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### DENTIST AND NURSE WILL SPEND THREE MONTHS HERE

To Work Among School Children—Expenses Will Be Paid By State Board of Health—Secured Through Efforts of Chamber of Commerce.

The State Board of Health will pay the salary and expenses of a dentist and nurse for about three months work among the school children of the county—the work to be carried on this spring and summer, according to a letter received by Secretary T. L. Riddle from Director C. M. Cooper Wednesday.

The matter of securing this free service for the school children of the county had been taken up with the Board of Health some time ago by Mr. Riddle and the letter came following his efforts.

As a preliminary to the work to be done by the nurse and dentist inspection cards, which will provide data concerning the health of the school children, have been placed in the hands of all teachers of the county. These cards are to be filled out by the teachers and returned. From the information on the cards it can be found where the services of the dentist and nurse are needed. Under the law recently enacted it will be possible to give free service to something like 900 or 1000 children.

The only thing that the county will be called upon to pay is the operation for removal of tonsils of children who need it, this to be done at Monroe and at club rates, without subjecting the parents to an expensive trip to a hospital.

At the end of the three months free service the work of the nurse in the county will probably be continued. Efforts which will make this possible are now under way. There are at present several agencies co-operating in the work of assisting different counties to obtain the services of a regular nurse. Dr. W. S. Rankin has been endeavoring to get the Red Cross to enter this field jointly with the State Board of Health, having the Red Cross and the State Board bear one half of the expenses of such a nurse, and the county the other half. This has not been definitely argued as yet. At the end of the three months free services of the nurse no doubt definite arrangements will have been completed by which a nurse could be retained in the county work.

### Victory Stamps Will Be Sold Here.

To commemorate the successful close of the war the postoffice department has issued a new stamp of three cent denomination and known as the Victory Stamp. A supply of these stamps are expected to arrive at the postoffice here in a short time. Following is a description of the stamp:

The stamp is of three cent denomination; color, purple; size of design 27-32 by 3-4 inch, the longer dimension being horizontal. The design presents a standing figure of Liberty victorious, with the background composed of the flags of the five countries which were most actively engaged in the cause. The figure of Liberty is helmeted, the upper part of the body is encased in scale armor, and a flowing skirt falls to the feet. The right hand grasps a sword, the point of which rests upon the ground at the feet of the figure; the left arm is partially extended, and the hand holds a balance scale representing justice. Back of the figure appears the American flag; at the left are draped the British and Belgian flags, and at the right the Italian and French flags. The whole design appears upon a shaded panel. Extending across the top, in a straight line of Roman capital letters is the inscription "U. S. Postage." At the bottom, directly beneath the figure in a straight line is the word "cents," flanked by circles containing the numeral "3" in each lower corner of the stamp.

### GOV. BICKETT NAMES THE STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION

Lieut. Frank Page of Aberdeen Will Head the Board While Other Members are J. K. Norfleet, J. G. Strick-leather and J. E. Cameron.

Governor Bickett appoints as state highway commissioners: Lieut. Frank Page, Aberdeen, chairman; John E. Cameron, Kinston; James K. Norfleet, Winston-Salem; and James J. Strick-leather, of Asheville. Their terms of office begin April 1, on which date they are to meet in Raleigh for organization.

Chairman Lieutenant Page, who is just from overseas service, will be the highway commissioner, devoting his entire time to the service at a salary of \$5,500. His past service peculiarly fits him for the duties of state highway commissioner, one of his most notable achievements having been the construction of the Page railroads. His appointment is for six years.

J. E. Cameron, Kinston, gets the four year term and is the minority party representative on the commission. He is an extensive farmer and business man, and is one of the custodians for the North Carolina grand lodge of Masons.

James J. Norfleet, for 30 years a leading business man of Winston-Salem, gets the two year term. He was for years highway commissioner for Forsyth and was a number of years chairman of the street committee of the Winston-Salem aldermen, building much of the city's splendid streets. He is the head of the biggest tobacco warehouse business in the

state work and daily comes in contact with farmers from all through 10 counties, who haul their tobacco to Winston-Salem. His friends insist that he is peculiarly fitted to carry out the governor's idea of building roads for the 90 and 9.

