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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

NO RELIEF ON FREIGHT RATES.

Legislative Commission and Representatives of Railroads Fail to Agree—Case Referred to the People, Says Gov. Craig—Extra Session of the Legislature Probable.

Statesville Landmark.

After a session of two days, the conference between the legislative commission and the railroad representatives, in Raleigh, which had considered an adjustment of freight rates as applied to this State, adjourned Wednesday afternoon without reaching an agreement. This was the third conference. The first was on February 26. Another held two weeks ago adjourned until Tuesday because the railroad people were not ready. When the conference met Tuesday there was no evidence that the railroad proposed to do anything of consequence and the State made slight modifications in its demands to meet objections offered by the railroads. Wednesday the railroads presented through General counsel J. Norment Powell of the Clinchfield road, a lengthy reply to the final proposal of the legislative commission. In this the railroad traffic managers reiterated their position that the North Carolina rates are not unjust or discriminatory as compared with rates enjoyed by other States in the South, and that the reductions proposed by the legislative commission would wipe out the net earnings of the railroads involved, bankrupting or seriously crippling all of them.

The feature of the amended proposal of the commission were discussed in detail, including the concession as to zone Nos. 1 and 2 being consolidated to avoid putting in a lower rate to North Carolina than to the Virginia cities from the West and Baltimore. These concessions were adjudged insufficient to relieve the situation that they purported to relieve. The railroads declared that the obstacles to the acceptance of the proposal were insurmountable.

The statement suggested that the proper and lawful course now would be to get the entire issue involved before the Inter-State Commerce Commission as speedily as possible for adjudication in a manner that will put an end to the differences. The roads contend that there is no such competition as will justify departures from the long and short haul requirements that the proposition of the legislative commission would require. The statement embraced 19 closely typewritten pages and required more than an hour for its reading.

There were talks by E. J. Justice, E. R. Preston of Charlotte and others, deprecating the position of the railroads and insisting that something would be done. Chairman Travis of the corporation commission said he had hoped there might be a chance to get together on some equitable basis of rate adjustment; but the statement of the railroad officials seems to preclude the possibility. He thought it would be folly now to follow the suggestion of the railroad officials and take up the fight before the Inter-State Commerce Commission. He favored calling the Legislature in extra session and settling the matter there. The corporation commission had maintained suits before the Inter-State commission and had already won the concession that the railroad officials now wanted to appear in the position of conceding, that of applying the Winston-Salem and Durham rates through Virginia cities through the West to sections of the State.

Chairman Travis gave the net freight earnings of the several railroads in this State involved, to show that they can well afford to grant the concessions involved in the proposition of the legislative commission. The railroads had insisted that they could not stand the 33-1-3 per cent cut in passenger rate in this state some years ago; but it is now admitted that the roads are making more money than ever on passengers. He explained how the big carriers from the West and East are already giving a rate 32 cents less in making the rate to North Carolina points than to Virginia cities, and yet the North Carolina roads, getting their main support from the people of this State, are adding such high rates for their end of the haul as to more than overcome the advantages that the foreign roads would grant to the people of the State.

In adjourning the conference Gov. Craig said the people will be disappointed and many grieved. He deplored a situation that will cause discord and strife between North Carolina and the railroads. When the proceedings began the Governor fully believed in the sincerity of the roads, he said; and he did not accuse anybody of bad faith, but the faith of those presidents and high officials present at the conference February 26 was different from the faith and spirit represented here today.

The State had simply asked for the same treatment accorded the people of Virginia. "I have seen industry after industry," he declared, "leave Asheville because it could not compete with the better freight rates in other States, and I have seen young men forced to leave this State for other sections because of the arbitrary will of a few transportation companies. It seems that the time has come to see who is sovereign in this territory—the people of North Carolina or the transportation companies."

We will appeal to the people of

North Carolina," the Governor told the carriers, "and their judgment will be just. North Carolinians have built by their own efforts the principal railway lines in this State and have turned them over to the transportation companies, and we have furnished these people so much business under adverse conditions that they have grown rich. The people of North Carolina will not submit to continued injustice."

