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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

HOW BOYS ARE MADE OVER.

Systematic Work and Instruction at the Stonewall Jackson Training School Doing a Marvelous Work in Producing Useful Men From Boys Who Would be Lost.

BY SAM I. PARKER.

The Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School, located near Concord, is doing the most important philanthropic work of any institution in the State. It is making good and useful men out of many bad boys, who, if they were allowed to continue to prey upon society, or were thrown in jails or put on chain gangs with older and hardened criminals, would make altogether worthless and dangerous citizens. Yet, many well informed people scarcely know there is a Jackson Training School (or State reformatory) in North Carolina, much less the good work it is doing.

Mr. J. P. Cook, State Senator, Secretary and Treasurer of the North Carolina Railroad, editor of the Uplift, chairman of the board of trustees of the Stonewall Jackson Manual Training School, and the most interested man in the State in the delinquent boy, deserves more credit than any other person for the establishment and success of the institution. He has been an untiring worker for the cause for many years—a plan for a reform school for boys was in his mind years before he had brought the matter before the Legislature. Mr. Cook can be justly called the Father of the Jackson Training School.

In accordance with an act of the Legislature of 1907, the school was begun. The law permits the institution to receive donations, and it is chiefly due to several liberal minded people that the school has made such wonderful progress for the five years it has been in existence. Mr. Caesar Cone, of Greensboro, one of North Carolina's most successful business men, has furnished the material to make the work uniforms for the boys since the opening of the school. In January 1909 the first cottage was completed. It is a gift by the King's Daughters of North Carolina, and was erected on a three hundred acre tract of land which was donated by the city of Concord. Since that time many additions have been made—Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Reynolds, of Winston-Salem, contributed a sum sufficient to build a handsome barn; Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Roth, of Elkin, N. C., furnished the means to erect the Industrial building, in which is located the well equipped school department, printing office, wood-working shops, engine room, and space for the storage of lumber and supplies; the Administration building and two more cottages have been constructed, and at present, a beautiful chapel is being built—another gift of the King's daughters. The campus and buildings are beautiful, well arranged and convenient,—visitors are struck with the beauty and good order of the institution.

The act of the Legislature establishing the school very clearly shows the purpose of the school. It reads as follows: "Whereas, it appears to this General Assembly that there are in the State many youths between the ages of seven and sixteen who violate the criminal law, and that while such youths should be detained and punished and taught the doctrines of religion, good morals, and how to work, it would be to the best interest of such youths and expedient that they be not associated with older and more hardened criminals." It further states, "That all inmates shall, if possible, be taught the precepts of the Holy Bible, good moral conduct, how to work and be industrious." Boys should not be sent to the Training School as a punishment for their infraction of the law. The school is not a penal institution and does not attempt to administer punishment to a boy for his past wrongs. They are left behind him forever, as far as the school is concerned. The school tries to encourage him to lead a clean life, mentally, morally, and physically: to form correct habits, keep his word, be obedient and industrious, to train his mind, learn a trade, obey God and be a man. His record as an inmate of the school is what makes him a good or a bad "prospect" in the eyes of the officers of the institution.

Each boy goes to school half the day, and the other half he is at work in one of the industrial departments. The course of study given in the school department is thorough and practical, and it is amazing to notice the progress that some of the pupils make in their books. In the industrial department boys are taught printing, farming, gardening, wood-working and the handling of machinery, under skilled instructors.

A regular period of time is set aside every day for play and recreation,—the boys give a military drill and take physical culture exercises for an hour, then go to the athletic field for an hour each afternoon. They take a great interest in athletics, and are especially fond of track athletics, base ball, and foot ball. A competent teacher has charge of this work, and, as a result, the physical condition of the boys is very good.

Devotional services are held in the cottages and school department daily, a very interesting and efficient Sunday school is operated by the officers of the institution, the boys attend service every Sunday at one of the neighboring churches, and frequently some of the most noted ministers of the South visit the school and make addresses especially to the boys.

