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MATERIALISM IS DANGER OF AMERICA SAYS DR. LITTLE

Preached Sermon at Union Service of Various Churches in the Chautauqua Tent Sunday Afternoon—"Two Views of Life" Was Subject.

The great danger of America today is materialism, declared Dr. Luther Little, pastor of the First Baptist church of Charlotte, addressing a large congregation from the various churches of the city in the Chautauqua tent Sunday afternoon on "Two Views of Life."

Dr. Little declared that this danger overshadowed all others and expressed the fear for the nation if it should turn its attention more to the material things than to things religious and educational. As he expressed it, if the nation should "leave God out of its vision."

These remarks were made by the gifted minister after he had said that all humanity was divided into two classes—those who had God in their vision of life and those who did not have God in their vision. The outlook to those who belong in the latter class is bleak and dreary, and they have little heart to bear the burdens of life, he told his audience.

On the other hand, he said, to those who have a vision of God in life there is a joy in existence. Everything works to the ultimate good. "God is on his throne and all's well with the world."

"While the war raged and millions of men went to their death there were people who proclaimed that God had deserted his world, but there needed only the rolling away of the smoke of battle to reveal that all this sacrifice was not in vain," he said. It meant the re-birth of many a down-trodden, oppressed nation.

Dr. Little built his wonderful sermon around two passages from the book of Genesis, both of them the words of Jacob. In the first passage which furnished the foundation of the sermon Jacob has just been advised that one of his sons has been kept hostage in Egypt, the gold supposed to have been paid for their grain is found in their sacks, and his sons tell him that the man from whom they made their purchase requires that they bring their younger brother for him to see.

"Me have you bereaved of my children," says Jacob, and he proceeds to recite his troubles and bemoan his lot. "The trouble with Jacob in this instance was that he had left God out of his vision," said Dr. Little.

In the second passage Jacob has just been told that his son Joseph lives, and is a great man in the land of Egypt, and that he sends word for him to come and bring his family and live in the land of plenty. Then Jacob arises with much joy and declares his intention to go at once to see his son who dwells in Egypt. "In this instance," said Dr. Little, "his vision of God had returned."

Dr. Little then proceeded to show that what was true in the time of Jacob in this respect is true today. He related concrete examples to show no man is sufficient unto himself.

THE CHAUTAUQUA

The Program Improves Daily, Monday's Being One of the Best Ever Offered by the Redpath Management—Closes To-Night.

Friday afternoon and for a half hour in the evening two young ladies who were with the Killarney Girls last year entertained Monroe people with their musical selections and humorous readings. The young people particularly enjoyed this program but the entire audience liked the number contrasting the present time with "Grandma's Day," and the selections imitating small children.

Miss Florence Bullard, a Red Cross nurse, told in a quiet way during the afternoon some of her experiences in France, and in the evening Mr. W. M. Porkelle lectured on "The Re-discovers of America." He was especially strong in his denunciation of the Bolsheviks and the I. W. W.'s, classing the latter as a cross between a porcupine and a pole cat. His talk was chiefly on the war, an overworked subject, but his remarks were originally put and dramatically delivered.

The audience agreed unanimously that Kryl's band, which gave concerts Saturday afternoon and evening, surpassed Pallaria's and Creators's bands, both of which had favorably impressed Monroe audiences in the past. Mr. Kryl is a cornetist of world renown and delighted his audience with his solos on that instrument. There were about thirty members of this organization, among them being a brother of Bohumir Kryl, his son and a famous surgeon who had recently returned from France. The pageant, "War, Victory and Peace," was graphical, the music being arranged by Mr. Kryl. It depicted a peaceful land with children happily playing until Mars, the god of war, came upon the scene to pillage and destroy. He was driven away by the American army and navy, typified by young men wearing the uniforms. Later the national airs of the allies were played as the flags were brought forth.

