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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

A SUNDAY SEA FIGHT.

German Squadron Tried to Make Another Raid on England, But was Discovered and Defeated — One Ship Sent to Bottom.

London Dispatch, Jan. 24th.

An attempt by a German cruiser squadron to repeat the recent attack on Scarborough, the Hartlepoons and other British coast towns, was frustrated today by the British patrolling squadron, and in a running fight the German armored cruiser Bluecher was sunk and two other German battle cruisers seriously damaged.

The British ships suffered only slight injury. So far as is known only 123 of the Bluecher's crew of 885 were saved.

A battle also occurred between the light cruisers and destroyers accompanying the bigger ships, but the result of that engagement has not yet reached the Admiralty.

The British were superior in ships engaged, weight of armament and speed and the flight of the German ships into the mine and submarine infested field possibly saved them from further losses.

The Bluecher was a cruiser of 15,550 tons displacement, and although commissioned in 1908, was completely re-rigged last year. She was not classed as a battle cruiser, but was in the next class to those formidable fighters. With her were the Derflinger, Germany's latest battle cruiser, which had just left the builder's hands and the battle cruiser Seydlitz and Moltke, the latter a sister ship of the Goeben, formerly of the German but now of the Turkish fleet which was recently reported damaged by the Russians in the Black Sea.

The British squadron, commanded by Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, who was also in command at the battle of Heligoland, last August, consisted of the battle cruisers Tiger, Lion, Princess Royal, New Zealand, and Indomitable. The first three of these cruisers mount eight 13.5-inch guns each, and even the New Zealand and Indomitable carry 12-inch guns, which are equal to those of the Derflinger, the only one of the German ships that had better than 11-inch guns.

Commodore Reginald Tyrwhitt, who also took part in the battle of Heligoland, commanded the light cruisers and destroyers which accompanied Vice Admiral Beatty's battle cruisers.

ADVANCING ON COAST.

The Germans were observed some time after dawn proceeding in the direction of the British coast. When they sighted the Superior British fleet they turned and made at full speed for home waters and it was only after a stern chase that the faster British ships got within range of them. The running battle lasted more than four hours, the firing being plainly heard in North Holland, where it was judged the fight took place north of the island of Amel and Schiermonnik-Oog.

The Bluecher, which was slower than the other German cruisers, fell behind and succumbed to the heavier guns of the Lion, which was leading the British squadron. The other German ships got within the mine and submarine area, two of them in a badly damaged condition and it was dangerous for the big British battle cruiser to follow.

The fact that only 11 were wounded aboard the Lion, indicates that the British casualties were light. It is possible that more of the Bluecher's crew were picked up by British destroyers.

RUNNING FIGHT ENSUES.

The enemy at once made for home at high speed. They were at once pursued and at about 9:30 a. m. action was joined between the battle cruisers Lion, Princess Royal, New Zealand and Indomitable on one side, and the Derflinger, Seydlitz, Moltke and Bluecher on the other. A well-contested running fight ensued. Shortly after 1 o'clock the Bluecher, which had previously fallen out of line, capsized and sank.

Admiral Beatty reports that two other battle cruisers were seriously damaged. They were, however, able to continue their flight and reached an area where dangers from German submarines and mines prevented further pursuit.

No British ships have been lost and our casualties in personnel as at present reported are slight, the Lion, which led the line having only 11 wounded and no killed.

One hundred and twenty-three survivors have been rescued from the Bluecher's crew of 885 and it is possible that others have been saved by some of our destroyers. No reports of any destroyer or light cruiser fighting have yet been received at the Admiralty, though some has apparently taken place.

Their lordships have expressed their satisfaction to Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty.

000. Her speed was a little over 26 knots an hour. She was equipped with 12 8.2-inch guns, eight 6-inch guns, 16 24-pounders and three torpedo tubes.

The Derflinger is a 28,000-ton ship, completed July 1, 1914. She has eight 11-inch and 12 6-inch guns and 12 24-pounders and five torpedo tubes. There is no record available for her speed.