Governor Craig declared that he expected the people of North Carolina to enjoy their rights in a fair and lawful manner and assured the roads that such would be the case. He then adjourned the conference. It was 2:35 when the large company filed out of the Senate chamber after giving the Governor another round of applause. Asked whether his words meant literally that he would call the legislature together in extra session, the Governor would not say off-hand, but it was the sense of the shippers and others that such will be the case.

The conference was attended by many shippers and others interested from various parts of the State and the attitude of the Governor and the legislative commission was heartily approved.

Colored Men Use Themselves for Sandbags.

New Orleans, La. 1. — Quick work by determined farmers and a bunch of willing negroes who were thrown into an incipient crevasse in the absence of sandbags today saved another disaster along the turbulent Mississippi river. The dozen negroes who lay in the gap of the Poydras levee, holding back the water until sand bags could be filled to take their places, risked their lives, but saved the day when it appeared hopeless to even try to hold the fast crumbling embankment.

The Poydras levee, which is only 13 miles south of New Orleans, began to cave rapidly shortly after 5 o'clock this morning. When the caving was discovered the entire batture in front of the Poydras store, 100 feet wide and extending from the levee to the river bank 200 feet out, had caved and a small gap in the levees had gone. The alarm was given and within 20 minutes a score of negroes were brought up by a planter who lives a few hundred yards south of the scene. The levee was caving rapidly and when this small force arrived water about two inches deep was pouring over the embankment.

It seemed too late to prevent the crash. A desperate chance was taken when two 12-inch boards were put along the top of the broken levee and a dozen negroes accepted the task of holding it in place. These human sand bags might be taken with the very next slice of the levee, but they held on until a row of bags filled with dirt were put in place behind the boards. Other bags were hastily slipped into the gap and soon a hundred more negroes and white men were working like ants filling sacks and carrying the filled bags to the gap.

Then, without warning, the stretch of the levee crown where the human sand bags lay a few moments before fell away to depth of 28 feet. A second row of bags held the water back and within an hour 2,000 of the dirt-filled sacks were in place and the caving was temporarily checked and, for the time, the levee was saved.

Former Ansonian Doing Big Farming at Camden, S. C.

Wadesboro Ansonian.

George T. Little, who purchased the Dunlap plantation, about two miles west of Camden, about two years ago, has had eight miles of the drains placed on the plantation, and will place more later. Besides placing the tile drains, Mr. Little has cut a canal through the plantation and dug new ditches. He now has the place in an excellent state of cultivation, and raises some unusually fine crops thereon. Mr. Little paid \$30,000 for the plantation and has spent about \$20,000 on improvements in the way of erecting a new ginney, new houses, new barns and stables, fencing, ditching, clearing land, etc., making an investment of about \$50,000.

Mr. Little says that the draining will improve damp land from almost worthless land to excellent farming land. Besides doing extensive planting, Mr. Little owns and raises some of the finest live stock in the State. He carried off the cream of prizes in the recent horse show, and always comes in for a large share of winnings at the State fair.

Mr. Little is a native of Union county but married a daughter of the late James H. Thomas of Burnsville township and was for some time a resident of Anson.

Whipped the Mule and Got Whipped by a Woman.

Watauga Democrat.

Dan Greer was whipping a stubborn mule at his home near Rutherfordton in a manner that his sister, Miss Effie, considered most cruel. She remonstrated with him, so the story goes, but to no avail and as a last resort she pounced upon him and gave him as sound a whipping as a man ever carried, especially from a woman.

At Rochester, N. Y., Wednesday night detectives arrested Theodore L. Lee, a negro 28 years old, who they say is wanted in Fayetteville on two charges of murder dating from 1911. The police say Lee has confessed the killing of one McDou-

PRESIDENT FIGHTING IN NEW JERSEY.

Mr. Wilson Goes Back Home to See That the Old Gang Shall Not Again Take Charge.

