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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

THE MAKING OF ENEMIES.

The Sinner Finds It a Necessity at Times—Otherwise Principle Would Be Sacrificed—The Courage of Conviction—Courageous Newspapers and Preachers—Tribute to a Great Editor.

Statesville Landmark.

Text: Luke, Chapter 6; verse 22: "Blessed are ye when men shall hate you."

Last Sunday the Sinner's sermon was on the advantage of making friends: this morning the discourse is to be upon the sometimes necessity of making enemies.

The man who gratuitously makes an enemy when he could make a friend without sacrificing any principle is a fool; but the man who, for fear of making an enemy, sacrifices principle in order to make a friend, is a coward or worse.

The Bible treats largely on the subject of enemies, and there are some passages on this subject that are "hard to handle." In fact, if it were not so serious, it would be downright funny, the awful imprecations which many of the Old Testament worthies uttered against their enemies. They make you shiver. On the other hand, when Jesus Christ said, "Love your enemies," He was getting up into the heights of holiness, which in all frankness, this Sinner can never hope to attain unto. However, even for poor sinful mortals like us, there is a hope that we can rid ourselves of malice and revenge towards those who do not like us. Even this depends somewhat on make-up. Some people seem to be of an almost irresistible revengeful nature.

You've perhaps heard the story of the old Scotch elder, who, being very ill, was admonished by his minister that he should forgive a certain other elder with whom he had been at bitter enmity; and obedient to the admonition of the man of God the sick elder sent for his enemy and told him that he wished to forgive him and to be at peace; but just as the aforesaid enemy was about to depart in peace from the death chamber, the old hatred flared up again and the dying Scotchman said: "Stop, he it understood that this forgiveness is to be binding if I die, but if I get well it must be between us just as it has been before this."

The Latins had a saying—nosceire a sociis—which, being interpreted, means that a man is known by the company he keeps—by his friends. So likewise men are sometimes known by the enemies that they make. You will recall that perhaps in the famous eulogy of Grover Cleveland the orator said: "I love him for the enemies he has made."

But, look again at the text. It suggests that there are times when a man ought to make enemies and not grieve over it. These times come in one's life when he acts on principle; when duty maps out a certain course that he must follow or else be called "yellow." He stands by his principles; he pursues the course mapped out; he makes enemies. Then there should be no regrets.

God pity the man who is always afraid of offending some one. The typical politician is the typical man of this class. He must straddle the fence for fear that if he gets down on either side it will make enemies of those on the other side. Herein lies the difference between the politician and the statesman. The statesman acts for the good of his country without regard to the question as to whether his acts will be popular or not.

The most valuable asset in any community is a courageous newspaper that doesn't allow his editorial department to be muzzled and is unafraid either of the public or of its own advertisers. You see the newspapers afford the only tribunal before which questions of general interest can be brought to trial at the Bar of Public Opinion; and if the newspapers will not permit such discussions in their columns because they are afraid of making enemies, then the only means by which certain issues may be tried out is taken away.

It would not do to make invidious distinctions among the living, but when we think of courageous editors among the dead, the minds of all who knew him will at once advert to the late Joseph P. Caldwell. Doesn't it make you smile to think of what would have happened if either a subscriber or an advertiser had attempted to muzzle him? You did not always agree with him. Oh, no; you often dissented most vigorously from his views; but you loved to read what he wrote, because he had the courage of his convictions. He never backed down from a principle for fear of making an enemy.

Another most valuable asset in a community is a Church in which the pulpit is not afraid of the pew. Some preachers are super-bold in denouncing a few silly girls and boys for dancing and card-playing, and the like; but are studiously and timidly careful not to go after the sins found offtimes in the amen corner—lying, debt-dodging, deception in business dealings, graft and crooked commercial transactions. These preachers administer doses of morphine in the way of glittering generalities when they ought to inject some saline solutions in the way of a few strong discussions on an awakened business conscience.

Few of us can own newspapers or be preachers, but we can be courageous men and women in the communities in which we live; striving always

THE COUNTY COMMENCEMENT.

