

# THE MONROE JOURNAL

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### SOLDIERS PARADE WILL NOT BE HELD FOURTH

**Soldiers of 81st Division Will Not Have Arrived by Fourth and It Would be Unfair to Parade Without Them—Nov. 11th Will be Soldier's Day.**

At a meeting of the Fourth of July committee in the Chamber of Commerce rooms Saturday afternoon it was decided that on account of the fact that Union county men who served with the 81st—Wild Cat—division will not arrive in time for the Fourth that the military feature for that occasion should be abandoned and a Soldiers Day celebration held later.

The committee, issued the following statement: The committee in charge of the Fourth of July Celebration has been very much disappointed to find that the men of the 81st Division, which contains virtually one-fifth of the soldiers who left Union county, will be unable to be present on this occasion. It has been, therefore, decided that it would be unfair to them to have the parade of returned soldiers without them. In view of that fact, the committee has reluctantly decided that the military feature of the celebration should be omitted. The committee hopes, however, that every soldier will be present during the day wearing his uniform.

It is proposed, when all the soldiers have returned, to arrange a special "Soldier's Day". It has been suggested that Nov. 11th be set apart for that day and that it be known hereafter as Soldier's Day. However, with the abandonment of the military feature of the day it is still hoped to make it the most rousing celebration which Monroe has ever staged.

### FLOATS.

Praternal, First, \$25; Second, \$15. Manufacturing, First, \$20; Second, \$10. City of Monroe, First, \$10. Chamber of Commerce, First, \$10. Good Roads, First, \$20. Patriotic, First, \$15; Second, \$10. School, First, \$15; Second, \$10. Sunday School, First, \$10; Second, \$5. Poultry, First, \$10; Second, \$5. Fairs, First, \$15; Second, One bag of Top Dressing, value, \$10, donated by the Southern Cotton Oil Co. Live Stock, One bag of Top Dressing, value \$10, donated by C. M. Redfern, representing the Navassa Guano Co.

### BEST DECORATED:

Truck, First, \$10; Second, \$5. Automobile, First, \$10; Second, \$5. Cabbage, First, \$10; Second, \$5. Pony Buggy, First, \$5; Second, \$3. Bicycle, First, \$5; Second, \$3. Store front, including show windows, First \$15; Second, \$10.

### RACES

"Centipede", First, \$5; Second, \$2.50. Wheelbarrow, First, 2.00; Second, \$1.00. Potato, First, \$2.50. Foot, First, \$3.00; Second, \$2.00. Shoe Shuffle, First, \$2.00.

### MARSHALS

G. B. Caldwell, Chief; H. H. Wilson, Assistant. Buford Township—T. P. Starnes, Clyde Lathan, Thos. E. Williams, B. W. Laney, Clyde Griffin. Goose Creek—W. H. Pressley, Fernando D. Helms, Oscar Clontz, T. L. Blackman, Jeff A. Sell. Jackson Township—J. L. Rodman, A. A. Haigler, Olin Niven, J. A. Starnes, John Billie. Lane's Creek—Howard Morgan, F. M. Smith, T. L. Baker. Marshville Township—W. O. Harrell, W. G. Hearon, B. G. Hallman, M. O. Bowman, T. C. Collins. Monroe Township—R. B. Redwine, Jr., J. C. Maynor, Joel Griffin, Earl Griffin, Paul Griffin. New Salem Township—Hoyle W. Simpson, R. L. Smith, P. P. Pursler, C. W. Simpson, H. W. Stapon. Sandy Ridge Township—Price Howey, Irwin Simpson, Richard Hudson, Sam Redwine, M. C. Reid. Vance Township—James Smith, J. L. Yonts, Jr., Z. A. Pressley, T. W. Stinson, J. Q. Squires.

