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Don't Get Gay, Mr. Post.

Editor J. F. Hurley of the Salisbury Post is treading on dangerous ground. He is getting too gay. He is more presumptuous than Oliver Twist was when he asked for more. Here is what he says:

"We need progressive legislation, and we must be very watchful here, for the State is pretty well in the hands of those who are opposing progressive legislation. Primaries, ballot reforms, corrupt practice laws and other progressive measures that put the control of affairs in the hands of the people have always been opposed by a strong and influential class of Democratic leaders in the State, and they are in training right now all over the State to get and keep control of the legislature and all governmental machinery."

What does the man mean? He is in danger of forfeiting his right to be called a Democrat. The real Democrat according to dominant standards is the man who obeys orders and declares that he likes them. Calling for progressive legislation in behalf of the people—that is ludicrous. To call on the present Democratic machine in North Carolina for such things is about like the spectacle that one of Napoleon's raw recruits would have presented had he eagerly requested the Emperor for a commission as a field marshal. Doesn't Hurley know that one man as impudently rules the Democratic party in North Carolina today as Julius Caesar ever ruled his legions? And doesn't he know that this gentleman sat down upon such foolishness as initiative, referendum and the like in a speech in Charlotte in the fall of 1912, and that his chief lieutenant was in the senate in 1913 to see that the "d—n thing" was killed? Progressive legislation! Why, Hurley, your mind is wandering.

And while we are at it, Hurley, we might as well ask you if you don't know what about everybody else believes, that when the executive committee met in Raleigh last week to elect a State chairman and set dates for conventions and the like, that they were going to a place of ungodly trouble; the work would have all been done in the same way if none had taken the trouble to go. Like the billy goat, the committee had done voted two weeks before when the word came down from Washington as to who had been selected for chairman. Progressive legislation! It is to laugh.

Better Tie Him Before You Leave Him.

If the editor of The Greensboro News speaks for Mr. R. N. Page, as he appears to, in the matter of the position of that profound statesman on the subject of trusts, then the last state of the gentleman is worse than the first.

The News had been praising Mr. Page for his courage in voting just as we said he had voted, in effect to classify labor and farmers' organizations as trusts under the Sherman law, and announced that it was ready to defend Mr. Page or any other congressman for voting that way. That was right about the time that Mr. Page wrote The Journal indignantly denying the charge, and some of his friendly correspondents were writing from Washington to North Carolina newspapers that Mr. Page was going to sue the editor of The Journal for libel for saying that he had so voted. This situation must have upset the editor of The Greensboro News, seeing that he was lauding a statesman for doing what the affronted statesman was denying, for he hid himself to Washington and wrote an editorial dispatch to his paper on the subject, in which he says "That this delineation of Mr. Page's position is advanced advisedly." We take it that he had an understanding with the Cotton Tail statesman and that he now speaks for him. If so, Mr. Page ought never have the cheek to ask any Democrat of North Carolina to ever cast another ballot for him.

Let our readers recall the fact that in The Journal of February 24th, we published a letter from Mr. Page in which he accused us of misrepresenting him in saying that he had voted against the labor and farmer organizations, and citing his vote in 1913. Then we showed that he had voted the other way in 1910, and this he did not deny. His letter of February 24th was designed to make people believe that he was

then heart and soul on the side of the farmers and laborers. Now read this from the editor of The Greensboro News after he went to Washington and again undertook to stand by Mr. Page "advisedly":

"When the special session came on under Democratic auspices the inevitable exempting clause had to be dealt with again. Mr. Page was a member of the sub-committee of the appropriations committee having charge of the proposed legislation in charge. The subcommittee was frankly and decidedly opposed to the legislation, a fact known to all their colleagues."

A blind man can see that this shows that Mr. Page was openly and boastfully, in 1913, right where he was in 1910. But the astounding fact that he then wrote a letter to The Journal designed to show to the people that he was exactly the other way, should be a cause of grief to Democrats who have voted for a decade for Mr. Page in the belief that even if he might not always agree with them he was a representative who could be depended upon to have some definite and lasting political views.

Before the Greensboro News undertakes to speak for Mr. Page on any political question it ought to tie him down there where it left him last, to be sure that he will be there when it gets back.

Mr. J. B. Duke was in Charlotte last week and talked of a huge plan he has on foot to build a great string of cotton warehouses in the south, with directors and managers from the banking and financial centres. Mr. Duke now has the tobacco farmers in one coat pocket and when he gets the cotton farmers in the other, with the water powers already in his vest pocket, we will begin to have things fixed to his notion. Such a system of warehouses as Mr. Duke proposes would lead to control of the cotton producing business as straight as a martin flies to his hole. The esteemed congressmen, like some of these whose friends are praising them for having voted to include the farmers' organizations with trusts, will never chirp against Mr. Duke's scheme. It all depends upon whose ox is gored.

Mr. A. M. Stack has definitely announced his candidacy for re-election to the office of solicitor of this district. Mr. Stack is now serving his first term and has made a record which entitles him to re-nomination. He is a vigorous prosecuting officer and keeps right up with the duties of the office. He will receive the solid support of the county as a matter of course as well as a matter of endorsement of his record.

Almost a State of Anarchy at Terre Haute.

At Terre Haute, Ind., Tuesday Bert W. Dickens, a carpenter, was arrested on an indictment charging conspiracy to kill Judge Charles M. Fortune of the Vigo County Circuit Court; Felix Blankenbaker, special judge hearing election fraud cases, and Joseph Roach, special prosecutor in the trials. It is alleged in the indictments that Dickens entered into an agreement with persons not named to kill the three court officials, either by throwing bombs at them or by placing dynamite under their homes.