An extra entertainment was given yesterday morning in the debate "Shall the Government Control and Operate the Railroads?" The affirmative was represented by Hon. Chas. Zeublin, a famous publicist formerly connected with Chicago University, and a man who has spent his life studying national and international questions. Hon. Leslie M. Shaw argued the negative side. He is a

former Secretary of the Treasury and twice governor of Iowa. One would think that arguing this question each day the debate would become dull and prosaic. Exactly the opposite is true; it was full of interest and sparkling with wit. Among the bright thoughts brought out on this question, one of supreme importance to the American people were: "Transportation is the best yardstick by which we measure civilization"; "Private ownership in the United States built 26 miles of railroads for every 10,000 people as compared with 5 miles for every 10,000 people by the German government"; "Every man is doing a job too big for him; if he were doing it right he wouldn't be doing it"; "All business stands on three legs, capital, labor and management"; "The difference between private and public business is that we can see the mistakes in the latter, in the former they are kept quiet"; "We have not tried federal ownership. Roads were taken over in an emergency to win the war."

Miss Marie Rose Lauler, a young French girl, yesterday afternoon told the story of how she made an escape from a school in France, captured by Germans at the outbreak of the war. Unable to speak English she produced a small U. S. flag and in that way passed as an American girl and after months of travel and confinement made her way through Switzerland to America. Since November 11th she has visited her old home and was very sad over the devastation there.

"It Pays to Advertise," the extra number secured for the Chautauqua, and presented last night, was a rousing good comedy. The tent was packed and everyone carried home their full quota of laughs. There were no doubting Thomases with regards to advertising after the play was over. Although it was the first time that the play had been given on the Chautauqua platform, coming direct from New York to Monroe, it went off without a hitch and the actors played their parts well. Love, laughter and finance were cleverly interwoven in the plot.

Memorial Services at Sandy Ridge. To the Editor of The Journal:—Will you kindly permit me through the columns of your paper to say a few words in regard to Memorial services at Sandy Ridge Baptist church, observed last Sunday?

Despite the inclement weather, an immense crowd was present to pay tribute to Privates Stafford Griffin and Jackson Fincher. From this community thirteen young men did service for their country and the two mentioned above made the supreme sacrifice. The feature of the morning service was the singing of the choir and the sermon by pastor K. W. Hogan. The choir leader, Mr. G. W. Moser, was on the job, and he and his choir, which is a credit to the church, rendered several appropriate selections, "In Memory," "Our Tribute of Flowers" and "Sweetly Sleep." Needless to say they were enjoyed. Mr. Hogan's theme was the "Moral Teachings of the Cross," and a noble discourse it was, proving conclusively it was a masterpiece.

Immediately following the sermon a beautiful dinner was served on the grounds. Everybody was fed and enough to have fed many more was carried home.

In the afternoon we had a treat indeed. Mr. Moser and his choir was again on the job and gave a number of good selections, after which Mr. B. C. Ashcraft paid a glowing tribute to the fine character of the two young men who gave their all for their country. He spoke of his experience as a member of the exemption board, how he remembered those young men, their readiness to serve, and said although they did not die in line of battle, yet had they been in action they would have done so without a murmur.

At the conclusion of the services pastor Hogan paid a glowing tribute to Mr. D. J. Melton, a member of the famous 30th division, and wounded in the attack that broke the Hindenburg line; how as a volunteer, through love for his country he offered his life to preserve the freedom of his country.

Be it said to the honor of this progressive community, they never do things by halves, and we who were the recipients of their kindness will always remember them and hope to spend many more pleasant hours with them.—One Present.

N. C. Methodists Lack \$50,000 of Quota.

Only \$50,000 remains to be subscribed of the North Carolina Conference quota of \$1,609,455 for the Methodist Centenary fund, and this, it is believed, will be covered in subscriptions this week, the jubilee of the drive, according to Conference Campaign Director D. W. Newsome, of Durham.

The quota for the North Carolina Conference was \$1,609,455. The total subscribed up to last night was \$1,558,446. Durham, New Bern, Rockingham and Warrenton districts are officially reported as over the top with the quotas.

The total for the Southern Methodist Church up to last night was reported through the North Carolina Conference channels as \$29,555,000. The allotment is \$35,000,000. Out of the forty conferences in the South, only seven are officially reported over the top.

