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INTENSE HATRED IN GERMANY FOR AMERICA

American Newspaper Man in That Country Finds That Germans Have a Bitter Feeling For Us For England.

A staff correspondent of the New York World in Germany is writing a series of letters on conditions there. In one of these he says:

Throughout Germany today the hatred for America is bitter and deep. It is palpable and weighs you down. All the resentment, all the blind fury Germany once reserved for England alone have been expanded to include us, and have been accentuated in the expansion.

The Germans have an outlet for their feelings against England—they express themselves on the battlefields and through the Zeppelins and submarines; but against America they lack a method of registering their enmity. And so this bitterness that cannot be poured out has struck in and saturated the whole empire.

The chagrin and humiliation of their failure to end the war before now through victory are visited upon America. The failure gave birth to hatred. Throughout the length and breadth of Germany the belief is certain and unqualified that had it not been for American moral and physical help to the allies the war would have been long since over. With magnificent disregard of the checks and reverses, both military and economic, Germany has suffered at the hands of the allies, her sons, from top to bottom, say that only America is to blame for the fact that the war is now well into its third year, and the more pertinent fact that as time goes on the German chances are bound to grow less.

It is a common thing to hear in Germany that America has a secret alliance with England, under which she is operating now; it is even more of a commonplace to be told that America is deliberately seeking to prolong the war and circumvent peace for the "blood money" she is making out of the struggle. Germany's fear of defeat and loss of prestige are laid at our door; we are made the sacrificial goat offered on the altar of self-glory.

Hate may have no boundaries, but it has beginnings, and it is not hard to classify the grounds from which the German hatred of America springs. There are five possibly six. They are, as the Germans put them: First—The supply of munitions to the allies.

Second—The illegal blockade, for which we are responsible since we have not stopped it.

Third—The interference with neutral mails.

Fourth—The allies' world-wide commercial blockade.

And the sixth may be one that is not so frequently expressed, but which is nevertheless a considerable factor—that America is out of the war and prospering; for what is more usual than for envy to breed hate? Perhaps this sixth cause of German hatred might with equal truth be applied to the resentment said to exist against us in the other countries at war, for surely Germany is not the only one who resents our peace and prosperity.

To the list I have given I might add as one of the contributory causes our interpretation of neutrality, for this is made the object of bitter re-primand in Germany, and it is a subject on which even those placed in the highest positions speak with the utmost candor.

Van Jacob, Chief Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Zimmermann, the Chief Under Secretary, in discussing the American attitude, phrased the sentiments of their country when they said to me:

"The American neutrality toward Germany is one of the head; toward the allies it is one of the heart. What America does for the allies she does voluntarily and gladly—what she does for Germany she does because she must."

Hatred Held in Leash.

This is a mild view compared to the popular idea. The resentment against America has been cumulative in its growth, while that against England is perhaps less today than it was at the beginning. Because her military activity is against the English, it has wrought at least a measure of satisfaction. But the very fact that America has been out of reach of a concrete demonstration of German hatred has made more serious the conditions existing in the empire today with reference to America, which are those of an actual menace. And the form it takes is the widespread and highly popular agitation for the resumption of the rucksichtslose (ruthless) Lusitania type of U boat warfare.

Throughout Germany the agitation for this plan grows stronger day by day. The Chancellor is holding out against it, but how long he can restrain it no one can say. I left Germany convinced that only peace could prevent its resumption. And the same opinion is held by every German with whom I spoke, and it is held also by Ambassador Gerard. The possibility was so menacing that it formed the principal cause of the Ambassador's return at this time so that he might report to Washington. The World set this point out in detail in a wireless despatch I sent on Oct. 19 from the Ambassador returned.

But while the plan of returning to the Lusitania type of submarine warfare is made more popular by the fact that it would be a blow at America, since America struck this weapon from German hands, it must not be thought that the advocates of the resumption view is merely as an offer-

ing to hate; they insist that it is an instrument of great military value and they pretend to believe that its use will tend to shorten the war. However, the most ardent disciples of this plan can give no logical reasons for their belief, while those supporting the Chancellor in his opposition are able to demonstrate the soundness of their attitude. In normal circumstances this alignment of reason against unreason would be a guarantee against the success of the "rucksichtslose" advocates, but when a nation has its back against the wall, fighting for existence, reason gives way to fury, and fury stops at nothing.

Town of Monroe.

Seventh Grade Composition Work.

Monroe, the county seat of Union county, is located in the extreme southern part of North Carolina, and is near the central part of Union county.

