

THE MONROE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

VOL. 20. No. 40.

MONROE, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1914.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

A 99-YEAR LEASE THAT EXPIRED

Tract of the Heath Lands on Twelve Mile Creek Which Was Leased From the Catawba Indians Has Been in the Family More Than a Hundred Years.

When a ninety-nine year lease is made these days it is considered equivalent to a sale, for the time of expiration is so far distant that to all intents and purposes it may be left out of calculations. Yet in the possession of Maj. W. C. Heath of Monroe is the original copy of a ninety-nine year lease that has actually run out. The writing on this paper is quite distinct, though the paper is very much worn and broken and thus in part the document is not perfect. Major Heath lately found the paper among those of his father, the late A. W. Heath.

The paper is a ninety-nine year lease of 217 acres of land on Twelve Mile Creek, given to Andrew King by the Catawba Indians in 1803, and by him transferred to Moses Heath in 1811. Moses Heath was the great grandfather of Maj. W. C. Heath, and the land is in the possession of the Heath family to this day.

The lease was made by Gen. Jacob Scott, Col. John J. Ames, Maj. John Nettles, and Capt. Thomas Brown, "chiefs and headmen of the Catawba Indians," and was in consideration of one dollar cash and an annual rental of \$2.75. The paper is drawn up with all the minute details of the legal document of the day, witnessed, endorsed, and executed in divers ways but a perfect document of its kind. On the back are endorsements of receipts for rent money year by year for many years. The term of the original lease expired in 1902. Having come into the Heath family in 1811, the land had been in their possession 100 years in 1911. At some time such leases from the Indians were converted into fee simple ownership. Mrs. M. C. Heath, mother of Mr. A. W. Heath, who lived to a very old age, held the land during her life time.

Among other interesting things, Maj. Heath has secured from old papers signatures of his ancestors back to the original settler, Robert Heath, who came to the Catawba country from Northampton county. Thus in a row he has signatures of six generations down to the present, running thus: Robert Heath, Moses Heath, M. C. Heath, A. W. Heath, W. C. Heath, A. A. Heath.

Notes and Comments From Our Wingate Correspondent.

Wingate, July 16.—Born on the 7th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Bass, a son. The little fellow will please excuse us for this belated mention of his debut, as he came very near eluding the reporter's searchlight, entirely.

Mr. John Brown of Hamlet was visiting relatives and friends in our town Sunday.

The weather for the past week has been, it seems, all that the farmer could ask—even better than if he had had it made to order from his own specifications and drawings.

When you Wingate folks have a visitor, go on a visit, have a sick member of the family, or any other matter of interest, tell it to the Wingate correspondent.

Mrs. Wade Bivens and sister of Charlotte are guests in the family of Mr. Hugh McWhirter this week.

Mr. Clarence Perry, who lives some two miles east of town, has just completed his large, handsome and commodious residence, which adds greatly both to the value and appearance of the home.

Mr. W. E. Vickery, who has been connected with the Wingate Supply Co. has just left for his home in Columbia, S. C., on account of feeble health. His friends hope for him an early return to his accustomed health, and his vocation among them.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Jones deeply sympathize with them on account of their baby, which has been right sick for several days.

Rev. I. A. Connell, a former citizen of our town, was a welcome visitor among friends and relatives here Sunday and Monday.

Mrs. J. F. Williams and children of Monroe spent the week with the family of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Outen and other relatives in Wingate, returning Sunday evening accompanied by the husband and father, who attended church service at Meadow Branch.

The writer cannot recall a single town of its size with such grand opportunities, such wonderful possibilities for great and glorious achievements, lying out before it, than has Wingate. What are we going to do about it? Shall we sleep on our oars until it is too late and let the crisis in our history pass, or shall we wake up to the opportunities and seize these splendid opportunities while we may? The answer is up to you, Wingate folks.

O. P. T. hopes to be excused for short measure in news items for this issue as it has not been much of a time for his news mongers about here for the past few days—everybody too busy to note minor matters or to pass them along.

O. P. TIMIST.

Marines Assembling For Haiti.

Seven hundred marines were ordered assembled this week at Guantanamo, Cuba, to be held in readiness for service in the revolution-torn Haiti and San Domingo.

The Navy Department acted at the request of Secretary Bryan, who asked that the fleet be prepared to deal with any emergency that might arise on the island.

