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## GOVERNOR WARNS PEOPLE AGAINST AMENDMENT FIGHT

### HAS DEFINITE EVIDENCE OF RAISING SLUSH FUND

#### Declares That an Invisible Empire is Working for Defeat at Income Tax Amendment.

"I warn the people that a desperate effort is being made by a small but powerful invisible empire to defeat the tax amendment to the constitution—look out for the hirelings of this empire at the polls," declares Governor Bickett in a statement issued last night after he had read the story in yesterday's News and Observer of the organization of the cotton mill men of the State to defeat the amendments.

The Governor's statement was issued after a conference with State officials and others actively supporting the amendment providing for an income tax. Evidence of the combination and of the fact that certain interests in the State are collecting a large sum of money were laid before the Governor, bearing out the belief that organized effort is standing in the way of the adoption of the amendments.

The formal statement is as follows:

The Governor's Statement.

"To the Ninety and Nine:

"It is well known that I am not a candidate for any office under the sun. There is not about me the ghost of an ambition for any further political preferment. Out of a sense of gratitude I do profoundly desire to serve the ninety and nine in North Carolina down to the last hour of my time.

"To this end, I warn the people of North Carolina that a desperate effort is being made by a small but powerful invisible empire to defeat the tax amendment to the constitution—look out for the hirelings of this empire at the polls. There is definite evidence before me that money has been collected and paid out for this purpose.

"The law is so plainly in the interests of the average man that it is not surprising that privilege and plutocracy have to hire men to work against it. What is the average man going to do about it?

"Being Poor is Nothing.

"When I was a boy I went to see John Robinson's circus. John Lolo was his famous clown. That day a drunkard got I the ring with Lolo and cut all sorts of antics. John Lolo said to him, 'Friend, is the difference between me and you is just this: John Robinson pays me five thousand dollars a year for being a fool and you are a fool for nothing.'

"For years the average man has been trying to get a square deal in taxation. In the income tax amendment this square deal is knocking at his door. Will the average man open the door, or will he allow the man who is paid for his work make a fool of him for nothing."

## ROOSEVELT THINKS NEW YORK SAFE FOR DEMOCRATS

### He Wires Governor Cox "Some Exceedingly Cheerful, First-Hand Information" on the Situation.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic vice-presidential nominee, has sent the following telegram to Governor Cox at New York city:

"I have just completed a tour through all the districts surrounding Buffalo and the entire southern tier of New York state, and I am able to give you some exceedingly cheerful, first hand information. I find that there is unmistakably the same great swing toward the Democratic cause in this state that we both have noticed in the middle west. Almost without exception when local committees meet on the arrival of the train and before I have had time to tell them about how I have found things farther west, they greet me with the announcement that during the last three weeks the so-called silent vote has been changing to an outspoken democratic vote. They tell me that republican after republican in their territory is aligning himself in support of you almost invariably on account of their conviction that the League of Nations must be sustained and that your election is the only possible way in which this can be done.

"I am convinced that the barrages of willful misrepresentation and suppression of the facts, created by the republican campaign managers between the voters of this great state and the truth have been swept away and that the knowledge of what this election means which the people finally have been able to obtain in the closing weeks of the campaign has turned to our cause more than enough ballots to place New York in the democratic column."

## Mission of a Bouquet of Flowers.

To the Editor of The Journal:—On last Thursday evening when Mrs. Josephus Daniels had finished speaking, she was presented a handsome bouquet of flowers by Messrs. R. C. and Joel Griffin. Mrs. Daniels was very generous in her words of appreciation and admiration of the flowers, and on leaving requested that they be put in the Baptist church the following Sabbath day. Here they gave good cheer and were admired by the worshippers at the morning and evening services. They were then divided and carried to the sick and shut-in members of the church. Can we not find in the mission of these flowers a valuable lesson of service?—A. B. S.

## VOTERS MAY NEED FIRST CLASS KICKING MACHINE

### Should Require Little Study to Convert the Man Who Earns His Living to Amendments.

To the Editor of The Journal:—Certain corporate interests in this state seem to be raising a big "slush fund" to be used in hiring "workers" at all the 1554 precincts in the state to assist them in defeating the present constitution.