Superintendent Nesbit Gives Rules That Will Govern Various Contests—New Features.

The Athletic feature in our county commencement is making its first appearance this year. I believe, however, it will prove to be a valuable addition. We give below something of what contestants may expect, and also some rules and conditions by which the contest will be governed:

1. One hundred yards dash.
2. Four hundred and forty yards run.
3. High jump.
4. Broad jump.
5. Pole vault.
6. 12-pound hammer throw.
7. Summersault.
8. Relay race. A supply of men or boys arranged beforehand for successive relief.

Conditions and Rules.

All contestants must be bona fide students of the school which they represent. To be a bona fide student he must have attended the school at least 20 per cent of the session, and have made passing grades on a majority of his work.

The school winning the largest number of points shall be awarded a prize of \$5 worth of books for its library. The points will be counted thus: 5 for first place, 3 for second place, 2 for third place, and 1 for fourth place. All decisions will be made by a committee appointed for that purpose.

To every contestant winning a first place in any event a prize of \$1 will be awarded, and to every contestant winning a second place a prize of 50 cents will be awarded.

The athletic contest will be under the direction of Prof. Mendenhall of the Wesley Chapel High School, he having kindly consented to look after this part of the exercises for us.

Debaters' and Reciters' Contests.

Students entering the reciters and declaimers' contests, either the high school or the common school, should do so soon, so as to have good time for making preparation. A few have entered these contests already. Those pupils not above the seventh grade should enter the common school contest, and those above the seventh grade the high school contest.

Spelling—The spelling contest will consist of 100 words taken from Webster's spelling book.

School Exhibits—Exhibits should be brought to the graded school building some days before commencement so as to have them in place for exhibition.

Short Story Contest—Those entering the short story contest should send in their papers to me as soon as possible. A committee will be appointed for passing upon the merits of these papers. The paper of Miss Lucile Walkup is the only one so far that has been sent in.

The other contests are as follows:

- Declaimers, High School—Hugh Helms, Howard Marsh.
- Reciters, High School—Miss Annie Lee Plyler, Miss Willie Braswell.
- Declaimers, Common School—Ray Staton, Lee Medlin, Bronnie Hargett.
- Reciters, Common School—Misses May Long, Bessie Parker, Kate Funderburk, Mattie Hargett, Glennie E. Bacon.

Spellers—Misses Carrie Ford, Thelma Little.

Debaters, Public Debate Friday evening, March 26—"Resolved, That there should be required a literary test of foreign immigrants to this country. Affirmative, A. D. Bacon, Carl Belk, Arthur Helms and Gwyn Griffin; negative, Sylvester Price, R. T. Liles, Thomas Little and Irvin Price.

Annual Address—By Dr. D. H. Hill of the A. & M. College. The address will be delivered immediately after the dinner hour, and Mr. B. C. Ashcraft will introduce the speaker.

Awarding of Medals, Prizes and Certificates—Immediately after Dr. Hill's address these will be awarded.

The boys and girls will please observe that nearly all the contests are still open and that the others who wish to compete will be enrolled as contestants and parties wishing to enroll will please send in their names to me as soon as possible.

For specific information in regard to the athletic contest the boys will confer with Prof. E. P. Mendenhall, Route 5, Monroe, N. C.

I have asked Prof. Craver of the University High School to take charge of the declaimers' contest high school and Prof. G. M. Garrison to take charge of the reciters' contest high school and Prof. Haywood of the Waxhaw school to conduct the spelling contest.

Township Historical Essays—So far only one paper, an historical essay for New Salem township, has been sent in, written by Miss Maud Baucom. Dr. John M. Blair has offered a prize for an essay on Goose Creek township. We hope there will be one or more from each township. Everybody get ready for county commencement.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT

to make friends if we can do so honorably; but, if need be, not afraid to make enemies if duty calls us into hostility even with those who would otherwise be our friends.

CHARLES W. TILLET.
Charlotte, March 6.

