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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

BUTLER GETS HIS REVENGE

State Republicans Unseat Carl Duncan, and After Eight Years the "Sampson Fox" Returned to Get His Revenge—Morehead Elected National Committeeman.

The State Republicans, in convention at Raleigh Wednesday, elected John M. Morehead national committeeman to succeed Carl Duncan. His election came after one of the most thrilling and dramatic incidents that has ever taken place in a Republican State convention, wherein Carl Duncan, the leader of the Republican forces in this state for many years, faced his arch-enemy Marion Butler on the platform and denounced him in terms that burnt and blistered, while that foxy individual smiled craftily and stroked his whiskers.

The convention, noisy and unruly from the beginning, was hushed into silence by the unexpected turn of events and they listened at first with rapt attention. Soon the tension snapped and Carl Duncan, who had been with a rod of iron, for whose wisdom the party had always had the highest respect, for the first time heard himself hissed in a Republican convention. He stood his ground stubbornly, but it was no use.

Some one moved the election of Morehead, at Butler's suggestion, and there was a call for making it unanimous by acclamation. It looked like it was going through with a whoop when Cy Thompson blocked it with the nomination of E. C. Duncan. Hisses drowned his voice; and Thompson, always an aggressive fighter, squared himself and advanced to the front. He proceeded to tell the members of that convention just what he thought of them in words that were red hot. He said that there was a time when he was not hissed in a Republican convention and when the name of Duncan was not greeted with hoots and hisses.

"If you want the Republican party to be run from Washington," said he with great heat, "go right on as you have started. Let your slogan be 'Butler and Bonds.' It's fine work you are doing for the Democratic party. You are howling down a man who has given time and money to the Republican party, whose service has been unselfish, whose service has been unselfish and untiring and you are following a leader—"

Here his words were drowned in a chorus of howls from all parts of the house, but he managed to hand out a parting shot as he left the stage, mad clear through: "If you can run the Republican party without men like me and Carl Duncan, take it and run it," said he.

In the midst of the confusion, Duncan was seen making his way to the platform and a whisper ran through the crowd that he was going to withdraw. They cheered lustily, but they did not know their man. He moved slowly and deliberately, stopping to take a swallow of water and looking the aggregation of frenzied delegates over leisurely. He was as calm and serene as a May morning, judging from outward appearance; but that dropped off when he started talking and he talked with an earnestness that indicated strongest feeling. He said:

"I am placed today in the most embarrassing situation of my life. Nothing could have forced me here except that my honor and integrity are at stake. I am aware that the State has been flooded with printed matter, all assailing me viciously. All of this was issued from Marion Butler. I knew 90 days ago that Butler was coming back to North Carolina to attack me with the purpose of winning over the Republican party and taking charge of the State. I paid no attention to his assaults, because I thought that surely Marion Butler was so well known in North Carolina that his attacks could not hurt me.

"Not long ago I received from John M. Morehead a letter asking me to meet Butler with the view of settling our differences. I answered that I could not have dealings with a man of Butler's character and standing and wanted no conference with him. I did not recognize him as a factor in the Republican party. I got another letter from Morehead, stating that the conference was for the purpose of getting rid of Butler, and in that letter he agreed to stand or fall with me. Now I call on Mr. Morehead to make good his promise to me. I demand that he refuse to accept the nomination and take his stand by my side.

"Then, fellow Republicans, I demand that Marion Butler come into the open and that there be a roll-call between me and him. It is unfair to Morehead to place him in this embarrassing situation, and there is no fight on him. I am willing to fight it out with Butler himself and if he wins on a roll-call vote, I will move to make it unanimous and turn the party over to him."

The proposition was a stunner and things were quiet for a brief season, during which the leaders looked uneasy. Nobody had looked for such a challenge. Then the Butler influence got to working again and Duncan could not make himself heard. He answered taunt with taunt, strove to answer the questioning that were hurled at him concerning the Chicago convention but was finally forced to give way under the increasing volume of sound, the delegates were chanting "Morehead," "Morehead," waving their hats, stamping and cheering, and he left the platform, defeated and humiliated but defiant.

