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HOUSTON CARRIED TO STATE PENITENTIARY

Led Officer Robinson a Chase at Van Wyck—Will Be Tried For Robberies at Mineral Springs Upon Expiration of Ten Year Sentence.

Bob Houston, colored, who was captured at Mineral Springs about 12 o'clock Tuesday and brought to Monroe on the six o'clock train was again taken to the State prison to begin his ten year sentence yesterday morning by Deputy Warden Huneycutt of Raleigh. To make sure that his prisoner played no tricks upon him, Mr. Huneycutt after handcuffing him placed leg chains around his ankles.

As was told in the last issue of The Journal, Houston was surrendered to Special Officer L. C. Robinson, who happened to be passing through Mineral Springs on his way to Van Wyck. At Van Wyck Mr. Robinson handed his pistol to a man whose name could not be learned and told him to guard the prisoner for a few minutes. Mr. Robinson had hardly turned his back before the man guarding Houston raised the cry that he was leaving. Although handcuffed he led Mr. Robinson a chase of about a mile.

A good part of Monroe was at the depot at six o'clock to see the criminal brought in. Houston appeared as cool and as unconcerned as the least excited one in the crowd. He spoke to several people whom he recognized in the county jail where he was kept until Deputy Huneycutt arrived from Raleigh to take him back to resume his interrupted sentence.

When captured by the posse at Mineral Springs Houston told them that he had a partner who was just across the railroad and claimed that he had secured the articles stolen from the stores of Mr. H. A. Carter and the Winchester-Howey Company from him. Officers put no credence in this statement. He will be tried for the robbery of these stores upon the expiration of his ten year sentence.

A reward of \$25 had been offered by the State for Houston's capture and this will be paid to some member of the capturing party.

Mr. Edward S. Helms in Monroe Wednesday related to a Journal representative how Houston had been driven by the posse from a clump of woods near him. Pointing his shot gun at him, Mr. Helms told him to throw away his pistols and put up his hands. Houston saw that he had reached the end of his rope and calmly pitched his pistol to one side and raised his hands. Thus he was held, Mr. Helms stated, until other members of the posse arrived. Mr. Helms sustained a badly sprained ankle upon first entering on the man hunt.

DIVERSIFIED CROPS

The Question “How Much Food Should the Southern Farm Produce For the Family” is Answered By the Weekly U. S. Agriculture Bulletin.

In a concise manner the bulletin sent out weekly from the U. S. Bureau of Agriculture answers the question as to exactly how much food the Southern farm should produce to feed the family. We quote as follows:

“How much food for the family should the Southern farm produce?” “Sufficient to supply adequately the needs of the family throughout the year, so as to minimize the purchases of foodstuffs,” urges the United States Department of Agriculture in a publication just issued, Farmers' Bulletin 1015. “Producing Family and Farm Supplies on the Cotton Farm.”

To reduce the traditional discrepancy between the family food production and consumption of the average cotton farm and to develop self-sufficiency of home-grown rations necessitates a radical change in the cropping system of the Southern farmer. It involves a big opportunity for the all-cotton man to rid himself permanently of the bonds of the advance credit system, which heretofore has favored the importation of his bean, bacon, and bread supplies from the Northern and Western States at prices often unreasonable, consequent on middlemen profits.

Southern farmers are urged to raise more vegetables and fruits on their farms for family use. Favored with a long growing season and plenty of rainfall, gardening in this section is an easy and certain means of decreasing the annual “canned goods” bill. One group of 35 town families which became interested in vegetable raising as a means of self-defense against high living costs, raised an average of approximately \$50 worth of food per family on gardens ranging in size from 300 to 499 square yards. The average cash outlay for these gardens was: Labor, \$1.51, seeds, \$1.51, and fertilizer, \$0.52; a total cost of \$3.54.

