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HOUSTON GETS TEN YEARS IN THE STATE PENITENTIARY

Other Cases Disposed of—Grand Jury Found Bill Against Vance Road Supervisors—Honor J. V. Griffith and W. J. Pratt—Court Adjourns.

Found guilty by the jury in Criminal court yesterday afternoon on a charge of breaking and entering the store of Mr. H. L. McManus, about a mile west of town, Bob Houston, colored, was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. In passing sentence Judge Shaw remarked that he had given the limit and regretted that the law did not allow more.

It had been agreed upon the beginning of the case that two other charges against Houston would be heard and the remaining three continued. But when the jury found the defendant guilty of breaking and entering the store he decided, when urged by his lawyers after sentence had been passed, to submit to the other charges against him, with the exception of the two capital charges. Upon this judgment in the other cases was suspended.

Houston, as told in a previous issue of The Journal, had been found guilty of larceny in five cases before Recorder Lemmond and sentenced to a year on the chain gang. After passing sentence on the breaking and entering case in Criminal court Judge Shaw requested that the sentence for the latter case requested that this sentence be given preference. This was done and Houston will be carried to Raleigh in a few days to begin his ten year sentence.

OTHER CASES DISPOSED OF

Prior to taking up of the case against Houston the jury had found Bob Forrest, an account of the beginning of which trial appeared in the last issue of The Journal, guilty of larceny of seed cotton from Mr. A. H. McLarty. He was taxed with the costs in the case, sentenced to pay the sum of \$100 to the owner of the cotton and to give bond to the amount of \$200 for his re-appearance at the sessions of Criminal court for the next two years and to show that he had been of good behaviour.

Roy Stegall, charged with rape, submitted to a charge of assault on a female, and was sentenced to two years on the chain gang or to pay a fine of \$750 and six months in jail. The case was appealed and bond given.

The grand jury found a true bill against Ernest Brown, the negro who took a quantity of whiskey from Monday Medlin, and he was found guilty and given eighteen months on the roads.

The grand jury completed its work Wednesday. They report the county institutions as in good condition, but better provisions should be made for lights and water at the county home. A true bill was found against the road supervisors of Vance township for failure to have the roads worked.

HONOR DECEASED.

At the motion of Mr. J. J. Parker, seconded by Mr. J. C. Sikes, after the business of the day was disposed of Wednesday, it was ordered that the court adjourn in honor of the late Sheriff J. V. Griffith and Mr. W. J. Pratt. It was further ordered that a page of the court records be set aside for each of the deceased upon which shall be recorded such resolutions as shall be submitted by a committee appointed for that purpose. The committee appointed to draft resolutions expressing the sentiments of the court, bar and people of the county as a tribute to the memory of Messrs. Griffith and Pratt is composed of the following: Messrs. W. B. Love, A. M. Stack and J. C. Sikes. The committee was directed to report the resolutions at the next term of court.

COURT ADJOURNS.

The Houston case was disposed of about seven o'clock last night, and the docket being cleared with the exception of a few old cases, it was decided that the court would not meet today or tomorrow but would adjourn.

Bill to Secure German Cannon For Monroe.

It now appears that before many days after the return of the armament captured from the Germans by American soldiers to the United States that a cannon or field piece from the lot will be mounted upon the Union county court house square. A bill providing that a cannon or field piece be given to Monroe has been introduced in Congress by Hon. L. D. Robinson.

Journal readers will remember that some time ago a story appeared to the effect that Mayor Sikes had written Mr. Robinson regarding this matter at the suggestion of The Journal. Mr. Robinson must have acted at once upon receiving this letter. He has also introduced bills to secure captured armament for other towns in his district.

All the armament captured from the Germans by the American soldiers will be sent to the states and donated to towns that want the relics. They must be secured by act of Congress. No doubt wonderful stories of how the various pieces were captured will be told.