Newark, N. J., May 1.—President Wilson tonight in two speeches, here and at Elizabeth, made good his promise to return to New Jersey to fight for the reforms which were pledged to the people while he was Governor, but which failed of accomplishment since his departure for Washington. The President was greeted with cheers and enthusiasm as he faced the big crowds.

"It made all my pulses beat," said the President in his speech here, "to think that I was to come to this great county of Essex that wants to govern itself but does not. I have come, therefore, not to speak to you but for you. I have exercised a great self-denial about New Jersey. My great temptation in choosing a summer home was to pitch my tent where I used to. But there is going to be a contest for Governor of New Jersey next summer and I did not want anybody to think I wanted to boss the job. I have no candidate for Governor but I am opposed to whomever is desired by certain gentlemen. I don't want to see any Governor privately owned. I'm going to New Hampshire next summer, but New Hampshire is in telegraphic communication with New Jersey. Any one who wants to know what I think can learn by asking."

HOPEFUL INSTRUMENT.

"But I want to say a few words about the Democratic party. I want everybody to realize that I have not been taken in by the results of the last National election. The country did not go Democratic in November. It was impossible for it to go Republican, because it could not tell which kind of Republican to go. The only hopeful and united instrument through which it could accomplish its purpose was the Democratic party. There were certain things which we want done, the country said, and certain persons elevated. There were certain things we want demonstrated, such as that the Government of the United States cannot be controlled by private interests. Now the Democratic party is going to have a try at making these things successful and if we're not going to have another try."

The President applied his reference to the National election, to the State situation, indicating that if the Democratic party in the State did not redeem its pledges, including jury reform, the people might try another political party in the next election.

Mr. Wilson declared that when the Democratic party in New Jersey three years ago had come into power, everybody wondered "if the old gang would run it, but it did not."

The speaker said that when he was preparing to go to Washington from the Governorship, he was told that "the old gang would come back."

CONDITIONS AT TRENTON.

"I did not believe it," he continued, "until I saw it. Once more that bulky form of the gentleman who used to personally lead the New Jersey Legislature into disgrace, reappeared on the very floor of the Legislature; that great sycophant with a great snake-like 's,' that great sneaking, whispering system had established itself in Trenton."

The President used a quantity of adjectives to describe the "gang," and charged that the system had been so corrupt as to permit grand juries to indict at strategic moments and they can withhold grand juries from indicting when all is quiet and you know that the mastery of certain gentlemen in this State would be impossible if the things they did were subject to the dispassionate judgment of grand juries.

The President was unparing in his attack on the 11 Assemblymen from Essex County who were opposing jury reform.

"It is a disgrace," he said, amid applause, "to the judicial system of the State and Union and I come here to protest as a representative American citizen that these things should not be allowed to exist."

President Wilson battled hard tonight in two speeches at Newark and Elizabeth to wrest New Jersey politics from what he termed a "resumption of control by Jim Nugent and the old political machine."

PUT ON WAR PAINT.

Great crowds, frequent interruptions of applause and demonstrations of approval greeted the President when he put on his "war paint," as he described it, and campaigned in earnest to have the power of drawing juries taken from the sheriffs and placed in the hands of non-partisan commissions.

He also pleaded for the calling of a constitutional convention and pointed out that it was no longer regarded as a radical procedure to change constitutions in the United States.

His two speeches were filled with satirical characterization of what he called the "old gang in New Jersey" but he made it clear that his fight for apparently a local issue was made for the rank and file of the Nation.

"I am sorry," he said at Elizabeth, "that I should have to come back to speak words of criticism, but I must say that it is familiar to have the war paint on in New Jersey again. It is not singular

that we should always have to be fighting to get control of our own affairs."

"We want to redeem the jurisdiction of this State, not only of the suspicion but of the stain that men are not equally treated in the courts of law. The political machine where it is misused in this State as in every other State of the Union is where the machine controls the sheriff's office, the citadel of power and immunity from punishment. If you want to strike at the center and heart of corrupt politics, see to it that you put the control of grand juries into impartial and non-political hands."

