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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

GOV. SULZER THROWN OUT.

New York State Presents a Situation Equal to Southern States in Reconstruction—Political Boss Able to Work His Will.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 17.—William Sulzer ceased to be Governor of the State of New York at noon today. He was removed from office by the high court of impeachment by a vote of 43 to 12, two members not voting.

Martin H. Glynn, Lieutenant Governor, was sworn in as his successor, the first in the history of the State to step into its highest office in this manner.

The verdict of the court was that Sulzer was guilty of falsification, perjury and an attempt to suppress evidence against him. Of all other charges he was acquitted, the court today unanimously voting him not guilty of the four remaining articles of the impeachment.

NOT DISQUALIFIED.

By a virtually unanimous vote also, the impeachment tribunal decided that Sulzer should not be punished by disqualification to hold office of honor and trust in this State in the future. This would have been the extreme penalty under the law.

The ousted executive was served with a copy of the court's verdict at the executive mansion—christened by himself "The People's House"—a few minutes before six o'clock tonight.

Mr. Sulzer, private citizen, will leave the capital probably on Sunday—where he will go he has not disclosed.

The incoming Governor issued a statement in which he said his endeavor would be "to give the people of the State an honest, peaceful, progressive and wise conduct of public affairs."

The outgoing executive issued a statement in which he denounced the tribunal which had removed him as "Murphy's high court of infamy."

CONTROLLED BY MURPHY.

"Murphy controlled the assembly and ordered the impeachment," he said. "He controlled most of the members of the court and dictated procedure and wrote the judgment. He was the judge and the jury; the prosecutor and the bailiff."

"A horse thief in frontier days," he said, "would have received a squarer deal."

He characterized the secret sessions of the court as "star chamber proceedings, where the enemies of the State could work for my conviction undiscovered."

He asserted he had not taken the stand in his own defense because he realized that his story attacking the Tammany leader would be ruled out. He entered a general denial of all the charges in the impeachment articles.

At today's session of the court, which lasted little more than an hour, most of the members recorded their votes without explanation. Presiding Judge Cullen, who voted "not guilty" on every article of impeachment, stuck to his convictions to the last. He asked to be excused from voting on the removal or disqualification of the Governor, on the vote for disqualification.

Farmer Killed For His Money.

Mr. Cullen Powell, a prominent farmer of Warsaw, Duplin county, was found dead on the county road Sunday. By the side of the dead man was found a stick about three feet long, with which it is supposed he was murdered. He had a scar on his head and cheek which leave evidence that he was dealt a deadly blow from behind. The object of the murder was doubtless for the purpose of robbery, as Mr. Powell left Warsaw with a large sum of money on his person. Two suspects, white men, are under arrest.

More than 400 Welsh miners perished, it is believed, in the Universal Colliery near Cardiff, Wales, Tuesday. A terrific explosion shattered the works shortly after 9:31 men had descended into the pit. It was at first stated that the day shift was composed of 740 men but later the larger figure was given out by the officials. About 500 were brought to the surface alive by rescue parties up to noon and the managers of the mine then expressed the opinion that there was no further hope for those remaining below.

Eleven members of the office force of the State Board of Health of Georgia have developed diphtheria and the office has been closed. Is it possible that health boards can save others and not themselves? Had the 11 cases of diphtheria developed in some other office, the Georgia health board would probably have charged criminal negligence in neglecting sanitary precautions. The Georgia superintendent says it is probably the fault of doctors who sent diphtheria cultures to the office unlabeled.—Statesville Landmark.

Overcome with gasoline fumes while on the power launch Rosalie, on which he and his parents and other relatives were on an outing on the Potomac river, Robert Edward Claxton, the 12-year-old son of Philander P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, died in a Washington, D. C., hospital Sunday night without regaining consciousness. The remains were taken to Tarboro, N. C., for interment. Another report says the boy died of acute indigestion.

EARLIEST SNOW IN THE SOUTH.

Light Fall in North Carolina and Other Southern States Yesterday—Big Frost Last Night—High Winds That Cut Like Dead of Winter.