James G. Strick-leather is now public works commissioner of Asheville and is declared to be especially fitted for highway commission service through his past experience in road and street building and maintenance.

He represents the western section. Lieutenant Page the central section and Cameron the eastern section, while Norfleet, appointed from the state at large, really gives piedmont Carolina representation if otherwise would not have.

### OTHER UNITS OF 30TH DIVISION ARRIVE IN COLUMBIA

Three Thousand Soldiers Disembarked at Charleston and Sent to Camp Jackson—Gov. Cooper Invites Gen. O'Ryan, Commander of 27th Division, to Celebration Monday.

Approximately 3,000 officers and doughboys of the famous Thirtieth division, which cracked the Hindenburg line, arrived at Camp Jackson Thursday night from Charleston in five special trains. The first train, which carried Colonel R. K. McCully, of Anderson, commander of the 118th infantry, the old First infantry, South Carolina national guard before it was federalized, reached the camp about 6:30 o'clock, just as dusk was setting and the other four sections followed at various intervals.

These units of "Old Hickory" division arrived at Charleston Thursday on the transport Mercury, which departed from St. Nazaire March 15, consisted of 69 officers and 3,045 men.

Governor Cooper, who arrived last night from New York, where he participated in the celebration in honor of the home coming of the Twenty-seventh division, formerly the New York National guard, immediately upon his return wired Major General John F. O'Ryan, commander of the Twenty-seventh and his staff, Lieut. Col. Wade H. Hayes, who was Governor Cooper's personal aide in New York, Senator James W. Wadsworth, of New York, A. B. Leach, a financier of New York city, and Rufus L. McDuffie, of New York city, to be in Columbia Monday for the entertainment of the Thirtieth.

### SOME THINK AMERICA MAY BE LAST COUNTRY OUT OF WAR

Ratification of Treaty by United States Senate May Come Long After Other Nations Have Acted.

Paris, March 24.—An interesting question of importance to the United States has arisen here. Upon its answer depends the continued operation of much war legislation, such as control of railroads, the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquors and similar enactments with reference to the date on which the war officially will cease.

Assuming that Secretary of State Lansing will sign the peace treaty for the United States, along with the powers associated with the United States in the war, when it is signed by the Germans, it is pointed out that this act will not become effective, as far as the United States is concerned, until it is ratified by the United States senate. Even if that body were favorably disposed, it was stated today, ratification might be long deferred because the senate is in recess and so will remain until called into special session by the President.

It is true the President might do this by cabled proclamation, his personal attendance upon the session not being required, but even at best, it is asserted, it is possible that the United States might be placed in the peculiar position of technically being alone at war with Germany long after her associates had formally concluded peace.

One solution of the problem that has been suggested is that in the peace treaty itself, the date for formally ending the war will be placed far enough in the future to permit of action by the senate in the interim, but thus far no definite conclusion has been reached.

### Spinal Meningitis at Forest City.

Information was received at the office of the Charlotte health department Wednesday to the effect that four cases of spinal meningitis have been diagnosed at Forest City. Dr. A. M. Crouch, state epidemiologist, has gone there from Raleigh to assist local physicians, and serum used for injection in patients having the disease, has been furnished Forest City health officials by Dr. C. C. Hudson, Charlotte health officer. Dr. H. P. Barrett, bacteriologist of the Charlotte health department, tested fluid sent from Forest City and found positive cases of spinal meningitis.

### Births.

To Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lester Helms, Monroe Route 3, a daughter, Jan. 25.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Tracy O. Helms, Monroe township, a son, Otto, Jr., Feb. 5.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Kiker, Monroe township, a son, Feb. 25.  
To Mr. and Mrs. Yates Medlin, Monroe Route 3, a son, March 8.  
To Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Redfearn, Monroe, a daughter, Jan. 19.  
To Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Hinson, Monroe, a son, March 6.