THE CALIFORNIA QUESTION.

Mr. Bryan on His Way Back to Washington and Governor Johnson is Waiting to Hear from the President.

Sacramento, Cal., May 4. — The California anti-alien land holding act, which passed both houses of the legislature within 24 hours after bringing about one of the most unusual situations in the history of the Nation, will lie on Governor Johnson's desk without his signature until Secretary of State Bryan can confer with President Wilson in Washington.

This will mean a delay of nearly a week as Secretary Bryan left here last evening and will not reach the National Capital until Wednesday night or Thursday morning.

Governor Johnson will wait, he says, a "reasonable time," for whatever protests the Government may make, after which he will sign the bill. He is required by law to sign or veto all acts passed to him by the legislature within 10 days of final passage provided the enacting body remains in session for that length of time.

TIME LIMIT OF GOVERNOR.

It appeared tonight that the Legislature would not adjourn until May 15 or later, which would require the Governor to act on or before Tuesday, May 13.

There is much speculation here as to the next probable step to be taken by the Government against the measure. It is generally thought, however, that President Wilson will state his objections once more to Governor Johnson and then seek through diplomacy to answer the possible protests from Tokio.

Opinion as to the effectiveness of the act in accomplishing its purpose the elimination of the Japanese farmer is divided. Until the final amendment was adopted, permitting aliens ineligible to citizenship to lease agricultural lands for three years, the measure was most drastic.

Now, however, it is asserted by many that it will accomplish little, in as much as it does not stipulate that the leases may not be renewed again and again.

Unionville News.

Correspondence of The Journal.

Mrs. W. B. Love and little daughter of Monroe and Mrs. L. E. Huggins of Marshville spent last week at the home of Prof. and Mrs. O. C. Hamilton.

Mr. Reece Griffin and children of Charlotte are spending some time with Mrs. Griffin's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Love.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Price and Miss Carter and Mr. Culp of Albemarle spent yesterday with friends here.

Mr. Herman Price, who has been attending the N. C. Medical College at Charlotte, has returned to his home.

Miss Carrie Biggers of Long's store spent last week at the home of her brother, Mr. Web Biggers.

Miss Beatrice Watson visited relatives here last week.

Mrs. Thomas and little son, who have been spending some time with Mrs. I. A. Williford, have returned to their home at Bostic.

Miss Clennie Moore of Euto visited Misses Clara and Fionnie Purser last week.

Miss Ruth Secest left yesterday for Elkin and Winston where she will visit relatives.

Miss Ella Crowell spent last week at the home of Mr. George Brewer.

Miss Beulah Nance of Olive Branch spent last week here.

Mr. Henry Baucum, who has been at Trinity College, returned home a few days ago on account of ill health.

Marvin School Closing.

Correspondence of The Journal.

The Marvin school under the very efficient management of Miss Jennie Price and Mr. Frank Stephenson, closed Thursday night, May 1st with a highly creditable entertainment, consisting of the play, "Diamonds and Hearts," some drills, recitations, etc., all of which was rendered to the entire satisfaction of the very large crowd who had gathered to witness the closing exercises.

Those faithful and efficient teachers are entitled to great credit for the way in which these exercises were conducted and for their untiring work during the whole term of six months. They have both greatly endeared themselves to the entire school. The closing exercises were gotten up without the loss of a single lesson in regular school work. Here is hoping to have them both for the next session.

While preaching in the First Baptist church Sunday morning, pastor Craige became ill and was unable to finish his sermon. He was not well enough to occupy the pulpit Sunday night and there were no services at the Baptist church.

DEATH OF MR. C. W. BRUNER.

Well Known Citizen of Monroe Found Dead in Bed Sunday Morning — Had Been Sick for More Than Two Years But Was Up Previous to His Death—Long Lived in Monroe and Was Highly Esteemed.

