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ONE YEAR A YEAR.

FUNERAL OF MRS. WILSON.

Took Place in Washington Yesterday and Body to Be Buried at Rome, Ga., Today—A Sad Occasion.

Washington Dispatch, 10th. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, tonight was making the saddest journey of his life. In a special train bearing the body of Mrs. Wilson to its final resting place beside the graves of her father and mother he was on the way to Rome, Ga., with his daughters and a few members of his own and his wife's family.

The last simple ceremony of the funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon in the quiet, wooded cemetery of the Georgia town. Then the President will turn again to the burdens of his office and the loneliness of the White House. While flags drooped at half-mast throughout the Capitol today and thousands gathered in the wide avenue before the closed gates of the White House grounds the first service was held over Mrs. Wilson's body in the East room. The flags, the crowds, the closing of the Government departments in the afternoon and the masses of flowers which overflowed the East Room were the nation's only way of expressing sorrow and its sympathy.

SERVICES SIMPLE.

In accordance with Mrs. Wilson's wish, the service was of the simplest. There was no music; only the reading of a few verses from the Bible, a prayer by Rev. Sylvester Beach of the Church which the Wilson family attended during their years in Princeton, New Jersey, and a benediction by the Rev. J. H. Taylor, at whose church the President has worshipped since he came to Washington.

Less than 200 were present. Besides the family there were a few intimate friends, the members of the Cabinet and their wives, the committees from the Senate and the House headed by the Vice President and the speaker, and the employees of the White House.

The casket was borne from the White House by six members of the city police force who have guarded the home of the President for years. There were no honorary pall-bearers. Few saw the funeral party pass on its way to the union station, where the train awaited it. The drive was made over less frequented streets and only three closed automobiles bearing the President and a dozen men, relatives or close friends of the family, followed the hearse.

As the party drew up before the State entrance of the station a violent thunderstorm began. Within the station a crowd had gathered that taxed the great structure to its limits. Outside thousands more braved the dreaching rain to stand in silent sympathy. Passing through a lane walled by humanity the casket was carried to the waiting train. On it rested a single wreath, the last gift of the President and his daughters.

FAMILY GATHERED.

Close behind walked the President with a secret service agent beside him. Then followed his companions walking three abreast. At the train they halted as the casket was carried into the car, and stood in silence afterward until the President's three daughters and his sons-in-law arrived. The members of the family then entered the private car in which the casket had been placed. Tonight as the train sped Southward they shared the sad vigil. Other members of the party rode in special cars and a baggage car carried part of the floral pieces.

Among the flowers at the White House were many elaborate designs. Washington florists were called upon as never before. Orders came by cable and telegraph from every part of the world. Scarcely a Capital of the world or a city of the United States was unrepresented. A great blanket of orchids sent by the Democratic clubs of Baltimore was carried by six men. Only a small part of the flowers could be sent with the train and the remainder will go to the hospitals of the city, as Mrs. Wilson's last gift to the sick and suffering.

Today Mrs. Wilson's body lay in the room in which she died on the second floor of the Executive Mansion until an hour before the services and then it was taken down to the East Room, where flowers from many folks in all walks of life were banded almost to the ceiling. A quiet crowd gathered outside the White House gates.

To My Friends of Union County:

On account of the serious condition of my eye, I am forced to return to the hospital. I regret exceedingly that I cannot be with you and among you. I cannot be on the firing line myself, but I am rejoiced to know that many of my faithful and reliable friends will be there. My success will have to depend on my friends.

Yours sincerely,
J. D. BUNDY.

We hope we'll get a Recorder this time that will break up blind-tigers, pistol-toting and gambling. Public sentiment in this community is for law enforcement. A CITIZEN.

"I see where Doctor Osler says tuberculosis is not hurtful unless one gets too much of it." "Neither is corrosive sublimate or a young bride's first batch of biscuits."—Houston Post.

RESULTS OF THE WAR.

Great Struggle Will Be Temporary Set Back For Us—But Will Relieve Europe of Military Burden. Henry Clews Market Letter.

