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ALDERMEN WON'T LET MAYOR SIKES RESIGN

City Fathers Reject Idea of Him Quitting the City—Re- fuses Federal Job

The city aldermen refused to accept the resignation of Mr. J. C. Sikes as mayor, when it was handed to them Friday night. There was no discussion. The moment the matter was mentioned to them, the city fathers, with an air of finality, rejected the thought as absurd, and continued disposing of business in hand. Whether or not the mayor will persist in his intention of resigning is not known.

The resignation of Mr. Sikes was prompted by a desire to give all of his attention to his law practice. Of late the city's business has been so large that an unusual amount of his time was required. There has been no friction. The mayor, it is said, would not entertain the thought of resigning if he was under fire.

Mr. Sikes became a city official in 1916, when he was appointed alderman-at-large to succeed Mr. J. W. Fowler, who was elevated to the mayorship when the place became vacant by Sheriff Griffith's resignation. In the following election he won over two opponents. Two years later he was elected without opposition.

During his tenure of office, both as mayor and alderman, the city has had wonderful growth, not in population, but in improvements. The street work started under the direction of Mayor Fowler, who was ably assisted by Sikes and the other members of the board, without a single exception. In starting this progressive, and much needed improvement. In this time, water mains have been enlarged, sewer lines have been extended, a larger water supply has been provided, two per cent interest on \$86,000 saved by the city by a careful financial deal, and many other improvements effected.

The mayor has also written Senator Overman that he is not a candidate for district attorney to succeed W. C. Hamner, congressional nominee for this district. Friends of Mr. Sikes, without his consent, started a movement in his favor that would probably have landed him the appointment had he desired it. The same motive that actuated him in offering his resignation as mayor is assigned for his refusal to become a candidate for the federal job.

It is now thought that Major W. H. Phillips of Lexington will receive the district attorneyship appointment. The members of the Lexington bar have endorsed him for the place, and his chances of landing it are said to be bright.

Several months ago Major Phillips was appointed as special assistant district attorney, but recently he was commissioned as regular assistant, it having been held necessary by Attorney General Palmer that there be two assistant district attorneys in this district on account of the large and growing docket in all of the several district courts. His record in this capacity is said to be one of the things that makes it likely that he will succeed Mr. Hamner.

Major Phillips has practiced at Lexington since being admitted to the bar, for the past eight or ten years as law partner with John C. Bower, solicitor of that judicial district. His practice was interrupted by service on the Mexican border and again in the world war as major of the third battalion, 120th infantry, 30th Division. On account of his legal talents he was detached from active service in a judicial capacity with distinction.

COTTON MARKET HAS GONE TO BOW-WOWS, SAYS STACK

Yesterday He Doubtful Very Much If the Staple Would Have Brought Over Thirty Cents.

The cotton market has gone to the bow-wows, according to Mr. J. E. Stack, who is unable to sell but very little cotton at any price. Yesterday he said that he doubted seriously if it would bring over thirty cents anywhere in the South. The mills refuse to consider offers of cotton, he said, and the situation at this time looks exceedingly pessimistic.

Mr. Stack, however, takes the view of the Savannah merchant whose letter was published in a recent issue of The Journal. This merchant claimed that by the time the spinning season started the mills and speculators, despairing of prices getting any lower, would begin buying. As a result of their purchase, he said, the market would probably approach its old time levels.

Last year at this time Mr. Stack's firm was doing a rushing business. Calls for cotton were received from mills every day, and there was a constant stream of the staple into Monroe some weeks. This summer Mr. Stack has practically closed his offices, and is devoting most of his time to the supervision of construction work on some buildings he is having erected.

Big Southern planters, it is said, are depressing the cotton market by hedging. Fearing a loss on their large crops, they are selling contracts on the exchange at the prevailing prices. Should the price of cotton go lower, they will be protected by the future contracts they have sold, and should the price go up, the difference on their staple will offset the losses on futures.

