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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

DEMONSTRATION WORK TO BE CONTINUED

COMMISSIONERS SO DECIDE AFTER INTERESTING! ARNIG

Petitions on Both Sides Presented and Many Talks Made as to the Value of the Work—Mr. Rogers Stood His Ground Against It—Bridges and New Roads Petitioned For—Two Tax Elections Lost—Mr. Covington Endorsed For Wilmington-Charlotte Highway Trustee.

After a lengthy hearing in the court room yesterday afternoon, in which the county commissioners gave the opportunity to any and all to speak for or against the continuation of the county demonstration work, the board held a short meeting and decided to continue the work for another year. This of course means two years as the same board will continue that time and it is not likely that the matter will come up again. Among those who spoke in behalf of the work was Mr. E. D. McLean, who is supervisor of the 27 counties comprising the east central division of the State.

He said that aside from the great benefit it was to agriculture, the work did not carry a dollar out of the county but brought about nine hundred dollars in, which in addition to the six hundred paid by the county, was every cent spent here in the county. He also said the State was not begging Union county to take this money but he had simply come here to see why there was any opposition whatever to the work in such a progressive county as Union. A great many men made short talks in favor of continuing the work or simply stated how they had been benefited and how they thought the county was being benefitted. Mr. P. W. Plyler said that through the use of clover seed strippers which Mr. Broom had shown the farmers how to make enough seed had been saved to pay the county's part of the salary for five years alone.

Mr. J. P. Rogers was the only anti-demonstration present, but he proved a warm number. He kept the pros humming, and although he was outnumbered about twenty-five to one, he didn't make such a bad impression as one might suppose. He said that he didn't start the opposition to the demonstration work, but that he was opposed to it and had accordingly lined himself up with the anti's. Someone came to him, he said, and asked him to start a petition against the work, and he did so. In all he sent out four, and said that they were pretty well covered with signatures—some of them having a few on the back. He denied knowledge of the commissioners' desire to have the matter presented to them by speakers, and said that he could have brought as many cons and there were pros if he had only known the meeting was going to be conducted by such procedure. He thought that the petitions were just going to be presented, both for and against, and that the one that had the largest number of signatures was to be the one to influence the action of the commissioners. His chief objection to the work was that its maintenance cost more than the benefits derived from it. He said that the demonstration work hadn't done him any good, and also that he knew a good many others that had said the same thing. He asked the commissioners—in reply to the arguments of some of the pros that the demonstration work was the thing that had made such improvement in farming circles in the last few years—to look back fifteen years and see what remarkable progress had been made from that time up till the demonstrations work was started. He wasn't fighting the teacher—Tom Broom—but was fighting the school. He also stated that he would part with half his possessions if it could be shown that any school boys names were on any of the petitions that he had circulated. He asked the commissioners to put off their decision until another time so that he could produce an array of orators to uphold his side. He was of the opinion that the affair was a put-up job, claiming that those in favor of continuing the work realized that the cons had a majority of the signers on their petitions, and were trying to influence the decision of the commissioners by a display of oratory. He offered to wager that if the matter were left to the people to decide at the polls, the demonstration work would lose by big odds.

Plyler Favored Work.

Mr. P. W. Plyler arose after Mr. Rogers' intimation that the whole thing was a put up job, and told the crowd that he favored the demonstration work and that he had come here with the expectation of hearing arguments for and against the matter, and that he had no intimation of what was going to occur other than what he had read in the newspapers. This brought Mr. Rogers to his feet again, and for a minute thinks looked dangerous. But the little matter passed off peacefully.

Another Hot One.

Mr. Joe Gordon happened to be in town and strolled over to the court house. As soon as he got wind of what was going on, he approached the platform and asked a hearing from Chairman Lonnie Helms. It was granted, and what he said brought cheers from the crowd. "I've been trying all my life to mind my own business and leave other people's alone," he said "but I haven't succeeded. We elected these three commissioners sitting before us, and by doing so, we demonstrated our

confidence in their ability to handle the county's affairs. So for G—'s sake let's leave the commissioners alone, and let them decide this matter."

