

ALLIED TROOPS READY TO ADVANCE IF NECESSARY

Council of Four is Busy Arranging Reply to German Notes—Greek Premier Withdraws at Instance of Orlando—German Leader at Spa.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, accompanied by several of the German peace delegates, has again gone to Spa. He will consult with representatives of the German government there, says the Associated Press.

While time is virtually being marked by the peace congress at Versailles with regard to Germany, with the allied and associated powers awaiting the coming of next Thursday, when the Germans are to make known their answer to the allied demands for peace, the council of four daily is at work deciding questions which have arisen through the presentation of notes by the German plenipotentiaries.

Protests against the Saare valley award and the question of reparations by Germany were discussed by the council Thursday, and a reply was returned to Versailles by the allies to the note dealing with the repatriation of German war prisoners. Indications are that German prisoners guilty of crimes will be held for trial and punished.

Prior to the receipt of the German reply, it is expected that the Austrians will be handed the peace treaty and are expected to sign. The belief in Paris is that this will occur early next week. Meanwhile the Turkish and Bulgarian peace delegates have arrived in Switzerland, where they are awaiting a summons to Europe by the peace congress.

There has been some friction in the council of four, owing to the Italians having recently landed troops in Asiatic Turkey without notice to the allies, the United States, Great Britain and France requested of Italy the reasons for this move.

During a session of the council, which was presided by the Greek premier, M. Venizelos, Signor Orlando, Italian minister, entered and was asked by President Wilson if his reply was ready. Orlando demanded the withdrawal of Venizelos before he replied. Notwithstanding the insistence of President Wilson that the Greek diplomat remain, Venizelos finally withdrew, and the council later expressed his regret to him.

Opposition continues in Germany to the signing of the peace treaty, while everywhere in the zone of occupation the allied American troops are ready to advance into the former empire if this step should become necessary. Large numbers of American motor trucks have been moved into the occupied area east of the Rhine for use in an emergency.

American military officers have warned the burghmasters in the territory controlled by the Americans that they will be held responsible for acts of violence against American troops or attempts to destroy American property. It is reported that recently the Germans have shown considerable arrogance toward the American troops.

Wood has reached M. Clemenceau, president of the peace conference, from the San Felix leaders in Ireland, that Ireland desires recognition and that she will decline to be bound by agreements affecting her entered into by the British delegates.

Cholly's Type
"I can read Cholly like a book."
"You're foolish to strain your eyes over the small type."—Cleveland Press.

Indian Trail Route 1 Personal.

May 29.—Corporal Stacy Orr of Newport News is spending ten days with friends and relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Furr and children spent Sunday in Charlotte.

Mr. Elmore Fuenderburk had a fine milk cow that was bitten by a mad dog, and died as the result.

Miss Lillie Hill having spent quite a while with her sister, Mrs. Lonnie Fowler, has returned home.

Mrs. Fulton Furr states that she had sugar peas from her garden one day last week.

Messrs. Dade, Robert and Bud Simpson of Charlotte spent the weekend here with their kin-folks.

Miss Pearl Hill was the guest of Miss Evelyn Price at Unionville last Wednesday.

Miss Georgia Howie of Charlotte recently visited friends here.

Miss Hazel Furr is visiting friends and relatives in Charlotte.

Abundance of rain fell last night and our work is abandoned today.

Miss Verla Helms of Charlotte is the guest of Miss Rena Furr.

Mr. John Simpson had a stroke of paralysis the 18th and 19th and Dr. Whitley was summoned to attend him.

Mr. Vance Rowell and Misses Estelle and Verla Rowell spent Saturday and Sunday with Rev. and Mrs. A. B. Haywood.

A number of people surprised Mr. W. W. Simpson by dining with him on his birthday, the 11th.

Mr. Jack Furr of Midland spent Sunday here.

Mr. Gilmer Rowell of Matthews was a recent visitor here.

