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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

MR. PARKER PRESIDENT

Cashier Promoted to Head of Bank—Boys Busted in Florida—Pays to Advertise—Hospital for Pageland, Pageland Journal, Jan. 12.

Last week this paper announced that Messrs. Ed and William Terry and Fred Threatt had left for Florida. Thursday night Mr. J. W. Terry received a telegram sent from Jacksonville on Tuesday asking for enough money to bring his two sons back home. He wired the money, but so much time had elapsed that it was not called for. Threatt came home Saturday, saying he left the other two boys in Jacksonville dead broke with thoughts of "beating" back home. Up to last night nothing had been heard from them, and the folks at home were feeling some uneasiness.

Miss Alice Threatt, who has made her home in Oklahoma City for several years, arrived in Pageland Monday to begin preparations for opening a hospital in the Funderburk house in the western part of town. Announcement of her purpose to do this was made several months ago. Some time will be required yet to perfect her plans.

Mr. J. R. Abbot, who has been one of the rural policemen of the county, gave up the job quite suddenly a few days ago and left Chesterfield for the Bear Creek section of the county it seems, where he has a farm. Policeman Grant who has been stationed at Pageland was given this job, and Mr. C. L. Melton of Chesterfield, was appointed to the place given up by Mr. Grant.

Mr. T. W. Gregory says it pays to advertise. He put a 10 cent business local in a few issues of The Journal, saying he had three mules to sell. He says he sold more than the three on the strength of that local. Then Mr. Horace Cato dropped in a 10 cent one last week and sold his wagon before the ink was hard dry on the paper. Sold to a man he had been in almost daily contact with, too. Try one yourself, if you have anything to buy or sell.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Pageland was held last Wednesday. The resignation of Mr. W. S. Blakeney as president was accepted, and Mr. L. R. Parker was elected to this office. Mr. R. H. Blakeney was re-elected vice president, and Mr. C. G. Morgan was elected cashier. The following directors were elected: L. H. Blakeney, W. S. Blakeney, L. R. Parker, J. A. Arant, J. I. Funderburk, D. F. Moore, G. D. Mangrum, E. M. Rallings, C. B. Mungo. Mr. W. S. Blakeney was made a member of the finance committee. The usual 5 per cent semi-annual dividends was declared, and \$500 added to the surplus fund. It was decided also that the three hundred dollars salary of the former president should be divided between the new president and cashier in the ratio of 3 to 2 in addition to the regular salaries which they have drawn as cashier and as assistant. Mr. Parker, who now becomes the head of this institution, has been the efficient cashier since the organization of the bank in September of 1907. The responsibility of the institution has rested mainly on his shoulders, and the record of the bank's success shows how well he has succeeded. Mr. Morgan, the new cashier, has been the assistant cashier for about three years and has proven himself accurate and capable. Mr. Blakeney, the retiring president, was one of the main forces in the organization of the bank and he has been its president since that time. He is president of the Bank of Union at Monroe and a very busy man. It was at his own request that he was relieved of responsibility for the bank's management.

SHOULD STUDY NATURE

Some Men Would Do Better if They Would Cut Out the Dry Goods Boxes and the Railroad Track—Mr. Crowell Learns Something New—Other Items and Personals.

Indian Trail, Jan. 12.—How wierd, how fascinating the feeling is that steals through my mind as I listen to the wind whistle through the trees and look at the great panorama of nature that looms up before my eyes. I cannot describe the feeling; I haven't words to express it. As John Bunyan says in Pilgrim's Progress, "I can better perceive of it, than speak of it."

Many may regard the study of nature only for small boys and girls. It is true they will take a greater interest, but I wish to add here, that many men today who are sitting on goods-boxes around stores, whittling a stick, and those who sit on the railroad track, and listen to dirty jokes, would be much benefited and perhaps learn the first secret of success, knelt in the dust of humility over an ant hill watching the persevering little fellows as they go to and from their little home in quest of food.

Mr. Bert Parker of Union neighborhood and Miss Myrtle Marze of the Davis mining community were united in marriage at the home of Mr. Charley Parker Monday night. Esq. J. M. Harky performing the ceremony. These young people have many friends who wish them a long and happy life.

Miss Letta Hamilton, one of the attractive school teachers of Indian Trail school, spent Sunday and Sunday night with friends in Monroe.