BRYAN FOR WOMEN SUFFRAGE.

Made a Statement Yesterday in Which He Sets Forth Reasons Why His Wife Has as Much Right as He.

Washington, July 16.—Secretary Bryan, in a formal statement today, announced himself in favor of woman suffrage. He declared he would ask no political rights for himself he was not willing to grant his wife, and announced he would support the proposed State constitutional amendment extending the franchise to women to be voted on in Nebraska next November.

Women, Mr. Bryan said, had proven herself equal to every responsibility imposed on her, and would not fail society in this emergency. Above all other arguments for giving her the ballot he placed the right of the mother to a voice in the moulding of the environment of the children.

"As man and woman are cotenants of the earth," the statement says, "and must work out their destiny together, the presumption is on the side of equality for treatment in all that pertains to their joint life and opportunities. The burden of proof is on those who claim for one an advantage over the other in determining conditions under which both shall live.

OLD ARGUMENT GONE.

"The first objection I remember to have heard was that as women cannot bear arms she should not have a voice in deciding questions that might lead to war, or in enacting laws that might require an arm to enforce. This argument is seldom oiered now, for as civilization advances laws are obeyed because they are an expression of the public opinion. As we look back over the past we may well wonder whether the peace movement would not have grown more rapidly had women been consulted before hostilities began.

"Second—some urge that woman's life already is full of care and that the addition of suffrage either would overburden her or turn her attention away from home duties. The answer made is that the exercise of the franchise might result in a change of thought and occupation that will relieve the monotony of woman's work. Surely the home will not suffer if the mother, the child's first teacher, is able to intelligently discuss with her family the science of successfully administering it.

LESSEN RESPECT?

"Third—many well meaning men and women affirm that suffrage would work a harm to woman by lessening the respect in which she is held. The argument would have more weight had it not been employed against every proposition advanced in favor of the enlargement of woman's sphere. This objection once was raised to the higher education of woman, but is no longer is heard.

"These objections, however honestly advanced, have proven impotent to retard woman's progress. And are refuted, to some extent at least, by not the second and third objections there is no agitation for a return to adopted woman's suffrage (and in the other Nations that have adopted it) the fact that in the States which have the return to the system under which man has a monopoly of a right to vote? Is it not fair to assume an effort would be made to correct the mistake of woman's suffrage really had failed to give satisfaction to the people, where it has been tried?

MOTHER'S RIGHTS.

"It is not my purpose to discuss the subject with elaboration at this time, but I desire to present the argument to which I give the greatest weight. I place the emphasis upon the mother's right to a voice in moulding the environment which shall surround her children. * * *

"The mother can justly claim the right to employ every weapon which can be made effective for the protection of those whose interests she guards and the ballot will put within her reach all the instrumentalities of Government, including the police power. * * *

"Politics will not suffer by woman's entrance into it. If the political world has grown more pure in spite of the evil influences that have operated to debase, it will not be polluted by the presence and participation of woman. Neither should we doubt that women can be trusted with the ballot. She has proven herself equal to every responsibility imposed on her; she will not fail society in this emergency. Let her vote.

Calamity Talk is Silly Says Mr. Ford.

Optimistic views of business conditions were presented to President Wilson by Henry Ford, the Detroit manufacturer, during an hour's conference at the White House. Mr. Ford told the president he saw no evidence of any sort of business depression, psychological or otherwise and said that in his opinion business was getting better all the time.

"The only trouble is," Mr. Ford said, "that some people seem pessimistic. If every one would only cheer up and tend to his business, this calamity talk would stop immediately."

The President and Mr. Ford discussed the trust bills in a general way, as well as the business situation. Officials close to the President said he was greatly encouraged by his talk with Mr. Ford.

"Public health is purchasable." Has your community bought all the health it needs?

CHARGED WITH KIDNAPPING.

Old Music Teacher Carried Off a 13-Year-Old Girl From Harnett County and is in Trouble.