As the boys and girls cannot work on the farm today, they are enjoying themselves picking strawberries.—Fairness.

The German Colonies (Youth's Companion)

The world is not yet of one mind concerning the wisdom and the justice of a country's maintaining an overseas empire. Some persons believe that a civilized nation does well to occupy and govern a backward country of great responsibilities, since it can at once add largely to the store of wealth in the world and raise a savage people to higher standards of life and higher levels of intelligence. Others believe that it is always wrong to assume authority over another people, to deny independence to another race, however backward.

Between those two opinions Americans, Britons and Frenchmen are divided. No one in American or in western Europe can listen with patience to a doctrine that formerly had its adherents—the doctrine that regards colonies as mere opportunities for exploitation by the stronger race and subject people as mere serfs of the ruling nation.

It is because Germany has always regarded colonies in precisely that light and treated them accordingly that there was nothing else for the Peace Conference to do except to remove the African and Pacific possessions from German control and to assign them to mandatories who have a more enlightened view of their responsibilities. The loss is chiefly a loss of prestige to Germany, for, in spite of their theoretical value, the colonies have never been so managed as to be very profitable, and even the loss of prestige cannot be regarded as serious to a nation that has undergone humiliations much more bitter on its own soil.

Prudent girl.—Jack—"Did you tell her that what you said was in strict confidence?"
Ethel—"No; I didn't want her to think it was important enough to repeat."—Answers.

TEXT OF WILSON'S MESSAGE AS CABLED TO CONGRESS

(Continued from page one.)

diaries may be helped to find and take up land in the hitherto undeveloped regions of the country which the federal government has already prepared and will readily prepare for cultivation and also on many of the cut over or neglected areas which lie within the limits of the older states; and I once more take the liberty of recommending very urgently that his plans shall receive the immediate and substantial support of the Congress.

Peculiar and very stimulating conditions await our commerce and industry and enterprise in the immediate future. Unusual opportunities will presently present themselves to our merchants and producers in foreign markets and large fields for profitable investment will be opened to our free capital. But it is not only of that that I am thinking; it is not chiefly of that that I am thinking. Many great industries prostrated by the war wait to be rehabilitated, in many parts of the world where what will be lacking is not brains or willing hands or organizing capacity or experienced skill, but machinery and raw materials and capital. I believe that our business men, our merchants, our manufacturers and our capitalists, will have the vision to see that prosperity in one part of the world ministers to prosperity everywhere; that there is in a very true sense a solidarity of interest throughout the world of enterprise, and that our dealings with the countries that have need of our products and our money will teach them to deem us more than ever friends whose necessities we seek in the right way to serve.

NEW MERCHANT SHIPS
Our new merchant ships, which have in some quarters been feared as destructive rivals, may prove helpful rivals, rather, and common servants, very much needed and very welcome. Our great shipyards, new and old, will be opened to the use of the world that they will prove immensely serviceable to every maritime people in restoring, much more rapidly than would otherwise have been possible, the tonnage wantonly destroyed in the war. I have only to suggest that there are many points at which we can facilitate American enterprise in foreign trade by opportune legislation and make it easy for American merchants to go where they will be welcomed as friends rather than as dreaded antagonists.

America has a great and honorable service to perform in bringing the commercial and industrial undertakings of the world back to their old scope and swing again, and putting a solid structure of credit under them. All our legislation should be friendly to such plans and purposes. And credit and enterprise alike will be quickened by timely and helpful legislation with regard to taxation. I hope that Congress will find it possible to undertake an early reconsideration of federal taxes, in order to make our system of taxation more simple and easy of administration and the taxes themselves as little burdensome as they can be made and yet sufficient to support the government and meet all its obligations. The figures to which those obligations have arisen are very great indeed, but they are not so great as to make it difficult for the nation to meet them, and meet them, perhaps, in a single generation, by taxes which will neither crush nor discourage. These are not so great as they seem, not so great as the immense sums we have had to borrow, added to the immense sums we have had to raise by taxation, would seem to indicate; for a large proportion of these sums were raised in order that they might be loaned to the government with which we were associated in the war, and those loans will, of course, constitute assets, not liabilities, and will not have to be taken care of by our own taxpayers.