Others Speak For Work.

Mr. S. O. Blair said that Tom Broom had ruined his clover seed trade, because he had stimulated the farmers to raise their own seed. But notwithstanding this loss, he was heartily in favor of continuing and even extending the work. Mr. J. E. Broom is in favor of the work, and claimed that most of the opposition to it came from those who did not thoroughly understand what Broom was doing. C. B. Covington spoke in favor of the work, and so did Dr. Watt Ashcraft, P. C. Stinson, and R. A. Morrow. Mr. Morrow is in favor of the work because he thinks it has done the county a world of good, and he hopes to see Union county thrive under the continued impetus of the farm demonstrator. "It would be a calamity to discontinue the work," concluded Mr. Morrow.

Mr. J. Baxter Williams spoke in favor of continuing the work, and so did Dr. J. M. Belk, who electrified the audience when he said: "If the county does not care to pay for a demonstrator, I will be one of a few to assume the burden." This brought cheers. Mr. Sam Lathan said that he used to be in the eight bushel class, but now he was in the fifty class, and pointing dramatically towards Mr. Broom, said: "And that's the man that brought me out of the 8-bushel class." Mr. F. M. Sutton declared that the demonstration work had helped him wonderfully, and so did Rev. J. W. Rowell. Mr. Vernon Ashcraft favored continuing the work and told about a conversation that had ensued between him and a friend, who said that the demonstrator hadn't been to his farm, but had been worth \$50 to him notwithstanding. Mr. Sam Belk also favored continuing the work.

P. W. Plyler took the floor once more and said that he could start out today and get some signers to a petition to elect Jerry Laney by tomorrow night. This brought applause. Commissioner Laney good naturedly joining in. Mr. B. C. Ashcraft spoke in favor of the work, and so did J. W. Rallings and R. F. Beasley.

Other Matters Before Board.

The commissioners were kept pretty busy during their morning sessions. Bills galore, petitions, washed-out bridges, damaged bridges and other affairs kept them hustling. Esq. Henry McQuirter, the old war-horse, and the guardian of affairs of Jackson township, had on his war-paint when he appeared before the board demanding that some action be taken in regard to the condition of the Peneger bridge, 8 miles from Monroe, on the Curleton's Ferry road. Four townships, Monroe, Jackson, Buford and Sandy Ridge, join at this point, and the commissioners won't do anything until some of the road supervisors patch up the road leading to and from the bridge. On account of the fact that the townships join there, the supervisors have been throwing the responsibility on each other. Esq. McWhirter warned the commissioners that something must be done pretty soon, as the bridge is in bad shape. No definite action was taken.

More Bridges in Need of Repair.

Esq. Zeb Little and Esq. G. W. Smith want the bridge over Rock Branch, near W. T. Hamilton's repaired. It is in bad shape they say, and they want a good bridge built while they are at it. They want something for posterity to remember them by, they smilingly stated.

Mr. P. C. Stinson also requested

the board to repair the bridge over North Crooked Creek on the Cheraw road. He averred that it was in bad shape.

School Tax Defeated.

Results of the special school tax elections in the Walker and Belkfield school districts were reported. Both lost. In the Walker election 20 voters registered, 11 voted for it and 17 voted against it. In the Belkfield district, 31 voters were registered, while 12 voted for it, and 8 against it.

Want Bridge Across Rocky River.

Messrs. J. E. Jerome, J. F. Smith and Q. E. Coble appeared before the board with the request that they appropriate \$450 for a bridge over Rocky River at Coble's mill. Stanley county has already promised a like sum, and Mr. Coble promised three hundred dollars by private subscription.

The contemplated bridge would be

on the road between Marshville and Oakboro. The gentlemen interested stated that they thought that both counties would be mutually benefited, and urged the commissioners to make the appropriation. The board authorized Commissioner Baucom to investigate the matter.