It may be some time before our foreign trade, aggregating about \$4,000,000,000 a year, will resume its accustomed sway. Meantime our farmers and our railroads must be prepared for a delayed export trade. The products held back now, however, will be in great demand later on at unquestionably high prices. One sorry result of the war will be the world-wide advance in food products, which we in common with other nations must expect. On imports the situation is equally deranged. Our purchases of European luxuries will certainly be curtailed, not for lack of transportation, but because the people of Europe have largely become destroyers instead of producers.

European sugar and grain crops will certainly suffer severely. British cotton and woolen manufacturers will incur heavy losses. Even if they ultimately secure their supplies of raw materials, as they probably will, their export trade will be seriously disturbed. This will greatly stimulate American exports of cotton goods, and at the same time check our imports of woools. The inevitable reduction of imports at large, through impaired buying power on both sides of the water, is sure to diminish our national revenue, the total from duties alone amounting to about \$225,000,000 a year, or not far from half our total revenue. Already there is talk of an increase in the income tax to offset this expected loss.

OFFSETS AND HOPES.

In spite of all the horrors, and the chaos which this war will bring, there are offsets and hopes upon which our gaze should be steadfastly set. Whatever Nations succeeds, the end of excessive militarism is at hand. Though war and arms cannot yet be abolished, Europe will be saved for years to come the crushing armaments which she has supported for so long and the possession of which has been largely instrumental in exciting this gigantic struggle. Some thrones are already tottering, and republics will take their place, all of which will make for peace. This struggle will, moreover, have a sobering influence upon the whole world. In spite of the bitterness of war, many differences will be settled; some forms of discontent will disappear, and men's better impulses are already beginning to rise and will be established upon a higher plane when passion finally cools.

Happily America is out of the struggle. We may feel the consequences in temporary business confusion; and it must not be overlooked that there are grave questions ahead which will call for wisdom and caution in making commitments. But ultimately the United States will benefit materially, and it is to be hoped, morally by this unprecedented and unequalled cataclysm.

To the Democratic Voters of Union County:

The objectionable features of the Recorder's Court which I fought were: No one but a licensed lawyer could hold the office—being class legislation. The law does not require a judge of the Superior Court to be a licensed lawyer—forcing farmers to come from the outside townships to Monroe to serve as jurors in the court for 25 cents a day and taking away the constitutional powers of magistrates in criminal cases, all of which, through my influence, have been eliminated by legislative enactment and a decision of the Supreme Court.

I favor the court as it now stands and believe it to be a saving to the tax payers.

I appeal to you to go to your voting places Saturday and if it meets your approval, to cast your votes for me for Recorder, which I assure you will be appreciated by me.

I have rendered a great amount of service freely to the people about their business affairs, without a cent of remuneration.

I promise you, if you will give me the nomination, that I will be prompt and attentive to the duties of the office, as I have always done in my official duties in the past, and not have to be hunted up to try cases, and not be partial to any one class, but to render my judgments according to the evidence and the law and not knowing whether defendants live in the country or in town and will at all times be courteous to defendants, witnesses, lawyers and officers.

M. L. FLOW.

French Soldiers Pass Through Atlanta En-route to War.

Atlanta Journal. Fifty citizens of France from New Orleans, going home to fight for their country, passed through Atlanta hatched to the New Orleans to New York train on Friday afternoon. One woman was in the party, Madame Pierre Muller, wife of the editor of the French paper in New Orleans.

The party will reach New York Saturday, sailing as soon as possible on the steamer Rechaubeau. All wore the tri-color and sang the Marseillaise as they pulled out, after stopping long enough to eat regular American apple pie and drink a cup of coffee each at the Terminal restaurant.

The party was captured by Sergeant Leon Lamarte, who was a waiter in New Orleans. In the ranks as a private soldier was Rene LeCroix, a millionaire cotton broker.

GREAT COTTON CONVENTION.

Meeting Called at New Orleans on the 27th to Take Steps to Safety to Cotton Growers From Dangers of War.