AIM AS TO TAXATION
The main thing we shall have to care for is that our taxation shall rest as lightly as possible on the productive resources of the country, that its rates shall be stable, and that it shall be constant in its revenue yielding power. We have found the main sources from which it must be drawn, I take it for granted that its mainstays will henceforth be the income tax, the excess profits and the estate tax.

All these can so be adjusted to yield constantly and adequate returns and yet not constitute a too grievous burden on the taxpayer. A revision of the income tax has already been provided for by the act of 1918, but I think you will find that further changes can be made to advantage both in the rates of the tax and in the method of its collection. The excess profits tax need not long be maintained at the rates which were necessary while the enormous expenses of the war had to be borne, but it should be made the basis of a permanent system which will reach undue profits without discouraging the enterprise and activity of our business men. The tax on inheritances ought, no doubt, to be reconsidered in its relations to the fiscal systems of the several states but it certainly ought to remain a permanent government asset.

CUT MINOR TAXES
Many of the minor taxes provided for in the revenue legislation of 1917 and 1918, though no doubt made necessary by the pressing necessities of the war time, can hardly find sufficient justification under the easier circumstances of peace and can now happily be got rid of. Among these, I hope you will agree, are the excises upon various manufacturers and the taxes upon retail sales. They are unequal in the incidence on different industries and on different individuals. Their collection is difficult and expensive. Those which are levied upon articles sold at retail are largely evaded by the readjustment of retail prices. On the other hand, I should assume that it is expedient to maintain a considerable range of indirect taxes; and the fact that alcoholic liquors will presently no longer afford a source of revenue by taxation makes it the more necessary that the field should be carefully restudied in order

that equivalent sources of revenue may be found which it will be legitimate and not burdensome to draw upon.

But you have at hand in the treasury department many experts who can advise you upon the matters much better than I can. I can only suggest the lines of a permanent and workable system and the placing of the taxes where they will least hamper the life of the people.

There is, fortunately, no occasion for undertaking in the immediate future any general revision of our system of import duties. No serious danger of foreign competition now threatens American industries. Our country has emerged from the war less disturbed and less weakened than any of the European countries which are our competitors in manufacture. Their industrial establishments have been subjected to greater strain than ours, their labor force to a more serious disorganization and this is clearly not the time to seek an organized advantage. The work of mere construction will, I am afraid, tax the capacity and the resources of their people for years to come. So far from there being any danger of need of accentuated foreign competition, it is likely that the conditions of the next few years will greatly facilitate the marketing of American manufacturers abroad. Least of all should we depart from the policy adopted in the tariff act of 1913, of permitting the free entry into the United States of the raw materials needed to supplement and enrich our own abundant supplies.

PROMPT ATTENTION NEEDED
Nevertheless there are parts of our tariff system which need prompt attention. The experiences of the war have made it plain that in some cases too great reliance on foreign supply is dangerous and that in determining certain parts of our tariff policy domestic considerations must be borne in mind which are political as well as economic. Among the industries to which special consideration should be given is that of the manufacture of dyestuffs and related chemicals. Our complete dependence upon German supplies before the war made the interruption of trade a cause of exceptional economic disturbance. The close relation between the manufacturer of dyestuffs on the same hand, and of explosives and poisonous gases on the other, moreover, has given the industry an exceptional significance and value. Although the United States will gladly and unhesitatingly join in the program of international disarmament, it will nevertheless be a policy of obvious prudence to make certain of the successful maintenance of many strong and well-equipped chemical plants. The German chemical industry, with which we will be brought into competition, was and may well be again a thoroughly knit monopoly capable of exercising a competition of peculiarly insidious and dangerous kind.