Covington Succeeds Henderson

Under the Good Roads Act of 1911, Mr. Gus Henderson was appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the Wilmington-Charlotte Highway. His term expired recently and he did not care to stand for reelection. So when an enthusiastic delegation from Marshville, composed of Messrs. F. L. Harrell, J. E. Thomas and Ed M. Marsh, supplemented by Mr. J. H. Lee, who acted as spokesman, recommended that Mr. C. B. Covington of Marshville be selected to fill the vacancy, the commissioners were impressed, and although they did not make a definite decision, it is thought that the appointment of Mr. Covington is certain.

The delegation eulogized Mr. Covington. (Continued on page eight.)

THE STRIKE CALLED OFF

LABOR LEADERS SATISFIED WITH ACT OF CONGRESS

Three Hours After the Senate Passed Eight Hour Bill Strike Leaders Cancelled the Walk Out Orders—President Signed the Bill on Sunday—The Country Breathes Freely Once More and Everything Seems Satisfactory.

The dread of a railway strike which has been hanging over the country for many weeks was lifted Saturday night as a result of the prompt action of congress in passing the eight hour bill recommended by President Wilson. The House passed it Saturday, and three hours thereafter the brotherhood leaders who had called the strike sent code messages all over the country annulling it. President Wilson signed the bill Sunday morning while on his way to Kentucky to make a speech.

Provisions of Bill.

The bill that stopped the strike provides that after January 1, 1917, eight hours shall be regarded as a basis of reckoning for a day's pay of men engaged in the operation of railroad trains in interstate commerce (excepting roads less than 100 miles long and electric lines), that they shall receive pro rata pay for work in excess of eight hours, and that their rate of compensation shall not be changed pending an investigation for from six to nine months of the effect of the eight-hour day upon the railroads by a commission to be appointed by the President.

Efforts to amend the bill in the Senate were futile, the supreme effort to alter it having been led by Senator Underwood, who sought to provide that the Interstate Commerce Commission should have power to fix railroad wages and hours of service in the future. This amendment was defeated by a vote of 57 to 14.

The Vote On Measure.

Only two Democrats, Senators Hardwick, of Georgia, and Clarke, of Arkansas, voted against the bill, and one Republican, LaFollette, of Wisconsin voted for it.

Railroad officials have declared that the action of Congress will cost them \$20,000,000 a year in increased wages to the trainmen. Brotherhood officials say the enactment will mean not more than an annual increase of \$20,000,000. In Congress and among the railroad officials there has existed doubt as to the constitutionality of the law, but what steps, if any, may be taken to test this has not been indicated.

Issuance of the orders of cancellation followed a meeting of the four brotherhood heads and 13 remaining members of their committee of 640. Some opposition to acting before the President actually had affixed his signature was evidenced in the meeting, but in the end the 17 voted unanimously to call off the strike immediately. All of the code messages had been prepared in advance and as quickly as the decision was announced clerks rushed to telegraph offices with arm loads of the messages.

No two of the more than 600 dispatches were alike. One of them read: "It is reported that a big fire is raging in Toronto." Another said: "There is danger of your house burning down tomorrow." Even the brotherhood heads did not know what all the messages contained, the composition of them having been left to clerks.

A Dramatic Week.

The falling of the gravel on the passage of the bill in the Senate marked the end of a dramatic and precedent breaking week in Congress. When President Wilson, failing to bring the railroads and brotherhoods to an agreement, turned to Congress for relief, he made unannounced trips to the Capitol to consult leaders about appearing before Congress in person to lay the situation before it. Hurried arrangements for the ceremony were made, and the President addressed a joint session on Tuesday suggesting legislation which included the provisions of the bill but went much farther to provide means of preventing future differences and for handling military trains in event of a strike.

President Very Active.

The negotiations in which the agencies of the Federal government were used to avert the strike began nearly a month ago, when it became apparent that the railroads and the trainmen could not agree among themselves and the United States board of mediation and conciliation undertook to adjust the differences. Several days of mediation by members of the board ended without a solution of the problem, and the situation narrowed down to a point where the railroads were willing to arbitrate some of the men's demands, but the employees were not.

Summoned to Washington.

Then came the invitation three weeks ago to both sides to come to Washington for conference with the President.

