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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

WHAT ROOSEVELT WILL DO.

Outlines a Campaign That He Will Make in Opposition to Both Parties, Saying Neither is Progressive Enough.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 4.—A campaign along novel lines was sketched in bare outline tonight by Col. Roosevelt. As the candidate of the new Progressive party for the Presidency, Col. Roosevelt intends to make an appeal largely to the farmer and the wage worker on the ground that neither the Democratic or the Republican party is attempting seriously in its campaign to deal with the fundamental, economic and social conditions which confront the country. It is from the farmer and wage earner Col. Roosevelt feels that he has obtained his strength in the past. It is to them that he intends to appeal now.

Col. Roosevelt says that Senator Joseph M. Nixon of Montana, who managed his campaign for the Republican nomination for President in all probability would be his campaign manager in his fight at the head of the new party. The Senator's headquarters probably will be in New York.

The former President hopes to lead what he terms a people's government.

Throughout his campaign Col. Roosevelt will contend that neither of the great old parties has shown the adaptability or the inclination to take the point of view of the average man who has to work for a living. This statement he intended to couple with the argument that the Republican and Democratic parties are largely under the influence of bosses and that the time has come for a new National party.

In this connection the high cost of living is to come in for especial attention. The former President said he intends to deal with it constantly on the ground that, while to some extent it is due to natural economic causes, there are collateral causes which may be reached and remedied.

Col. Roosevelt has been engaged in a study of the platform adopted in Baltimore this week and of the Republican platform, and believes he has found in them valuable campaign material. He said neither of these platforms showed the slightest understanding of the social and industrial movement which is under way in this country. They have taken up, he said the old politics and the battle cries of other years. At the Baltimore and Chicago conventions, he continued, there apparently was no reflection of the movement which, as he puts it, all serious-minded men are dwelling upon—the effort to obtain better conditions of life for the ordinary wage worker. It is his intention, he said, to attempt to set forth conditions which in his opinion are responsible for the high cost of living and the measures which he believes should be undertaken.

"It is going to be a straight, strong, hard fought campaign," he said.

What Tillman Said to Mrs. Wilson.

Since the nomination of Gov. Wilson, thousands have been flocking to his home to see him and assure him of their support. The following incidents occurred Thursday:

Senator Tillman, Willard Salisbury and John I. Martin also called upon the nominee. Senator Tillman, as he took Mrs. Wilson's hand, said:

"I am sure that you will be the next lady of the White House. I only desire to live long enough to see your husband inaugurated."

"Of all the assurances of support which were voiced through the committees of elections made, none pleased the Governor more than one from Edwin O. Wood, of Michigan. 'I have in my pocket,' he told the governor, 'a telegram signed by six of the most prominent Republicans of Detroit. You can't imagine what they say.'"

"No," laughed the Governor. "I can't say what."

"That they will vote for you."

The Old Time Way.

One of our exchanges says that when pa was young, people soaked their feet in hot water and took a few drops of catnip and got well. Now they have a gripe, take quinine and feel sick all summer. Then they had sore throat, wrapped a piece of bacon in an old wool stocking, tied it around their neck at night and went to work the next day. Now they have tonsillitis, a surgical operation, and two weeks in a hospital. Then they had stomach trouble and took castor oil and recovered. Now they have appendicitis, a week in the hospital and six feet due east and west and six feet perpendicular. In those days they wore underclothes. Now they wear lingerie. Then they went to a restaurant; now they go to a cafe. Then they broke a leg; now they fracture a limb. Then people went crazy; now they have brain storms—or are born crazy, we don't know which. Politicians then paid good hard cash for support; now they send government garden seed instead. Yes, times have changed and we all change with the times. That's progress.

To Tour Europe.

Mrs. J. M. Belk and daughter, Miss Saddle, will sail from New York on Saturday for an extended tour in England, Holland, Germany, Italy and other European countries.

Democratic Nominee for Vice President.