Mr. Parse Lemmond of Matthews and Mr. Willie Ritch of Wild Grove neighborhood, were the guests of their friend, Mr. Samuel Lemmond of the village, Sunday.

Mr. Jack Williams of Matthews

NEGRO SLAYER WHITE FARMER LYNCHED BY GOLDSBORO MOB

Hundred Armed Men Get Black at Jail and Hang Him Near Scene of Crime—Jury Empanelled to Investigate Affair and the Coroner Promises Names of Hangmen.

Goldsboro Dispatch, Jan. 12.

Taken from the Wayne county jail here by a mob of a hundred armed men, John Richards, a negro, alleged confessed murderer of Anderson T. Gurley, a prominent farmer of Fork township, early today was taken to Hooks Bridge, near the scene of the crime, hanged from a tree and his body riddled by shots. Coroner C. E. Stanley, who empanelled a jury to investigate the lynching, declared tonight that he would have names of the hangmen by Friday when he will call upon the jurors to place blame for the negro's death. He said the perpetrators will be punished.

The lynching occurred shortly after midnight this morning. About that time Robert Anderson, the jailer, according to his statement today, heard persons beating on the door of his room. He arose, he said, and was confronted by members of the mob, who demanded the key to the jail. He produced the keys, but the lock on the door of the jail cell was found broken.

Deputy Toler was summoned by telephone. When he arrived on the scene the mob had two negroes, Smith and Coley, charged with complicity in the crime by Richards' alleged confession. Asked which negro was Richards, Toler told the mob neither of the men was the one they wanted. He was told to stand aside and the blacks were taken back into the cell.

Richards was next produced, seized by a dozen men and rushed to a waiting automobile in which he was taken to Hooks Bridge, other members of the party following in autos.

At the bridge the negro was taken to a tree near where the murder is believed to have been committed and hung to a high limb.

Stories of the lynching conflict. One is to the effect that the negro was shot in the head before the noose was tightened about his neck. Another states that he was hanged and then his body filled with buckshot.

When the corpse was cut down and taken in charge by the coroner it was found pierced by bullet wounds in a hundred places. All the bark on the trunk of the tree to which the man was hanged was shot away. The shooting, it is said, was done with pistols and shotguns.

It is not known whether the black confessed before he was hanged or what transpired at the bridge.

Richards was arrested Friday following the finding of Gurley's body in the Neuse river near the bridge. He is said to have confessed to killing the farmer and is declared to have named Smith and Coley as his confederates. The alleged confession, it is said, was made in the presence of newspaper men and Toler.

Gurley was murdered Thursday afternoon when he was returning to his home in Fork township after selling a load of cotton here. He was robbed of \$35. Richards was arrested when trying to get a blood-stained \$10 bill changed.

Smith and Coley, Richards is declared to have said, were not directly connected with the killing, but are said to have been with him at the time.

The lynching, which is the first affair of its kind in this county, has created a profound sensation here and in nearby towns. Coroner Stanley's announcement that he will get the names of the lynchers also has caused considerable excitement.

Smith and Coley tonight were taken to Raleigh by the sheriff and were lodged in the State Prison for safe keeping. No violence was attempted. Angry citizens forming in groups here and there indicated that there might be further trouble and the step was taken largely by way of protection against another tragedy.

Astonished and Grieved, Says Governor; to Punish Lynchers Asheville Dispatch, Jan. 12.

"I am astonished and grieved that citizens of Wayne county should do a thing like this when it is very apparent that the law will be surely enforced by the courts," declared Governor Craig tonight discussing the lynching of John Richards, a negro, at Goldsboro early this morning. The Governor was deeply pained that a lynching should take place in North Carolina, a State that has been singularly free from this evil.

"Of course I will make every effort to punish the members of the mob," the Governor continued. "Although that goes without saying, I shall use all the powers of my office to punish those who are guilty of this violation of the law. I don't know anything about the facts of the lynching. I read in the newspapers that Richards had been lynched, and I also read in the papers that the murder had occurred at Goldsboro five days ago, and I read also that there was some apprehension of violence, but I have received no communication whatever from the sheriff of Wayne county or any other officials."

Governor Craig has heard nothing officially from the lynchings, and has taken no action in regard to investigating the matter. He will leave for Raleigh tomorrow morning and will take up the question on his arrival there.

A fortune teller for fifty cents will tell you how to get rich and yet live in poverty herself. Hang on to your fifty.

