

Lincoln County News

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LINCOLN, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1913.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

MASS MEETING TO BE HELD SATURDAY

The Citizens of the County To Assemble In Mass Meeting Saturday To Devise Means For Working Roads on November 5th and 6th.

Saturday, October 18, at 10:30 o'clock Lincoln county citizens have been called upon by President Kiser of Lincoln County Good Roads Association, to gather at the court house in Lincoln to give consideration to the matter of devising plans and means of working all the roads of Lincoln county on Good Roads Days.

It is hoped that all who possibly can do so will come to this meeting and lend their aid to a good work that is for the common good. A little sacrifice now will prove of much value later; so everybody is expected.

Our sister county of Catawba has already started the ball rolling and Lincoln can not afford to be other than at the head of the procession. Following is a special to Charlotte Observer:

Newton, Oct. 14.—The County Commissioners in issuing their proclamation relative to working the roads November 5 and 6 have called a meeting in every town and school district in the county at 7 o'clock Saturday evening, November 1, to lay plans and organize the men for work on the days named. The chairman of every school district is asked to keep a record of all work done and report same to the commissioners at their regular December meeting.

Coming to Market Together.

It is encouraging that leading lights of the Farmers' Union are lending their support to the movement for a closer cooperation between the planters of the country in the matter of marketing their crop, notably their cotton crop just at this time. There is no reason in the world why they should not improve their condition by following out some program of concerted action in this particular. They ought to lay aside some of their already strong disposition toward individualistic methods and get together on a sane and sound basis to market their produce.

The farmers down at Moultrie, Ga., are already trying this experiment and they are finding it profitable. They get together one day a week and sell their cotton in lots of 100 bales, using the telephone the day before to acquaint themselves with the market, get quotations from competitive buyers and engage their staple to the highest bidder. According to an exchange they were able to command three-eighths of a cent more the pound by following out this method, receiving 14 cents for the entire allotment when the market price was only 13 5/8. The same process can be made operative in this community with equal success.

The initiative is needed. The farmers ought to be able to see with vision clear enough that it is to their best interests to get together at this time and not only place their cotton on the market on the cooperative basis, but all their other products as well. There are telephones in every section of the county. There is no reason that any should remain in ignorance of market conditions. We should like to see the plan attempted if for no other reason than to witness the farmers cultivate the spirit of neighborliness and a community of interest, although we are satisfied that the results will be more substantial than this.—Charlotte Chronicle.

Mr. S. C. McFadden returned Tuesday evening from Rutherfordton where he had been on business.

NEWSY LETTER FROM ALPHA

He Sees Capt. Childs, Col. Lem Wetmore, Gus Quickel and Dr. Abernethy and Others of Denver in Harness in the Middle of the Road All Day Long—Another Circus.

Iron Station, Route 1.—Everything is moving along in the Little Mountain section about as usual. The farmers are picking their cotton and selling it as fast as it is ginned. This we think is unwise. Of course much of it is what is called distress cotton, but not all. We fear too much is being put on the market at one time for present prices to be sustained.

Rev. Mr. Barbor of Hickory, preached at Lebanon last Sunday for Rev. John Kennedy. His sermon was a good one, and well received.

Much good work was done on the public road leading from Maiden to Denver last week. This section in Lincoln county has not yet been graded, but we understand it will be in the near future. Three cheers for Dr. Kiser. Now let everybody help him.

Some time ago this correspondent took occasion to say that the present age was the grandest and most glorious since our first parents walked out of Eden and gave some reasons for the faith that was in him. This week we wish to add one or two more. Do the readers of The News remember the direful predictions that were made last fall about the price of cotton this fall in case the Democrats carried the election? We know of men who left the Democratic party because they had come to believe that we could not have prosperous times except under Republican rule. Now brethren behold the situation. Woodrow Wilson is our president. The peerless one is at the helm of state. A Democratic tariff law has just gone into effect and yet cotton has been bringing from \$12 to \$15 more per bale than last fall and the business of the country is just going on, if any difference more smoothly than usual. You see it took the present age, and the good year 1913 to forever banish this old farce from the minds of our people.

