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TEXT OF WILSON'S MESSAGE AS CABLED TO CONGRESS

Urges Revision of War Taxes, the Adoption of Woman Suffrage — Recommends Repeal of War Time Prohibition Law as to Beer and Wine Only—Wants Tariff for Protection of American Industry—Favors Land for Soldiers.

The 66th or "reconstruction" Congress called into extraordinary session by President Wilson from Paris convened at noon Monday. Representative Gillet, Republican, of Massachusetts was elected speaker of the house over the former speaker, Champ Clark of Missouri. Senator Cummins, Republican, of Iowa was elected president pro tempore of the Senate.

President Wilson had cabled his message from Paris and it was read to congress Tuesday. Arrangements were made by congressional leaders for immediate consideration of the vast legislative program, with the equal suffrage resolution to be considered first.

The President's message in full follows:

Gentlemen of the Congress:

I deeply regret my inability to be present at the opening of the extraordinary session of the Congress. It still seems to me my duty to take part in the councils of the peace conference and contribute what I can to the solution of the innumerable questions to whose settlement it has had to address itself. For they are questions which affect the peace of the whole world and from them, therefore, the United States cannot stand apart. I deemed it my duty to call the Congress together at this time because it was not wise to postpone longer the provisions which must be made for the support of the government. Many of the appropriations which are absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the government and the fulfillment of its varied obligations for the fiscal year 1919-1920 have not yet been made; the end of the present fiscal year is at hand, and action upon these appropriations can no longer be prudently delayed. It is necessary, therefore, that I should immediately call your attention to this critical need. It is hardly necessary for me to urge that it may receive your prompt attention.

I shall take the liberty of addressing you on my return on the subjects which have most engrossed our attention and the attention of the world during these last anxious months, since the armistice of November was signed, the international settlements which must form the subject matter of the present treaties of peace and of our national action in the immediate future. It would be premature to discuss them or to express them before they are brought to their complete formulation by the agreements which are now being sought at the table of the conference. I shall hope to lay them before you in their many aspects so soon as arrangements have been reached.

DOMESTIC LEGISLATION

I hesitate to venture any opinion or press any recommendation with regard to domestic legislation while absent from the United States and out of daily touch with intimate sources of information and counsel. I am conscious that I need, after so long an absence from Washington, to seek the advice of those who have remained in constant contact with domestic problems and who have known them close at hand from day to day; and I trust that it will very soon be possible for me to do so. But here are several questions pressing for consideration to which I feel that I may, and indeed must, even now direct your attention, if only in general terms. In speaking of them I shall, I dare say, be doing little more than speak your own thoughts. I hope that I shall speak your own judgment also.

The question which stands at the out of all others in every country amidst the present great awakening the question of labor; and perhaps can speak it with as great advantage while engrossed in the consideration of interest which affect all countries alike as I could at home amidst the interests which naturally most affect my thoughts, because they are interests of our own people.

By the question of labor I do not mean the question of efficient industrial production, the question of how labor is to be obtained and made effective in the great process of sustaining populations and winning success against commercial and industrial rivalries. I mean that much wider and more vital question, how the labor of the world to obtain progressive improvement in the conditions of their labor, to be made happier, and to be served better by the communities and the industries which labor sustains and advances? Are they to be given their right as citizens and human beings?

MUST CHANGE DIRECTION.

We cannot go any further in our present direction. We have already gone too far. We cannot live our life as a nation or achieve our success as an industrial community if capital and labor are to be antagonistic instead of partners. If they are to continue to distrust one another, and drive how they can get the better of one another, or, what perhaps amounts to the same thing, calculate that form and degree of coercion can exert on the one hand work

enough to make enterprise profitable, on the other justice and fair treatment enough to make life tolerable. That bad road has turned out a blind alley. It is no thoroughfare to real prosperity. We must find another leading direction and to a very different destination. It must not lead merely to accommodation, but also to a genuine co-operation and partnership based upon a real community of interest and participation in control.

