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MONROE, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1914.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

MARRIAGE AT WINGATE.

Correspondent Wishes to Know the Whyfores of Pie Eating Contests—Other Items.

Correspondence of The Journal.

Wingate, Aug. 17 to 20.—Miss Edna Wimberly of Rock Hill is the guest of Miss Ethel Snyder for a few days.

A very interesting game was played on the Wingate diamond Tuesday evening between Unionville and Wingate. The game was fine and well played by both teams. Result 14 to 9 in favor of Wingate.

Mr. J. T. Meigs of Bethel neighborhood spent Tuesday with his brother, H. P. Meigs, of Wingate.

The fall term of the Wingate School opened with 229 students enrolled, 49 of whom are boarders from a distance, with quite a number who have arranged to enter at an early day. Taking it all in all, the prospect for a successful term are bright and encouraging. Shall we try to make it the best in its history? Suppose we resolve so to do.

Mr. Alfred McWhirter of Wingate and Miss Inez Benton of Unionville were married Wednesday, the 19th, at Corinth church, Rev. R. M. Haigler officiating. The bride is the pretty and accomplished daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dexter Benton of Unionville. Miss Benton was one of the faculty of the Wingate School last term. The groom is the clever and efficient salesman of the firm of J. L. Austin & Co. of Wingate. Mr. McWhirter is a gentleman of fine character and of industrious habits and is fully worthy of the hand and heart of the splendid prize which he has won. Their many friends wish for them a full measure of all the good that falls to the lot of the good and worthy.

Misses Lou Braswell and Mary Gibson of Charlotte are the guests of the Misses Gladys and Nell Heister. Capt. Wiley Heffer will leave Saturday for Birmingham, Ala., and other places of note.

Miss George Phifer of Peachland is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Ada Hargett of Wingate.

Mrs. B. L. Hallman of Clarkton spent several days with the family of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Green of Wingate.

Mr. L. C. Phifer of Wadesboro spent Sunday with his parents Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Phifer.

Well, they do "sho" did have a big time over at Wahoo at the "speaking," but the writer is puzzled to know the significance of those eating contests, unless it was to show how near like a hog one who had sufficiently evolved from the brute stage as to be classed as human; or it might have been an exhibition of the piety (pie-eaty) of the townspeople; again, it may have been intended as a demonstration of what may be expected of those who are fortunate enough to get to the "pie counter" later on. In all probability, however, it was all meant for fun and amusement which is all right if not too risky and too costly. Sometimes participants in such contests pay mightily dearly for their prizes. In the opinion of the writer, such is unwise, to say the least.

Mr. R. L. McWhirter returned Sunday from his northern trip.

The annual protracted meeting at Mill Creek church is in progress at this writing. Pastor E. C. Snider is being assisted in the meeting by his brother, Rev. Joel Snider. Quite a number from Wingate attended the services Sunday.

Messrs. Lem Watson and C. W. Bacon of Goose Creek left Tuesday for Atlantic City, N. J., and other cities. Pleasure seeking the object. May they find lots of it.

Mrs. Jaa. A. Liles is spending the week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Russell of Goose Creek.

O. P. TIMIST.

BREESSE MUST SERVE SENTENCE.

Secret Service Agent Reports He May Begin, Despite Any Alleged Illness.

Asheville Dispatch, Aug. 18th.

Maj. William E. Breesse, president of the First National Bank of Asheville, when it failed eighteen years ago, whose case charging misappropriation of funds has been in the United States court for the past 17 years, this morning was brought to Asheville from his home at Brevard on a stretcher to be presented to the district court tomorrow morning when the United States government will ask that his sentence of two years be put into execution. Since the decision of the United States Supreme court more than a year ago that the sentence imposed by the lower court should stand, Major Breesse has been at Brevard, while J. E. Dickerson, who was convicted with him, has finished serving his term.