Friend, as well as enemies,—for he has had his share of both—of Thomas Riley Marshall, the Democratic governor of Indiana, have as yet been unable to make up their minds whether he is a progressive "with brakes set" or a conservative "with a move on." Governor Marshall smiles indulgently and says that it is six of one and half a dozen of the other, so what's the difference?

Either phrase fits the Hoosier governor equally well. Like nearly all the others who went after the 1912 Democratic presidential nomination Gov. Marshall came into the limelight on a wave of reform; but the Indiana wave was not so boisterous as those that broke on the New Jersey coast and elsewhere; apparently somebody poured a little oil on it before it broke. The governor believes in reform—in moderation. Also he believes in progressing—with moderation. He does not believe that this great and glorious commonwealth is going to the "demition bow-wow," in fact he points with pride to his belief that the country is just a little bit better than ever before.

It required heroic measures on the part of his friends to induce Gov. Marshall to take his presidential chances seriously and even then he refused to allow any effort to be made on his behalf outside of the State of Indiana.

"The presidential nomination is a thing too big to run after and too big to run away from," was his comment on the situation. "It is sure to overtake you if you should happen to be the man really wanted by the people."

Born in Manchester, Ind., in 1854, Governor Marshall has spent his entire 58 years in his native State. Graduating from Wabash College in 1873, when he was 21 years old, he practiced law in Columbia City, Ind., until he was elected Governor two years ago. He is a member of many clubs and holds LL. D. degrees from Wabash, Notre Dame and the University of Pennsylvania. He married Miss Lois I. Kimsey, of Angola, Ind., in 1885.

In the Literary State they call "Tom" Marshall the "Little Giant." When one sees him for the first time he wonders why, because there is nothing colossal about the slender, undersized man with sloping shoulders and quiet mien. His hair and mustache, turning from grey to white do not bristle, his brows do not "beetle" so one can notice it and even his violet-blue eyes are mild. It is in his political history that "Little Giant" term is understood. The Governor likes his friends and he will stand by them through thick and thin to the last ditch. When the gubernatorial race was on two years ago, there were a number of well-known Indiana Democrats gunning for it, and Marshall had not been heard of. But he had friends, and those friends urged him to run, told him he was the only man who could "save the day." Marshall ran—to please his friends—and he was nominated and elected.

North Carolina Delegation Behaved—Spat With Westerner.

H. E. C. Bryant in Charlotte Observer.

The North Carolina delegation had the best seat at the convention hall in Baltimore. They were near the rostrum and in the center of the building. Among the quietest delegates in the hall were the Tar Heels. They sat like a lot of well-organized, deliberate men, desiring to do what was right.

A little spat between a North Carolina and a Western delegate amused some bystanders very much. The North Carolinian's desire to see fair play rebuked a Western delegate for howling at a speaker.

"I am for your man," said the Tar Heel, "but we want to be fair as we go through life. Give the gentlemen a show."

"Who are you?" asked the Westerner in an offensive tone.

"I am a North Carolinian," was the reply.

"We have more votes in one ward of my town than you have in your whole State, was the Westerner's reply. "That may be true," responded the Southerner, "but half of them can't speak English. Look at our delegation there!! The great-grandfathers of those men helped to free this country from England. They are real Americans. Not one of them eats garlic or chapsuey."

Republicans for Wilson.

Lansing, Mich. Dispatch, 3d.

"The issue is clearly joined for the people," said Governor Osborn today. "It is Wall Street vs. Wilson. Woodrow Wilson's character, temperament, preparation and fitness is above the high average of American presidents. He is a Christian, a scholar and a fearless citizen. 'Republicans can vote for Wilson without leaving their party or bolting. The real Republican party has no candidate for President this year. There has been no nomination. The action of the political freebooters at Chicago is not binding upon the Republican party, even if for the moment they are bearing aloft its stolen ensign.'"

The worst thing about taking a chance is that you can't always put it back where you found it.

New Laws Proposed.

