

# THE MONROE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED TWICE EACH WEEK — TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

VOLUME 26. No. 59.

MONROE, N. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1920.

\$2.00 PER YEAR CASH

## COMMISSIONER BEASLEY EXPLAINS WELFARE WORK

He Relates to Baptist Audience the Safeguards Thrown Around the Child.

### SYSTEM A MODEL FOR COUNTRY

Mr. R. F. Beasley, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, spoke in the Monroe Baptist church Sunday night at the request of the pastor. His subject was "Social Welfare" and the address dealt with the new public welfare system of the State and its relation to the world wide movement in the direction of social betterment, which movement in its broad sense finds its expression in organized efforts of all kinds having for their purpose the prevention of human waste, inefficiency and human suffering.

Men are thinking everywhere of a new art, said Mr. Beasley, the art of living wholesomely, and there is becoming to be a social conscience which has for its aim the bringing of all men, within the extent of their capacity, into a fuller enjoyment of the general social heritage.

### What Social Service Is.

Social welfare was defined as the conscious and organized effort to adjust individuals to their social surroundings and to so modify conditions that an ever increasing number of people should be enabled to enjoy physical, moral and mental healthfulness. It concerns itself with human life and the conditions which effect human life. It is intended to better adapt the old social agencies like the family, the school, the church, and even government itself, to new needs as they arise and also to provide supplementary agencies which are required in the light of modern conditions and the exactness and complexities which modern life put upon the individual.

The source of the social welfare impetus, Mr. Beasley finds in the spread of the spirit of Jesus, and hence he calls social service practical christianity. It is the putting to work in the whole social and business fabric the principles which the Christian religion stands.

### State and County System.

The speaker explained the organization of the public welfare department of the State, saying that it is patterned on the plan of the public school and the public health departments. Each has a central agency with a board at its head which directs, supervises and co-operates with the county agencies. The State Board of public welfare has general supervisory powers over the State and local institutions of all kinds provided for the care of the unfortunate, including prisons and hospitals for the insane, all child caring institutions and agencies of every kind, and juvenile court work. It also has charge of the school attendance work and the child labor laws. In each county there is a county superintendent of public welfare, just as there is a county superintendent of education. Also there is a local board or a county board of public welfare, whose duty it is to advise with and help in a general way with the work of the county superintendent. This board receives no pay for its work, but the members act as a matter of voluntary public service. The Union county board consists of Messrs. R. A. Morrow, W. B. Love and Mrs. J. F. Laney. Mr. F. H. Wolfe is the county superintendent, and Mr. R. W. Lommond, ex-officio, is Judge of the juvenile court.

### Juvenile Court Work.

Mr. Beasley spoke at some length on the work of the juvenile courts, describing them as simply machinery for child welfare. He said that in the whole field of social service the greatest stress was laid upon child welfare for the reason that modern thought is going after causes rather than effects. The old way was to wait until delinquent and wayward children had become hardened criminals and then undertake to reform them by building prisons. Children are found to be wayward because of lack of proper early training and good surroundings or from physical or mental defect, most of which are remediable if taken in time and dealt with properly. Hence all children who come into the courts should be given physical and mental examinations to discover these defects. If their home surroundings are found to be bad the social worker from the court goes into these homes and helps them to better their situation. The court also requires neglectful parents to assume their proper duties to their children, and can punish parents for neglect. Juvenile court work is intended to keep children from growing up to become criminals, insane persons, physical or mental wrecks, paupers, or undesirable citizens generally. It seeks to do this by guidance and discipline and help, rather than merely by punishment, which has been found to be a failure. The juvenile courts of the State are saving thousands of delinquent, neglected or dependent children, and our State-wide system is attracting the attention and study of the whole United States among people engaged in similar work.

## FATHER OF MRS. WRAY HAD INTERESTING CAREER

Robert E. Lee Was the Criterion of Late Mathematics Teacher at Wake Forest.

### HIS WIFE A PROUD POSSESSION

By W. R. CULLUM

In what is perhaps the most dignified and stately of all the observations of the frailties of life to be found in any literature we read this: "The days of our years are three-score and ten, or even by reason of strength four-score; yet is their pride but labor and sorrow." Prof. Luther Rice Mills passed his eightieth birthday on Aug. 17, and passed into what Dr. Lyman Abbott so fitly calls "the other room" on August 18. On the following day the remains were laid to rest beside those of his beloved wife in the Wake Forest cemetery.

The end came in his old home at Wake Forest where he graduated in 1861 and where he became professor of Mathematics in January, 1867. He was the son of a Baptist minister of Halifax county, Va., and brother of the lamented Mr. Jack Mills, founder of orphaned orphan work in N. C.