The discipline of the school is military and is strict—the policy being mild firmness. Most of the boys sent to the school are said to be incorrigible, and unmanageable by their parents. This condition in a boy is soon overcome by the system used in the government of the boys. A boy finds himself doing involuntarily what the other boys are doing. Many boys who are classed as incorrigible before going to the school become respectful and obedient without the use of corporal punishment. Corporal punishment is inflicted only when necessary to enforce discipline or correct evil habits. This punishment is almost entirely inflicted in the presence of the other boys, and always in the right spirit by the officers. However, it is a fact, that the steady occupation and regular habits of the boys are the best means of obtaining discipline. No idleness or slothfulness is allowed. The boys must eat and sleep regularly and keep clean. When these rules are enforced together with study work, which proves interesting and instructive to the boys, their government becomes much easier than their former acquaintances would suspect. The officers learn the boys nature, and the privileges and honors that a boy prizes are allowed him when he proves himself worthy of them. A boy, more than any other being in the world, is influenced by environment.

Everyone who is acquainted with the work of the Jackson Training school knows that many of the boys are being saved for the State, and that they will in the future, render a distinct service in some important lines of human endeavor. The outdoor life which they lead, the strict though kind discipline, the regular hours for work and play, the wholesome food, all combine in producing a splendid lot of vigorous and ambitious boys.

The capacity of the school is entirely too small to meet the demand of the State for an institution of this nature. At present, there are accommodations at the school for only ninety boys. The trustees are desirous of doubling this number to meet the demand at the earliest possible moment. There should be accommodations for, at least, an average of two from each county in the State. The public spirited men and women of North Carolina will find this great humanitarian and conservation work. Those who have a lively interest in boy life and who give a passing thought to less fortunate folks, are urged to visit the institution. There are in the institution no skeletons closet. The public, knowing what is done here, cannot help from being deeply interested.

LAND SPECULATOR IN WAY.

Bion H. Butler Tells How Mere Speculation Retards Farm Development and Drives Settlers Away—Unused Land That Pays Little Tax Increases in Value at the Expense of the Neighbors Who Work.

Mr. Bion H. Butler, editor of the Hoke County Journal, was in Monroe this morning for a short time while between trains. Mr. Butler is one of the men who are putting the sand hill section of North Carolina on the map. Some years ago he left the large newspaper offices in Philadelphia and San Francisco where he worked, and settled at Southern Pines. His writings are adding to the fame of that section, and at the meeting of the State Press Association at Wrightsville in June, Mr. Butler read a paper on opportunity in North Carolina which was so striking that the State Agricultural department will print tens of thousands of copies to be circulated in other States. But Mr. Butler, like most thinking men now, sees the danger that lies in the way of developing our farms—the danger of the land speculator. In a conversation in the Journal office this morning he said:

"One thing we are trying to do over in Hoke county is to head off land speculation. Our people realize that if we are going to settle the country with people who will develop the land the developer must be considered and not the speculator. At Aberdeen is the office of the Sandhills Board of Trade, an organization covering several counties, and on the books of the Board land owners having land for sale at reasonable prices are asked to register that land at a figure that will tempt buyers, the figure to hold for months or a year, and the constant caution is to make the price low enough and keep it low enough to get the land in action.

"It is the newcomer who will hurry developments along. If we can go no faster than the present population can move we will be slow in progressing as we should. We want to put many more farmers into the unsettled regions of Hoke county that they may help us to get more good roads and more good schools and churches and crossroads stores, and more good neighborhoods, and farms and social centers.

"The one thing we always fear, in our county, and it is the same in every other county, is the land speculator. If our state would come boldly to the front and put a good high tax on land values, especially on values that are rising from year to year, it would be the best possible form of tax. The case is easily illustrated in a piece of land that I pass several times every month. Five or six years ago it was sold for less than three dollars an acre, the price for the tract of five thousand acres being not far from \$12,000. In that time many farms have been bought and developed all around this big tract of land. But on it not a thing is done. The owner lives in New York. From time to time inquiries are addressed to

WHERE THINGS ARE LIVELY.

Doings and Happenings in and Around Wingate, With Some Suggestions and Comments by the Journal's Correspondent.

