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WILSON DECLARES HE WON'T YIELD ON ADRIATIC QUESTION

Creates Most Profound Sensation In Peace Conference When He Denounces Secret Documents, Takes Away Japan's Hope and Refuses to Grant Fiume to Italy.

The Italian situation overshadowed all other questions throughout the day in Paris and was the sole subject of conversation in official and unofficial circles reports, Thursday Associated press.

When it became known this morning that the Italian premier, Vittorio Orlando, was again absent from the session of the council of four, various rumors became current. Signor Orlando remained at Italian headquarters, but messengers carried him many notes.

Proposals and counter-proposals were made between the members of the British, French and Italian delegations, and numerous stories of compromises were circulated. These were suddenly discredited by the issuance of President Wilson's statement, showing that the President was not a party to the proposed concessions, which were chiefly based on the supposition that Fiume could be given to Italy.

The idea, which had been prevalent in Paris, that the Adriatic situation was a game of chess, in which the most skillful diplomats would win, regardless of the armistice conditions, was suddenly banished by President Wilson's action.

Since Monday it has been generally known that he had prepared a statement, which was presented on that day and that the delegation had approved it. But there was no suspicion that his position was so unalterably against secret diplomacy.

Declarations by the members of the American delegation that the President would not yield on the matter of Fiume were regarded by most European diplomatists, and especially by the Italians, as part of a political game, until today, and even now many old school diplomatists seem unable to comprehend what has happened.

A member of the Italian delegation said that the delegates would not leave Paris tonight. He did not know what action might be taken tomorrow.

Premier Orlando, Foreign Minister Sonnino and Salvatore Barsilai, Antonio Salandra and Marquis Salvago Raggi, the other Italian delegates, have been in conference at their headquarters examining the situation created by the President's statement.

In his statement President Wilson, explaining his position on the Adriatic question declares that Fiume cannot become a part of Italy.

The President points out that every condition concerning the Adriatic settlement has been changed since Italy entered the war upon the promises of the pact of London, the Austro-Hungarian empire having disappeared.

He notes that new states have been created from which Fiume is the natural outlet to the sea.

The President also contends that the strategic necessity pleaded in behalf of Italy's claim to the Dalmatian islands no longer prevails, as the Austro-Hungarian menace has ceased to exist.

When Premier Orlando received President Wilson's statement at 4 o'clock this afternoon, he immediately called a full meeting of the Italian delegation.

Premier Lloyd George Wednesday was attempting to reconcile the opposing viewpoints and trying to urge the Italian premier to remain longer in Paris.

It is becoming more and more evident that the dogged insistence of the Italian delegation in regard to Fiume is due to the international situation in Italy and the fear of Premier Orlando lest his government be overthrown if he returns "empty handed" from Paris. As a matter of fact, he faces imminent danger, in any case, of being eliminated by the pressure of unsatisfied irredentists on the one hand and the radical, almost bolshevists, labor elements on the other.

AMERICANS IN PARIS ARE SHUNNED BY THE FRENCH

Hot Resentment Caused by Choice of Geneva as Capital of League of Nations—Belgium Urges Claim of Brussels—Swiss People Pleased.

Paris, Friday, April 18—Bitter criticism has been aroused in French and Belgian quarters over selecting Geneva as the capital of the league of nations. The fact that President Wilson's speech in behalf of Geneva was wholly responsible for the choosing of the Swiss City as against Brussels is greatly resented.

with good grace. But when a small city was selected we feel that it is Belgium's right from a material and sentimental point of view that Brussels should have been chosen.

"Had Zurich fought off the German hordes for 14 days, had Berne been occupied from August 20, 1914, had Geneva withstood the terrific bombardment to which Antwerp was subjected, had the Swiss army battled for four years along the Rhine as the Belgians fought and died along the Yser, then we would understand why Geneva would be chosen.

France was the only one of the great powers to vote for Brussels as the seat of the league, Signor Orlando, the Italian premier, who spoke for only two minutes, said he was bound by the decision of the subcommittee.