It will be observed that his graduation took place at the very opening of the Civil War. No man ever followed General Lee with greater loyalty and faithfulness through the great struggle than did Prof. Mills. Nor did any man follow the great hero of the Confederacy with greater or more genuine affection through the subsequent years of his life than did he. If he could have added a chapter to Carlyle's "Heroes and Hero Worship," the subject of that chapter would have been Robert E. Lee. He was wounded in the battle of the Crater, and was a prisoner in Washington at the time of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln.

The situation with the prisoners became so grave and threatening that they were moved to Johnson's Island for safety. The reminiscences of the trials and sufferings of those horrible days constituted a favorable topic with him for many years. Nor were these observations mere idle talk; they were keen, discriminating and always interesting and helpful. Three books he always tried to have near by him, whether in camp, on the march or in prison. These books were his New Testament, his Shakespeare and one of the Latin classics. One need not be told as to the quality of the culture of a spirit that fed on such food in the midst of an awful war.

### Aided in Rebuilding the South.

Like General Lee, when he returned home, he began to help rebuild his beloved Southland by dedicating his life to the work of the school-room. The Royals, father and son, Simmons, Wingate, Taylor and Mills are the sextette of heroes that created and fostered the post bellum Wake Forest. The names of these men should forever be household words in the homes of the lovers of Wake Forest.

Besides teaching mathematics, Prof. Mills was for many years bursar of the college. And who, among the other alumni of this college, can ever forget the kindness, the accuracy, the patience and the helpfulness of the bursar?

It has been my good privilege to be associated with Prof. Mills in several capacities. He was my teacher, he has been my colleague in the faculty, my neighbor, my personal friend. His was a rare and choice spirit. He had in a very marked degree the rare life of making the Divine Presence seem to be the most real, the most vital and the most present of all the realities of life. Nor was this ever done in any studied, mechanical or perfunctory way. Of course it could not be done in that way. It came rather in the most natural, easy and spontaneous way in the course of every conversation. What a gift!

Prof. Mills was a philosopher, where others passed along without seeing anything, he saw the wonders of the Creator. The weather, little children, the simplest thing in nature, an unnoticed verse of scripture, a statement from Bacon, a choice poem—any of a thousand things—touched by him carried forever afterwards, a new significance.

For the past few years physical infirmities caused him to lay aside his class room work, but not his interest in life, in people, in progress, in all that goes to make a worthy world. In his early manhood he married Miss Anna Lewis. The mother of Miss Lewis was a Battle, from Edcombe county. Dr. Kemp P. Battle of Chapel Hill, Elders Elisha and Amos Battle, Dr. Lewis of Kinston, Dr. R. H. Lewis of Raleigh and other distinguished Carolinians, have been glad to claim this gifted woman as belonging to their family circle. To Prof. Mills and Anna Lewis were born five children, all of whom are still living, and are glad to rise up and call their parents blessed. These are Mayor John G. Mills, of Wake Forest; Mr. Luther Mills, of Sepland Neck; Mrs. Claude Kitchen of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. John A. Wray, of Monroe, N. C.; and Miss Anna Mills.

When General Lee was asked to become president of an insurance company at the close of the war, and was assured that his name was all they wanted, his reply was: "My name is all I have, and that is all I have, and that is not for sale." Whatever else Prof. Mills' children may possess or not possess, it is easy to understand that their proudest possession is their name.

Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Anstin and children, Misses Jessamine and Hallie Anstin, and Master V. C. Jr., have returned from a two weeks stay in the mountains at Ridgecrest.

### Speeding the Parting Guest.

"Some of the boarders sat up talking till 'way after midnight."

"I heard 'em," answered Farmer Cornstossel. "Mostly politics, wasn't it?"

"Yes." But other things was mentioned. Several said that if the mosquitoes kep' bad they were goin' to leave."

"Well, mebbe mosquitoes is some good after all!"—Washington Star.

## BICKETT BATTERY'S PART IN THE WORLD WAR TOLD

Capt. A. L. Fletcher Writes History of the Famous 113th Field Artillery.

### FRENCH ADVISER PRAISES MEN

By R. B. HOUSE.