Major Breesse has been allowed to remain at home on bail by reason that his physical condition was such that he could not serve his term. For the past several weeks, however, a secret service man has been stationed at Brevard, it is understood, and Major Breesse's presence was demanded in court following the filing of the report of the agent of the Department of Justice. The prisoner was brought to Asheville in the custody of deputies from the office of the United States marshal, was met at the Southern station by an ambulance and is now in the custody of an officer at a local hotel. (The court ordered the sentence executed and the prisoner was sent to the penitentiary at Atlanta.)

A man is very apt to complain of the ingratitude of those who have risen far above him.—Johnson.

A VISIT TO THE CATAWBAS.

The Indians on the Reservation on the River Are Not Much For Road Improvement Nor Traveling Vehicles, and Don't Care a Hang For Automobiles.

There is a clamor of romance attached to Indian settlements, especially in the minds of persons who have never seen them. When they are seen the romantic flavor is likely to peel off before the unpoetic realities. Twenty-four miles southwest from Monroe, and twelve miles from Waxhaw live the remnant of the once powerful tribe of the Catawbas which once owned and roamed all this section. There are one hundred and fifteen members of the settlement and they occupy six hundred and forty acres of land, using it in common, which is all that is left after a century and a half of trading and leasing to the whites. Squire Marvin Richardson, who has become a regular globe trotter these days, paid the Indians a visit Monday and Tuesday. He brought back a lot of pottery and such articles as they make and sell.

Nearly a century ago the State of South Carolina decided to this tribe six hundred and forty acres of land and it is known as the Catawba Indian Reservation. All land is held in common and each one is allowed to settle on any part which is not under cultivation. They are exempted from all tax by the State. A drive over the Reservation will convince the sight seer that their roads are neither worked by taxation or free labor, Squire Richardson thinks. They are engaged in fishing and hunting and do some farming, the women do most of the work. They are very poor farmers and take very little interest in such work. Most every family has a mule or horse but very few wagons and buggies are seen. The automobile as yet seems to be unknown to them. Each family has at least one milk cow, and no finer cows can be seen anywhere. They live in poorly constructed houses which are scantily furnished, with comparatively no out-buildings. In the midst of this Reservation is one church and a school which is well attended, runs five months, and is supported by the State. After finishing at this school many of the boys have gone through college. As to politics they have no interest whatever, and are not allowed to vote. The tribe is subject to the laws of the State of South Carolina.

David Harris is their chief and is well educated, having finished at Carlisle College, Penn. All troubles and disputes except felonies are settled among themselves. When any trouble arises it is the duty of Chief Harris to call the tribe together and adjust the same. The most important work of the Chief is to handle all matters, sign all documents or papers that may exist between the and the State and National Government.

Their principal means of support is the pension which each gets from the State and National Government. Each man, woman and child is paid \$64.00 dollars annually. Among them can be found Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians, but the largest per cent are Mormons. Two Mormon elders have been among them more than a year. Many of them are in direct communication with the other great tribes of Oklahoma, Indian Territory and New York. Many of them wear beads and feathers and love to talk of the once great happy hunting ground and how the wild deer and turkey once roamed the big forest along the banks of the Catawba river and how that great stream once teemed with fish. Many of them talked freely of how they once owned that country for miles around and how it was leased to the whites for 99 years. This lease expired a few years ago and after repeated efforts by the tribe as yet they have failed to get possession of any territory other than their 640 acres. They have no love for negroes and have no business with them except to hire them to work, but gladly welcome white people in their midst. They seem to have the highest regard for visitors and anyone can go among them without any fear of being harmed or molested.

Card from Mr. J. D. Bundy. I have been told that it is being circulated that I am not running in the second race for Representative.

I am in the race to stay till Saturday night at 8 o'clock. My friends would not like it if I should show the white feather. I have had no idea of withdrawing from the race.

During my absence from the county some very unfair, untruthful things have been circulated to injure my chances.

My opponents are high-toned gentlemen above reproach and do not approve of these things.

I ask my friends not to assail my opponents in any way and not to say a word against them. Treat them with respect and let's have a fair fight.