Instruction does not prevent waste of time or mistakes; and mistakes themselves are often the best teachers of all.—Froude.

AMERICAN SHIP WAS SUNK.

German Cruiser Put Into Newport News With Prisoners of War and Stories of Destroyed Ships of England, France, and the U. S.

Newport News Dispatch, March 10.

The German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, after a marine wrecking scouring of Pacific and Atlantic Oceans which culminated in the sinking of an American sailing ship in the South Atlantic Ocean on January 28 last limped into this port today and anchored for supplies and repairs. She brought with her rescued crews and passengers of American, British, French and Russian ships and lies at anchor tonight in Hampton Roads proud of her trophies of war that crunch the bottom of the sea but in a state of mechanical exhaustion from the strain of a 5,200 mile journey.

The German cruiser began her scouting for the ships of the enemies of the Fatherland at Tsing Tsau, China, last November under mastership of Commander Thierichens and put into this historic port today with the admitted sinking of eight merchant ships, three British, three French, one Russian and one American. The sinking of the American ship, the William P. Frye, a sailing vessel bound from Seattle to Queens-town with 55,000 tons of wheat, most concerned American port officials here and the Washington Government.

H. H. Kiehne of Baltimore is the master of the American ship and after leaving the Eitel Friedrich with Customs Collector Hamilton today he told a dramatic story of his experience. With him were his wife and two children.

"Despite my protestations that I was the American master of an American ship, the German cruiser Eitel Friedrich sank the William P. Frye on the morning of January 28, blowing a gaping hole through her vitals with a charge of dynamite," said Captain Kiehne.

"I was almost becalmed when the German ship appeared about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of January 27. My ship was barely moving and I paid no attention to the first order from the Dutchman to lay-to. However, she bore down on me and I brought my craft to a standstill. After learning that I carried a cargo of wheat, the German captain told me that it was contraband and he intended to destroy it. I protested, but no attention was paid to my statements.

"A German officer and squad of men was sent aboard the bark and I and my crew were set to work throwing the grain overboard. The German sighted another vessel also becalmed and made for her. He returned about 10 o'clock at night, having sent the other ship to the bottom, as I afterward ascertained.

"Evidently the grain was not being thrown overboard fast enough to suit the German skipper, for he sent a half hundred of his men aboard soon afterwards and the work went on for hours without interruption. However, it was slow at best and I was informed about 2 o'clock next morning that my ship would be sent to the bottom, which was done in the manner described above.

"It was originally the intention of the German captain to leave enough of the cargo in the hold of the ship for ballast. That part of the grain was to be ruined by salt water.

"As soon as I was informed that my ship was to be sent to the bottom, I, my wife and two boys and the crew made for the German cruiser in our boats. We were taken aboard and shown every courtesy throughout the remainder of the voyage.

"For two weeks before making this port the German ship molested no ships of any kind and always avoided them, not wishing to give the English cruisers any wind of her intentions. She proceeded slowly up the coast, her lights that were not out being carefully shaded.

"Last night while hearing the capes the wireless apparatus on board the German ship informed us that there were four English war ships in our immediate vicinity, two of which seemed very close. However, we eluded them and made this port in safety."

An officer on the German cruiser stated that a black hulk was seen in the darkness about the time the wireless gave notice of the proximity of the English man-of-war. Many were of the opinion that it was one of the English ships but nothing came of the matter.

Captain Kiehne, asked about other matters, said:

"The Eitel Friedrich sent three ships to the bottom on the Kaiser's birthday, the day on which the American bark was overhauled."

He did not remember their names. The William P. Frye of Bath, Me., was owned by Arthur Sewall Company.

When overhauled by the cruiser the Frye was bound from Seattle to Queenstown with a cargo of wheat for orders.

Captain Kiehne has made several trips from Newport News and is well known in shipping circles here.

The captain's wife stated this afternoon that she and the children were a little frightened when overtaken by the German cruiser. However, she said that their fears were allayed when she went aboard the cruiser, the officers and men making every effort to give them all possible comforts.