Snow in Monroe yesterday, October 20th, and a good frost last night was a rushing of the season some. Only a few flakes fell here but they were full grown ones. There were slight fallings in Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia. After a week of comparatively warm weather the temperature began to drop Sunday and continued to fall during the early morning hours yesterday. As far South as Atlanta the snow began to fall shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The precipitation continued intermittently until after daylight at which time it had been noticed as far south as Birmingham, Ala., and Athens, Ga.

That the States mentioned above were generally blanketed by the snow clouds is indicated from the reports from different sections. In South Carolina the snow was noted at Greenville, Union and Laurens. In Alabama the precipitation was evident at Huntsville and Birmingham. Snow fell in several Georgia cities and towns, including Augusta, Atlanta and Athens. Reports from Chattanooga and Nashville, Tenn., and Asheville, N. C., indicate that the snow flurry was heavier in that section than in the more southern States.

Farmers to Pool Cotton For Sale.

On Saturday, November 1, the Farmers' Union of this county is expected to commit itself to the policy of pooling all the cotton of its members and offering it for sale to the highest bidder.

It is believed by the advocates of this plan that better prices can be secured and that the spinners who it is alleged use Charlotte as a club to bat down the prices in other places by comparison, will be smoked out.

This policy is the reverse of that which was proposed by the Charlotte Merchants' Association which considered placing a buyer on the local market to stimulate competition. The pooling idea was proposed by Mr. Watt, a prominent farmer, and it is proposed to render this practical by backing it with an organization.

Ten thousand blanks have been sent out to the union members in the county asking them to specify number of bales they have and the minimum price they will accept. The blanks make provision for the legal transfer of the cotton, full power to dispose of it being conferred on the agent. With detailed information as to the amount of cotton available, the agent will get in touch with the most extensive buyers. An entire lot of perhaps 5,000 bales in this county will be sold to the highest bidder, provided his price is above the minimum fixed by the owners.

Mr. W. C. Crosby, general agent for the Mecklenburg Union, will doubtless be given this responsible commission if he will accept it. Since the blanks are drawn in legal form the agent will be able to speak with absolute assurance in stating the number of bales over which he has control.

The cotton pooling plan is an extension of the co-operative idea which is finding much favor among farmers. It is evident at a glance that if the individuals acquiesce heartily in its provisions this movement will prove one of the most important ever launched by North Carolina agriculturists.

Graded School Notes.

This week closes the second month of the school term and we are glad to say that the work in general is now progressing satisfactorily.

All visitors are welcome to the school at any time they may find it convenient to come, but Tuesday being Parents' Day they are cordially invited to visit the school that day.

There will be a teachers' meeting this afternoon and one of the most important topics for discussion will be plans for extending and improving the school library.

The mock trial conducted by the High School boys last Friday afternoon was enjoyed very much. The actors played their parts well.

At The Pastime Tonight.

Norma Talmadge and Leo Delaney in "Arriet's Baby." Her marriage is a failure. The little one is saved from the consequences by a loyal friend. "Where Shore and Water Meet." When the girl he loved married another, Addison was resigned to the less but the disappearance of the bridegroom once more aroused his hope. He was about to claim her when the last man, who had been shipwrecked, returned and his last hope of happiness was crushed. "Religion and Gun Practice."

Myers-Crowell.

Mr. Henry Myers of Monroe and Miss Dora Crowell of Wingate were married last Tuesday evening at the residence of Mr. H. F. Williams in Wingate. Rev. J. A. Bivens performing the marriage service. Mr. and Mrs. Myers at once came to their home in Monroe. The groom is a young man of excellent character and the bride is an attractive young woman. They both have a large circle of friends who wish them much joy.

STRAIGHT TALK TO MEXICO.

Huerta Assumption of Power Astonishing—Constitutional Election Can't Be Held.

Washington Dispatch, 14th. The United States government has informed Provisional President Huerta that it looked with abhorrence and amazement upon his assumption of both executive and legislative power in Mexico and, in view of his course, could not regard as constitutional the elections planned for October 26th.

