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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

## WILL BUILD A BULL PEN.

Enthusiastic meeting of Union County People Decides to Build a Temporary Warehouse to Store Cotton. Cordial Co-operation—Mr. Iccman Makes Offer to Committee.

Union county people will lat once build a temporary warehouse for the storage of cotton in the hope of keeping as much of the crop as possible off the market until conditions can get straight and the depression caused by the European war has to some extent abated. This is in line with similar action by local bodies everywhere. It is the outcome of a meeting called by Mr. J. Z. Green, and which met in the Monroe Opera House Tuesday afternoon. The meeting was largely attended. It reminded one of the meeting that was held in 1905 when the bottom dropped out of the market as a result of the bumper crop of 1904.

The opera house was filled with farmers, merchants and others when the meeting was called together by Mr. Green, and its object was explained. Everybody knows what it was for and so there is no use of rehearsing that. In a few words, it was to avoid the disaster, so far as possible, of selling cotton for six or seven cents. Mr. Green was called to the chair and Mr. T. J. W. Broom was asked to act as secretary.

Various gentlemen made remarks, including Capt. W. C. Heath and Mr. W. S. Blakeney. It was stated that the difference in price which the crop was likely to bring unless something was done and the normal price meant about nine hundred thousand dollars to Union county. And in the face of such a crisis everybody seemed willing and anxious to co-operate with all others to save the day as much as possible. The outcome of the meeting was an enthusiastic endorsement of the proposition to build a temporary warehouse meeting the requirements of a bonded warehouse as defined by Secretary McAdoo, and the subscription of enough money to put up such a structure at once.

A temporary warehouse of this type consists of a cloth covering of chemically treated material, walled in with tightly placed barbed wire, with a keeper bonded to the amount of the value of the cotton stored, and with adequate insurance. Secretary McAdoo has ruled that when cotton is stored in such a structure a receipt from the keeper will be received as one of the signatures necessary for collateral for securing a loan under the banking and currency act. The name of the owner is supposed to be sufficient as the other signature. It was estimated that a warehouse of this kind could be put up for five hundred dollars and that it would be sufficient to store all the cotton offered in the county.

Subscriptions to the amount needed were quickly raised and the subscribers were appointed a committee to proceed with the work. Mr. J. Z. Green is chairman of this committee and will call it together just as soon as the papers of incorporation can be secured. Mr. W. S. Blakeney promised to secure the incorporation certificate and to do the necessary work in securing it free of charge.

Local bankers were present from Monroe and Marshallville and chairman Green asked these to retire and consult as to what the county's banks would likely be able to do to help the situation. Mr. Blakeney afterwards reported the results of this conversation. He said that the local banks were unable to say how money matters would be with them, but they pledged themselves to do all in their power to relieve the situation, as they had done in the past. However, he said that money was going to be difficult to get as the new system had not yet been organized, and when it was it would lend money only through national banks and these were likely to have all they could do.

He said that the talk of government help would not amount to much unless better arrangements were made to distribute the money in local cotton sections than were had last year. Last year local banks were unable to get any of the crop moving money because the banks in central cities took it and used it for their own purposes. His advice was that every farmer who could do so hold his own cotton at home where he could do it without cost and to plant largely of other crops next year. He also said that most landlords were able to borrow money on their own security and carry cotton of their tenants. In case cotton was mortgaged, the man who held the mortgage could take the cotton, and for that reason men who were in debt had better see their creditors and make arrangements with them as far as possible, and even let them store the cotton and use it for a basis of credit for themselves, with instruction to sell only at a certain price.

MR. ICEMAN'S OFFER.

Mr. Charles Iccman of the Iccman-Mill Company, tells The Journal that he will furnish a place for storing cotton within reach of his fire hydrants and will carry the insurance himself free of charge. He says that if the committee takes up his offer they will be only required to furnish a covering for the cotton and a bonded keeper to take charge of it. This would make the cost of storing very little per bale. It is estimated that the ordinary cost in a bonded warehouse is twenty-five cents per month. Under Mr. Iccman's plan it would be very much less than this, as he would carry the insurance himself.