A witness before the grand jury testified that an attempt to dynamite Judge Fortune's home Sunday night had failed because of the presence of armed guards. At the time the testimony was being given Judge Fortune and Prosecutor Roach were in Indianapolis appealing to Governor Ralston for military protection for witnesses and officials during the trial of Mayor Donn M. Roberts, charged with election frauds.

Threats against the lives of the officials and witnesses in the fraud cases are alleged to have been made since William Huffman, a city official, was convicted and sentenced to from three to ten years in the penitentiary for illegal use of election ballots.

The President has signed the Alaskan railroad bill, which authorizes the construction of 1,000 miles of railroads to connect Alaska's coal fields with the coast, the route to be selected by the President, to whom are left many other important details. An appropriation of \$35,000,000 is authorized.

Dispatch of two additional regiments of American Infantry to Eagle Pass and Laredo, Texas, to allay fears of Mexican raids, and the appearance in Washington of Gen. Felix Diaz and friends for a new plan to solve the Mexican problem, were the chief developments in the Mexican situation Wednesday.

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PRODUCE.
The figures given here are prices paid by merchants today. They may be different tomorrow or next day. Readers are advised to phone some responsible merchant on the day they expect to come to market and get figures for that day.
Turkeys, per pound . . . 12 1-2 to 15
Hens 40 to 45
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Roosters 25
Guineas 20 to 25
Eggs 18 to 20
Butter 12 1/2 to 20
Hams 15 to 18
Beeswax 18 to 20

Four Affidavits are Submitted in Leo Frank's Case.

Atlanta, Ga., March 14. — The charge that she was offered \$1,000 if she would give testimony inimical to Leo M. Frank, superintendent of the National Pencil Company, under sentence of death for the murder of Mary Phagan, 14 year old factory employe, was made here today in an affidavit by Mrs. Mattie Miller.

Four other affidavits also were made public by counsel for the defense, who are collecting information to be used in connection with an extraordinary motion for a new trial for the convicted man. The general intent of the affidavits, according to the defense, is to show that the attempts have been made to manufacture evidence against Frank.

Mrs. Miller, in her affidavit, says that formerly she worked at the National Pencil Company's factory, where she knew Leo M. Frank, and that in June, 1913 about two months after the murder, she was visited by a man who said he was A. S. Colyar. According to her statement, he told her that if she would testify that Frank made certain proposals to her she would be given \$1,000.

Miss Lillie Mae Pettis, one of the other four affidavits, made affidavit that James Conley, the negro factory employe, convicted of being an accessory after the fact of the murder, had made advances toward her. The defense contend that Conley was the factory girl's murderer instead of Frank.

Change to Take Place in Diplomatic Relations in Mexico.

Washington, March 14.—The declaration of General Carranza, outlining his policy as to the right of American consuls in northern Mexico to act for citizens of other powers, was transmitted promptly to the various Powers today by diplomatic representatives in Washington. Copies of the statement telegraphed to Secretary Bryan by American Consul Simplic at Nogales were supplied to diplomats late today and considered of such importance that there was no delay in submitting them to the Governments as a basis for specific instructions.

Embassy and legation officials commented on the Carranza note only in general terms. One fact is accepted, however—that the U. S. cannot continue to act for them in defiance of Carranza's refusal to listen to representations on the old basis. They feel that there is no warrant of law for allowing United States consuls to accept credentials also from foreign Governments, as seems to be required by Carranza—even if the various Governments were willing to bestow such powers.

General Carranza has cut himself off from communications by starting on horseback with his staff across the mountains of Chihuahua for the capital of that State. It will be nearly two weeks before he can be reached by telegraph, and it is assumed at the State Department that no change in the status of foreigners in northern Mexico is likely in the immediate future.

Hobson Will Tour State on Motorcycle.

Mobile, Ala., March 14. — Campaign managers for Capt. R. P. Hobson, who is opposing Oscar W. Underwood for United States senate, have announced that Captain Hobson will make a motorcycle tour of the State during the 10 days preceding the primary of April 6. It will enable him, so his managers say, to make 200 speeches a day. He and other candidates now are campaigning in automobiles, but no candidate has ever attempted a motorcycle tour of the State.

NOTICE.

North Carolina, Union County. In the Superior Court. Mary L. Conder against J. Frank Conder.

The decedant above named will take notice that a special proceeding entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior court of Union county pursuant to section 1567 of the Revised for the purpose of having the court to secure to plaintiff and by the defendant a reasonable support from the estate of her husband, the defendant, to constitute a charge upon the estate of her said husband, real and personal; and that said defendant is required to appear before the undersigned Judge holding the courts of the 13th Judicial District at the court house in Monroe, N. C., on Monday the 4th day of May, 1914, and answer or demur to the complaint and petition of plaintiff which is on file in the above entitled cause.

And said defendant will further take notice that a receiver with the usual powers of receivers was appointed in said cause by the undersigned on March 16, 1914, to take charge of and preserve the personal property of the defendant until further order of court and that the defendant is required to show cause before the undersigned Judge at Monroe, N. C., on Monday, May 4, 1914, why said receivership should not be continued to the final hearing of this cause.

And said defendant is further notified that by an order duly signed by said Judge on said 16th day of March, 1914, he was restrained until further order of court from conveying, transferring or otherwise disposing of any of his property, real or personal, and he is hereby notified to show cause before the undersigned Judge on Monday, May 4th, 1914, at Monroe, N. C., why said order should not be continued to the final hearing of this cause.

This the 16th day of March, 1914.
THOS. J. SHAW,
Judge holding Courts of 13th District.
Stack & Parker, Attys for Plff.

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