

# The Laurinburg Exchange

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LAURINBURG, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1915.

\$1.50 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE

## SHALL LAURINBURG BE IN THE NEW LEAGUE?

Proposition to Form Baseball League of Six Towns—Fayetteville, Raeford, Parkton, Maxton, Red Springs and Laurinburg May Form the League—Meeting Called Tomorrow Night to Decide.

There is a movement under way for the organization of a six-team baseball league in this neck of the woods, and it is possible that plans will materialize and there will be a season of first-class baseball hereabouts for the summer.

The new organization is being urged by Dr. D. P. Shaw, of Fayetteville, and the towns proposed are Fayetteville, Raeford, Parkton, Maxton, Red Springs and Laurinburg.

Mr. A. F. Blue, who is one of the most loyal lovers of the national game in these diggings, has received notice from the Fayetteville gentleman outlining the plans and desiring to know if Laurinburg will come in on the deal.

The only troublesome proposition before Laurinburg at this time would be to enclose the grounds and put them in first-class shape. To do this it will require about \$500. With an enclosed ground Laurinburg can and will put out a team that will make any other town in the proposed league scuffle for supremacy.

What will the citizens of Laurinburg do toward making this necessary preparation? This is the first question to answer, and every lover of the sport who is interested in seeing Laurinburg have a baseball park, a good team, and about two good games per week for the balance of the summer, should be invited to meet the promoters of this movement at the court house tomorrow night at 8:15 o'clock to talk over the situation and see what can be done to this end.

### MURDERED OVER MULE.

Negroes Disagree About Mules They Plow and One is Murdered.

In our last issue we carried an announcement that one negro had killed another just before we went to press. At that time the particulars were not available.

According to the story told by those who witnessed the tragedy, it appears that Joe Evans, Jr., and Ed Campbell, two young colored men who worked on Mr. H. O. Covington's farm had some disagreement about the mules they used in their work. This disagreement led to the killing.

Evans was using the mule that Campbell claimed as his and demanded that Evans discontinue his work and turn the mule over to him. According to the testimony, Evans agreed to do this as soon as he finished the work he was doing. Angered because Evans did not comply with his request forthwith, Campbell grappled with him in his efforts to force him to surrender the animal. Evans, so say the witnesses, left Campbell and started toward his house. Campbell then threw a brick at him and following him hit him over the head with his pistol and then shot him. The bullet passed entirely through his head and produced death within a short time.

Campbell immediately left for parts unknown and at this writing is still at large.

Coroner Jordan summoned a jury and held an inquest, the verdict of the jury holding Campbell responsible for the death.

### Sandhills.

There is something exceedingly fascinating about Scotland county. The people, the fine farms, the good roads and above all the progressive spirit all help to make it. But to go to the truth of the whole matter, it's a part of the Sandhills and they are beyond description. It simply makes a fellow feel good to walk through the woods, near the birds sing, see the fleecy clouds float by. Off yonder the creek runs, a thread of gold in the sunlight, a ribbon of silver in the moonlight; the leaves rustle softly in the wild breeze as overhead their giant branches spread. At your feet the grasses, with buttercups, daisies and violets peeping therefrom. O youth! O life! How full of joy thou art.

In reading the dear old EXCHANGE recently we were mighty sorry not to see anything about the Spring Hill High School commencement. I wonder is it because those good people over there do not appreciate a good thing in their midst or just general timidity.

The school had a very successful year, guided by the strong and masterful hand of Prof. Erwin Carothers, and his two assistants, Miss Watson and Miss Bryant. The literary address was made by Mr. H. E. Stacey of Lumberton. It was a perfect gem of eloquence and food for thought, while he didn't repeat any dreams of his friends, which isn't necessary to entertain the Sandhill digestion. His speech was running over with practical suggestions, that if carried out will be a great help to the State.

Dr. Livingston Johnston preached the baccalaureate sermon and I saw more than one of the "old boys" with whom he used to go in swimming in the "old Lumbree", pull out their handkerchiefs, when he touched on a few things in his sermon to the school that they had left undone in the past.

We take off our hats in honor and appreciation of the work done by the teachers in Scotland. The schools have made wonderful progress all over the county.

Mr. Martin Monroe and sister Miss Flora spent a few days with Mrs. R. N. Monroe last week. He said that we people who live in Scotland couldn't appreciate the fact enough. Mr. Archie McLaughlin of Laurinburg spent last Friday with "old friends" in the vicinity. Moving to town certainly didn't affect him in the least, "just the same perpetual boy."

Chickens and eggs are on a boom. I certainly do enjoy hearing the ladies fuss over whose rooster has the "reddest comb." The suffrage question will die down now until the hens quit laying.

The cotton acreage was cut about twenty-five per cent in the Sandhills and the guano bill about half.

I heard one "old negro" say, that he won't "gonna" use any guano at all this year. He was going to trust the Lord. I told him that was a good idea. I didn't see how he could trust his crop.

Mac, you may tell all the "boys" who are worrying over the fact of whether or not President Andrew Johnson had a college degree, to cease their troubles, that his heirs have a pedigree and they can't deny that.