The United States should moreover have the means of properly protecting itself whenever our trade is discriminated against by foreign nations in order that we may be assured of that equality of treatment which we hope to accord and to promote the world over. Our tariff laws as they now stand provide no weapon of retaliation in case other governments should enact legislation unequal in its bearing on our products as compared with the products of other countries. Though we are as far as possible from desiring to enter upon any course of retaliation, we must frankly face the fact that hostile legislation by other nations is not beyond the range of possibility and that it may have to be met by counter legislation. This subject has fortunately been exhaustively investigated by the United States tariff commission. A recent report of that commission has shown very clearly what we lack and that we ought to have the instruments necessary for the assurance of equal and equitable treatment.

The attention of the Congress has been called to this matter on past occasions and past measures which are now recommended by the tariff commission are substantially the same that have been suggested by previous administrations. I recommend that this phase of the tariff question receive the early attention of the Congress.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE
Will you not permit me, turning from these matters, to speak once more and very earnestly of the proposed amendment to the constitution which would extend the suffrage to women and which passed the house of representatives at the last session of the Congress? It seems to me that every consideration of justice and public advantage calls for the immediate adoption of that amendment and its submission forthwith to the legislatures of the several states. Throughout all the world this long delayed extension of the suffrage is looked for; in the United States, longer, I believe, than anywhere else, the necessity for it and the immense advantage of it to the national life has been urged and debated by women and men who saw the need for it and urged the policy of it when it required steadfast courage to be so much before hand with the common conviction; and I for one covet for our country the distinction of being among the first to act in a great reform.

The telegraph and telephone lines will of course be returned to their owners as soon as the re-transfer can be effected without administrative confusion, so soon, that is, as the change can be made with least possible inconvenience to the public and to the owners themselves. The railroads will be handed over to their owners at the end of the calendar year; if I were in immediate contact with the administrative questions which must govern the re-transfer of the telegraph and telephone lines I could name the exact date for their return also. Until I am in direct contact with the practical questions involved I can only suggest that in the case of the telegraphs and telephones, as in the case of the railways, it is clearly desirable in the public interest that some legislation should be considered which may tend to make of these indispensable instrumentalities of our modern life a uniform and co-ordinated system which

will afford those who use them as complete and certain means of communication with all parts of the country as has so long been afforded by the postal system of the government and at rates as uniform and intelligible. Expert advice is of course available in this very practical matter and the public interest is manifest. Neither the telegraph nor telephone service of the country can be said to be in any sense a national system. There are many confusions and inconsistencies of rates.

The scientific means by which communication by such instrumentalities could be rendered more thorough and satisfactory has not been made full use of. An exhaustive study of the whole question of electrical communication and of the means by which the central authority of the nation can be used to unify and improve it, if undertaken by the appropriate committees of the Congress would certainly result, indirectly even if not directly, in a great public benefit.

DEMOCRATIZATION
The demobilization of the military forces of the country has progressed to such a point that it seems to me entirely safe now to remove the bar upon the manufacture and sale of wines and beers but I am advised that without further legislation I have not the legal authority to remove the present restrictions. I therefore recommend that the act approved November 21, 1918, entitled "An act to enable the secretary of agriculture to carry out, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the purposes of the act entitled 'An act to provide further for the national security and defense by stimulating agriculture and facilitating the distribution of agricultural products,' and for other purposes," be amended or repealed in so far as it applies to wines and beers.

I sincerely trust that I shall very soon be at my post in Washington again to report upon the matters which made my presence at the peace table apparently imperative and to put myself at the service of the Congress in every matter of administration of counsel that may seem to demand executive action or advice.—Woodrow Wilson.

