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MISS HEATH TELLS OF CANTEEN WORK WITH THE 27TH DIVISION

Stationed at LeBriél, France, With the Sister Division of the 30th—Wants Monroe People to Send Their Magazines to the Boys in France—Gives Address.

On Active Service with the American Expeditionary Force, LeBriél, France, Jan 14, 1919.—Dear Home People:—I believe that we were in the midst of house cleaning when I was last chatting with you. Well, from home experiences in that line of work, we soon finished, with the help of some of the boys, then we had the walls of the hut whitewashed. I went out on a tour, hunting for lime and all of you would have had a hearty laugh had you seen me "parleying" with my dictionary. We get the interpreter when we can, but you may imagine he is extremely busy where so many Americans reside and few of them speak French. Next we tackled up the posters and U. S. map that we brought from New York. It is impossible for you to imagine how attractive they looked and how the boys did look at them, especially the map, the Y. M. C. A. girl poster and a Liberty Loan one with the statue of Liberty on it.

We hope to get curtains soon, then there will be a decided change in the entire hut, as to general appearance—already, many remarks are being made and men making them please us very much. We realized at once that a piano would be the life of the hut, so inquired, finding that this village possessed only one. After much persuasion on part of interpreter, I succeeded in renting one from the village school for girls, with promise of taking best care of it. Annie and I immediately decided that to prevent it being seriously injured by hobnail shoes which the boys wear here, that we had best "bandage the legs" and other parts, and so we did. We expect games, etc., from Paris, but as everything must come by stage, we hope they will eventually reach us. This division expects to move quite soon, and of course we with these men to go home with a good impression of the Y. M. C. A., for as they say, they and the 30th division were "orphans" so far as all organizations of Americans were concerned, because of being in a British sector.

Forgot to tell you in last message that on Saturday evening of our arrival we found the enclosed document at our place which the major issued regarding our coming—thoroughly would find it of interest—we surely did. We were not able to decide what we were coming to, but we knew there were camps of barracks in back areas somewhere in France, but when we reached this tiny village and were told that one thousand men were billeted here with no barracks in sight, our idea of American camps in France were quickly dispelled. Coming here has given me a wider and deeper understanding of the wonderful spirit in this war. Each one is interesting from some viewpoint, and I think we are most fortunate to be with one of the combat divisions, and know as far as possible from descriptions of those who took part, just what war is, and am now convinced that what General Sherman once said, "concentric war, must have been true."

We visited the billet Sunday morning, and it was a revelation to see, bed rolls in neat order down each side, every article in its place and a place for everything. It was an inspiration to me to realize the conditions under which they live and still keep everything in order. Even in the kitchens, all cans of any one food all arranged until the whole was much like a display in a grocery window. Even living as they are here, they insist this is heaven compared to the front lines. Their spirit can't be beaten, and I love that in them which keeps a smile always on their faces and they believe the best possible is being done for them, even those who are billeted where there is "beaucoup" (much) mud all about.

The 27th, with the 30th, as you know, lost heavily in Belgium, at Cambria and St. Quentin, and to me it is a beautiful thought that the Northern and Southern boys fought side by side in this greatest of all wars, whereas, it was but a little more than half a century ago when their fathers faced each other as bitter enemies in our civil conflict. These New York troops of the 27th speak in the highest terms of our men of the South. Many of these men seem so young to have lived through so much.

In this short time, we have found them most interesting, and not one has said or done one thing ungentlemanly in our presence and their attitude toward us is beautiful. To them, we are mother, sister, sweetheart and friend, and they see them through us, and already we have seen many pictures of their wives, babies, etc., and have been told that we remind them of some dear one at home.