It's a fine thing for "Old North Carolina" to have men like Bro. Harry North in it. We all enjoy reading his pieces on things pertaining to life. "Believe me", after that one last week there will be lots of pianos and organs dusted up "ready for the tax list."

There is just one thing more that I want to say. "Boys", we have got to stand by our editor. He is certainly putting in some good time for old Scotland.

## MUST RESPECT OUR RIGHTS.

SO SAYS UNCLE SAM TO GERMANY.

"Department of State, Washington, D. C., May 13, 1915. The Secretary of State to the American Ambassador at Berlin:

"Please call on the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and after reading to him this communication, leave with him a copy.

TIME FOR AN UNDERSTANDING.

"In view of recent acts of the German authorities in violation of American rights on the high seas, which culminated in the torpedoing and sinking of the British steamer Lusitania on May 7, 1915, by which over one hundred American citizens lost their lives, it is clearly wise and desirable that the government of the United States and the Imperial German Government should come to a clear and full understanding as to the grave situation which has resulted.

"The sinking of the British passenger steamer Falaba by a German submarine on March 23rd, through which Leon C. Thrasher, an American citizen, was drowned; the attack on April 23rd on the American vessel Cushing by a German aeroplane; the torpedoing on May 1st, of the American vessel Galflight by a German submarine, as a result of which two or more American citizens met their death; and, finally, the torpedoing and sinking of the steamship Lusitania, constitute a series of events which the government of the United States has observed with growing concern, distress, and amazement.

ARE SUCH THINGS SANCTIONED?

"Recalling the line and enlightened conduct, in this respect, of the Imperial German Government in matters of international right, and particularly with regard to the freedom of the seas; having learned to recognize the German views and the German influence on the field of international obligation as always engaged upon the side of justice and humanity; and having understood the instruction of the Imperial German Government to its naval commanders to be upon the same plane of humane action prescribed by the naval codes of other nations, the government of the United States was loath to believe—it cannot now bring itself to believe—that these acts, so absolutely contrary to the rules, the practices, and the spirit of modern warfare, could have the countenance or sanction of that great government. It feels it to be its duty, therefore, to address the Imperial German Government concerning them with the utmost frankness and in the earnest hope that it is not mistaken in expecting action on the part of the Imperial German Government which will correct the unfortunate impressions which have been created and vindicate once more the position of that government with regard to the sacred freedom of the seas.

NO RIGHTS ARE SURRENDERED.

"The government of the United States has been apprised that the Imperial German Government considered themselves to be obliged by the extraordinary circumstances of the present war and the measures adopted by their adversaries in seeking to cut Germany off from all commerce, to adopt methods of retaliation which go beyond the ordinary methods of warfare at sea, in the proclamation of a war zone from which they have warned neutral ships to keep away. This government has al-

ready taken occasion to inform the Imperial German Government that it cannot admit the adoption of such measures or such a warning of danger to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality; and that it must hold the Imperial German Government to a strict accountability for any infringement of those rights, intentional or incidental. It does not understand the Imperial German Government to question those rights.

It assumes, on the contrary that the Imperial German Government accept, as of course, the rule that the lives of non-combatants whether they be of neutral citizenship or citizens of one of the nations at war, cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unarmed merchantman and recognize also, as all other nations do, the obligation to take the usual precaution of visit and search to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact of belligerent nationality or is in fact carrying non-contraband of war under a neutral flag.

SUBMARINE ATTACKS INHUMAN.

"The Government of the United States, therefore, desires to call the attention of the Imperial German Government with the utmost earnestness to the fact that the objection to their present method of attack against the trade of their enemies lies in the practical impossibility of employing submarines in the destruction of merchantmen without disregard for the lives, property, justice, and humanity, which all modern opinion regards as impermissible. It is practically impossible for the officers of a submarine to visit a merchantman at sea and examine her papers and cargo. It is practically impossible for them to make a prize of her; and, if they can not put a prize crew on board of her, they cannot sink her without leaving her crew and all on board of her to the mercy of the sea in her small boats. These facts it is understood the Imperial German Government frankly admit. We are informed that in the instances of which we have spoken time enough for even that poor measure of safety was not given, and in at least two of the cases cited, not so much as a warning was received. Manifestly, submarines cannot be used against merchantmen, as the last few weeks have shown, without an inevitable violation of many sacred principles of justice and humanity.

GOVERNMENT TO UPHOLD RIGHTS.

"American citizens act within their indisputable rights in taking their ships and in traveling wherever their legitimate business calls them upon the high seas, and exercise those rights in what should be the well-justified confidence that their lives will not be endangered by acts done in clear violation of universally acknowledged international obligations, and certainly in the confidence that their own government will sustain them in the exercise of their rights.

NEWSPAPER WARNING IRREGULAR.

"There was recently published in the newspapers of the United States, I regret to inform the Imperial German Government, a formal warning, purporting to come from the Imperial German Embassy at Washington, addressed to the people of the

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## GRADED SCHOOL ELECTION CARRIES BY LARGE MAJORITY

Proposition to Increase Graded School Tax Receives Almost Unanimous Approval of People—Only Three Voted "No."