Marion Butler Files Grave Charge Against Attorney of This District—of Political Nature. Washington Dispatch, Jan. 12.

Marion Butler today filed a petition and affidavits from Randolph county citizens with President Wilson, preferring charges against W. C. Hammer, United States Attorney for the Western District of North Carolina, and requesting his removal.

The probate course indicated would be for the President to submit the petition with affidavits to the Attorney General for investigation, and in the event an investigation is ordered the hearing probably will take place in Washington.

There are five charges, which relate to alleged practice of fraud in connection with the election of November 2, 1914, and alleged non-performance of duty as district attorney. It is claimed he counseled and advised voters and officers of election in Richland township, Randolph county, "to omit and violate their duty by which voters were prevented from voting at the election for a representative in Congress and deprived of their privilege as electors," that he took possession of ballot boxes unlawfully, that he failed to perform his official duty, that he failed to prosecute persons, and that he misconducted himself by official action toward a grand juror.

If, as Mr. Bryan asserts, Christianity will prevent war, they must do a bunch of heathens across the water.

MANY AMERICANS KILLED BY MEXICAN BANDITS

Attacked a Train and Shot Down at Least Nineteen Foreigners, Mostly Americans—Great Alarm Caused in This Country. El Paso, (Tex.) Dispatch, Jan. 12.

The number of foreigners murdered west of Santa Ysabel Monday afternoon by Mexican bandits was placed at 19 late today. It was authoritatively stated that General Pablo Lopez, a Yaqui chieftain, closely allied with General Francisco Villa, ordered the massacre. About 20 bandits attacking the train, it was said, while 200 were grouped as a reserve at one side of the right of way.

Arrivals from Chihuahua City said that a troop train of 20 cars conveying between 500 and 1,000 Carranza troops, had preceded the mining company special by about 15 minutes. The engine and two cars of this train were said to have been derailed by the bandits in order to stop the passenger train of Americans. What became of the Carranza soldiers if they were in the military train could not be learned here.

Thomas B. Holmes, the sole foreign survivor of the massacre, reached the border here about noon in a state of collapse.

Following is the statement of Mr. Holmes, as given to the State Department and press tonight:

"Our train left Chihuahua City Monday morning January 10 at about 11 o'clock. The train was stopped at or about the ranch Baiza, a point about five miles west of Santa Ysabel, between 1:30 and 2 o'clock that afternoon. While the train was standing at the station of Santa Ysabel 12 armed Mexicans rode by and scrutinized the train. The Mexican passengers at Santa Ysabel told me afterward that the riders had inquired if there were any soldiers on the train. At the point of the massacre, our train was stopped in a cut so that the last car was just inside of the cut.

"We were stopped by another train—the front truck of one of the coal cars of which was seen to be off the track. This was the first we knew of a train preceding us. There was nobody to be seen around the train in front.

"When our train was stopped, Newman and I were sitting together and Evans came up and looked out of our window. Evans, Newman, Machatton and I then got off the train. Watson was either getting off or about to do so, behind us when I looked back and saw him.

"Just after alighting I heard a volley of rifle shots from a point on the other side of the cut and just above the train. Looking around I could see a bunch of about 12 or 15 men standing in a solid line, shoulder to shoulder, shooting directly at us. They were 50 or 75 feet away. The coach cut off my view so I could not see how many bandits there were. The depth of the cut on the side near Santa Ysabel River at that point was about two feet. On the other side it was much greater. To the rear of the train was an embankment declining toward the river.

"Watson, after getting off, ran toward the river, Machatton and I followed. Machatton fell. I do not know whether he was killed then or tripped. Watson kept running and they were still shooting at him when I turned and ran down grade where I fell in some brush, probably 100 feet from the rear of the train. I lay there perfectly quiet and looked around and could see the Mexicans shooting in the direction in which Watson was running. I saw that they were not shooting at me and thinking they believed me already dead, I took a chance and crawled into some thicker bushes and crawled through the bushes until I reached the bank of the stream. I then made my way to a point probably 100 yards from the train. There I lay under the bank for half an hour and heard shots in ones, twos and threes. I did not hear any groans or cries from our Americans. I continued farther under the bank, wading the stream part of the time until I reached a point probably 200 yards from the train. There I remained half or three-quarters of an hour. Later after going to several ranch houses and picking my way cautiously for several miles, I met up with an unknown Mexican, who directed me to Chihuahua City. I reached Chihuahua City Tuesday morning about 7:30. The foregoing facts are of my personal knowledge."