Ask the Majestic range salesman who will be at Monroe Hardware Co.'s store Feb. 3 to 8, to show you the method of unseen riveting on the new smooth finish Majestic ranges. It's marvelous, and introduces the greatest improvement ever accomplished in range building.

RADIO STATION CAUSES OUT-BREAK FROM HOUSE LEADER

Daniels-Mann Battle Is Now Raging in Regard to Government Seizure of Radio Plant and Monroe Station is Cause of it All.

"Before the navy department took over the high-power wireless stations the matter was thoroughly investigated from every angle by legal and other experts of the department. We concluded that the only thing to do under existing conditions was to take over the radio plants. We thought the step would be a good one for the nation, the allies, and the navy. We still think so."

H. E. C. Bryant, Charlotte Observer's Washington correspondent, says the above statement was made by Secretary of the Navy Daniels when his attention was called to the declaration of Republican Leader Mann, in the House, that the Secretary of the Navy should be impeached for having seized commercial wireless stations. Mr. Bryant reports the Daniels-Mann battle as follows:

This statement was made by Secretary of the Navy Daniels when his attention was called to the declaration of Republican Leader Mann, in the House, that the secretary of the navy should be impeached for having seized commercial wireless stations. Mr. Daniels made no criticism of Mr. Mann.

"The experts of the navy investigated the matter fully," he said. "It was investigated by the heads of several bureaus, and by the solicitor. We have no doubt whatever as to our legal authority to take over the radio plants, or as to the necessity for so doing."

"The step was not taken hastily, but after painstaking investigation and study. We sweat blood over it for several weeks and the decision to take over the plants was the unanimous judgment of Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, Admiral Griffin, head of the bureau of steam engineering, and other officials."

Mr. Mann referred to the wireless station to be established at Monroe. He read from the testimony of Admiral Griffin as follows: "Congress did not authorize the Monroe station. The President authorized it."

"Seeking to lay the blame on the President," declared Mr. Mann. "I am willing to acquit him. The President approved the location of a radio station at Monroe, but the President did not undertake to say there was any appropriation for it. He was lied to by somebody. He did not examine the appropriation bill to find that there was no such authority there in the law. On the contrary there was authority to spend \$10,000 and only that. They seek to hide under the cover of the President. He did not authorize it. He approved the location."

"Now the committee on appropriations cut out the \$3,000,000 for the Monroe station properly, and I think the house ought to cut out the balance of it."

It is believed here that Mr. Mann is trying to make the country forget the horse and steak that the packers gave him.

MONROE BUSINESS MEN

PROTEST FEDERAL TAX

At Meeting in Chamber of Commerce

Rooms Tuesday Night—Letter Addressed to Senators and Representatives Regarding Matter.

At a meeting of the leading business men of the county and city in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce Tuesday night it was decided to protest against the Federal tax bill now pending in Congress. Business men throughout the country have held meetings to protest against this bill, which provides for an income of \$6,000,000,000, and recommended that it be revised to provide for an income for the Federal government of \$4,000,000,000.

Short talks on the subject were made by several men present at the meeting. It was decided at the meeting to mail letters, reading as follows, to Senators Simmons and Overman and Congressman Robinson:

At a meeting last night of the leading business men of Monroe and Union county, North Carolina, in the rooms of the Monroe Chamber of Commerce, to consider the business situation and particularly the Federal tax question, which is pending, it was decided that if the pending revenue bill becomes a law not only will all business extension and improvements be stopped, but in order to make provision for payment of tax, goods cannot be stored and carried by manufacturing plants, and these plants will be forced to shut down and thus throw labor out of employment.

We appeal to you, our representative, if not unjust to our government, not to permit the enacting of a revenue bill which will cripple business and prevent the continued employment of labor.

Assuring you of our appreciation of what you have done for us and thanking you in advance for your prompt attention to this very important matter, we are, very truly yours, Monroe Chamber of Commerce.

Gosh!

Some men are more nervous than others. But what we started to say was that Henry Will Jump lives in Wilton, Ky.