A meeting of the conference missionaries and the conference campaign directors of the Southern Church has been called for Memphis, Tenn., May 28-29 to consider the details for a follow-up campaign together with the program of construction for the year.

PROGRAM FOR ROAD MEETING IN MONROE NEXT THURSDAY

Convention Will Have Three Sessions in Court House—Several Bands to Furnish Music—Everything is Being Placed in Readiness for Occasion.

Thursday is THE DAY for Monroe. On that day and the night before it will be "All aboard for the great convention in Monroe." The Wilmington delegation is coming in a special train, with flags flying and boosters crying. The Mecklenburg delegation is going to load into a hundred automobiles and trucks furnished by the Ship-by-Truck Association and get in the proper spirit for good roads by making the trip over the road to Monroe. They will be led by the Steel Creek band.

From every part of the State the delegates are coming. Information received says, "If the train don't go and the ship don't sail we've got a mule to ride." Should the Foras break down on the way they are going to walk.

Everything is being placed in readiness to give the delegates a rousing welcome and jolly time for such dry times. The arrangement committee, after considerable discussion, decided that the convention should meet in session in the court house. A corps of decorators got busy on it yesterday and the old building will hardly know itself when it wakes up Thursday morning.

Monroe is agog over the coming convention. Some of the merchants plan to pull off some stunts and an old maid of the city, it is said, has expressed the determination to make a final attempt to catch a beau on the occasion.

Making announcement of the convention before the chautauqua audience Saturday night Mayor Sikes called upon the citizens to "Put on their best bib and tucker," for the meet. The merchants were requested to decorate and dress up their places of business. It is hoped that the entire city will clean up for the occasion.

The members of the canteen teams of the city will serve sandwiches and coffee from a convenient place. The proceeds will go to the benefit of the Ellen Fitzgerald Hospital.

A special attempt is being made to have every Union county man who possibly can attend the sessions of the convention. Indications are that these efforts are meeting with success. Editor G. L. Nisbet of the Waxhaw Enterprise was in town the other day and when asked how Waxhaw was going to turn out for the meet he said that the whole town was coming. Good for Waxhaw, and the Marshville folks should now see to it that their rival in the western part of the county does not out-do them.

The citizens of Monroe are expected to turn out en masse at the night session to hear the address of Dr. D. W. Daniels, Professor of English at Clemson College, and a famous chautauqua lecturer.

Following is the official program which has been arranged for the convention:

MORNING SESSION

Called to order by the president, Col. T. L. Kirkpatrick of Charlotte. The address of welcome will be delivered by Hon. John C. Sikes, mayor of Monroe.

Response to the address of welcome by Hon. W. N. Everett of Rockingham.

Music by the band. Address by Hon. M. O. Eldridge, representative of the Agricultural Department, and of Bureau of Public Roads, Washington, D. C. Subject: "Co-operation of the National Government with the State in Building Permanent Highways."

Address by Miss H. M. Berry, secretary of the North Carolina Good Roads Association. Subject: "Cost of Bad Roads."

Address by Mr. Henry G. Shipley, secretary of the Highway Industrial Association of Washington, D. C. Subject: "The Economic Waste Caused by the Construction of Non-permanent Highways."

Address by Mr. James H. Cowan, executive secretary of the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce, Wilmington. Subject: "Why the Highway Must Be Built."

Music by the band. Address by Hon. Cameron Morrison of Charlotte. Subject: "Good Roads an Asset to North Carolina." Recess, 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Three o'clock—Opening conference. Hon. W. A. McGirt, chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of New Hanover county, and president of the North Carolina Good Roads Association presiding.

Three minutes discussion by the Chairman of the Respective counties. Subject: "The Immediate Need of Building the Wilmington-Charlotte-Asheville Highway, the Material to be Used, Width of the Road, and Maintenance."

Introduction of resolutions. Adjournment at 6 p. m.

EVENING SESSION

Seven o'clock—Illustrated address by Mr. A. N. Johnson, consulting highway engineer of the Portland Cement Association of Atlanta, Ga.

At 8 o'clock, address by Dr. D. W. Daniels, famous chautauqua lecturer, and professor of English at Clemson College, S. C. Subject: "Good Roads an Index to Civilization."