Previous stories of the foreigners being lined up naked and shot was not confirmed by the version given by Holmes. Mexican passengers arriving today from Chihuahua City were responsible for the statement that Lopez was the leader of the bandits. All the property of the Americans except one handbag was taken, they said, and the car riddled with bullets.

Two More Americans Killed. El Paso, (Texas) Dispatch, Jan. 12.

Negotiations were begun tonight with the de facto government of Mexico to secure special trains with which to bring Americans still remaining in the bandit terrorized district of northern Mexico to the international border. Military escorts adequate to insure the safe arrival of the refugees also were requested.

Officials of mining companies operating in Mexico at the urgent request of the United States Department of State, ordered their employees now in Chihuahua and Durango to return to the United States.

The execution of three more Americans by bandits of Villa adher-

THE WOMAN, IDA BELL WARREN, WILL BE ELECTROCUTED

Supreme Court Decried That Female Murderer Had Proper Trial and She Will Die. Raleigh Dispatch, Jan. 12.

The State Supreme Court filed opinions in 20 cases this morning and adjourned for the term, the spring term to open Feb. 7.

The case of most public interest decided was State vs. Samuel Preston Christy and Ida Bell Warren, Forsyth county, in which the defendants are under sentence to electrocution for the murder of G. J. Warren, husband of the woman. The Superior Court convictions and death sentences are affirmed.

Chief Justice Walter Clark, writing the opinion for the court, says, after reviewing the various exceptions on which the case was appealed: "Mrs. Warren seems to have been the moving spirit in this murder. Upon the whole record the husband of the prisoner was put to death by his wife and her paramour by a pre-concerted, pre-determined, cold-blooded and relentless, without any mitigating or extenuating circumstances. We find no error in the conduct of the case by the learned judge and the 12 jurors have found their verdict upon competent evidence which justifies their decree."

This decision terminates one of the most sensational murder cases this state has had in a great while. As soon as the Supreme Court certifies its finding to Governor Craig, he will fix new dates for the electrocution of Christy and Mrs. Warren; and there is not the slightest probability of executive clemency.

Some Objections to the Proposed Road Law Answered. Written for The Journal.

If space permits, kindly publish the following article in which are answered some of the arguments against the proposed good roads law.

As to the chain-gang: The chain-gang was formerly a county institution. Ever since soon after its establishment, it has been managed by the Road Commissioners of Monroe township. There are a great many people who seem to think that the chain-gang has always been as well supplied with equipment as it is now, and they contend that the county purchased this equipment and Monroe township got it without paying the county for it. The proposed act provides for a purchase of the chain-gang equipment by the county, and it is manifestly unfair for Monroe township to receive pay from the county for something which the county gave it—so the argument runs. The contentions are not founded on fact, but even if they were, is it not a poor pretext for staying in the mud. The argument of the man who is opposed to the plan on account of this feature is this: Twenty years ago the county authorities gave Monroe township the chain-gang, therefore I am in favor of continuing sorry roads for Union county.

But—(kindly verify this by writing Hon. J. N. Price, Route 5, Monroe, N. C.) the facts are that at the time the change was made, the amount invested in the chain-gang was so small that Mr. Price, the Representative from Union county, passed the bill making the change without considering it of importance enough to make provisions for payment. This was done in accordance with the demands of the townships other than Monroe, and the people demanded that the chain-gang be taken off the county.

And when this argument fails, Mr. Editor, they say "Oh! but Monroe is going to unload a pile of junk on the county!" The act provides that the chain-gang equipment be appraised by the Road Commissioners of Monroe township and the nine members of the county road commissioners created by this act. Is it likely that in their appraisal nine men, one from each township in the county, will rate the chain-gang too high? and in the event the parties cannot agree in their price, the matter is arbitrated by disinterested persons, and the price fixed by them is the selling price. I will venture the assertion, Mr. Editor, that there never will be equipment sold as cheaply again. Well, the kicker says, Monroe township sees she is hurt with the chain-gang and wants to get rid of it. Monroe township has devised this scheme for the purpose of getting rid of the chain-gang! Strange a township as smart and as mean as Monroe should be unable to get rid of the chain-gang before, when the legislature has met ten times since Monroe township has had the chain-gang, and any legislature could have changed it at the request of the people of the township.