### COLUMBIA ENTERTAINED 113TH FIELD ARTILLERY

Variety of Amusements and Refreshments Were Provided While the South Carolina Capital Was Extensively Decorated For the Occasion.

South Carolina extended a warm welcome Wednesday to the 113th field artillery, the first of the 30th division to return and of which the Bickett Battery is a part. Tuesday's dispatch from Columbia, where the celebration took place, tells of the plans for the entertainment as follows:

The city has been extensively decorated for the entertainment; the main thoroughfare has been draped in bunting and hung with the flags of the allies and ribbons of incandescent lights have been arched across the street.

The entertainment will start at 4 o'clock tomorrow and every officer and man at Camp Jackson has been invited to participate. The local traction company has arranged to have a long line of cars at the camp to bring the men in and to be assured of a sufficient number, schedules on all its lines have been lengthened so that cars can be taken from them. In addition, Columbia automobile owners will have their machines at camp to bring in soldiers who do not catch the first street cars.

Twelve booths have been erected on Main street where sandwiches, cake, soft drinks, candy, smokes and ice cream will be served to the soldiers. These booths will be in charge of women and girls and will be under the supervision of the Y. W. C. A., Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Jewish Welfare board, Equal Suffrage league, Salvation army, fraternal orders and the Civic association. In addition, the men from the camp will be given horns and ribbon confetti.

All the fraternal orders will keep open house until 11 o'clock when the men will have to return to the camp, and dances will be given by the Knights of Columbus and Jewish Welfare board. Large dances will be given in the spacious auditorium of Craven hall and the large gymnasium at the University of South Carolina. An officers' dance will be held at Ridgewood club.

Other entertainments will be a community singing held at the plaza of the state house at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and an army truck will travel up and down Main street with vaudeville performers. In the rear of the state capital varied entertainment will be had at the automobile and fashion show, which is being exhibited under one of the largest tents ever assembled in the city. Headquarters have been established on the second floor of the state capitol for the visitors from North Carolina; at the chamber of commerce rooms for South Carolina, and at the Young Men's Christian association building, for Tennessee. At these places relatives can see their kinsmen from overseas.

A large variety of music will be furnished by both civilian and military bands.

Sun-tanned, bright-eyed, physically perfect specimens of virile young manhood, the 113th artillery, 30th division, composed of North Carolinians under the command of Col. Albert L. Cox, arrived at Camp Jackson this morning from Raleigh. There were 42 officers and 1,264 men in the outfit.

Today at Camp Jackson, each of the enlisted men had a memento of the strenuous fighting days they spent in Europe. Practically all of them had a German helmet strapped on the pack, many of them with the insignia "Old Hickory" division painted on them. Some of the helmets, and the procuring of them, bear memories, which if repeated, would make the fiction writers blush because fact has outstripped imagination.

Upon its arrival at Camp Jackson this morning, the regiment was detailed with the depot brigade and before 2 o'clock the men were assigned to barracks and now await their demobilization. It is understood that a part of the regiment will be released from service this week, but that the remainder possibly may be kept in camp for several weeks longer.

### As a Last Resort.

An Ohio man whose son was an applicant for a position in the federal civil service, but who had been repeatedly turned down, said, "It's sure hard luck, but Bill has missed that civil service again. It looks like they just won't have him, that's all!" "What was the trouble?" asked a friend. "Well, he was kinder short on spellin' and geography an' he missed a good deal in arithmetic." "What's he going to do about it?" "I don't know," said the father. "Times are not so good for us an' I reckon he'll have to go back to teachin' school for a livin'."

The Germans put on a raid against a negro regiment. The negroes went out and after them. Nearly all of them came back, but two or three were missing. An officer went out to see what had become of the missing ones. He found one negro private in a shell hole with three dead Germans whom he was investigating. The negro was singing at the top of his voice.

"Hush!" said the officer. "The Germans will hear you and come over."  
"Hush yourself," the negro replied. "They done come over and they done gone back again."

