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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

DOCKERY TO PENITENTIARY.

Mail Clerk Who Shot Frank Perry Found Guilty of Manslaughter and Given Three Years in State's Prison—Left Yesterday Morning to Begin His Sentence—Case of Much Interest.

W. L. Dockery, the colored mail clerk who shot and killed Frank Perry, a negro hack driver of Monroe, on the 20th of June last, was found guilty of manslaughter Saturday, sentenced to three years in the penitentiary, and was yesterday morning taken by Deputy Sheriff Jule Griffith to Raleigh to begin his sentence.

The jury who tried the case was composed of the following citizens: J. Press Guin, W. H. Yandle, D. W. Haigett, J. Ruffin Hargett, J. M. Edwards, A. R. Mills, John W. Brigman, William M. Helms, C. C. Allen, J. R. Hartis, R. E. Carelock, and H. W. Kluttz.

Considerable interest centered around the case. The defendant was arraigned on Wednesday afternoon, and Judge Adams pronounced his sentence about nine o'clock Saturday night. The defendant and his attorneys were satisfied with the result and Dockery expressed himself as ready to begin his sentence at once. The whole bar was engaged in the case. Messrs. R. L. Stevens and J. J. Parker assisted Solicitor Stack, and Messrs. Redwine & Sikes, Adams & Armfield, Love & McNeely, and W. O. Lemmond fought the case for Dockery.

The plea was self defense. Dockery's testimony was that he had gone out that morning on his run as mail clerk, woken sick at Charlotte, returned to Monroe, and had been advised by Dr. Massey to go to his hospital and be treated or examined. That he had started there, but had to go back to the post office to deliver some mail. Then he started for the hospital again, intending to go by the shop of Charley Toney to see him a minute. As he stepped upon the entrance, Frank Perry, who was in the shop, drew his pistol and fired twice, one of the shots hitting him in the leg. He then drew his pistol and fired. Evidence was introduced to corroborate Dockery's story, but the jury evidently did not take this view of the matter or they would have acquitted.

After the jury had announced its verdict of manslaughter, Judge Adams asked for certain letters that had been written by Frank Perry to the wife of Dockery. These letters, though they produced all the trouble, were not put in evidence at the trial, but the Judge called for them before making up his sentence, since the law gives him the discretion in manslaughter to pass any sentence from 4 months to 20 years. The letters were read in public for the consideration of the Judge. After hearing them Judge Adams said that but for them he would have pronounced a severe sentence, but after hearing the letters and knowing the provocation contained in them, he had not the heart to do so. One of the letters was written by Perry five days before the killing. The other was written a day or so later. They were mailed to Dockery's wife, who was away at the time, but for some reason they failed to reach her and were returned to Monroe, being put into the box of Dockery at the Monroe post office. Thus they came into his hands on the morning of the killing. The letters were of a maudlin, sentimental kind, expressing undying devotion, and entreating the woman to come home, or to name a place where Perry could meet her. The second letter spoke of the first having been written and instructed the woman to burn them sure, for, said Perry, if they were found out they would cost him his life. This prediction proved true. The second letter contained a dollar bill for the purchase of a watermelon.

Before leaving for the penitentiary Dockery asked Sheriff Griffith to shake hands with him and thanked him for his kindness towards him. The sheriff replied that it was his custom to be kind to prisoners who behaved themselves and that Dockery had not given him one particle of trouble. The wife and child of Dockery have gone away, presumably to their old home in Richmond county.

The other case tried by the court last week was that of Nathaniel Harris for the killing of Will Houston, both colored, in Vance township on the 14th of May. He was found not guilty, self defense being the plea. Messrs. McNeely and Love defended him, and Mr. W. O. Lemmond helped the solicitor in the prosecution.

Bailey for Collector.

Raleigh Dispatch. Senator Simmons has recommended J. W. Bailey for Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eastern District, and the deadlock involving Mr. Bailey, Francis D. Winston and W. T. Dortch, has been broken.