I wish to caution you, too, against tampering with the votes of men who cannot read and write. It is more wrong to steal a man's vote than it is to steal his money. Honorable defeat is better than dishonorable victory. Yours truly, J. D. BUNDY.

The most nervy thing in war, since Ajax defied the lightning at Troy, is the Kaiser's challenge to nearly all Europe. It must be humiliating to lose the first round to the Belgian light-weight.—Prvidence Journal.

Card from Mr. H. B. Adams, Jr.

To the Voters of Union County:

I thank you for the hearty support given me in the primaries of last Saturday. I ask each of you to go to the polls on next Saturday and give me a large majority for a second term. I have tried to serve the people as Recorder faithfully, without distinction or reference to classes or sections. If re-nominated I will give you the same faithful and careful consideration and will carefully look after the convenience of juror and defendant's, whether from town or the country districts. In the future, as I have heretofore in all cases since I assumed the duties of the office.

I wish to call the people's attention especially to one thing. You conferred the office upon me two years ago, and after the General Assembly met in 1913, I drew an act and sent it to our representatives to be passed, making the fee of jurors twice as much as it had been before, and providing also that when one advanced jury fees to get a jury trial and the case afterward terminated in his favor, he could apply to the Clerk, obtain an order, and have the amount advanced by him repaid, one-half by the City of Monroe and one-half by the county. In this way the jury would get their pay, and yet one who was found by the court not to have been in the wrong would not be unjustly taxed with this item. Mr. J. C. Sikes, to whom I sent my bill, added another feature, to-wit: That jurors need not be drawn from the township where the offense was committed unless requested.

On last Monday I asked Mr. Sikes, in writing, to make a statement as to this. I attach to this card my request and Mr. Sikes' reply. My opponent is making the claim in his circular that these measures were passed on account of the efforts that he had made. In reply to this, I never in my life spoke to my opponent about these measures, nor were they drawn on account of his "influence." I had them passed because I had observed in the court room with my own eyes the injustice of having jurors to come from the country without proper compensation, and I had told parties in the country that I would remedy this by legislation. Please note further the statement of Mr. Sikes in the attached letter that I was the only person who ever called his attention to this matter.

I will further state that, not only have I stood by the people of the county as Recorder in enacting legislation for their benefit, but I have been and will continue to be very careful to look after their conveniences when they attend court, and give them the fullest protection and benefits of the law. Every man in the county knows that I am his genuine friend and have his interests at heart, and that I show my friendship, not by words alone, but by my acts.

Thanking you for your support on Saturday, I am, faithfully yours, H. B. ADAMS, JR.

Monroe, N. C., Aug. 17, 1914.

Hon. John C. Sikes, Monroe, N. C.

Dear Sir—I am informed that Mr. M. L. Flow is making the statement that it was due to his influence that the Recorder's court act was changed so that the jurors would draw fifty cents instead of twenty-five cents for attendance. I remember distinctly that I drew this act myself and sent it to you to be passed at the last session of the General Assembly, at which you were the Representative from Union county. Please state the facts in regard to the matter, and state whether or not you were influenced to pass the bill by anything that was said or done by Mr. M. L. Flow.

Very truly yours, H. B. ADAMS, JR.

Monroe, N. C., Aug. 17, 1914.

Mr. H. B. Adams, Jr., Monroe, N. C.

Dear Sir:—Replying to your letter of August 17, 1914, I beg to state that during the four years that I have represented Union county in the House of Representatives, I have passed several amendments to the Recorder's Court Act and the most of them have been to remedy certain defects that I saw from my own observation.

In regard to the special act that you refer, I beg to state that my files show on February 21, 1913, I received an amendment to the Recorder's court from you and that I wrote you the following:

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 21, 1913.

"Dear Hal:—All your bills have been introduced. I added one other amendment, to-wit: That jury need not come from township where offense committed unless requested."

With the exception of this amendment, I introduced the bill as drafted by you. You were the only person who called my attention to the bill that I have any recollection of and I passed it because I thought that it was for the best interest of the citizens of Union county. Yours truly, JOHN C. SIKES, Member H. of R.