As a result of the present conflict between European countries, the South faces a condition in the marketing of the cotton crop for 1914 unprecedented since the days of the Civil War.

If there was ever a time when the united efforts of all the people was imperatively demanded in a common cause to safeguard the great staple crop of the South from impending disaster, that time now confronts us. Telegrams and letters from farmers, bankers and merchants coming into me from every cotton state during the past week, advising a general cotton conference is my authority for issuing this call.

The convention is therefore called to be held in the City of New Orleans, La., on Thursday and Friday, the 27th and 28th of August.

Delegates made up of farmers, merchants and bankers from every cotton growing county in the South should be quickly chosen and arrangements perfected to attend the convention. All other allied interests are also invited to be present.

The railways operating throughout the cotton states, east and west of the Mississippi river, have been requested to grant the lowest possible round trip fares for the occasion.

Prompt and effective action must be taken to avert impending disaster. Systematic plans must be devised for financing the crop through the aid of the Federal Government and the cooperation of Southern banks.

Each county must arrange for unity of action in the issuance of warehouse receipts for all cotton stored and held, so that the whole machinery of the system will apply systematically to the entire cotton belt.

If the present European war is protracted the demand for American cotton will be quite limited owing to the paralysis of the operation of foreign mills and inability to operate ocean carrying vessels.

When peace is declared, a tremendous demand for American cotton at good prices will ensue, but in the meantime the crop must be held in storage and financed upon a scale sufficiently liberal to enable the growers to meet their maturing obligations and the various business industries of the South dependent upon the cotton money, to go forward unhampered and unrestricted.

The date for the convention has been fixed at the nearest possible time to enable the people to get together in their respective communities and select delegates to represent them.

The farmers, merchants and local bankers must cooperate effectively if the market is to be saved and the crop safeguarded from slaughter.

With an ever abiding faith in the loyalty and patriotism of the Southern people, and full confidence in their ability to solve this problem which now so vitally menaces the price of their great staple product, I issue the call for this convention and sincerely trust that it may be largely and enthusiastically attended.

(Signed) HARVIE JORDAN, Pres. Southern Cotton Association.

FIRST CONQUER THE AIR.

German and French Flying Machines Must First Clash and One Side Destroy the Other.

The balance of power in this great European struggle is likely to be the air fleets of the different countries contending, for the reason that no land or marine maneuvers can be accomplished successfully as long as aeroplanes and airships are able to hover above out of reach of an enemy's guns and report back, either by wireless or by fast scout machines, just what is being done.

The radius of action of an aeroplane with full war equipment can be approximately set down at 300 miles; that is to say, the most modern aeroplanes are capable of flying 300 miles over an enemy's country and back again without landing, whereas the radius of action of the latest Zeppelin airships, fitted up for war, is approximately 600 miles. Therefore, with either the aeroplanes or the dirigibles of the enemy in position to manipulate without restriction, it can easily be understood how precarious would be the movements of troops below.

ZEPPELIN AIRSHIPS.

The Zeppelin airships, for instance, could actually make a negligible quantity of the French army at the front if they were permitted to fly unrestricted over the troops and use their explosives to put out of commission the French bases of supplies and ammunition. By destroying unfortified railroad bridges they could retard the despatch of fresh troops, provision and ammunition to the front. The German Army, notified by the Zeppelins of French maneuvers would be able to move unhampered.

All this could be accomplished and the war terminated in short order by a German victory except for one reason, and that is that the French will combat the Germans in the air with both aeroplanes and dirigibles. It requires aircraft to fight aircraft. Consequently, the first and most important orders of both the German and French leaders will be to clear the air of opposing aircraft. The side which is successful in this will have all the advantage, which is likely to decide the war.—Alfred W. Lawson in New York World.

Wingate Locals, Incidents and Comments.

Correspondence of The Journal.

