

THE MONROE JOURNAL

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MONROE, N. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1913.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

WORK OF BIG TORNADO.

Southern States Were Visited by Storm in Which Nearly a Hundred Persons Were Slain.

Indications from late reports are that more than 90 people were killed, scores severely injured and great property loss sustained in the disastrous electric tornado, which swept parts of Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas Thursday afternoon and night. Ninety-odd deaths have been reported and the total loss of life probably will be increased when wire communication is restored in remote sections devastated by the cyclone. The damage to property can not be estimated but probably will have to be computed in millions.

Twenty-nine persons are reported to have perished in Georgia, and damage to property is roughly estimated at \$1,000,000. Calhoun county, Georgia and vicinity bore the brunt of the storm in this State, where 11 persons are reported to have been killed. The other fatalities in Georgia were 9 at Tucker, 4 at Eagleville, 3 at Clarkston and 2 at Columbus.

Late reports from Tennessee have increased the death toll in that State to 23 persons. Six perished in Middleton, four at South Berlin, three at Huron, two each at Calhoun and Lexington, and one each at Leesburg, Rally Hill and Bryant Station. Many sections swept by the storm have not been heard from. The loss of life in Alabama is estimated at 13 although several persons still are reported missing near Decatur, three persons perished at Calera and two each at Hokes Bluff, Gaylesville and Duke.

Four additional deaths have been reported in Texas at Huling. The total in that State now is placed at five.

Advices from Louisiana and Mississippi report no additional deaths, seven having been previously reported in each State. The greatest damage to property was the destruction of buildings and houses, in the sections of the State where deaths were reported. Telephone and telegraphic communication has been restored to most of the larger towns and all of the cities in the storm-swept territory.

More About the Effect of the Rabbit on Sheep.

Some time ago Mr. I. A. Fitzgerald remarked to The Journal that the general charge against the dog as a menace to the sheep industry was not a true bill, his observation being that dogs kill few sheep, in fact not enough to effect the industry. Mr. Fitzgerald said that he had himself owned as many as three hundred sheep at one time and had never lost one by a dog, but of course he cared for them carefully. He went on to say, however, that the fatality to the sheep industry in the South, and the thing that, in his opinion, made it impossible for it to thrive, was the fact that the rabbit was a bearer of certain internal parasites from which the sheep were infected, and that no section could have sheep and rabbits at the same time. In reply to this Dr. Watt Ashcraft gave it as his opinion that the dog himself was worse in this respect than the rabbit, and that the latter had only one, if that, parasite which was damaging.

Mr. Fitzgerald dropped into the office again the other day and gave his experience and observation with sheep more fully, and they are very interesting. He says that he knows from personal investigation that the rabbit has three internal parasites, two of which are communicated to sheep. The first is a tape worm, one of which he has seen, sixteen feet long. He does not know that this affects sheep. The second is the liver fluke, which attaches itself to the organs and tissues of the sheep and sucks its blood, causing loss of appetite and general weakness, a kind of hookworm effect. The third is a little nodule affair from the size of a small shot to a buckshot, attaching itself to the entrails of the sheep and causing fatal diarrhoea, very offensive and fatal especially in warm weather.

Mr. Fitzgerald says that he doesn't believe there is a healthy flock of sheep in the south unless it is on a mountain or a pine barren. Several farmers in Cabarrus county in the 60's and 70's bought all the sheep they could find and began large flocks, some of them having several hundred. All went soon to the wind or to the butchers. These men and Mr. Fitzgerald tried as hard and as carefully as any one could to raise sheep, making it a study and a business, but could not keep their flocks healthy. The external parasites like the peculiar sheep tick and louse, they could manage, but not the internal ones. He says that if a man had good pastures, fenced so that the rabbit could not get in, and could keep his sheep healthy, they would increase a hundred per cent a year and be very profitable.

Plenty of Time.