Attention, Woodmen!

All Woodmen Camps of Union county are hereby requested to appoint delegates from their respective camps to a meeting of the county association of the W. O. W., to be held August 29th, inst., at Monroe in the courthouse at 2 o'clock. Business of importance to be transacted. JAS. N. PRICE, President. THOS. L. HINSON, Sec.

Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your father which is in heaven.—New Testament.

PRESIDENT BEGS PEOPLE TO REMAIN CALM.

In Statement to Countrymen He Asks That Judgment be Not Passed—Destiny of America is With Her People.

Washington Dispatch, 19th.

Addressing the American people, President Wilson today issued a statement in connection with the European war warning citizens of the United States against "that deepest, most subtle, most essential breach of neutrality which may spring out of partisanship, out of passionately taking sides."

The President pleaded that the United States be "neutral in fact as well as in name during these days that are to try men's souls."

"We must be impartial in thought as well as in action," he said, "must put a curb upon our sentiments as well as upon every transaction that might be construed as a preference of one party to the struggle before another."

Officials close to the President made it clear that he was fully determined to take no part in the dispute between Japan and Germany over the situation in the Far East. While that controversy was not specifically referred to in the President's statement, it became known that he is resentful of efforts he believed are being made to embroil the United States in it.

DESTINY WITH THE PEOPLE.

The President's statement follows:

"My Fellow Countrymen:

"I suppose every thoughtful man in America has asked himself during these last troubled weeks what influence the European war may exert upon the United States and I take the liberty of addressing a few words to you in order to point out that it is entirely within our own choice what its effect upon us will be and to urge earnestly upon you the sort of speech and conduct that will best safeguard the nation against distress and disaster."

"The effect of the war upon the United States will depend upon what American citizens say and do. Every man who really loves America will act and speak in the true spirit of neutrality, which is the spirit of impartiality and fairness and friendliness to all concerned. The spirit of the nation in this critical matter will be determined largely by what individuals and society and those gathered in public meetings do and say, upon what newspapers and magazines contain, upon what our ministers utter in their pulpits and men proclaim as their opinion on the streets."

EASY TO EXCITE PASSION.

"The people of the United States are drawn from many nations and chiefly from the nation now at war. It is natural and inevitable that there should be the most utmost variety of sympathy and desire among them with regard to the issues and circumstances of the conflict. Some will wish one nation, other another, to succeed in the momentous struggle. It will be easy to excite passion and difficult to allay it. Those responsible for exciting it will assume a heavy responsibility, a responsibility for no less a thing than that the people of the United States whose love of their country and whose loyalty to its government should unite them as Americans, all, bound in honor and interest, may be divided in camps of hostile opinions, hot against each other, involved in the war itself in impulses and opinion if not in action."

"Such division among us would be fatal to our peace of mind and might seriously stand in the way of the proper performance of our duty as the one great nation at peace, the one people holding itself ready to play a part of impartial mediation and accommodation, not as a partisan, but as a friend."

DON'T TAKE SIDES.

"I venture, therefore, my fellow countrymen, to speak a solemn word of warning to you against that deepest, most subtle, most essential breach of neutrality which may spring out of partisanship out of passionately taking sides. The United States must be neutral in fact as well in name during these days that are to try men's souls. We must be impartial in thought as well as in action, must put a curb upon our sentiments as well as upon every transaction that might be construed as a preference of one party to the struggle before another."

PLEADS FOR AMERICA.

"My thought is of America. I am speaking, I feel sure, the earnest wish and purpose of every thoughtful American that this great country of ours, which is of course the first in our thoughts, and in our hearts, should show herself in this time of peculiar trial a nation fit beyond others to exhibit, the fine poise of undisturbed judgment, the dignity of self control, the efficiency of dispassionate action; a nation that neither sits in judgment upon others nor is disturbed in her own counsels, and which keeps herself fit and free to do what is honest and disinterested, and truly serviceable for the peace of the world."