Two notes, one strongly phrased and written by Secretary Bryan, inquiring about the safety of imprisoned members of the Mexican Congress, and the other drawn in forceful language by President Wilson himself, are said to constitute practically the last efforts of the Washington government to deal with the Huerta authorities by diplomatic means unless there is a decided change of spirit on the part of the officials in Mexico City.

The negotiations through John Lind had reached the point where the State Department had construed the announcement of Frederico Gamboa's candidacy for the presidency as meaning the elimination of Huerta and where it confidently was hoped that a fair and free election would be held October 26th. Now, however, President Wilson has made it clear that the Washington government had with the events of the last few days—the imprisonment of the deputies and the establishment of a dictatorship by Huerta—lost all hope of seeing a constitutional election held by the Huerta regime.

The steps taken by the United States were formally communicated to all foreign governments. No further negotiations were planned through diplomatic channels and it would not be surprising if John Lind, who has been waiting at Vera Cruz to observe the manner in which the Huerta officials carried out their promises, should return to the United States.

Market is Concerned With Ginning Report.

New Orleans, Oct. 19.—The cotton market this week will be more or less concerned with the pending report on ginning by the Census Bureau. This report will be issued Saturday morning and will carry the crop down to the end of last Friday. Coming at the end of the week, as it does, it will serve to intensify the usual week-end conditions. If it is strong enough it may move prices sharply. During the week there is likely to be considerable liquidation of both accounts in preparation for it.

The weather situation in the belt is now in the critical stage of the last part of the season. Frosts may come at any time and frosts, of course, make the end of the growing season. Thus far the fall has been mild but conservative brokers are warning their clients to be prepared for decided changes in the weather. Some of the buying by bullish interests last week was undoubtedly due to the belief that cold weather would be experienced over a part, at least, of the belt this coming week. The weather will be as important a factor this week as it has been at any time this season.

In spot circles it is being claimed by those who are bullishly inclined that October spot commitments are altogether larger than the majority of people have anticipated. Toward the end of the last week the decided improvement in the spot demand considered very significant by the bulls and their contention is that the spot inquiry this week will be equally as good because those who are short of cotton for end of October shipment are becoming nervous at the advancing prices and will engage in a scramble to get what they want.

Exports and mill takings will be closely scrutinized this week because students of statistics are pointing out that they are on too large basis, compared with crop prospects.

For the purpose of showing the residents of England just what North Carolina is doing in truck farming, the Southern Railway Company, through its land and industrial department, will send the truck farm exhibit of the Baltimore estate, which was on exhibition at the Western North Carolina Fair at Asheville last week, to London.

At LaCress, Wis., Miss Harriet Bailey and Henry Dickerson, with their attendants and friends went before the Rev. D. C. Jones, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, and the marriage ceremony was about to begin. As a matter of routine the minister glanced at the wedding license. He discovered that both of the parties named in it had been divorced and he refused to marry the pair. Tears of the bride and arguments of the bridegroom were unavailing and they had to look elsewhere for some one to officiate.

It took Uncle Sam fourteen days to catch the assistant postmaster of Pocahontas, Va., who is charged with robbing that office of \$14,000. The defaulter, whose name is E. M. Silberger, was arrested with his wife at Cleveland, O., and part of the missing money was found in his possession.

While running and playing on a log Sunday, near his home at King, Stokes county, George Helper, aged 14 years, fell and was snagged in his side so badly it is feared he will not recover.

GERMAN BALLOON DISASTER.

Twenty-Seven Officers and Men Burned to Death by Explosion of Huge War Balloon.

Berlin, Oct. 17.—The entire German Admiralty Trial Board of seven and 20 other military men were killed today by the explosion in midair of the largest and newest of the Zeppelin war airships, the "L-11," upon which the party was making a trial flight. Only one person on board escaped.

The disaster occurred just above the main street of Johannisthal. The shattered hulk of the 500 foot airship, a mass of blazing canvas and crumpled aluminum, dropped 900 feet into the public highway. Hundreds of people who had been watching the flight rushed to the scene. There was nothing to be done except to take out the bodies of the victims from the wreckage.

THE ONLY SURVIVOR.

Lieutenant Von Bluel, of the Queen Augusta Grenadier Guards, who was making the trip as a guest, was the only survivor of the wreck. He was badly injured.