Wingate, Aug. 10.—Mrs. Frank McLendon of Columbia, S. C., is spending several days among relatives in Wingate and Monroe. She spent the first of the week with her sister, Mrs. Calvin Nash, of our town. Mrs. McLendon will return to Columbia about the 14th.

Master Willie Stack of Monroe is visiting Master Daniel Hefner.

Capt. Wiley Hefner spent Saturday and Sunday in Crouse.

Misses Nell and Gladys Hefner and little brothers visited relatives in Lincoln and Crouse Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Rufe Hunnicutt had a right serious ptomaine poisoning Tuesday night. However, under the skillful management of Dr. Jerome he is again enjoying his wanted health.

Mrs. Sullivan visited her former home at Rock Hill Wednesday, returning Thursday evening.

Master Willie Bivens, the little step-son of Rev. R. M. Hagler, is spending some weeks with his aunt, Mrs. W. L. Stickland of Wadesboro.

Mr. Simon Rogers is suffering with an attack of acute rheumatism. He is under the treatment of Dr. Jerome.

The Wingate Supply Company has added to its already extensive business a first class meat market which will be quite a convenience to the Wingate folks. They handle the very best "stuff" under the very best management.

Mr. A. F. Green of the Wingate Supply Company took a few days vacation to attend the protracted meeting at Faulks. His appearance gave evidence of having been greatly benefited.

Miss Hope Watson is spending the week among relatives in Mt. Croghan, S. C.

Miss Laura Barnhardt left Saturday evening for a week's vacation. Miss Barnhardt will visit relatives in Concord and Asheville. Her friends wish for her a pleasant and helpful recreation.

Mrs. James Baucom of Goose Creek died on Friday, the 7th inst. Her remains were interred in the Mill Creek cemetery Saturday. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. E. C. Snyder.

Messrs. John Roberson and Ray Funderburk returned Wednesday evening from Sanford, where they had been on a visit among relatives and friends.

Born Tuesday night to Mr. and Mrs. General Webb, a son.

Mr. Wann Griffin of Erwin, Tenn., and brother, Dr. Ray Griffin of Morganton, after spending several days with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Griffin of our town, left for their respective homes.

Miss Pearle Hill of Charlotte is spending some time with her cousin, Miss Naomi Hinson.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston Griffin are spending the week-end with relatives in Mint Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Harrington and daughter of Rockingham are on a visit among relatives in the Wingate community.

Mr. E. M. Hargett is remodeling and enlarging and otherwise improving his old dwelling.

Mr. J. Carl Meigs of Palmerville came over Sunday evening to spend a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Meigs, and to "take in" the big meeting at Meadow Branch.

Esq. H. A. Redfern has just completed the solid brick foundation for his new residence on Fair View Heights just west of his present location.

Some time entered the dwelling house of Mr. Hamp Presson Saturday and stole a couple of suits of clothes, two buckets of eggs, a bank book and perhaps some other articles. The thief erased Mr. Presson's name from the bank book and wrote his own instead. A posse of men found the burglar in hiding, recovered the stolen goods, then chased him half a mile or more, but he finally made his escape, leaving his hat as a token of his appreciation of the situation. The gentleman (?) is described as white about six feet tall and well proportioned and remarkably athletic.

Born Thursday night to Mr. and Mrs. Justus Austin, a daughter.

Mrs. L. C. Phifer returned Friday night from a hospital in Charlotte, where she recently underwent an operation. Mrs. Phifer is doing well and is rapidly recovering her usual health.

The citizens of Wingate join heartily the rest of the nation in extending profound sympathy to President Woodrow Wilson and his family in this hour of sad bereavement. May the God of all grace sustain and comfort them in this trying ordeal. Surely the wisdom, the courage, the patience and the mental and physical power of President Wilson have been subjected to the severest test during his career as chief executive of this great nation. But amidst it all, our wise and noble leader has proven himself equal to the emergencies and has guided wisely and safely so far, for which he richly deserves the sympathy, the encouragement and loyal support of the entire nation. May he be able to meet the present crisis with equal wisdom.