"Shall we not resolve to put upon ourselves the restraint which will bring to our people the happiness and the great and lasting influence for peace we covet for them?"

JUST PLAIN AMERICANS

The President is understood to be deeply concerned because naturalized Americans who came from the be-

tigerant nations have taken sides in public discussions. On previous occasions he has publicly spoken against what he termed "hyphenated Americans," declaring that citizens of the United States should be Americans only, not Irish-Americans, German-Americans or other classification of the sort. That feeling is understood to have prompted his statement today.

TO AVOID TROUBLE.

President and Cabinet Taking all Precautions against Becoming Mixed Up in War.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The determination of the United States Government to keep this country from becoming involved in the European war and its controversies was manifested in several ways today.

President Wilson addressed an appeal to the American people calling on them studiously to refrain from any expressions or acts that might reveal the slightest partisanship. Leaders in Congress of all parties voiced similar views.

For nearly three hours the President and his Cabinet wrestled with the vexed cable-wireless censorship situation. The matter still is under consideration.

Official information from Berlin said the Japanese ultimatum had been delivered to the German Government and that diplomatic dispatches indicating that war between Japan and Germany was not unlikely.

The Japanese Minister at Berlin apparently foreseeing such an eventuality asked Ambassador Gerard to be prepared to take over Japanese interests in Germany.

The President received from Emperor William a long message transmitted through Ambassador Gerard, the contents of which was guarded closely, but which it was learned expressed the grateful appreciation of Germany for the tender of good offices made by the United States. The German Emperor took occasion to point out causes of the present war and argued, it is understood, that while he was trying to mediate between Austria and Serbia, Russian mobilization began. White House officials denied the message contained any protest concerning the attitude of the American press toward Germany. Officials said there was nothing to indicate whether the Emperor would at any future time accept the tender of good offices.

The Japanese ultimatum demanding that German evacuate Kiao Chow withdraw her fleet from the Orient was uppermost in the attention of official Washington.

Discussion was general as to how the interests of the United States ultimately might be affected and it was obvious that a feeling of relief followed assurances given at London that should Japan take action against Germany such activity would be confined to the China seas and German territory in Eastern Asia.

Card From Mr. Flow.

To the Democratic Voters of Union county:

Having received the largest vote of any one candidate for Recorder last Saturday at the primary, which I assure you I greatly appreciate, but failing to receive a majority over all, a second primary is necessary, to be held next Saturday, August 22nd. I therefore appeal to the good people of Union county to go to their voting places next Saturday and cast their vote for me for Recorder, as I have always stood by you in your fight for the right and have opposed class legislation. A failure on your part to go may result in my defeat as the town crowd are moving heaven and earth to defeat me so as to perpetuate their class legislation.

I promise you if nominated, that I will make as good Recorder as any man who has been or will be before you for the office and that I will be prompt and attentive to the duties of the same and that without partiality.

Do not believe the lies and misrepresentations that have been or that may be circulated against me by those of the class legislation ring in order to try to prejudice me before the people, and by parties who are hired heelers and have no personal interest in the office except for the cash they are receiving. They have attempted to misrepresent me and charge me with about everything that could be thought of except not having the ability and qualification to fill the office—which I certainly am proud of the fact that they concede that I have the ability and qualification to make you a first class and impartial Recorder. I am a poor man, have reared a large family and have had great burdens to bear for a long time in the way of family afflictions and have worked hard all my days and have no money to employ and pay hired heelers to work for me and have to trust to the good people to come to my aid and see that the right and fair deal is done by me. Hoping to receive your vote next Saturday for Recorder,

M. L. FLOW.

The Senator and the Major were walking up the Avenue. The Senator was more than middle aged and considerably more than fat, and, dearily as the Major loved him, he also loved his joke. The Senator turned with a pleased expression on his benign countenance and said, "Major, did you see that pretty girl smile at me?" "Oh, that's nothing," replied his friend. "The first time I saw you I laughed out loud."