Many of the bodies were so burned and mangled as to be unrecognizable.

The Admiralty Trial Board consisted of seven officers including Lieutenant Commander Benisch and Senior Lieutenant Freyer, of the German Naval Flying Corps. The airship's pilot was Captain Gluth, a veteran steersman in the employ of Count Zeppelin.

Naval Constructors Neumann and Pletzier and Naval Engineer Busch were among the victims.

Spectators who had been watching the impressive maneuvers of the "L-11" saw the gas bag suddenly burst into a glaring flame and then fall. A second later the reverberating sound of the explosion reached them.

It was impossible for some time to approach the flaming dirigible, beneath which the members of the crew had been crushed and burned.

FEELING OF CONSTERNATION.

Coming so shortly after the destruction of the "L-1" in a hurricane in the North Sea September 9, when 15 were killed, today's disaster gave rise to a feeling of consternation in Berlin. The dirigible, before leaving the balloon hall at Johannisthal, took on board her regular crew and a number of officers. She headed for Berlin, a short distance away, in a light wind. Everything was apparently in good order on the airship. She was gradually getting up speed when suddenly an explosion was heard by those on the ground, evidently in one of the motors in the center of the gondolas. Every inch of the canvas covering and the balloons disappeared in a moment.

A second and more violent explosion was then heard, the fire having reached the gasoline tanks filled with about a ton of liquid fuel. Before the echoes of the explosion had died down the wreck of the most modern of Germany's dirigibles lay a flaming mass on the ground.

Huggins-Howie.

Rev. Thomas J. Huggins and Miss Amelia Bright Howie were married Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Howie, near Mineral Springs. Rev. W. P. Sanford and Rev. M. T. Steele officiated.

Mr. Huggins is a member of the Western North Carolina Conference M. E. Church, South, and is pastor of the Marshville circuit. He is not only a good preacher, but a young man of strong character, good sense, and fine enthusiasm for service. Mrs. Huggins is a young woman in every way worthy of her husband and capable of making him a wise counselor and devoted companion.

Court Jurors.

It was published that the court which convenes here October 27th would be for the trial of civil cases, and the week beginning November 2nd for criminal cases. That was put backward. The first week is for criminal cases and the second for civil, and the jurors were drawn as follows:

First Week—J. C. Braswell, R. T. Sistrup, E. J. Higgins, Julius G. Fincher, J. Marshall Mullis, A. S. Caskey, L. L. Fincher, W. Mack Kesh, John R. Helms, John E. Harrell, James A. Bennett, T. G. Collins, J. D. McRae, Z. V. McIntyre, N. B. Ayers, J. M. Harkey, M. F. Moore, Harry Lee, Jim Broom, G. L. McManus, W. M. Mangum, J. W. Starnes, Milas A. Helms, Vann Funderburk, J. T. Helms, C. B. Benton, W. D. Hasty, S. B. Smith, B. F. Cook, Willie Baucum, I. C. Clontz, Will M. Richardson, E. J. Byrum, J. Bryce Jerome.

Second Week—Jesse L. Helms, F. Latta Baucum, Fleet W. Simpson, L. E. Marsh, E. F. Baucum, J. Lex Chaney, J. Hurley Griffin, B. F. Fuller, Henry McWhorter, W. A. Neal, W. H. Brooks, Robt. H. Norwood, F. M. Smith, John W. Lathan, H. W. Slaton, W. J. Robinson, J. N. Price, J. Y. Godfrey.

Until the commerce of the world actually is flowing smoothly through the Panama canal, no change in either the operation of the big waterway or in the government of the Canal Zone will be made. Congress has provided for a civil government for the zone but for the time being its control will be left to the Isthmian Canal Commission and the army engineers.

Sold a Stolen Horse.