There are hundreds of thousands of voters, both male and female, in this state who have given but little thought to the proposed constitutional amendments which will be submitted next Tuesday. It should not require any study for a voter, who earns his or her living by work to be favorable to these amendments. Common sense and self interest ought to be sufficient to take care of them at the polls.

But if any voter, who earns his living, whether he votes the democratic ticket, the republican ticket, a split ticket, or no ticket at all is so blind to his own welfare as to vote against the amendments, he will need to employ the services of a first class kicking machine for personal use, and I am wondering how many machines will be needed in Union county.

—J. Z. GREEN.

## Former Monroe Resident Dead.

Following a brief illness, Mrs. B. D. Townsend, widow of the late Aaron Townsend, of Monroe, died on Thursday, Oct. 14, at a sanatorium in Sandersonville, Ga. After residing in Monroe for a number of years, she left about 1895 to make her home in Atlanta, Ga. At the time of her death Mrs. Townsend was proprietress of a resort hotel at Jay Springs, Ga. She was in the millinery business here for a long time and the older people of Monroe remember her kindly. She was a lady of ability and fine character and was charitable and kind to all who were in distress. Many a hungry person who did not have the money to pay for a meal has been fed by her. She was a member of the Methodist church and lived the life of a Christian. Mrs. Townsend was buried in Atlanta. She leaves a brother, Mr. W. F. Buchanan, of Charlotte, and four sisters, Mrs. David Davis, of Monroe; Mrs. C. W. Cuthbertson, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. H. H. Burns, of Atlanta, Ga.; and Mrs. W. F. Elliott, of Charlotte.

## Death of Mr. G. D. Allen.

The following clipping from the Little Rock, Arkansas, Gazette of October 19th, was sent to relatives of the deceased this week:

"G. D. Allen died yesterday afternoon at five thirty at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Florence Davis, 409 Commerce street. Mr. Allen came to this state from North Carolina. He served in the Civil War with the 58th North Carolina Infantry and was a member of the Confederate Veterans. He was a member of the Baptist church. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. G. D. Allen of Conway; five daughters; Mrs. Florence Davis, Mrs. J. E. Potette, and Mrs. A. B. Vaughan of Little Rock, and Mrs. Earl Newman and Mrs. Ed Russell of Conway; and by two sons, F. E. Allen of Little Rock and J. W. Allen of Netterton, Arkansas. The body will be sent by Healey & Roth this morning to Conway for burial at Liberty church cemetery."

## GRAND JURY'S REPORT

### Recommend That Room Be Fitted Up Under Clerk's Vaults.

The grand jury at the criminal term of court last week, of which Mr. B. R. Clark was foreman, made the following report to Judge McElroy:

"We, the grand jury for the October term criminal term, 1920, beg leave to submit the following report, to-wit:

"We have transacted all business coming before us; we have visited the offices of the Sheriff, the Clerk of Superior court, the Register of Deeds and the county Superintendent of Public Instruction and find them all in good condition and the records well kept.

"We have visited the county home and find everything in good condition, the inmates have every attention and are well provided for; we have visited, by committee, the jail and chain gang. The jail is well kept and the prisoners have every attention needed. The stockade is in good shape, the prisoners well provided for, and new quarters have just been completed into which they will move the first of next week.

"We recommend that a room be fitted up under the vault in the Clerk's office, with a trap door from the Clerk's office, for the safe keeping of the old records and papers not often used."

## About the Price of Coal.

To the Editor of The Journal:—On October 20th, I paid \$17.50 for a ton of coal delivered at my home. Thinking this price a little high, I wrote my brother, A. D. Holloway, at Birmingham, asking him to let me know the price of soft coal at the mine. In reply, he stated that he was getting all the coal he wanted delivered at his home for \$3.75 a ton.—J. T. Holloway.

## THIRTY CENT COTTON OR STARVE, SAY THE PLANTERS

### THOUSANDS OF BALES HELD IN STORAGE OVER THE SOUTH

#### New York Paper Gives the Results of Its Investigation of Conditions in Cotton Belt.

A general survey of the cotton market and of the recent and existing conditions within the cotton raising states indicates that not until the planter is starved out or the purchaser of his cotton is compelled to pay 30 cents a pound for it will the south be restored to its wonted calm. The New York Herald has received from governors of cotton states and from editors in those districts statements that are unanimous in insisting:

"That the cotton planters are being encouraged by their state officials to gin their cotton at once, but to store it until they can get at least 30 cents a pound for it.