What do we do with all our money before the automobile days?

MONROE WATER INFECTED WITH TYPHOID BACILLI

Though Not Dangerously So, It is Not Perfect, and Consumers Are Urged to Boil Water.

Monroe water is infected with typhoid bacilli, so the state board of health has informed the city authorities, and its recommendation for the installation of a chlorine plant, which purifies water, will be complied with. A plant of this kind has been ordered to be shipped by express, and it is believed it will be installed within the next forty-eight hours.

Railroad officials have ordered Mr. J. A. Douglas, the agent here, to discontinue the use of Monroe water on trains and in the stations until the recommendations of the state board of health have been complied with. Train coolers are being filled with cracked ice, and the water is secured from other points on the line.

While the pollution is not considered dangerous, the city authorities advise that the water be boiled until the chlorine plant is installed; especially water for children. It is believed that the heavy rains caused the water to become polluted, as this is the first instance on record of impure water in Monroe.

WANNAMAKER'S PLAN TO WHIP THE BEARS

American Cotton Association President Starts Movement to Retire One-Fourth of Cotton Crop

With a bumper yield in sight, and with the market going all to pieces, Southern cotton farmers are facing a grave problem. Many solutions have been offered, but the most practical, in this paper's opinion, is the plan suggested by Mr. J. S. Wannamaker, head of the American cotton association, and the gentleman who has heretofore demonstrated that he is a sincere friend of the South.

Mr. Wannamaker's plan is simplicity itself, and is thoroughly practical. The producer would retire twenty-five per cent of his crop from the market, by storing this amount of cotton in a warehouse. He would then be required to deposit his warehouse receipt with some designated bank, in return for which he would receive a trust certificate. This trust certificate would be redeemable July 1, 1920, so that under no condition would it be possible to sell the cotton before that time. The bank, however, would discount the trust certificate for the producer in the same proportion it would make a loan on cotton. "This," says Mr. Wannamaker, "will enable us to easily retire from the market 25 per cent of the best grades of cotton which is desperately needed by the world."

A solution offered for the present crisis which is facing the South, Mr. Wannamaker turns his thoughts to the future. "We must drastically reduce," he says, "the 1921 acreage. I shall request each state association to appoint committees in every county and township to secure no pledges (pledges are frequently not worth the paper they are written on), but legally executed, written and binding contracts assuring the reduction of the cotton acreage of 50 per cent. This contract will permit the re-planting of the cotton acreage planted and if it is found to be more than 50 per cent of his cotton down to 50 per cent and also have himself liable to violation of contract. The acreage so reduced will be planted in food and feed crops. The world needs an enormous increased production of profitable prices of food and feed crops."

Mr. Wannamaker's plan is a finding real cooperation for this plan throughout the South and am requesting each of the governors to issue a proclamation endorsing same. "The organization of bears in its broad sense is to forget that if its efforts are successful the disastrous results will not be confined to the South alone. They boast that we will not be able to finance our cotton crop and for this reason will be forced to sell it regardless of price.

"This is the most costly cotton crop ever produced. Prices quoted today mean financial bankruptcies. I am requesting every state to appoint a committee of its most able men from its agricultural and commercial life numbering among these its able financiers, for the purpose of jointly meeting with representatives from every state for a conference with representatives of the various leading financial institutions of the country so that arrangements can be made for financing this crop."

"I shall earnestly recommend the adoption of a plan of cooperative marketing as prepared by a committee of experts representing every state in the belt. I shall also urge that steps be taken to have measures put into effect to stop the importation of Oriental oils. These oils are largely unfit for human food and come in competition with cotton seed oil and enable the coolie laborer of the tropics to compete on equal terms with the American farmer.

"Other recommendations will include legislation looking to the collection of 10 cents per bale at the gin for putting into effect and force economic reforms in the handling and marketing of the cotton crop, legislation requiring that all cotton be classed upon American classification and the fixing of a minimum price for cotton and cottonseed."