IMPORTANT EDUCATION BILLS NOW IN THE LEGISLATURE

Free Text Book Bill Introduced, More Pay For Judges, Child Labor Bill, Teachers' Salaries and School Maintenance Laws.

As reported by W. J. Martin to the Charlotte Observer, the following important bills were introduced in the Legislature yesterday:

In the senate Senator Cooper of New Hanover introduced a bill to provide free textbooks for all public school children in the state through the levy of a tax of ten cents on the \$100 property valuation.

The house received, through Representative Bryant of Durham the regular department of education bills to provide for six months' school term under the constitutional amendment and for establishing the budget system for the schools of the state; fix minimum salaries for teachers, and create maintenance funds for the schools. These bills provide for the raising of the \$3,231,000 necessary for the state's half of the six months' school term fund, with a showing on estimate that the proposed 32-cent tax will raise \$3,264,000. This may be reduced by the special excise tax recommended by the governor.

The senate received the Shipman child labor bill, through introduction by Connor, the same as the Saunders bill in the house. Commissioner Shipman received today indorsement by Dr. G. M. Cooper, of the state board of health, as a perfectly fair and admirably constructed bill.

The senate passed a committee substitute bill to increase the salaries of judges so that superior court judges shall have \$4,000 and actual expenses to the limit of \$1,500 in any year, and that the supreme court justices receive \$1,000 additional salary and a clerk for each. The bill to increase the salary of the assistant attorney general to \$2,250 passed; also a bill for a similar increase for the supreme court reporter.

The Stacy bill passed, authorizing the governor's council and a legislative commission to fix the salaries and wages for all state departments and report to the legislature.

The house passed the resolution providing for the installation of an elevator in the capitol building.

A bill by Matthews of Bertie would divide the state into five judicial districts.

Senator Burns of Carthage introduced a bill to prevent death sentence where the convict is under 21 years old.

DeLaney of Mecklenburg introduced a bill to create a board of public accountancy.

Numbers of petitions from druggists and tobacco dealers in Wilmington, Charlotte and elsewhere were presented involving proposed revenue increases.

"The Man Who Didn't Go."

(Literary Digest.)

Everybody but "the man who didn't go" is enjoying himself in these days of returning heroes and expanding democracy. That poor chap gladly joins in the paeans of welcome and does his best to help the "boys" realize the grand part they played in the conflict abroad. But he is beset with dread that his staying behind will "put him in the bad" with the fellows who don't understand why he was not on the firing line. There were hundreds of reasons, many of them compulsory, for "being back home," and "Treat 'Em Rough," the magazine published in the interest of the Tank Corps, and edited by Arthur Guy Emery, makes a fine plea for proper consideration of the unfortunate stay-at-homes. We quote:

"In this hour of world rejoicing, when the individual must needs lose his identity in the welfare of mankind, we want to stand at attention a moment and pledge a toast to that army of men who steadily did their work, stayed at their posts, so that others might go across while they remained.

"It is natural to be thrilled at the sight of the man with the service stripe or wound stripes or medal, to talk of his hardships and sufferings and the dangers he has gone through, and hard to realize, perhaps, that the greatest suffering of all is that which is not physical, but mental—the sinking of all that a man holds most dear in complete and absolute self-sacrifice.

"Thousands and thousands of men, often the first to answer of their own free will their country's call, patiently, day after day, sought to make themselves and others fit for the supreme test which never came to them. Some did not care to go or couldn't go, but the man who was physically, mentally, and morally fit, who pledged himself to his country, heart, soul, and body, but who through the exigencies of the situation never had a chance to really answer the call of his soul, we pledge a toast to that man. He truly offered everything and in cases made tremendous sacrifices for which he will never be recompensed in this world, and yet the greatest honor of all did not come his way.

"When the return troops march proudly up Fifth Avenue, and it seems that our hearts will burst with pride and thanksgiving, don't forget the man who didn't go. If you see him standing, watching with tightened jaw and perhaps a suspicion of moisture in his eye, give him a cheer, even tho' it be mental, for he is the silent hero, and a band and flags to him are a sign of unfulfilled sacrifice."