### OFFICERS

R. A. Morrow, Chairman. R. B. Redwine, Vice-Chairman. T. L. Riddle, Secretary; G. B. Caldwell, Treas.

### MANAGERS

T. P. Dillon, General Manager. Floats—J. M. Morrow, Jr., F. H. Dillon. Decoration of store fronts and windows—Mrs. W. C. Crowell. Decoration of Automobiles and Trucks—Mrs. John C. Sikes.

### GERMANY VOTES TO SIGN TREATY UNCONDITIONALLY

**Refused by Great Council—Huns' Protest Against Certain Clauses Ignored.**

Although the actual signing of the peace treaty may not take place before Thursday or possibly Friday, today's Associated Press says that Germany is to sign unconditionally the peace treaty of the allied and associated powers.

### GERMAN FLEET SUNK

**Carried Out Boast of Ex-Kaiser Wilhelm That No Ship Should Go to The Allies—Believed Sinking Was Consummated by Signals From Admiral Reuter.**

London Dispatch, June 22. The German warships which were surrendered to the allies and which have been anchored off Kiel, Wilhelmshaven and other points, have been sunk by German sailors manning them, according to a report received here from a reliable authority.

According to the reports, there were twelve German war vessels, besides destroyers, which were in German waters, not having been turned over to the entente under the armistice provisions. Although reports have stated that six Germans were killed and ten wounded when the boats and the German fleet at Scapa Flow were fired upon subsequent to the scuttling of the German fleet, the Daily Mail says that others may have been drowned and some may possibly have reached the Orkney Islands and have not as yet been reported.

The main force of the British fleet was absent exercising at sea when the German ships were sunk, only some drifters, small warships, and patroling aircraft being on guard over the interned enemy squadron. Admiral von Reuter, commander of the surrendered German fleet, says he issued an order to sink the ships, the Daily Mail adds, and did so because at the beginning of the war the German emperor decreed that no German warship should fall into the enemy's hands. He says that he believed, from newspaper reports, that the armistice had been ended.

Admiral von Reuter visited Germany some weeks ago, it being understood at the time that the reason for his trip there was that he was ill, but he soon returned, and it is believed that at that time he circulated the order to sink the German ships by evading the censorship or making signals to the various vessels, an act which the close proximity of the German ships made quite easy. The Mail quotes the admiralty as denying that the German crews were periodically changed and saying that the original crews remained on board the vessels. There were from 150 to 200 men on the big ships and from 10 to 20 on board the destroyers. Therefore nearly 5,000 men were in the water or in the ship's bows when the fleet was sunk. Fourteen were landed by the British on Sunday at Nigg, Roushshire, on the northern shore of Cromarty Firth. They were placed in huts and are being held under military guard.

From the behavior of the ships, according to the Mail, it was evident the sea valves had been opened and in a surprisingly short time the vessels, big and small, began to settle down. Every effort was made by the British naval craft to beach the sinking ships, and in the case of destroyers considerable success was achieved. By 1 o'clock in the afternoon, however, what an hour before had been a stately fleet riding calmly at anchor, was an array of reefing, rocking battleships, the doom of which was written in their movements.

### London Pays Tribute to Flyers

London paid tribute Tuesday to Capt. John Alcock and Lieut. A. W. Brown during a formal procession in honor of the two aviators who completed the first non-stop transatlantic aerial flight. The aviators were carried on soldier's shoulders from the Euston railway station to automobiles. Miss Marguerite Kennedy, Lieut. Brown's fiancée, and her father met him on his way from Dublin and accompanied him there.

The parade and demonstration, as arranged, was the same as was given for Harry G. Hawker and Lieut. Comdr. McKenzie Grieve, but excitement over Tuesday's event was less apparent. The parade proceeded from the station through great crowds lining Portland street and Regent street, two of the widest of London's thoroughfares. Flags were thrown from buildings along the line of march and were waved by women and children. A band led the way playing "See the Conquering Hero Comes" and "Rule Britannia." Officers of the royal air force rode in flag-draped automobiles. A feature of the celebration was an aerial escort which accompanied into London the train bearing the two aviators. At the station a large group of generals and other officers, in uniform and wearing their decorations, and numerous persons of prominence, were waiting to greet the two men.