The Jitney Still Jits
Rent articles on the war tax just levied on soft drinks, confections, etc., have given rise to some misunderstanding, and the Wm. Wrigley, Jr., Company issue a statement to the effect that the 3% tax on chewing gum does not effect the retail dealer or the consumer. Mr. Wrigley explains that the manufacturers stand this tax, and there should be no change in the price charged you for your package of Wrigley's Spearmint, Doublemint or Juicy Fruit. In other words, the jitney still jits. Thanks, Mr. Wrigley.

If it is true, as stated, that America pays fourteen times as much for each soldier as the enemy, the boys had a man-size job to do to measure up to the pattern cut for them. But they did it.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF UNION,
At Monroe, in the State of North Carolina, at the close of business
May 12th, 1919.

RESOURCES	
Loans and discounts	\$494,802.74
United States Bonds and Liberty Bonds	40,100.00
All other stocks, bonds and mortgages	2,500.00
Furniture and fixtures	6,041.25
Demand loans	67,719.24
Due from National Banks	22,118.83
Due from State Banks and Bankers	59,079.73
Cash items held over	2586.65
Checks for clearing	3,412.04
Gold coin	1,207.50
Silver coin, including all minor currency	2,516.58
National Bank Notes and other U. S. Notes	12,103.00
Insurance premiums	3,857.50
Total	\$718,036.06

LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus fund	80,000.00
Undivided profits	2,018.97
Dividends unpaid	832.50
Deposits subject to check	359,054.93
Demand certificates of deposit	220,555.63
Cashier's checks outstanding	5,574.03
Total	\$718,036.06

State of North Carolina, County of Union, May 19, 1919.—I, R. G. Laney, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. G. LANEY, Cashier.
Correct—Attest:
E. C. WINCHESTER,
F. M. SUTTON,
A. M. STACK, Directors.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of May, 1919.
HARGROVE BOWLES, N. P.

SERVICE BY PUBLICATION — NOTICE.
North Carolina, Union County—In the Superior Court, Before the Clerk.
Lela Lawrence, Admrx., c. t. a. of Harriet Black, deceased, et al. vs. Tessie Howard, O. P. Howard et al. The defendants, Tessie Howard and O. P. Howard, above named, will take notice that a Special Proceeding entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Union County to sell real estate of Harriet Black, deceased, to create assets to pay debts of said deceased; and the said defendants will further take notice that they are required to appear before the clerk of the Superior Court of Union County, North Carolina, in the court house at Monroe, N. C., on the 25th day of June, 1919, at 12 M., and answer or demur to the petition in said special proceeding or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in her petition.
This the 22nd day of May, 1919.
R. W. LEMMOND, C. S. C.
Stack & Parker, Attys.

LEAVE YOUR SUBSCRIPTION FOR
The Monroe Journal, Charlotte Observer and any magazine at our store.—The W. J. Rudge Co.

Special Notices

One cent a word each insertion.

WE PAY the highest prices for country hams.—S. R. Doster.

FOR SALE—A fine heifer calf.—M. L. Flow.

FOR SALE—A large refrigerator in good condition.—Mrs. Roscoe Pifer.

HIGHLY IMPROVED Porto Rico potato plants, \$1.75 per 1000. Large supply. Fine stock. Prompt shipment.—Hawthorne Plant Farm, Nocatee, Fla.

FOR SALE—Fresh milk cow.—C. C. Broom, Mineral Springs, Rt. 1.

"TUNSOL," that little trick that makes the old Ford light up like a Cadillac.—Tharp's Hardware.

WE WANT your wool and will pay the worth of it.—S. R. Doster

FOR SALE—New Ford car.—R. F. Huneycutt, Wingate, Phone 144.

FOR SALE—60 acres of land on Goose Creek, good buildings and water, 40 acres in cultivation, near church and school.—See S. E. Haigler, at Postoffice, Monroe, N. C.

EVERYTHING in automobile and bicycle supplies. Save money at Tharp's Hardware.

FOR SALE—Scarlet sage plants. Call 306-J.

