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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

DEATH OF MR. J. L. STEWART.

Monroe Boy Who Made Notable Success as Ball Player Accidentally Killed in Ohio — Body Brought Home for Burial.

Mr. Joseph Lawrence Stewart of this place, who made a notable success as pitcher in professional baseball, died in Youngstown, Ohio, last Tuesday as the result of a fall from a window in a hotel in which he was employed, on Sunday afternoon. The remains were sent home for burial, arriving here Friday night. Funeral was held from the residence of his sister, Mrs. G. H. Mears, conducted by Rev. Dr. Weaver. The pall bearers were: Messrs. Rufus Armfield, Roscoe Phifer, Fred Smith, John Welsh, J. E. Stewart, and C. E. Houston.

The particulars of his death are very meager at the time. He had been living in Youngstown for several years, playing ball during the season and otherwise employed between times. About a month ago the family received a letter from him saying that he was in good health. He was a son of the late Mr. J. M. Stewart of this place, and is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Mears and Miss Mary Stewart, and two brothers, Messrs. John and James Stewart, the latter now living in Arkansas. He was thirty-one years old last July and was a generous hearted young man and very popular among his associates. He was kind, loyal, and true. His rise to a high place as a ball player was rapid, beginning with college ball and reaching a place in the National league as a member of the Boston team. His first college ball was at Erskine College, S. C. Then he played with South Carolina teams and became a member of the old Virginia Carolina league with the Wilmington team. Then he went in the Southern league with the New Orleans and Shreveport teams. His next rise was to the American league with the St. Paul team, where he made a record that carried him into the National league as a member of the famous Boston team. He then played with various Western teams, and afterwards coached.

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE.

Provisions of the Proposed Law Requiring Children to Attend School. The proposed bill to require children to attend school has the following exceptions:

Those attending any other public private, or church school for as long a term as the local public school is in session (such school to be approved by the county or city superintendent.)

Any child whose physical or mental conditions renders his attendance inexpedient—such conditions to be attested by any competent physician.

Any child residing 2-1/2 miles or more from the school house.

Any child whose services, in case of extreme poverty, are necessary for his own support or the support of his parents as attested by said parents or other witnesses.

Any child whose parents or guardians are unable to provide for him books or clothing,—to be attested by affidavit of parent or other witnesses.

Adequate provision for temporary absence because of (1) Bad weather, (2) sickness, (3) accidents, (4) quarantine.

Violator guilty of misdemeanor and upon conviction, shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$5.00 and costs and not more than \$25.00 and costs, and upon failure to pay fine may be imprisoned not to exceed 30 days. Fine first offense, upon payment of costs, may be suspended and not collected until same party is convicted of a second offense. After 3 days' notice by attendance officer, each day a child is kept out of school shall constitute a separate offense.

Machinery for enforcement — Attendance officers appointed to enforce this act. Appointed by county board of education, one for each township. Teachers must cooperate with attendance officers and must make weekly reports of attendance, showing cause of absences and reasons for excused absences. Attendance officer serves notice upon parent or guardian violating law, and after 3 days it shall be the duty of the attendance officer to prosecute, prosecution to be brought in the name of the State of North Carolina before any justice of the peace, police justice, or recorder. School boards or trustees in cities of 5,000 or more inhabitants may appoint attendance officers and fix their compensation.

Means of locating and enumerating children — Attendance officer is made census taker and keeper of the attendance records. He must take the school census annually and furnish the same to teachers.

Control of quality of work in private school — Any private or church school receiving pupils between the ages of 8 and twelve years must be approved by a county or city superintendent before attendance upon such school shall be accepted in lieu of attendance upon local public school, and such schools shall make such reports of attendance of children between 8 and 12 years of age attending them as are required of public schools.

ALL GOOD GROCERS sell Boney & Harper's Grits. They cost your grocer more because they are better, but they cost you the same. THEY COOK DONE. One trial will convince you. Say "Boney & Harper's," or none.—Adv.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

The Beautiful Mexican Capital is Saturated in Blood and the Outside World Has Been Cut Off from Communication — Sunday Was a Bad Day—Story of the Situation.