It has been known here for several weeks that these three men would be put forward for the three district jobs, but it was not known what the division would be. Word comes from North Carolina that Mr. Bailey will take the collectorship, so the problem is solved.

Mr. Dortch will be named as United States Marshal and Mr. Winston will be recommended for District Attorney.

Flies, as well as bad water, spread typhoid.

Cotton Report.

Washington, August 1.—A decline of 2.2 per cent in the condition of cotton on July 25 compared with the condition of cotton on June 25, was shown today when the Department of Agriculture's August cotton report announced the condition as 79.6 per cent below the July 25 10-year average, but 3.1 per cent above last year's July 25 condition.

Since the June 25 report the condition declined 8 per cent in Oklahoma, 5 per cent in Texas and Mississippi and 2 per cent in Florida, Louisiana and Missouri. Other cotton States showed a condition equal or above the June 25 figures.

The condition of the crop in all the Atlantic Coast States was below the 10-year average conditions, while in the central and western portions of the cotton belt condition figures were above those of the 10-year average.

The condition of the growing cotton crop of the United States on July 25 was 79.6 per cent of a normal, compared with 81.8 per cent on June 25, 1913, 76.5 per cent on July 25, 1912, 89.1 per cent on July 25, 1911, and 80.9 per cent, the average on July 25 of the past ten years, according to the third cotton condition report of the season issued at noon today by the crop reporting board, bureau of statistics, Department of Agriculture, and estimated from reports of its correspondents and agents.

The area planted to cotton this year, as previously reported by the Department of Agriculture in its preliminary estimate, is about 35,622,000 acres, or 25 per cent more than the 34,766,000 acres planted last year.

The President Sticks to Washington.

Washington, Aug. 3.—President Wilson has entered into the summer life of the National Capital with the tolerant spirit of a veteran resident. Declining to leave Washington while Congress is in session, he is making the best of hot weather by a methodical program of work and recreation. Fond of long automobile rides and golf, the President devotes two hours in the late afternoon to refreshing himself from days of congested engagements and conferences. In the evening he is often at his office and there always is a stack of correspondence or official papers for his examination.

The White House is by no means the quiet and comfortable place these days that it appears, as a small army of paper hangers, painters and carpenters are busy remodeling the interior. The only rooms that have not been disturbed are those occupied by the President and his two house guests, Secretary Tuohy and Dr. Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N., his physician. The big East room is being refurnished and those sections of the White House are closed for repairs. The White House is being renovated in preparation for the wedding of Miss Jessie Wilson and Francis B. Sayre, which is to take place during the Thanksgiving season, the last week in November. It is not expected that the Wilson family will return from Cornish, N. H., the Summer Capital, much before that time.

Prays the Lord for a Watermelon.

Atlanta Journal.

From a cell in the Fulton county tower, Newt Lee, principal witness in the Phagan case, has sent up the prayer of his life—and it is going to be answered.

It wasn't for liberty that Newt prayed. He has given up the hope of that for the time being, though his innocence is admitted by all. This is what he prayed:

"Oh, Lord, you know everything that has been and will be. You know I'm a poor innocent nigger. You know, Oh Lord, that I've been locked up in dis hear jail since April, all summer long, all through de watermelon season! And, Oh Lord, if you can't git me out of hear den send me jes' one ripe, red watermelon."

Thus poor Newt Lee wrestled with his soul in the night hours. Who can say that the Lord did not hear his humble and fervent plea. Somebody heard it, for word crept out from the jail to the solicitor general's office, thence to a kind-hearted Atlanta lady who has arranged to send Newt Lee the finest, ripest, reddest watermelon that money can buy.

He is not to know where it came from. He will believe the Lord sent it, and in the long miserable summer he has spent a prisoner, though innocent, there will be at least one bright hour.

Old Negro Hoarded Cash Mysteriously Disappeared.