Time Rockefeller was coming down to visit us. Some evil-minded cuss blew up the safe at the local plant this morning. Why should a burglar deprecate on such poor people.—Greensboro Record.

When you know a thing, to hold that you know it; and when you do not know a thing, to allow that you do not know it: this is knowledge.—Confucius.

KAISER WILL FIGHT JAPAN

WILL NOT SUBMIT TO DEMANDS

British Government Announces That Britain Rules the Wave Unmolested—Germany Still Sawing Wood and Pressing towards the French Border.

London Dispatch, 21st.

The Germans have at last occupied Brussels but in Alsace they seem to be making no advance. The latest report is that the French have captured Muelhausen and it still seems true that after 18 days of fighting there are no German troops on French soil.

On Germany's eastern frontier there has been considerable outpost fighting which would indicate that the Russians are completing their work of concentration. There have been no serious collisions in this region as yet, however. Austria is too much engaged with Russia and with the need of helping Germany to make much progress in her campaign against Serbia.

No news whatever have been received of any naval movements, either in North Sea or the Mediterranean.

The death of Pope Pius will be made occasion for another effort to bring about peace. It is stated that when the conclave meets in Rome to elect a new pope it will send an appeal to the warring nations for peace and will ask the United States to aid in bringing about tranquility.

According to the few bits of news allowed to come in from Berlin normal conditions prevail in the German Capital. The price of food is declining and now that troop movements have been completed a resumption of general work on railways is beginning.

Confirmation has been received on the report that Emperor William has ordered resistance to any effort that Japan may make to seize Kiao-Chow.

ENGLAND'S VIEW OF IT.

Washington, August 20th.

The British Embassy here today received from its foreign office this summary of the naval and military situation:

"Since the declaration of war the fleet has been responsible for safety of the expeditionary force which completed its disembarkation in France on August 12, which was effected in perfect order and without a casualty."

"The work of the navy in the Atlantic and elsewhere is safeguarding the trade routes is best exemplified by the fact that at Lloyds yesterday the war risk fell to 40 shillings per cent for almost any voyage of British vessels, whereas the rate to insure freight of corn, paid by steamers, from the United States to a British port is 30 shillings per cent."

"The German fleet outside the Baltic is confined to harbors. English commerce is almost normal. German sea-borne commerce is paralyzed."

"The only casualty is the loss of the light cruiser Amphion, blown up by a mine after having sunk the German mine layer Koengen Luise. One German submarine has been sunk in the North Sea."

"The military position is as follows:

"The German forces at present extend from north of neighborhood of Baisie through Liege to a point in Belgium to the east of Antwerp and near the Dutch frontier. Outstanding features of the operations up to present have been delay caused to be contemplated German offensive across the Meuse, by the defense of Liege, where the forts are still intact. It has permitted the orderly mobilization and concentration of French Army and British land forces. German troops have now crossed the Meuse both above and below Liege and are gaining some ground slowly westward but their advance cavalry has been continually checked by the Belgians."

"In the South, where the German armies are apparently on the defensive, the French are advancing on a long line into Alsace and Lorraine, a great extent of which they now occupy after driving back in several engagements the troops opposed to them."

Notice to Farmers.

We can supply farmers with lime at \$3.50 per ton, provided it is delivered from the cars. Lime is badly needed by most soils in this section and there is no cheaper and better aid to crops.

We want to make up orders in car load lots and make special orders so that when the cars come they may be side tracked and unloaded right into the farmers' wagons. This is necessary to save handling so that it can be obtained at this low price. Farmers who want to use lime should see us and leave their orders so that we can notify them when the cars arrive.

This is ground lime rock and is the cheapest form in which lime can be secured. CROW BROS.

Time Rockefeller was coming down to visit us. Some evil-minded cuss blew up the safe at the local plant this morning. Why should a burglar deprecate on such poor people.—Greensboro Record.

When you know a thing, to hold that you know it; and when you do not know a thing, to allow that you do not know it: this is knowledge.—Confucius.