There is now in fact a real community of interest between capital and labor, but it has never been made evident in action. It can be made operative and manifest only in a new organization of industry. The genius of our business men and the sound practical sense of our workers can certainly work such a partnership out when once they realize exactly what it is that they seek and sincerely adopt a common purpose with regard to it.

Labor legislation, lies of course, chiefly with the states; but the new spirit and method of organization which must be effected are not to be brought about by legislation so much as by the common counsel and voluntary co-operation of capitalist, manager and workmen. Legislation can go only a very little way in commanding what shall be done. The organization of industry is a matter of corporate and individual initiative and of practical business arrangement. Those who really desire a new relationship between capital and labor can readily find a way to bring it about; and perhaps federal legislation could help more than state legislation could.

OBJECT OF REFORM.

The object of all reform in this essential matter must be the genuine democratization of industry, based upon a full recognition of the right of those who work, in whatever rank, to participate in some organic way in every decision which directly affects their welfare or the part they are to play in industry. Some positive legislation is practicable. The Congress has already shown the way to one reform which should be wide-wide, by establishing the eight hour day as the standard day in every field of labor over which it can exercise control.

It has sought to find the way to prevent child labor, and will, I hope, and believe, presently find it. It has served the whole country by leading the way in developing the means of preserving and safeguarding life and health in dangerous industries. It can now help in the difficult task of giving a new form and spirit to industrial organization by co-ordinating the several agencies of conciliation and adjustment which have been brought into existence by the difficulties and mistaken policies of the present management of industry, and by setting up and developing new federal agencies of advice and information which may serve as a clearing house for the best experiments and the best thought on this great matter, upon which every thinking man must be aware that the future development of society directly depends. Agencies of international counsel and suggestion are presently to be created in connection with the league of nations in this very field; but it is national action and the enlightened policy of individuals, corporations and societies within each nation that must bring about the actual reforms. The members of the committees on labor in the two houses will hardly need suggestions from me as to what means they shall seek to make the federal government the agent of the whole nation in pointing out and, if need be, guiding the process of reorganization and reform.

QUESTION OF LABOR

I am sure that it is not necessary for me to remind you that there is one immediate and very practical question of labor that we should meet in the most liberal spirit. We must see to it that our returning soldiers are assisted in every practicable way to find the places for which they are fitted in the daily work of the country. This can be done by developing and maintaining upon an adequate scale the admirable organization created by the department of labor for placing men seeking work; and it can also be done, in at least one very great field, by creating new opportunities for individual enterprise. The secretary of the interior has pointed out the way by which returning soldiers can be given their right as citizens and human beings.

HOUSE APPROVES NATIONAL

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AGAIN

Will Be Carried To Senate Immediately And All Supporters Are Confident Of Success — Only Brief Debate Preceded.

National suffrage for women was endorsed by the house of representatives for the second time Wednesday when the Susan B. Anthony amendment resolution was adopted by a vote of 304 to 89. Supporters of the measure immediately arranged to carry their fight to the senate where, although twice defeated at the last session, they are confident of obtaining the necessary two-thirds vote.

The victory for the suffrage forces Wednesday was by 42 votes more than the required two-thirds. On the previous ballot on the resolution, cast January 10, 1918, exactly the necessary number of affirmative votes were recorded.

House leaders of both parties in the brief debate preceding Wednesday's vote urged favorable action but many southern Democrats opposed the measure as did several New England Republicans.

GERMAN DELEGATION GRANTED SEVEN DAY EXTENSION

Time Limit Set Forward at Request of Huns That They May Formulate Arguments "of Much Importance"—Cabinet Says They Will Refuse to Sign.

A period of seven days of grace has been extended to Germany by the representatives of the allied and associated governments in which the German peace plenipotentiaries may conclude their study of the peace treaty and formulate such replies to the various clauses as they desire, says the associated press.