Ladies Home Journal. A Scotch minister was walking through a street in the village one misty evening when he fell into a deep hole. A passing laborer heard his cries, and looking down, asked who he was. The minister told him, whereupon the laborer remarked: "Weel, weel, ye needna kick up such a noise. You'll not be needy afore Sawbath, and this is only Wednesday night."

SOME WALKERS THESE.

Waxhaw Citizens Who Can Make Time—Bucked off Bridge—Woodman Hall. Waxhaw Enterprise.

Cy Tillman is a man of strong convictions and he is the sort of fellow that will back up his convictions with his cash. He is generally on the right side and comes out with flying colors, but he threw down the gauntlet on a very precarious proposition the other day when he proposed to bet his horse against its value in money that the horse could walk to Charlotte and back in less time than Jackie Stephenson. Now Jackie Stephenson is something else when it comes to walking. He has a fair gait and he can keep it up indefinitely. He is a great fox and an opossum hunter and frequently puts in the whole night in the woods. When he comes through town the morning after one of these chases he invariably has a load of possums. He is also smoking a long stem pipe. The dew or frost is thick on his pipe. A round trip to Charlotte is no walk to him. He would not hitch a horse for the difference between riding and walking that distance. The man who wants Cy Tillman's horse can get it on "easy terms."

Prof. J. H. Alred was at Monroe Saturday to stand the civil service examination for the Post office at this place. He finished his examination shortly after twelve and walked back to town, a distance of 13 miles, in order that he might participate in a particularly interesting tennis game that afternoon.

Mr. Henry Faulk of Marvin met with a very painful accident one day last week coming home from Pineville. His mule became frightened on the sugar creek bridge and backed off, throwing Mr. Faulk over an embankment 20 feet high, breaking his arm and painfully bruising him up.

Mr. Robert Sims, overseer of the road leading from the Waxhaw Baptist church to Rehoboth church, has been doing some splendid work in his section. The road is in excellent shape and in the manner in which it is kept up shows that Mr. Sims takes a pride in always having the best section of public roads in the township.

The College Hill camp W. O. W. has erected a large handsome hall on their lot near the school building. It was built especially for the benefit of secret orders and has been carefully arranged to meet their necessary needs.

Hazers Convicted.

The three young men of Raleigh, Wilmington, and Mt. Olive, who on the night of Sept. 13 last, caused the death of a fellow student at the University by hazing, were tried last week at Hillsboro, and found guilty of manslaughter. They did not intentionally kill their fellow student, but while they had him on a barrel singing, the barrel turned over and he fell on a broken bottle and bled to death from a wound in the neck. The jury was out three hours. Judge Peebles gave the young men as light a sentence as he could—four months in jail with leave to hire out—and their parents hired them and took them home. In passing sentence the Judge said:

"I hope this will be the last case of hazing in any college or university in North Carolina. It is incomprehensible to me that boys brought up as those boys should go to a poor freshman's room, and take him out of his room, pour blacking on him, and have fun at his expense. I am glad of the opportunity to show these young men that I have no inclination to be severe. I only want to make an example of this case. I understand that another boy has been blacked at the university since this case began. If I had the boys that did that here I certainly would put them on the roads."

Secretary Houston Will Visit Here As Soon as Possible.

Charlotte Observer. Secretary of Agriculture David F. Houston, who is a native of Union county, this State, and a local Tar Heel, has indicated his willingness to visit Charlotte at some future date in order that he may renew his acquaintance with this section and commune with relatives and friends of his boyhood days.

Mr. Houston was seen by Mr. R. K. Blair on the occasion of his recent visit to Washington and in connection with a conversation stated that he would be only too glad to run down as soon as the duties of his office would permit and see something of this community of which he has such pleasant recollections dating back to the years of his boyhood. He made inquiries about various Charlotte people, including his first cousin Mr. W. F. Stevens and Mr. J. S. Weir, the latter a member of the faculty of the Texas A. & M. College years ago when Mr. Houston was also a professor there.