Then who ever heard before in North Carolina anything like Governor Craig's good roads proclamation. We have been ruminating over this thing and the more we ruminate the more interesting it becomes. To our mind it is one of the grandest ideas ever conceived by any governor, and it is bound to prove a great leveler. Think of lawyers, doctors and preachers donning the suits of us clodhoppers and with shovels and picks in hand marching right along by our side until you can hardly tell which is who. And who can doubt that after two good days service on the roads that our lawyers will be more merciful toward their clients and our doctors more lenient toward their patients. Imagine if you please, Capt. Childs, Col. Lem Wetmore and Gus Quickel and even Dr. Abernethy of Denver dressed out in overalls, and with shovels and mattocks in hand, marching at the command of Ed Mace, Esquire Crooks or Eph Cronland. Wouldn't this be a sight to make one feel good from tip to tip. Alpha pledges himself to do two good days work and if it can be so arranged we would like to have Bob Beal or Frank Thompson for a boss and work alongside of Dr. Abernethy.

The children of your correspondent will celebrate, God willing, his sixtieth birthday by a sort of family reunion and birthday dinner. Our first thought was to try to have a big time and invite friends all over the country, but on reflecting that

M'DOWELL IS TO BE TAKEN CARE OF

In The Event Webb is Made Marshall, McDowell Will Get Something Just as Good.

Parker R. Anderson in Greensboro News.

Washington, Oct. 13.—Should Senator Overman appoint Chas. A. Webb United States marshal for the western district he will offer Manley McDowell, of Morganton, a position in the government service paying him in the neighborhood of \$300 per month. This statement was made tonight by Senator Overman when questioned with reference to the western appointments. Senator Overman did not say that he would not give Mr. McDowell the marshalship, but it is generally understood here that Chairman Webb will be offered this place, and in that event McDowell will be taken care of in a way which it is believed will be entirely satisfactory to him.

Two vacancies on the interstate commerce commission within the next six months are in prospect. The first occurs December 31, when the term of Commissioner Clements of Georgia, expires. The second place soon to be open is that held by Charles A. Prouty, of Vermont. The latter's term does not expire until 1914, but he desires to retire earlier.

Commissioner Clements is 67 years old and has served upon the commission since 1892. He will be a candidate for reappointment, but it will be argued that his age should prevent his reappointment to another seven year term.

A rumor is going about tonight that Charles A. Webb of Asheville, is a candidate, along with former Governor Glenn, for one of the places. Senator Overman said there was absolutely no truth in the report that Webb was a candidate for the place. It is known, however, that Glenn's friends are trying to land him one of the jobs.

Operation For Appendicitis.

The small son of Mr. Rufus Lineberger underwent an operation for appendicitis last Sunday at the Lincoln hospital and is recovering rapidly.

Mr. W. W. Hoke of Granite Falls, was a Lincoln visitor last Tuesday and while here called on The News

we lacked about \$999,000 of being worth a million we concluded to try it this time on a smaller scale and have only invited near relatives and neighbors. If we were not too bashful to say it, this is about the speech that we would like to make on that occasion: Friends and children:—As I am the object of this manifestation of kindness on your part it may not be inappropriate for me to say a few words. I have as much perhaps to thank God for as most men of my age. God has given me one of the best of women for a life companion. One of whom I believe I can truthfully say in the language of the poet Tennyson, "The peace of God entered my heart the day I married her." He has also given me nine children and nineteen grandchildren and has mercifully spared all their lives till this good day. I have not been too sick to eat or work for the past forty years. For all these blessings I thank God from the very bottom of my heart. He alone knows how much suffering is reserved for me in the future. All I wish or can say is, His will be done. I am trying to live to the realization of the Psalmist when he exclaimed, "My heart is fixed on God; my heart is fixed.

ALPHA.

Oct. 13, 1913.

MR. POE EXPLAINS SEGREGATION POLICY

Relief Must Be Found if Rural South Is To Be Saved to Whites—Situation Demands Remedy.

News & Observer.

To the Editor: Will you be kind enough to give me space—since the idea is new, since it has excited so much interest, and since as many people are ignorant of my exact purpose—to explain to your readers just what I propose by the policy of race segregation I have been advocating for the rural South.

But to begin with, let me say a word such remedy as I have been urging, as to the imperative need for some such remedy as I have been urging I knew when I began this agitation that thousands and thousands of white farmers in all parts of the South were being forced from their homes for social reasons by the growing number of negroes around them (as my own father was,) but I did not then know how widespread are the evils resulting from our present indiscriminate sandwiching of white and negro farmers.

SITUATION DEMANDS REMEDY.

The hundreds of earnest messages from farmers, and even more earnest messages from farmers' wives and daughters, have opened my eyes. A white farmer may have bought land in what he expected to remain forever a white community, may have built a good home with this expectation, ordering his whole life accordingly. And yet some non-resident owning land adjoining him may put any kind of negroes on it, terrorizing the farmers' wife and daughters, destroying the social life of the community, depreciating the value of the farmer's land, and finally forcing him to move for social reasons—leaving the negroes to gobble up the farm for half its real worth.