The extension of time, which originally was to have expired at noon yesterday, was set forward to Thursday, May 29, at the request of the Germans, who advanced the plea that more time was required in order that they might formulate arguments of much importance.

Almost simultaneously with the request by the peace plenipotentiaries for more time comes from Berlin a statement of the German cabinet that Germany is unwilling to sign the peace treaty. The document is a repetition, although in stronger words, of the views of the foremost statesmen in Germany that the sealing of the compact would spell the ruin of the former empire.

The text of the request of the German delegation for an extension of time follows:

Versailles, May 20.
To His Excellency, the President of the Peace Conference, M. Clemenceau:

"Sir: The German peace delegation intends during the next two days to submit communications to the allied and associated governments on the following points, which, in the eyes of the delegation, fall under the definite suggestions of a practical nature:

"First, note concerning territorial questions in the east, second, a note concerning Alsace-Lorraine, third, a note concerning the occupied territories; fourth, a note concerning the extent and discharge of the obligation undertaken by Germany in view of reparation, fifth, a note concerning the further practical treatment of the question of labor laws; sixth, a note concerning the treatment of German private property in enemy countries.

"Beside this, a syllabus is being prepared of the observations which are called for from the German government, by the draft of the treaty of peace in its detailed provisions. The problem hereby involved being in part of a very complicated nature, and it having been necessary to discuss them extensively with the experts in Versailles as well as with those in Berlin, it will not be possible to dispose of them within the time limit of 15 days notified by your excellency on the 7th instant, although the delegation will take pains to transmit as many notes as possible within the time.

"Having regard to this, I beg in the name of the German peace delegation to move that the contents of the intended notes be regarded as having already been made the subject of discussion in writing, and that the requisite time be granted to us for a more detailed exposition.

"Accept, sir, the assurance of my highest esteem.—(Signed) Brockdorf-Rantzau.

To this M. Clemenceau replied as follows: "Sir: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 20, stating that the subjects on which the German delegation wishes to offer suggestions are so complicated that the memoranda of the German delegation cannot be completed within the 15 days granted on the seventh instant, and asking, in consequence, for extension of the time limit.

"In reply, I beg to inform your excellency that the allied and associated governments are willing to grant an extension until Thursday, May 29."

Good Blood Counts.

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It is not going too far when it is said that the difference in people is often due to the difference in blood. We say this man or that man is well bred—meaning that behind the training, back of the education there is good blood. We say in this or that person there is good blood or bad blood as the case may be. When we get into the lower animal world the above proposition is equally true. In fact it is more often the case that good breeding, good blood, thoroughbred, etc., refers to stock, poultry, etc., than to man.

Does it pay to have the best market affords? Is there such a difference after all in common and well bred stock. Take the hog as an example. See the razor-back with his long body and long legs, big head and sharp nose. In contrast is the Berkshire, short legs, stumpy head with a short well turned up nose, heavy build. Breeding is responsible for the evolution.

To say the least, it takes no more to feed the bloodiest breeds and in nine cases out of ten the result will be more meat in a shorter time. What is true of swine is true of stock, cattle, poultry.

Of course it costs more in the start but the difference in value more than makes up the difference. The sooner our farmers realize that blood counts and act upon his knowledge the larger will his bank account grow and the greater will his satisfaction be in his farm.

Do not tell your troubles to the lawyer who has been retained by the other side.

CHAUTAUQUA PERFORMANCES ARE UP TO OLD STANDARD

Rain Did Not Deter Crowds From Attending Opening Performances — Get Together and Carry On Is Message of Ada Ward—Review of Programs.

Although the clouds came down close to earth and the heavens seemed to open and pour forth, it did not deter the crowds from wending their way to the opening performance of the Redpath Chautauqua here Tuesday afternoon.