W. J. Moose, formerly a rural mail carrier at Mt. Gilead, on Tuesday sold a horse and buggy to Mr. R. C. Griffin. He stated that he had used the horse and buggy in carrying the mail and had no further use for them, and explained that he had come to Monroe because no one at Mt. Gilead wanted to buy, and he had to come half way to Monroe to see a man anyway, and thought that he would come on here and try to make a sale. The buggy was old and the horse thin, and seemed to bear out his statements. Mr. Griffin had no suspicion but that the facts were just as indicated, especially as he knew that Moose had been a mail carrier at Mt. Gilead. He paid \$70 for the outfit, and Moose left with the money and has not been heard from since. But Mr. Griffin soon got news about the turnout he had bought. He found that Moose had hired it from Reid's stable in Charlotte and stated that he would be gone two days, as he was a contractor in Charlotte and wished to make a trip in the country to buy lumber. When he did not return the Charlotte people began to make inquiry and found the horse. Of course Mr. Griffin turned it over without objection and lost the money. However, he has offered a reward for the arrest of Moose. Moose is reported to have come from a good family but has been acting in the role of the black sheep.

Later—Chief Laney has succeeded in having Moose arrested in Atlanta and officer Fowler has gone for him. He is reported to have tried to commit suicide, and had evidently been drinking when in Monroe.

The Tent Meeting at Marshville a Howling Success.

Yesterday a collection was taken for Rev. J. W. Little and, all told, if he accepts the town lot tendered him by J. W. Hasty and the offers of assistance by others in building a residence thereon, the collection amounted to seventeen hundred and twenty-six dollars. J. W. Hasty and Mr. Curran sent up a check for one hundred dollars each. Mrs. Carrie E. Parks, for her brother, Charlie Plyler, gave one thousand dollars, the balance in cash and subscriptions. If the Union Association will pass another unjust resolution condemning this consecrated man of God, it seems he will have to get him a wheel-barrow or pony cart to haul his money around, for his pockets will not hold it. The glorious tent meeting is still going on, hundreds have manifested a desire for prayer, and souls are being saved. Glory to God! to whom be all the praise forevermore! Oh, when will the people learn that they cannot down a man who is backed by the Almighty God!

C. H. MARTIN.

Marshville, Oct. 20.

Making Arrangements for the Fair.

The county fair committee met in the court house Saturday to make further arrangements for the fair. It was decided to have two days for the exhibits, Friday and Saturday, Nov. 21 and 22. Agricultural products will be on exhibit both days, and Saturday will be special live stock day. Season tickets will be sold for 10 cents each, the proceeds of which will go as premiums for exhibits.

The exhibits will be placed in the hall over Ashcraft's store. Mr. T. P. Dillon will receive lists of contributions from the contribution committee, and will pay out the premiums after the fair is over. Mr. Dillon requests that those who exhibit poultry furnish coops.

A program and premium that will be arranged and published at an early date.

Fire at Marshville.

Last Tuesday night fire destroyed the store room and contents occupied as a grocery store and restaurant by Mr. L. B. Griffin at Marshville. The fire was discovered by the engineer of a passing freight train who gave the alarm a little after twelve o'clock. The Marshville Roller Mills not far away and the large stores of the Davis, Ross Co., just across the street, were in great danger for a while of being destroyed, but the citizens who had turned out fought hard to save them with the result that nothing more serious was lost than the large glass windows in the Davis, Ross Co.'s stores. A lot of cord wood and lumber near the railroad was destroyed. The building burned was owned by Mr. J. L. Long of Monroe. Mr. Griffin carried some insurance on his stock of goods. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Marriage of Mr. Hines' Brother.

Mr. Thomas M. Hines of Salisbury, a brother of Mr. J. W. Hines of Monroe, was married last Wednesday to Miss Annie Laurie Ramsey of Salisbury. Mr. Hines is interested with his father, Mr. J. W. Hines of Rocky Mount, and his brother, Mr. J. W. Hines, Jr., of Monroe, in ice plants in Monroe, Rocky Mount, Greenville, Salisbury and Spencer. At Greenville their plant leases cars for the Atlantic Coast Line, at Salisbury for the Southern, at Monroe for the Seaboard.

As a result, doubtless, of the recent anti-Catholic agitation in Charlotte, a Catholic paper, published in the interest of the Knights of Columbus, has appeared there. It is edited by Warren Vines Hall.

ON CEMETERY RIDGE.