The 2nd battalion of the 106th infantry, composed of four companies, is here in this village and in a farm house just outside. In the adjoining village, the first battalion of the same regiment is quartered—there is a small canteen up there also, so we walk there almost every day in order to see that everything goes well. Did I write you about New Years day? Well, anyway, we went to Montfort to a Y. M. C. A. dinner—all the 12 men and four girls of the Y in this division were there—we were interested to meet the other girls and learn what their experiences had

where. While waiting for dinner, Annie and I went out to hunt for beer. It is much the same every-certain goods—, Colonel Olmstead, Chief of Staff, spoke to us and straightway began to make plans. After a delicious dinner and much speechmaking of instructions, he took us over to Bometable, Corps headquarters for 27th and 30th divisions. There we met General Lewis of the 30th and when he learned that we were from North Carolina, he said that we should have been placed with the 20th instead of the 27th and that he would have to look into the matter. The Chateaux there, used by headquarters, is most beautiful—a real one with moat and draw bridge, spacious grounds, lakes, driveways, stables, etc.—one out of a story book. The French roads are so good that we were not long getting back to Montfort and a lovely ride it was too, along the winding roads lined on each side with poplars. We had dinner at Col. Olmsteads mess, then he brought us on home after a visit to division headquarters Chateaux there in Montfort where we met General O'Ryan, spending a most pleasant hour or so in front of his big open fireplace. If there is anything in a good beginning, from this day's experience we have much in store for us.

On Jan. 2nd, a regimental review of the 106th was held about six miles from here. When we waked we had no notion going, but it was a beautiful, sunny day, and we couldn't resist, so out we started but we hadn't gone far when a car picked us up, so again we were in luck. We stayed till about 2:30—to the last, to see the show-down inspection of contents of packs. Officials from headquarters inspected, as it was a competitive affair in order to determine which regiment of the 27th was to be at the top.

We do enjoy the boys in the canteen so much. They soon detect that we are from the South, then their next words are of their Camp Wadsworth days at Spartanburg, S. C. Our link or tie with them is the fact that Annie and I both went to Converse College at Spartanburg and know many Spartanburg people. Some of the boys are a little shy at first meeting us, but most of them are anxious to talk with us. In selling the various supplies, such as cigarettes, chewing gum, cookies, tobacco, tooth paste, tooth brushes, towels, handkerchiefs, candies, shaving sticks and brushes (stock in a dry canteen), there is a good opportunity to become acquainted. We hope to begin serving hot chocolate soon, also to have books for them to read. By the way, if you all would realize how eager these men are for magazines, you would send them. Have everybody that you can remain to us all of their magazines, just as soon as you finish reading them. Tell all of the different members of the family to do the same—just mail them to Annie or myself, (American Y. M. C. A., 12 rue d'Aguesseau, Paris, France.)

I know I have mentioned Madam Gauthier. She is a most charming woman and she has been most thoughtful and has offered her services in every way, such as getting a laundress, etc. She understands the viewpoint of having American girls over here and has explained to all the natives. To everyone but her we are real curiosities—you should see the men, women and children scurrying to the doors and windows as we pass through the streets of the village. Madam Gauthier has a lovely big living room, with big open fire, so you may well imagine that her fireside is most attractive. Then too, she makes us feel so at home, and we have already enjoyed several evenings there, in fact, she sent a special invitation to us the second night we were here. At once, she volunteered her aid in French, and just as soon as we can arrange it we hope to take some real lessons with her. Already, when this division moves, we are planning to live with her and she seems so pleasant that we want to.

This battalion has expected to move practically every day since our arrival, and on the 10th we thought we were up against the reality, for orders came in for advance parties, but was rescinded later—the boys got very much excited, but, as they say, they are so accustomed to change orders in the army that it means nothing to them. We are glad, of course, for ourselves that they are not gone, but their being disappointed so many times is hard for them I know, yet they smile with it all and are wonderfully patient.

I will not write more this time—I will save something for next week. We are well and happy in our work, and only hope all the while that all of you are well. Don't forget to send the magazines and tell lots and lots of people about it and it might be well to have it announced at the various churches.

Lots of love to everybody.—Lura.