PREMIER CLEMENCEAU OF FRANCE AS A FIGHTER

Forty-Eight Years Ago He Refused to Sign Documents Ceding Alsace-Lorraine to Germany—He is Now Seventy-Seven Years of Age.

Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, in a sermon reported by the Brooklyn Eagle, thus characterizes the French Premier:

"Now seventy-seven years of age, Clemenceau has had a stormy and tumultuous career. All his long life he has lived in the thunder of political battle. He has been a tribune of the people. In every political campaign he has been a fighter, and has given blows and received them. For years he was one of the best hated men of his time. Often he was ahead of the people, and lost his leadership; perhaps once or twice he followed after the people, and so of necessity had no following. From the beginning he has had the courage of his own convictions. Forty-eight years ago at Metz, where he was serving as one of the French delegates, Clemenceau refused to sign the document ceding Alsace and Lorraine to Germany. On that occasion he declared for the right of self-determination on the part of the Alsatisans. 'Men cannot be bought as slaves in Africa nor sold as serfs in Russia, nor delivered like cattle into the hands of Bismarck.' In that hour Clemenceau raged like a lion and roared like a tiger. He ran every form of personal risk. For a time he lost all prestige, but never once did he flinch from his position. When forty-eight years had come and gone everything his associates had ceded to Germany Clemenceau saw returned to France. Few men ever fought a battle and forty-eight years later entered into the fruits of the victory. From the very beginning of this war, therefore, Clemenceau led the attack. As Prime Minister he joined, as it were, the war cabinet. He went into the front trenches and worked with the poilu. He spent two or three days each week with Joffre at headquarters, and later with Foch. He rode the line from Ypres to Verdun, without regard to snow of winter, the rain and fog of summer. When the people of Paris thought everything was lost Clemenceau climbed into his automobile and went wherever there was a crowd and harangued the multitude. He rebuked them for their fears, laughed at their discouragement, proclaimed his optimism, shouted out his certainty of coming victory. Like Miltiades he flung his helmet into the thick of the enemy and called on his men to follow him and recover the helmet again."

The Bridged Atlantic. (The Saturday Evening Post.)

Woodrow Wilson in Europe means the United States in Europe. When he shakes hands with premiers, presidents and kings on French soil it means Uncle Sam has stepped one foot across the Atlantic. He, and we, got there through circumstances beyond our control. As to quoting Washington's warning against entangling alliances you might as well quote his idea that a stage coach was the best means of conveyance. The fact is accomplished and will never be undone. The United States will never again stand in relation to Europe where it stood five years ago.

That is our vital stake in the peace conference. We have moved next door, and whether the conditions of Europe make for peace or war is a vital concern to us, for in the long run it is going to mean our peace or our war.

There is a notion that England, France and Italy will fix up the peace substantially to suit themselves and politely invite us to subscribe to it. That is a wrong notion, which the United States should discountenance. We attempted to stand apart before, after the fighting had begun, and found that we could not. We should be still less able to stand apart if fighting began again. We want no standing apart now. This peace conference is our affair as much as it is the affair of any nation. To insist by every means that it shall be so ordered as to give the greatest possible assurance of enduring peace is not only our business but by far the most important business we have on hand.

And the United States is very far from helpless. With the right determination it can cut a very large or even a decisive figure in the proceedings, because its main objects correspond exactly with the aspirations of the great body of the plain, but voting people of Europe.

Light!

(Pageland Journal.)

Speaking of lights reminds us that the town of Pageland is attempting to do without such minor things, so far as the streets are concerned. But my! are not some of our corners dark when Sister Luna fails to show her mellow face. A fellow just has to feel his way around the corners and blow his signal for fear of a head-end collision. If it was Monroe instead of Pageland one would expect to be held up at the point of two pistols. The city fathers should enact a law compelling persons going out in their Egyptian darkness to wear head lights and back lights too and keep his fog horn blowing all the while.