Music by the band.

HARRY HAWKER TELLS WHY OVERSEAS FLIGHT FAILED.

Circulation System Became Choked and After 12½ Hours Floying the Australian Realized He Had No Chance to Reach Ireland.

The London Times has cabled Harry Hawker's own story which is as follows:

"We had very difficult ground to rise from on the other side. To get in the air at all we had to run diagonally across the course."

"Once we got away we climbed very well but when about ten minutes up we passed from fair clear weather into the fog off the New Foundland banks. We got well over this, however, and of course, at once lost sight of the sea."

"The sky was quite clear for the first four hours, when the visibility became very bad. Heavy cloud banks were encountered and eventually we flew into a heavy storm with rain squalls. At this time we were flying well above the clouds at a height of about 15,000 feet."

"About 5 1-2 hours, owing to the choking of the filter, the temperature of the water cooling our engines started to rise, but after coming down several thousand feet we overcame this difficulty. Everything went well for another few hours, when once again the circulation system became choked and the temperature of the water rose to the boiling point. We of course realized that until the pipe was cleared, we could not rise much higher without using a lot of motor power."

"When we were about 12 1-2 hours on our way the circulation system was still giving us trouble and we realized we could not go on using up our motor power. Then it was that we reached the fateful decision to play for safety. We changed our course and began to fly diagonally across the main shipping route for about two and a half hours, when, to our great relief, we sighted the Danish steamship which proved to be the tramp Mary."

"We at once sent up our very light distress signals. These were answered promptly and then we flew on about two miles and landed in the water ahead of the steamship."

"The sea was exceedingly rough and despite the utmost efforts of the Danish crew it was one and a half hours before they succeeded in taking us off. It was only at a great risk to themselves, in fact, that they eventually succeeded in launching a small boat owing to the heavy gale from the northeast, which was raging."

"It was found impossible to salvage the machine, which, however, is most probably still afloat somewhere in mid-Atlantic. Altogether, before being picked up, we had been 14 1-2 hours out from Newfoundland. We were picked up at 8:30 a. m. on Monday, Greenwich time."

"From Captain Duhn of the Mary, and his Danish crew we received the greatest kindness on our journey home. The ship carried no wireless and it was not until we arrived off the Bat of Lewis that we were able to communicate with the authorities."

H. L. MONTGOMERY MURDERED ON A CHARLOTTE HIGHWAY

Popular Manager of Overland Co. Riding With Young Lady When He is Shot to Death—Motive is a Profound Mystery—Coroner's Inquest Held Monday.

Harry L. Montgomery, 30 years of age, manager of the parts department of the Dall-Overland company, of Charlotte, was shot and instantly killed Friday night about midnight while riding with Miss Lorine Owens along road connecting Myers park and Dilworth. The shooting occurred near bridge over Sugar Cane creek. It was not on the main road but on a dirt road that leads to the main road into Myers park. A negro named Ernest Hunter was arrested charged with the murder and is in jail, but an autopsy reveals that the bullet which crashed into Montgomery's brain was a .38 caliber, while the pistol found in the negro's home carried a 22 bullet. It so happened that Word H. Wood was driving home after having attended a meeting in the city and had driven through Dilworth to take Clarence Kuester home, which led him near the spot where the murder was committed. He heard a scream and a second later the headlights of his car flashed on a young woman standing in the middle of the road waving her arms frantically. She was covered with blood, and crying wildly that a negro had shot and killed Harry Montgomery. Mr. Wood stopped his car and aided the half-dazed young woman to enter the rear seat. The girl told Mr. Wood that Mr. Montgomery had accompanied her to a dance at Fox's dancing academy earlier in the evening, and that they were on their way to her home in Dilworth in Montgomery's runabout. When about 200 feet from the Sugar creek bridge a negro stepped in front of them and shouted for them to stop.

The negro, according to the girl, came close to the side of the machine and suddenly pulling his revolver shot Montgomery through the head without uttering a word. The negro, the young woman stated, began to search Montgomery's body, which had fallen from the machine to the roadside. The girl said she screamed for help and the negro turned and said, "Shut up, or I will kill you too."