Parker Nominated by Marion Butler

So Claims Cam Morrison, Who Opens Fire on the Young Monroe Re- publican Nominee

Nominated in the greatest primary North Carolina ever had, Cameron Morrison, in his opening speech in his campaign for governor, declared Saturday at Graham that John J. Parker's charge that he (Morrison) was named by "the Simmons-Watts machine" was insolence supreme and audaciousness in the extreme, since the Monroe barister was admittedly named by Marion Butler alone. Alliance democracy in county convention assembled signified its approval with virulent applause as the Democratic gubernatorial candidate laid down his initial barrage of the campaign in a denunciation of the Republican record in national affairs and in an earnest and eloquent appeal for the League of Nations.

Parker got little attention in his one-hour-and-a-half address, but in the first crack out of the box Morrison called his opponent with the assertion that it ill became a man who was nominated by Marion Butler to be prattling around over the State with a lot of talk about a Democratic machine. John Motley Morehead, by and with the consent of Butler, was allowed to rubber-stamp the choice, Morrison added, and the crowd yelled. As for himself, he had been named in a primary in which he drew support from every political faction of the Democratic party in the State.

It was a good day for speaking, though hot, and the Democratic standard bearer was in fine trim. He wanted to wait until the General Assembly opened his campaign, he said, but couldn't resist the opportunity to address another Democratic county convention in North Carolina. For that reason, he wouldn't discuss State issues, he explained, though he sincerely believed that before the Legislature got through the Republicans would be shown to be a bigger set of liars than ever before.

He had confidence that the revaluation act would be worked out all right, and was gratified to learn that a step had already been taken to relieve property of all State tax and thus restore the good old-fashioned Zeb Vance county local government in taxation. The old State is rich, he said, and he felt that such a course as followed by New Jersey and New York would work out all right here.

Welcomes Women Voters.

The Democratic candidate arrived in Burlington early today and was taken to a family reunion at the park. This was a gathering of the celebrated Thomas family, whose great-grandfather, known as "White Pilgrim" because of his white clothing, rode this section many decades ago preaching the gospel.

Morrison preached democracy today to the several thousand there assembled and incidentally reminded the women present that they have the ballot now and urged them to use it in the coming election. He had been sincerely opposed to suffrage and didn't believe the majority of women of North Carolina wanted to vote but whatever his beliefs might have been or whatever the majority of men of North Carolina may have thought, the Democratic candidate told them, it made no difference now.

The candidate cheerfully admitted that he had gone down in defeat on this issue but he had no apologies to make, as he did not believe in trying to get on the bandwagon because he isn't built that way. He cheerfully bowed to the inevitable and was confident that the good women would be as good Democrats as the men—and that there would be more of them in North Carolina.

Mr. Morrison was accorded the honor of opening the county convention after Mr. Elmer Long had called to order and introduced him as the "next governor of North Carolina." In spite of the county companionship and the fact that many farmers were kept at home because of their tobacco, the courthouse was filled with an audience of Alliance Democrats.

Fires Opening Shot.

Thanking his Alliance friends for their support, Mr. Morrison fired a broadside at Parker's declaration as to the "Simmons-Watts machine." In 46 counties of the State, Mr. Morrison said the "organization" had supported him, while in 54 counties the "organization" had supported Mr. Gardner. He had drawn support from Simmons men, Kitchin men, business men, manufacturers, doctors, lawyers, preachers, and so had Mr. Gardner, with great unanimity the labor leaders of the state had supported him, said Mr. Morrison, and to one and all he was sincerely grateful.

Never before had there been such a mixture of factions and for a Butler-Morehead lieutenant to be broadcasting foolish charges of machine support around over the State was absurd.

Butler searched the State from end to end to find decent men to nominate, but they were not to be had, but Parker had been willing to be led and had been given the plum.