COTTON HAS INCREASED VALUE.

Means a Difference of Millions to the South — Hence Times are Beginning to Get Better.

Atlanta Dispatch, Jan. 24.

Notable improvements in business conditions in the South within the last few weeks is indicated in reports from merchants, cotton factors and bankers from all over the section. The last month in particular business men assert has developed the recuperative power of the Cotton States. In all these States cotton, which was selling a few months ago for a little more than six cents a pound, now is finding a comparatively ready market at above eight cents.

Since the Government report of November 1, the increase of two cents a pound in the selling price of cotton, with the corresponding advance in the price of cotton seed, according to figures of the estimates of exports, has resulted in a net increase during this period of approximately \$120,000,000 in the cash value of cotton. The effect of this enhanced value, it is stated, has been felt in every line of business in the South.

Conservative observers of the situation say that never has there been such a holding movement in the South as that noted since the opening of the present cotton season. At the outbreak of the European war, fall deliveries of cotton ranged from 12 to 13 cents a pound, which with a crop estimated at more than 16,000,000 bales, forecast a season of remarkable activity. With European markets suddenly closed and the exchanges suspended, the price abruptly decreased about one-half.

MARKET WAS CLOSED.

When the mills entered the market for their usual fall supply they found the market closed. Farmers refused to sell and Southern business, which depends so largely upon moving of the cotton crop, marked time awaiting readjustment of conditions. About December 1 improvement began, owing, it is said, to the resumption of foreign shipments and the readjustment and reopening of the exchange markets both at home and abroad. Today throughout the South the movement from farm to market is steadily progressing, and as a result, according to reliable reports, the farmers are paying their debts to the merchants for supplies, the merchants are meeting their obligations to the small banks and they in turn are settling their account with larger banks. The general business tone is declared optimistic.

THE FIGHTERS OF THE SKY.

While Germans Are Busy Dropping Bombs on French Towns Their Enemies Retaliate.

London Dispatch, Jan. 23.

While German airmen on Friday morning were dropping bombs on Dunkirk, one of which damaged the American consulate, two British aviators paid a visit to Zeebrugge, damaged a submarine and killed or wounded the crews of the guns mounted on the mole to prevent sea attacks on that new German base.

A British official report issued tonight says that apart from breaking the windows and smashing the furniture of the American consulate, "no particular damage was done" at Dunkirk. It makes no reference to the Paris report that six persons were killed and a number wounded. It is not known, therefore, whether the British report covers completely the attack of the German airmen, who, according to unofficial dispatches, dropped as many as 80 bombs on the French port.

One of the British aviators was Squadron Commander R. B. Davies, who recently made a night flight over Bruges, dropping bombs on the railway station. Prior to reaching Zeebrugge, he was surrounded by seven German airmen, and although slightly wounded, succeeded in making his flight along the coast and returning safely.

"One of the 12 or 13 bombs dropped by German aviators on Dunkirk Friday fell just outside the American consulate, broke all the windows and smashed the furniture," says the official report.

"Outside of this no particular damage was done.

"French and British naval and military airmen engaged the German aeroplanes. One was brought down by a British military machine just over the Belgian frontier and the pilot and observer were captured."

Died While Digging a Grave.

Health Springs Dispatch, Jan. 23.

The Rev. B. F. Carson, who passed through here today on his way from the funeral of a Mrs. Stogner at Union church, in the northern section of Lancaster county, brought the news that George McManus, a respected citizen of that community, a man of about 45 years of age, died suddenly while assisting in digging the grave of Mrs. Stogner. Having broken up a layer of earth with a pick in the bottom of the grave he came out, calling upon others to remove it, walked to a fire nearby and expired immediately.

WITH THE RALEIGH SOLONS.

Sixteen Days of the Session Gone Up Till Saturday Night and Not Much Done—However, Some Ducks Are Getting in a Row.