Monroe was incorporated in 1844. A man named Henry Chaney gave the land on which the town is built. This is not the centre of Union county, but is only two miles from the center. By an act of the legislature it was ordered that the court house should be built in the geographical center of the county. A survey was made and the geographical center was found to be near High Hill, which is about two miles from the present court house. This land was owned by the late Tipton Helms, a grandfather of our townsman C. N. Simpson, Sr. Mr. Helms asked two dollars per acre for the land on which to establish the county seat. The commissioners thought this was too much for the land. Mr. Henry Chaney said if the commissioners would build the county seat on his land he would give them fifty acres. The commissioners took this land and built the present site of Monroe. But Mr. Chaney reserved his right to three apple trees which were located back of what is now the First National Bank. When the town was fit to take up these trees Mr. Chaney charged them twenty-five dollars for each of them.

Monroe was named after James Monroe, who was one of our best presidents.

Monroe, according to her population, sent more soldiers to fight in the Civil War than any other place in North Carolina. Many of her brave men fell in battle and others fought through the war. During this war a regiment of Kirkpatrick's cavalry passed through Monroe.

Some improvements were made at an early date. A good township government was made. The roads also were improved so that travel was less difficult. A man had committed a crime here and to punish him he was made to build a jail which was made of logs. Many churches and school houses were also built. The first fire fighting apparatus was bought in 1886. Before this they had had nothing but a bucket brigade.

The first railroad through Monroe went from Charlotte to Wilmington. Later other railroads were built. In 1886 our present court house was built. Before this we used the wooden building which is still standing and is known as Nash's stables.

Some of the present enterprises which attract people to make their home are the three cotton mills which require about five or six hundred people to operate them, also an oil mill and a roller mill, both of which require laborers. Many people work on the railroads which run through Monroe and make this their home. And too, there are many wholesale and retail stores in Monroe, thus making it a trading centre.

There are other attractions here, among them being the machine shops, garages, ice plant, laundry and creamery. These and others are the present attractions for the people.

Many improvements have been made. Electricity for lighting and manufacturing has been brought here and telephone lines have been constructed. We have also a large and handsome postoffice building which is located on Main street. We have built better meat markets and cemented our sidewalks.

There are, however, many hindrances to Monroe's growth. The streets which are not paved are filled with dust in dry weather. The people of Monroe do not patronize their home town as they should. If they would do this the place would grow more rapidly. We need a sufficient water supply which we have not. Monroe is still another drawback to her growth. If there were no large cities near here, Monroe would grow in population and occupations more rapidly. Monroe has high taxes. The people are taxed heavy in order to run the schools, pay off the bonds, and for other purposes. Monroe could not very well have street cars because the streets are too narrow.

Some men who were once citizens of Monroe and of whom she may well be proud are: T. W. Hickett, who is now Attorney-General of North Carolina, and who will undoubtedly be our next Governor; was born and reared here; Hon. Frank Houston is now United States Commissioner of Agriculture; R. N. McNeely, represented this district in the Senate once and was later appointed United States Consul to Aden, but on his way he was drowned in the Mediterranean Sea; C. M. T. McCauley also represented this district in the State legislature once. These and a few others are Monroe's most prominent men.—Ennmett Griffin.

It's easier to agree with the average man than it is to convince him.

RECORD WITHOUT A PARALLEL.

Growth of Country's Banking Resources Under Federal Reserve Act is Put at Six and a Half Billion Dollars—Outburst of Business Activity and Marked Reduction in Interest Charges.

Washington Dispatch, Oct. 21.

Growth of the country's banking resources since passage of the Federal Reserve act is put at six and one-half billion dollars, in a statement issued today by the Comptroller of the Treasury. The record is declared to be without a parallel in the history of this or any other country. The figures cover the period from July, 1913, a few months before the act was passed, to July, 1916, including nearly all of the first two years of the European war.

"This stupendous increase in banking assets and available capital," says the statement, "has been accompanied by an unprecedented quickening which has amounted in many cases to an outburst of business activity in every state and in practically every part of every state. Coincidentally there has been a marked reduction in interest charges."

The increase in resources, it is declared, is greater than the total resources of all the country's national banks a little more than a decade ago. In New England the three years' increase has been 21 per cent; in the Eastern States, 32 per cent; in the South, 12; in the Middle States, 22, and in the West 31.

Unprecedented Jump in Deposits.

Deposits since the Reserve Act went into force have made an unprecedented jump also. Their total increase is put at six and a quarter billion dollars, or 31 per cent—nearly as great as the resources increase. In New England this was 23 per cent; in the East, 39 per cent; the South, 18; the Middle States, 26; the West 37 and the Pacific states 19 per cent.

Banks and trust companies are lending three and a quarter billion dollars more than they were three years ago, the statement says.