Wingate, August 3.—Misses Rosa and Jennie Wumble are spending a day or two with their aunt, Mrs. Y. H. Allen.

Rev. J. W. Rowell, lecturer for the Masonic order, spent Monday in Wingate on business. Wingate always extends the glad hand with the brotherly grip to Bro. Rowell. He spent last week in Moore county, where he says, crops are suffering badly for lack of rain. Bro. Rowell will go from here to Mt. Gilead, for, perhaps, the remainder of the week.

Their friends were glad to shake hands with Mrs. Addie Joplin and daughters, Misses Ruth and Naomi, who came in Monday from the Greensboro Normal and Industrial. They will spend some time with their relatives and friends before returning to the institution.

Mrs. W. D. May and children of Charlotte are spending the week with the family of Mr. May's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. May.

Mr. Carl W. Rayfield of Mt. Croghan, S. C., a former student of the Wingate School, is spending the week with friends in town. Mr. Rayfield expects to attend the coming fall term of this institution.

Mr. John Watson and daughter, Miss Hope Watson, went on an extended visit among friends and relatives in Taxahaw, Jefferson and Pageland last week.

O. P. T. regrets very much that he was unable, through feebleness, to meet the candidates here Wednesday.

Messrs. E. W. Griffin and son, Eustace, his wife and step-daughter, Lottie, Miss Genie, and Mrs. Frank Eubanks of Monroe spent a delightful hour Tuesday afternoon in the homes of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Meigs and Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Austin, of Wingate.

A party composed of Messrs. E. M. Phifer, B. F. Phifer, J. C. McIntyre, Vann Williams and J. N. Chaney motored from Wingate Monday to Badin, the new town near the famous Narrows on the Yadkin river, to take a look at that stupendous development, one of the greatest projects of modern times. In the language of a member of the party, it proved to be one of the most interesting and delightful occasions of their lives. They returned safe Monday evening. They were caught, however, in a heavy rain near Rocky river.

Mr. Thos. Ross is moving his family into the residence of Mrs. Mittie Snider on North Main street.

Mrs. Daisy Brewer has recently moved into the handsome new residence on North Main street.

The candidates came, they saw, they spoke, they went. Pretty fine looking fellows, except some, and all full of promise(s) of course. Pity that they can't all be elected.

Why not have an educational rally and picnic in the interest of The Wingate School about the 15th or 17th? It will do good. Let the officials and faculty get busy.

The annual protracted meeting at Meadow Branch will begin on next Sabbath, the 9th, at 11 o'clock. Pastor Austin will be assisted by Rev. J. Q. Adams of Charlotte.

Brother G. M. Stewart made a most interesting talk in the Sunday School at Meadow Branch Sunday on the subject of the Thomasville Orphanage, which he recently visited. Bro. Stewart expressed himself as being highly pleased with the administration and management of the institution and the great good resulting therefrom. He laid special emphasis, however, upon the fact that the institution was just now undergoing some hardships consequent upon the severe drought now prevailing in that section, and made a strong appeal for help for those unfortunate. Brother Stewart's short lecture made a fine impression and doubtless its influence will have a good effect.

O. P. TIMIST.

A Sad Scene When Frenchmen Took Leave of Their Families.

Salisbury Post.

An eye witness reporting the scene at Badin when the many Frenchmen took leave of their families for the purpose of returning to their native land to fight the battles of their people, declares that it was heart-rending indeed. More than twenty-five French soldiers on leave of absence and reservists who had been employed at Badin responded to the first call to return to their homes and many of these had their families with them in this country. It was a sad scene, the farewell of these married French soldiers. They were leaving their loved ones perhaps for all time, for the enemy's bullets may send them to eternity any time, and these scenes tend to bring home to us the awfulness of the terrible conflict opening up in Europe.

More of the French reservists passed through Salisbury Monday night and last. These followed the first installments which left for the sea ports on Friday and Saturday of last week. With the exception of some few of these who have become naturalized the great majority of the Frenchmen at Badin are in some way connected with the army. There are in the lot a number of officers who are returning to their colors.

For Road-Commissioner.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of road commissioner of Monroe township, subject to the Democratic primary. J. E. HENDERSON.