It goes without saying that the proper authorities will take up in due form the proposition of an urgent invitation to Doctor Houston. He will doubtless be invited to be the guest of the city. A banquet will be arranged and the distinguished visitor will be asked to make a talk. Of course for the present until he becomes familiar with the multifarious officers of his department, he will not be able to leave Washington but just as soon as he can find it possible to do so, he will be urged to pay the Queen City a visit.

CRUSHED LIKE AN EGG.

Young Man, Mr. Ben Hinson, of Olive Branch, Was Killed in Awful Manner by Traction Engine.

Mr. Ben Hinson of New Salem township was killed instantly last Wednesday in Cabarrus county by a traction engine. The body was brought home for burial. The Concord Tribune gave the following particulars:

Ben Hinson, a young white man of Union county, met a tragic death this morning by falling beneath the wheel of a moving traction engine. The accident occurred on the Bost Mill road opposite the home of Mr. V. H. Blackwelder about 11 o'clock. Hinson was riding on a small seat just above the big wheel on the left hand side of the engine. He slipped and fell, falling directly under the wheel, which passed over his head, completely crushing his skull and mangle his body beyond recognition.

The engine was owned by W. V. Smith, of Olive Branch, who purchased it in Salisbury. Hinson went with Smith to get the engine. Grover L. Schenck, who lives near Ebenezer church, was also with the party and was driving the engine at the time the accident occurred. Smith and Hinson passed Schenck's home yesterday and Smith hired him to assist him in running the engine to Olive Branch.

As soon as the accident occurred Smith went to a near by house and telephoned the police and asked them to send the coroner there. Conner Moore went to the scene about 1 o'clock and took charge of the body.

Hinson is about 25 years old and is survived by his father, Irving Hinson of Union county and four brothers.

Coroner Moore went to the scene of the accident on the Bost Mill road, near Mr. V. H. Blackwelder's residence, but deemed an inquest unnecessary. The body of the young man was taken to the undertaking parlors of Bell & Harris Co., and prepared for burial. The father was notified of the young man's death and he directed that the body be sent to his home.

Several persons who are familiar with the circumstances of Hinson's death advance the opinion that he probably fainted and fell off the engine. This is based on the fact that he complained of being sick when he awoke the morning of the tragedy. Mr. Smith, owner of the engine, who was also riding on it when the young man fell off, stated that Hinson said he was sick and he ate but very little breakfast yesterday morning. The road, where the accident occurred, is macadam and very smooth and there is nothing there that would cause a jolt sufficient to shake the young man off the seat he occupied. The seat was directly over the big wheel on the left hand side of the engine. Further weight is given the theory that the young man fainted before he fell by the statement of young Schenck, who was driving the engine. He stated that Hinson did not utter a sound when he fell and that he did not know he had been killed until after the engine had passed over the body. It is probably, however, that he fell so close beneath the wheel and that it was upon him before he had time to utter a sound.

Both of the young man's companions were greatly troubled over the unfortunate affair, both appearing to give almost completely away to their feelings while talking of the matter yesterday afternoon.

A Happy Farmer and a Good Turnip Grower.

Written for the Journal. As this is one of our beautiful rainy mornings, such as we have so many of lately, and I can't get out, I will write a piece for The Journal. I am fifty-five years old and I have never seen just such a winter. My turnips have grown all winter and I have grown enough to feed seven head of grown cows. I would advise all farmers to sow turnips for their cows and hogs.

I am living in a house that I built in 1880, and my wife and I are never so happy as when we are digging in the soil from which we came and to which we must all return in the end.

With best wishes for The Journal, I am, M. A. HELMS (The Journal can testify that Mr. Helms' cows are provided feed that makes good rich butter, yellow, but not from artificial means, for he leaves a good portion of it at the office regularly, and has been doing so for years. He says the turnips do it.)

No Job for Humans.

Saturday Evening Post.