The Orchestral Sextette was the attraction on this afternoon, and those attending felt amply repaid for having come through the rain to the performance. While the ensemble work of the Sextette was a delightful part of the program the work of the artists in solos, duets, trios and quartets was notable. They wove a web of melody about their audience.

Get together, and carry on, was the message of Ada Ward, English war lecturer, at the first night performance. Miss Ward was one of a group of entertainers who during the time when the tide of battle seemed to be all in favor of the Germans was sent to carry laughter and mirth to the Tommies by the British government. The wonderful spirit of the troops under the most trying experiences was the thing Miss Ward said impressed her most during her tour of the camps in France. She told how the wounded made light of their sufferings. To illustrate this she told how at one hospital she was giving an entertainment where there were two soldiers, one had lost his right arm, the other had lost his left. So they sat together during her performance in order that they might clap each other's hand.

Miss Ward cleverly illustrated her lecture with realistic blackboard sketches which never failed to bring applause if they were humorous or to strike sympathy to the heart of the audience if they were pathetic. This was her method while touring among the boys on the battle front.

Her nerves seemed to have been somewhat affected by what she had undergone near the firing line because the slightest disturbance in the audience so disturbed her that she was forced to stop. However, her audience, realizing what she had gone through with at the front forgave her this, and would have been willing to listen another hour to her lecture.

At the afternoon and night performance the second day a thirty minute prelude was given by the Harvesters, a company of three. They won the heart of their audience by their sketches and impersonations, but some of them of a very light vein.

At the afternoon performance Wednesday "The New Competition" was the subject of a great lecture by R. E. P. Cline, one of the greatest lecturers on the chautauqua program. He portrayed in the words of a master the law of high cost of hate and the profitableness of just dealing. In a comprehensive discussion of the relations between capital and labor he predicted the dawning of a better day for the latter.

At the night performance Wednesday Capt. Paul Perigord made a strong appeal for the closer relationship between France and the United States. Capt. Perigord is a Frenchman and one of the 1500 survivors of a force of 6000 who made the final stand at Verdun. He asked his audience not to believe the newspaper reports which came back telling of a feeling of animosity developing toward the United States. He said that this was only the work of the correspondent who was told to find back as many stories as possible. In the words of a letter from a little French girl to the Americans who had adopted her, he told his audience, "America and France are three thousand miles apart and it required seven days for the fastest ship to go from one country to the other, but the hearts of the countries reach over the ocean and touch." He spoke of the appreciation of the French for the part America played in the war and declared that it was the United States which made it possible to crush militarism and autocracy. He paid a high tribute to the American soldier and told his audience that the Sammy only half trained defeated the German, the best trained soldier the world had ever known.

Monroe people were delighted with the Great Lakes String Quartette, the organization which entertained yesterday afternoon for an hour and assisted Madam Augusta Lenska in the evening. These young men are real musicians and their selections from Schubert, Beethoven and others were beautifully interpreted and rendered with rare technique. Works of Percy Grainger, the young American composer were featured at both the afternoon and evening programs. The solos of the first violinist, particularly Kreisler's "Liebestraube," were enjoyed. "The Elegy" by Massenet was the outstanding feature of the evening and during the rendering of this the audience was held spellbound. On the whole the program was somewhat heavy for the usual Chautauqua attendants, but on this occasion the behaviour of even the children was perfect.

Madam Lenska's graciousness as contrasted to that of previous grand opera stars heard on the Chautauqua platform here, was particularly gratifying to Monroe people. Her program was a varied one, consisting of selections from the operas, lullabies, Old English and several marching songs. One Russian song was especially notable. Although Madam Lenska possesses a beautiful contralto

voice her high notes were pure and clear. Thursday's program was decidedly the best and most pleasing of the week so far.

Bryan Predicts Congress Will Not Repeal War Time Prohibition
Asheville Dispatch May 21.