It was stated at the meeting that Crow Bros. are preparing to bond

ty of 2,500 bales, and that the cost of carrying cotton in it would be about twenty-five cents per bale per month, for all expenses.

The following gentlemen are the subscribers to the stock:

C. C. Hagler, J. A. Bennett, O. C. Curlee, B. C. Hinson, W. C. Heath, J. J. Crow, T. F. James, S. A. Lathan, R. W. Elliott, W. J. Trull, J. W. Presslar, J. Z. Green, T. J. W. Broom, T. C. Lee, J. H. Lee, J. C. Robinson, J. E. Broom, Ney McNeely, W. S. Blakeney, A. J. Fowler, T. C. Collins, W. L. Earnhart, G. S. Lee, J. F. Moore, J. R. Shute.

News Notes and Comment From the Wingate Correspondent.

Uncle John Q. Griffin was in town Monday morning looking as well and seeming as lively and jolly as of earlier days.

Messrs. John A. Bivens and Clyde Jones left Monday morning for Wake Forest College to resume their studies during the next term. Messrs. Ed and Jabez Williams, sons of Mr. T. J. Williams, also left last week for the same institution and on a like mission.

Mr. W. F. (Fate) Phifer of Scotland county, whose market is Maxton, Robeson county, spent from the 28th to the 31st among relatives and friends in and near Wingate. Mr. Phifer says that crops in his section are as fine, it seems, as could be desired. He stated that he had sold eleven car loads of watermelons at an average of \$105 per car and that his crops of cotton and corn were excellent. Provisions high, cotton 10 cents.

Dr. J. B. Little of Newton motored over and spent part of Wednesday with relatives in our village.

The Wingate School was delighted Wednesday morning with a brief address from Dr. Weaver of Monroe. His talk was plain, practical, inspiring and well received. A hearty welcome always awaits such men as Dr. Weaver anywhere.

Prof. E. D. Johnson, brother of Prof. D. M. Johnson, en route to Asheville, where he has a position as teacher of science in the school there, spent Wednesday with his brother in Wingate.

Dr. Weaver having been called to other duties and Pastor Williams of the Methodist church here being rather feeble, the protracted meeting was closed Wednesday. There were splendid sermons and good attendance during the meeting.

The relatives and friends of Mrs. Leona Meigs, widow of the late Wm. Meigs, and daughter of Esq. and Mrs. J. F. Moore, who has been an inmate of the hospital for the insane at Morganton for more than ten years, will be exceedingly glad at the news of her complete recovery and she will, at an early date, be restored to her place among relatives and friends. That will be a happy meeting indeed. The reunion of parents, brothers and sisters and old friends after the long separation will be delightful, but the supreme joy and bliss will be the meeting of the "little mother" and her only child, little Ollie, who was too young at the time of the parting even to remember her mother or anything whatever of the incident. Now she is an unusually bright and intelligent little girl of ten and a half years. May the mother and little daughter be permitted to live and enjoy each other's love for many years.

Dr. J. R. Jerome and Mr. Braxton Gaddy of the Faulks neighborhood have recently made a deal in some real estate. Mr. Gaddy exchanging his home place for a portion of the doctor's G. M. Stewart place on the new public road between the homes of Messrs. H. P. Meigs and R. L. Womble, a mile southeast of Wingate. Mr. Gaddy will occupy his new premises at an early date. It is to be hoped that both parties are benefited by the transaction.

Miss Wilma Helms spent several days last week with relatives in Charlotte.

Mrs. Lou Lingle and daughter visited the family of Mrs. Fionnie Helms last week.

Mr. R. L. Womble and daughter, Rosa, returned Tuesday from Gastonia where Mr. Womble had been on some business connected with the estate of his deceased mother.

The writer had an occasion to step into Bob Belk's shop a few days ago where he was surprised at some specimens of cabinet work, productions of Mr. Belk's skill, ingenuity and good taste. In material, workmanship and finish they were superior to the average factory product.