Among recent valuable acquisitions of the North Carolina Historical Commission is the "History of the One Hundred and Thirteenth Field Artillery," by the Historical Committee of that regiment, a beautifully printed and illustrated volume of two hundred and sixty-two pages. The volume presents the history proper and several appendices, giving a fac-simile of the Tar Baby, sketches of each company and battery, an appreciation of the regiments by their French adviser, Lieut. Jacques J. L. Popperlin, Carriages On About Carrying On, by George Graham, and interesting personal and statistical information. The Roster of the 113th F. A. by States, counties and foreign countries is of particular historical value. Though the work is the result of intelligent and enthusiastic co-operation among the several members of the committee and of the regiment in general, the animated, convincing style of its narrative is due to the talent of Capt. A. L. Fletcher of Raleigh, chief historian of the regiment, and commander of the supply company from the start to very near the finish of the organization.

The One Hundred and Thirtieth Field Artillery began as a strictly North Carolina organization, and though the fortune of replacements brought into the regiment men from every state in the Union, and from several foreign countries, it always remained by preponderant majority a North Carolina regiment. It was a part of the 55th F. A. brigade of the Old Hickory (30th) Division. But it so happened that the artillery brigade of the 29th Division was sent to St. Mihiel and the Argonne, while the 113th was sent to co-operate with the British. The result is that an Old Hickory organization took part in every major engagement of the 1918 campaign after July of 1918.

### Rodman Gets First Recruit.

When at last in the summer of 1917 North Carolina was informed that a regiment of light field artillery would be accepted from North Carolina, Capt. Wiley C. Rodman of Washington received the first recruit on June 12, to what was known at that time as the First North Carolina Light Field Artillery. On July 13, the regiment was completely organized and under the command of Albert L. Cox, newly commissioned colonel. On July 25 the regiment assembled by batteries at the call of the President; on August 5 it was formally drafted into the Federal service, and September 16, 1917, it became the 113th field artillery of the newly-formed 30th Division.

Every trade and profession was represented in the regiment, and the personnel was superb, but it was an artillery regiment in name only; not even the colonel had received artillery training. The enlisted and officer personnel were for the most part infantrymen where they had any experience at all.

The winter of 1917-1918 is remembered as terrible by everyone, particularly by those men who lived in the tented camps of the (for that time), frozen South. Camp Sevier at Greenville was a typical newly-built, mud swamped, frozen, proving ground of endurance and discipline. Here the 113th F. A. cleared away the forest to make a camp and a parade ground, improvised wooden games and instruments for drill, and hauled up theory around their spitting-hot Sibley stoves. Drills, schools, mud cold, sickness, death, profanity, joking, marked the course of training through which they went. Some resigned positions of responsibility too great for them, some fell by the way, some rose to higher position during this time, until May, 1918, saw the regiment in line for the most part, injured to hardship and discipline, ready for France.

Great Britain took them across the water in the converted freighter Argonath. The voyage was marred by sickness and disgust at the English ration of digestion. One boy remarked that the 113th wouldn't be worth a darn in the navy, and all the boys deserted from the English opinion of mutton, which it seems they had every day. The total impression of England itself, it seems, was disagreeable, though the scenes around Winchester were lovely, and the regiment was glad to cross the Channel, get out of La Havre and get into Brittany to Camp de Coetquidan, to learn some real artillery work with real artillery.

### Meet French Artillery.

Camp de Coetquidan was all that Camp Sevier was not, though it must be remarked here that Greenville, the city, did not share in the distaste felt for Sevier, the camp. The history pays tribute to the spirited hospitality of the people there. At Camp de Coetquidan and the nearby city of Rennes, however, the men found the proper introduction to both artillery and French life. By August 22, the regiment was fully equipped and trained fit for any duty on any sector.

This duty came at once near Toul with the 89th Division at Ansonville, Hamonville, and Beaumont, first in defensive work against the Boche, and secondly in the drive on the St. Mihiel salient made by the American

## BLAKENEY'S PLAN TO BEAT BEARS IS GAINING FAVOR

Mr. W. S. Blakeney Being Urged to Speak for Its Adoption at Montgomery.

### WOULD GET 62 1/2 CTS. FOR CROP

Mr. Blakeney's Plan to Beat the Bears.

1. Retire fifty per cent of the growing crop until the fall of 1921.  
2. Hold the balance of the crop for fifty cents.  
3. Plant no cotton in the spring of 1921, devoting all of the cotton acreage to the production of food and forage crops.

By adopting this plan throughout the South, believes Mr. Blakeney, all of the cotton produced this year will bring an average of 62 1/2 cents a pound.

Mr. W. S. Blakeney, secretary of the Union county branch of the American Cotton Association, and a forceful speaker, is being urged to go to the next cotton convention at Montgomery, Alabama, and urge the adoption of Mr. Preston Blakeney's scheme to beat the Wall Street bears.