MRS. WOODROW WILSON DEAD.

Unexpected Event Came Yesterday Afternoon—Had Been Sick a Long Time and Grew Worse Suddenly—Her Last Thoughts Were for Her Husband, Who is Overwhelmed.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the President of the United States, died at the White House at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Death came after a brave struggle of months against Bright's disease with complications.

The President was completely unnerved by the shock, and his grief was heartrending. He bore up well under the strain, however, and devoted himself to his daughters.

The end came while Mrs. Wilson was unconscious. Her illness took a turn for the worse shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon and from then on she gradually grew weaker.

Kneeling at the bedside at the end were the President and their three daughters. Dr. Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N., and a nurse were in the room, and just outside a door were Secretary McAdoo and Francis B. Sayre, Mr. Wilson's sons-in-law, and Mr. Tumulty, his secretary.

CONGRESS ADJOURNS.

Both houses of Congress adjourned when Mrs. Wilson's death was announced, and for a brief time the wheels of the Government virtually stopped.

The beginning of the end came at 10 o'clock yesterday morning when Dr. E. P. Davis of Philadelphia, who had been called in for consultation, realized the time for hope had passed.

He took the President into the Red Room and there in a broken voice told him the truth. Mr. Wilson's face blanched, but he bore the shock well. He was informed the end was a question of hours.

PRESIDENT TELLS DAUGHTERS.

Mr. Wilson then took his daughters, Mrs. McAdoo, Mrs. Sayre and Miss Margaret Wilson aside and told them. Until then they had thought there was a chance for her recovery.

From that time on the President and his daughters remained constantly at the bedside. The President held his wife's hand and the three daughters were grouped nearby. Until she became unconscious Mrs. Wilson frequently nodded to one or the other and smiled cheerfully.

During the day Mrs. Wilson spoke to Doctor Grayson about the President, of whose health she thought more than she did of her own.

TAKE CARE OF HUSBAND.

"Promise me," she whispered faintly, "that if I go, you will take care of my husband—" It was the same touch of devotion which she so many times repeated—her constant anxiety having been that the President might no worry about her or be disturbed in official duties.

The President returned to the sick room from the last conference with the doctor, his three daughters leaning on his arm. Francis Bowes Sayre and Secretary McAdoo, and Secretary Tumulty stayed outside the door. Mrs. Wilson lapsed into unconsciousness but rallied. By 1 o'clock she began to sink rapidly. She still could recognize those about her and looked cheerfully toward them and smiled.

BECOMES UNCONSCIOUS.

At 2 o'clock Mrs. Wilson still was conscious but her strength almost had departed and a few minutes later she sank into a sleep of unconsciousness from which she never awoke. For three hours the President and his three daughters gazed longingly into her eyes in the hope that she might speak again but she could not.

The sun was casting its long shadows from the Potomac to the south grounds, coloring the fountains, gardens and elms.

DEATH COMES AT FIVE.

There was hushed stillness in the upper apartments. All eyes were turned toward the southeast house. Just at the hour of five, death came. The President and his daughters were in tears. Secretary Tumulty walked slowly to the executive offices with his head bowed. Quietly he announced to the correspondents that the end had come.

FIFTY YEARS OLD.

Mrs. Wilson was 59 years old and when she came to the White House was in robust health.

Always a home lover, she nevertheless immediately assumed the arduous duties of the wife of a President. She took an active interest in public affairs and frequently received delegations calling on the President when he was too busy with other matters. Even during her last illness, she frequently asked to be informed of the events of the United States and of the world.

News of her serious illness was kept from the public until Wednesday when it was admitted her chances of recovery were slight. Her condition continuing to grow worse, Doctor Grayson this morning gave out a statement in which he described her illness as "alarming."

Mrs. Wilson was Miss Ellen Louise Axson, daughter of a Presbyterian clergyman, and was born at Savannah, Ga. She was a student at the New York Art League when she met Mr. Wilson, who was then taking a post graduate course at John Hopkins. The President and Mrs. Wilson were married June 24, 1885. Mrs. Wilson was a sister of Prof. Stockton Axson, head of the department of English literature at Princeton and of the wife of Dean Edward Elliott, of Princeton.