If an embargo placed on American food stuffs to Europe would result in ending the awful state of things across the waters, for heaven and for humanity's sake let it be done, even at the risk of some suffering and hardships on our part. The grain and meat men can afford to suffer as well as the cotton farmer. But this is too big a problem for a clodhead to be commenting upon.

Dr. Weaver, in one of his sermons here during the meeting, said that this European war was the greatest crime against civilization and the Christian religion that had ever been committed. Certainly the declaration must be true. It seems to the writer that our boasted Christian civilization, our evangelization of the world and our promising peace movement have all suddenly gone to pieces. How shall we interpret such conditions?

O. P. TIMIST.

Stag Paint will save 25 per cent of your paint bill. Let us tell you why—Tharp Hardware Co.

## HOW THEY DO IN WAKE

Case Showing the Corruption That May Be Practiced Unless People Look After Party Organization.

Raleigh News and Observer.

The Democracy of Wake county is put face to face with a condition which is above and beyond the mere matter of whether William H. Sawyer or Arch J. Wood is the party nominee for Register of Deeds.

From out of the unjustified and unjustifiable decision of those members of the Board of Canvassers of the Wake county Democratic primary who voted not to hear the evidence in the Wood-Sawyer contest on yesterday comes a situation which is absolutely indefensible. Those members, the majority of the Board, cannot with success defend their action. They cannot explain it. They must rest under the shame of it.

The facts in the matter are simple, and there is no disputing them. They are as follows:

The primary returns from the Caraleigh precinct, Raleigh township, were reported on Saturday night after the ballots had been counted as being 61 for Sawyer, 20 for Wood. With the returns in hand from the other townships this vote gave Wood a majority of twenty votes over Sawyer in the county.

On Monday the official returns from Caraleigh precinct, these not delivered till twenty minutes of the hour of the meeting of the Board on Monday, showed 73 for Sawyer and 14 for Wood. This gave Sawyer a majority of four in the county.

These official returns from Caraleigh precinct were in such a condition as to warrant the declaration that they were ear-marked with evidences of fraud, men who examined them describing them as follows:

1.—The official envelope was mutilated. It was torn open; not sealed; but held together with a pin.

2.—The returns themselves showed clearly that the original figures had been erased; and that new figures had been inserted. There were four erasures and four erasures!!

When the Board of Canvassers met at noon to canvass the returns and announce the result, Mr. Wood asked for leave to submit evidence as to the returns from Caraleigh. This absolute right he gained only after the most strenuous efforts of his lawyers. But even then they were allowed no time whatever to examine witnesses or secure evidence. The Board was in session until Monday night.

Nevertheless Mr. Wood's attorneys appeared before the Board on yesterday morning and asked that subpoenas be issued for twenty voters of Caraleigh precinct. The subpoenas were issued. By noon Judge Biggs, of council for Mr. Wood, asked that these witnesses be put upon the stand, declaring that he was ready to show that Wood had received 20 votes by the sworn evidence of twenty men who voted for him.

Then came that outrage upon Democracy, upon justice and fairness:

The canvassers declined to hear these twenty men!

And these canvassers were sworn officers of the law, of the law which provides for a hearing in just such cases.

There can be no defense for this sort of thing; no excuse; no apology; no explanation.

It would not have taken long to have examined these witnesses; but if it should have taken twenty days it should have been done.

It will not do to say that these men who were offered as witnesses could not be believed. The only way English-speaking peoples have of arriving at a verdict is by the oaths of witnesses.

It cannot be said that it would injure the Democratic party to hear these witnesses. The Democratic party can never be injured by being just.

Whether Wood was nominated or Sawyer was nominated, is not the question.

The question is: Shall the men who canvass the votes cast in Wake county hear the evidence offered in a contest? Shall they determine causes without giving each side a hearing?

What had these canvassers to fear from these twenty men—except the truth? They knew that, once having heard them they could not vote as they had made up their minds to vote; they could not execute what men thought to be orders from higher up.

Mr. Sawyer, if he be counseled by those who would see the just thing done, cannot afford to take the nomination as the matter stands. He is a promising young man. He stands well. But there are Democrats in Wake who declare that if he accepts under such conditions he will regret it so long as he shall live, that the circumstances are such as to rob him of the power of his office, and to stand as a barrier in the way of his advancement in the future.