Mr. C. W. Bruner of Monroe was found dead in bed Sunday morning, May 4th. As it is generally known, he had been in bad health a long time and had retired from business. On Saturday he had been up and walking about and no such thing had been thought of when he retired as usual that night. About one or two o'clock during the night members of the family had been in his room to see how he was resting and found him sleeping peacefully and naturally. When they went back at six to call him for breakfast he was in the same peaceful and natural position, but the body was cold. Sometime between these hours he had died without any apparent pain. The news spread quickly and neighbors and friends from all over town soon began to call and pay their respects, and this continued all day.

The funeral was held at the residence at four thirty yesterday afternoon, by Dr. Weaver, and was largely attended. The active pall-bearers were Messrs B. A. Horn, R. A. Morrow, Hugh Hinde, G. B. Caldwell, G. M. Beasley, S. O. Blair, W. L. Howie, and Wriston Lee. The honorary ones were: Messrs. H. B. Adams, Charles Leeman, W. H. Phifer, W. D. Flow, J. R. English, E. G. Faust, A. L. Monroe, J. T. Shute, B. F. Houston, H. A. Shute, J. M. Belk, and J. R. Shute.

Mr. Bruner was 56 years old. He is survived by his wife and three children, Mr. Claude Bruner, Mrs. Roscoe Phifer and Miss Ola Bruner. He was born in Anson county and was one of a large family of children, only one of whom, Mrs. L. E. McCullom of Wadesboro, survives. When but a boy he located in Monroe and for forty years was a well-known figure in all the various activities of the town. He was a man who made very warm friendships and his loyalty to a true friend knew no bounds. For such a one he would do anything possible. He was a master in the retail grocery business in which he engaged at a very early age, and from this business he made considerable money, which he wisely used and invested. It is safe to say that the death of no man would be more keenly felt as a personal loss to more people in Monroe.

Mr. Bruner was a member of the Methodist church and his special work was looking after the poor. For years he was chairman of this committee and anywhere that need was he was there with help, and he gave of his own as willingly and freely as he administered the contribution of others. Probably no man has ever lived in Monroe who worked harder or gave more close attention to his business. But this was not because he loved gain, but because he was of an intensely active and energetic temperament and loved to do his work well and thoroughly. Not only was he generous in his friendship to others, but he keenly appreciated every act of friendship or kindness done him.

Impelled by failing health, which the best medical treatment could not stay, he was compelled to give up active business about two years ago. Other members of his family had died suddenly and he had long expected to go the same way. He went peacefully and calmly, and he will be missed. It will be a long time in Monroe before the name of "Charlie Bruner" becomes words unaccustomed to the lips of our people.

A number of friends from Wadesboro, Charlotte, Abbeville, and other points attended the funeral. The floral offering were large and beautiful.

A New Idea on Liquor Tax.

Washington May 3.—Nearly the entire expense of running the government may be met from the income tax and the tax on whiskey and beer if a bill introduced today by Representative Vaughn of Texas, is adopted by Congress. The Texas Statesman declares that at least \$180,000,000 in annual profits that now go to the brewers and distillers can easily be turned into the United States treasury.

The plan is to place the internal revenue tax on malt and spirituous liquors at exactly the same figure as the tariff duties on these articles. That would produce a condition whereby foreign liquors could come into competition with the products of American distilleries and breweries on equal basis. The present tax rate on whiskey is \$1.10 per gallon; the import duty is \$2.60, a protection of \$1.50 per gallon to the distilleries, according to Mr. Vaughn's calculations. He would put the internal revenue tax at \$2.60 per gallon so that the protective differential in favor of the American distilleries would be wiped out. He figures that more foreign liquors would be imported and less distilled in this country with the result of reducing the liquor making industry of the United States.

Card From Mr. Waller.

I desire to thank my friends of Monroe for the fine vote they gave me for alderman in the primary last Tuesday. Though not nominated the large vote was very gratifying to me and I want to say that I feel very happy at this token of confidence that the people have given me.

Very truly,
M. WALLER.

WOMEN'S IMMENSE PARADE.

A Great Army Representing All Classes Marched to the Tune of Martial Music.