Widow of Vernon Castle Weds Again. New York, May 3.—Mrs. Irene Castle, widow of Vernon Castle, both of whom won fame as dancers, was married today at the Little Church, Around the Corner, to Captain Robert E. Treman, of Ithaca, N. Y. After the wedding Mrs. Treman announced that she had given up her profession of dancing but would continue her work as a moving picture actress. Captain Treman's father is deputy governor of the Federal Reserve Bank in New York.

Vernon Castle was killed in February, 1918, at Fort Worth, Texas, in a flying accident. He joined the British Royal Flying Corps in 1916 and was decorated with the French not only succeeds in his bluff, but also France.

PEACE TREATY TO BE PRESENTED TO GERMAN WED.

Delegates Are Apparently in Accord Now As Orlando and Sonnino Are Returning to Paris and Belgian Crown Decides to Sign Treaty.

The peace treaty formulated by the allied and associated powers is to be handed to the German delegates at Versailles Wednesday afternoon, is the announcement made through press dispatches.

Definite announcement of the time when the Germans are to be made cognizant of the price that once imperialist Germany must pay for having instigated the world war at last has been made.

With peace measurably near by reason of this fact, there now also seems to be good basis for the belief that the differences between Great Britain France and the United States and Italy over Italy's claims regarding Fiume and the Dalmatian coast may yet be settled with full accord.

Italian Premier Orlando and his foreign minister, Baron Sonnino, are returning to Paris from Rome, where they have been since they quitted the peace conference more than a week ago owing to inability to obtain what Italy considered concession which would satisfy Italian ambitions.

With the Italian question settled, almost complete unanimity of sentiment would prevail in the peace conferences.

The obstacle represented by the protests of the Belgian crown council having decided unanimously to sign the treaty, it having been pointed out by the head of the Belgian delegation that the document gave honorable and satisfactory terms to Belgium.

China's protest against the award of Kalo-Chau to Japan and a number of smaller items are yet under discussion. The council of three sat Monday afternoon in an endeavor to settle the minor ones.

A plenary session of the peace conference is to be held Tuesday afternoon, after which the peace treaty is to be presented to the smaller powers.

SECRETARY BAKER LANDED IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY

Says Million Man of A. E. F. to Embark for Home Next Week—Camps are all in Best Condition.

New York, May 5.—The one million man of the American expeditionary force will embark for home next week, Secretary Baker said today on his arrival here from France aboard the transport George Washington. The homeward movement of troops, Mr. Baker said, is progressing in a most satisfactory manner and he added that the 300,000 a month mark would be reached in June.

Secretary Baker left here April 7, accompanied by Warren Pershing, General Pershing's only son. He visited various points in France where American troops are quartered, going also to the German line where he reviewed the third army. Speaking briefly of his visit, Secretary Baker said:

"The American army abroad is in splendid condition. The third army which I inspected on the German front is beyond doubt the best equipped army in the world. It is everything that an army should be, in all its departments.

"The men are anxious to get home, and we are moving them as rapidly as possible. I expect to see the 300,000 a month mark reached in June, and the one millionth man will embark for home next week.

Secretary Baker said he visited but one embarkment camp—that at Brest. "Its condition is simply ideal," he asserted, "and you can get the same expression from any doughboy on this ship. I did not see any of the others but am informed the good condition prevails at all."

SEC. BAKER ON TRANSPORT AT SEA TALKS TO WASHINGTON

First Paid Radio Message by Phone—Made Possible by Apparatus Perfected During the War.

The first commercial radio telephone message was transmitted by wireless at 11:45 a. m. Monday when Secretary of War Baker, on board the United States ship George Washington, spoke with Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt in Washington by radio telephone. S. R. Winters, special Washington correspondent for the News and Observer, describes this event as follows:

The conversation was carried on in the ordinary way, Secretary Roosevelt using the regular telephone in his office. The steamer George Washington was two hundred miles from New York city at the time and Secretary Baker's voice was clear and distinct.

This remarkable feat was made possible by the use of apparatus perfected during the war under the cognizance of the Navy Department. The apparatus installed on the George Washington is of the very latest type, whereby simultaneous talking and listening can be carried out. The speaker uses his instrument just as if he were talking over an ordinary telephone. A land telescope line carried the speech from Washington to the high power trans-Atlantic radio station at New Brunswick, N. J., where the voice currents were automatically sent to the ship.