The people of Wake county now know the importance of controlling the election machinery of the county—the pollholders and the registrars. They will be on guard from now on.

We have a complete stock of all sizes of electric globes of the latest type.—Heath Hardware Company.

All kinds of cakes—Griffin & Bivens.

## DRAWING CLOSE TO PARIS

RIGHT WING OF GERMANS IN THIRTY MILES.

Intense Secrecy Still Maintained as to Operations of Armies.—In the Three Great Fields of Operations Events Are Taking Place of Which We Get the Merest Intimations.—How Long Can the Allies Defend Paris?

The great European armies continue to fight on three general fields of operation—in France, where the Germans continue to push back the French and English toward Paris, in Austria, where the Russians are defeating the Austrians, and in east Germany, where the Russian army is slowly making an invasion of Germany, and where the fighting seems to favor Germany about as much as Russia. There have been no more naval battles, the Germans seeming determined not to risk their fleets in conflict with overpowering odds.

As lines around Paris tighten and the German forces draw closer to the French capital, the official statements regarding the progress of the war grow briefer and are more and more lacking in detail.

So far as the public is concerned little actually is known as to how the armies in the field are faring. Most of the information made public from official quarters is of a negative character as for instance, the announcement of the French war office that there has been no contact with German forces in the region of Compiègne and Senlis since Wednesday and that the situation in the Northeast has not changed.

The two towns are respectively 45 miles and 32 miles northeast of the French capital and they appear to mark the points nearest Paris to which the German advance guards have approached.

With the removal of the Government to Bordeaux all effort around Paris has been directed to preparations for the threatened investment of the capital by the Germans. In addition the French authorities have ordered aeroplane patrols to guard against any further raids by German aviators. A number of French aeroplanes are continually flying in the neighborhood of Paris and others kept in readiness to attack any of the German airmen who appear in the sky.

The attitude of Turkey is awaited with anxiety and at Petrograd (St. Petersburg) dispatch says she is mobilizing in the Persian boundary but slowly.

Another list of British casualties, officially reported at London, numbers casualties at 5,228, of whom 470 are killed and wounded, and 4,758 are missing. The list shows a large percentage of officers.

London Dispatch, September 3.

The battle to decide whether history will repeat itself in a second siege of Paris is still in progress, according to latest official announcement.

Future military historians will write volumes of the details of this battle, but all the British public knows officially concerning the titanic struggle—the most momentous the British soldiers have fought since the battle of Waterloo—is contained in one sentence of an official report issued last night by the press bureau: "Continuous fighting has been in progress along almost the whole line of battle."

To this the French official communication adds the fact that the allied forces have fallen back toward the southwest to avoid an action under unfavorable conditions. How far and to what line the allies have gone is unknown.

In spite of the fact that the French capital has been removed to Bordeaux and that the German army of the west is within 30 miles of the outer fortifications of Paris, a strange air of confidence prevails today among the allies. The general feeling seems to be that the German attack is wearing itself out in hammering away at the allied lines which give but do not break.

Military experts agree that Paris will soon be the pivot of the hostile forces operating in the area of the west. Even the downfall of the French capital is not expected to end these operations.

The feeling of confidence was greatly increased by the news of the great Russian victory in Galicia. Reports from Petrograd tell of the entry of Russians into Lemberg, the capital of Galicia. These appear credible, as news of the defeat of the Austrians in that district has been received from several sources.

The battle of Lemberg, according to reports, was one of the greatest in history. The battle line extended over 200 miles and it is estimated that 1,500,000 men were engaged.

According to an official dispatch received by Emperor Nicholas, from Grand Duke Nicholas, commander in chief of the Russian forces, the victory was won after seven days fighting. The climax came when the Austrians were routed in a final assault on the Russian center which was held by General Ruzky. The Austrian army, in Galicia, was acting in close co-operation with two German army corps facing Breslau

and seeking to envelop the Russian forces in Poland.