Old Fort Sentinel. George Mashburn, a hard-working and honest old negro, who resides about two miles south of Old Fort, besides raising a large family and buying a farm, has been trying for the past 35 years to lay by a little ready cash for a "rainy day." He had finally accumulated between two and three thousand dollars, but instead of putting his hard-earned savings in a bank he had secreted them in some sort of a "contraption" fastened against the wall under his bed. For years this hiding place was secure enough, but we often hear of "riches talking to themselves wings," and last week \$200 and more of the old man's money mysteriously disappeared. A warrant was sworn out for his new son-in-law, Will Lyle, but at the hearing the evidence was not sufficient to hold the suspect.

LETTER FROM COUNTY SUPT.

Prof. Nisbet Tells About Work of the School Folks—Something About the New Law.

I cannot speak my appreciation to the Board of Education for again entrusting me with the important office of County Superintendent of Public Instruction, nor to hosts of friends who endorse what the Board has done. But I am going to show my appreciation by giving the best service of which my powers render me capable. I shall give my best thought and energy to promote the best interests of the schools of the county. However, I recognize this fact, that I shall not be able to accomplish much without the cooperation of the people. Whatever progress may have been made under my administration is largely due to the cooperation, hearty good will and sympathetic support of the good people of the county, the school committeemen and the Board of Education; and I feel I must have in the near future the support of those agencies, also the faithful cooperation of teachers, women and children of the several school districts.

The compulsory school law, passed by the last legislature, will prove to be, I think, an important factor in making our schools better, especially as to the record of attendance. As many people know, I have been by no means an enthusiastic supporter of the compulsory education, but now since the law has been passed I am going to try to do my part toward its enforcement.

The County Board of Education has endorsed certain rules and regulations to secure attendance, which will be published at the proper time, and a copy posted at the court house door and also at the door of each public school house in the county. The compulsory term will begin at the beginning of the public school term November 17, 1913, and all children between the ages of 5 and 12 years will be required to attend. I have emphasized this new feature, just because I desire the earnest co-operation of the people in introducing this law.

Realizing that there is some confusion regarding the new law for the employment of teachers, I would say to the committeemen, just go ahead as you did under the old law and secure your teachers, being careful to ascertain the facts of the teacher's qualifications for his work. See that he has a certificate dated within the time prescribed by law and continuing to the end of the school term. When I visit the township, if it should be convenient for you to meet with me, I can confirm what you have done and we can talk over the work. I don't think the law can be complied with to the letter, but we can fulfill the spirit of it by trying to obey.

Some have made inquiry as to whether we can divide the term by teaching a part in summer and the balance in the winter. I would say there is no provision for any division of the term. It is expected that the term shall be continuous, beginning about November 17th and continuing until the funds are exhausted, which will be possible about the middle or the last of March. Of course, I am not sure as to how long the schools will run, but I do not think the extra levy is sufficient to run the schools an additional two months as a superficial reading of detached portions of the bill providing for a six month term has led the general public to expect. The bill really says, "Six months or as near to as the funds will provide."

Committeemen and teachers should not forget that in the use of the State Equalizing School Fund, not more than \$40.00 for a first grade teacher, \$30.00 for a second grade teacher, and \$20.00 for a third grade teacher are disbursed for a month of school; that these amounts mean a month and if the teacher is to be paid more than this amount then excess must be met by the district. Of course districts that have a local tax can meet this condition all right, and others may do so by private subscriptions.

Let me in closing ask the earnest co-operation of all concerned, and all should be concerned, and let us work together to make this the best year in the history of the schools of Union county.

R. N. NISBET, County Supt.

Conference for Common Good in South Carolina.

Columbia, S. C., Aug. 3.—On Wednesday and Thursday of this week, August 6 and 7, a "Welfare Conference for the Common Good of the People of South Carolina," will take place in Columbia. Men and women in all walks of life, from the farm, store, from business and religious, from charitable and uplift associations, men and women prominent in educational ranks, factory owner and factory employe, will take part in the conference. Indications are that large numbers of people from every section will be in attendance and that the conference will be a great success.

Problems of every life, topics of interest to every profession and every man, woman and child, will be discussed. The people will meet and mingle and get an exchange of views, all looking toward a betterment and an uplift of interest which makes for the common good of all the people.