Col. Hal Corbett, a Kentucky orator, was up in the mountains of his native state last summer looking into the titles of certain coal lands. The task led him far into the interior, remote from the railroad, where he stayed a week as a boarder at a mountain cabin.

For three days he stood for half-melted butter and lukewarm drinking water, and then he suggested to his hostess that she buy some ice. "Whar kin I git any ice this time of the year?" she demanded. "You could send down to Middleboro for it," he said. "How does Middleboro folks git ice in the summer?" she asked. "They make it," he said. "Mister," she said, "the Lord Himself couldn't make ice in the middle of August."

BILLS PASSED FOR UNION.

County Officers to Go on Salary. Amendment to Medical Depository, and Recorder's Court—City of Monroe to Issue \$20,000 Bonds.

The following local bills were passed by the General Assembly of 1913, directly effecting this county: 1. To place the officers of Union county on a salary and create the Auditor's office. The salaries to be as follows: Clerk of court \$1800, deputy clerk \$600; register of deeds \$1800, deputy \$600; sheriff \$1800, deputy \$540, additional allowance \$500; treasurer \$1000; auditor \$1800. An election will be held the first Monday in November, 1913, to ascertain the will of the people as to this bill.

2. The Clerk of the Court, Mr. R. W. Lemmond, is permitted to wind up all cases that he has been employed in prior to his qualifying as Clerk of the Court.

3. Authority to the Road Commissioners of Monroe township to borrow money in anticipation of taxes. This bill was a necessity, as the Chain Gang could not have continued without this authority.

4. Authorizing the City of Monroe to issue \$20,000.00 bonds to fund its current indebtedness.

5. Amending the Medical Depository by allowing physicians to issue prescriptions for a pint instead of a quart, and furthermore changing the punishment of violations of the Medical Depository Act.

6. Allowing Road Overseers of Union county additional compensation.

7. Incorporating Mt. Pleasant Baptist church, Antioch Baptist Church and Fairfield Baptist Church so as to prevent the sale of intoxicating drinks within a radius of two miles of said church etc.

8. Authorizing Monroe township to issue bonds. This being the bill recommended by the Road Commissioners, to be voted on by the people.

9. Amending the Recorder's court Act. This amendment will allow the Jurors before the Recorder's court fifty cents per day instead of twenty-five, and they will not be required to come from any specific township unless requested by the defendant. It furthermore provides that if the defendant is acquitted, the City and County are to bear the expense of jury and a few other minor amendments.

10. The town of Marshville granted a new charter.

11. The Monroe Storage and Warehouse Co. incorporated to do a general warehouse business.

12. Two amendments to the charter of the City of Monroe, which are now being published in the Journal and to be submitted to a vote of the people on the 3d Tuesday in April.

13. Authority and method of foreclosing the clause now in use in Union county.

14. Amending the good roads bill that has heretofore passed the legislature so as to authorize the issuing of bonds upon a majority of the votes cast instead of a majority of the qualified voters.

15. Doing away with four polling places in the City of Monroe and requiring only one polling place for municipal elections.

16. Settling the division line between the Tyndall and Mt. Carmel school districts.

17. Changing the time for the appointment of Road Overseers and the division of labor from August to February.

18. A County bond issue for good roads to be submitted to a vote of the people when ordered by the county commissioners. This bill will be published in The Journal.

19. Authorizing a special tax on dogs.

An effort was made by Messrs. Price and Sikes to allow the Board of Education and the Superintendent of Public Instruction to be elected by a direct vote of the people, but this bill was unanimously killed by the Committee and was never considered by the House of Representatives in a body.

A. A. Secrest of Goose Creek township was appointed a member of the Board of Education to serve for a period of six years, following expired term of Mr. J. E. Broom.

Quite a number of new Justices of the Peace were appointed.

Recorder's Court.