Emphasis is laid upon a distinct and growing tendency towards decentralization and distribution throughout the country of excessive reserves heretofore piled up in Eastern cities.

This has been especially true during the last few months. In the four and one-half months from May 1 to September 12 this year, deposits in New York city decreased nearly a quarter of a billion dollars, increasing heavily meanwhile in country banks.

Short Letter From the Wingate Correspondent.

(By O. P. Timist.)

Wingate, Nov. 6.—"Good morning Mr. A." "Good morning," Fine day, this." "Delightful. Just the kind of weather to suit everybody, it would seem. Especially fine for farm work, for motoring and for the great event that comes of tomorrow. Hope it may prove as satisfactory as the weather condition." "So do I." "Good day." "Good day."

Mr. William Herring spent Saturday and Sunday at his home in Albemarle.

Messrs. John and Lemuel Watson and J. C. Helms and Mrs. Watson motored to Badin Sunday. Object: pleasure and sight-seeing.

What a glorious time this nation is enjoying. Hope such delightful conditions may continue and the people may learn to fully appreciate them.

Mrs. D. P. Austin and children spent Saturday with her parents at the Oak Home while the boys took in the show at Monroe.

Mr. Brady Trull, who works at Badin, spent Sunday with home-folks here. Mrs. Trull will accompany him on his return to Badin.

The Berean Class had charge of the Sunday school at Meadow Branch Sunday and rendered a very interesting program.

Messrs. L. D. Robinson and Walter Brock spoke interestingly on the important issues of the times and of the splendid success of the administration during the past four years. Quite a good crowd was present on the occasion.

O. P. T. wishes to thank his neighbors and friends through this medium for the nice articles of diet etc. brought him recently. How good and kind and thoughtful of our welfare. He will never forget these acts as long as he is able to remember anything.

COMPLIMENTS WINGATE MAN

In a Sermon Sunday Night Mr. White Referred in Highest Terms to O. P. Timist—God's Laws and Their Disciplining Influences.

On last Sunday evening Rev. Mr. White preaching from the subject, "Our Heavenly Father's Discipline," which was based upon the text, Heb. 12:10: "For our earthly fathers chastened us for a few days, as it seemed good to them; but He for our profit, that we might be partakers of His holiness," compared the discipline and training which our own fathers gave us when we were children to that which our heavenly Father gives us. The training of the one is of a very limited scope, while that of our Heavenly Father has a wide scope and an eternal purpose behind it. The discipline that our fathers gave us was just for a short time, that of God's is for eternity.

"And," said he, "if we regard our life here as the place where God trains and disciplines His children, we have said of our life the grandest and the deepest word and we have conceived what is our Heavenly Father's divine plan for us, His children."

"There is a will behind everything that comes into our life and leads on to the end. Our life is not made up of unconnected incidents, but each incident in the life of each one of us is a link in a chain, and that chain is linked with a staple that is imbedded in the heart of God. There is no such thing as chance, or as some pseudo-scientists would have us believe, a Second Cause. God is behind and in everything. At this time of the year we may see almost any bright, star-like evening meteors flashing across the sky. They seem to dash helter-skelter coming from nowhere and darting into nowhere. And those who are ignorant think that there are no laws governing these bodies, but the astronomer tells us that such meteors come and go according to LAW.

"God corrects, guides, and trains us for a purpose. This life is an education for the life to come. This is the true and divine explanation of suffering, disappointment, sorrow, ill-health, loss and loneliness. These are God's gifts to us by which He intends that we shall mend, and not ruin ourselves. These experiences either drive us to God or they drive us away from Him. Many a time when a man loses his earthly possessions, or wife, or loved one, or experiences pain and suffering, he finds his soul. Christ had to be perfected by suffering before He could become our High Priest and Advocate before the Father. Rough ore is made into steel when it is 'Plunged into baths of hissing tears. And heated hot with hopes and fears. And battered with the shocks of doom.'

Is an instrument such as our life thus tempered and polished by these disciplinings and this education to be thrown away as mere rubbish into the void? Of course not. Thus the 'mysteries' of suffering and pain and our perplexed questionings about these every-day experiences would not be such great 'mysteries' if we would only believe that there is a loving will and a Father's great heart behind it all.

"In fact as these experiences come into our lives we would be eager to find out what good there was in them for us. There is no evil in this world except the evil of sin. And these so-called evils, suffering and pain and ill-health, and so forth, have in them all the soul of good."