The strongest censorship on all dispatches has been established at Mexico. Government officials took charge of the cable office shortly after 5 o'clock Saturday evening and ruthlessly discarded messages of correspondents to their papers.

Code messages and all messages containing any expression whatever that might be construed into a suggestion of the important happenings in the Capital came under the ban and were promptly confiscated by the censor and his assistant.

Nevertheless several dispatches of a somewhat detached nature escaped the vigilance of the censorship and an early bulletin was flashed through at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, had been broken and both sides were fighting savagely.

The Mexican Government was unable, however, to shut off the official dispatches of the diplomatic representatives but as these are sent in cipher considerable delay is being experienced because of the time occupied in translation and the fear is expressed that many things may occur in the Mexican capital detrimental to the foreign residents before the exact situation is learned by the home governments.

Brief dispatches giving a general idea of the situation prior to the fresh outbreak of hostilities were received by the censors and allowed to pass along to their respective destinations but the Government apparently is determined that not a word of the fighting which has torn the city asunder for eight days shall be communicated to the outside world if that can be prevented.

The Government has not only shut the world off from Mexico City, but so far as the public is concerned, has shut Mexico City off from the world, including the whole of the Mexican Republic. News dispatches sent Saturday night from the United States to Mexico City were either refused or held up, the intention evidently being that the incidents in the Capital shall not be informed of the measures which have been undertaken by the American and other governments to protect their interests.

Since the expulsion of Diaz, the president who ruled Mexico for so many years, more or less war has been in progress. The common soldiers seem to know no care little as to which side they fight on. The present Diaz is a nephew of the former president. The following will be found to be a complete history of the situation up to the present:

A part of the Mexican troops stationed at the City of Mexico, mutinied on the 9th. For leaders they took from the prisons in which they were confined two generals who had led former revolts. One of these was General Felix Diaz whose little uprising at Vera Cruz last November quickly collapsed, leaving Diaz a prisoner in Madero's hands. He was at that time tried by court martial and sentenced to death, but the death sentence was commuted to imprisonment by the clemency of Madero. The other released leader was General Bernardo Reyes who had led a revolt against President Madero in the latter part of 1911, and had capitulated on December 25th of that year. Diaz and Reyes took command of the mutinous troops and called upon Madero to resign. In response Madero put the city under martial law, announced that he would ask Congress to authorize a suspension of the Constitution guarantees throughout the Republic, named General Huerta as post commander, and put himself at the head of a body of troops. The day was marked by four engagements, the most formidable being an attack by the mutineers in the evening upon the national palace, the headquarters of the President and his ministry. The president led a force against the invaders from a side street. In this engagement General Reyes was shot in the head and killed. Later in the evening the President and his ministers withdrew from the palace, giving the impression that the government was giving way and the President in flight. On the following morning however, the President was back in the palace and Senora Madero was in the neighborhood of the castle of Chapultepec. The palace was guarded by 800 men with eight or more heavy guns, and the President was claiming to have 1,500 men upon whom he can depend, and as being confident that the government would triumph, Diaz, sole head of the mutiny since the death of Reyes, has fortified himself in the arsenal, which he captured on the 9th. The Federals and the mutineers fought a seven-hour drawn battle in the heart of the city on the 11th. Estimates of the casualties run as high as 1,000. Three Americans were wounded by stray bullets, among them Lloyd Osborne, the writer, the stepson of Robert Louis Stevenson.

A young white woman, who gave her name as Sarah Lyons of Murphy left a young baby at the home of a colored citizen in Canton a few days ago and then disappeared. The horrible part of the story is that at last account the child was still in charge of the negroes, no white person having offered to take charge of it.

STORY OF INTERESTING LIFE.

The Ups and Downs of Uncle William Funderburk—Went Through the War and in His Old Age is a Striking Figure.

Written for The Journal.