Thrifty Mike Whitener

There was Mike Whitener of Hickory, an able lawyer, who was finally persuaded to enter the race. Whitener thought no harm would be done but to and behold he found he would have to pay fifty dollars to the state election board to pay for printing ballots. Mike being a thrifty man didn't consider it worth that much and declined, leaving the post for another Butler comrade, A. E. Holton.

Mr. Morrison paid a high tribute to Senator Simmons and those who with him drove Marion Butler and his black cohorts from power in the 90's and declared that he was proud to number such men among his supporters. He likewise lauded Claud Kitchen's record in Congress and declared both worthy to be numbered among the great statesmen of this generation.

When he became governor of the state he would be governor of all the people, both Democrats and Republicans. Next to Democrats he placed Republicans and it was not the latter he hated but the sin.

Recalls Those Panicky Days

With vivid memory of the panicky days of the republican era, Mr. Morrison showed up the G. O. P. rule of the people for the benefit of the few. It was back in those days that a farmer found it difficult to get a peck of meal, four pounds of white sides, a quart of molasses and a five cent plug of tobacco as his weekly allowance but today prosperity abounds in the land because Woodrow Wilson and the democratic party has restored the government to the people and given the common man a decent showing.

Today prices are high and the producer and the laborer are sharing in it as never before because democratic administration under southern leaders has made it possible. Such could never have happened under a republican administration. Instead of gathering wealth for a few, today it is being distributed to all.

The speaker sketched rapidly the coming of the European war, the blood and carnage, the splendid spirit of sacrifices, the noble record, and in an eloquent tribute to Woodrow Wilson refuted the charge of the Republicans that the President betrayed America. Instead of that, Mr. Morrison explained, he made the principles of democracy applicable to all the world. Already twenty-eight countries have entered into the agreement to the League of Nations and had it not been a republican senate the United States would also have been in.

The republicans have misrepresented the League because of a mad desire to get into power again. But they would not win. He had faith to believe that the people of America would stand back of Governor Cox and that America would go into the League.

BLAKENEY WOULDN'T PLANT STALK OF COTTON IN 1921

Well-Known Farmer Doesn't Consider Mr. Wannamaker's Plan Desirable Enough.

"His plan is not drastic enough," declared Mr. P. B. Blakeney, a prominent and well-informed farmer of the county, when asked this morning what he thought of Mr. Wannamaker's suggestion to beat the Wall Street bears by retiring 25 per cent of the growing crop. "I believe," he continued Mr. Blakeney, "that the south will produce a 15,000,000-bale crop this year, and I furthermore believe that our only salvation is to keep fifty per cent of it, or 7,500,000 bales, off the market, and persuade every farmer to sign a legally executed paper not to plant a single stalk of cotton next year. That will save the South, and teach Wall Street a never-to-be-forgotten lesson."

Mr. Wannamaker's plan, which is printed in this paper, provides for a 50 per cent acreage reduction in 1921. The 25 per cent of the crop which he advocates retiring would be warehoused, and not placed on the market under any conditions until July 1, 1921. Reduction of acreage would be voluntary, but once a man signed the agreement he could be legally required to carry it out.

Mr. Blakeney believes 50 per cent of the crop should be retired from the market, as a twenty-five per cent retirement on a crop of 15,000,000 bales would have little noticeable effect on the market. He would hold over the 7,500,000 bales until the next fall.

Instead of planting cotton in 1921, Mr. Blakeney would have the farmers produce food crops, and build up their soil by sowing clovers, and other forage crops. By 1922, he thinks, the South would be prepared to raise cheap cotton; but no farmer can afford to dispose of this year's crop at 20 cents, he says.

Bad health shows a man who is a good friend of hard work, good food and pure air.

SAW BURNING LAMPS IN THE TEXAS COTTON FIELDS

They Were Used to Decoy the Boll Weevil Moths Into Poisonous Oil, Says Mr. Blakeney.

