

**WOMEN IN MOST STATES MAY VOTE IN ELECTION OF 1920**  
Congress This Week Likely to Put Through Suffrage Amendment And States Expected to Ratify Within 12 Months.

David Lawrence, Washington correspondent of the Greensboro News, discusses the suffrage question as follows:

Women are very likely to vote for President of the United States in all of the states of the union in 1920. Congress this week will put through the constitutional amendment which must be ratified by three-fourths of the state legislatures. Regular or special sessions are to be convened during the next 12 months in enough states to assure ratification. The Republican party which jammed the measure through the house last week plan to take full credit for putting the amendment across in the senate and will be a potential factor in every state in securing prompt action, so that the women may show their gratitude in the congressional as well as presidential elections in November.

That is the reason for the seed of the Republican majority in both houses in Congress in getting woman suffrage before the state legislatures. Even Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, Republican leader, and bitter opponent of suffrage for women, will not vote for the measure but at the same time he is doing everything he can to bring about the prompt action so that his party may derive what credit it can be of the contrast between obstruction and indifference on the part of the Democrats and quick approval by the Republicans of a reform demanded more than a half century by women of the country.

President Wilson saw ahead the inevitable part of woman suffrage would play in party politics and endeavored to get the Democrats to pass woman suffrage while they controlled Congress. But southern Democrats worked hard to convert their southern colleagues, told them that it meant defeat for many of them in the 1918 elections and that the Republicans were maneuvering to put it through themselves—but all to no avail. Democrats were today recalling the speech of Senator Pittman, of Nevada, who charged that the Republicans had enough votes in the last session of Congress to form a coalition with the suffrage Democrats and pass the measure through the senate as it already had won in the house. Mr. Pittman claimed that the Democrats watched the poll of the Democrats and subtracted enough votes at all times so as to prevent victory. This, Senator Smoot, the Republican manager of the poll, vehemently denied. Anyway, the women who were agitating for suffrage kept putting the responsibility on the Democrats because they controlled both houses of the Congress, and there it has remained for the Republican party contributed 87 per cent. of its strength for suffrage in the house last October as against 57 per cent. of the Democratic votes while in the house last week only 19 Republicans voted against suffrage while 79 Democrats opposed it. Two hundred Republicans and only 102 Democrats voted aye.

Things have not changed much in the senate except that on account of losses in the last elections, Republicans have taken the place of certain suffrage Democrats like Shafroth, of Colorado, while Senators Harrison and Dial, of Mississippi and South Carolina, replace Yardaman and Pollock, who were favorably known to suffrage. It is not yet known how Senators Harrison and Dial will vote but even if they favor suffrage in the

final tally, the Democrats will only muster 28 votes as against 30 they had for it in the last session. So the Republicans will not only have more votes than the Democrats, but they will contribute enough this time to bet more than the necessary two-thirds.

Names for Some Trains

**OVER BILLION DOLLARS NEEDED FOR RAILROADS**  
Congress Asked For Funds To Pay Losses and Finance the Roads Until January.

Washington dispatch.—To finance the railroads for the balance of this year and to pay the government's operating loss for 16 months up to this month, an appropriation of \$1,200,000,000 was asked of congress by Director General Hines. More may be sought later if the government continues to lose heavily in operation.

The \$1,200,000,000 is in addition to the \$500,000,000 appropriated by the last congress, and includes the \$75,000,000 which failed of appropriation when the session ended in a filibuster.

Out of this appropriation, which congress will be asked to expedite, railroads will be paid the sums due them months ago as standard compensation, and for which they have accepted the railroad administration's certificates of indebtedness.

Approximately \$486,000,000 represents the government's loss in operating the railroads from January 1, 1918, when private control ended, and May 1, last. This is in the difference between the sums for which the government is obligated to pay the roads on contracts, and the net actual operating income from operations. The balance, or about \$1,000,000,000 of the \$1,700,000,000 now appropriated or sought, represents working capital to be repaid to the government eventually. This was explained by Mr. Hines in his request for the appropriation, submitted to congress through Secretary Glass.