Morehead, as white as a sheet, stood at the foot of the steps while Duncan made his challenge, when he had finished, Morehead bounded up the steps and out on the platform and in a voice quivering with emo-

tion, declared that his embarrassment was many times worse than that of Mr. Duncan's, that he had indeed promised to go to the ditch with Duncan, and that he did not want the place that was being thrust upon him; but that he felt that he had done all he could do to keep faith with Duncan and that he could not see his party wrecked to further the ambitions of any man or any set of men. If the party demanded it, he would accept.

After the tumult had subsided over the election of Morehead and the unseating of Duncan, the selection of the various committees were made. Mr. J. J. Parker of Monroe, was chosen a member of the platform and plan of organization committee. The seventh district's representative on the executive committee was R. H. Beisecker of Lexington.

Father Arrested for Cruel Punishment

Kinston Dispatch, Feb. 29. An inquisitorial idea was employed by C. W. Crabtree, a well-known man of the Iron Bridge neighborhood, in chastisement of his 17-year-old son, Edwin Crabtree, if a charge made by the authorities is correct. Crabtree is accused of hanging by the arms and mercilessly beating the boy. The man, seemingly angry at the interference of a policeman and deputy sheriff who arrested him, refused to give bail, although he would probably have had no difficulty in doing so. He was committed to the county jail.

Claud Jones and J. C. Edgerly, on their way to Neuse river to fish, heard cries of distress coming from a barn on Crabtree's property. They went to the barn, about seventy-five yards from the road. A woman sat in the doorway of the barn, who was heard by the fishermen to say: "Stop, now, here comes two men." It was Mrs. Crabtree, who had probably been entreating her husband to stop whipping the boy.

Jones and Edgerly declared they saw the strapping young man suspended by ropes from a wall. "He was a pitiful sight," Edgerly says. His legs were tied up, and there seemed to be a rope an inch or more in thickness under his arms. The boy turned his head around to look at them, and seemed to supplicate for their assistance, but said nothing. Jones and Edgerly say they did not notice if there were ropes on the victim's wrists, but the authorities are positive that gashes on his wrists were made by ropes.

The fishermen assert that they heard the sound of blows, and discovered that Crabtree had been lashing the boy with a piece of harness. They did not interfere. Crabtree met them at the door and asked: "What will you have, gentlemen?" They informed him that they had been attracted by the noise. He assured them that "nothing unusual" was going on. The two left. The police were informed and Crabtree's arrest followed. Crabtree says he was punishing the boy for staying away from school. One of the officers who made the arrest states that the lad was reported to have been left hanging, his toes barely touching the floor, for about three hours. Crabtree is being held for trial before the recorder.

Mt. Pleasant News.

Correspondence of The Journal. Mr. J. S. Roger motored to Page-land last Sunday and back to Monroe and left for Wilmington, Del., where he will take up work with the Dupont people.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Rogers came down to a box supper at Mt. Pleasant school house last Saturday night. They were accompanied by Miss Roberta Penegar of Monroe.

Miss Susie Goodwin and Annie Garland, of Monroe, spent last Saturday night and Sunday with Miss Eula Horne.

Mr. T. L. Hinson and daughter, Miss Fannie, spent last Saturday night and Sunday at Mr. Ellis Godwin's.

Misses Rosa Rogers and Floda Keziah and Mr. John Rogers spent last Sunday evening with Miss Thelma Little.

Mr. Cecil Braswell and sister, Miss Pearley, spent last Saturday night and Sunday at Mr. W. C. Green's.

Mr. Hoyt Griffin of Belks community spent last Sunday with his brother, Clyde Griffin.

Misses Nancy Eubanks and Arlevia Funderburk spent last Wednesday night with Miss Bessie Laney.

The Mt. Pleasant debating society is progressing very rapidly. The girls are taking a very active part in the debating.

There was a school spelling match at Mt. Pleasant last Tuesday night and was carried out nicely. It was conducted by Mr. T. L. Hinson.

There was a box supper at Mt. Pleasant school house last Saturday night, preceded by a few short plays and some very fine music. Proceeds are to be used for the betterment of the school.