Purity in politics will be one of the leading topics of the conference.

BROTHER KILLED BROTHER.

In a Family Fight Walter Gaddy Cut His Brother Will to Death With a Knife—Will Gaddy Had Been Threatening the Family and Attacked His Mother—Now in Jail in Monroe.

Last Tuesday afternoon Walter Gaddy killed his brother, Will Gaddy, with a pocket knife, in a family fight that took place near the Union and Anson line in Marshville township. Walter Gaddy immediately surrendered to Constable Guldge and is now in the Monroe jail awaiting a preliminary hearing to take place on the 8th.

The terrible tragedy was the result of family ill will and whiskey. The men are sons of John H. Gaddy who is now in the State hospital for the insane at Morganton, where he was carried last April. Nothing is wanting to make the tragedy extreme. A mother with husband in the insane asylum, one son in a bloody grave, one in jail, and a widow and fatherless child (Will Gaddy's), is a fearful spectacle in a Christian land.

Walter Gaddy, the slayer, is 20 years old. Will, the dead man, was 29. Before the father was taken off last spring he agreed to hire his youngest son to Will for the season. Because Will had mis-treated him, the boy was taken home by his mother. This kept up hard feelings in the family. Will got liquor, and while under its influence last Tuesday afternoon, went to the home of his mother, who lived about half a mile from him, and created a disturbance. He told the family that they all had to be friendly as they used to be, and got a gun and commanded them all to go in a body to his house. On the way he made some attempt to abuse and fight his mother and Walter went to her protection. They clinched and Walter got out his pocket knife and began cutting and did not cease till Will was slashed to pieces, from the effect of which he died in an hour.

Walter Gaddy immediately gave himself up. He is a young man of very quiet and harmless appearance, and does not hesitate to tell how the thing happened. He says that he began cutting and really doesn't know much more than that he did it. In conversation he makes no excuse or palliation, nor appears to comprehend what an awful thing has happened.

Public School Matters.

County Superintendent Nisbet will be at Mountain Springs on Thursday at ten o'clock and on the same day at two o'clock he will be at Mt. Pleasant to take up the matter of repairing the building.

The election at Rock Rest last Saturday for special tax resulted in carrying the measure, 25 votes for, 5 against, and 11 not voting.

As the law requires that the county superintendent shall visit each township one day for the purpose of meeting the school committeemen of the whole township to consult about the employment of teachers, Superintendent Nisbet will be at the following places in the respective townships on the dates named at 12 o'clock each day:

Indian Trail, August 12th.
Waxhaw, August 13th.
Marshville, August 15th.
Olive Branch, August 19th.
Union (Lanes Creek), Aug. 21st.
Altan, August 26th.
Weddington, August 28th.

Express Company Must Pay Back Tax.

Raleigh, Aug. 1.—The Corporation Commission has issued an order against the Southern Express Company, directing that company to pay into the State Treasury \$20,014.32, balance of State tax on gross revenue of the company under the revenue act for the years 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912. The commission finds that the Southern Express Co. deducted from its gross revenue the amounts paid to the railroad companies for transportation charges before figuring the franchise taxes to the State, which the act provided should be two and a half per cent for 1909 and 1910 and three per cent for 1911 and 1912, this tax to be on the gross receipts on business within the State.

The balances of franchise tax held to be due by the Corporation Commission for the respective years are: 1909, \$3,716.25; 1910, \$4,213; 1911, \$5,509.71; 1912, \$6,575.36, these amounts giving the total of \$20,014.32.

The express company reported its gross receipts, including amounts paid for railroad transportation, to the Corporation Commission in due form, but deducted the railroad charges before reporting to State Treasurer for tax payment. The Corporation Commission contends that if the express company has the right to make such deduction, it might deduct other expenses before getting down to what its gross revenue would be, and insists that the figures on which the company paid taxes for these years were nearer net revenue than gross. If some railroads, says the commission, would arrive at gross revenue by deducting expenses of transportation they would show no gross revenue whatever.