Doctor Bahnsen Sees the Cyclorama. Hears a Lecture and Gets Some Historical Facts About North Carolina.

Union Republican.

In a recent issue of the Charlotte Observer, Dr. H. T. Bahnsen, of this city, contributes the following:

Last week I spent a couple of days at Gettysburg, and of course visited that most famous cyclorama painted by Philippeaux.

In the course of the lecture, the exhibitor, Mr. Thomas F. Fryer, spoke of the unjust claim that only Virginians took part in the famous charge on Cemetery Ridge on the third day of the battle. He did not know I was a North Carolinian but when I afterwards introduced myself, he allowed me to copy the enclosed, which he had used as part of his lecture.

Believing that the truth cannot be too often repeated and emphasized, I send it for your paper if you choose to use it.

With best wishes, Yours truly,
HENRY T. BAHNSON.

Winston-Salem, Sept. 24.

High Tide at Gettysburg.

The spirit of the gathering at Bull Run, where veterans of the North and South joined in friendly talk of the great days of half a century old, is becoming well-nigh universal in the country. Occasionally a curiously senile Senator who has never smelled powder outrages the whole country by his bitterness and unfairness; but such outbursts have dwindled into insignificance. More and more the country is coming to feel the plain truth of the fact that the valor of both sides in the Civil War is the equal heritage.

So there was general interest in the Senate the other day when Senator Martin of Virginia and Senator Dixon of Montana engaged in a friendly debate upon old controversy of the regiments engaged in Pickett's charge at Gettysburg, perhaps the most brilliant charge in all military history. There is abundant reason why every American should be concerned in its facts. Senator Dixon is a North Carolinian by birth, and desire was to make it plain that regiments from his native State had taken a prominent place in the charge. The histories, he observed, commonly spoke of "Pickett's Virginians." It is true that Pickett's division was composed entirely of Virginian troops, but Pickett commanded only the right wing; and in the assaulting column were also fifteen regiments of North Carolina troops. Such was the point contended for by Senator Dixon.

Of the terrible losses suffered in that charge, Senator Dixon thus spoke:

I want to take no credit from any man. The Virginian under Pickett did more than mortal men could expect to do; but the world should know that the majority of the men who went up Cemetery Ridge on the afternoon of July 3, 1863, in the face of that murderous fire of shot and shell from Meade's entrenched line of infantry and artillery, were North Carolinians, and they bore the brunt of that historic assault. The Twenty-sixth North Carolina Regiment was partially recruited from my own county, and in that assault and in the first day's fighting on July 1, lost the greatest percentage in killed and wounded of any regiment of either the Federal or Confederate armies. I have here on my desk a book from the Congressional tragic history of half a century ago in the American Civil War which gives the loss of the Twenty-sixth North Carolina Regiment as 88 per cent in the total casualties.

The regiment mustered 500 men when the battle began on July 1. After the roll had been called at nightfall of that terrible first day's struggle, 584 were numbered among the dead and wounded. Of the remaining 216 who responded "here" at the end of the first day's fighting and who again sprang forward on that afternoon of July 3, at the word of command, 170 never returned.

Just eighty of that heroic regiment of heroic North Carolinians identified their muskets, and with heavy hearts took up the line of retreat to the sheltering banks of the Potomac. The story of "The Light Brigade" and its sacrifice at Balaklava pales beside the story of the Twenty-sixth North Carolina at Gettysburg.

In fact the loss at Balaklava was but 247 out of 673 engaged. The Library, entitled "Regimental Losses" is worthy of the great Nation which it made secure, and should stand the pride of all.

That Poor Done Snake.

"Talking about dry towns, have you ever been in Leavenworth, Kans?" asked the commercial traveler in the smoking car. "No? Well that's a dry town for you, all right." "They can't sell liquor at all there?" asked one of the men. "Only if you have been bitten by a snake," said the traveler. "They have only one snake in town, and when I got to it the other day, after standing in line for nearly half the day, it was too tired to bite."

The United States government will locate a stock experiment farm in Haywood county, nine miles from Wayneville, says a dispatch from Canton. Mr. F. T. Poeden will have charge of the farm. The chief purpose is to make tests in the feeding and care of cattle.