The Mt. Pleasant boys and girls are expecting to have a spelling match with Macedonia soon.

The Mt. Pleasant boys and girls had a very delightful time Tuesday playing snow ball in the snow which fell Monday evening.

Mrs. J. C. Broom and little son, visited her daughter, Mrs. Carl Plyler, of Rocky River, last Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Funderburk spent last Tuesday night at Mr. and Mrs. Earn Mangum's of Mt. Pisga, S. C.

WINSTON-SALEM WORLD'S LEADING TOBACCO TOWN

It Now Manufactures More Tobacco Products Than Any Other City in the World.

Following are extracts from an address delivered by Col. A. D. Watts, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of North Carolina, at a smoker given by The Twin City Club, Winston-Salem, February 4, 1916:

Some Comparisons
"Winston-Salem is supplying one-fourth of all the chewing and smoking tobacco consumed in the United States, besides exporting vast quantities to foreign lands. This statement is taken from the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the first quarter of the present fiscal year and from private advices from Washington, as to the second quarter, which ended Dec. 31, last.

"Your city is making one-seventh of all tobacco products—chewing and smoking tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and snuff—manufactured in the United States. Your manufacturers are paying on an average about \$37,000 a day revenue to the government and the amount is increasing from month to month. When your government building, much the handsomest in the State, was completed last July at a cost of \$250,000 newspapers made the statement that the taxes paid in your city to Uncle Sam for the first eight days of its occupancy would pay for it. Since September, it has taken only a fraction over seven average days collections here to equal its cost. So far this week, Mr. Crawford has taken in \$206,428.50. I predict that before 1916 shall have ended your average weekly payments to the government on tobacco will more than pay for this magnificent building, leaving the collections for the other fifty-one weeks as clear profit to the government.

Tobacco Shipments
"Winston-Salem is shipping on an average each week day to all parts of this country and to foreign lands at least \$150,000 of tobacco products.

"In conclusion, Winston-Salem manufactures more tobacco, all tobacco products are taken into this statement, than any other city on earth, little or big. Industrially, she is easily first in North Carolina, population considered, first in America and I believe, in the world; socially a never failing delight to her friends."

Marriage at Prospect.

Correspondence of The Journal. A marriage of much interest to a large circle of friends occurred Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock at the home of Mr. P. W. Plyler, when Miss Bright Richardson, daughter of the late Capt. B. F. Richardson, became the bride of Mr. Glenn Wolfe of Monroe. The ceremony was performed by Rev. M. A. Osborne, pastor of the bride, in the presence of a few friends and relatives.

The bride is a young woman of many attractive qualities and winning personality and is admired by a large circle of friends. She has been teaching for several years in the public schools of this county and was an excellent teacher. She has been teaching in the school here during this term and has made a host of friends. Some one will be elected to take her place.

The groom is a young man of many fine qualities and commands the esteem and friendship of hosts of friends.

They will reside at their home near Monroe.

Mrs. John Eubanks of the Wolf Pond community is spending some time with her daughter, Mrs. I. A. Helms.

Rev. Jas. Moser of Belwood is visiting relatives in this community.

Miss-Lessie Plyler has returned to her school near Indian Trail. Miss Plyler came home sometime ago to be with her step-father, Mr. I. A. Helms, who died on last Thursday morning.

The Betterment Club here has purchased shades for all the windows of the school building, a nice book case and some good literature.

SPRIGGS.

Smyrna News.

Correspondence of The Journal.

Mrs. T. B. Davis is seriously ill at this writing.

Mr. W. P. Davis is remodeling his house this week.

Mr. H. G. Davis and sons, Messrs. S. I. and H. E. Davis, returned from Marshville yesterday on a business trip.

Mrs. Misenhammer and son, Fitzhuler, of Concord are visiting her father, Mr. H. W. Funderburk.

Mr. S. I. Davis and Mr. D. B. Funderburk returned Monday night from a visit to Mr. Funderburk's brother of Chesterfield, who has been sick from pneumonia.

Mrs. Lina Tadlock is visiting her son-in-law, Mr. Charlie Philemon, this week.