Away back in the early part of the nineteenth century there was born in the northwestern portion of Chesterfield county, S. C. a sturdy youngster whose eyes first saw the light of day on the 16th of September, 1834, eyes that were destined to see many changes take place in the land of his birth. This boy was William H. Funderburk, the son of James and Elizabeth Funderburk. He had one sister older than he was. He was raised on the farm and did all kinds of farm work which tended to develop in him splendid physical strength and endurance.

On the 6th of December, 1855, he was married to Sarah Anne Mangum. To them were born five children: Mrs. H. M. Baucum of Union county, N. C.; Mr. S. A. Funderburk of Dudley, S. C.; Mr. I. C. Funderburk of Claxton, Ga.; Mr. W. R. Funderburk of Pageland, S. C. and a daughter over whose grave the grasses have been growing for many years.

When the dark days of the '60s came he enlisted under Captain T. V. Walsh of Sumter March 19, 1862, and served four months on picket guard between Charleston and Savannah. He was in Cavalry Co. I, 7th South Carolina Regiment, Gray's Brigade. From Charleston they received orders from headquarters in Virginia to report there. Leaving at once, they went by the way of Columbia, S. C., and Charlotte, N. C., taking a few days of rest at each place. They were 20 days on the road to Virginia, each man with a sword and an old musket hung around his neck. They were sent to Malvern Hill and from there they were scattered about for picket duty again; also they did some scouting. The first battle he was in was Williamsburg. His next battle was the half way station between Richmond and Petersburg. The third was at Futz's Mill, where his younger brother was wounded. They had been ordered to lie down. This younger brother, whose name is Jerome Funderburk, was in the habit of calling himself "pappy's boy." While they were lying there waiting for they knew not what, Jerro raised up his head and said "Pappy's boy is getting scared." Just as he said it a yankee ball entered his mouth, breaking his jaw bone and disabling him for the balance of the war. William H. and a comrade carried him to the litter and returned at once to their posts of duty. "Right then and there," says he, "I wanted to fight." His next battle was at Kame's Farm and the fifth and last was at Cold Harbor.

The first four battles, he says, were Southern victories, but at Cold Harbor, he said, "We got away from there the best we could." After Cold Harbor, they were put on picket duty again. After being at home on furlough, they started back to camp walking to Monroe, but just before reaching there William H., his brother Ellison and Moses Walters of Union, N. C., were captured by the yankees. That was March 1, '65. They took them within a few miles of Fayetteville, N. C. He relates with a smile a trick he played on a blue coat: One night they were all lying down surrounded by yankees who were guarding the captured Confederates. He was lying near a blue coat and smelling something that smelled good to a hungry fellow he quietly cut the strings that held a sack around the yankee's neck so quietly that the yankee slept steadily on while he ate and enjoyed as nice a roasted duck as he had ever seen.

Before they reached Fayetteville, however, Wade Hampton and Wheeler charged the came one morning before sunrise and took him and 156 more boys in gray. Right here he tells of another occasion on which he got a goose. He got it but could not get any water to wash it with, so he cleaned it as best he could and hung it by its feet before the fire to cook. Walking out, he saw Colonel Haskell sitting on his horse eating a piece of fat bacon and bread. "Colonel," he said, "how would you like to have a piece of roasted goose?" "I'd like it all right," answered the Colonel. On bringing him a piece the Colonel said: "Where did you get this goose?" "Eat, Colonel, and ask no questions," was his reply and the Colonel ate on.

He also told how he made up dough on a piece of clean green bark that he stripped from a tree. Well, when Wheeler and Hampton got them they were brought home, but on March 28th they started back to camp and got as far as Danville, Va., but he was so sick with fever he had to be sent to a hospital, and while in there he was told by the doctor that the yankees were coming so he escaped from the hospital and got away from the place. One time being captured was enough for him.

He reached Lexington, N.C., where he was joined by his other two brothers, Ellison and Thomas. While there they got news of Lee's surrender. They started home walking, but William was not able to walk all the way, so the brothers came on and went back for him. On reaching home he found that every building on his place had been burned and the yankees had taken his horse and all the meat and flour his wife had. He traded his only cow for an old horse that had to be

KILLED BY A FALL.