The four brotherhood chiefs and the 24 chairman of the principal local organizations, as well as the conference committee of railway managers, which were handling the question in issue went to Washington at once. They were unable to agree on a basis of settlement and after several discussions at the White House the summons was sent out for the 640 representatives of the trainmen's organization who were in New York awaiting the outcome of the negotiations and the presidents of some of the leading railroads to come to Washington.

More than 20 railroad executives

answered the call and at his first meeting with them President Wilson suggested as a basis of settlement the acceptance of the principle of the 8-hour day by the railroads with pay at present rates—or ten hours work—and other questions such as overtime pay be left to an investigating committee. He put forward also the idea that the railroads might be recompensed for their additional financial burden by an increase in freight rates.

This proposal was accepted by the employees but the railroad executives, holding out for arbitration, took it under advisement and negotiations made but little progress for several days. In the meantime the President summoned to Washington about 40 more executive heads of railroads and when the matter reached its final stages there were more than 60 in Washington.

Railroads Refuse Plan.

The railroad executives considered the President's plan of settlement for a week and then notified them they could not consider endorsement of the eight-hour day with ten hours pay. They offered a counter suggestion that a question of wages such as they considered this to be, should be arbitrated, and that pending a decision by arbitration board, the railroad would keep a fund under supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission to pay the increased wage cost if the decision went against them and the 8-hour day was approved.

The men would not agree to this and sent out their strike call. Then the President put the case in the hands of Congress.

UNVEILING OF McNEELEY MONUMENT

A Great Crowd Gathered Sunday to Witness Ceremony by Order of Woodmen—Many Speeches Made—Body of Mr. McNeely Not Recovered.

Correspondence of The Journal.

Monroe, R. F. D. 4, Sept. 3.—The monument erected by the Woodmen of the World in honor of Consul Ney McNeely, which took place at the new cemetery just opened on the farm of Mr. McNeely's father, Mr. W. R. McNeely, Sunday afternoon, brought together the largest crowd which has been seen anywhere in this section in many years. The occasion is one to be long remembered. Friends of the family and of the deceased, who was perhaps the most popular young man ever reared in Union county at his age, gathered from far and near. The monument, which order Mr. McNeely was a member. Its imposing simplicity has been described heretofore in the columns of The Journal. The ceremony was in charge of Mr. W. A. Short for the Woodmen. Impressive and appreciative speeches were made by Mr. W. B. Love, former partner and close friend of the deceased, by Mr. B. C. Ashcraft, and Dr. S. R. Belk of Atlanta, uncle of the young Consul. Miss Kate Tyson read the Woodmen poem usually read on such occasions. "Why Should the Spirit of Mortal Be Proud?" and Mr. T. M. Belk of Lancaster read a poem by Rev. G. W. Belk, uncle of the deceased, in honor of his memory. The beautiful monument stands in front of the Collier Hill school where Mr. McNeely received his early education. The only other grave in the new cemetery is that of Mrs. McNeely, grandmother of Mr. McNeely, who died a few months ago.

The tragic fate of Mr. McNeely will be remembered by all. He lost his life when on the way to take his position as United States Consul at Aden, when the English ship, Persin, was sunk in the Mediterranean Sea near Alexandria by a German submarine. The body was washed ashore and identified. Some of the personal articles of Mr. McNeely were removed and sent home but the body was washed back into the sea and so far as the family now knows, was never again discovered.

Mrs. John McAllister of Lancaster spent last week with relatives in this community.

Mr. John Rallings spent Monday night of last week with his grandfather, Mr. W. S. Starnes.

Messrs. S. H. McNeely of Buffalo, N. Y. and G. P. McNeely of Virginia are spending their vacations with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. McNeely.

Mr. J. C. Ross of Marvin visited relatives here last week.

Mr. Oscar and Miss Stella Richardson delightfully entertained a number of their friends at a lawn party Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Clawson visited their daughter, Mrs. T. E. Starnes, Saturday night.

Esq. S. J. Richardson is visiting relatives in this community.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Funderburk of Tradesville spent Saturday night and Sunday with Mrs. Funderburk's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Fincher.