Hog killing time is not over in the Smyrna section. Mr. J. E. Davis killed a nice short last Tuesday.

SHAKESPEARE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

By L. McB. White.

(Concluded from last issue.)

Shakespeare's boyhood and early manhood were spent in Stratford-upon-Avon. As Professor Furnival says: "Shakespeare, and his life as a Stratford lad, must be left to the fancy of every reader." * * * Taking the boy to be the father of the man, I see a square built yet little and active fellow, with ruddy cheeks and hazel eyes, a high forehead, and auburn hair, as full of life as an egg is full of meat, impulsive, inquiring, sympathetic; up to any fun and daring; into scrapes and out of them with a laugh; making love to all the girls; a favorite wherever he goes—even with the prigs and fools he mocks—untroubled as yet with Hamlet Doubts; but in many a quiet time communing with the beauty of earth and sky around him, with the thoughts of men old in books; throwing himself with all his heart in all he does. At this time we may infer, too, with some certainty, that he noted the many rural scenes around him, took stock of the wild flowers and the birds, and learnt much of the lore of dogs and horses he displays in his works. His frequent references to sports, hawking, coursing and hunting, make us believe that he must have seen all of these frequently and probably indulged in them personally. His frequent references to boyish games seem to show that his childhood was a happy one. * * * Of course, every impulsive young fellow falls in love; and, of course, the girl he does it with is older than himself. Who is there of us that has not gone through the process, probably many times? Young studs we were, no doubt; so was hakespeare. But, unluckily, he went further, and one day near Michalmas, 1582, he of eighteen-and-a-half, and his Anne Hathaway of twenty-six, were married. Their oldest child, Susanna was born May 25, 1583.

"Pretty soon after his marriage, Shakespeare went to the great city of London to seek his fortune. It was in the year 1587, or very soon thereafter that William Shakespeare found himself in London. That year was a great year in England's history. Mary, Queen of Scots was beheaded for plotting against Queen Elizabeth. And defiance was hurled at Rome and Spain. It was the year after that the Spaniards sent their great Armada to take England by storm; but instead, this great fleet, thanks to a great storm and Sir Francis Drake, was driven on the shores of Ireland and practically destroyed. It was a great victory for the English. Shakespeare's London was the London of Sir Walter Raleigh, the Earl of Leicester, Sir Jonson, Sir Francis Drake, and Lord Bacon. It was a great time in which to live.

England, now united for the first time, reached a higher intellectual level than ever before and the spirit of national honor and patriotism was never higher. To such a time, did Shakespeare arrive in London. Almost immediately he began writing his great dramas, which were to make the English language revered and honored no less than the Greek, by all the nations of the earth.

His writing are noted for their wonderful portrayal of character, their magnificent descriptive passages. Their analysis of the workings of the human mind and heart. Such persons in his plays, as Rosalind, Portia, Ophelia, Lady Macbeth, Juliet, Cordelia, Richard, Hamlet, Lear, Othello, Macbeth, Bottom, Romeo, Falstaff, and many, many others have lingered long in the memory of those who know Shakespeare.

Some of his more famous plays are "Julius Caesar," "The Merchant of Venice," "Lear," "Othello," "Hamlet," "Romeo and Juliet," "All's Well that Ends Well," "The Tempest," "Macbeth," "Midsummer Night's Dreams," "As You Like It," and others. The plays of Shakespeare number thirty-seven, besides his sonnets and longer poems.

A few of the most famous of the quotations from Shakespeare's writings follow:

Men at some time are masters of their fates:
The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars,
But in ourselves, that we are underlings.
Cassius in Julius Caesar.

In the same play Cassius says to Brutus:
"Well, Brutus, thou art noble;
yet, I see,
Thy honourable metal may be wrought
From that it is disposed; therefore, it is meet
That noble minds keep ever with their likes."

Antony says of Caesar, whom Brutus slew:
"Thou art the ruins of the noblest man
That ever lived in the tide of time."

The passage in this play of Julius Caesar, which all school boys learn is Antony's speech over the dead body of Caesar in act 3, scene 2.