The lawyers met at Morehead last week and the bankers the week before. Messrs. R. B. Redwine and W. S. Blakeney attended, respectively, the meetings named. Both associations proposed new laws which the next legislature will be requested to enact. The bankers proposed that a department of banking be created by the State with a purpose of more close supervision, and that features be required to make the bank directors give more direct personal attention to their respective banks. As all this will of course relate only to the State banks, which are usually the smaller ones of the state, Mr. Blakeney is of the opinion that it should be scrutinized very closely before the smaller banks of the State join in the request for its passage.

The Bar Association discussed and proposed a law that will practically abolish the Recorder courts of the State, and we are of the opinion that the people had better scrutinize this bill before it becomes a law. Something is badly needed to hasten the work of the courts, and no doubt the bar association is striving towards that end. But the bill also suggested that solicitors be put on a salary basis of \$2,000 for each fifteen weeks of work, and one hundred dollars per week or fraction of a week more, is out of all proportion to what service is rendered by these officers. The judges are to be increased from sixteen at present to twenty-four, and the State to be divided into three circuits, the judges of each circuit to rotate only in that circuit.

Important suggestions are made in regard to jury reform. It is proposed to create a jury commission who shall have charge of the jury box and purge the same.

For each term of the superior court 32 jurors shall be chosen. This is an addition to the number chosen for grand jury service. In all cases except capital cases, the clerk of court will make up a panel of 20 names of the 32, and the challenges shall first be made for cause. The plaintiff and the defendant shall then strike off a name alternately reducing the panel to 12. The law requiring a man to be a free holder in order to be a juror is to be repealed and in addition the fact that a man has served on the jury in two years shall not serve as a bar.

Certain suggestions are also made for the purpose of expediting the trial of civil cases. The committee was also instructed to present to the legislature the associations draft of a bill for land registration. The bill provides for a court of record to be known as the "land court," and which is to have exclusive original jurisdiction over the applications to establish titles and register land. The court to sit at Raleigh. In addition the bill provides for an insurance feature to make a safe title.

Frog Lived Eleven Months in a Woman's Stomach.

Washington, July 6.—A live frog that crawled and clawed and croaked lived for nearly a year in the stomach of Mrs. L. V. King, of Dearwood.

After reducing the woman to a living skeleton the frog was finally extirpated by physicians of the Emergency hospital with a large pump.

The frog is now preserved in alcohol. It measures, all told, about seven inches.

As a tadpole it was swallowed by Mrs. King in well water last August. Weeks passed before the woman realized there was some living creature in her stomach. She consulted doctors, but they laughed at her.

Last spring the frog, now reaching to its full growth, began to climb into her throat and nearly suffocated her, and several times she fainted with pain.

Two months ago, Mrs. King declares, the frog began to croak. She distinctly heard it many times and her relatives hear her out. She came to the Emergency here and the frog was pumped out of its hiding place.

The frog lived three minutes in a tub of water. It croaked and sang just like any "regular frog." Then it died.

According to physicians this is the first time on record that any creature of the proportions of this frog has ever lived in a human stomach for the period of eleven months.

Slight Reduction in Cotton Acreage.

Washington Dispatch, 3d.

The Department of Agriculture's preliminary estimate of the acreage planted to cotton in the United States this year, which by act of Congress was deferred from June to this month and hereafter will be announced annually in July, was made public at noon today and shows the area planted to be 34,097,000 acres compared with 35,681,000 acres indicated by the bureau of statistics revised estimate of last year's planted area.

The condition of the growing crop on June 25 was 89.4 per cent with 88.2 per cent on June 25 last year and 89.7 per cent the average condition for the past ten years on June 25.

The report of the acreage in N. C. is reported at 1,558,000 as compared with 1,657,000 in 1911. The crop condition in North Carolina is reported at 83 as compared with 89 last year and a 10-year average of 82.

Two Little Boys Drowned at Lumberton.

Robesonian.

A horrible tragedy occurred yesterday morning when, at about 10 o'clock, little William Luskaw, 12-years-old son of Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Linkhaw, and Harold Jones, 10-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jones, Jr., were drowned in Lumberton river.