News and Observer, Monday.

A Workman's Compensation Act and a bill taxing undeveloped water powers of the State are two surprise measures which may jump up before the startled General Assembly this week.

The word "startled" is used advisedly, for but few of the honorable gentlemen composing the General Assembly knew that such measures were being contemplated.

Besides, they believe they have troubles enough as it is.

Both these measures are, of course, of vast importance, and when the news goes forth that the undeveloped water powers of the State are to be taxed as a separate proposition from the land, there's going to be an immediate hastening, a hurrying and a rush of interested people to Raleigh to find out what it's all about.

The Workman's Compensation Act is going to be some little trash mover, too. It will have warm friends, plenty of them.

BUT LITTLE DOING.

The legislative inactivity of the General Assembly during the past week was relieved by but two measures of State-wide interest—the continuance of State aid to the railroads and the smelly fish question.

"Legislative inactivity" is correct as regards big measures. There were the usual flood of local bills and about the same amount of oratory wasted.

The joint session of the committee on Penal Institution was an interesting, not to say at times an exciting session. The leaders of the opposing forces were both qualified for their positions, but the railroads won out. The State will continue, unless something happens, to pay out between \$400 and \$500 a day in exchange for what the opponents of the roads claim is worthless stock.

The State-wide fish bill to be introduced later will have a hard road to travel, as is evidenced by that historic scrap in the House last week when several bills, local in their nature, were en route through the House.

SIXTEEN DAYS GONE.

At the close of the sixteenth day's business the last number entered in the Senate calendar was 242, with 47 bills enrolled.

In the House they did a little better. The calendar there shows 376 as the number of the last bill, with 48 enrolled bills.

So it will be seen that if the Assembly keeps up its present pace there will be some little number of bills discussed before they adjourn at the end of the 60 full days allowed them.

The introduction of a joint resolution limiting the present session to 40 days—and thereby saving the people of the State about \$23,000—was tabled in the Senate. The session of 1912 cost the tax payers something like \$1,400 a day for each of the 55 working days comprising that session. If this Assembly averages up about the same, the discussion of the resolution cost about \$500. While the resolution was tabled in the Senate by a narrow majority there is but little doubt, if it had been introduced when the Legislature convened, but that it would have carried.

A HEALTHY OCTOPUS.

The preliminary skirmish which marks the opening of a battle royal over the insurance laws of the State, came when Representative Seawell of Lee introduced his bill extending the powers of the insurance commissioner. It is extremely probable that this Assembly will grant some measure of relief to the people of a State now in the grasp of a full grown and highly developed octopus. At least that's what some members of the Assembly call the Eastern Underwriter's Association.

And when the battle starts the members are looking for a strong insurance lobby to be present in and about the legislative halls.

POLITICAL PROGRESS.

The Australian ballot law has made its appearance in the House, introduced by Representative Roberts of Buncombe. What its fate will be no mere mortal man may foretell, but it is extremely doubtful if it becomes a law in its present form. Members admit that the adoption of such a law as favored by Mr. Roberts would be a distinct advance in the political procedure of the State. Yet, these same gentlemen wonder seriously if it will get on the statute books at this session.

Along this same line is the State-wide primary bill introduced in both the Senate and the House, and which will be followed by others. The committee has not considered this measure as yet. They will take them all at one time and consider them at a joint committee meeting. They, too, all mean an advanced political procedure for the State, and there is but little doubt that some kind of a State-wide primary will get through. The warmest advocates of the measure would have its provisions apply to all parties and all offices, even including county officers. It is hardly probable the bill will be so sweeping in its provisions.

GALLANT ASSEMBLY.

The woman suffrage question came into the Senate last week where it was received with all the courtesy due a measure really introduced by the ladies of North Carolina. Nov.

don't confuse the Senatorial courtesy with real business. The bill granting the women of North Carolina the right to vote was given a kindly reception, it is quite true, but it will not become a law of the land, just the same. The bill also was introduced in the House.