J. W. Petty, a white man, 50 or 60 years old, was arrested a few days ago in Lexington, charged with having kidnapped Nettie Holder, a 13-year-old child of Harnett county, who was with him at the time of his arrest. He declared that the girl's father mistreated her and he was taking her away for her own good. He has been an itinerant music teacher in Harnett county for a number of years. He has been engaged as a music teacher for Nettie Holder for the past three years. He represented to the family that Nettie had unusual music talent. He appeared to be a firm friend to the family, even asserting that as soon as he had put through a large lumber deal he was then working on, he intended to do something for the girl to better her advantages. He had frequently asked the mother of the little girl to let her go with him on trips of a day's length. Occasionally she had consented. There has been nothing to arouse suspicion in the conduct of the man. On last Sunday Nettie, who was playing the organ at the country church, left the church after the services in the buggy with Petty. She was seen later in the afternoon in the same buggy. The parents not uneasy when she did not return at night, since she had been in the habit of going to a relative's home for the night occasionally without announcing such an intention. Her failure to return on the next day brought inquiries, and the result was the discovery that she had not been seen in that part of the country since Sunday afternoon when she was in the buggy with Petty.

VERA CRUZ OUTRAGE.

"Seventeen months have passed and in that brief period of time I have formed an army with which to carry out that solemn promise. You know the immense difficulties which my government has encountered owing to a scarcity of funds, as well as to the manifest and decided protection which a great power of this continent has afforded to the rebels—so much so that when the revolution has been broken up, and that its chief leaders were, seeing that it was divided, the power in question sought a pretext to intervene directly in the conflict, and the result of this was the outrage committed at Vera Cruz by the American fleet.

"Success was had by our army in adjusting honorably through our delegates at Niagara Falls the petty Tampico incident, but the revolution continued with the support of whom we all know.

"Yet, after the highly patriotic work achieved by our delegates at Niagara Falls, there still are some who say, I come what may, seek my personal interest and not that of the Republic. And, as I need to rebut this allegation with facts, I tender my formal resignation of the Presidency of the Republic.

IN GOOD FAITH.

"The National Congress must know that the Republic, through its Government, has labored in entire good faith and with the fullest energy, having succeeded in doing away with the party which in the United States calls itself Democratic, and having shown how the right should be defended.

"To be more explicit I will say that the action of the Government of the Republic during its short life has dealt death blows to an unjust power. Later on, stronger workers will come, using implements that undoubtedly will end that power which has done so much harm and committed so many outrages on this continent.

"In conclusion I will say that I abandon the presidency of the Republic, carrying with me the highest sum of human wealth, for I declare that I have arranged at the bar of universal conscience the honor of a Puritan, whom I, as a gentleman, challenge to wrest from me that possession.

"May God bless you and me."

The Storm at Washington.

Washington, July 15.—Victoriano Huerta took oath of provisional president of Mexico February 1. Madero had been arrested at the national palace. Three days later Madero and Jose Maria Pino Saurez were shot to death on a midnight ride under guard from the palace to the penitentiary. The manner of their death never has been satisfactorily explained.

One of Huert's first acts as provisional president was to telegraph William H. Taft, then the president of the United States, the following message:

"I have the honor to inform you that I have overthrown this government. The forces are with me and from now on peace and prosperity will reign."

PLUNGED INTO WAR.

The republic immediately was plunged into civil war again notwithstanding Huert's issuance of a proclamation of general amnesty. The Sonora State congress officially repudiated the provisional government before Huerta had settled himself comfortably in the presidential chair. Zapata, revolutionary leader to the south of the capital, after negotiating a few days with the new regime, went back to his guerilla campaign.

Salazar, one of the highest generals in the army denounced Huerta. Carranza, constitutional leader in Chihuahua, assailed him in a bitter statement made public in San Antonio. Francisco Villa announced himself an adherent of Madero and joined the ranks of the Northern army. Of the clan of the northern revolutionaries Pascual Orozco was the lone notable figure among the disaffected who declared for the new government.

President Taft, nearing the end of his term, left his successor the problem of adjusting diplomatic relations with Mexico. To Woodrow Wilson, Huerta sent felicitations on the day of the American president's inauguration.

GREW WEAKER AND WEAKER.

Hampered at the outset of his administration by the refusal of the United States to recognize him Huerta soon faced growing difficulties in raising funds to run his government. His uneasy hold upon affairs was weakened by minor constitutionalist victories in the North and by recurring rumors of a break with Felix

HUERTA HAS QUIT AT LAST.

Resigned in Bombastic Epistle to the Senate—The Way Now Open for Constitutionalist to Take Charge. Washington Much Relieved.