Man is made of clay, but don't jump to the conclusion that every man is a brick.

WHAT THE LEGISLATURE DID.

Senator McNeely Gives an Interesting Account of Various Measures—No Local Legislation—Thinks Brother Davis Put Members in Bad Light at Home—Importance of Fish Bill—Union County May Hold Primary in August as Before.

The Journal asked Senator Ney McNeely to tell what he thought of the session of the General Assembly which has just closed and of which he was the representative in the Senate from Union, Anson, Stanly and Davidson counties. Mr. McNeely said:

"The Legislature of 1915 did its work conscientiously and patriotically, having always in mind the best interests of all the people of the State. "The chief legislation enacted was the State-wide primary law, the law to limit shipments and receipts of whiskey, the State-wide fish law, the rural credits asked for by the Farmers Union, the law providing for second sales of land under mortgage where the bid is raised within ten days after sale, the act providing for a State highway commission, the one providing for revising our system of court procedure so as to expedite trials in our courts, and the revenue and machinery acts.

"The State-wide primary law provides for the holding of a primary on the first Monday in June in each election year for the nominations for all State and district offices for all political parties. In the same primary all county nominations will be made in more than half of the counties of the State. The Union county delegation tried to have the primary in August instead of June so as to be most convenient to the farmers, but the majority of the Representatives and Senators in the Legislature thought that it ought to be held in June prior to the time of naming delegates to the national conventions.

"On account of the time of holding the primary Representatives Long and Vann excepted Union county from the provisions of the act, so that the primaries in this county may be held under the existing law in August. However, the party executive committees may, if they wish, have the county nominations made on the same day as the State primary.

The Anti-Liquor Law.

"The prohibition law that passed received the unanimous vote of both the House and the Senate. Everybody in the Legislature desired to secure the enactment of a law to carry out the provisions of the Webb-Kenyon act and to prevent the shipping of whiskey into North Carolina for unlawful purposes. The bill which passed was drawn by the Attorney General of North Carolina and several of the ablest and best lawyers in the State who wanted to make a law that would be both constitutional and consistent with the wishes of the people. Rev. R. L. Davis, the head of the Anti-Saloon League, offered a bill at first which was refused by both houses before action was taken on the grounds that it provided for the sale of whiskey in all drug stores. Next he offered a bill through his representatives on the committee to prohibit the shipment of a drop of any spiritous or vinous liquors into North Carolina except to churches for communion. The House struck out the exception and passed the bill. The members of the Senate thought this bill so drastic as to be not only unconstitutional but both likely to cause the moonshine distiller to flourish and the democratic party to decline. Senator White who represented the prohibition forces held in his pocket the substitute bill which ultimately passed and tried the Senate on a vote on the House bill. I am informed that Rev. R. L. Davis, to try to scare the people back at home and make them write their Senators, circulated the report in each Senator's district that all depended on their Senator and that he was afraid that such Senator was going to try to kill the bill by some substitute or amendment. I considered this unfair politics, for it had the tendency to stand the Senators in bad with the folks back at home who had not seen the bill. I feel that the act passed will both serve the purpose and be held constitutional."

Fish Bill Important.

"The State-wide fish bill, while it means little to Union county, means much to North Carolina. Every Legislature for a generation has been confronted with the fish question. The Legislature of 1909 discussed the fish bill for thirty days and, like all previous Legislatures, failed to pass it. Without fish legislation the fishing industry along the coasts of North Carolina would soon have been destroyed forever, and it is an industry that means millions of dollars to the State. For example, the oyster industry in North Carolina now yields only \$25,000 per year, while in the James river alone in Virginia there are taken as much as \$25,000 worth of oysters in a single day. Our State once had the finest oyster beds in the world, but unprotected, they have been allowed to be destroyed. And the fishing would have been totally destroyed within a few mere years. But with the protection under the bill just passed the industry will grow and the fishing will yield millions of dollars to North Carolina.