While out in Texas a few weeks ago, Mr. P. B. Blakeney witnessed the unusual sight of burning lamps in cotton fields. He was standing on top of a sky-scraper in Waco at night looking the city over. The street lights were ablaze, but he noticed that small lights were visible for miles out. Turning to a friend he asked what they were for. He was then told that the lights were in the cotton fields for the purpose of decoying boll weevil moths into kerosene oil, which surrounded the bottom of the lamp in a waiter. The moths, attracted by the light, would fly against the lamp, and fall into the oil where they died. The crop in Texas is several weeks late, says Mr. Blakeney, but the prospects are good for a bumper yield. The same conditions hold good in the other states with the exception of parts of Mississippi, where the growing plant was drowned out. The Texas wheat and oats yields are also promising, said Mr. Blakeney. The corn crop is the best ever, he was told.

MR. REDFEARN GETS AN EARLY MORNING SCARE

Error in Telephone Call Sent the Police Backing Up the Wrong Tree.

Mr. C. M. Redfearn was aroused early Sunday morning by repeated knocks on his front door. Attired in his night clothes, he went to investigate. On opening the door, he found several policemen and several men. "What does this mean?" asked the bewildered Mr. Redfearn. "What's the trouble here?" enquired the officers in reply. Still astonished, Mr. Redfearn avowed that everything was running smoothly in his home. "Why," said the policeman, "we got a telephone message that someone was trying to murder a woman up at Mr. Redfearn's." Mr. Redfearn laughed. "There's certainly a mistake," he said. The officers departed.

Later enquiry developed the fact that central had received a call for the police, the person at the other end of the line stating that a man was murdering his wife up near Mr. Redfearn's. In transmitting the message to the police, central evidently said the killing was going on "up at Mr. Redfearn's." The police discovered that a negro and his wife were having a row in their house several blocks in the rear of Mr. Redfearn's home.

JOHN PARKER WILL SPEAK TO UNION COUNTY PEOPLE

Republican Nominee Has a Message On Taxation, and Promises Not to Offend Democrats.

As announced in an advertisement in this paper, Mr. J. J. Parker, republican nominee for governor, will speak to his home folks in the court house Saturday, September 4. In the main, his speech will deal with taxation, and he promises to say nothing that will offend the most ardent democrat. Mr. Parker should be greeted with a large audience. His politics is different from the majority of his fellow citizens, but he should receive the courtesy of a full house by reason of his ability, his high moral character, and his deep interest in his country and her people.

WAR VETERAN DEAD.

Conley Braswell, Who Was Gassed in France, Passes Away.

After a short illness, Mr. Conley C. Braswell, who was gassed in France just before the breaking of the famous Hindenburg line, died Wednesday night at his home in the eastern part of the town. He had been sick but a short time, but grew suddenly desperately ill last Saturday. Funeral services were conducted today at the home of the deceased, and interment will be in the cemetery at the Mill Creek Baptist church.

Mr. Braswell is survived by his wife, who was Miss Kate Pearson, and whom he married last Christmas day; his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Braswell, of Marshallville township; five brothers, Messrs. C. H., E. E., J. C., and O. L. Braswell; and three sisters, Messdames A. L. Stevens, of Hartselle, Ala., Mrs. Lee Butler, of Marshallville, and Mrs. J. L. Parker, of Charlotte.

At the time of his death the deceased was in the employ of the Seaboard. He was a quiet, industrious young man, and possessed a fine character. He was a member of the Baptist church. During the war, he served in the 105th engineering corps.

Among the stories prohibition has called forth is that of an old negro who was an incurable drunkard. One day a white man who took an interest in the old man asked him why he didn't try to straighten up and stop drinking. "I wouldn't do no good, Colonel," wouldn't do no good, the old darky insisted. "I inherited the taste for liquor. My father and mother was both bought in Africa, and paid for in rum."