### GERMANS SEEK CERTAIN RESERVATIONS IN TREATY

**This Proposal of Changes is Definitely Rejected by Council of Four and Hun National Assembly Votes to Sign—Foch's Plans Complete.**

Sunday's Associated Press says that German request for certain reservations in the Peace Treaty were rejected by the Council of Four and that Foch's army is ready to march into the Rhine country. The dispatch is as follows:

Germany will sign the peace treaty of the allied and associated powers. The national assembly this afternoon by a vote of 237 to 138 decided to sign. The assembly also voted confidence in the new government of Herr Bauer 236 to 89. Sixty eight members abstained from voting.

On the question of signing the treaty five members of the assembly abstained from voting. Before the vote of confidence was taken, Herr Bauer, the new premier, declared that the government would sign the treaty, but without acknowledging the responsibility of the German people for the war and without accepting the obligations contained in articles 227 and 230 in the treaty relating to the trial of the former emperor or the extradition of other German personages.

The council of four has definitely rejected the German suggestion that further alterations be made in the peace treaty. The council received four notes from the Germans, which are supposed to have been prepared in advance and were held to await advice from Weimar on the result of the meeting of the assembly. When President Wilson went at once to the residence of Premier Lloyd George, where the council of four took up consideration of the notes.

One of these, from the new German government, declared that Germany was ready to sign the peace treaty if the clauses making Germany responsible for the war and calling for the trial of the former emperor were eliminated.

More than half a million allied soldiers in occupied areas stood ready Saturday night for a further invasion of Germany. The troop concentration ordered by Marshal Foch has been completed up and down the Rhine, and every detail has been worked out for an advance. In the event that Germany does not accept the terms.

Even orders to the civilian population printed in French, English and German, as framed by Marshal Foch, are ready for distribution in the districts and villages taken over by the allies. One order in the military regulations says that any house from which civilians may fire upon the marching troops shall be burned immediately. Another order provides for the requisitioning of the railways, telegraphs, telephones and other utilities as well as those employed in these services. About 100,000 Americans will move forward if the final order comes. The concentration just completed is America's greatest display of strength since the armistice.

### GERMANS READY TO SIGN THE PEACE TREATY TODAY

**Plans are Being Made in Versailles Will Not Expect Actual Signing But Takes Place Before Thursday.**

Arrangements already have begun to take shape at Versailles for the signing of the peace treaty says the associated press. The peace have been given to have everything in readiness today, although the ceremony, according to the Havas agency, is not likely to occur before Thursday at the earliest.

### SIMMONS CONDEMNS EFFORT TO LOWER PRICE OF COTTON

**Senior North Carolina Senator Says Practice of Bureaus Usurping Legislative Functions Must be Stopped.**

The Usurpation of legislative functions by the executive departments and bureaus of the government were denounced on the floor of the Senate Monday afternoon by Senator F. M. Simmons. He served notice upon the departments that the practice must cease says a Washington correspondent of The News & Observer.

The indignation of the Senior North Carolina Senator was aggravated in particular by a report emanating from responsible authorities that one of the executive departments was today considering seriously the promulgation of orders regarding the exportation of cotton from the United States. The report embraced, among other things, a statement that Germany at this time is anxious to purchase immediately upon signing the peace treaty a large quantity of cotton, perhaps, 1,500,000 bales.

According to the report, which came to Senator Simmons, in his office, at the capitol, one of the executive department contemplated issuing certain orders that would restrict Germany's purchase of cotton in small quantities, sold at periodical dates. Senator Simmons interpreted the contemplated executive order as one tending to lower the price of cotton and restrict the freedom of trade in the Southern staple. He gave warning on the floor of the Senate that such unauthorized prerogative usurped by a government bureau would be subjected to close scrutiny and any attempt to place restrictions on the cotton market would be called to account promptly.