The teachers institute for the county will begin next Monday.

ALL EUROPE NOW IN WAR.

EVERY COUNTRY STRAINING TO THE UTMOST FOR CONFLICT.

So Far Only Italy Holds Out—Formal Declarations Passed and Big Battles Are Now Pending—World's Business Tied Up Waiting Upon Result of Fighting.

The greatest war the world has ever seen is now opening up. By formal declarations Germany and Austria are arrayed against England, France and Russia, with smaller countries thrown in. The first move of the Germans was to overrun France, and to do this they tried to push an army across Belgium as the easier way to get into France. But the Belgians resisted the attempt and unexpectedly checked the German army, and in the first fighting slew eight thousand Germans. The first big battle is expected to be a naval engagement between the English and German fleets. Commercial vessels of Germany are falling into the hands of England already. At two o'clock this morning the Associated Press said:

Europe awaits with tense interest the outcome of two battles now being waged in the struggle of the nations.

If report is to be credited the British and German fleets are engaged in a combat on the high seas, which will have an important bearing on the conflict.

GERMANS MEETING RESISTANCE.

The German army of the Meuse, in its advance through Belgium, is meeting with determined resistance from Belgium forces. On Wednesday, Brussels reports declared the Germans had been repulsed all along the line, but yesterday the attack was renewed with greater energy.

STORY ONLY HALF TOLD.

Germany's version of what has transpired has not been received and therefore the story has only half been told. Under existing conditions of communications it will be long before the progress of the German arms can be recounted to the outside world.

NOTHING KNOWN OF AUSTRIAN MOVEMENT.

The same applies to movements of the Austria-Hungarian army, small detachments of which are operating against Serbia and the remainder doubtless are being sent to check the Russian advance. Beyond the declaration of war by Austria yesterday little is known of what action Austria is taking, and only meagre details have filtered through of the Austrian army's operations.

STILL FIGHTING AT LIEGE.

Paris, Aug. 6, 4:35 p. m.—Official announcement is made that the battle continues to rage around Liege, Belgium. The German shell fire has reduced two Liege forts, but the Belgians continue to resist with untiring energy.

The Germans were able to use their light siege guns against the forts of Liege, which are 30 years old. Two of them were silenced and the German columns broke through. The other forts are holding out. The Belgians are making determined resistance before the city.

The situation at Liege according to the latest dispatches was as follows: It seemed certain that the fortifications could not stop the German army and the only question was whether its advance could be delayed. The fortifications already have held for 36 hours and the fierce struggle the Germans had made and would still have to make, it was believed, would compel them to pause.

If the German army succeeds in carrying Liege it will find itself confronted by an entrenched camp at Namur, at which the Belgians are preparing to make a stand as fierce as that at Liege.

The Belgian army was brilliantly fulfilling its task of delaying the German advance and it appeared certain the German plan of campaigning in Belgium would be hindered by the obstinate stand of the Belgians.

TENNESSEE SAILS.

New York, Aug. 6.—The armored cruiser Tennessee, converted for the time into a treasure ship, left port at 9:45 o'clock tonight to carry millions in gold to the many thousand Americans who are in want in European countries.

When the Tennessee sailed out toward sea she had aboard about \$6,000,000—\$3,000,000 from the Banker's Trust Company, \$2,750,000 appropriated by Congress and about \$200,000 entrusted to the paymaster's care by personal friends of individuals abroad.

More private funds are expected to be placed with the Treasury department here and it is likely that a second shipment will be sent probably on the cruiser North Carolina. The Tennessee's gold goes as a bulk lot of government money. The individual depositors' names are not mentioned, but the delivery of the money to individual drawees who have orders from their American shippers will be made. This plan, directed by the War Department is believed in financial circles here, is to prevent any question of American neutrality. The gold was insured against marine risks but rates were not announced.

There will be an ice cream party at Carmel Saturday night, given by the Betterment Society. Proceeds to be used for seats for the spring grove which is being fitted up nicely for the public. Public invited.