This is not a fancy picture but a literal report of what is actually happening all over the Cotton Belt. Almost every section of the South feels the blighting effect of such conditions. Worthy settlers refuse to come, and farmers already in a community hesitate to build worthy country homes, because they have no assurance that they or their children will not be forced to leave the place in order to find plenty of white neighbors.

A SIMPLE LAW ADVOCATED.

If we are to save the rural South to the white race, we must find some remedy, and I have become convinced that an aroused public sentiment is not enough. We must have a statute which will enable any white community that wishes to do so to take steps to insure its remaining white—a statute framed not in a spirit of injustice and persecution to the negro, but in a spirit of justice and protection to the white man.

Briefly, I propose a simple law which will say that wherever the greater part of the land acreage in any given district that may be laid off is owned by one race, a majority of the voters in such a district may say (if they wish) that in future no land shall be sold to a person of different race. Provided such action is approved or allowed (as being justified by consideration of the peace, protection, and social life of the community,) by a reviewing judge or board of county commissioners.

It may be argued, I know, that such a law is unjust because with the government of the South as it is, it could be utilized by white people to keep their communities white, but the negroes would rarely or never be able to use it to make a community wholly negro. All of which I admit, and yet I believe it is just.

NOT UNJUST TO THE NEGRO.

CURRENCY REFORM IS SURE BEFORE RECESS

Will Be No Adjournment of Congress Until Bill is Disposed of—No General Legislation.

Washington, Oct. 13.—Debate in the senate today made it quite plain that there is to be no adjournment or recess of Congress until the currency reform bill is disposed of. At the same time, with the prospect of having the currency measure brought into the senate from the committee anywhere from early next month to some time in January, Democrats prepared to object to having any other general legislation set for consideration during the first two months of the regular session, beginning December 1, on the ground that the legislative road must be kept clear for currency.

Senator Lewis, Democratic whip, voiced the sentiment of the majority leaders against any adjournment or recess.

"The invisible board of control which objects to domination of the finances of the country being placed in the hands of a visible board," Senator Lewis said, "has been at work endeavoring to show that it could coerce this senate, this government, into declining to act on this legislation, or accepting the alternative of writing the bill according to the ideas of those gentlemen. The question now is whether we shall allow these gentlemen to place themselves in the position before the country of having been able by their organized opposition to bully the senate into having permitted a recess.

Sensors Hoke Smith, Reed and others objected to setting any other legislation for consideration before February, Senator Smith blocking a plan to fix January 9 to 29 as the time for taking up a woman suffrage constitutional amendment.

Senator Borah and other Republicans insisted that the senate should either attend to business or recess and Senator Ashurst, Democrat, protested against the policy of recessing for three days at a time during the consideration of the currency bill by the committee.

All members of the Baptist church are urged to be present next Sunday morning. This is the last Sunday of the Association year, and business of importance will come before the church. Let every member try to be present.

I believe it is just because the white man needs the social protection of such a law and the negro doesn't. If a majority of his neighbors are white, the negro doesn't care. His land is made more valuable by the predominance of neighbors of a different race, the chances of selling it for its worth are better; his family are not uneasy or unsafe; they don't mind running off day or night to see neighbors or kinsfolk miles away; and his money-making facilities are better. But with the white man surrounded by negro neighbors exactly the contrary conditions exist. So I am confident such a law as I propose would be just, and eminent lawyers have assured me it would be constitutional.

As for its practicability, that is apparent on its face. It is not a radical measure. It would not be forced on any community that doesn't want it. But wherever any white community does wish to keep itself white and does want the protection of such a law as I propose, I believe it should have that privilege.

I shall be glad to send further information to any interested reader who agrees with me.

Sincerely yours,
CLARENCE POE.
Raleigh, N. C.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ADJOURNS SINE DIE

The Calf Bill Passes—It Prohibits Slaughter of Calves for Veil and Applies to Many Counties, Lincoln Included.

Raleigh, Oct. 13.—The travels of President Daughdrige of the senate and Speaker Murphy of the house fell simultaneously at 8:28 o'clock tonight, as the voices of these two presiding officers rang out through legislative halls and the recorders of the state house declaring the 1913 extraordinary session of the North Carolina general assembly adjourned sine die.