"What have you got?" the negro then demanded of the girl. "Nothing

but a wrist watch," she said. He demanded it, but when she refused to give it up he attacked her, but with cries and fighting valiantly she frightened him off.

Later she said that the man walked away. Within a short time after learning of the arrest a white man whose name was not given out, was placed under arrest. This man, about 26 years of age, came to the police office after midnight and said that he was on Scott avenue when he heard two pistol shots and heard a woman scream. "You have killed my husband," Miss Owens said she had attempted to lift Mr. Montgomery's body into the car and in this effort her clothing was colored with blood. The girl was engaged to marry Montgomery and the marriage was to take place soon.

After finding by the autopsy that the bullet was 38 and not 22 caliber, the coroner's jury decided to meet later, according to the condition of the young woman. The case seems shrouded in mystery and many theories are advanced. There was no blood in the negro's shoes, and he protested that he had not been "across the road tonight."

Miss Owens is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Owens, and lives on Scott avenue, Dilworth. She is 17 years old, and had been going with Montgomery for some time. Montgomery was divorced from his wife in court a few weeks ago. He has a child four years old, was a native of Wilmington, N. C.

Letters were this afternoon found on the ground. The man's money was not touched. The theory this afternoon is that Montgomery had letters that somebody wanted.

Perhaps never before has a crime been committed in Charlotte which has attracted such interest as has the slaying of Harry Montgomery. The killing has been the chief topic of discussion and comment for two days, and eagerness to learn the latest developments has been manifest by thousands. The scene of the crime was visited yesterday by throngs of persons from the city and vicinity. Automobiles blocked the road near the point of the killing.

Police officials are of the belief that the crime is the most mysterious in the annals of the local department.

Coroner Hovis yesterday conducted an inquest at which no new developments entered. Miss Owens made substantially the same statement as she did the night the crime was committed. She was almost positive that Hunter was the negro who shot her fiance. The inquest was secret and was not finished at nightfall. It was scheduled to begin again this afternoon at 4 o'clock and will probably last throughout the week.

Judging Mr. Wilson

Springfield Republican. Mr. Wilson is always the "storm center." A fortnight ago all Italy exonerated him on account of Fiume. Today all Germany abhors him. If a country anywhere gets less than it wanted it blames Wilson.

There are still Englishmen who believe he set out to destroy their sea power with his doctrine of the freedom of the seas, and they are right in charging that he prevented their government from getting into the treaty a demand for an indemnity for 120 billions. There will long be Frenchmen to think that their country was kept impoverished for a generation and made as insecure from German invasion as ever in the past 50 years because of Wilson's "softness" towards the Huns. Mr. Paderewski's Poles curse him, doubtless, because Danzig is to be internationalized instead of given outright to Poland. The Greeks will probably fasten on Wilson as their secret enemy if they do not obtain the Dodecanese islands. The Japanese are better satisfied than they expected to be, perhaps, but they would have had every German island north of the equator and Kiaochow beyond dispute but for Wilson's friendliness to China and his detestable league of nations mandates.

* There may be truth in all of the accusations hurled at the head of Wilson from the ends of the earth. What he, behind the scenes, prevented from getting into the treaty might surprise the world. His chief work at Paris, it could be said, has been to take care that everybody in some particular was disappointed to the point of exasperation. The present signs are that if that was part of his mission, he has wonderfully succeeded. Can anyone be found who is half-way contented? Notice how the Germans rave—and they expected so much from him. Observe how furious, even, are Wilson's American critics who all the winter and spring were apparently convinced that he was softly aiming at "peace without victory." Now that the peace terms are known, they appear to be almost as much shocked as the Germans are by their severity. It is a strange sight—not the least interesting of the war—to have Wilson stagger the most rancorous enemies of Germany by the rigor of the sentence he has permitted to be passed upon the defeated power.