Their plans, however, met with a series of disasters ending in a complete rout when an attempt was made to pierce the Russian center.

In the west the line now held by the left flank of the allied armies in the valley of the Oise runs diagonally from a point northeast of Paris to Compiègne and thence through Noyon (34 miles northwest of Compiègne) to LaFere.

THE EVENTS OF WEDNESDAY.

The fourth day of the second general battle between the Germans and the allies finds Emperor William's forces pressing with unprecedented strength their advance on Paris. Their right is reported within 40 miles of the French capital but the British and French continue a stubborn resistance.

In the east the fighting progresses with unabated fury. Both the Russian and Austro-German armies have met with successes and reverses. It is admitted in Petrograd (St. Petersburg) that two army corps were defeated in east Prussia and that three Russian generals were lost. The Austrians appear to have been defeated at Galicia, where overwhelming successes are claimed by the Russians. A dispatch from Vienna states that the Austrians have decided to evacuate Lemberg, the capital of Galicia.

The German embassy in Washington has been informed by the Berlin foreign office that the Germans have occupied Lodz, the principal manufacturing town in Russian Poland. The same dispatch charges cruelties on the part of the Russian and the French troops.

The attitude of Turkey and Italy are anxiously regarded by all the belligerents. A semi-official dispatch from Petrograd says Turkish troops have landed on the shores of Asia Minor at Smyrna. Further pressure is reported to have been brought on Italy by Germany and Austria to have her support the triple alliance.

RUSSIAN CAPITAL CHANGES ITS NAME.

St. Petersburg Dispatch Sept. 2.

The name St. Petersburg does not appear in any Russian newspaper today. Thus has been observed the imperial edict issued yesterday, changing the name of the Russian capital to Petrograd, on account of the German form of the name under which the city has been known since its foundation.

DISASTER TO RUSSIANS.

London Dispatch, Sept. 2.

Advices received here from St. Petersburg to the effect that the Russian general staff frankly confesses to disaster to two army corps, including the loss of three generals.

FRENCH MOVE CAPITAL.

Paris Dispatch, Sept. 3.

A proclamation has just been issued by the government announcing that the government departments will be transferred temporarily to Bordeaux.

FRENCH AND RUSSIAN ATROCITIES.

Washington Dispatch, Sept. 2.

The German embassy received a wireless today from Berlin announcing that "German and Austrian soldiers have occupied Lodz, the largest manufacturing center in Russian Poland, and that the battle northward from Lemberg is continuing."

"The report is confirmed," the message adds, "that the French abducted 14 women and 25 children from a German frontier place; also a hospital doctor and assistant from Lorchingen; fate unknown."

"The papers are full of Russian horrors in east Prussia. The Russians cut off the breast of a mother and impaled her five children on a fence."

"Four Cossacks ravished a woman while they handcuffed her husband and forced him to be witness."

GERMANS ACCUSED OF KILLING THEIR OWN WOUNDED.

London Dispatch, 2nd, 2:25 a. m.

The Ostend correspondent of the Express quotes Leon Hiral, senator of Hainault, as testifying "that Germans killed their own severely wounded on the battlefield, only tending those who would soon recover."

There are many signs according to the dispatch that the Germans suffered heavily at Mons. Returning remnants of those who were in the fight spoke bitterly of British courage. One force of 250 British, it is stated, must have accounted for thousands of Germans. All along their line of retreat they had prepared a defense made with bags full of potatoes found in a neighboring factory. Through these were placed Maxims and on top German helmets. The first time the Germans came up to this seemingly friendly line the Maxims spoke, and soon no Germans were left.

Turkey Refuses to Let the North Carolina In.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Turkey has declined to grant the request of the United States for permission to send the cruiser North Carolina through the Dardanelles to Constantinople to deliver \$150,000 in gold deposited here for the relief of Americans in the Ottoman Empire.

The Grand Vizier has informed the American Government that the waters of the Dardanelles are mined and that it would be unsafe for a vessel as large as the North Carolina to go through the straits. He declared also that it might establish a precedent for the passage of other foreign war ships and suggested that the

American naval yacht Scorpion, on duty in Turkish waters, be sent to sea to meet the North Carolina.