None but a wise man can employ leisure well.

### Will be Nothing Left for Liquor Transporter.

Washington, June 23.—Under provisions of the enforcement act as tentatively modified today in committee, transportation of intoxicating liquors in automobiles, aircraft or other vehicles would prove expensive undertaking if the owner is caught. As the bill originally stood, it stipulated that the vehicle should be sold at public auction and the difference between the selling price and the amount of the fines and the costs should be refunded to the owner. The committee changed the provision today to provide that any surplus which might remain after the fines and costs were paid should be given to the State.

### LABOR FEDERATION MEETS.

**Pledged Itself to Obtain General 44-Hour Week for All Crafts and is Determined to Prevent Unemployment.**

The American Federation of Labor at the closing session of its annual convention, in Atlantic city Monday, pledged itself to obtain a general 44-hour week for workers in all crafts throughout the United States and for employees in government service. The demand was based on a determination to prevent unemployment, which the delegates declared is one of the two primary causes of industrial unrest. The other cause is the decreased purchasing power of the dollar.

Manufacturers and employees were urged to "bridge the gap" and increase wages "without controversy." Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, was greeted with a roar of cheers late in the day when he announced from the platform that three of the four great railroad brotherhoods—the engineers, conductors and trainmen—had applied for charters in the federation. The fourth brotherhood, the fireman—was meeting in Denver, he said to consider a similar application. If the firemen follow the example of the other brotherhoods, the ranks of the federation will be increased by 500,000 men.

In addition to taking action on the shorter work days, the convention today pledged its support to the striking commercial telegraph operators and appointed a committee to confer with Postmaster General Burleson in the hope of obtaining for the telegraphers the same concessions which have been granted to electrical and telephone workers. A resolution was adopted requesting Congress to investigate the alleged suppression of free speech and other American institutions in western Pennsylvania, while another resolution severely criticized municipal officials in Toledo for employing discharged soldiers in uniform to perform civil police duty in a strike.

### French Villages Sigh with Relief at Departure of Noisy Young Americans Who Cleared their Streets of Rubbish and Animals Only to Rush Down them in Automobiles—All Speak Fondly of Americans

French Villages Sigh with Relief at Departure of Noisy Young Americans Who Cleared their Streets of Rubbish and Animals Only to Rush Down them in Automobiles—All Speak Fondly of Americans. Foreign Correspondent of the Chicago Daily News.

One may now ride miles through the central part of France where recently were great numbers of Americans engaged in supplying the fighting forces at the front without seeing a single khaki uniform. A few weeks ago Americans were living in every village, drilling in the fields, crowding the trains and stirring the roads into constant clouds of dust with their automobiles and trucks. Like the Arabs in the poem they have silently folded their tents and disappeared overnight. The frame barracks are dilapidated, the doors are gaping, there are holes in the paper windows and the benches in front of the village cafes are empty. The countryside has resumed the quiet aspect which existed before war days.

The day the Americans left each little French village gave a sigh of relief at the departure of the noisy young men who kicked their pigs, moved their manure piles from the front yards to distant fields, played with the children, scattered cigarettes and candy profusely among the older ones in the daytime and crowded the cafes and theatres in the evenings. Again chickens are able to lay eggs in their own village streets without running the risk of being hashed by a speeding American automobile.

But after a few days these people begin to miss the American chatter and noise. The outside world came to them just as farmer boys go to the outside world. The little village will never be the same again. Now when the American car rolls through the villages the children shout "Vive l'Amerique!" (Long live America!) The older folks run to the windows and doors and wave their hands in greeting just as they did two years ago when an American was a novelty in France. One hardly enters a modest home or a village hotel where the old folks do not speak fondly of some Americans they knew who lived there and who is now either at home across the seas or in the great beyond.

### They Both Had Experience.

A large Motor car driven by a woman, says the Motor News, had just run down a man on a street crossing. "You know," said the driver to the injured man, "you must have been walking very careless. I am a very careful driver. I have been driving a car for seven years."