### BICKETT BATTERY BOYS TO ARRIVE SATURDAY NIGHT

After a Day of Celebration in Wadesboro the Men of "Old Hickory" Will Reach Here at 10:45 P. M.—Canteen Hut Will Be Open to Extend a Welcome to the Boys With Their Relatives.

Union county boys of the Bickett Battery will arrive Saturday night on train number 13 at 10:35, according to a telegram received yesterday by Mr. J. J. Parker, chairman of the Union county chapter of the American Red Cross.

Plans had been under way to provide the boys with some kind of a celebration until the receipt of the telegram. When it was learned that they would arrive at night after having spent the day celebrating at Wadesboro it was decided that it would be best to dispense with a celebration here.

However, efforts will be made to have every Union county citizen who possibly can be at the depot Saturday night to give the boys a rousing welcome and a hearty handshake. The Icemorlee band will probably be on the train with the boys returning from the celebration at Wadesboro and if the musicians are not too tired may render a short concert.

Mrs. Walter Henderson's canteen team will be at the Red Cross hut to serve the boys, and Mrs. Henderson requests that when the relatives of the boys find them they bring them to the hut. It will give the members of the canteen team the greatest of pleasure to have the privilege of serving natives of Union county who played an important part in the breaking of the Hindenburg line.

The Battery will leave Camp Jackson at 5:45 a. m. Saturday and it is estimated that they will reach Wadesboro at about 12 o'clock. When the boys arrive there a parade will be formed after which they will be served with a barbecue dinner. A game of baseball between two good teams will take place in the afternoon.

Should the people of Union county desire they can go to Wadesboro in automobiles and immediately after the barbecue secure their loved ones and bring them back home in the car. The Journal this morning received the following message from Mayor Blalock of Wadesboro regarding the celebration to be held there:

Bickett D (Bickett Battery) of the 113th Field Artillery, composed almost wholly of Union and Anson county boys, will be given a barbecue and general basket picnic here Saturday, 29th inst.

Governor Bickett has signified that he will be present, also Col. Cox, Maj. Bullwinkle, Maj. McLendon and other officers of the 113th Field Artillery. The Icemorlee band of Monroe will furnish music for the occasion.

The Mayor of Monroe, your local exemption board and especially the fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters of boys from Union, are invited to attend as Anson county's guests. The barbecue will be provided for the soldiers and the general basket picnic for everybody.

The families of these boys from Union county are asked to meet here with their cars so that they can carry their boys back home, if they desire to do so, immediately after the barbecue.

The Battery will form at the station and parade through the town to the picnic grounds under the command of Capt. K. M. Hardison.

### WOMEN WORKED IN FIELDS WHILE THE SHELLS FELL

Women of France of the Nobility Risked Their Lives to Keep the Fighting Men Well Fed.

"The war could not have been won without women. The men at the front could not have endured those four years of agony without the great spiritual help of the women at home."

This was the testimony of Philip Gibbs, the English war correspondent, who talked recently of the heroism of women to an audience of suffragists at the Hotel Commodore in New York city. The Tribune reports his speech as follows:

"I have always been a suffragist," said Mr. Gibbs, "even when I ran more risks in militant raids than I ever did in air raids."  
"I have seen the women of France in the fields while shells fell in the rows they were harrowing," he continued. "They were not only the peasant women, but great women. One I remember is the countess of Eloucour, who owned one of the most beautiful chateaus in France, near Amiens. This great woman drove a plow in the fields and milked the cows, and when the German drive came and she had to leave her chateau in ruins she drove her cattle down the roads ahead of her, in order that he soldiers of France might not lose the food value of these cattle."

"The valor of the nurses equalled that of our fighting men—our nurses, and your nurses who came later, when we British had our backs to the wall. When the wounded were pouring into the great hospitals at the rate of three to four thousand a day, those nurses often worked for three days with scarcely any sleep, sometimes no sleep at all. They fell, often, in a dead swoon from sheer exhaustion."