It is better to screen the cradle and wear a smile than scoff at the precaution and wear mourning.

"Mike, I am going to make you a present of this pig."
"Ah, sure; an' 'tis just like you, sor!"

Marriage of Miss Walkup and Mr. Robinson.

Correspondence of The Journal. On last Thursday afternoon at four o'clock the marriage of Mr. Edgar Robinson and Miss Cora Walkup was solemnized at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Walkup of Jackson township.

The parlor and drawing room were beautifully decorated under the supervision of Mrs. W. S. Walkup and Mrs. N. B. Couser whose artistic taste was displayed in each and every decoration. The color scheme was white and green. A pyramid erected in one corner of the room made a beautiful background for the bride party. This was formed of graceful ferns, ivy and palms. Just in front of which was an arch from which was suspended the marriage bell. An aisle of white and green was formed for the bride party.

Promptly at the appointed hour a bevy of attractive little girls descended the stairs. First came Misses Anna Mae Walkup and Elizabeth Couser, then Misses Lucie Walkup and Virginia Couser and then Misses Margaret Robinson and Alma Walkup. These flower girls were daintily attired in white lingerie. After them came the bride and groom who took their stand under the bell and Rev. W. W. Ratchford, pastor of the bride, assisted by her uncle, Rev. R. L. Robinson, spoke the words that united the lives of these two young people and made them man and wife. After the ceremony the bride party returned to the sitting room where the bride and groom received the congratulations of their relatives and many friends.

The bride's costume was of white baby Irish desprit, and she carried a bouquet of bride's roses and ferns. Immediately after the ceremony a reception was held and an ice course was served by Misses Alma, Anna Mae and Lucie Walkup, Virginia and Elizabeth Couser and Margaret Robinson. The guests were received by Misses Janie Robinson and Alice Ratchford.

Mr. and Mrs. Robinson were the recipients of many handsome presents, among them a beautiful silver tea service, the gift of the bride's grandfather. Amid a shower of rice the bride and groom left for the home of the groom where a reception was given them.

The visitors in attendance were Rev. R. L. Robinson of Due West, Mr. Roy Walkup of Charlotte, brother of the bride, Misses Eunice and Janie Robinson of Monroe, Messrs. Pressley and Mack Robinson of Lancaster and Miss Sarah Plaxco of Yorkville.

The groom is a young man of sterling character and the bride is a young lady of many charming personalities. She will be greatly missed by her many friends.

Picture of Abraham's Plow.

Philadelphia Press. The University of Pennsylvania has just discovered that it owns what is believed to be the first picture of the plow invented by Abraham centuries ago. The picture has on it one of the seals which the Egyptians impressed upon every important document they desired to keep in their archives.

Plows were undoubtedly used before the time of this invention, but the Abraham plow is a combination seeder and planter, and according to the inscription on the picture, three men were necessary to operate it.

The picture was made upon a Babylonian brick, which was the custom in those days, and Doctor Clay, the director of the museum, by painstaking work made an impression of the picture with its attached seal and in a study of the implement found that plows of the same kind are in use in Babylonia today, just as they were 3,500 years ago.

As proof of the assertion that Abraham was the inventor of the plow, Doctor Clay refers to the Book of Jubilees, which was published in the second century B. C. This tells how the native Babylonians were punished when they yielded to Satan.

The fowls of the air were sent to eat the grain which they had sowed in their fields and, according to the authority cited, which is an Hebraic version of Genesis, Abraham devised this implement so that the people need no longer fear the ravens.

The apparatus had an attachment which reached through to the ground as a tube and into which the seeds were poured. Then there was a vessel above the ground facing the frame of the plow which was used as a receptacle for the seed, and then the ordinary harrow which tilled the land was attached to the back of the plow.

The Babylonians sowed and tilled according to Abraham's commands and with his invention they feared neither the ravens nor any other birds.

County Fair for Staley.

Albemarle Enterprise. At a meeting held at the courthouse in Albemarle on Saturday afternoon, July 26, definite steps were taken toward an organization for the purpose of holding a county fair at Albemarle sometime in October or November, the date to be decided upon by the executive committee.