It seems that there is about to be an epidemic of diphtheria in this community, there being two new cases in the home of Mr. H. T. Moser.

Miss Myrtle Winchester of Rehoboth has returned home after spending two weeks with her uncle, Mr. J. H. Richardson.

Misses Connie and Olla Griffin, who have been visiting at Mr. J. C. Turner's, will return to their home at Matthews Wednesday.

Prof. C. M. Moser closed a very successful singing school at this place Saturday. Prof. Moser is one of Bethlehem's young men of whom she is very proud. He is making good in his profession.—Frisky.

MR. WILSON OPENS FIGHT

BOLDLY ASSAULTS OPPOSITION IN SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE

Declares That Republican Party Is a Practical and Moral Failure and Living in the Illusion of Greatness—He Is More Interested in Fortunes of Oppressed Men and Pitiful Women Than in Any Property Rights Whatsoever.

On Saturday President Wilson received formal notice of his nomination and made a speech of acceptance which will be the leading campaign document of the year. The ceremony took place on the porch of the President's summer home at Long Branch, New Jersey, and a crowd of 8000 heard him. In his speech he characterized the Republican party as a "practical and moral failure," defended his Mexican and European policies, recited the legislative achievements of his administration, and declared for a "big America."

In his speech President Wilson was unparing in his criticism of the Republican party as a party of "masterly inactivity and cunning resourcefulness in standing pat to resist change," and said that old leaders still select its candidates, but he did not mention Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate by name. Among other things he said:

The Test of the Record.

For I do not doubt that the people of the United States will wish the Democratic party to continue in control of the Government. They are not in the habit of rejecting those who have actually served them for those who are making doubtful and conjectural promises of service. Least of all are they likely to substitute those who promised to render them particular services and proved false to that promise for those who have actually rendered those very services.

Boasting is always an empty business, which pleases nobody but the boaster, and I have no disposition to boast of what the Democratic party has accomplished. It has merely done its duty. It has merely fulfilled its explicit promises. But there can be no violation of good taste in calling attention to the manner in which those promises have been carried out or in advertising to the interesting fact that many of the things accomplished were what the opposition party had again and again promised to do but had left undone. Indeed, that is manifestly part of the business of this year of reckoning and assessment.

There is no means of judging the future except by assessing the past. Constructive action must be weighed against destructive comment and reaction. The Democrats either have or have not understood the varied interests of the country. The test is contained in the record.

What Is the Record?

What is the record? What were the Democrats called into power to do? What things had long waited to be done, and how did the Democrats do them? It is a record of extraordinary length and variety, rich in elements of many kinds, but consistent in principle throughout and susceptible of brief recital.

The republican party was put out of power because of failure, practical failure and moral failure; because it had served special interests and not the country at large; because, under the leadership of its preferred and established guides, of those who still make its choices, it had lost touch with the thoughts and the needs of the Nation and was living in a past age and under a fixed illusion, the illusion of greatness.

It had framed tariff laws based upon a fear of foreign trade, a fundamental doubt as to American skill, enterprise and capacity, and a very tender regard for the profitable privileges of those who had gained control of domestic markets and domestic credits; and yet had enacted anti-trust laws which hampered the very things they meant to foster, which were stiff and inelastic, and in part unintelligible.

It had permitted the country throughout the long period of its control to stagger from one financial crisis to another under the operation of a national banking law of its own framing which made stringency and panic certain and the control of the larger business operations of the country by the bankers of a few reserve centres inevitable; had made as it meant to reform the law but had faint-heartedly failed in the attempt, because it could not bring itself to do the one thing necessary to make the reform genuine and effectual—namely, break the control of small groups of bankers.

Republicans Indifferent to the Toilers of All Classes.

It had been oblivious or indifferent to the fact that the farmers, upon whom the country depends for its prosperity, were without standing in the matter of commercial credit, without the protection of standards in their market transactions, and without systematic knowledge of the markets themselves; that the laborers of the country, the great army of men who man the industries it was professing to foster and promote, carried their labor as a mere commodity to market, were subject to restraint by novel and drastic process in the courts, were without assurance of compensation for industrial accidents, without Federal assistance in accommodating labor disputes, and without national aid or advice in finding the places and the industries in which the labor was most needed.