At one time during the past week the bill allowing women to hold office as notaries public was actually a law. Then the bill was reconsidered and it is now set for special order Tuesday morning.

So, taking by and large, the General Assembly has not been very kind to the ladies of the State during the past week.

JUDICIAL MATTERS.

To divide the State into two judicial districts is a measure of interest to nearly every judge in the State. It will relieve the judges of a severe hardship and will benefit the people, it is said. The bill is now in the Senate committee, having passed the House, but it is safe to forecast its becoming a law during this week.

To prevent the judges from trying their own contempt cases is now a law. This is of general interest to the judiciary and all other members of the legal profession. The Thomas bill to simplify court procedure also concerns the legal profession no less than the people. It is said that cutting out some of the bills which now adorn court proceedings would save the people much real coin each 12 months.

TO PROTECT THE CHILD.

Senator Weaver's Child Labor bill is in the hands of the Senate committee. Its advocates point out that if the State can afford to spend nearly \$500 a day developing isolated spots in North Carolina, through its aid to the railroads, surely it can afford a \$6,000 appropriation to make the child labor law effective. As it is now, it is pointed out, the law is ineffective because there is no appropriation to make it effective through inspection. The appropriation asked for is small.

OTHER BILLS.

The reformatory for fallen women is attracting the active and energetic support of not only members of the assembly, but of churches and societies throughout the State. Members of both Houses are being literally flooded with letters and petitions urging them to vote and work for the measure. It is hoped the bill will go into the statute books this week.

The bill to repeal the long and short habeas corpus of the justice act is due this week. The smaller railroads claim the present law is putting them out of business. The repeal of the law has many advocates in both branches of the assembly.

THE LIQUOR DEMON.

The liquor demon has not yet shown up to its amount to anything. One little local bill has come along with a provision in it prohibiting the shipment of liquor into a county, but no State-wide measure has made its appearance. The State Anti-Saloon League is very much in the lobby of the House especially.

The League is not yet prepared to show its hand. It is busy, very busy, getting a line on the sentiments of the honorable gentlemen of the assembly, and when it is satisfied it knows their sentiments, they will introduce their bill.

Its introduction will be a memorable occasion, but you may count on some effective liquor legislation late in the session. It won't be this week or next.

The report of the Board of Internal Improvements placed Treasurer Lacey's office under a cross fire. To fix the weights and measures of agricultural products and Senator Gilliam's bill to save \$5,000 a year in employees' salaries, are two interesting measures introduced last week.

A business measure and one which would save money, it is claimed, is that aiming to abolish the board of directors of the several State institutions and appoint a board of three managers in their several and many places.

To compensate prisoners families by paying them a certain portion of the prisoner's earnings is a humanitarian measure. Senator Gilliam's bill to call an election on four constitutional amendments which failed to pass at the last election is of importance. The bill to do away with the private examination of married women was killed in the House. That North Carolina is a good roads State was evidenced again during the past week by the number of bond bills for that purpose which were introduced.

ALL IN SIGHT.

So, then, nearly all the proposed State-wide legislation talked of for this session has been introduced, and if recollection serves right, but one measure has been decided. That allows the State to continue the exchange of convict labor for railroad stock.

The primary, child labor, suffrage, liquor, insurance, highway commission, forest conservation, all still in the future—and the life of the assembly is drawing towards the half way mark.

"The Return," a thrilling Western drama in two parts, featuring Robt. Frazer and Edna Payne, at the Rex Wednesday night, five reels.

On the Right Track.

Chelly—Before I met you I thought of nothing but making money. Ethel—Well, keep right on! Pop ain't so rich as folks think!—Dallas News.

DIED FROM RAZOR CUT.

Wingate Student Loses Life By Blood Poison—No Truth in Murder Story—Corn Bread and Biscuits.

Correspondence of The Journal.