In this connection Mr. White referred to "the grand, old man of Wingate," who signs himself O. P. Timist. He said that he had never had the pleasure of meeting him, he believed that this man was the best illustration of his sermon he could think of. Mr. White said:

"I believe this gentleman is the most pronounced illustration of the idea in the text. I have enjoyed reading his delightful observations on life and the fine spirit displayed in these truly beautiful thoughts shows plainly to those who know and who in part understand the Christ's point of view that O. P. Timist has found the soul of good in all the things that have come into his life. More specifically, this is what I mean: they tell me that he is in constant pain and that it is with great effort that he is able to write at all. But any one, as I did, who might read one of his delightful and charming news letters, would never suspect the pain behind the pen. Such a life as that has come in part to partake of His holiness, and I doubt not but that in this man's life this is the purpose of his Father's disciplining hand. Oh, the beauty and the grandeur of such a life! Yes, indeed, this life is but the time of school and this world, the nursery that our Father may prepare us for the larger and the grander life beyond. Happy is he who is wise to discover God's purpose in his own life."

A STRANGE STORY

The Henry Berry Lowry Gang and His Operations Recalled. Sanford Express.

A strange story comes to the Express from Cameron. It is related to us by Mr. W. H. Maples of that place. The first part of this story is connected with the Lowry gang and dates back to the time when soon after the Civil War this band of half breeds terrorized the people of Robeson and adjoining counties by their acts of robbery, murder and other crimes.

Neill and Daniel McLeod, who lived not many miles from Vass, were among those who were killed by this

gang of bloody-thirsty outlaws. They went to their home and shot them down in cold blood. They also shot a McLeod boy, who recovered.

It was intimated by people in the neighborhood at that time that a man by the name of Henry Collins was in some way connected with this crime. He soon disappeared and no one knew what had become of him. A few months ago a man by the name of Collins died in South Africa. He left no family. It seems that letters found in his trunk led those who had charge of his affairs to believe that he was from America. The American Minister to that country made known the facts to Washington. It is found that Collins was from North Carolina and it is believed that upon investigation it will be discovered that it was Henry Collins who died in far away South Africa. We are informed that he accumulated a nice little fortune of about \$80,000 in that country.

When Henry Collins left this country he left a wife but no children. She has since died. It seems that his nearest relatives live near Cameron and at Aberdeen. They have employed Mr. J. McN. Johnson of Aberdeen to investigate the matter and should it be found that it was Henry Collins who died in South America, they propose to lay claim to his estate. There are some three or four of the heirs.

Henry Collins was in the Confederate army and served through the Civil War. He was not the only man who was charged with aiding the Lowry gang in their bloody work. The outside help that they received made it difficult to catch them.

WISDOM AS TO WHEAT

Mr. Broom Shows Why Every Union County Farmer Should Sow Some This Fall—Preparation of the Seed Bed.

Will it pay to grow wheat? This is a question that is being asked by many farmers these days of high priced flour and in lieu of yields in years past when almost every farmer grew wheat and harvested from three to ten bushels per acre, as a rule, seven to eight bushels per acre being a fair average. It is estimated that it cost ten dollars to grow an acre of wheat, so with low yields and cheap wheat the farmers began to cut out wheat growing until today a very small per cent of the farmers of the county grow wheat. Fifteen years ago it was a rare thing to hear of a yield of fifty bushels of corn, fifty bushels of oats, or a bale of cotton per acre. But better preparation of the soil, improved seed, better fertilization, and good cultural methods have made yields of this kind common. And there are farmers who have been growing wheat all these years and have increased the yield per acre along with other crops. If the fifteen bushel to the acre corn land of a few years ago would produce seven to eight bushels of wheat, will not the forty to fifty bushel corn land that we now have produce twenty to twenty-five bushels of wheat?

With flour at five dollars per sack, and the probability of still higher prices, we believe that every farmer should sow a few acres to wheat. We do not know what cotton will be worth next fall, but let it be as it may, any farmer can grow his bread cheaper than he can raise cotton to buy it even at the present ration of prices.

In growing a wheat crop the preparation of the seed bed is most important. It is said that the farmer who plants on a poor seed bed invites failure, and that it usually comes without a second invitation. For wheat the land should be plowed or disced three to four inches deep and harrowed and rolled until thoroughly fine and compact. Too much harrowing can not be done, to use the expression of a successful wheat grower, "Every time you harrow you add bushels to the crop." The farmer can well afford to give thorough preparation to three or four acres when thereby he may be able to double and even triple the yield. Be sure to have the seed bed fine and compact for this is important. It is best to put the seed in with a grain drill, as they can be sown at even depth, and an even stand is assured. Ground limestone applied at the rate of one ton per acre before seeding and harrowed in will be beneficial, not only to the wheat crop, but to the following pea crop and the soil itself. Acid phosphate should be applied at the rate of two to four hundred pounds per acre, according to the land, more on the better land. If your soil is thin, or you have reason to believe that nitrogen is needed, apply a mixture of two hundred pounds of acid phosphate and one hundred pounds of cotton meal per acre. Nitrate of soda applied in the spring will be beneficial, if at that time it is seen that nitrogen is needed, but best results from nitrate of soda will be obtained when acid phosphate is applied in the fall.