One man on three-quarters of an acre recently raised for his family of four persons 11 kinds of vegetables, to the value of \$97.20 at a cash outlay of \$5 for preparation and \$27.90 for seeds. Another man grew \$82.90 worth of vegetables on one and one-fourth acres at an expense of \$7.20. Forty-two quarts of this produce was canned, which \$26 worth was sold, the balance being consumed by the family.

For a farm family of five adults, the Federal Department of Agriculture recommends a garden of one and one-half acres, containing about two-thirds of an acre of vegetables as well as one-half acre of late sweet potatoes and one-third acre of late white potatoes. One-half an acre of

fruit to consist of the common fruits and berries adapted to this latitude, is also suggested.

The corn meal and wheat flour supplies for the average farm family should be home-raised from one acre of corn and three acres of wheat, while one-half acre of sugar cane or sorghum will yield the essential 61 gallons of sirup for the use of five farm adults.

Two cows that will produce an average of two gallons of milk apiece daily for 10 months, which should be bred to freshen about six months apart, will produce the milk, butter, and cottage cheese rations, in addition to raising a couple of calves each year which may be sold for veal or matured as future recruits for the dairy products squad. In one southern community a beef club of 15 farmers has been formed. Each member of the club agrees to grow, fatten and dress at least one beef animal every 15 months for distribution among the members of the club. This simple scheme provides an abundant supply of fresh beef at times when it is needed.

To supply the pork and pork products for the average farm family requires one pig for each adult person. Unless the family is very small it will be profitable to keep one brood sow to produce these pigs. It is generally practicable to raise the pigs intended for the home pork supply on waste products of the kitchen, garden, farm and orchard.

A farm flock of between 30 and 50 fowls, exclusive of young chickens, will provide eggs and poultry for the family table as well as a surplus which can be exchanged at the store for groceries. These fowls can rustle a living around the farm with the supplementary feeding of table scraps and some grain during the winter. It is good agriculture, however, to raise about 2 acres of corn and 2 acres of oats for the hens.

To produce the necessary feed for the family live stock, considering average yields, will require corn fodder from 9 acres, five and one-half acres corn for grain, cottonseed meal from the seed of the six and one-fourth acres of cotton, 3 acres of cowpeas, 2 acres of oats, and one and one-half acres of oat hay, as well as five acres of good Bermuda grass or other local pasture. It will be well also to provide two acres of rye, corn and sorghum for emergency selling purposes in case the grass gets short.

AMENDMENT OF CITY CHARTER.

Hayne Street Divides Wards Instead of Main Street — North Monroe Made Ward and Names of Wards Changed—Copy of Bill.

The amendment to the charter of the city of Monroe as passed by the legislature creates a ward of that section of the city lying north of the Seaboard, changes the boundary of the wards from Main street to Hayne street and changes the names of the various wards. The bill which was submitted upon petition and passed by the legislature is as follows:

“An Act to Amend the Charter of the City of Monroe.”

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Sec. I. That Chapter 352 Private Laws of North Carolina, Session 1899, be amended as follows:

Amend Section Two of said Chapter in line six by striking out the word “five” and insert in lieu thereof the word “six.”

Strike out all of Section Three and insert in lieu thereof the following: “Section Three. The said city of Monroe shall be divided into five wards, and all of that portion of the city of Monroe lying north of the Seaboard Air Line Railway's tracks shall be known and designated as the First Ward, and all of that portion of the city of Monroe lying south of the Seaboard Air Line Railway's tracks and east of Hayne street, and north of Windsor street to its intersection with the Wadesboro road, thence North of the Wadesboro road shall be known and designated as the Second Ward; and all of that portion of the city of Monroe lying north of Windsor street and east of Hayne street shall be designated as the Third Ward; and all that portion of the city of Monroe lying south of Windsor street to its intersection with the Wadesboro road, thence south with the Wadesboro road and east of Hayne street shall be designated as the Fifth Ward.

Sec. II. That there shall be elected from the qualified voters of the city of Monroe one alderman from each of the foregoing wards and one alderman at large, and the mayor pro tem shall exercise all the duties of the mayor in his absence from the city or when he is physically unable to attend to the duties of mayor.