Mr. Jones, Workman at New Depot, Lost His Footing, Fell to Floor and His Head and Shoulders Were Broken.

Mr. J. E. Jones, a workman engaged on the new depot building here, fell to the floor from the ceiling beam Thursday, his head being crushed and his shoulders broken. He lived three hours after receiving the fearful wound. Exactly why he fell seems not to be known. He had gone from the floor to the ceiling beams, which are thirteen feet from the floor. Ropes ran across these beams from the top of the roof, used as a derrick. It is supposed that in walking his foot caught in one of the ropes and he pitched backward. The fact that he was standing erect and his upper body made a wide circle, made the fall a terrific one. The skull was broken and also both shoulders.

The deceased was a native of Cleveland county but had lived for many years at Knoxville, Tenn. His wife died there and his four grown children live in the west. He was sixty-two years old. About six years ago he came to Monroe, and was later married to Mrs. Benjamin Helms of North Monroe. The remains were buried Saturday at the Helms burying ground, Rev. Mr. Snider holding services. Mr. Snider gives The Journal the following article:

"He first joined the Presbyterian church, but later joined the Baptist church and was baptized. Since becoming a member of the Baptist church he had been a consistent member, and was elected a deacon by the church and has made a faithful officer. The church and pastor have sustained a great loss, we hope our loss is his gain. We extend our sympathy to relatives and friends."

E. C. Snider.

helped up nearly every morning. But with old time Southern grit he went to work and made a crop with that horse and from then on he accumulated more to raise his children with. Several years after the war he taught every fall what we now know as an old field school, taking some of his pay in anything the patrons could give, for there was not much money to pay for anything.

He died July 11, 1909, and on Jan. 1, 1911, he married Mrs. Flora Fincher of Rock Hill, S. C.

He is indeed a remarkable man of his age. Says he he has not been sick enough since the war to be confined to his bed for a single day. And there are still many black hairs in his head. He is as straight as an arrow, neither has his mind lost its power to reason and remember. He tilled 11 acres last year, did all the plowing himself and made 75 bushels of corn and two bales of cotton. He cuts and hauls all of his wood and has already plowed up his garden preparing to plant the seed for 1913.

He attends church regularly, having been a member of the Baptist church since 1865, and takes trips on the train when and wherever he pleases. He says he didn't surrender and the yankees haven't whipped him yet. Says he would like to go to Gettysburg, but doesn't want to meet the yankees. He says "I there should ever come a war between the races or should a foreign country try to come over the United States, he is ready to take up arms again."

He is proud to see the Democrats come into power again and thinks Woodrow Wilson is a good and great man. He takes an interest in all the new happenings and keeps in touch with the times. It is most interesting to sit in his pleasant home and talk with him about the many events of his long life. It goes without saying that he never led a dissipated life. His mental and physical strength shows that. We are proud of "Uncle William." Such a life as his is the backbone of any community. And it was such men as he who laid the foundation for the prosperous new South we now live in and enjoy.

May his dear old face be seen among us for many years yet and when the roll is called up yonder may he be there with the dear old comrades he used to know and love so well and ready to answer "Here."

EDNA V. FUNDERBURK.

Death of an Infant.

Written for The Journal.

Little Minnie Sossamon, the thirteen months old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Sossamon, of Goose Creek, died February 13th. The little darling was a favorite with all who knew her and she was the joy of her parents. Her home is dreary because of her absence, but heaven has become nearer and dearer. Her life was not in vain, and she is now in the Savior's arms. May God graciously sustain and comfort the afflicted parents.

LONA ORMAND and ROSA FORD

Burlington has voted to sell its electric plant to the company operating the street car line in that town and will buy lights from the company.

Miss Agnes Searraves has brought suit against the city of Winston-Salem, asking \$10,000 for alleged permanent injuries as a result of falling in an open sewer ditch.