R. C. Milliken, gambling; \$7.50 and costs. Jake Plunkett, colored, larceny; 4 months. Will Crawford, colored, assault; \$7.50 and costs; carrying concealed weapon, \$7.50 and costs. Cora Dargan, colored, keeping disorderly house; judgment suspended on payment of costs, and bond of \$100. Moses Massey, colored, assault and battery; costs. Frank Ivey, forcible trespass; \$42 and costs. Zeb Sprinkler, violating ordinance; \$0; costs.

Senate Confirms More Nominations.

Washington, March 13. — The senate today confirmed the appointments made by President Wilson of Danl. C. Roper, South Carolina, first assistant postmaster general; Alexander M. Dockery, Missouri, third assistant postmaster general and James I. Blakeslee, Pennsylvania, fourth assistant postmaster general. A number of army appointments were also confirmed.

President Wilson sent these nominations to the senate today:

John Shelton Williams, a banker of Richmond Va., assistant secretary of the treasury. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, assistant secretary of the navy. Beverly T. Galloway, assistant secretary of agriculture. Edwin F. Sweet, Grand Rapids, Mich., assistant secretary of Commerce.

James A. Edgerton of New Jersey, purchasing agent of the postoffice department. All were referred to committees.

MAY GET A CHANCE.

Postmaster General May Open Third and Fourth Class Offices to Competitive Examinations.

Washington, March 14. — Postmaster General Burleson today began developing his plan to prescribe a civil service examination for fourth class postmasters. He consulted with Civil Service Commissioner John A. McIlhenny, who told him it would be practical to hold examinations that would be true tests of the applicant's ability.

The fourth class postmasters, nearly 40,000 of them, now are in the classified service, having been placed there by executive orders under the Roosevelt and Taft Administrations. Postmaster General Burleson said today that the spirit of the civil service was violated in putting these officers into the classified service and that he proposed to place them on a strictly civil service basis.

"Many of those who today hold positions as fourth class postmasters," said Mr. Burleson, "secured them as a result of pernicious political activity. The Postoffice Department should be a business institution, run on scientific lines. I intend to use the weight of my influence to make it such."

He added that the plan on which he was working was his own; that he had not discussed it with President Wilson.

More Small White Farmers the Hope of the South.

Progressive Farmer.

We mention these things at some length because there is a great need in the South for us to give attention to the very evil that overthrew Rome and are poisoning the life of Mexico—the increase of tenantry and absentee landlordism, and the other forces that make against the increase of independent small farmers among us. And with us the problem is further complicated by the Negro problem.

We should like to see the negroes own the land they till, as we should like to see all other classes, but we want to see them in colonies of their own. In fact, it is very important, in our opinion, for our people to see that this policy prevails. In communities where considerable number of white people are living we cannot afford to have the negro population become relatively so much more numerous as to leave the white population too small for an adequate white society. The writer knows that in his old home neighborhood, for example, not a few white people have moved away because the Negro population has become proportionately too large and the white population too small—to small to furnish enough white neighbors for the women and children.

This is a tendency that calls for very serious considerations; and is the main reason why the writer believes every Southern State should set about bringing to us just as many thrifty Northern and Western white settlers as we can get. We need them and need them badly—need them to save the rural South to the white race and provide the thickly settled, intelligent, thrifty, white communities that we must have in order to get the needed good schools and roads and libraries and telephones and social centers that the rural South yet lacks.

To make the rural South a great democracy of thrifty, home-owning small white farmers—this is our only hope of becoming a permanently great and forceful section. And the success of education, co-operation, and equal legislation in the South is largely wrapped up with this very matter of getting a greater proportion of independent small farmers, each man sitting under his own vine and fig tree.

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BREAKING PRECEDENTS.

One by One Mr. Wilson is Knocking Them out of the Way.

Washington, D. C., March 15. One by one the time-honored precedents fall before the quiet but determined attack of President Woodrow Wilson. First came the downfall of the inaugural ball with its money changers and turkey trots.