This was the substance of a long cablegram received at the White House and State Department today from Ambassador Morgenthau, the first message from him in several days. The Ambassador made no mention of any declaration of war, but referred to the diplomatic situation as highly critical.

FORCES OF THE FIGHTERS.

Probably Ten Million Men Now in Armies That are Facing Each Other.

Charlotte Observer.

The European war represents a struggle on land of a mass of 19,568,000 trained men of the Allies against 6,375,000 of the Germans and her allies when Turkey enters with 905,000 men for Germany. Calculating the forces from the viewpoint of the equipment of the men, for which Germany is conceded to be best prepared, and from the fact that Germany's military service is compulsory, while all of the allies haven't compulsory service, the odds of fighting men actually available at the present time are probably with the Kaiser.

Germany is fighting in a compact center and has the advantage in the concentration of men and her excellent transport service. Russia is compelled to carry her armies, partly from Asia, and partly from other remote points, by an indifferent transport service and England is fettered by her voluntary military enlistment laws in quickly mobilizing reservists. Discounting the Japanese standing of a quarter million, the equipped standing armies of the Allies aggregate 2,130,000 men against Germany and her allies' armies of 1,589,000. This is not counting the smaller armies of the Nations' territorial possessions.

ARMIES OF NATIONS.

England has a standing army of 125,000 men and a total of trained military men, including reservists, of 798,000, for land service. France's standing army is 750,000, total trained 2,150,000. Russia's standing army, in Europe 949,000, in Asia 124,000; total trained 5,400,000. Serbia's standing army 24,000, trained 350,000. Belgium's standing army 58,000, total trained 340,000. Japan, standing army 250,000, total trained 1,500,000. These are the land forces of the allies. Total standing armies 2,380,000, total trained 10,568,000.

Germany has 790,000 standing army, 3,850,000 trained, including reservists. Austria-Hungary's standing army is 424,000; total trained 2,220,000. Turkey has 375,000 standing army, total trained men 905,000. Total standing armies 1,589,000; total trained 6,375,000. When Turkey enters for Germany this renders the fighting on land in a final analysis, 10,528,000 men against 6,975,000. Subtracting the 1,500,000 men of Japan, who has declared she will not enter the land fighting in Europe, the odds are reduced to round numbers, 8 men for the allies against 6 for the German aggregation.

A Fight in the Air Over Paris.

Paris Dispatch, 2nd, 11:20 p. m.

A fight in the air over Paris took place this evening. Three German aeroplanes hovered over the capital and immediately two French machines were sent up to engage them.

Meanwhile rifles and machine guns mounted on public buildings kept up a constant fire. By this means one of the German machines became separated from the others and the French aviators flew swiftly in its direction. The German opened fire to which the Frenchmen replied vigorously.

The engagement seemed to turn to the disadvantage of the German, who mounted speedily to a higher level and holding this position, was saved from further attack. He finally disappeared in a Northwest direction over Fort Romainville after a vain pursuit.

The other German aeroplanes also escaped the fire of the guns and after circling about for a considerable time disappeared from view.

About to Squeech a Legal Light.

Laurinburg Exchange.

Down at Wilson they have a mayor that doesn't permit lawyers appearing in his court to indulge in any criticism of the court, at least such criticism as reflects upon his honor. The other day W. A. Lucas, a lawyer appearing for a party before the court, said in the course of his remarks something about it being impossible to secure a legal trial in the court. The mayor did not say "10 days in jail," but instead immediately adjourned court, stepped from the bench, pulled off his coat, and but for the interference of the officers and spectators would have mixed with the legal light.

Grandson of Monroe on the Diamond.

Laurinburg Exchange.

Mr. Lee Correll, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Correll, who has been playing stella ball with Columbia in the South Atlantic League, returned to his home at Laurinburg Saturday. Mr. Correll had no trouble in making the South Atlantic League. His batting average during the season reached .314 and at the close was 301. He is home for a short vacation and will return to the A. & M. college, where he finishes this year.