If Mr. Wilson could speak his real feeling he would say that he was not satisfied himself. If he could make the treaty alone, without any interference, it would then at least be a "Wilson peace" rather than the composite which now greets with the full approval of nobody. Mr. Wilson's peace theory, however, extends to the league of nations which could be used to rectify the worst errors and ameliorate severities of the peace terms at a later period when the atmosphere would be less charged with national passions. As a peacemaker, therefore,

ALLIED TROOPS READY IF HOSTILITIES ARE RENEWED

German Protests Against Sections of Treaty Have Little Effect—They Must Sign or Refuse—Attitude of Germans is Changing.

Germany's series of notes protesting against various sections of the peace treaty apparently have had little effect on the purpose of the Allied and associated governments to have the German delegates sign or refuse the treaty virtually as presented, says the Associated Press.

Paris reports are that the only changes of moment made in the treaty have been in phraseology and details. Several German notes, however, remain unanswered.

It is indicated in various reports from Germany that the attitude of the Berlin government is changing, some observers expressing the opinion that it will order the delegates at Versailles to sign the treaty. Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau is again at Versailles after his conference Friday at Spa with Premier Scheidemann and other German leaders. What transpired there has not been disclosed, nor have the German delegates sent any further communications to the peace conference.

Meanwhile the Allied troops are being held in readiness along the Rhine. General Robertson, the British commander, had a conference at Coblenz Friday with Lieutenant-General Liggett, the commander of the American bridgehead, in regard to their plans should the Germans decline to sign.

President Wilson, it is said in Paris, has let it be known that the United States probably would not be able to take a mandate for Constantinople or other parts of the former Turkish empire. It has been suggested consequently that Constantinople either be paced under joint control of the great powers, or failing that, Greece be given the mandate for the Turkish capital with the support of the powers.

Thirtieth To Meet in Greenville.

The executive committee of the 30th division that won world fame in the breaking of the Hindenburg line, in session in Raleigh Saturday afternoon, selected Greenville, S. C., as the place for the first annual reunion and named September 29-30 as the days for the reunion. This was after representatives of seven other cities had presented their claims for this honor.

The committee made it plain that the selection of Greenville was made because of the central geographical position of that city and because the men of the 30th spent a year there training, and Greenville was anxious to extend hospitality for this first reunion, to have the men back with them again.

The contest between the seven cities bidding for the convention was spirited but when the winner was announced the others pledged their utmost aid to make the meeting the biggest thing of its kind in the union. Asheville and Raleigh, this state, Memphis, Chattanooga and Knoxville, Tenn., Columbia and Greenville, S. C., were bidders for the convention. These three states contributing the troops that made up the "Old Hickory" division. Sitting in committee with Colonel Springs was Brigadier-General Lawrence Tyson of Knoxville, and the Colonel Albert Cox of Raleigh.

"LEWISITE" THE DEADLIEST OF ALL THE MANY POISONS

One of the Big Secrets of the War Revealed When a Sample of This Awful Thing Was Shown in Washington—Would Have Wiped Out Every Vestige of Life in Berlin.

Guarded night and day, and far out of human reach on a pedestal at the Interior Department Exposition, is a tiny vial. It contains a specimen of the deadliest poison ever known. It is "Lewisite," product of an American scientist. It is what Germany escaped by signing the armistice.

Ten airplanes carrying "Lewisite" would have wiped out every vestige of life—animal, human and vegetable—in Berlin. A single day's output would snuff out the four million lives on Manhattan Island. A single drop poured into the palm of the hand would penetrate to the blood, reach the heart and kill the victim in great agony.

When the armistice was signed it was being manufactured at the rate of ten tons a day and three thousand tons would have been ready for business on the American front in France on March 1st.

"Lewisite" is another of the big secrets of the war just leaking out. It was developed in the Bureau of Mines by Prof. W. Lee Lewis of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. It was manufactured in a specially built plant near Cleveland, called the "Mouse Trap," because to protect the secret every workman who entered the stockade went under an agreement not to leave the eleven-acre space until the war was won.

A Self-Entertainer.

The Hostess—"I am going to ask you to take Mrs. Salston down to dinner."

Featherstone—"What shall I talk to her about?"

The Hostess—"It won't be necessary."—Judge.

he will stand or fall on the success of the league, and only the historian, years hence, will be able to give the verdict upon his work in Paris.