Laurinburg to Have School in Keeping With its Progress—109 Votes Cast.

### WORK OF TERRIBLE TORNAO.

Great Destruction Wrought by Wind Storm—Details of Damage.

The following account of the terrible tornado that swept over portions of Marlboro county two weeks ago, is taken from the current issue of the Pee Dee Advocate:

The most destructive tornado which has ever visited Marlboro swept across the county from Pee Dee river to near North Carolina line last Friday afternoon about 3 o'clock. Four people lost their lives in this county, scores were injured, some of them seriously, and hundreds rendered homeless.

The dead are Miss Inez Tart, aged 15, and Paul Tart age 4, both children of Wesley Tart, on J. K. Matheson's place; a two weeks old infant of Caleb Bracy, colored, on J. K. Matheson's place; and Collins Johnson, a colored inmate of the county home.

The storm crossed Pee Dee river diagonally about a mile above the old Society Hill bridge, and as far as the eye can see across the river there is a lane of broken off trees through the wilderness, about 200 yards wide. The first building it struck in Marlboro county was a tenant house on G. W. Freeman's Butler place, occupied by Ramp Williams, colored. The house was completely demolished, leaving nothing but the roof. Williams and his family of seven were in it and none of them were hurt. The next building blown down was a vacant house on W. M. Smith's river place.

The tornado continued through the swamp, twisting off the trees in its path, and struck J. Kenneth Matheson's mill pond and his residence and settlement just north of the pond. Here the greatest loss of life was wrought. The residence of J. Wesley Tart, Mr. Matheson's overseer, was demolished. Mr. and Mrs. Tart and their eight children were in the house. There was a heavy sweep of wind, a crash, and the house was gone in a minute or less. Mr. Tart's first impulse was to look for his family. He first saw two or three of the children unhurt. He then found his wife half buried in the debris and badly hurt. He pulled her out and then discovered a ten penny nail stuck through his arm with a piece of scantling hanging to it, and pulled it out. He had not discovered before that he was hurt. He found all the children in the debris but two. A search revealed the body of his 16-year-old daughter Inez, in the woods about fifty yards from the house, and that of his 4-year-old son, Paul, over 100 yards from the house. There were apparently no wounds on their bodies, and they must have died from internal injuries. Mr. Tart's daughter Genie was seriously hurt, and his daughter Alice less severely. They were all taken to the Bennettsville sanitarium, where they are doing well.

J. K. Matheson's residence was wrecked. It was completely unroofed, and the walls of only two rooms left standing. Mr. Matheson's family escaped injury.

Several tenant houses, barns, stables, tobacco barns, etc., were

It takes but nine words and one breath to express the active opposition that developed to the proposition of increasing the graded school tax in this district in the election held Tuesday.

For this election 124 people had registered. One hundred and nine of these voted, and out of the whole number only three were of the opinion that Laurinburg's educational progress should be neglected.

The twenty not voting were of course recorded opposed to the measure, and the three who expressed themselves at the polls made the total opposition 23. Had the twenty not voting exercised their right and voted their convictions, in all probability the three who voted against the measure would have constituted the entire opposition. At any rate, the election carried, and Laurinburg can hold up its head and not be ashamed.

blown down at Mr. Matheson's. The two weeks old child of Caleb Bracey, colored, was killed and his wife's leg was broken. Elizabeth White, Mary McDaniel, Belton McDaniel, and his little boy were all painfully hurt. The stock escaped serious injury, except one horse's leg was broken.

AT T. E. M'CALL'S PLACE.

Sweeping across the head of Matheson's mill pond, the tornado leveled Shiloh church and school house to the ground and blew down many other buildings. The Henagan house. A stable building in the rear of the premises was moved several feet from its foundation.

Mr. McCall's Stewart place was the next settlement in the tornado's path, and here great destruction was wrought. The gin house, cotton house, barns, stalls and several tenant houses were completely demolished, and the planks, tin covering, etc., scattered for miles across the fields and swamp. Dolly Johnson, a colored woman, was caught under falling timbers and several bones in her body broken. She was thought to be fatally injured but now seems to be improving. Margaret Williams' jaw bone was broken in two or three places. Several other negroes were more or less injured. A pile of corn was left on the floor of a barn which was blown down, but a great deal of the corn was scattered for hundreds of yards across the fields, with the shucks and grains partly blown off the ears. Mr. McCall had a big lot of fodder and hay in the barn, but was not able to find any of it after the storm. Most of the clothing and furniture in the tenant houses had also disappeared. The stables were blown from over the mules without seriously injuring them. A cow got her horns knocked off.

Mr. McCall's overseer, W. Frank Taylor, had gotten wet and was in the house changing his clothes when the tornado struck it. His wife and daughter attempted to close the front door. He went to their assistance, and they all could not shut the door. The wind subsided in a minute, and it was found that all the roof was gone, and only two or three rooms left standing. Mr. Taylor was struck in the head

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