Look sharp to "catch time by the forelock"; opportunity is bald-headed.

ITALY INVITED TO RETURN TO THE PEACE CONFERENCE

Message Sent by President Wilson, Clemenceau and Lloyd George—Terms Are Not Disclosed at This Time.

President Wilson, Premier Clemenceau and Premier Lloyd George, composing the council of three, Sunday sent a communication to the Italian government inviting it to resume its place at the peace conference.

The council's invitation was of such a nature that it is believed Italy will accept it and that the relations temporarily broken by the recent departure from Paris of Premier and Foreign Minister Sonnino will be restored by the presence of Italian delegates at the conference before the treaty is delivered to the German delegates.

The council of three considered the Italian situation in its deliberations during the past two days and finally determined upon an initiative of the friendliest manner. The terms of the communication to the Italian government have not been disclosed, but it is believed they seek to remove the personal element of the controversy and to pave the way for a territorial adjustment when the relations are resumed.

Major Fiorello H. La Guardia, a member of the United States house of representatives from New York, who is an Italian by birth, after seeing Col. House Sunday said he believed the entire Italian question could be settled in 48 hours. He added he was urging that pride should not stand in the way of Italy accepting the first overture made from Paris.

THE NEGRO LABOR PROBLEM

Statement is Issued by Labor Department—Think Co-operation Between Laborers and Employers will Be the Solution.

The department of labor, through the information and education service today issued a statement on the relationship of negro laborers to their employers. The following summary of this statement was made by H. E. C. Bryant, the Charlotte Observer Washington Correspondent.

"That good will and co-operation between white employers, white workers and negroes will do a great deal to solve the future labor problems involving negro workers, is the belief of officials of the department of labor," said the announcement today. "The department during the war and the past months of reconstruction has formed co-operative negro workers, advisory committees, which leave local problems to local committees, free to make their own decisions and to devise means for carrying out efforts to increase the efficiency of negro workers."

"The service rendered by the director of negro economics and his assistants, is of an advisory character, and no attempt has been made to create a separate bureau."

The plan and spirit underlying the movement is co-operative, especially through local co-operative advisory committees of white and colored people. These committees are local in control and character.

The work was undertaken during the war as a means of solving negro labor problems incident to the prosecution of war work. Negro workers' advisory committees were formed in several states and in many countries "to study, plan and advise in a co-operative spirit and manner with employers of negro labor, with white workers, and with negro workers and aid the United States department of labor in securing from negro laborers greater production in industry and agriculture, through increasing regularity, application and efficiency, by increasing the morale of negro workers and through improving their general condition."

Under the title, "department of labor and negro problems," a detailed study of the work of the division of negro economics has recently been made by George L. Boyle, a special investigator for The Lumber World Review and published in that magazine April 10. This study of the editor, given at some length, with bias, editorial opinion and suggestion tells what has been accomplished and what is being contemplated. The study is of some interest to lumber trade in view of the large number of negroes employed in that industry of the south. The negro advisory committees were made up of representatives of white employers, of negro wage earners, and, where possible, white wage earners. These committees linked employers, employees and such agencies as churches, lodges, women's clubs and the like, through which the negro workers were influenced. To supervise the work of these committees were appointed in nine states where the work was undertaken, four southern states and five northern states.

"In short, the aim of the negro economic work is to do away with possible misunderstandings, prejudices, antagonisms and fears which prevent amicable adjustment of relations of white employers, negro workers, and white workers, in order that the productive capacity of negroes may be utilized to the full extent without danger to any interest to the others."

It is just as easy to take command of your world as it is to take command of a mob.

Nature has a strong inclination to provide means for any end that is earnestly sought.

Union County Man Accidentally Killed at Badin.

Mr. Baxter J. Williams, son of Mr. Charles Williams of east Monroe township, was accidentally killed by electricity at Badin yesterday, his people were informed yesterday by telegram.