1,000 DOZEN eggs wanted. Rush them along.—S. R. Doster.

FOR SALE—Lot good stable manure. M. L. Flow.

GET OUR PRICES on refrigerators.—Tharp Hardware Co.

LOST—A wire spoke automobile wheel between Macedonia church and Mint Hill Sunday morning. A reward will be paid if Philip Whitley, Monroe Route 7, is notified, or if it is returned to the Monroe Hardware Company.

PERFECTION oil stoves save their cost in wood the first season.—Tharp's Hardware.

PHOTOGRAPHER'S STUDIO—I will come to Monroe early in June for the purpose of opening a photographer's studio in the Belk-Bundy building. I have had years of experience in this work and will do strictly high class work.—R. H. Beasley.

LOST—A baby's tating cap with white ribbons, between chautauqua tent and S. A. Robinson's on Windsor St. Return to Mrs. P. F. Wilson, 421 McCaulley Ave.

FOR SALE—Shingle mill outfit complete; in good condition. Price, \$1,000. See J. L. McInnis, five miles south of Monroe on Route 7.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a few Colt's revolvers. Better hurry.—Tharp Hardware Co.

SIMPSON'S ELECTRIC SHOE SHOP now open.—Bring your old shoes and have them repaired. First-class workmanship.—W. R. Simpson.

FOR SALE, a modern six room house, close in, electrically lighted. Address 404 N. Church St. Monroe, N. C.

LOTS FOR SALE—One lot on Lancaster avenue 280 feet front by 450 feet deep. Will also sell this by halves. One lot adjoining Lancaster avenue property 200 feet facing Lane street on the north. One vacant lot 60 feet by 120 feet facing Washington street. Two houses and lots facing south on Lane street.—For particulars write Mrs. Mattie L. Simpson, 1505 Hubbard Street, Jacksonville, Florida.

SPECIAL Inner tubes for Ford cars at Coble's Cash Garage.

FOR SALE—A lot of good country corn in the ear.—Mrs. J. W. Rallings, Indian Trail.

GARAGE—The Unionville Motor Co. is prepared to fix your car. Fred Medlin is the mechanic and will do you a good job.

CALL the Unionville Motor Company if you have car trouble.

DR. H. SMITH, eye-sight specialist, is now out of town for awhile. Dr. Howard Smith will have regular days at his father's office, in the Belk-Bundy building. Watch this paper for his dates.

FOR REGISTERED ANGUS CATTLE write Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Co., Kingston, Tenn.

EXPERT public stenographer at Telephone office. Work guaranteed. Hours 6 p. m., to 9 p. m.

FOR SALE—My former residence, including house, on W. Windsor and Crawford streets. Will divide the lot if purchaser desires.—Mrs. Frank Armfield, 148 N. Union St., Concord, N. C.

THE UNIONVILLE Motor Co. will fix your car right. Call if there is trouble.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PARDON.
Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday, the 28th day of May, 1919, or as soon thereafter as my application can be heard, I, Roy Stegall, will make application to Hon. T. W. Bickett, Governor of North Carolina, for a pardon. At the January term, 1919, of Union Superior Court, I was sentenced for the crime of assault and battery on a female to two years in jail to be worked upon the public roads of Union county. Any person desiring to oppose my application is requested to forward his opposition to the Governor on or before that date. This 20th May, 1919.
ROY STEGALL.

10 and 15c.

PASTIME THEATRE

FRIDAY

MARY MCLAREN
In the Universal Production
DeLuxe
"THE AMAZING WIFE"

SATURDAY

"THE GUN HUNTERS"
A Smashing Western Photodrama Featuring
NEAL HART.
EDDIE POLO
in
Lure of the Circus.
Greatest Circus Show on Earth.

"Looney Lions and Monkey Business"
A Roaring Century Comedy.

PASTIME TERATRE
Open Friday and Saturday
15 and 15c.