"The Revenue and Machinery acts were given the most thorough consideration by the Finance Committees of both Houses. Representative Vann was a member of the subcommittee of the Finance Committee from the House and I was on the sub-

committee of the Finance Committee from the Senate that drafted these acts. This work consumed every minute of spare time for the greater part of the session. The State tax rate was continued the same as last year. We opposed any increase in taxes. This being a year when the lands are to be re-assessed we provided for the county commissioners to appoint one or more assessors in each township to list the property and make the assessments. If only one be appointed to the township it will save in expense about \$150,000.00 to the several counties of the State. We continued the plan of having a county assessor to regulate the assessments throughout the county so that no township may be too highly assessed, and also to confer with the State Tax Commission and Equalizing Board to see that the assessments in no county shall be made higher in proportion to value than in other counties.

"Every person in the Legislature seemed to have uppermost in his thoughts the welfare of North Carolina, and there was very little playing of politics and very little lobbying. Those who came before the committees in the interest of legislation came as the advocates of the legislation proposed or attorneys for the advocates.

"Representative Long acquitted himself as a conscientious legislator, and Representative Vann won an enviable reputation as one of the ablest and best lawyers and legislators in the entire House of Representatives. "No county measures of importance were passed. The people of Union county were not asking for any county legislation, except a few small measures pertaining to churches, schools and roads."

Child Died of Tuberculosis—Other News.

Waxhaw Enterprise.

A brand new road scraper for Jackson township has arrived which ought to be of much service in getting the roads of this community in good shape.

Aunt Betsey Coffey of Belair, who is 86 years old, fell in the fire last week and was right seriously burned. Her husband, Uncle Andrew Coffey, who is in his 98th year, is still enjoying good health. This respected old couple live with their niece, Mrs. A. J. Burleson.

Mr. Charles Parks of Marvin is erecting a handsome modern residence on the site of his home which was destroyed by fire last fall. The new building will contain eleven rooms and a large reception hall. Mr. Parks lost five thousand feet of No. 1 door and window framing lumber which caught fire while being kiln dried a few days ago.

Mr. Z. W. Newell met with a painful accident last Thursday in which he lost a toe off his left foot and got the rest of his foot mashed up pretty badly. Mr. Newell was unloading crates at the siding near Mr. A. J. Blythe's when one big tie slipped and fell across his foot, with results as above stated.

Mary Bell Yoder, known to all her friends as "Doll," youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Yoder of Van Wyck died at the home of her parents yesterday morning at six o'clock. Funeral services will be held at the residence this afternoon and burial will be in the cemetery at the Methodist church at Van Wyck. "Doll" was about nine years old. She has been suffering for a long time with tuberculosis and about a month ago she became very ill. She was always cheerful and her winning disposition made fast friends of every acquaintance.

Mr. Atkinson Will Move School to Salisbury.

Salisbury Post.

At last some disposition has been made of the uncompleted Salisbury Military School building near the fair grounds. After it was found that the State school for the blind was not to be moved from Raleigh the proposition of Rev. George H. Atkinson of Albemarle who has for some years conducted the Albemarle Normal and Collegiate Institute at that place, a school for girls, was considered. Mr. Atkinson has been here a number of times and consulted with leading citizens and those most deeply interested in the property.

Yesterday afternoon there was a meeting of the stockholders and creditors of the Salisbury Military School in the offices of the Industrial Club and it was decided to accept the proposition of Mr. Atkinson, that he is to take over the property under practically the same terms as were offered the State.

He says he will complete the building and is now in Pittsburg and will also go to Chicago where he is arranging to finance the project. After completion and furnishing he will move his school here from Albemarle and states that within two years he will have 500 students enrolled. Those who have been endeavoring to put this building to some good use and have endeavored to secure several good propositions believe they have secured a good thing for Salisbury and are delighted with the proposition which has been accepted.

The British press claims that the big naval guns being used against the Dardanelles forts are more powerful than the German howitzers used against Liege and Antwerp. However, that may be, the 15-inch guns on the Queen Elizabeth are more than a match for any of the Krupp cannon made a dozen years ago which are assumed to be mounted in the Turkish forts.—Springfield Republican.