The feeling of bitterness against Americans which previously had been indicated became more pronounced today along the boulevards and in the Chamber of Deputies. Frenchmen, formerly friends of Americans, who had formerly greeted them warmly, shunning them. The query frequently was heard, "When is President Wilson to return home?"

The decision reached by the league of nations committee in Paris to make Geneva the seat of the league has caused the liveliest satisfaction in official circles in Geneva. After the news was received a special session of the state council was called for this morning. If the decision of the commission is ratified the headquarters of the league will be established in the immediate outskirts of the city. President Ador and the government as a whole declare they will do anything to give the delegates of the world organization a worthy meeting place.

TO TAKE PLACES OF MEN

French Women are Training for Industry—Two Centers Established

Large numbers of women in France are being trained to occupations formerly followed by men. Two centers for training them as machine designers have been established—one at Paris and the other at Lyon—and already many of them have developed into expert toolmakers.

Through death or disablement over 2,000,000 men have been withdrawn from French industrial life since the beginning of the great war. Realizing the necessity which now confronts women of all classes, not only in earning their living, but also to help care for the thousands of orphans and other dependents which have been left, and knowing that from now on a great diversity of work will open to them, the French labor department is considering the advisability of giving young girls, as well as boys, an apprenticeship training to enable them to determine upon the occupation for which their particular capacity may fit them. France being a country of small shops instead of large factories, many of her traders are learned by an apprenticeship system, supplemented by a careful training in art and design.

With the revision of the program of vocational training for women in view, and with the purpose of hastening the after-the-war trade, the minister of labor recently commissioned Mlle Marguerite Bourate, inspectrice du travail dans l'industrie, to visit the United States and make a study of the industrial training methods in use in this country. While on this side Mlle Bourate presented a paper before the American academy of political science in New York city.

Double Wedding.

A double wedding of much interest to many friends over the county occurred in the Bethlehem Methodist church in Buford township last night when Miss Stella Richardson became the bride of Mr. Carr Broom and Miss Eunice Broom became the bride of Mr. Clyde Lathan. The ceremony was performed by Rev. M. A. Osborne. The church was well filled with the friends of the contracting parties. The wedding march was played by Miss Bessie Reed Houston. Immediately after the ceremony the couples came to Monroe and spent the night at the Joffre, leaving on the early train this morning for a trip to points in the western part of the state.

Mr. Carr Broom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Broom. He is a young man of good business ability and of the highest character. His bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. V. Richardson. She is an attractive young lady and has many friends. Mr. Lathan is a son of Mr. S. A. Lathan. He is an energetic young farmer and the future seems very bright for him. His bride is a sister to Mr. Carr Broom. She is an accomplished young lady and the past winter taught school at Peachland.

Connecticut Town Has Passed Its Quota

Middletown, Conn., April 20.—Middletown passed its quota for the Victory Liberty loan tonight. The chairman of the local committee notifying district headquarters that the city had subscribed \$190,000. The allotment is \$1,057,000. In the fourth loan drive Middletown announced an over-subscription five minutes after the campaign opened.

Notice to Voters.

I appreciate the vote cast for me in the primary last Saturday and trust that the citizens of Monroe will see fit to nominate me for alderman from ward four in the primary tomorrow. If nominated I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office in such a manner as will be for the best interests of the city.

W. E. FUNDERBURK.

UNION COUNTY'S ALLOTMENT IN VICTORY LOAN IS \$262,500.

Campaign to Secure Subscriptions May be Waged Next Week—Seven German Helmets and 20 Victory Loan Medals Received—Will be Awarded for Conspicuous Service in Loan.

Union county's allotment in the Victory Liberty Loan, which opened last Monday, is \$262,500. County Chairman T. L. Riddle has about completed the work of securing chairmen for the various townships and announced yesterday that a campaign might be made next week to secure subscriptions to the loan.