According to information obtained Mr. Williams went out to patrol the company's power lines. When he failed to return at the time expected a man was sent to search for him and found him lying on the ground near the lines, dead. The position of the body and the burned condition of his left hand seemed to indicate that in some manner his hand had come in contact with the high power electric wire. A hole was torn in his left side by the electricity, it was said.

Mr. Williams was about 25 years old and had been working at Badin a year or more. He was a young man of excellent character and had many friends here. He was a member of High Hill camp W. O. W.

Surviving him are his parents, two sisters and one brother. The body is expected to arrive this afternoon and will be taken to the home of his sister, Mrs. George Helms in North Monroe.

WILL VOTE ON BOND ELECTION FOR NEW HIGH SCHOOL BLDG.

Election to Be Held July 15th—New Registration Will Be Held—Commissioners Give Notice of Intention to Issue Road Bonds—Other Work of the Commissioners.

The county commissioners in regular session yesterday ordered that the question of issuing bonds not to exceed \$50,000 for the purpose of erecting a new high school building for the Monroe school district be left to a vote of the people in an election to be held in the court house from sunrise to sunset on the 15th day of July.

The Monroe school district was created by an act of the last legislature and included the city of Monroe and territory coterminous to it. Under the act of the legislature the commissioners are given authority to order an election on the question of issuing bonds for a new building. A new registration for this election was ordered and all who wish to express themselves at the polls must register in order to do so. The old poor house where the children of Monroe and surrounding territory have spent four years of the formative period of their lives has long been a shame and a disgrace. The people are given an opportunity in this election to change such deplorable conditions.

The commissioners also gave notice of their intention to issue bonds for highways and bridges not exceeding \$500,000. A notice of this intention appears in this issue of The Journal. Under the new road law the commissioners have the authority to issue road bonds without an election if twenty five per cent of the voters of the county do not petition that the question be left to a vote of the people within thirty days after notice of intention to issue bonds is given.

A special election was ordered for the Jerome school district in Goose Creek township on the question of a special school tax for this district.

The commissioners decided that the two assistants who should work with County Tax Assessor M. L. Flow, appointed under the new tax law by the Tax Commission, should receive \$4 per day and expenses. Esq. Flow has selected as his assistants Mr. P. H. Johnson and G. E. Flow.

GERMAN DELEGATES DISLIKE TREATMENT IN FRANCE

Correspondent Angry and Complains Charges Made By French Merchants Are Exorbitant.

Newspaper men with the German peace delegation at Versailles are sending generally conservative accounts of their experiences but Schuermann, the correspondent of the German Gazette, who wielded a trenchant, bitter pen during the war, does not disguise his disgust at the treatment given the Germans by the French. He devotes most of his report, says the Associated Press, to "the freedom of movement," accorded the German delegation, which he says is restricted to limits.

He tells of a stenographer who sought to purchase tooth powder at a drug store and "nearly caused a diplomatic breach," the incident resulting in her expulsion from the store.

The writer says that American correspondents "believing they could move about as freely as they do in Berlin," tried to interview a member of the German delegation on its arrival but were sharply denied the privilege.

Schuermann complains of the high prices, especially since the German mark must be transformed into francs, and says the charge for making the exchange is exorbitant. He closes by saying:

"Frenchmen are neither too petty nor proud to do cheap business with enemy delegates."

Elsie Ferguson's new picture, "The Marriage Price," which is the bill at the Strand theatre Wednesday, is a beautiful photoplay and one of the best in which she has appeared this season. The story is dramatic and every situation has thrill and heart appeal. The story was written by Griswold Wheeler, the scenario by Eve Tussell and the director was Emile Chautard.

ENGINEER HILL FORMERLY OF MONROE KILLED IN WRECK

Fireman Died From Injuries—Others Hurt—Occurred Near Lilesville About 9:30 Friday Night—Special Train Carried Body From Hamlet to Charlotte for Interment.