And I suggest this, Mr. Editor, if the chain-gang is really serious objection to this bill and not the excuse of the folks who dread the necessary cost of public improvement, the legislature can abolish the chain-gang feature. And the legislature will meet before the chain-gang can be purchased; it will meet before the collection of taxes imposed under this act.

If you will again extend to me the courtesy of publishing my articles, I will, in a later issue of your paper, answer other objections (so-called) to the proposed act.

A FRIEND OF GOOD ROADS.

Don't worry over competition in business. It will stiffen your backbone, scrape the dust from your intellect and lift you out of the rut of stagnation. Buck up, step up, and you'll get there.

Let's Have Better Ones All Over the County.

J. D. Webb in Marshville Home.

We don't know whether the people of Marshville and Wingate advocate the proposed road law or not, but we know they advocate good roads. A few weeks ago we decided to open a short cut road from the Monroe and Marshville road near H. P. Bass' to Wingate. We expected to build a road about 16 feet broad. We mentioned it to some of the Marshville people and they suggested that we open a good broad road and dig up the stumps and trees, so we took their advice and went to work at it. Our good neighbors were very liberal in helping us. And the good people of Marshville, one of the best towns in the state, were also very liberal in donating to our road. Several gave us \$1.00, some 50c, and some sent us hands to work. Mr. E. C. Griffin is a good road advocate, he gave us \$1.00 and says he will give five more if we need it. He says all the objection he has to it is that we have more roads now than we can keep up. He says the road from Marshville to ours is so bad a person can't get to it. We think that obstacle can be very easily overcome. We have an honorable and intelligent set of road supervisors. For the last year they have had a lot of work done on roads where it was needed and I think if some one will mention it to them they would have the short crooks made straight and make a good road of it. Wingate is a thriving little town and has one of the best high schools in the state. And the people of Wingate are very progressive people. They advocate good roads. We know or they would not be so liberal in helping us build a good road.

We will have our 26 foot road complete in a few days and we think we will have one of the best roads in the county and one we all will be proud of. J. D. WEBB.

P. S. We want to thank our good neighbors and the good people of Marshville and Wingate for their help on our road. We give you all a hearty welcome to travel it.

A Usefully Citizen of Union. Biblical Recorder.

For two full and fruitful years Rev. Braxton Craig, of Monroe, has been the Field Representative of the Judson Centennial Campaign in North Carolina.

A native of the Chowan region, educated at our State University, and a leader who has lived in many sections of the State, he is a "true blue North Carolinian." He is a loyal and zealous Baptist, having expounded, propagated, and defended the principles of our faith with zeal and power. He held a number of important pastorates including Tarboro, Mount Olive, Rocky Mount, and Monroe, proving himself a minister with the shepherd heart, a preacher of power, and a leader who could bring things to pass. As General Evangelist in the eastern part of the State, he wrought with diligence and his labors were largely blessed. In his present capacity, he has visited a great many of our churches, thrilled them with the vision of larger things, and led them in making symmetrical gifts to all denominational benevolences.

A new we commend him to the brotherhood, again asking for him the cordial co-operation of the churches until his task is completed. And when he retires from his present position, we earnestly hope that one of our best churches will again claim his pastoral services.

Let His Son Die as Merciful Act. Philadelphia Dispatch, Jan. 8th.

Given your choice what would you do?

Pight off doctors and let your little son die rather than live to eke out a miserable existence as a hopeless cripple?

Let the doctors amputate the boy's leg and save him for a life of pain and wretchedness?

One Philadelphia father faced this problem—and then chose the former and let the boy die.

Albert, 13-year-old son of Samuel Ebinger, 5511 Haverford avenue, was injured in a collision between a street car and a wagon.

"We must cut off his leg to save him," declared surgeons at the West Philadelphia hospital.

"You shall not take off his leg," answered the father. "He is our only support. I am a strong man, with two legs, but I have not had a job for eight months. If I can't get work what chance will the boy have with only one leg?"

And the mother: "Let him die, papa is right. Better Albert be dead than a cripple."

Again the doctor pleaded, but the father refused. When the boy died Ebinger led his weeping wife from the room, saying as he did so:

"Better that a boy should die than that he should live a cripple and get no work to feed him and keep him."