The allotment is divided among the various banks of the county as follows: Bank of Marshville, 28,300; Bank of Union, \$71,550; Farmers & Merchants Bank, \$39,700; First National Bank, \$63,550; Savings, Loan & Trust Company, \$18,050; Waxhaw Banking & Trust Company, \$23,800; State Bank of Wingate, \$5,550.

Our sister county of Anson is well into the work of securing subscriptions to cover her allotment and it is reported that Gullede township is already "over the top" with her quota. When the campaigners go out to secure subscriptions let them do so with the determination that Anson shall not outstrip Union.

The denominations of the bonds are the same as in previous loans. Payments are to be made as follows: Ten per cent with application on or before May 10th; ten per cent on July 15th; twenty per cent August 12th; twenty per cent September 9th; twenty per cent October 7th; twenty per cent November 11th, with accrued interest on deferred installments.

Chairman Riddle has received seven captured German helmets and twenty Victory Loan medals, cast from metal from captured German cannon, which will be awarded for conspicuous service in connection with the bond drive. These are trophies which will be highly prized. The ex-Kaiser had intended that some of his soldiers should wear the identical helmets received by Chairman Riddle in a triumphal entry into Paris. Uncle Sam threw a monkey wrench into his intentions in the form of two million Yanks and these Yanks proceeded to take the helmets away from his soldiers and now they are going to find their way into some Union county man's possession as a reward for good work in the Victory loan.

It is not yet decided what work shall entitle one to a helmet or medal but the following plans are being considered. The largest subscriber to Victory bonds may get a helmet. To interest the school children a helmet, with a medal as a second prize, may be awarded for the best essay on the Victory Loan. Committeemen doing special service may be awarded a medal.

To the Voters of Monroe.

I again wish to thank you for the liberal support given me in last Saturday's primary, and you all appreciate the fact that I am in the second race for alderman from first ward, and I will thank each of you for your support in the coming primary to be held Saturday next.

I have been a resident and property owner of our city for many years and have labored within our bounds for those years, and therefore I feel greatly interested in the progress and welfare of our city, and I would like that Monroe could be the best town in the State and should I receive the nomination for Alderman, and am permitted to be representative of you all, I certainly will make an effort to continue the progressive attitude that has been taken by our good citizens of the past along the line of street improvements, and certainly for better and greater school improvements.

Trusting that you will come out to the polls and express your sentiments next Saturday, and should I be your preference I will strive to not disappoint you in the future.

WALTER F. LEMMOND.

Wallace Reid Has Double in Picture "Alias Mike Moran."

For an actor to make himself up so that he presents a striking resemblance to some motion picture star is no small achievement. If it were easy there would be different editions of all the noted screen stars applying for work every day, convinced that if they can look just like a star, they too may be stars. But each individual star has some trick of personality, some mannerism or something all his own that no other player who doubles him has. That is why he has attained the heights of stardom. Something different! That's what we are all after.

In "Alias Mike Moran," a new Paramount production starring Wallace Reid, which will be shown at the Strand theatre Monday, Emory Johnson, who plays the part of Mike Moran, makes up so nearly like Mr. Reid that at a distance it is almost impossible to distinguish one from the other. In the story, Mike Moran assumes the name of Larry Young (the role played by Mr. Reid) and is drafted into the army in his stead, fooling even the war authorities. You will have to keep a sharp lookout when you view this picture, or you will be mixing up these two gentlemen indiscriminately, so nearly do they resemble each other.

The story is timely and is woven around a strong, convincing theme, and the picture should be popular with the audiences. Ann Little plays the leading female role and the rest of the supporting cast are all favorites. James Cruze directed.

TEXT OF WILSON STATEMENT ON ADRIATIC QUESTION

Declares That America is Italy's Friend and Trusts Italy—The Principles for Which America Fought are the Rights of Peoples, and the Right of the World to Peace.