Huerta resigned as provisional president of Mexico Wednesday night. The Mexican senate accepted his resignation and elected Carbajal, his minister of foreign affairs, to succeed him.

The text of General Huerta's resignation follows:

"Deputies and Senators: Public necessity admitted by the Chamber of Deputies, by the Senate and by the Supreme Court called me to the Supreme Ministry of the Republic. Later when in this same hall I had the honor of addressing you in compliance with the Constitutional precept I promised at all costs to bring about peace.

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Diaz, nephew of Porfirio Diaz and Huerta's ally in the overthrow of Madero.

On May 1 Huerta announced he would urge congress to call elections in October to choose his successor. The congress selected October 26 as the date of the election and a decree to that effect was issued by Huerta on June 3.

Felix Diaz, who had announced himself as a candidate for the presidency, was sent to Japan on July 17.

Henry Lane Wilson, the American ambassador, was recalled to Washington and Nelson O'Shaughnessy, charge d'affaires, was left in charge of American interests in Mexico.

Early in August it became known that President Wilson intended to send John Lind, former governor of Minnesota, to Mexico as his personal representative in an endeavor to arrange basis for the republic's peace. Huerta announced he would not tolerate interference.

RELATIONS STRAINED.

Nevertheless Mr. Lind delivered his note from President Wilson. Huerta refused all proposals made by the American, chief of which were the suggestions that he resign and that he not be a candidate on election day. Relations between Mexico and the United States became acute. President Wilson proclaimed his policy in an address before congress.

Huerta was attacked in the Mexican senate on October 5 by Senator Dominguez who spoke what was in the minds of himself and some of his colleagues. Dominguez disappeared. The chamber of deputies adopted a resolution calling for an investigation. To this Huerta's reply was dramatic and swift. He marched a column of troops to the chamber and threw 110 deputies into prison. Next he dissolved congress and took unto himself the legislative authority calling for an election of 628 members on October 5. Through Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the United States made representations against violence to the imprisoned deputies.

When it became certain the elections had resulted in no constitutional choice because of the failure of voters to go to the polls, the American government peremptorily called on Huerta to resign. In a statement to the diplomatic corps on November 9 he announced that he would declare the result of the election null and order another election. On November 13 Huerta refused to accede to the American demand for his resignation and John Lind left Mexico City for Vera Cruz. Meantime the United States dispatched warships to the Mexican coast and Americans continued to leave Mexico.

Several of the European powers, notably Great Britain, Germany and France, supported the policy of the United States. The constitutionalists continued their advance to the south. They captured several cities.

The situation became so critical Spain and Japan ordered warships to that Great Britain, Germany, France, Mexican waters.

Fighting continued at Tampico and many other centres, and the constitutionalists took Torreon. An embargo placed on the exportation of arms was raised early in February of the present year. American troops were present on the border and the American fleet in Mexican water was strengthened.

The constitutionalists captured Monterey.

THE CRUCIAL POINT.

Then came the departure of John Lind from Vera Cruz and the arrest of a party of American bluejackets at Tampico, for which an apology and salute were demanded by the United States and refused by Huerta.

On April 21 bluejackets and marines were landed and occupied Vera Cruz in consequence of the reports of the arrival of a large consignment of arms and ammunition for Huerta. A number of Americans were killed in the street fighting. The Mexicans retired and destroyed a portion of railway.

Shortly afterwards a mediation proposal received from Argentina, Brazil and Chile was accepted and a consultation ensued at Niagara Falls. In the interval American troops relieved the bluejackets at Vera Cruz and since have remained in occupation of that port.

Tampico and Zacatecas fell into the hands of constitutionalists and the victorious armies continued their march on Mexico City where rumors have been in circulation for many weeks of the approaching resignation of Huerta.

Fields Are Foul.

Monroe, N. C., July 16th, 1914.

The Commercial Appeal,

Memphis, Tenn.

Dear Sirs—Continuous and drenching rains have hampered farm operations for two weeks, and, as a result, all fields are more or less foul. The fields tenanted by the late cotton—and this is the major portion of the crop—are especially foul; in fact, a considerable per cent of them are yet unchopped. Much of this will be abandoned unless weather conditions become more favorable in the next few days. This cotton, being less than a month old, has, of course, set no fruit as yet. Only optimism, old and regaled by "rag time," could expect much in the way of a yield from this belated and handicapped division of the crop. The older cotton has made weed at the expense of fruit development. This is patent from every cursory inspection. Estimates of condition range from 65 to 72.