Other short quotations from this master poet are these:

"'Tis a common proof,
That lowliness is young ambition's ladder,
I wasted time, and now doth time waste me."

"To business that we love, we rise betimes
And go to it with delight."

"Let's take the instant by the forward top."
"What thou wilt,

Thou must rather enforce it with thy smile,
Than have to do it with thy sword."

"'Tis said best men are moulded of their faults."
"An enterprise, when fairly once begun,
Should not be left till that ought is won."

And this last one, spoken by Portia in "The Merchant of Venice":
"The quality of mercy is not strained,
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath: it is twice-bless'd;
It blesses him that gives, and him that takes;

'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown;
His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;

It is an attribute to God himself
And the earthly power doth show likest God's
When mercy seasons justice."

Many other quotations could be given, but space forbids. My advice to the boys and girls who read this article to begin now to love the name of this greatest of all English poets and treasure away in their hearts and minds the gems of his writings.

Local Items From Wingate.

Correspondence of The Journal.

Wingate, March 1.—The month came in neither like a lion nor a lamb, sort 'o betwixt and between, however, we are hoping for some genuine spring weather now—some real fine weather for gardening, for the garden contributes no small part of a good, cheap but wholesome living.

Mrs. Cutchins of Badin, or rather the Narrows on the Yadkin, to which the name has recently been changed, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Y. M. Hogan of Wingate. Mrs. Cutchins says that many families are moving in and that things are becoming lively over there.

Mr. W. F. Biggers was visiting friends and relatives in Wingate Sunday.

Mr. Edgar Griffin had the misfortune to lose a horse Tuesday night. Blind staggers is said to have been the cause of its death.

Mrs. E. L. May is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Braswell, of Goose Creek township. Mrs. May has a new grand-daughter over there, named Elizabeth Ellen.

Mr. J. B. Outen is treating his dwelling to a fresh coat of paint, which is quite an improvement in appearance.

While here last week, Mr. Barrett, the piano agent from Carthage, sold Mr. J. L. Austin a new instrument. Mr. Austin bought one sometime ago which proved unsatisfactory, so he returned it and bought another.

Mrs. H. A. Redfern returned Tuesday after a week's visit to her mother, Mrs. Barrett of White Store, who has been in feeble health for some time. Mrs. Redfern reports her mother's condition as much improved. This is welcome news to her many friends.

Mr. M. F. Humphrey left Wednesday on a business trip to Newton.

Bora Tuesday, the 29th, to Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Fields, a son.

Mrs. Ada Gathings, who has been right feeble for some time, is convalescing to the joy of her friends.

Born Wednesday, the 1st day of March, to Mr. and Mrs. B. Brooks, a son.

Miss Blanche Helms is spending the week with her sister, Mrs. J. W. Griffin, of Lanes Creek township.

Mr. W. B. Free, night operator at the depot here, attended the O. R. T. meeting at Hamlet Sunday.

Mrs. Jordan, after spending some time with the family of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Free, has returned to her home at Franklinsville.

Mr. J. J. Perry attended the Republican State Convention at Raleigh, this week.

Our hearts were saddened at the news of the death of Mrs. Eliza Ellen Gray of Peachland. The writer has known the deceased for almost a lifetime and does not feel it an exaggeration to say that Mrs. Gray was one among the very best of women. The world has been made better by her life. She will be greatly missed.

"Uncle Bob" Gaddy, we are sorry to say, has fallen a prey to that much-to-be-dreaded disease, the "grippe"; however, Mr. Gaddy possesses a good stock of vim and vitality and will doubtless pull through in due time.

Unless we have an unusually late spring freeze, the prospects for a fine fruit crop are encouraging. No blooms have opened in this section as yet. Let I seem tedious, I will ring off here.

O. P. T.

A Union Man's Success in Anson.
Wadesboro Ansonian.