The senate had held quite a busy evening session, while the house waited more or less hilariously the pleasure of the upper branch for final adjournment. The senate finally adjusted the ever present Caldwell calf bill, prohibiting the sale or shipment of calves, dead or alive, under one year old, to slaughter for veal. As finally ratified the act applies to Caldwell, Alamance, Alexander, Ashe, Avery, Burke, Cabarrus, Cherokee, Clay, Cleveland, Durham, Franklin, Gaston, Graham, Guilford, Henderson, Hoke, Lee, Lincoln, Madison, McDowell, Mitchell, Robeson, Rowan, Rutherford, Moore, Sampson, Wake, Warren, Wilson, and Lenoir.

IMPORTANT MEASURES PASSED.

The extraordinary session of the legislature just adjourned, that was called for the specific purpose of taking action for the settlement of freight rates and passing upon constitutional amendment proposals, to be submitted to the people for ratification at the next general election, passed 497 acts and 19 resolutions the great bulk of them bearing on the veriest local matters in every section of the state.

The principal acts of really state-wide interest are the resolutions accepting the proposal of the interstate carriers for settlement of the interstate freight rates, more particularly from the west and out going to the west and east; the passage of the bill to reduce intrastate freight rates and provide for special commissions to investigate allegations of any railroad companies that the rates prescribed are confiscatory; providing for a rate expert and additional clerical force for the corporation commission; the act carrying the constitutional amendment proposals to be submitted to the people; an act to work convicts on public roads instead of on railroads for stock in roads built after present contracts with railroad companies are completed and opening of the state school for feeble minded at Kinston and supplementary appropriations for a number of state institutions.

Mr. Clark's two-cent passenger fare bill found only one other champion in the house and was tabled. Senator Peterson's bill to protect the uniform of soldiers sailors and guardsmen was also tabled.

Senator McLean's bill relative to notifying shippers as to the weight of their freight was passed after Mr. Kellum had introduced an amendment making the penalty \$10 for violation of the law on the part of the carriers.

CHANGES RECOMMENDED.

The principal changes recommended by the conference committee are: That mileage of members be 5 cents each way instead of 10 cents; that the house recede from its position favoring local legislation in the matter of bridges, ferries, etc.; that game laws should be passed by the general assembly; that towns and cities be allowed to levy \$1 tax on real property; that the poll tax shall not exceed \$2 for state and county purposes, and may not exceed that sum for municipalities; that the state shall not

CABINET DISCUSSES MEXICAN AFFAIRS

President Wilson and Entire Cabinet Look Into Mexican Situation—First Meeting Since Last June.

Washington, Oct. 14.—President Wilson and his entire Cabinet discussed the Mexican situation and the naval policy of the United States today at the first Cabinet meeting since last June.

While the first object of these Cabinet meetings had been to take up a three battleship building program to put the United States back in the place it occupied among naval powers before the last Congress cut the plans to one ship, the dispatch of a German warship to Mexican waters and the possibility of like action by other European powers which may foresee a crisis for the government of Provisional President Huerta, commanded first attention.

Advices from Mexico City indicated that the Mexican Deputies for whose safety the United States government had made representations, were still in jail, but according to Huerta in no danger. His statement, however, that the deputies would be brought to trial, was received here with disappointment. It is believed also that foreign governments also were watching the fate of the imprisoned Congressmen. Germany's dispatch of a warship was construed today as a direct result of the arrest of the deputies and the fear that anarchy might follow.

Copies of a proclamation by Provisional President Huerta announcing himself as dictator over Mexico were received at the State Department today and considered at the Cabinet meeting at the White House.

Huerta declared suspended that provision of the constitution which grants immunity from arrest to members of the Mexican Congress and announces that he will from time to time issue executive decrees because of the dissolution of Congress.

At Alamance Church.

Greensboro Record.

The Record tried to tell visitors to Alamance church yesterday what would happen, but every one was astonished. A multitude was fed and yet—think of it!—fried chicken had to be taken back home. The good people in that section brought more "provender" than could be consumed. And a third of the crowd was composed of preachers and elders! One inquisitive man decided to sample the cooking from one end to the other of the big table, some 300 feet long. He did so and said he found the cooking most excellent. He imagined he would find something not half prepared, but he was agreeably disappointed. The people of that section have been noted for their hospitality for a hundred years.

Kings Mountain Celebration In Moving Pictures.

The Kings Mountain celebration is to be shown in moving pictures. The celebration of the 133rd anniversary of the battle was the biggest event the thriving little town ever sponsored and it is fitting that it should be perpetuated in moving picture film and shown to people in other sections of the country that could not be present to join in the celebration.

lend its credit to any private corporation or municipal corporation; that municipalities shall be formed or their charters changed under general laws. The vote by which the report was adopted was 73 to 8, and the bill passed third reading 73 to 7.