The organization was formed by electing J. M. Morrow, president; W. A. Bivins, of the Albemarle Enterprise, secretary, and A. P. Harris, treasurer.

NO WAR WITH MEXICO.

President Wilson Firm in Determination Not to Interfere in Mexican Affairs—Will Aid Americans to Get Out of the Country.

American interest in Mexican affairs has reached an acute state. Much attention has centered in the return of Henry Lane Wilson, American Ambassador to Mexico, to make personal report to the President. Ambassador Wilson, in newspaper interviews, defends his actions during the overthrow of the Madero administration, and now urges American recognition of the Huerta government. Ambassador Wilson has been practically dismissed by President Wilson because he does not agree with the latter's views in handling the situation. Relations between the two Republics were intensified on the 26th on account of the shooting of United States Immigration Inspector Chas. B. Dixon, of El Paso, Texas, while in Juarez. Dixon was arrested by soldiers, who started to take him toward the outskirts of the town, instead of to the commandant's office. Fearing summary execution as a spy he attempted to escape and was shot by the soldiers. The Mexican authorities refused to permit the removal of the wounded man to an El Paso Hospital until the American government had made most emphatic demands, both for the release of Dixon and the punishment of his captors. Desultory fighting between Federals and Constitutionalists continues in various parts of the country.

A Washington despatch of Saturday says:

While President Wilson has not yet announced the policy which he thinks the American government ought to pursue towards Mexico, there is every reason to believe he is evolving a plan of non-interference in the internal affairs of the southern republic.

Two developments today emphasized the trend of affairs toward an attitude of friendly non-interference. It became known that the President in conference with members of the House Military Affairs committee had discouraged the idea of making preparations for a volunteer army. Likewise Secretary Bryan's request for an appropriation of \$100,000 with which to transport destitute Americans from Mexico in emergencies developed a feeling in official circles that the American government would endeavor to remove Americans expeditiously from the trouble zones.

This procedure, it is felt, would minimize the chances for international difficulty, as any destruction of property would be cared for through indemnification and there is every indication incidentally that the Wilson administration will pursue a vigorous policy toward recovering damages to foreign property in Mexico.

LESS RESPONSIBILITY TAKEN.

With Americans out of Mexico, or at least out of those parts where chaos may develop, the United States would feel less responsibility for the progress of events there and would assume the role of an observer rather than a participant, the latter position being one which, despite strong efforts from many quarters, it is fairly well determined President Wilson will not countenance. He never has allowed the thought of armed intervention to enter his consideration or a solution for the Mexican problem, but on the other hand, his efforts in working out a policy for the American government in this situation and those like it in the future are directed toward a peaceful program.

Hope that the Mexican factions will agree on a provisional president to succeed Huerta still prevails here. The Constitutionalists, however, are making repeated representations that if permitted to obtain arms on an equality with the Huerta government, they would soon triumph and restore peace.

With the idea of obtaining first-hand information about the situation, especially in connection with the pleas being made to lift the embargo on arms, the Senate Foreign Relations committee has determined to permit a number of representatives of the factions of Mexico to appear before it.

General Eduardo Hay, who took part in many battles in the Madero revolution, as well as in the present conflict, a former speaker of the Mexican chamber of Deputies, will give the Senate Foreign Relations committee the Constitutionalists side of the argument next week.

Suggestions were made today that Mrs. Francisco Madero, widow of the former president and Alfonso Madero, a brother, be invited before the committee. It is said that they would refute the statement of conditions recited by Ambassador Harry Lane Wilson recently, and there is a feeling among senators that they should hear both sides in the controversy over the events which led to Madero's death.

The Senate committee likewise desires to be in a position to understand the general situation when President Wilson submits to them his recommendations or policies.

Chlorinda—How can you dream of marrying a man who writes such stupid love letters?

Margold—But just think, dear—he can write the most beautiful of checks, and that's the main thing after one is married.—Juda.

Flies in the dining room usually precede nurses in the sick room.