more skillful farming they are trying to do their honest duty toward helping feed a starving world.

One thing that we cannot understand is, how can a farmer be a progressive farmer or claim to be one and not take a good reliable farm paper.

The New Year is here and now is the time for us to make our new year resolutions. If nothing else, let us resolve to do more for others than ever before. The great world war is practically over and the starving people of Eurasia, who suffered most and fought so long and bravely, must be fed and clothed. The food situation grows more serious each day, and with all our efforts, many will perish for lack of food. Let us, who are living in luxury, do our bit and help save the cause for which the war was fought. Starvation will cause revolution and unless these people are fed our boys will have died in vain. So let us rally to the great command, save and serve. Putting others first, it is our duty to save more this year than ever, so that others may live and that God may look down on us and say "You are a good and unselfish people."—Animus.

Three Railroad Plans Proposed.

Three well defined proposals for legislation dealing with railroads now are before Congress.

Railroad executives Thursday presented to the senate interstate commerce committee their plan, calling for private ownership and operation, under regulation of a secretary of transportation—a new cabinet officer—with statutory guarantee of adequate earnings, rates to be proposed by the roads and subject to review by the secretary of transportation and the interstate commerce commission, and supervise pooling of equipment, common use of terminals, re-routing of traffic, mergers, construction of new lines and issuance of securities.

Previously the interstate commerce commission had suggested a policy of private ownership and operation under government regulation. Director General McAdoo had advocated continuation of government control for five years, and as an alternative early relinquishment of the roads from federal management. Shippers and representatives of state railroad commissions are the two principal groups which have not yet presented their views to the senate committee.

WILSON OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCES DEATH OF ROOSEVELT.

Was Cabled From Paris Wednesday and Sent Out From State Department—President Also Cabled Mrs. Roosevelt.

The following proclamation of the death of Theodore Roosevelt was cabled from Paris Wednesday by President Wilson and issued from the department of state:

"To the people of the United States:—It becomes my sad duty to announce officially the death of Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States from September 14th, 1901, to March 4th, 1909, which occurred at his home at Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, New York, at 4:15 in the morning of January 6, 1919. In his death the United States has lost one of its most distinguished and patriotic citizens, who had endeared himself to the people by his strenuous devotion to their interests and to the public interests of his country.

"As President of the police board of his native city, as a member of the legislature and governor of his state, as civil service commissioner, as assistant secretary of the navy, as vice-president and as President of the United States, he displayed administrative powers of a signal order and conducted the affairs of these various offices with a concentration of effort and a watchful care which permitted no divergence from the line of duty he had definitely set for himself.

"In the war with Spain, he displayed singular initiative and energy and distinguished himself among the commanders of the army in the field. As President he awoke the nation to the dangers of private control which lurked in our financial and industrial systems. It was by thus arresting the attention and stimulating the purpose of the country that he opened the way for subsequent necessary and beneficent reforms.

"His private life was characterized by a simplicity, a virtue and an affection worthy of all admiration and emulation by the people of America.

"In testimony of the respect in which his memory is held by the government and the people of the United States, I do hereby direct that the flags of the White House and the several department buildings be displayed at half mast for a period of thirty days, and that suitable military and naval honors under orders of the secretaries of war and of the navy be rendered on the day of the funeral.

"Done this seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-third."

Mrs. Roosevelt received Wednesday a cablegram of sympathy from President Wilson, dated Modane, which is on the Franco-Italian frontier, reading as follows:

"Pray accept my heartfelt sympathy on the death of your distinguished husband, the news of which has shocked me very much."

About Good Roads.

To the Editor of The Journal:—I shall thank you to give me space enough to say a few words concerning the good road question. Ninety-nine per cent of the county is in favor of good roads, so let's ask the Representatives to support the good road bill which is to come up at the present session of the Legislature whereby we will get roads all over the State. And if we fail to get a State law let's hope that we will get a county bill or even a bond issue. Just what the people want is better roads, and at once, or as soon as possible.

The present system is a failure—in big words, and in the words of one of my neighbors, "we are paying like Hell and not getting a thing." So if it takes more paying to get good roads, why let it come; it would be the cheapest in the long run to us.

The section of road I am on pays over a hundred dollars into the county treasury, works eight hands six days each (with our own tools) and then when we go to town have to go (over 3 miles of "terrible" road (near Rocky River road from cross roads near Prospect to P. P. Ross) that has had no work in 4 or 5 years. This is just an example of the injustice that the present system entails. Let us hope that it will soon be over. I for one am in favor of good roads at any reasonable cost, and hope to get them soon.—Respectfully, Edgar C. Hinson.

Rev. and Mrs. H. H. Jordan entertained the officers and teachers of the Sunday school of Central Methodist church Friday evening. Supt. R. W. Allen and Rev. Mr. Jordan made interesting and helpful talks. Delicious refreshments were served.

The Hobenzollerns and the cooties are sorry the war is over.—Syracuse Herald.

Local Market.

Best white cotton	29 1/2
Cotton seed	1.00 1/2
Eggs	45
Butter	30-40
Eggs	50
Sweet potatoes	1.25
Irish potatoes	1.25
Rabbits	20
Turkeys	25 to 27 1/2
Country hams	30 to 40
Beeswax	20 to 25
Corn	1.75
Beef cattle	8 1/2
Pork	23