The deficit last year was \$236,184,000, and in the first four months this year, the government's loss was about \$250,000,000. These, said Mr. Hines, "are clearly losses due to the war and ought to be treated as such. By reason of the after-the-war factors tending to important changes in the situation, the estimate herewith submitted does attempt to forecast results beyond the first four months of the calendar year."

This comment of the director general prompted belief that the administration might have to call on congress for additional fund to make up a future deficit. Such a situation might be met by raising rates but the director general has stated recently that he does not wish to consider this until opportunity has been given for general business conditions which are reflected in traffic, to be restored to a more normal basis. This is interpreted as meaning that there probably will be no rate advances before next fall and the director's attitude is that it may then be unnecessary to raise them.

Loans By Governments to Governments

One remarkable incident of the great war—an incident that creates a curious problem for peace times—is the loans made by certain governments to their allies. Ordinarily, "foreign war loans" are made to belligerent government by investors or bankers of another country, but even a hundred years ago loans or subsidies were sometimes made direct to governments to governments. Thus the French king lent money to the American states to help them pay the cost of the Revolutionary War, and we repaid the loans to France after we had adopted our Constitution.

When Pitt was premier of the British government during the war with France at the close of the eighteenth century, he advanced some \$45,000,000 to the German states and to other allies of England, which never repaid the loan; but in spite of those instances loans from government to government were never made in those days on any such scale as that which has marked the international money transactions of the last four years.

When the war ended last November the British government had lent \$7,500,000,000 to its allies, of which \$2,840,000,000 had gone to Russia and \$3,350,000,000 to France. Between April, 1917, and last November our own government had lent \$7,900,000,000, of which \$3,700,000,000 had gone to England, the rest to nine other allies. Even France, with all its own burdens, had advanced \$690,000,000 to weaker allies like Belgium. The German government is believed to have lent about \$2,250,000,000 to Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey.

None of those loans represented real money paid by a government to its allies. Usually, the transaction consisted of an allied government's buying food or war material, say from American producers, and those producers received their pay, not from the allied government, but from their own, in money that the United States Treasury raised by selling its own bonds for the full amount, payable at a future date. During the fiscal year that ended with last June, our Treasury received \$107,000,000 in interest on such foreign obligations.

It is often asked how such huge accounts can be settled. Our government has the right to sell in the investment market, at the price it paid, the foreign government bonds that it holds. In the course of time it may do so, just as Great Britain may sell the foreign government bonds that it holds, although the three billions or more of Russian bonds that the British and the American government bought would hardly find a ready market. Some of the states that have borrowed will undoubtedly float loans at home and use the proceeds to take up their obligations to other governments.

Possibly some of the loans will never be paid. There has been a vague proposal that the strong creditor governments forgive the debts of the financially more exhausted nations and cancel the indebtedness, but it is scarcely probable that they will do it. Another suggestion is that all such loans of the Allies be pooled in one great consolidated loan, or in several such loans, guaranteed by all the allied governments, and that the certificates of the loan be sold in the investment market. That suggestion will probably be heard again.

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**WALL WHICH CIRCLES PARIS WILL SOON BE ABOLISHED**

Beautiful Park Will Take Place of Fortifications and Military Zone and Will Mean Growth of City.

By authorizing the demolition of the wall of Paris and the cession of the site and the military zone outside the wall for city improvements, the French parliament has just removed the principal obstacle to a "Greater Paris," says a press dispatch. The city will thus obtain the elbow room it needs, and one of the most remarkable parks in the world. With a width of 250 yards and a length of 25 miles, the park will completely surround the city, adding one more of the circular systems of improvements that have successfully taken the place of disappearing walls since the time of Philippe Auguste, which show the growth of the city as rings mark that of the oak.

Americans revisiting the city ten years hence will come upon "Greater Paris" without knowing it if they look for the old landmarks. The rag pickers' huts, truck gardens and piles of refuse that made the military zone look like "Shantytown" and gave arrivals the first warning of approach of the city will have disappeared to give place to the park. In place of the massive stone wall and deep moat in front of it that marked the city limits, there will be another belt 140 yards wide and 21 miles long composed of buildings in the best French style, built according to a general plan combining harmony and taste with the most approved hygienic installations.