Sec. III. That this act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification.

Corned!

A business man in Chicago was one day showing his wife about his place of business. “And these are the day books,” said he indicating certain shelves in the bookkeeping department.

“Good,” said the wife; “now show me the night books.”

The husband was mystified. “The night books?” he murmured.

“Yes; those that you have to work over at night and keep you down here until two in the morning...”

APRIL 21 TO MAY 10 DATE VICTORY LOAN CAMPAIGN

Glass Issues Statement But Amount Has Not Been Disclosed — Issue Will Be Short-term Notes Instead of Long Term Bonds.

The Victory Liberty loan campaign will open Monday, April 21 and close three weeks later—Saturday, May 10. Secretary Glass announced the dates Wednesday night, together with the fact that short term notes maturing in not over five years would be issued instead of longer term bonds. The amount of notes to be offered was not disclosed, but it has been generally understood the loan will be for a minimum of \$5,000,000 with the treasury reserving the right to accept all oversubscriptions.

Mr. Glass said the interest rate on the notes and the amounts to be exempted from taxation would not be determined until a week or two before the campaign, as they would be based upon financial conditions at that time. It was estimated, however, that the notes might bear interest in excess of 4 1/4 per cent, the interest rate of the third and fourth loans.

Secretary Glass issued the following statement:

“I take this opportunity to repeat what I have already stated, that it is the intention of the treasury department to carry on the same kind of intensive campaign for distribution as heretofore. It would be a most unfortunate occurrence if the people of the United States failed to take these notes, thus placing the burden of the country loans on the banks. The banking system for credit herewith to carry on its operations, and if this credit is absorbed to a large extent by the purchase of government securities, there will be many limitations placed upon the supply of credit for business purposes. Our merchants and manufacturers need ample credit for setting the wheels of industry in motion for peace-time production and distribution, and the wage earner is directly interested in seeing that the wheels are kept moving at a normal rate in order that full employment at good wages may continue, and where readjustment conditions have necessitated a slowing down of industry, it is vitally important that activity be resumed and labor re-employed at the earliest possible moment.”

“I therefore ask the American people once again to give their support to their government in order that this loan may be made an overwhelming success by the widest possible distribution.”

WILSON NOT TO RUN AGAIN

Democratic Members of National Committee Said to Have Been Told This at White House—Will Devote His Time to Writing History.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Tribune says President Wilson told members of the democratic national committee that he would not be a candidate for re-election in 1920 after March 4, 1921, he told the democratic leaders, in a talk after luncheon at the White House, he will turn his attention to writing history and cease being an official.

The statement, which was declared by members of the committee afterwards, was absolutely flat and unequivocal, was made in their opinion, because in the formal chatting during the serving of lunch several members in their conversations had assumed that the president would be the standard bearer of the party again next time.

It is a good thing, the president told the committeemen, that the constitution fixes four years as the term of a president. Were it longer, he pointed out, a man might not be able to stand. He expressed the view that no matter what a man in private or public position might say in attacking the president of the United States there was always a feeling of shock on the part of the public if the president, in defending himself, should attack his opponent vigorously.

So that remaining in office, with this sort of muzzle upon him, he said, would naturally fill many full of gas—several of his auditors used the same words in quoting the president on this,—that he would burst if he did not get relief.

No Germans Need Apply.

By a sign placed at the entrance to the American embassy in Berlin, the embassy announced that no applications by German officers for commissions in the American, or Japanese or other foreign armies could be received.

The placard was provoked by persistent reports, which, despite repeated denials and inherent improbability, continue to circulate, that such employment offered attractive rates.

The American correspondents, as well as the American missions and Spanish embassy, are daily besieged by swarms of younger officers who are swallowing the rumor.

Dr. A. C. Dixon Returns to United States.