O. P. TIMIST.

Papa (concealing something in his hand)—"Willie, can you tell me what it is with heads on one side and tails on the other?" Willie (triumphantly)—"Oh, I know! It's a rooster on a fence!"—Judge.

ENGLAND APPEALS TO WORLD AGAINST MINE WARFARE.

Declares Indiscriminate Scattering of Mines Endangers Neutral Vessels—Makes Denial of Any Great Naval Battles.

London Dispatch, Aug. 8th.

Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the British admiralty, in the house of commons today called attention to the indiscriminate use of mines by Germany. He said:

"The indiscriminate use of mines not in connection with military harbors or strategic points, and the indiscriminate scattering of contact mines about the seas might, of course, destroy not only warships, but peaceful merchant vessels under a neutral flag and possibly carrying supplies to a neutral country. The use of mines is new in warfare, and deserves the attentive consideration not only of the powers who are engaged in war, but nations of the civilized world.

"The admiralty is not at all alarmed or disconcerted by this incident." Lord Churchill further declared there had not been any fighting or losses other than had been announced officially. This statement ensued on reports of a naval battle between German and British ships received from several sources, but the admiralty refused information. It was regarded as significant that the fishing fleets on the coast of England were given permission to go out.

The first lord said: "Apart from the loss of the small British cruiser Amphion and the German mine layer Koenigin Luise, there has been no other fighting as far as we are aware.

"On Wednesday a flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers, while patrolling the upper reaches of the channel, found the Koenigin Luise laying mines. The destroyers pursued and sank her.

Mr. Churchill added that arrangements had been made to reduce the possibility of accidents caused by mines.

France Invades Alsace.

Paris Dispatch, 9th.

The invasion of lower Alsace by a French army under Gen. Joseph Joffre, the French commander-in-chief has awakened great enthusiasm throughout France.

French military authorities, while recognizing the occupation of Altkirch and Muelhausen by French troops is not of high strategical importance, hold that the successful advance of the French army far across the German frontier will have considerable moral effect.

It is reported unofficially that Kolmar, farther to the north, has fallen into the hands of the French. None of these three places was strongly fortified and all lie outside the line of real German defense, being guarded as outposts of the strongly fortified cities. Their German garrison numerically were fairly strong, but it was understood that in case of attack they merely would endeavor to hinder the French advance.

STRASBURG STORONGLY FORTIFIED.

Neu Breisach, where they are said to have retired, is east of Kolmar and is strongly fortified, while Strassburg, some distance to the north, the center of great aggregation of German troops, is strongly fortified and supposed to be prepared for a long siege.

Official reports of fighting between the French and German troops state that the French losses were "not excessive," while those of the Germans are declared by the French to have been very serious.

The Alsatian inhabitants are said to have been so overjoyed at the appearance of the French army that they tore up the frontier posts.

DR. DURHAM ELECTED DEAN.

Rev. Dr. Plato Durham of Charlotte Chosen Dean of Theological Department in New Methodist University.

The following from Wednesday's Charlotte News will be of interest to the many Monroe friends of Rev. Dr. Plato Durham, at present presiding elder of the Charlotte District, M. E. Church, South:

Dr. Plato Durham, recently elected a member of the faculty of the new Methodist University to be located in Atlanta, has been made dean of the Department of Theology. He left for Atlanta last night in response to a wire received by him from Bishop Candler yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Durham is visiting friends in Raleigh. She will join Dr. Durham during the present month.

Dr. and Mrs. Durham had planned to keep house in the presiding elder's residence on North Tryon, but the doctor's appointment to the faculty, and especially the deanship of the Theological Department of the University, has changed their plans.

He and Mrs. Durham expect to go to Atlanta for their permanent residence September 1st.

"Mother Took Vengeance.

Mobile, Ala., Dispatch, 9th.

When J. Leroy Brown, a widely known young man of this city, concluded a proposition that he marry Vivian McGowan, 15 years old, as amend for a wrong, Mrs. Florence McGowan, of Mobile, mother of the girl, drew a pistol from her hand bag and in the presence of court officials shot Brown to death.