William Jennings Bryan believes that the repeal of war-time prohibition would be a victory for the whiskey business and would commit the democratic party to championship of the saloon in its last hours. In a statement given out tonight he predicts that Congress will keep the law in force, since he considers that prohibition strength in the present Congress is stronger than it was in the last.

"It was hardly conceivable," said Mr. Bryan, "that those who favor prohibition as a permanent constitutional policy will advocate or favor a six months' spree as a prelude to prohibition."

Mr. Bryan's statement follows: "I am very sorry that the President recommended repeal of the war-time prohibition law. His recommendation is not likely to secure the repeal, but it leaves the democratic party in the position of championing the saloon after 45 states have ratified the amendment.

"The dry republicans in Congress are not likely to respond to the President's appeal. On the contrary, they will be very glad to take advantage of the opportunity to put the republican party on record in favor of prohibition, and the dry democrats will have to oppose the President's recommendation or misrepresent their constituents.

"More than three-fourths of the last senate voted for submission of the prohibition amendment, and it received more than two-thirds vote of the house. In both senate and house the percentage was about the same in both parties—more than two-thirds dry. The present Congress is said to have a larger majority in favor of prohibition than the last Congress. It is hardly conceivable that those who favor prohibition as a permanent constitutional policy will advocate or favor a six months' spree as a prelude to prohibition.

"The distinction which the President draws between wine and beer on one side and distilled liquors on the other has been rejected by the states and by the nation. We have 32 dry states and none of them has made any distinction in favor of beer and light wines. Congress refused to make any distinction in submitting the amendment and in war prohibition. In Michigan a few days ago the beer and light wine amendment was defeated by a majority three times as large as the majority cast for the prohibition amendment two years ago.

"I hope that the democracies in the senate and house will not commit the party to championship of the saloon after the country has declared so decidedly in favor of prohibition. Our party cannot afford to lie down in the gutter with the liquor business during its last hours.

DARING AUSTRALIAN AVIATOR IS GIVEN UP AS LOST

British Fliers Have Abandoned Further Efforts to Locate Hawker and Grievous—Other Attempts are Being Planned.

St. John's, N. F., Dispatch, May 21.

Hope for the safety of Harry G. Hawker and Commander Grievous, missing since they set out eastward through the air on their Sopwith bi-plane for Ireland, was virtually abandoned today by the British fliers preparing here to take wing in their wake. News of the safety of the NC-3 after being so long on the water had been a source of encouragement but it is recognized that the Hawker-Grievous machine carried only a cockle shell emergency boat as compared with the stout hull of the American naval plane.

Undaunted by the Sopwith's disappearance, which must be taken into consideration as part of the hazards of trans-Atlantic flight, members of the other cross-ocean expeditions today continued to mature their plans for flights with the next full moon, three weeks hence. From Harbor Grace came word that the Handley-Page super-bomber would be in the air within ten days, instead of a fortnight, as the assembling of the machine is being expedited.

Captain Alcott, of the Anglo-American team which will attempt a flight in a Vimy bomber, expects the latter machine to reach here tomorrow or Friday. While here he will use as his base the Mount Pearl plateau airfield vacated by Hawker. Flying light to Harbor Grace, he will there take on a full load of 865 gallons of gasoline before "hopping off." His plane will have a range of 2,440 miles. Captain Alcott said today that he would carry as life saving equipment only an inflatable vest, as he considered other contrivances of such doubtful value that he would not burden his machine with them.

Gentle Hint
Ethel—"I'm afraid that bell means another caller."

Fred (impudently)—"You know there is such a thing as your not being at home."

Ethel (suggestive)—"Yes, and there is such a thing as my being engaged."—Tit-Bits.

Unlike his father, who "paddled his own canoe," the modern youth "touches the governor" for an electric launch.

GREAT ROAD CONVENTION IS ONLY SIX DAYS OFF

Dr. D. W. Daniels of Clemson College will be Present—Department of Agriculture to be Represented by Hon. M. O. Eldridge—Wilmington Chartered Special Train—500 Union County People Expected to Attend.