The little boys, with James Pope, 11-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Pope, and Alfred Pedneau, 11-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Pedneau, were swimming in the river below the Seaboard trestle some 30 or 40 yards from the saw mill plant of the Carolina Lumber Co. Howard Vaughn, 12-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Vaughn, was also with them, but was not in swimming.

The three little survivors of the swimming party became so excited and frightened when William and Harold went down that they didn't know what to do and after it had happened they could hardly tell how it was. The saw mill, which is not more than 50 yards at most from where the boys were, was running, but there are some small oaks and undergrowth that breaks the view, therefore the attention of the sawmill force was not attracted; and when the little fellows went down the little Pope boy put on his clothes and ran all the way home and told his mother without saying a word to anyone else, and the Vaughn and Pope boys left the river, running by the mill; but after going some distance Vaughn turned back, went to the mill and told William Roberts, colored, what had happened. During this time the Pedneau boy remained on the river's bank near the place where the boys had gone under. Roberts is an excellent swimmer and he sailed right into the river to rescue the boys, but was unable to locate them. They had been in possibly five minutes and the water is some 10 or 12 feet deep.

Accidents and Disasters.

Air ship and railroad accidents held the boards last week in this country.

The most tragic deaths were those at Boston of a woman aviator and her companion, told of in detail in The Journal.

Paul Hamilton, an instructor in the army, fell 100 feet from his air ship at Washington on the 25th and was fatally injured.

On Monday, at Atlantic City, a big balloon exploded in mid air and killed four.

Forty-one persons were killed and between fifty and sixty injured in a wreck at Corning, New York, on Thursday, when an express train ran into and crushed a passenger train on the Lackawanna road.

Twenty-one persons were killed, thirty fatally injured and many others hurt Friday afternoon when a passenger train on the Ligonier Valley Railroad was smashed from behind by a double header freight train at Latrobe, Pa. Only one passenger escaped without injury.

An earthquake at Fair Banks, Alaska, Sunday caused the death of one man.

Four persons were killed and many wounded on Sunday in a wreck of interurban cars at Marlion, Ind.

In a riot between lumber mill workers near Baton Rouge, Ala., seven were killed. It was a fight between union and non-union men.

Summer Diet.

Be discriminating in your eating. Leave off meats, particularly fat meats, butter, and all greasy, oily, heavy foods at least until cold weather. Eat sparingly of fish or eggs, if you think you must have animal food. Take advantage of the fruit, vegetable and berry season. It was not an accident that such seasons come in summer. Drink a lot, but be careful what you drink. Make sure that it is water, pure and simple, and that its character and quality are above reproach or suspicion. Drink enough water to supply abundant perspiration. It is not a disgrace to perspire. It is an aid to health and comfort. It is nature's own method of cooling the body and ridding it of waste matter. Perspire freely in hot weather. It goes a long way towards keeping happy, healthy, cool and comfortable in summer.

Keep the bowels moving regularly and freely at all times, particularly during hot weather. Don't use a purgative except as a last resort or under the direction of a physician. Lots of water combined with a fruit diet for a day or two will usually establish good bowel action. Then keep it up regularly at least once, in some cases twice a day. Constipation is the great American disease. It is the disease of the lazy, the idle, the sluggish, the indolent, the sedentary, and the inactive. In fact, it occasionally requires considerable discretion, will power, and exercise to fight it off, but it can be done, and any one who does it will feel so well repaid this summer that he will never permit it again.

Full enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness is only possible when the people rule at Washington.

Crowds Flock to Sea Girl—Wilson's Answer to Bryan.

Sea Girl, N. J., Dispatch, 3d.

Gov. Woodrow Wilson was given little time to devote to his personal affairs or his family today. From early morning the summer home of the man who was nominated as the Democratic candidate for President of the United States was besieged with visitors—thousands of them. Regiments of men, women and children on foot trod down the shrubbery, camped on his porch, climbed on the brass cannon in front of his residence and repeated the handshaking until the Governor's right arm was sore and stiff.