As to varieties it is impossible to say which is best. The old Purple Straw is a southern standby, but millers say it does not make as good flour as Leaps Prolific and other larger grain varieties. All planting seed should have the bluestone or formalin treatment.

In conclusion we would again emphasize the importance of thoroughly fling and compacting the seed bed. A cloddy or puffy seed bed will not produce a satisfactory crop.—T. J. W. Broom.

The splinters in the banister of life are unnoticed until we begin to slide down.

FAST SPACE USED IN NEWS-PAPER ADS DURING CAMPAIGN

Cost to Republicans in Seven Days \$77,214 and to Democrats \$20,622 in Daily Issues of One City Alone.

New York World.

Unprecedented use of advertising space in the newspapers has been made during the Presidential campaign that is drawing to a close. The Republican National Committee, with such supporters as John W. Wainwright and C. W. Barron acting in its behalf, has been by far the largest purchaser of space. With the appearance yesterday and this morning of the long promised advertisements over the name of Henry Ford, the Democratic National Committee is making a more formidable showing.

Figures of the precise amount of space bought and used were available yesterday at neither headquarters. Figures compiled by the Advertising Department of The World, however, show that from Oct. 29 to Nov. 4, inclusive, the Republicans used nearly forty-eight pages in the morning newspapers of this city. The Democrats used twelve, the approximate amount paid by the former being \$46,992, and by the latter, \$11,706.

In the evening newspapers the Republicans used thirty-five pages and the Democrats ten and a half pages. The approximate amount paid by the Republicans was \$39,222, and by the Democrats, \$8,916.

The Republican National Committee has been carrying advertisements in 127 foreign language newspapers published in seventeen different tongues in various parts of the United States. Its contracts with these papers run from July 12 to Nov. 6, and the money expended amounts to \$88,981.47.

These figures were given yesterday by Louis M. Hammerling, President of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers. Mr. Hammerling placed the advertising for the committee, a task that has fallen to him for each Presidential campaign since 1896.

In a written statement made by Mr. Hammerling yesterday to The World he said:

"In answer to your inquiry as to the amount the Republican National Committee expended for advertising in the foreign language newspapers in the United States, I would state that the Republican National Committee has advertised in 127 newspapers published in seventeen languages, beginning July 12 to Nov. 6, inclusive. The exact amount contracted for and expended is \$88,981.47."

Waxhaw News.

Correspondence of The Journal.

Waxhaw, Nov. 6.—"Bewildering Mrs. Feeble," a play in three parts was presented at the school auditorium Monday night by the Woman's Club of Waxhaw. The play was a big success, the proceeds which amounted to \$43.80 are to be used in beautifying the new town cemetery.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Waxhaw Baptist church will give a banquet supper at the home of Mr. Cleve Starnes on next Saturday night, Nov. 11, beginning at 7:30 o'clock. The girls are asked to bring baskets and the boys well-filled pocketbooks. Everybody has a hearty invitation. There will be a picnic and birthday dinner at Mr. T. N. Sims' Friday, Nov. 10. The occasion will be Mrs. Sims' 57th birthday. She invites her friends and relatives to come and bring dinner and spend the day with her.

Mr. J. E. McCain and family and Misses Kathleen Austin and Davis McMurray spent Saturday in Monroe. Mr. Grier Robinson of Monroe spent Sunday in town with his sister, Mrs. T. R. Nisbet.

Mr. Jesse A. Williams spent Saturday night and Sunday in Wingate. Messrs. Willie Austin and Robert Reames of Blenheim spent Sunday here with Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Austin.

Mrs. L. E. Brown of Chester spent the week-end here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Rodman. Mr. Brown motored over from Chester Sunday, returning with Mrs. Brown. Miss Carrie Ray of Weddington spent the week-end here with Mrs. J. L. Rodman, Jr.

Mr. Turner McGrift of Great Falls is spending some time here with his people.—News Boy.

News Bits From Unionville.

Correspondence of The Journal.

Unionville, Nov. 6.—Mrs. M. C. McCorkle, and mother, Mrs. H. D. King, and little sons, Parks and Joe, of Mineral Springs route 1, visited Mrs. McCorkle's daughter, Mrs. T. E. Helms, last week.