It is only six days until the Great Day—Thursday, May 29—when fifteen hundred delegates are expected in Monroe to attend the second session of the Charlotte-Wilmington Military Highway Association. Secretary Riddle of the Chamber of Commerce is working in connection with Col. T. L. Kirkpatrick of Charlotte, president of the association, to see that no stone is left unturned to assure the holding of the greatest road meet ever staged in North Carolina.

Arrangements are now being made to have the Red Cross be prepared to serve the delegates with a sandwich and a cup of coffee in case they cannot be accommodated at the restaurants and hotels.

The day session of the convention will convene at 10 o'clock and men prominent throughout the nation are expected to deliver speeches. It has been definitely decided to have a night session and Dr. D. W. Daniels, professor of English of Clemson College, Clemson, S. C., has been secured to deliver an address at this time. Dr. Daniels is an orator of no little ability and has the happy faculty of combining wit and instruction.

The Department of Agriculture will be represented on the occasion by Hon. M. O. Eldridge, head of the Bureau of Public Roads, and his name has been placed on the program for a speech. Further, the services of Mr. Henry G. Shirley, secretary of the Highway Industrial Association of Washington, D. C., have been secured for the meet.

Interest in the convention grows throughout the State. Indications are that it is going to be a record breaker. Newspapers all along the line of the proposed highway are giving the matter much publicity and almost every county has already arranged to send a large delegation.

A special from Wilmington to the daily papers of the State yesterday morning had the following to say regarding Wilmington's plans for the great day:

"Wilmington will go to Monroe highway meeting the 29th with 200 ladies and gentlemen intensely interested in the Charlotte-Wilmington Highway. Secretary Cowan of the Chamber of Commerce has already bought and paid for a special train of Pullman cars to carry the party. The boosters will take advertising material along and boost this city at every stop and boost the highway at Monroe for all its worth. This town certainly does want that road. At this end of the line it is now discovered that State and Federal aid is available for all the causeway across the swamp in Brunswick county, leading into the ferry here. Some 500 yards of this road lie within the city limits and Chairman Page of the highway commission some days ago said that the part of the road in the city limits would have to be built by the city. He now advises that the State and Federal funds can be used on the road. The sum of \$150,000 will be spent to make the entrance to Wilmington easy over the highway which it is hoped will be put through from the sea to Asheville in the mountains. All this part of the State is interested in the construction of the proposed road."

One hundred automobiles have been promised to bring the Mecklenburg delegation from Charlotte to Monroe for the meet and to take them back. The last issue of the Wadesboro Ansonian carried a list of the names of 85 Anson county men who had been appointed to represent that county.

Forty-five Union county men—five from each of the townships of the county—have been appointed as official representatives to attend the meet but it is hoped that at least five hundred Unionites will take the day off and come to Monroe. It is hoped that Waxhaw, Marshville, and the other towns of the county will arrange for special delegations to attend, coming in a body in automobiles.

It is predicted that more automobiles, bringing delegates, will be in Monroe on the day of the convention than have ever attended a Twentieth of May celebration in Charlotte.

The meet is being advertised as nothing has been advertised in years. For a number of days past now every letter mailed from the important business houses of Monroe has carried information printed in red in a conspicuous place that the Great Road Convention would be held in Monroe on Thursday, May 29th.

The Monroe Chamber of Commerce will probably entertain at a banquet in honor of the speakers of the occasion, to be held Thursday night, if this does not interfere with the program arranged for the day.

1,500 Homeless in Mobile.

Probably 200 homes, including a half dozen of small stores, were destroyed Wednesday by fire in Mobile, Ala. The loss to property will exceed \$500,000. About 1,500 people are homeless. Millions of dollars' worth of river front property, including docks, shipbuilding plants, railroad shops and other property which lay in direct path of the fire, was saved when the flames were checked at the western boundary of the Alabama Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company's property.