Mr. Edgar Turner of Big Lick, Stanly county, a student of the Wingate School, died in a hospital at Charlotte Saturday afternoon from blood poison. Mr. Turner, in shaving himself some days ago made a slight abrasion of the skin on his face. Blood poison developed with the results as above stated. His remains were buried near his home Monday afternoon. Mr. Turner was a splendid young man, a model student and was highly esteemed by the entire student body as well as the entire citizenship of Wingate. Rev. C. J. Black accompanied by quite a number of students and citizens attended the funeral services Monday.

Mr. W. H. Meigs of Palmerville came over Friday to spend a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Meigs.

Some of the youngsters inaugurated an old time cotton picking and candy pulling at the home of Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Jerome Saturday afternoon. As to the fun and joy and delights of the occasion it was a brilliant success; as to the amount of cotton picked, your correspondent has not been informed. In justice to his young friends, however, he presumes they did a plenty to that cotton. Nor did they forget their old neighbor O. P. T., as evidenced by the large roll of beautiful golden candy presented to him by the young folks, for which he thanks them most heartily.

Mr. R. L. McWhirter has sold his interest in the mercantile business of J. L. Austin Co. to Mr. G. M. Stewart, so the writer has been informed.

We had about ten minutes of as fine spring weather as we could desire, but while this scribe was propping up the garden gate and anticipating the rare delights of a most pleasant day, it vanished out of sight and has not yet returned.

Perhaps it may be of interest to some of your readers to have that false rumor copied from the Wadesboro Messenger and Intelligencer in the last issue of The Journal, under the heading of "Bet, Fought, Killed and Died." Your correspondent has it from the very best of authority that the whole statement is utterly false, except, perhaps, there might have been some betting done. My informant is a citizen of Palmerville and is well acquainted with the circumstances and with Mr. Green and his family whom he has seen and talked with since the rumor started. In short, it was a false story manufactured by some mischievous person in the camp with no foundation to it except that the parties, Mr. Green and Mr. Bolden, had been discussing the matter of the President's salary for some time and perhaps had put up a wager as to who was correct. That is all there is to it, absolutely.

Mr. Brady Gaddy has a position in Hamlet where he can ply his consular talent and profession to good advantage. That is, he can cut people's hair and shave off their beards and get good wages for his work.

If flour is getting too high in price to afford biscuit regularly, just do as much "hiring" for the corn meal as you do for the flour and you will have bread that surpasses biscuit both in nutrients and healthfulness. Then try a cake of each—corn meal and flour—without the ingredients usually used in making biscuit, and see if it is not the seasoning that makes the difference after all.

O. P. TIMIST.

Young Woman Acquitted on Charge of Larceny.

Greensboro Dispatch, 25th.

"Not guilty" was the judgment of Judge Brown in municipal court this afternoon, after he had heard the testimony and argument of counsel in the case of Miss Lulu M. Riley of Sanford, charged with the larceny of several small articles from the store of Ellis, Stone & Co. of this city. Miss Riley was a clerk in the store until December 4. At the time she was discharged after she had been arrested and kept locked up for about three hours by the bookkeeper who had charged her with larceny. She has already instituted a suit for \$5,000 for damages to her character in the Superior Court of Lee county.

Miss Riley had a large number of people here from her home town and county to testify to her good character. Her own statement was clear and explicit.

The opera house to which the court adjourned today on account of the size of the crowd, was packed and jammed with hundreds of men and women eager and anxious to hear every bit of the trial. At one time the crowd broke loose in a tremendous roar of applause. Judge Brown threatened to expel the crowd if the act was repeated. There is no doubt about the fact that the verdict suited the crowd. Sentiment was almost unanimous in favor of the young woman.

M. H. S. Athletics.

Bairds High School defeated the Monroe High School in a fast game of basket-ball Friday, by a score of 22-13. The game was played on the high school court. This was the fastest game that has been seen in Monroe this year.

Arrangements are being made for a game of basket-ball with Matthews High School for tomorrow evening here if the weather permits.