Foolish.

I think that she was on the ark.

She's old, is Mrs. Bright;

But she is keeping her age dark,

By keeping her hair light.

WILSON DELIVERS ADDRESS TO FRENCH WORKINGWOMEN

Women Requested that Suffrage be Settled by Conference and President Expressed His Admiration for the War Work of Women of All Nations.

A delegation representing the working women of France called on President Wilson Saturday and urged that the Peace Conference include woman suffrage among the points to be settled by the conference. President Wilson expressed his sympathy with the cause and his appreciation of their confidence in him, but at the same time stated that "suffrage was necessarily a domestic question for the several nations." We quote as follows the latter part of the President's address:

"But what I have at heart today is to avail myself of this opportunity to express my admiration for the women of France and my admiration for the women of all the nations that have been engaged in the war. By the fortunes of this war the chief burden has fallen upon the women of France and they have borne it with a spirit and a devotion which has commanded the admiration of the world."

"I do not think that the people of France fully realize perhaps the intensity of the sympathy that other nations have felt for them. They think of us in America, for example, as a long way off, and we are in space, but not in thought. You must remember that the United States is made up of the nations of Europe; that French sympathies run straight across the seas, not merely by historical association but by blood connection and that these nerves of sympathy are quick to transmit the impulses of one nation to the other."

"We have followed your sufferings with a feeling that we were witnesses to one of the most heroic and may I add at the same time satisfactory thing in the world—satisfactory because it showed the strength of the human spirit, the indomitable power of women and men alike to sustain any burden if the cause was great enough."

"In an ordinary war there might have been some shrinking, some sinking of effort, but this was not an ordinary war. This was a war not only to redeem France from an enemy, but to redeem the world from an enemy. And France, therefore, and the women of France strained their parts to sustain the world. I hope that the strain has not been in vain. I know that it has not been in vain."

"This war has been popular and unlike other wars in that it seemed as if the chief strain was behind the lines and not at the lines. It took so many men to conduct the war that the older men and the women at home had to carry the nation. Not only so, but the industries of the nation were almost as much a part of the fighting as the things that took place at the front."

"So it is for that reason that I have said to those with whom I am at present associated that this must be a people's war. The people won this war, not the governments, and the people must reap the benefit of the war. At every turn we must see to it that it is not an adjustment between governments merely but an agreement for the peace and security of men and women everywhere."

"The little obscure sufferings and the daily unknown privations, the unspoken sufferings of the heart and the tragical things of this war. They have been borne at home and at the center of the home is a woman. My heart goes out to you, therefore, ladies, in a very unusual degree, and I welcome this opportunity to bring you this message not from myself merely but from the great people whom I represent."

About the Closing of Schools.

While the matter of closing schools on account of influenza was left largely in the hands of the local committee, yet we find that it is very necessary for us to know about those cases in which it has been decided to close the school, especially where it has been decided to close for the remainder of the term. We feel that as a Board charged with the disbursement of school funds, we should know about those final closings at least. Also that the County Superintendent should be consulted before the final decision is made by the teachers and the committee to close the school.

There are cases we believe in which our first decision in regard to this matter would be all right but there are other cases not so pronouncedly that way, at any rate we think it necessary to adopt the latter plan in order to keep in a little closer touch with the schools, especially in this time of unusual disturbance and disorganization. Very truly yours,

R. N. NISBET, Co. Supt.

McBee-Monroe Railroad.

(Pageland Journal.)

Pageland needs another railroad. We believe if the citizens of the town and surrounding country would go after it hard enough it would come. There certainly is, as the writer sees the matter, a fine opening for a road from, say McBee through this town to Monroe and also for the extension of the line now running to this place on to Lancaster. Why should we sit idly by and say, no use, we cannot get it. Greater and harder things have been done, can be done again. What is needed is a united and determined pull and keep it up until she "do move."