The demolition of the wall will release 1,150 acres of ground, of which 300 acres will be taken up by new streets, boulevards, railroads and canals. The suppression of the military zone will make available 1,875 acres of which 1,750 will be devoted to the new park, constituting a third of all the park area of the city. The rest of the space will be utilized for the erection of a permanent exposition building between the gates of Saint Cloud and Auteuil.

A small portion of the wall will be preserved as a historical monument. This improvement will involve the suppression of the 60 "gates" of Paris. New and wider thoroughfares will connect the city with the suburbs and, eventually, most of the immediately neighboring commons will be incorporated in the greater city.

"Plan your work and work your plans," is not bad advice.

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**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**

Having this day qualified as administrator of the estate of Wiley Benton, late of the county of Union and state of North Carolina, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against said estate to present them to the undersigned duly authenticated on or before the first day of June, 1920, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate will please make prompt settlement with the undersigned.  
This the 27th day of May, 1919.  
W. F. BENTON, Administrator of Wiley Benton, deceased, Monroe, N. C.  
John C. Sikes, Atty.

**NOTICE OF SALE.**

Under and by virtue of an order of the Superior court of Union county made in the special proceeding entitled W. J. Hudson, administrator of Virgil Blount, deceased, vs. Mary Blount, et als, heirs-at-law of Virgil Blount, deceased, same being No. 111 upon the Special Proceeding Docket of said court, the undersigned will on Saturday, June 14th, A. D. 1919, at twelve o'clock at the court house door in Monroe, N. C., offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash the following lots of land lying and being in the city of Monroe, Monroe township, Union county, N. C., and described as follows:

1st Tract: Beginning at a rock in Robert Cuthbertson's line south of Hudson alley in the town of Monroe, N. C., and runs with said Alley W. 45 feet to E. A. Armfield's line; thence south with E. A. Armfield's line to rock in Anderson Houston lot line, said lot now belonging to W. D. Pemberton, 90 feet, more or less, then east with said line 45 feet to a rock; thence north with Robert Cuthbertson's line to the beginning, being the western part of Robt. Cuthbertson lot, obtain by him from E. A. Armfield, for which reference is hereby made.

2nd Tract: Beginning at a stake northwest corner of W. D. Pemberton Worley lot and runs north to Hudson alley, same direction as line between Pemberton and Worley; thence with Hudson Alley east to Robt. Cuthbertson's corner; thence with Robt. Cuthbertson's line to W. D. Pemberton's line; thence about west to the beginning contain about one one hundredth of an acre, more or less. See deed registered in Book 30 page 195. Also Book 36 page 733.

3rd Tract: Beginning at a stake at the southwest corner of the intersection made by Dillon & Lee Streets and runs with the western edge of Lee St. S. 3 E. 50 ft. to a stake; thence S. 88 W. 150 feet to a stake in the eastern edge of an alley; thence with said edge of said alley N. 2 W. 50 feet to a stake in the southern edge of Dillon St.; thence with said edge of said street N. 88 E. 150 feet to the beginning, being lot 6, Block 2 of Armfield Heights.

4th Tract: Beginning at a stake in the western edge of Lee St., second corner lot just above described, and runs with said edge of said street S. 2 E. 50 ft. to a stake, corner of lot No. 8 of Block 2; thence with the northern boundary of lot 8, S. 88 W. 150 feet to a stake in the eastern edge of an alley; thence with said edge of said alley, N. 2 W. 50 feet to a stake, the third corner of lot 6 block 2 above described, thence with the southern boundary of lot 6, north 88 east 150 feet to the beginning. Bidding on first two tracts to begin at \$300.00 and on last two tracts at \$150.00.

This 26th day of May, 1919.  
JOHN C. SIKES, Commissioner.  
John C. Sikes, Atty.



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