GERMANY MUST ANSWER.

Sinking of American Ship by German Cruiser Contrary to International Law and Amends Must Undoubtedly Be Made.

Washington Dispatch, March 11th.

Unless the German Government voluntarily offers to make restitution for the destruction of the American ship Frye sunk by the converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich in the South Atlantic and expressing regret of the occurrence strong protest will be made by the United States with a request for reparation.

No announcements concerning the case probably will be made, high officials said until after an investigation of all the facts had been completed. President Wilson, at the White House, stated during the day that a searching inquiry would be conducted.

Officials were unanimous in their opinion—and it was shared largely by diplomats, too—that the commander of the Prinz Eitel had no right to send the Frye to the bottom. Officials considered it probable that the German Government, after being apprised of the facts, would admit the error of the naval commander and agree to make the usual reparation. Some officials thought sufficient amends, after the payment of damage, would be the court martialing of the German officer.

It was made clear at the State Department that whatever action would be taken as a result of the sinking of the Frye would be entirely dissociated from questions arising out of the entry into an American port of the Prinz Eitel desiring time for repairs. The vessel could, therefore, depart leaving the question raised by the destruction of the American ship to be settled through diplomatic channels.

SHARP NOTES TO MEXICO.

State Department Lost No Time in Replying to Carranza—War Ships Not Recalled.

Washington Dispatch, March 11th.

The United States today sent another note to General Carranza in reply to his response last night to the notice that he and General Obregon would be held personally responsible for the safety of Americans and other foreigners in Mexico City.

This latest note is understood to have emphasized the importance of keeping railway communication open between the Capital and Vera Cruz. It was dispatched so quickly after the receipt of Carranza's reply that the United States had determined in advance to make representations for the unrestricted passage of Americans and other foreigners from Mexico City to Vera Cruz.

Carranza's note produced no formal comment. In so far as it gave assurances of an intention to protect foreigners it was considered favorable.

Carranza's denial that General Obregon had intended to incite the population of Mexico City or to prevent the entrance to the Capital of food supplies was followed in the note which went forward today by a request that if this were true trains should be furnished to carry freight into the city. The note also, it is believed, called attention to the reports of an early evacuation of Mexico City and again asked for arrangements to police the city before Obregon's forces withdrew.

Secretary Bryan also directed an inquiry to be made by the Brazilian Minister concerning the report, furnished by Senator Juan Riano, the Spanish Ambassador here, that four Spaniards had been killed in Mexico City. It had been reported also that a Swedish subject had been killed.

On the whole officials thought the Carranza note relieved a critical situation, but the war ships ordered to Vera Cruz were not recalled and the opinion prevails that they will be kept there indefinitely, possibly to take away foreigners.

Owners of the Lost Ship Very Indignant.

Long Beach (Cal.) Dispatch, 11th.

Samuel W. Sewall of Bath, Me., one of the owners of the sailing ship William P. Frye, sunk by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich said today that he had appealed to the United States to proceed against the German war ship as a sea rover and her crew as pirates. He has asked also that vigorous representations be made to Germany.

"The Frye," he said, "carried a cargo that was marked 'non-contraband' by the Federal Insurance Bureau. There was nothing but wheat aboard the ship."

Mr. Sewall said the vessel was worth \$175,000 and the cargo of wheat, shipped at Seattle last November, was valued at \$200,000.

Died From Effects of a Mistake.

Chesterfield Advertiser.

Monday, March 1st, Mrs. Ellen Sowell, the wife of Willie Sowell of the Zoar section, mistook a poison tablet for another tablet which had been prescribed for her and swallowed. In a little while the mistake was discovered. Everything possible was tried to overcome the poison. Nothing could be done. After lingering for a week, life slowly ebbed away. Mrs. Sowell died early last Monday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Sowell were married less than a year ago. Before her marriage to Mr. Sowell she was Miss Susan Lean of Patrick. Mr. Sowell is a member of the well known Sowell family that name of this county.