Paris April 23.—In issuing his official statement on the Adriatic question, President Wilson let it be known that he desired once again to call attention to the fact that there were certain well-defined principles which have been accepted by the peoples of the world as the basis for a lasting peace. The United States delegation simply recalled this in order that there should be no deviation from these principles.

The text of the statement follows: "In view of the capital importance of the question effected, and in order to throw all possible light upon what is involved in their statement, I hope that the following statement will contribute to the final formation of opinion and to a satisfactory solution:

"When Italy entered the war she entered upon basis of a definite private understanding with Great Britain and France, now known as the pact of London.

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTERED

"Since that time the whole face of circumstances has been altered. Many other powers, great and small, have entered the struggle, with no knowledge of the private understanding.

"The Austro-Hungarian empire then the enemy of Europe, and at whose expense the pact of London was to be kept in the event of victory, has gone to pieces and no longer exists.

"Not only that, but the several parts of that empire, it is agreed now by Italy and all her associates, are to be erected into independent states and associated in a league of nations, not with those who were recently our enemies, but with Italy herself and the powers that stood with Italy in the great war for liberty.

NEW ORDER SET UP.

"We are to establish their liberty as well as our own. They are to be among the smaller states whose interests are henceforth to be safeguarded as scrupulously as the interests of the most powerful states.

"The war was ended, moreover, by proposing to Germany an armistice and peace which should be founded on certain clearly defined principles which set up a new order of right and justice.

"Upon these principles the peace with Germany has been conceived not only but formulated. Upon those principles it will be executed. We cannot ask the great body of powers to propose and effect peace with Austria and establish a new basis of independence and right in the states which originally constituted the Austro-Hungarian empire and the states of the Balkan group on principles of another kind. We must apply the same principles of the settlement of Europe in those quarters that we have applied in the peace with Germany.

Fiume Must Be Open

"It was upon the explicit avowal of those principles that the initiative for peace was taken. It is upon them that the whole structure of peace must rest.

"If those principles are to be adhered to, Fiume must serve as the outlet of the commerce, not of Italy, but of the land to the north and northeast of that port; Hungary, Bohemia, Rumania, and the states of new Yugo-Slav group. To assign Fiume to Italy would be to create the feeling that we have deliberately put the port upon which all these countries chiefly depend for their access to the Mediterranean in the hands of a power which it did not form an integral part and whose sovereignty, if set up there, must inevitably seem foreign, not domestic or identified with the commercial and industrial life of the regions which the port must serve. It is for that reason, no doubt, that Fiume was not included in the pact of London, but there definitely assigned to the Croatsians.

"And the reason why the line of the pact of London swept about many of the islands of the eastern coast of the Adriatic and around the portion of the Dalmatian coast, which lies most open to that sea was not only that here and there on those islands, and here and there on that coast, there are bodies of people of Italian blood and connection, but also, and no doubt chiefly, because it was felt that it was necessary for Italy to have a foothold amidst the channels of the eastern Adriatic in order that she might make her own coasts safe against the naval aggression of Austria-Hungary.

NO AUSTRIA-HUNGARY NOW

"But Austria-Hungary no longer exists. It is proposed that the fortifications which the Austrian government constructed there shall be razed and permanently destroyed.

"It is part also of the new plan of European order, which centers in the league of nations, that the new states of armaments, which puts aggression out of the question. There can be no fear of the unfair treatment of groups of Italian people there, because adequate guarantees will be given, under international treatment of all racial or national minorities.

"In brief, every question associated with this settlement wears a new aspect—a new aspect given it by the very history for right for which Italy has made the supreme sacrifice of blood and treasure. Italy, along with the four other great powers, has become one of the chief trustees of the

new order which she has played so honorable a part in establishing.

FRONT IS RESTORED.

"And on the north and northeast her natural frontiers are completely restored, along the whole sweep of the Alps from northeast to southeast to the very end of the Istrian peninsula, including all the great watersheds within which Trieste and Pola lie, and all the fair regions whose face nature has turned towards the great peninsula upon which the historic life of the Latin people has been worked out through centuries of famous story ever since Rome was first set upon her seven hills.