Somewhere yesterday and in a manner which pleased him, our eminent citizen, Dr. J. E. Hart, celebrated his ninth birthday. This young man has attained unusual prominence considering his youthful years. He is not only a successful physician and a leading citizen of the state of "Gulledge," but is interested in some of the largest mercantile firms of Wadesboro and holds the important position of chairman of the Board of County Commissioners. Really, the Doctor is a young man, but he would have celebrated a few more birthdays had it not been for the fact that he first saw the light of day on the 29th of February, back in the 60's, 70's or 80's.

SERIOUS SITUATION AT WASHINGTON

President Wilson and Congress at Odds and the Government Demands to Know How Congress Will Stand in a Contest With Germany—Great Tension and War Predicted.

On Wednesday President Wilson completely changed fronts towards congress on the matter of the submarine contest with Germany. Up till that time he had strenuously demanded that congress keep hands off and not interfere with him in negotiations with Germany. When congress flared up some days previously and was about to pass a resolution warning all Americans to stay off of belligerent ships that were armed, Mr. Wilson said that this would make Germany think that the country was not with him in the demands he was making, and that no such resolution ought to be passed. This position was followed by a lull, while congress quieted down to wait awhile. Suddenly on Wednesday, Mr. Wilson changed his position and notified the leaders in congress that he could not proceed with the negotiations with Germany until he knew what congress was going to do. He demanded a vote to determine whether the majority of congress was in favor of warning Americans to stay off of armed ships or whether they believed in his position—that is that Americans have a right to go on such ships and that German submarines must not attack such ships. Yesterday the senate passed a day of great excitement but it was demonstrated that a majority of the members were with the view of Mr. Wilson. The house has not yet indicated its opinion.

This is what is meant by standing by the President—that is, that he should go on with his demands upon Germany that she has no right to torpedo any of the ships of her enemy even if they are armed, without first giving notice to the passengers to get on. Those who do not "stand by the President" think that the mere right to travel on armed ships without fear of molestation is not worth running the risk of getting this country into war over, hence Americans should be instructed not to travel on such ships. This view was best expressed by congressman Kitchin in an interview yesterday:

Kitchin's Statement.
Majority Leader Kitchin had the following to say:

"I think that out of an abundance of counsel our citizens ought to be warned not to take passage on armed vessels of belligerents and by their presence threaten plunging our country into a world-wide war. It is incredible to me that any man should be willing to use our army and navy and unlimited power of taxation to enforce a hazy, doubtful, technical international right of some reckless American who insists on taking passage on an armed vessel of a belligerent when he can take passage on an American vessel or vessel of some neutral nation."

"In other words, I endorse the position taken by this Government in the two notes to Germany on the Lusitania incident and especially the note of the President and Secretary Lansing on January 18 to the belligerent Governments. This latter note expresses my views with greater clearness and strength than I can do myself.

"The note on January 18, for instance and just reasons, asked belligerents to disarm merchantmen on the grounds that if armed they would be regarded as armed for offensive purposes. The belligerents, or most of them declined to grant this humane request of the President.

"Since they decline this request, I think it but just and humane for our Government to ask its citizens not to ride on such ships."

He Had to Seem Affidavits That He Was Democrat Before Old Man Would Consent.

When the father of the girl he loved told Frank Kainsey of Dillsboro that he would have to produce evidence of having voted the Democratic ticket since reaching his majority before coming into the family, the young man in question faced a solve, as he was in Dillsboro at the time with no conveyance handy, and the only man capable of supplying the affidavit, George Pennell, former secretary to Congressman Gudger, was in Asheville, 30 miles away.

There was only one thing left to do, and he did it. He walked from Dillsboro, routed Mr. Pennell out of his warm bed, and demanded the affidavit. The young man was finally induced to wait till morning, when he secured the coveted affidavit, getting forth that he had voted the Democratic ticket on the only two occasions he had handled a ballot, and left again for Dillsboro, traveling in this instance by auto. It was inferred from the haste the young man exhibited, that he was not without competition.

Waiting for Better Times.
"How much did you pay for them eggs, Biddy?" inquired Pat.
"Forty-five cents a dozen, Pat," replied Biddy.

"Oh, werra!" exclaimed Pat. "We can't afford to ate eggs at that price. Put them down dollar till they git cheaper, an' then we'll ate them."