SAM LEE, Asst. Mgr.

LITTLE CHANGE IN WAR.

Austrians Are Making Effort to Re-sist Russians and Rumania May Break in at Any Time.

London Dispatch, 25th.

The eleventh-hour preparations of the Austrian forces to check the Russian invasion of Hungary as the natural sequence of the occupation of Bukovina, seems for the present to be the event of chief military importance. The Russians recognize this and all recent dispatches from Petrograd have emphasized the Austro-German offensive in the southeastern theatre.

Second in importance, perhaps, are the Russian movement on the East and West Prussian frontiers of which the German statement today takes cognizance, although insisting that no new advances into German territory are feared.

In the western theater there has been so little change that the British newspapers print the official communication with scant comment, preferring to feature Sunday's naval engagement. The facts concerning this engagement are not given in detail and the Admiralty up to tonight had added nothing to the original announcement.

With great battles soon to be fought out at her front door, Rumania has not yet decided to join in the conflict but it is patent that the situation in the Balkans is simmering and it is believed that action will come suddenly. The Italian, Greek and Bulgarian Ministers were among callers at the Foreign Office today.

The Swedish press is showing renewed irritation against the British contraband policy and some Stockholm papers suggest reprisals by forbidding the transportation of goods destined for Great Britain over Swedish railways. One paper says the country should strengthen her defenses to command respect for her neutrality.

YOUNG DEACON TESTIFIES.

Junior Rockefeller Was Kept For Hours on the Stand Telling What He Didn't Know.

New York Dispatch, Jan. 25.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., active head of the interest acquired or built up by his father, occupied the witness stand for five hours today at the Commission on Industrial Relations inquiry into great philanthropic foundations and the cause of the industrial unrest. He underwent a rigid cross-examination by Frank Walsh, chairman of the commission, as to the policies of the commission, as to the policies and action of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. He will resume the stand tomorrow.

Rockefeller admitted that he knew nothing of labor questions, but declared that he was in favor of labor organizing and taking action.

"Father has invested \$24,000,000 in the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.," he testified. "The securities are worth now \$19,000,000. Father would have been much better off had he put his money in a savings bank."

The witness said that if information concerning alleged bad conditions in the mining camps of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., was furnished him he personally would do what he could to remedy them.

While Rockefeller testified more than a score of police and private detectives mingled in the great crowd in the room. A bodyguard of detectives escorted Rockefeller to and from the city hall and the corridors were cleared of all persons while the heir to the Rockefeller fortune was passing in and out.

The witness said that he and others realized that the public was not getting the facts concerning certain large corporations. The witness came to believe it was a mistake to maintain secrecy regarding corporations and determined to get facts before the public. He communicated last Spring with Ivy Lee, who then was connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. Lee worked in Colorado during his vacation, Rockefeller said. The policy of publicity was determined upon last June by the elder Rockefeller and his personal staff.

Rockefeller said he did not see the bulletins written by Lee in Colorado before they were sent out, but that he had observed a bulletin in which it was said that only a few of the employees were dissatisfied with conditions.

Rockefeller said he had heard there was corruption in Colorado politics and that the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. was supposed to have furnished money for the corruption but he disclaimed knowledge of any such incident.

Corn Bread Has "Come Back."

Wrexham Enterprise.

Along last fall some time Dr. Billy McCain and Mr. Bob Billie set up a grist mill in town. The mill is an up-to-date corn crusher and runs by gasoline. When it started the proprietors did not expect to set the wheels on fire, but counted on gradually working up to a fair business. However, they are now doing a regular land-office business. There was a lot of corn made in this community, and a great many people bring it town to have it ground into meal. Heretofore quite a little meal was shipped to Waxhaw and sold like flour and other stuff. But now the mill grinds the corn for the stores or places its own meal with the concerns for sale. Another thing might be mentioned and that is the people are now eating more cornbread than they did a few months ago.