Dr. A. C. Dixon has resigned the pastorate of Spurgeon Tabernacle, London, and will return to the United States about the first of July. He will devote part of his time as instructor in a Bible institute in California and the rest as an evangelist. He is probably the greatest living Baptist preacher. He is a native of Shelby, and a brother of Thomas Dixon, the author.

MONROE WOMAN SPEAKS OUT ON THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION

Mrs. Walter Crowell in an Article to The Raleigh News and Observer Exposes the Inconsistencies of the Arguments of the Anti-Suffragists.

Suffrage is a question that is little discussed in Monroe, tho many are awaited with the keenest interest the decisions of both congress and the North Carolina Legislature on this subject. Much has been written for and against woman's suffrage, but the following article written by Mrs. Walter Crowell to the editor of the Raleigh News and Observer is the best argument for it that we have seen. Can anyone reply to it adequately?

That women are the mothers of men is sufficient reason for them to have the ballot. Personally, I do not wish the added responsibility of the franchise, but as the mother of three sons, I feel I should have a voice as to the surroundings and conditions under which these boys shall grow up.

The women of our land have given their sons gladly to fight humanity's battles; with untiring zeal they have backed them up at home. Have you heard of any men (with the exception of a few millionaires), who have given four and some times eight hours a day, month after month to war work? Have you ever thought of what a bill the thousands of women in North Carolina alone would have received the wages if they had against the government of even the most unskilled (not even suggesting the \$8 and expenses of some of the men for very similar work). This war work was not done in most cases by neglecting home duties. It was accomplished by rising earlier, staying up later, working harder. This work was not done for reward nor the hope of reward, but for the love of Old Glory and the boys in service.

It was the sons of women who did the fighting; it was the women who nursed the wounded; it was women who made the hospital supplies; it was women who by their enthusiastic canteen service kept the morale of our soldiers high and unconquerable; much of the money which financed the war came from women property owners.

According to the statements of those highest in the council of the nation, Wilson, Daniels, Baker, women have proven their efficiency and dependence in all the tasks they have undertaken during the great world crises—as munition worker, government clerk, chairman of Liberty Loan drives, etc. One illustration of the latter comes to mind in the record made in Union county during the third loan. This drive went the most speedily and more over its quota than any other drive and two-thirds of the whole amount was raised by women.

Still the politicians say “The women shall not vote.” From time immemorial the women have been the teachers in all the primary and grammar grades and a large per cent of the most capable high school and college professors are women, yet they must not vote. Does the intelligent womanhood of the State belong classed with the insane, the illiterate and criminals, the only people except women who have not the rights of citizenship?

Some months ago when equal suffrage was being advocated our politicians said the agitators of the question at that time would interfere with the successful termination of the war. They took advantage of the loyalty of the motherhood of the nation, knowing full well that their personal rights would not count one iota in comparison with the safety and happiness of their boys.

The talk about women being contaminated by the ballot seems pure “slush.” Why should men be an evil element at the polls, and not in the cars, in business life, in church activities where they come constantly in contact? I have served thousands of soldiers, representing every walk in life (East Side New York included) and never have I seen or heard anything which could give offense. Since coming in contact with so many of our splendid men, I am more convinced than ever that women would not suffer any hurt to their refinement by meeting men at the polls. As for voting beside colored women, why should that bother us, when we have them in our homes all day as nurses and cooks? Senator Overman said he was against equal suffrage for racial reasons. Why not let our men do without the ballot for the same reason?

Of course we have nothing but contempt for the antics of the fanatics at the White House. We know their course was not inspired by the hope of gaining favor for the suffrage movement, quite the reverse.

In 1776 we fought against “taxation without representation.” Isn't North Carolina giving the British deal (which of course we now all know was really a German deal) to her thousands of women property owners? As illustration: Is there any justice in Mrs. R. J. Reynolds, of Winston-Salem, paying taxes on several million dollars worth of property to a government in which she has no voice? If men did not hold all the reins of government would it be possible to collect such taxes? Why should women help pay the salaries of the men in legislative halls when they have nothing to do with putting them there?