"Then there came another class of women, 100,000 of them, to serve behind the lines. They were the kind of girls we call 'flappers,' y' a would

call them 'cuties,' I believe; little girls, you know, 18 or 19 years old, in smart little khaki uniforms. They were clerks in the headquarters offices, and waitresses at the officers' mess."

"I remember one night when there was a raid and six were killed out of a new detachment of 12,000 girls who had just arrived in the raiding area. They were all ordered back the next day, and they all refused to go."

The remainder of the meeting was a discussion of woman's place in reconstruction, particularly woman suffrage, as this was a meeting of the woman suffrage party of New York city, with Miss Mary Garrett Hay as toastmaster.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the national American woman suffrage association, warned the women against the "forces of reaction" in the government today.

"The most dangerous enemy of any nation," she said, "is a strong minority group, united and powerful. Bolshevism and I. W. W.'s come along only when reaction reigns."

"We are in that position today in this country. I implore you women of New York to stand for sane and rational processes of government. Do your own thinking. Do not stand for a government that does not progress, nor for revolution that overflows government. Stand for evolution—and be sure that it evolves!"

### HALF INHABITANTS NORTH LABRADOR DIE IN WINTER

Victims of Epidemic of Influenza, Smallpox and Measles, According to Dispatch Received at Montreal.

Fifty percent of the inhabitants of northern Labrador perished during the winter from an epidemic of influenza, smallpox and measles, according to dispatches to the Montreal Star sent by mail to Battle Harbor and by wireless to St. Johns, N. F.

Early reports had shown an epidemic on the southern section of the coast has cost the lives of 25 per cent of the natives, but first reports from the northern section are contained in today's dispatches. They tell of 40 Newfoundlanders wintering on the coast for the purpose of trade having perished at Nain with 40 odd Eskimos representing nearly the whole population of that settlement. Okak, with a population of over 200, is entirely wiped out. At Hebron, 200 died, leaving only a remnant of residents to dispose of the bodies, most of which were buried in a single pit without coffins or burial rite. Fifteen persons engaged in sealing died on an island in Okak bay and their bodies were devoured by animals.

It is estimated that only 400 inhabitants from Grooswater bay to Nain are left alive, the dispatches say, but the full extent of the calamity will not be known until the opening of navigation in the summer. Medical aid was unobtainable.

The American peace delegation, it is understood, has definitely agreed upon the amendment it will offer to article X of the covenant of the league of nations to safeguard the Monroe doctrine.

President Wilson would have offered the amendment at the meeting of the league of nations commission last night, but discovered a slight imperfection in the text and reserved the right to submit it later.

As framed the amendment will be an appendix to the article pledging members of the league to respect and preserve against external aggression territorial integrity and existing political independence of members.

Mention of the Monroe doctrine by name is avoided purposely.

5,500 Soldiers Listed Missing. General Pershing reported to the war department Thursday there are still 5,500 officers and men of the expeditionary forces listed as missing. This total compares with the British official figures of 161,800 missing, and the French of 290,000.

All of the 5,500 names have been reported as "missing" in casualty lists already published, the report said. Disinterment of bodies from isolated graves in the central isolated cemeteries is furnishing additional identification in a number of cases and for this reason the records of the grave registration service are being carefully studied.

Reference examination of grave registration reports and also of hospital records, referred to by General Pershing, was said by officials at the war department to explain the "killed in action" and wounded in action casualties still appearing in the daily casualty lists sent out by the department.

### Body of Child in Hollow Log.

News has been received from Newport, Tenn., that the body of Abraham Lincoln Ramsey, three-year-old boy who became lost in the Smoky mountains March 11, had been found in a hollow log in a dense forest about three miles from his home. The lad had attempted to follow his sisters to a country store and on being turned back took the wrong fork in the road and disappeared. A search had been kept up by neighbors for many days and night. It is supposed the boy, becoming wearied from his wanderings and with night coming on crawled into the hollow log, and either died from exhaustion or hunger.