The country had no national system of road construction and develop-

ment. Little intelligent attention was paid to the army and not enough to the navy. The other republics of America distrusted us because they found that we thought first of the profits of American investors and only as an afterthought of impartial justice and helpful friendship. Its policy was provincial in all things; its purposes were out of harmony with the people and the timely development of the Nation's interests.

Business Set Free to Move as It Never Moved Before.

So things stood when the Democratic party came into power. How do they stand now? Alike in the domestic field and in the wide field of the commerce of the world, American business and life industry have been set free to move as they never moved before.

The tariff has been revised, not on the principle of repelling foreign trade, but upon the principle of encouraging it, upon something like a footing of equality with our own in respect of the terms of competition, and a Tariff Board has been created whose function it will be to keep the relations of American with foreign business and industry under constant observation, for the guidance alike of our business men and of our Congress. American energies are now directed toward the markets of the world.

The laws against trusts have been clarified by definition, with a view to making it plain that they were not directed against big business but only against unfair business and the pretense of competition where there was none; and a trade commission has been created with powers of guidance and accommodation which have relieved business men of unfounded fears and set them upon the road of hopeful and confident enterprise.

Uplifted American People in Their Attempt to Gain Liberty.

The people of Mexico have not been suffered to own their own country or direct their own institutions. Outsiders, men out of other nations and with interests too often alien to their own, have dictated what their privileges and opportunities should be and who should control their land, their lives, and their resources—some of them Americans, pressing for things they could never have got in their own country.

The Mexican people are entitled to exempt their liberty from such influences; and so long as I have anything to do with the action of our great Government I shall do everything in my power to prevent any one standing in their way.

I know that this is hard for some persons to understand; but it is not hard for the plain people of the United States to understand. It is the hard doctrine only for those who wish to get something for themselves out of Mexico.

There are men, and noble women too, not a few, of our own people, thank God, whose fortunes are invested in great properties in Mexico, who yet see the case with true vision and assess its issues with true American feeling. The rest can be left for the present out of the reckoning until this enslaved people has had its day of struggle toward the light.

I have heard no one who was free from such influences propose interference by the United States with the internal affairs of Mexico. Certainly no friend of the Mexican people has proposed it.

Revolution in Mexico Right; Huerta Called a Traitor.

The people of the United States are capable of great sympathies and a noble pity in dealing with problems of this kind. As their spokesman and representative, I have tried to set in the spirit they would wish me to show.

The people of Mexico are striving for the rights that are fundamental to life and happiness—15,000,000 oppressed men, overburdened women and pitiful children in virtual bondage in their own home of fertile lands and inexhaustible treasure! Some of the leaders of the revolution may often have been mistaken and violent and selfish, but the revolution itself was inevitable and is right.

The unspeakable Huerta betrayed the very comrades he served, traitorously overthrew the Government of which he was a trusted part, impudently spoke for the very forces that had driven his people to the rebellion with which he had pretended to sympathize. The men who overcame him and drove him out represent at least the fierce passion of reconstruction which lies at the very heart of liberty, and so long as they represent, however imperfectly, such a struggle for deliverance, I am ready to serve their ends when I can.

So long as the power of recognition rests with me, the Government of the United States will refuse to extend the hand of welcome to any one who obtains power in a sister republic by treachery and violence. No permanency can be given the affairs of any republic by a title based upon intrigue and assassination.

I declared that to be the policy of this Administration within three weeks after I assumed the Presidency. I here again vow it. I am more interested in the fortunes of oppressed men and pitiful women and children than in any property rights whatever. Mistakes I have no doubt made in this perplexing business, but not in purpose or object.

Aliens Injected Disloyalty Into Our American Affairs.

The seas were not broad enough to keep the infection of the conflict out of our own politics. The passions and intrigues of certain active groups and combinations of men among us who

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