"The shooting came at the end of Brown's preliminary hearing and threw the courtroom into wild excitement."

A LULL IN WAR NEWS.

NO BIG BATTLES YET FOUGHT.

French are on German Territory in Alsace—Germans Have Town of Leige But not the Forts—Large British and German Fleets in the North Sea.

London Dispatch, Aug. 11th.

No great battle has yet been fought on land or sea in the war of seven Nations, unless the German assault upon the fortresses at Leige eventually assume the proportions of a battle in history. Both combatants claim victory, there, with the Belgians still holding the fort and the Germans occupying the city.

The situation is unique. There is no confirmation of the Daily Mail's report that the French have engaged the Germans and cut off their retreat, inflicting a loss of 8,000 men. The Belgians claim that they have taken 8,000 prisoners on Belgian soil, but military men regard all the estimates of the belligerents as great exaggerations.

Apart from Liege the fighting of the first week, when resolved to the proper perspective eventually doubtless will be considered insignificant.

One of the most important developments in the eyes of experts is the general testimony that the German infantry formation is obsolete and ineffective against the weapons of today and means an enormous slaughter if retained.

France and Austria finally are officially at war, the Ambassadors have left the respective Capitals. The French Government broke off diplomatic relations with Austria on the grounds that Austrian troops were reinforcing the Germans.

Austria appears to have abandoned the advance on Serbia for a time and apparently is co-operating with Germany in the supposed strategy of attempting to crush France before Russia can mobilize.

Financial conditions in England are returning to normal. Although there is a great disorder in many trades the prices of foodstuffs have risen only slightly.

The French are advancing in Alsace, but against what opposition is not known.

Strong forces guard all the approaches to Brussels.

The Austrians before Serbia are bombarding Belgrade, while part of the Serbian army is taking the offensive in Bosnia.

The North Sea again is closed to the fishing fleets which is regarded as significant in view of the fact that there are large British and German fleets in that water.

The German cruiser, Karlsruhe, which arrived at San Juan, Porto Rico, reported an engagement Friday night off the Bahamas with four French and British cruisers.

The French government forbids the publication of the French casualties so that Germans may not know the movement of the French troops.

All Germans and Austrians in Belgium must declare themselves within 24 hours, or they will be arrested as spies.

The White House Sorrow.

Salsbury Post.

With the exception of Abraham Lincoln no President has borne a heavier burden than the present occupant of the White House.

He undertook the great duties of the office with the keenest sense of the obligation resting upon him, and approached every duty with serious determination to fulfill every promise and do for his people what had been promised for him and his party. Unaccustomed to the play of politics he did not follow the paths of least resistance but chose rather the direct route to the task, saving not himself in the accomplishment of the duties.

Here is what that magnificent specimen of Southern womanhood served, for at the side of the President always stood the kind, gentle wife encouraging and sustaining the burdened man. Now just as he urged his legislative campaign through Congress, with dozens of little politicians biting at his heels, the protection of his land against a foreign war and handling Mexico comes the great personal loss which saps the life of any man. Truly this brave, good man has borne a burden many fold magnified since coming to the White House, and though his associates will seek to relieve him as much as possible, Mr. Wilson's burden is great, and the whole nation will mourn with him and seek for him that comfort which comes from above. The sorrow which overshadows the White House touches every American heart, for it is a national loss and a national sorrow.

The French Spirit.

Paris Dispatch to New York Post.

The literary and artistic journal, Gil Blas, which strongly defended Mme. Caillaux throughout the Calmette affair and the editor of which, Pierre Mortier, testified on her behalf, publishes a weekly editorial by M. Mortier headed: "A Bicentot." He says:

"Gil Blas is a paper of youth, produced by young men. Hardly a member of the staff or a printer remains. We have other duties now—on the frontier. This is our last edition till the war is ended."

A flag vendor named Paul Maurice Charnier has deposited \$1,000, his earnings for the past week, with The Matin, as a reward for the first capture of a German flag.