Engineer R. B. Hill of Hamlet, a former resident of Monroe, was instantly killed; Ellis Hammond, colored fireman, received injuries from which he died a few hours later in the hospital at Hamlet; the baggage master, the mail clerk, and Express messenger Mims were badly hurt, while a number of the passengers suffered minor injuries when train number 13, from Wilmington to Charlotte, was derailed near Lilesville Friday night.

The wreck was probably caused by the placing of a drawhead on the track. Railroad men state that section hands had been engaged in removing a drawhead from near where the wreck occurred the day before. They had it loaded on a dump car when a freight train was met and they were forced to throw it from the dump to give the train the right of way. The drawhead was left lying near the track and the theory is that some party or parties placed it on the track. It was found in the clearing away of the wreckage, it is said. Officers are investigating.

The negro fireman is credited with stating before he died that Engineer Hill saw some object on the track and applied the emergency brakes. The rails are supposed to have spread under this pressure; hence the derailment.

The train was composed of a mail car, an express car, two day coaches, and a pullman. The engine left the track and rolled some distance away, the tender being torn from it. The rear wheels of the Pullman were the only ones left on the rails.

The steam pipes of the engine were broken loose when the engine rolled over and it was impossible for rescuers to approach it for a few minutes. When the steam subsided they approached and pulled Engineer Hill and the fireman from the wreckage. Doctors state that Mr. Hill must have died almost instantly. He was scalded terribly by the escaping steam. The negro fireman was dispatched on a train which was made up near by for the hospital at Hamlet where he died the next morning.

News of the wreck reached Monroe a few minutes before ten o'clock. The wrecking crew was called out and a special train made up here and dispatched to the scene to bring in the passengers. Several Monroe citizens went down on this train, among them Mr. C. Smith, express agent, who went to look after the interests of the express company. He reports that the condition of Messenger Mims is not serious.

Among the Monroe people who were passengers on the train which was wrecked were Messrs. W. W. Horn, Sam Howie, Neal Redfern and Mary Bouton. They escaped injury. Among the passengers from the wrecked train which were brought to Monroe on the special train was a little boy about seven years old who had suffered a broken arm. Medical attention was rendered the injured by doctors from Hamlet and Lilesville.

Engineer Hill, who was killed, was a resident of Monroe for a number of years. He moved to Hamlet about four years ago. He had been in the service of the Seaboard for 33 years and was one of the most capable men in the service of the road. He was a member of the Hamlet Methodist church and faithful to its vows. It is said that he refused to allow a man who used profanity to act as fireman on his engine. He was a member of the Masonic order.

The body was taken to the home at Hamlet where it was prepared for burial. Funeral service with Masonic honors was conducted at the home in Hamlet about 12 o'clock Sunday. The body was then placed on a special train of three cars and taken to Charlotte where interment took place in Elmwood cemetery. The special train arrived at Monroe at 2:45, and a ten minute stop was made here.

The interment at Elmwood was with Masonic honors and in the presence of a great concourse of people.

Mr. Hill was 49 years old and is survived by his wife and three sons.

Bryant Washburn Excellent Boob.

Bryant Washburn, the popular Paramount star, will next be seen at the Strand theatre in "Poor Boob," which is booked for an engagement Friday. From advanced indications this will be one of Washburn's best pictures to date. It is an adaptation of a stage comedy by Margaret Mayo.

Donald Crisp directed the picture and the scenario was written by Gardner Hunting. In the cast are Wanda Hawley, Theodore Roberts, Raymond Hatton, Dick Rosson, Guy Oliver, Jane Wolf, Mary Thurman, Jay Dwigings, Charles Ogle and others of prominence.

The story deals with the fortunes of a youth who leaves his home town as a failure, and later decides to bluff the citizens into believing he is a millionaire. Luck is with him, and he Croix de Guerre for his services in puts himself on the road to fortune.

Spartans Blow Up Troop Train.

London, May 4.—Bavarian spartan forces have blown up a train loaded with republic troops near Munich, according to the Zurich correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company. Three hundred bodies, the message adds, have been taken from the wreckage.