MANY EUROPEAN COUNTRIES ARE GRADUALLY STARVING

Food Administrator Hoover Cables of Food Situation Found in Many Countries—Crops Are Below Normal and Surplus Is Rapidly Being Exhausted.

Herbert Hoover, United States food administrator and director general of European relief, has sent to the food administration in Washington a cable message giving details of the food conditions in the countries so far investigated by the American staff under the direction of Dr. Alonzo Taylor, in connection with allied commissions. These surveys disclose that meats, fats and milk are so short in many regions that the health of the people is very much impaired, mortality among children is appalling, and there is a constant menace through the threatened spread of bolshevism, especially in the cities.

Crops were far below normal and the surplus is rapidly being exhausted, so that in many districts if starvation is not already at hand, it is only a short time ahead.

The investigations, so far carried through, indicate that the total amount of food needed by the countries under consideration will amount to about 1,400,000 tons to take them through until the next harvest, costing in the neighborhood of \$350,000,000 delivered.

In his cable Mr. Hoover says: "The general situation in the areas covered by recent surveys is that their animals are largely reduced; their crops were far below normal on account of man and animal shortage, ravages of war and climatic conditions. The surplus harvest above absolute needs is now rapidly approaching exhaustion, and consequently the towns and cities are in a dangerous situation."

"Our reports show, specifically, as follows: "Finland—The food is practically exhausted in the cities. While many of the peasants have some bread, other sections are mixing large amounts of straw. They are exhausted of fats, meats and sugar, and need help to prevent renewed rise of bolshevism."

"Baltic states—The food may last one or two months on a much reduced scale. They sent a deputation to our minister at Stockholm imploring food."

"Serbia—The town bread ration is down to three ounces daily in the north, not accessible from Salonica. In the south, where accessible, the British are furnishing food to the civil population. We are trying to get food in from the Adriatic."

"Jugo-Slavia—The bread ration in many towns is three or four ounces. All classes are short of fats, milk and meat."

"Vienna—Except for supplies furnished by the Italians and Swiss, their bread ration of six ounces per diem would disappear. There is much illness from the shortage of fats, the ration being one and one-half ounces a week. There are no coffee, sugar or eggs and practically no meat."

"Tyrol—The people are being fed by Swiss charity."

"Poland—The peasants probably have enough to get through. The mortality in cities, particularly among children, is appalling for lack of fats, milk, meat and bread. The situation in bread will be worse in two months."

"Rumania—The bread supply for the entire people is estimated to last another 30 days. They are short of fats and milk. The last harvest was 60 per cent a failure."

"Bulgaria—The harvest was also a failure here. There are supplies available for probably two or three months."

"Armenia is already starving."

"Czecho-Slovakia—There is large suffering on account of lack of fats and milk. They have bread for two or three months and sugar for six months."

"We have each country under investigation as to the total amounts required to barely sustain life and their resources to pay. The preliminary investigation by Taylor and his staff in connection with allied staffs shows the total of the above areas will require about 1,400,000 tons of imported food to get through until next harvest, costing, say, \$350,000,000 delivered."

Whiskey Amendment Formally Ratified.

Ratification of the prohibition amendment to the federal constitution was proclaimed formally Wednesday by Frank L. Polk, acting secretary of state. The proclamation is dated January 29, but legal authorities of the department say ratification was accomplished when the thirty-sixth state acted favorably on January 16 and that under the terms of the amendment itself prohibition becomes effective one year from that date.

The proclamation was signed by Mr. Polk exactly at 11.20 a. m. in the presence of Senator Sheppard of Texas, author of the resolution, former Secretary Bryan, Representative C. H. Randall of California, prohibitionist member of the house and officials of the Anti-Saloon League of America, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and other anti-saloon organizations.

Mr. Polk used several pens in affixing his signature and presented them to Senator Sheppard, Mr. Bryan, Representative Randall and others.

How do the dries "celebrate"?—Brooklyn Eagle.