Boone Democrat: Mr. McD. Litty has purchased of R. Z. Linney of Oklahoma his Rich Mountain lands, paying the snug sum of \$7,500.

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Two-thirds of the Session Gone — Not as Many Bills Passed as Usual at this Time but They Will Come in Later — Six Months School Term and Compulsory Attendance Likely — Bond Issue to Take Care of Deficit.

With 39 of the 60 days of the North Carolina General Assembly behind them, the legislators find themselves with considerable less business disposed of comparatively, than on this day of the session two years ago. There have been 166 bills ratified to date this session, 125 less than on this date of the last session. There have been 1142 bills introduced in the House, compared with 935 this date last session and 640 bills in the Senate compared with 674 two years ago.

Numbers of members have been expressing the hope that the Assembly could adjourn by March 4th, to attend the inauguration but it is conceded now that there can be no adjournment this side of March 8th and several days thereafter may be required to wind up the work. Then there will be the special session next Fall for the constitutional amendments.

The Senate by a rising unanimous vote passed the bill for the establishment of a home for wives and widows of Confederate veterans, Senator Ivie having withdrawn his substitute for \$15,000 to be appropriated annually for pensions so the needy wives and widows might be left with their kindred. He will introduce the pension bill as a supplementary measure.

The Nimocks bill to restrict the sale of concealed weapons to persons over 16 years old having certificates of permission from county or town authorities passed final reading after another long discussion.

The House passed the Senate bill placing \$5,000 at the disposal of the Corporation Commission for litigation before the Inter-State Commerce Commission against freight discriminations against North Carolina.

The Senate resolution of gratitude to Hon. Ashley Horn for his gift to the State of a monument to North Carolina women of the confederacy was adopted by the House by a unanimous rising vote.

The Senate and House passed great numbers of private and public bills clearing the calendars, none of the bills being more than local interest.

Mr. Bellamy introduced in the Senate today bills to allow convicts sentenced to work on the roads a deduction of time for good behavior, and authorizing commissioners of counties to provide for destitute families of convicts.

The bill providing a six months school term has been favorably passed upon by the committees and will no doubt become a law if the legislators think they can find the money to finance it. The compulsory attendance act is also likely to pass. This is in a mild shape and provides that children living two miles and a half or more may be exempt, also those who cannot pay for books and clothing, and those whose labor is absolutely necessary in the support of the family. Most of the States already have this law, and the South Carolina legislature also seems likely to pass a similar one this year.

The conference with the railroad officials by the commission appointed by the Governor to see if the roads would voluntarily take steps to prevent rate discrimination against towns in the State, was not a success. Another conference is to be held and then the State will carry the matter to the courts if nothing is done.

The search and seizure law asked for by the prohibition forces in order to make it easier to catch blind tigers, has passed the House and will likely pass the Senate. The Webb bill passed by Congress prevents liquor shipped into the State in violation of State laws receiving protection of interstate commerce. While this does not prevent a man's ordering whiskey for his own use, it does give the State authorities the right to seize liquors that are intended for sale or distribution.

The Senate Committee on Public Health will report favorably the measure to provide for the furnishing of diphtheria antitoxin at cost.

The Senate Judiciary Committee will vote next Wednesday afternoon at 3:30 on a Torrens system bill. There are now two bills under consideration: one by Senator Daniel, embodying the recommendations of the North Carolina Bar Association, providing for optional registration of land titles and putting the machinery of operation in a special land court; the other by Senator Ivie, differing in that it creates no new court, but places the control with the Superior Courts. It is thought that the Ivie bill will be acceptable to all parties.

Senator Pharr's bill to authorize the City of Charlotte to subscribe for and purchase stock in the Charlotte Fair Association was acted upon favorably by Senate Judiciary Committee No. 1.

That committee will also report favorably the bill to enable counties to vote bonds and special tax for the establishment and maintenance of public hospitals and training schools for nurses.

The same committee turned down Senator Peterson's bill to amend the carry law of 1907 so as to make it a misdemeanor to charge usurious rate of interest on loans and

HOLD DOWN ACREAGE.