"Her ancient unity is restored. Her lines are extended to the great walls which are natural defense. It is within her choice to be surrounded by friends; to exhibit to the newly liberated people across the Adriatic that noblest quality of greatest, magnanimity, friendly generosity, the preference of justice over interest.

"The nations associated with her, the nations that know nothing of the past of London, or of any other special understanding that lies at the beginning of the great struggle, and who have made their supreme sacrifice also in the interest, not of national advantage or defense, but of the settled peace of the world, are now united with her older associates in urging her to assume a leadership which can not be mistaken in the new order of Europe.

AMERICA ITALY'S FRIEND

"America is Italy's friend. Her people are drawn, millions strong, from Italy's own fair country sides. She is linked in blood, as well as in affection, with the Italian people. Such ties can never be broken. And America was privileged, by the generous commission of her associates in the war, to initiate the peace we are about to consummate—to initiate it upon the terms which she had herself formulated and in which I was her spokesman.

"The compulsion is upon her to square every decision she takes a part in with those principles. She can do nothing else. She trusts Italy, and in her trust believes that Italy will ask nothing of her that cannot be made unmistakably consistent with those sacred obligations.

"The interests are not in question, but the rights of peoples, of states new and old, of liberated peoples and peoples whose rulers have never accounted them worthy of a right; above all, the right of the world to peace and to such settlement of interest as shall make peace secure.

"These, and these only, are the principles for which America has fought. These, and these only, are the principles upon which she can consent to make peace. Only upon these principles, she hopes and believes, will the people of Italy ask her to make peace."

Body Found.

(Pageland Journal.) The remains of Nathaniel Smith were found last Friday, April 18th, near K. C. Johnson's. He is supposed to have been killed about March 22nd on the plantation of Dr. A. A. McManus, near McBee. The house in which he is supposed to have been killed was burned a few days after the killing. The body was found on the banks of Black Creek. The head was mangled. Two negroes, Rena McFarland, a woman, and Charlie Benton, have been arrested and are now in jail at Chesterfield. The woman says on her night of the killing that Smith left her house and that in about ten minutes was followed by Benton. This was the last seen of Smith until the body was found. The theory is that Smith was killed by the man and woman mentioned and that his body was thrown in the creek, where after a while it was washed ashore.

A Card From Mr. M. B. Yandle.

To the Editor of The Journal: I wish, through your paper, to again express my appreciation to those who voted for me in last Saturday's primary, and to appeal for support, where same can be conscientiously given, in the primary tomorrow.

I feel that I am qualified by several years' residence and a thorough acquaintance with the people and the needs of the people in Ward 1 to represent that ward on the Board of Aldermen. I also feel that I am sufficiently familiar with the people and needs of the people south of the railroad, as well as in Ward 1, to render honest service to the city as a whole and to prevent development of any factional differences.

In the hope of assisting in a program of such harmonious development as may be within the means of the city, I am soliciting nomination in tomorrow's primary.

Respectfully,
MARK B. YANDLE.

The Grace of Forgetting.

(By George Clarke Pecke.) To forget our personal failures—except as a healthy prod to new diligence and more reverent industry.

To forget our ills—except for the joy of remembering the skill of the great Physician and His many earthly helpers—books, sunshine, friends, work, play and sleep.

To forgive our past achievements—except for the sake of discovering a way to surpass them, and so to get ahead of ourselves.

To forget the injuries done us—except when we are willing to forgive the transgressor, and to transform an enemy into a friend.

To forget ourselves in one splendid gift to the broken and weary—God give us this grace.

LT. RICHARDS, MISS LITTLE AND MR. STANLEY SPEAK

The First Meeting Held Here in Interest of Victory Liberty Loan—Lt. Richards was Awarded Distinguished Service Cross—Miss Little a Red Cross Nurse.