In the midst of all this present-day activity, bit by bit there are coming to light incidents of Governor Wilson's making during the convention and immediately prior to it. Today his secretary told the history of the telegram to William J. Bryan in answer to Mr. Bryan's message declaring against the selection of Alton B. Parker as temporary chairman of the convention.

"As soon as Mr. Bryan's message became public, even before it reached the Governor," the secretary said, "the Wilson managers at Baltimore got the Governor on the telephone."

"Don't answer the message until you hear from us," they begged and the Governor said he would not.

"Down at Baltimore they rigged up a rough draft of a reply and sent it to the Governor. He read it and handed it to me. It dodged the issue. The Governor took it from my hands. 'It won't do, Jo,' he said, as he tore it into bits. 'The people expect more than this of me. It wouldn't be just to them or myself if I used this. We'll fix up another one.'"

"He took a pad and placed it across his knee and wrote his answer to Mr. Bryan without crossing out a single word he had put down."

Kept Sister's Body a Year to Die By It.

London July 5.—A weird, gruesome story of two sisters whose wish had been not to part in death comes from Gatheshead, where an old woman was found at the point of death beside the corpse of her long dead sister.

The sisters were named Neill. Both were over 70, and were retired dressmakers. At one time they conducted a flourishing business. One of their few relatives who had not heard from them in a long time, called yesterday to see the sisters and failed to get a reply to a knock at the door. The door was broken down and the younger sister was found in a state of collapse, unable to speak, beside the mummified corpse of the elder woman.

A doctor who was called in declared that the elder woman had been dead at least a year.

The Negro Pugilist Says He Will Retire.

Jack Johnson, the negro prize fighter and champion, who beat up a fool white man the other day, says he is going to quit.

"I never want to see another pair of boxing gloves, either in private or in public," emphatically declared Johnson while en route to Chicago. Johnson was in a happy mood, unmarked by his fight with Jim Flynn at Las Vegas.

"If anyone wants to fight me," declared the champion, "he will have to do it not later than labor day, for on that day following I will retire from the ring forever. 'That's final, I quit then for good.'"

Johnson said he had cleared \$36,000 on his victory over Flynn. He received \$31,000 from Jack Curley, the promoter, and won \$5,000 on betting on himself.

"And Mrs. Johnson won \$4,000 betting on me," remarked the heavyweight. "She gave odds of three to one."

Jurors for July Term.

The county commissioners at their meeting last week drew the following jury to serve at a term of court, for the trial of criminal cases, beginning July 29th and continuing one week:

Raymond C. Griffin, A. J. Blythe, J. Mod Maness, T. B. Carpenter, T. D. Lee, W. R. Hill, John A. Winchester, P. B. Blakeney, S. E. Wilson, D. F. Keziah, J. E. Henderson, M. A. Clontz, C. F. Byrum, F. M. Yandle, Robt. L. Belk, J. A. Bennett, T. L. Austin, Lee Mangum, W. W. Smith, A. Lee Baucum, W. M. Hanev, H. W. Pigg, W. L. Biggers, J. C. Richardson, J. F. Williams, E. O. Bivens, J. E. Hamilton, Sam D. Helms, S. A. Warlick, T. C. Eubanks, Charles Rogers, W. H. Horton, Aleck Moser, Dr. J. M. Belk, J. N. Bigham, T. M. Crow.

To Candidates for Cotton Weigher.

In regard to the \$5 fee required of you by the county primary law to help defray expenses of the election: For your benefit we will keep a separate account of your expense from the expense of other candidates and you will only have to pay your actual expenses, the remainder of your money will be refunded.

A. J. BROOKS, Chm. County Dem. Ex. Com.

Forty-one people were killed on the Lakawana railroad in New York State by a wreck last Thursday.

Lots of charity begins at home because it is too weak to travel.

DEATH OF GENERAL HOKE.

The Man Who Built the G. C. & N.—Most Remarkable Career of Confederate General.