### SECRETARY DANIELS FINDS CONDITIONS AT BREST GOOD

After a Two-Day Inspection He Finds More to Praise Than in Camps in the States—50,000 Soldiers are Stationed There.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels, after his investigation of Camp conditions at Brest, gave The Associated Press the following statement:

"I have spent a portion of two rainy days in the camp at Pontanezen and it rains 330 days out of the year here. I have seen more than 50,000 American soldiers encamped here waiting for embarkation home and have conferred with scores of officers and many men just from the front."

"This morning I walked for miles on a solid board walk from tent to tent in which the marines are quartered and in the wooden barracks where the soldiers sleep. I visited the modern kitchens and dining rooms and saw where a dinner for 5,000 marines was prepared in one of the twelve kitchens. This large number is fed in forty minutes and just as many are fed in the 11 other kitchens."

"I sat upon beds of the soldiers and ate my midday meal with them. The meal was cooked, palatable and plentiful and tasted as good as any I ever ate in all my life. The midday meal consisted of a large helping of roast beef, mashed potatoes, stewed carrots, rich meat gravy, bread pudding with raisins, two large slices of white bread and a large cup of coffee. Over the entrance of each of the dining halls is a large sign in French which freely translated means you can have as much food as you want and go home right away. Few asked for a second helping, for the first helping was more than most of the soldiers could eat at one time."

"I noticed a few rosy-faced young chaps who came for another helping just as they had been accustomed to do with the food that mother used to serve them. It was hard to tell at the mess hall whether the most popular phrase was 'as much food as you want' or 'home right away,' but when I spoke to the soldiers, I found no difficulty in understanding that 'home right away' was the note that touched their hearts, brought the most beaming smile."

"The bigness of Pontanezen camp is hard to understand until you see the tented and barrack-covered city. Speaking of tents, I went into a score of them. Not a drop of water can fall into any of them. The tents are well drained and each one has a stove and is warm and comfortable. The men come and go by the thousand. It is a city of movement, certainly as far as the population is concerned."

"As an illustration of the magnitude of its operations as many as 8,000 troops are received some days and as many as 17,000 are embarked in a single day. Twelve thousand will embark Wednesday on the Leviathan alone. I do not know which to recommend the highest the spirit of the sailors who patriotically remain in the navy service in order to bring these soldiers back when good positions invite them to civilian life or the returning soldiers, whose courage and sacrifice helped so much to preserve liberty and civilization of the world. They are brothers in valor and in cheerfulness."

"The outstanding impression I brought with me out of the rainy days at Pontanezen is the buoyant and cheerful spirit of the 500,000 men I saw in camp there. Some of them carried heavy packs as they marched into the camp fresh from the scenes where, in the grim business of war, they had looked unafraid into the face of death. All of them had seen hard service. Their eyes had a thoughtful seriousness except when you spoke of home and then they fairly danced with happy anticipation."

"War is a grim business and these men have lived hard lives, but they have the conscious air of the modest man who knows he has performed the hardest job in history, efficiently and victoriously. And now they are eager to go home and continue the service of making a better world."

WAR DEPARTMENT SELLS SURPLUS WAR SUPPLIES

### More Than Two Hundred Million Dollars Worth Disposed of to Foreign Governments.

Sales to foreign governments of more than two hundred million dollars worth of surplus war supplies were announced Wednesday by the war department. Most of the material went to France, whose purchases included smokeless powder, acids, copper cannon and steel plates for which \$155,000,000 was paid.

Italy bought \$41,000,000 worth of machine guns and ammunition, acids and other supplies. The Netherlands bought \$685,000 worth of nitrate of soda. About a million dollars' worth of airplanes and supplies, \$496,000 worth of soldiers' personal equipment, \$294,000 worth of machine guns and \$171,000 worth of hand grenades went to Czecho-Slovakia.

Supplies were sold to other countries in the following amounts: Great Britain, \$2,300,000; Cuba, \$103,000; Liberia, \$14,500; Switzerland, \$9,500.

—The final report of the cotton crop of Union county for 1918 is 25,592 bales; for 1917 it was 21,902 bales.