Talks by Lt. Richards, who wears the distinguished service cross for conspicuous bravery in the battle of the Argonne, by Miss Little, who saw service as a Red Cross nurse in France, and by Mr. W. L. Stanley, assistant to the president of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, composed the program of the first meeting held here in the interest of the Victory Liberty Loan. A fair-sized audience gathered on the court house lawn Wednesday evening at eight o'clock to hear the speakers.

Lt. Richards was in charge of a detachment of 60 men assigned to cross a stream and capture a bridgehead from the Hun in the battle of the Argonne. The enemy permitted the detachment to cross the stream and gain the opposite bank and then suddenly opened fire from machine guns in ambush. Dividing his detachment into three squads Lt. Richards gave each a German machine gun as an objective. The men charged the guns but the fire was so great that most of them were either killed or wounded before their objective was reached, but reach it they did. Of one squad every man was killed but the corporal before the machine gun nest was reached. Alone and in the face of a leaden hail this corporal continued the advance. He had gained the entrance to the place where the gun was in hiding when a bullet struck him and he fell dead. When Lt. Richards' detachment retired across the river there were only six men left. In the battle the lieutenant had his elbow shot away. He was still carrying the arm in a sling when he appeared before the Monroe audience.

Lt. Richards said that the thing that most impressed him during his stay in France was the spirit of sacrifice of the American soldier. When the boys went over, he declared, there was some fear that they might fall as soldiers. He told his audience that it required only a little action to quiet this fear and win for the soldier undying fame.

Miss Little, who served as a Red Cross nurse in one of the hospitals in France, in a modest manner related her experiences. She told how that a nurse over here thought she was worked to death if she had six patients to care for, while over there the nurses sometimes had as many as three hundred. Miss Little said that in one instance just before an important battle the hospital was greatly enlarged with the expectation of having to care for a great number of wounded and several doctors were added to the staff. But the number of nurses was not increased, she said. She described as horrible the condition of some of the wounded brought to the hospital for treatment.

Mr. W. L. Stanley, assistant to the president of the Seaboard, called attention to a few benefits which America had received as a result of the war. Some of them were: Militarism is banished from the earth; the rubbing of elbows of the son of the millionaire and the son of the laborer while wearing the khaki will cause a better feeling between capital and labor; attention has been called to the possibilities of the South; when the Hindenburg line was broken the Mason and Dixon line was erased. He deplored the fact that criticisms had been heard because of the amount of money spent in the war. It meant the saving of American lives, and what do we care for a paltry million dollars if the life of some boy in khaki has been saved, he wanted to know.

Mr. Stanley came to Monroe primarily to address the employees of the Seaboard. He explained how his company had completed arrangements whereby it was possible for the employees to purchase bonds and pay for them in ten monthly installments. He appealed to the Seaboard men to show their loyalty by their purchase of Victory Liberty Bonds. He advanced the purchase of bonds as a means of striking bolshevism.

—The Elizabeth Barret Browning Literary Society held its regular weekly meeting in the auditorium of the High School April 18. The following Easter program was carried out: Reading, "Origin of Easter," Christine Gordon; Reading, "Explanation of the Passion Play," Caroline Coble; Easter poem, Jessie Harper Brown; original Easter story, Lois Laney. The next meeting will be held this afternoon.

Marines Lost Heavily at Chateau-Thierry

Of the 8,000 officers and men composing the marine brigade when it and other units of the Second division were into the fighting near Chateau-Thierry last June to stop the German thrust at Paris, 126 officers and 5,073 men were either killed or wounded before the brigade was relieved at the end of the month. While in this action the marines took Lucy Leboege, climbed up Bellau Wood and finally captured the important town of Boursoches.

In disclosing these casualties Major General Barnett, commandant of the marine corps, said published statements from army officers that the marines were not in the fighting at Chateau-Thierry were misleading.

If every man who "bits in" got what he deserves, he would soon have a plenty.