Very truly yours,

GEO. E. FLOW.

MAKING A FLYLESS TOWN.

Greensboro Is Going to Show the State That It Can Be Done—What Other Town Will Follow? Greensboro News.

An interview with W. S. Rankin, of the State board of health, printed in the News and Observer, has attracted the attention of E. P. Wharton to such an extent that he has been inspired to work harder than he has ever worked before to have Greensboro flyless. He extended an invitation to Mr. Rankin to make an inspection of the city with an idea of having the city pronounced flyless and so advertised to the world, and Mr. Rankin talked about it to the News and Observer man as follows:

"How about Greensboro as a flyless city?" asked a reporter of Dr. W. S. Rankin, of the state board of health. "What I think is this," he replied. "If Greensboro really is a flyless city the invitation to the state board of health to investigate and make a report to the state of what is found there will do more good toward eliminating the fly in North Carolina than anything else. On the other hand, if Greensboro cannot maintain her claim it will be a terrible mistake. I am going to make an investigation. It will be a thorough one, too, made in a systematic manner. If there are flies we will find them. But I was in Greensboro a year ago on a similar mission and found the city remarkably free from flies. The campaign has been going on relentlessly since and I am hopeful to find the best."

"What I would like to know is how many cities in the state would be willing to extend an invitation to the state board of health to investigate the fly situation?"

After reading this yesterday Mr. Wharton said the place will just have to be flyless, and that everybody in Greensboro and around it simply must get down to fly killing. They are invited to use all the methods which are to be given them in the next few days.

The stables, he said, are in better condition now than they have ever been before. Three-fourths of the city, according to a report by Fred Phipps to Mr. Wharton, is flyless and the other fourth will be flyless if their determination indicates anything.

Mr. Wharton is greatly delighted at the progress made in the negro section. Flies, there, declared he, have been eliminated practically, the negroes cooperating with splendid results. All over Greensboro the cooperation has been of the first class.

Go most anywhere in the city and you will find a fly-swatter—several of them. The swatters have been secured in sufficient number for the members of the family, for the office force, for the president and other big officers of corporations. There seems to be kind of a glee in swatting a fly.

The effort of the leaders of the campaign is to get people to using every method possible with all the energy they can assume until the flies are gone and then keep them away.

Carved to Death With a Hatchet.

Winston-Salem July, 14.—Eugene Phillips, was brutally murdered here this evening by Jake Hill, about 6 o'clock, in a free-for-all fight. Hill is a horse trader who recently made Greensboro his headquarters. Both were white men with families and the fight occurred at the home of Sam Hauser, also white. The house has a bad reputation.

Details of the fight are meager, but it is alleged that a brother of Hill has been attentive to the daughter of Hauser, and Jake finding Phillips with her at the house quarreled with him. Three friends entered the affray, and Hill and Phillips paired off, Phillips with a knife, Hill with a hatchet. With the hatchet the latter nearly severed Phillips' head from his shoulders. Phillips' aged mother interfered and her arm was almost cut off by Hill.

Hill has not been captured though it is believed that his wounds will not permit him to go far. He is said to have been seriously cut by Phillip's knife and when last seen was covered with blood. A mounted posse is searching the country for him.

Fred Hicks and Fred Hill, latter a son of Jake Hill, are under arrest as accomplices to the murder. These with the women inmates of the house are in the custody of the officers as witnesses. The entire crowd was drinking and those in custody are not tonight capable of telling the facts leading up to the murder.

Death of Mrs. Belle Robinson.

Waxhaw Enterprise.

Mrs. Belle Robinson, widow of Mr. William E. Robinson, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. M. Crow, here late last Sunday evening after an illness of a little more than a week.

The funeral was conducted from the residence Monday morning by Rev. W. F. Sanford, assisted by Revs. Robertson and Hogan, and the burial was at the Titham cemetery in the afternoon.

Mrs. Robinson was 65 years old and was one of the best women in this community. Her family connection is very numerous and her admirers were numbered with her acquaintances. For many years she had been a member of the Bethlehem Methodist church.

Join the crowd that is drinking

Chero-Cola. The drink of the country and of the town.