Lancolton, N. C., July 3.—General Robert Frederick Hoke, ranking Confederate officer, the personal choice of Gen. Robert E. Lee to succeed him in case he was killed in battle, a retired capitalist and railway promoter, and one of the best known leaders of the war between the States, died at his home in Lancolton last night. The funeral will be held in Raleigh, the arrangements to be made later.

General Hoke was the father of Dr. Michael Hoke; he was a brother of the late Mrs. Hildreth Smith, and an uncle of United States Senator Hoke Smith and Burton Smith, all of Atlanta. He is also survived by his wife, who is a sister of Judge Augustus Van Wyck, of New York, and Judge Robert Van-Wyck, the first mayor of Greater New York and a son, VanWyck Hoke, of Lancolton.

He is also survived by two daughters, Mrs. Alex Webb, of Raleigh, and Mrs. Pollock of Kinston, N. C.

BRILLIANT SOLDIER.

General Hoke, during the war, ranked as one of the most brilliant officers of the southern Confederacy, and after the surrender was prominently identified with the construction and direction of railway lines and other industries.

He was born May 27, 1837. He volunteered in the early part of 1861, his first commission being that of a second lieutenant.

His promotion followed rapidly. He was appointed major of the 1st North Carolina infantry early in 1861. He was later made major and lieutenant colonel, and colonel of the Thirty-third North Carolina infantry. He was afterwards transferred as Colonel of the Twenty-first North Carolina regiment. He was appointed a brigadier general January 17, 1863, and was made a major general on April 20, 1864.

His brigade served in the Army of Northern Virginia, in General Early's division. He commanded his division at the battle of Cold Harbor. He was commander of the N. C. division in 1865. He surrendered with General Johnson at Durham station, N. C., April 26, 1865.

General Hoke was in practically all of the important battles of the war. He and his division took a part in the battle of Plymouth and captured that place. He was also in the battle of Cold Harbor and was wounded at the battle of Chancellorville.

He was appointed major general before he was 28 years old and was probably the youngest major general in the war.

According to the statement of the late Capt. R. E. Park, it was the personal wish of General Robert E. Lee that General Hoke should succeed him as commander of the Confederate armies during the war.

RAILROAD OFFICIAL.

At the close of the war, General Hoke engaged in business in North Carolina. He built the Georgia-Carolina and Northern railroad (now a part of the S. A. L. system), from Monroe, N. C., to Atlanta, and served as president of that road. He was also a director of the Carolina Central Railroad company. He was president of the Cranberry Iron Works, of North Carolina, and was actively and successfully for many years in charge of these mines.

He was urged many times to be a candidate for governor of his own state and was upon several occasions practically offered the nomination. He declined these honors, preferring to remain as a private citizen. He retired from active business life some years ago.

Bad Fourth Near Washaw.

Waxhaw, July 5.—The glorious Fourth came to a rough close yesterday afternoon at Union colored church, 3 miles from Washaw, in which guns were freely used and three negroes were shot. It was to be a three day barbecue to raise funds for the negro church, but the riot left many things unsold and uneaten.

As best can be learned Clott Allen was hitching up to go home when the horse of Bud Crawford backed on Cleve Allen, when Allen began to curse Crawford and kept it up after he drove off, when Crawford shot at him, inflicting two wounds in the leg and arm. Allen shot but missed Crawford.

Crawford's brother entered the fight and Gus Alsbrooks appeared on the scene as a peacemaker, and was shot by Bud Crawford in the hand for his pains, badly boring it. All the wounds are painful but not necessarily fatal.

Bud Crawford made his way to his home near Lancaster, where a telephone message was sent for his arrest. L. M. Rhiner of Jackson township arrested all the other parties.

It was an ugly affair, and great excitement prevailed, bringing the three days picnic to a sudden close. Whiskey, guns and bad blood made a rough affair for a church gathering.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, former chief of the bureau of chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, announces that he has quit the Republican party and will support the Democratic presidential ticket this year.

It takes a mighty little shove to send some men down hill.