The plan of Mr. Blakeney, as printed in this paper last week, provides for the holding of fifty per cent of the growing crop until 1921, and the remainder until the market reaches the fifty cents mark; and for the securing of executed legal agreements from the majority of the farmers not to plant a single seed of cotton in 1921.

Should this plan be adopted and carried out, the South would receive more for fifty per cent of its cotton than it now appears it will get for the entire crop unless some drastic measures are taken. The other fifty per cent, which would be held over until the next fall, would easily bring seventy-five cents a pound, possibly more.

By devoting their cotton acreage to the production of feed and forage crops, it is pointed out, Southern farmers would reap a bountiful reward, not only in cash, and food, but in soil improvement. Then on top of this they would dispose of the cotton they carried over at prices around seventy-five cents a pound. It would put the South in the saddle economically, like the political position it is said to hold in the nation. In 1922, with all the surplus cotton consumed the South would control the situation. It could dictate its own terms.

Union county farmers in town Saturday expressed themselves as being highly in favor of Mr. Blakeney's scheme. "If it is put into effect, I will not plant a seed of cotton in 1921," said Mr. J. Frank Williams, who has extensive holdings near Baker's. Mr. Zeb Secrest, another large farmer, also favors the plan. Mr. L. M. Boone of Buford township, stands ready to back a movement of this sort. In case Mr. Blakeney's plan is not adopted, Mr. Boone suggests that all farmers in the South be urged to keep their cotton away from the gins for two months, at least. The absence of bullish gin reports, he believes, would scare the bears, forcing them to come to the conclusion that the crop is shorter than they anticipated.

The advocacy of this plan by Mr. Blakeney at the Montgomery cotton convention, local farmers believe, would create untold enthusiasm among the farmers of the entire South. The logic of the plan, it is believed, would win thousands of backers in a few days.

Mr. Blakeney is said to be reluctant about going to the Montgomery convention, but friends of the plan believe they can persuade him to make the trip.

## COTTON HAS EXCELLENT GROWTH, BUT FEW BOLLS

Mr. Boone Has Cotton Four and One-Half Feet High With Only Two or Three Bolls to Stalk.

### This County Will Never Produce 50,000 Bales from the Present Crop, according to Mr. L. M. Boone, a prominent farmer of Buford township, who brought seven stalks of fine-looking cotton that had but few bolls on it to The Journal office Saturday.

"I want you to show these to Mr. Geo. E. Flow," said Mr. Boone, as he laid the stalks on the floor.

The stalks averaged about four and one-half feet in height, possessed a verdant growth, and good tap roots, but averaged only about two bolls and three bolls to the stalk.

"I planted twenty acres to make a bale to the acre," continued Mr. Boone, "using from five to eight hundred pounds of 3-3 fertilizer and one hundred pounds of soda to the acre. A few weeks ago my fields looked like they would produce over a bale to the acre. Then the rains set in, and you see what I've got."

By appearances, the stalks should have easily yielded twenty-five bolls to the stalk. Some had but one boll. With a late frost, however, Mr. Boone hopes to increase the yield.

"As has already been stated, the One Hundred and Thirteenth served in all three of the American armies, the First, the Second and the Third, and in the First, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Ninth American Army Corps. Five of the six divisions with which the regiment served are credited with making advances of thirty kilometers or more against enemy resistance. Two of the divisions it supported, the 89th and 23rd, stand third and fourth among the combat divisions of the A. E. F. in the number of German prisoners captured. The 30th Division was fifth. Two other divisions that the One Hundred and Thirteenth supported, the 37th and the 32nd, also stand high among the fighting divisions in the taking of prisoners. The regiment was always fortunate in the divisions to which it was assigned and can always be proud of the company it kept in the World War."

## MONROE WOMEN MAY HAVE VOICE IN BOND ELECTION

Unless Suffrage Amendment Is Held Inoperative, They May Vote on School Bonds.

Monroe women may have the opportunity to cast their first vote in a few weeks. A city school bond election will soon be authorized by the county commissioners, and unless some legal impediment is found to make the Susan B. Anthony amendment inoperative, the women will vote on this important question along with the men.

The bond issue has been authorized by a legislative act, which was passed by the general assembly last week. Under its provisions, the county commissioners are ordered to call an election on a bond issue of \$100,000, to be used in erecting a new high school building, on the application of the school board. The latter board is given the power to set the date for the election.

At the last city school bond election, the women, though not enfranchised, took an active part, several of them scouring the streets for votes for the issue. That it was successful was due largely to their efforts. It is believed the women, if allowed to vote, will unanimously support the bond issue.