New York, May 3.—The woman suffrage army marched up Fifth avenue this afternoon 20,000 strong to the martial music of the massed bands, blared from 40 bands. In uniforms of white, gleaming with yellow streamers they paraded in the heat of a midsummer sun for three miles from Washington square to Fifty Ninth street. A forest of yellow banners appealed for "votes for woman" to an unbroken wall of spectators estimated to be a quarter of a million.

Inez Milholland, riding aside a mettlesome chestnut colt, directly behind the escort of mounted police, led the marchers.

Behind her walked eight girls in blue with silken flags; after them came two women in yellow with the suffrage map and its nine "yellow" states. And then came the long line of the rank and file, marching resolutely, unsimilingly "for the cause."

Women with snow white hair, children not yet out of rompers; girls from Sweden, women from New Zealand, negroes from the northern states, cow girls from Oklahoma; newsboys from the eastside, Wall street brokers—these and the artisans in unbroken lines, eight abreast, disbanding finally at the Fifty ninth street plaza to overflow into two great mass meetings.

The Woman's Political union, thousands strong and broken into many detachments, was in the forefront of the line. Their banners bore many mottoes. Some of them were:

"More Ballots, Less Bullets;" "One Sex Bears Arms, the other Soldiers;" "Peace and Persuasion;" "Getting there After Fighting 40 years;" "Pioneers Against the White Slave Traffic;" "Let the People Rule, the Women are People."

Throughout the line there was borne aloft on banners the roll of women who have achieved great things.

"General" Rosalie Jones and her little band of pilgrims that blazed the suffrage way from New York to Washington were, too, clad in their marching togs and heralded by a brass band of boy scouts. Then followed teachers, students, sculptors, decorators, social workers and musicians. When the latter came abreast the reviewing stand they wheeled, a dark haired girl of 16 stepped from their ranks and blew on her bugle a bar of stirring music. Stopped by the maneuver the line behind marked time while the little group sang the Marseillaise amid a thunder of applause.

Bookkeepers, stenographers, milliners, dress makers and white goods workers—bearing their motto: "In Union There is Strength," came next. Then followed the army of the Political Equality Association, a thousand white clad women. The New York State Suffrage association with its banner "Victory in 1913." The New Jersey association, "Victory in 1914."

Greek, Jewish, Italian and Syrian societies for suffrage came next.

Toward the end of the line marched 47 girls, carrying an outspread yellow flag, nine-starrd upon which were showered thousands of coins. Brooklyn's thousands came next. Then came the college women, more than a thousand strong, whose members composed the Wellesley, Smith Barnard, Bryn Mawr, New York university, Vassar, Radcliffe, Adelphi, Cornell and many other universities.

The men followed and after them came the newsboys. Somebody tossed a coin among the boys at 42d street. True to instinct they broke ranks and scrambled for it. Then came a shower of coins, and a two minute block of the parade until the marshal could untangle the struggling arms and legs.

Last came the other states where strong campaigns are going on—New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Maryland. And last of all was Ohio—a solitary marcher bearing aloft a crepe wrapped legend.

What Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch called the "benediction of the march" was the meeting at Carnegie hall.

Dean Summer, of the Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul, at Chicago, spoke on "the Dawning of Consciousness of Women Sex Loyalty."

"The suffrage will be yours," he said, "when you have working in your ranks the woman who measures up to some such standard as this: The woman who is willing to give up her time, her energy and her wealth, if she has it, to see that there shall be efficiency and honesty in the administration of public affairs, and lead in all such movement, awaiting the time when she shall come into her rights of franchise; the woman who will give of her best that all men, women and children may have a fair and equal opportunity to enjoy the abundance of life; the woman who shall have her ear attuned to hear the far-off cry of those in want, the groan of the sick and the moan of the sinful, and bearing the cry, answer; the woman who will stand loyally by and demand the end of exploitation of her sex by men in vicious marriage relationship, in industry and in immorality."

Newton News: Mr. C. D. Drum has shipped ten solid car loads of sweet potatoes to Boston this season. The crop in this year has been the largest in several years.