RIDDLE TRYING TO GET COX TO COME TO STATE

Former Secretary Monroe Chamber of Commerce Attempting to Pull Off Big Stunt

Mr. T. L. Riddle, for two years secretary of the Monroe chamber of commerce, and now holding a similar position at Dunn, is the same enthusiastic, energetic fellow of old. While at Monroe no job was too big for him to undertake, and he could exhibit more real enthusiasm over a proposition than some of those directly concerned. He is just a natural booster. When his town is under discussion, he can out-talk a Philadelphia lawyer, and when he gets through the stranger who overhears him comes to the conclusion that he hails from some big city.

At Dunn he has been very successful. The town was almost entirely destroyed by fire before he assumed his duties, but now, according to reports, imposing buildings of brick and stone have replaced the black embers of wood, and the town has an entirely new appearance. Finding that Dunn lacked houses for newcomers, Mr. Riddle went to work and organized a housing corporation, along the lines of the proposed concern he tried to put across here, but failed on account of a few of our prominent business men being unable to see over 6 per cent return on their investment. As a result, nearly twenty new houses were erected, taking care of the surplus population for the time being.

At the good roads meeting in Raleigh, at which Monroe out-shined them all, Mr. Riddle was there in all his glory, talking better roads from morning to night. At that time he expressed to The Journal man the desire to come back to Monroe some day, and spoke very highly of the people whom he had met during his stay here. "Monroe is one of the best places in the country to live," he said.

Not satisfied to rest on his laurels, Mr. Riddle has undertaken to pull off the biggest stunt of the year. He is endeavoring to get Gov. Cox, the democratic nominee for president, to speak at the Dunn fair. If he succeeds, he'll put both Raleigh and Charlotte to shame.

The story of his efforts in this direction is told in the Raleigh News & Observer, as follows:

"Governor James M. Cox, Democratic nominee for president, will probably speak here at the opening of Dunn's 1920 fair, Tuesday, October 12th, was announced today by T. L. Riddle, secretary of the Harnett county agricultural fair association. An invitation was extended the candidate several weeks ago. At that time he stated that he would be glad to come in the event the matter could be arranged with George White, director of the democratic campaign. Since then the aid of Senators Simmons and Overman, Secretary Daniels and Representative Godwin have been enlisted and satisfactory progress is reported.

"It is estimated that Governor Cox would draw a crowd of at least 20,000 persons from the surrounding counties, where much democratic missionary work is needed. The biggest republican strength of eastern Carolina lies in the territory immediately around Dunn. Johnston and Sampson's largest republican vote is cast in the adjoining townships, and through all of Harnett's radical strength is in the township of which Dunn is the center. It is largely for this reason that democratic leaders here want the Ohio man to come to Dunn.

HAIGLER'S WORK AT CORINTH

Members of Congregation Show Ap- preciation By Salary Raise

Monroe Route 5, Aug. 23.—The revival meeting, which was in progress all last week, came to a close Friday morning at 11 o'clock. There were several accessions to the church, two by letter and five by baptism. The baptism took place at the pool near the church Friday morning at 10 o'clock, and was performed by the pastor, Rev. E. M. Haigler. After returning to the church they were received into full fellowship. Rev. Mr. Haigler did all the preaching at these services. Music was in charge of Mrs. W. E. Helms and Miss Fella Whitaker.

Rev. Mr. Haigler has served Corinth for eight years. His work has been appreciated, and the church has called him to the pastorate for another year with an increase in salary from \$250 to \$300 a year. He will preach twice a month instead of once a month as heretofore. Regular services will be held on the first and third Sundays of each month.

Rev. and Mrs. S. A. Hatley and Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Hearn of Albemarle came up Saturday to visit the family of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Richardson and other friends. Rev. Mr. Hatley preached at Corinth Sunday at eleven o'clock.

Mr. C. M. Hasty and two daughters, Misses Pearl and Bessie Hasty, of Peachland, spent a few days with friends and relatives in this community last week.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Bunyon Richardson, on August 20, a daughter, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Eubanks of Laurinburg and Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Doer of Rockingham spent a few days last week with friends and relatives near Mineral Springs.

Count your blessings as nothing—unless you're willing to work hard.