We sometimes wonder if the politicians are not afraid that the women will vote for the man, be he Democrat or Republican, who will give her children the best chance to grow up

in a clean, prosperous, educated commonwealth? They know that a mother will not sell the soul of her boy or the soul of her neighbor's boy for the brewer's bribe or the hope of personal glory and power.

To us the following facts constitute some of the reasons why women should vote if they choose to do so. That women are the mothers of men; that women are the teachers of youth; that women are doing their share of the world's work; that their loyalty to home and country is proven; that they pay taxes.

YANKS STUDY ABROAD

15,000 Enrolled in American Army University at Beane — All Divisions Now Have Schools and Emphasis is Being Laid on Study of Geography.

The American Army University, the largest university in the English-speaking world, has been opened in Beane, southeast of Paris, it was announced Wednesday.

Fifteen thousand soldiers have enrolled for a three-month course. The faculty of 500 members, chiefly drawn from the American expeditionary force, is headed by Col. Ira I. Reeves, formerly in command of Norwich University, in Vermont.

The buildings now serving as study halls and dormitories were used during the war as an American hospital. A farm of 600 acres is used as the main agricultural college, while former workshops of the hospital supply quarters are being utilized by classes in engineering. The university has opened a branch at Bellevue, near Versailles, for nearly 1,000 students of art and architecture.

The American army university is one of the four features of the educational system introduced for the benefit of the expeditionary force. The other features are: Post schools in all organizations for elementary work, division educational headquarters for vocational training and general education of high school grade, and the detail of officers and soldiers as students at the French and British universities for post-graduate college work.

Post schools have been established in units of 500 or more men. There are generally 40 of such schools in each division, which will make more than 1,000 in the A. E. F.

These schools give instruction in the regular common school subjects. Emphasis is laid on geography, study of which is being supervised by Prof. Reginald Aldworth Daly, of Harvard University.

In each army division there is also a high school giving both regular and vocational courses. Around it is built up the educational organization of the division. Special facilities are provided for learning such trades as carpentry, bricklaying, tailoring, etc. When troops are in devastated regions it is expected that the training in certain trades, such as masonry, can be made of direct benefit to the localities.

When “detached officers” are sent on graduate work at British and French universities an American military officer is in command of such a detachment and a representative of the army educational commission Y. M. C. A. acts as a sort of American dean. Former President MacLean, of the State University of Iowa, represents the commission in England, where 2,000 A. E. F. students are in attendance at universities.

The entire educational system is in charge of Brig. Gen. Thomas Henry Rees, who was chairman of the War Department's committee of education and special training and organized the students' army training corps in American colleges.

Approximately 250 American educators have been sent overseas in the last few months, and with about 200 educational secretaries previously sent by the Y. M. C. A., they make up the administrative staff. Most of the teachers, however, are taken from the army.

Bryan Favors League of Nations.

William Jennings Bryan issued a statement in Washington Tuesday night endorsing the league of nations, but suggesting amendments to the proposed constitution which among other things would preserve specifically the Monroe doctrine, enlarge the proportionate voting power of the United States and make it clear that each member nation might decide for itself whether it would support decrees of the league's general council.

While pointing to imperfections, Mr. Bryan urged they should not be allowed to lead to rejection of the plan, declaring risks to be run in accepting the league were less than those involved in rejection and returning “to the old ways of blood and slaughter.”

Mr. Bryan dictated the statement from his sick bed at the home of friends, where he has been confined for nearly three weeks. He said the league of nations idea, “the greatest step toward peace in a thousand years,” was taken from the 30 arbitration treaties negotiated by the United States while he was secretary of state. It was not to be expected, he said, that so great an idea would be made perfect in so short a time and, while President Wilson “had done the best he could,” he would be helped by intelligent and friendly criticism from the American people.