Second, the favorite barber, President Wilson shaves himself. Third, (the blow that killed father), the antiquated customs of parading office seekers at the White House. No ple hunters are admitted until sent for.

Fourth, the President is going to run the government; politicians may make suggestions but need not expect to see them carried out, unless perhaps, they coincide with the White House views.

NOT A PUBLIC EXHIBIT, HE.

Fifth, the president goes to church to worship, not to be seen; crowds may gather about the president's church door, but if he sees them first, they will not see him.

Sixth, the gold braid and lace business has been eliminated from the White House; Major Rhoades, a military aide inherited by President Wilson, from President Taft, dresses like any other everyday citizen, when he goes out with the President.

Seventh, the khaki-colored motorcycle policemen that used to follow the White House automobile, have been given other employment; the President rides without bicycle escorts.

CUT OUT—DISCARDED.

Eight, the ancient custom of draping the president's box at the theater, and playing the national anthem when the president arrives, has been put on the discard.

Ninth, Old "It is Said," has disappeared from the White House news, and instead appears "The President Said."

CABINET MEETING PUBLICITY.

Tenth, "That was said in a cabinet meeting and cannot be made public," is of the past; what transpires at cabinet meetings is public property.

Eleventh, the bi-weekly cabinet meetings are under ban; the cabinet will meet when there is something to be done by President Wilson and his official family.

Twelfth, The promiscuous use of the "executive order" has been stopped. Miss Alone Tarr, barred by the civil service regulation from the White House stenographer's corps, could have gone in by special appointment from the president, but the president refused to exercise the power in her behalf.

Thirteenth, President Wilson rests the seventh day; he puts the bars of the White House up Saturday night at 12 o'clock and lets them stay until Sunday morning.

Fourteenth, Cold suppers are to be the rule at the White House Sunday evening; the old Presbyterian rule will prevail.

Fifteenth, The president declined an invitation to join the Chevy Chase club.

John Barleycorn and all other sorts of intoxicating drinks have been tabooed at the White House.

SIXTEEN BROKEN IN TEN DAYS.

Ten days ago President Wilson was inaugurated. Sixteen precedents have been broken, and the government is running just the same. The ease with which the president has broken precedents has alarmed some of the oldest inhabitants who like more glitter and less simplicity. The inaugural ball died hard but died all over.

Social.

Written for The Journal. The following ladies have organized themselves into a Sewing Club to meet every two weeks: Mesdames Wriston Lee, O. W. Kochitzky, E. W. Crow, N. M. Redfearn, C. D. Meacham, T. T. Capehart, E. S. Green, Roscoe Pifer, J. T. Griffith and R. N. Hargett. The initial meeting was held Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. C. D. Meacham.

Sorosis was charmingly entertained Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. Geo. S. Lee at her home on Windsor Avenue. In response to the roll-call, quotations from William Cullen Bryant were given. Mrs. Bruce Adams read an interesting paper on "Dutch Colony of New Netherlands," and a reading "Good Old Days of Knickerbocker Life" by Irving was given by Mrs. D. A. Houston. The subject of the discussion was "The Knickerbocker Group and what they wrote." The hostess then led the way into the dining-room, where a two-course luncheon was served.

At The Pastime Tonight.

"The Crooked Path," a story of the underworld, 2 reels; "Two of a Kind" and "Betty's Baby." Both of these are excellent comedies. The two twins keep their beaux guessing. Each fellow thinks the other is making love to his girl. The situations are confusing and amusing. "Betty's Baby" proves to be a elephant on her hands. Her beau tries to play a joke on her, but it proves to be a joke on the boys, who play elephant for him. This double reel will prove as a spice to the program of the Pastime Theatre, where you always see the best pictures that can be secured. It is a Vitagraph.

Addressing his subordinates in the State Department, Hon. W. J. Bryan, the new Secretary of State, referred to his tenure of office as brief in such a way to excite comment, and some of his friends think it means that he will hold office only temporarily.