"Lady, you've got nothing on me," replied the man. "I've been walking for fifty-four years."

### The more a man knows the more he is inclined to be modest.

### CONGRESS FACES WEEK OF IMPORTANCE AND ACTIVITY

**Senate Will Work Chiefly on Appropriation Bills and Night Sessions Are Being Held in Both Houses.**

Congress is facing this week work of great importance says a dispatch from Washington. Chief activity is expected to be manifested in the senate with a view to passing appropriation bills needed to continue government operation after the end of the present fiscal year on June 30.

The plan of senate leaders to hold night sessions, inaugurated last week, will be carried out. The \$888,000,000 army appropriation bill is to come up in the senate and will be followed by the naval appropriation bill. The sundry civil appropriation measure will be transmitted to the senate and probably will come up for action immediately after the military measures.

Senate leaders believe, with night sessions, that all appropriation measures can be passed by June 30, but with President Wilson not expected to return before the first week of July, a hiatus of a few days in federal funds is deemed certain to result, as it is planned to hold the bills until he arrives at the white house. The lack of funds, democratic leaders declare, will be technical and not actually embarrassing to government activities.

Final enactment this week of the bills to repeal the daylight saving law and to end government control of telegraph, telephone and other wireless is considered assured. The former is planned through adoption by both houses of the conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill with the daylight repeal rider. Senate and house conferees on the wire control repeal legislation will meet and prompt agreement is predicted, but with belief that the final outcome will be postponed of return of the wires until July 31.

The house this week is scheduled to devote itself largely to disposing of conference reports on the appropriation bills and prohibition enforcement legislation. The judiciary committee tomorrow proposes to report a bill for the latter and urge immediate consideration. Passage of the prohibition measure by the house this week is anticipated, but with appropriation bills having the right of way in the senate. Leaders doubt whether the prohibition bill can be enacted by July 1 when war-time prohibition is made effective. Prohibition advocates, however, declare the penalties of the war-time prohibition measure are sufficient for its enforcement by the department of justice.

### YANKS LEAVING FRANCE

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### Auto License Must be Purchased by July 1st

**Chief Griffin Has Something to Say Regarding Matter—Separate License Required For Trucks.**

More trouble ahead for the owners of automobiles, according to Chief C. H. Griffin of the police department, for after July 1 owners of cars must have honest-to-goodness numbers if they expect to operate their cars on Monroe's beautiful bitulithic streets.

"The state law will be enforced in this regard, beginning on July 1," said Chief Griffin. "It is unfair to make one man pay a license for driving a car and allow another to run without it costing him anything. We will enforce the law without any respect to persons."

The old system of getting a nice card board and putting on it in more or less readable letters, "License Applied For," is illegal, according to the chief and is a camouflage which has allowed many to escape. The cards bearing the words "In Transit," "Dealer," etc., must all go by the board and owners of cars must either have a nice yellow license or they must explain to Recorder Lemmond.

The state authorities also broke up the practice of getting a pleasure car license and then tacking it on to a truck. A truck license costs the most and hence the transfer. All truck licenses are now marked with a nice license "T" and any truck without a license so marked will cost the owner some trouble and perhaps a fine, according to the chief.

The time is fast approaching when everyone must have a license. July 1 is 6 days away and then the old color scheme will have passed away and the new one will be in style. Auto owners are given under the state law ten days in which to procure a license after purchasing a car, but they will not be permitted to operate here with a "License Applied For" tag, according to the chief, but must run the risk for the ten days of being pinched every time they come up street. He believes that this constant reminder will hasten the procuring of numbers.

The city can only charge \$1 for a number this year, the price being fixed by legislature.

Cards to be sent to the secretary of state may be procured at the office of the chief of police in the city hall or at the sheriff's office and the city officials are urging that all citizens get them at once, as they have already issued instructions to Chief Griffin.