GERMANY MUST SURRENDER ALL HER WAR AIRPLANES

And Must Prohibit Construction of Others Until Peace—Planes May Be Used Commercially.

Paris, March 12.—The aerial terms of the German disarmament as adopted today by the supreme war council provide that airplanes and dirigibles shall no longer be used for military purposes. The council concluded it was not feasible to prohibit airplanes for commercial uses.

The drafting committee was directed to make clear the distinction excepting commercial airplanes in the terms incorporated in the peace terms.

All forms of military airplanes are barred to Germany, the only exception being the temporary use until October 1 of 100 hydro-airplanes and 1,000 men in gathering arms in the North Sea.

Germany must deliver all airplanes to the allies and must prohibit the construction of other airplanes until the conclusion of peace, the supreme war council decided today in adopting the aerial terms to be imposed on Germany in the preliminary peace.

The terms do not decide the future fate of the airplanes, which may be either destroyed or divided among the allies. The British and American delegates brought up the question of a distinction between commercial aviation, which will be authorized for Germany after conclusion of peace under certain guarantees, and military aerial navigation will be prohibited.

The council decided to send an aeronautic commission to Germany to investigate the question of commercial aerial navigation. Deputy Ambigu, of the French chamber, will be chairman.

PRESIDENT WILSON LANDS.

Left Brest For Paris Wednesday Night and Arrived Thursday Morning Apparently in Good Health.

Brest, March 12.—President Wilson and the party which came with him from the United States left Brest for Paris at 11 o'clock tonight. The President and Mrs. Wilson disembarked from the George Washington at 9:45 o'clock. It was a moonlight night. The steamer George Washington, with President on board, entered the harbor at Brest at 1:45 o'clock this evening. The steamer anchored shortly after 8 o'clock and President and Mrs. Wilson boarded a tug to go ashore at 8:20 o'clock.

Though numerous decorations had been hung out to welcome the return of the President, his reception was entirely without ceremony. Those who went aboard the George Washington to extend the greetings were the French ambassador to the United States and Madame Jusserand, M. Leygues, minister of marine, and several other representatives of the French government, Major General Eli A. Helmick, and Brigadier General William W. Harris. Colonel House met the President at the dock.

President Wilson was in excellent health, apparently having benefited by his period of rest since he left here on February 15th.

The presidential party came ashore on an American tug, and while on board Mrs. Wilson was presented with a bouquet by M. Leygues. There was a little flurry of mist during the trip from the steamer, but this lasted only a short time.

Immense crowds of American soldiers stationed at Brest endeavored to get a view of the President, and the moonlight afforded an excellent opportunity, aided by extra lights which had been installed for the occasion. The soldiers awaited the President eagerly, and he raised his hat as he observed their anxiety. Mrs. Wilson followed the President, smiling graciously as she proceeded along the walk between the quay and the train.

In preparation for the President's arrival Brest was gaily decorated, all the decorations having been put in place before midday. The work was done with surprising alacrity, flags and banners appearing almost as if by magic. Large banners stretched across the streets bear the legend, “Welcome Wilson.”

The railway station was lavishly decorated with allied flags and the Star-Spangled Banner with which the French tri-color predominated in the decorative scheme.

Help Claud Simpson Win.

Claud Simpson is hard at work getting subscribers for Progressive Farmer in order that he may win a \$1000 sow that the paper is offering as premium to the boy that sends in largest number of subscriptions by March 31st. Claude tells me that his chances are excellent and that if all subscribers will turn their subscriptions through him that he is most sure to win. We give this information to the public and ask those who desire to help Claude to send their subscriptions to Claude A. Simpson, Unionville No. 2, or to me at Monroe, and I will turn them over to Claude.

Any boy by getting a club of thirty-five subscribers can get a registered pig of the breed he desires, but if he will send in these subscriptions through Claude, he will not only get his own pig, but will help Claude on the larger proposition.

Claude is a worthy boy and deserves to win, let's all help him and do it at once.—T. J. W. Broom.