Commissioner Watson Issues Warning to Southern Cotton Growers.

Columbia, S.C., Feb. 16.—A warning to the farmers of the South to hold down their acreage in cotton for the coming year if they wish to keep cotton at its present price was issued today by E. J. Watson, Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries, in his capacity as president of the Southern Cotton Congress. Mr. Watson refers to his and other fights last year for reducing the acreage and the beneficial results in the way of increased price for the staple but he warns the farmers not to listen to the song of 13 cents and plant the face of the earth in cotton. Says he: "The danger to you and yours is greater by far than last year. If you must have a larger acreage on your farm put the increase in corn and other food crops."

In another part of his statements he says: "In this State I have endeavored to get the General Assembly to enact a simple cotton statistic gathering law that will force facts on the world when they should be there, not when it is too late, this measure, which would aid in some degree, is not yet a law. Oklahoma already has it and your organizations have all asked for it in every cotton State."

"Again let me beg of you to watch your acreage, and let good sense instead of lack of judgment guide you in the planting of your crop this year. If you don't you will face in the fall a situation that may be the most serious you have ever faced."

"The fight for justice to America's greatest money crop cannot be won by a few year after year, it must command the personal co-operation of every grower of cotton."

Couldn't Preach Left Handed.

Ever since the new building of Central Methodist church was opened for use, Mr. W. H. Phifer has occupied the front seat on the right hand aisle. Preachers have come and gone, but Mr. Phifer is always in that seat when the hour for service arrives. Sunday morning there happened to be a draught in that part of the house, and Mr. Phifer moved over to the other aisle before the service began. When Dr. Weaver arose to begin his sermon, he gravely said, "Brother Phifer, please move back to your seat, I can't preach left handed." Mr. Phifer moved and the congregation enjoyed the pleasant incident.

Old Citizens.

Wadesboro M. & I. Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Leonard, two of Union county's most aged citizens, are quite sick at their home in Lanes Creek township, that county. Mr. Leonard is 93 and Mrs. Leonard is 87. Mrs. Leonard is a sister of the late W. D. Webb, of blessed memory in Union.

Mr. Geo. W. Little died Wednesday at his home, just across the line in Union county. The deceased was about 80 years of age and an excellent citizen.

notes or anything of value. Under the law as it is now it is a crime to charge more than the legal rate for money advanced upon household and kitchen furniture only.

Senator J. A. Long, of Person introduced in the Senate a joint resolution to provide a State bond issue to cover the "deficit" in the treasury, to pay for the completion of the new State building and to provide funds for other permanent building appropriations. The resolution was referred to the finance committee, of which J. P. Cook of Cabarrus, is chairman.

The House, after considerable debate on each measure, passed the farmers' cotton tare bill and the bill penalizing telegraph companies for failure to transmit and deliver promptly messages filed. Both bills were amended on the floor of the House, the cotton tare bill so as to require all ginners to put 30 pounds of bagging and ties on each bale of cotton and providing that the buyer may deduct from the bale all tares in excess of six per cent of the gross weight of the bale. The telegraph bill was amended so that it would in no wise apply to rural telephone companies. The penalty is \$100.

By tremendous majorities, the Senate killed the two House divorce bills, one by Representative Stewart, to make five years' abandonment a sufficient cause for divorce, and the other by Representative Kellum and Senator Hobgood, putting the husband and wife on the same basis in securing divorce on scriptural grounds. The debate was long and spicy. These bills came from the committee on minority reports. Senator Payne introduced a new divorce bill, but in view of the vote taken later on other bills of this kind, it is predicted that it will never get beyond committee.

Representative Wallace's Sunday bill was killed in the House after much argument and discussion, in which numerous members participated. The bill sought to amend the statute by making violations of the present law a misdemeanor punishable with a fine or imprisonment, instead of a simple penalty of one dollar as the old statute provides. It is contended that the present statute is a dead letter, and Mr. Wallace and the champions of his bill sought to make it effective. It was killed by a strong majority.