"That many thousands of bales of cotton and a number of gins, and warehouses have been burned, but that there is as much reason to believe that the fires were of accidental origin as the result of the torches of night riders.

"That the cotton speculator is to blame for the fall in the price of cotton and not an honest effort on the part of the government to restore costs to normalcy.

"That the activities of the night riders (and of the Black Seventy-five in South Carolina) have been exaggerated by southern correspondents of northern newspapers.

"Economics, Says Exchange Men.

"On the other hand, prominent members of the New York Cotton Exchange say that 20 cent cotton is due entirely to economic causes and not to speculations. Then, too, the cotton brokers insist that the south does more speculating in cotton than the north anyway, and that the anger of the cotton planter because of the drop in his product from the inflated and unnatural war figures to prices that come nearer to reason is not at all different from the ire of the western farmer who wants war prices to last indefinitely.

"There is a definite effort being made in all cotton states to protect the planters and the ginners from assaults by night raiders. Various states are taking various steps to these ends. However, it seems as though the burning of cotton and gins and warehouses has come to an end because the farmers have reached agreements to refuse to sell a pound of cotton until forced to by the need of immediate cash. Their common goal is 30 cents a pound. They insist that it costs that to produce it.

"Last year the country produced 13,696,000 bales of cotton. Whether this will be equalled or exceeded this year depends upon the adjustment of prices, the return of the negro to the cotton fields and the ability of officials to maintain order.

"The farmers of Arkansas, as a rule, are rapidly picking their cotton, having it ginned and storing in insured warehouses," telegraphs New York. Brought to The New York Herald. "By my proclamation issued on October 11 they have been promised protection against night riders' violence or incendiaryism. We feel that the price of cotton has been unduly depressed and inasmuch as this year's crop of approximately 1,000,000 bales in our state has been raised at an exceptionally high cost, that farmers are justified in holding the bulk of their cotton. Any form of night riding will be vigorously dealt with in Arkansas."

Governor Parker of Louisiana telegraphed:

"With the high price of labor, provisions, implements and costs of cultivating and marketing the crop, present prices of cotton are much below the cost of production. Cotton is one of the agricultural commodities which does not injure by keeping. My firm has sold cotton held for 32 years, with no depreciation in either grade or staple. Three short crops show the world urgently needs cotton, and with extremely low prices for cotton and cottonseed, farmers face bankruptcy and will be unable to raise a new crop unless conditions materially change.

"Standard warehouse receipts with insurance policies are the finest possible collateral for a commodity which is not injured by being held in storage, and is certain to advance at least to the cost of production, which is about 30 cents under present conditions. It is absurd for the national government to say that cotton must be immediately sold regardless of cost and to induce the decision by declining to make loans to those who are earnestly assisting in the storage and warehousing of this great commodity and having it sold to consumers as needed.

"Cotton is not a local problem, but a world wide necessity, and if the source of supply is shut off by a ruinous financial policy the people of the world will ultimately have to pay a fearful bill or the deliberate attempt on the part of the powers that be will compel the marketing of our crops regardless of consequences to agriculture, which is the backbone of American prosperity. The driving of thousands from the fields to the cities is already forcing prices up and necessarily the high cost of living and a continuation of that policy threatens even a higher cost and consequent menace to the national life."

(Continued on Page Eight.)

## PROF. ALLEN'S RESIGNATION IS DEPLORED BY PARENTS

### HE HAS BEEN EDUCATOR, AND ONE OF LEADING CITIZENS

#### In Resolution, School Organization Expresses Appreciation of His Service to City.

The officers and several members of the parent-teachers' association conducted opening exercises at the graded school Friday morning, honoring Prof. R. W. Allen, who is soon to resume his position as superintendent of Anson county schools.

The scripture lesson was read by the president, Mrs. A. M. Stack, then the following very appropriate resolutions read by Mrs. J. F. Laney:

In attempting to write these resolutions of love and respect to our beloved former superintendent of schools, Prof. R. W. Allen, we realize our complete inability to express our deep sorrow in the removal of this sweet-spirited christian gentleman from our midst.

"The machinery of life, over which we have had no control, has operated to take him and his cultured family away from us, and as the inevitable must be submitted to, we, the members of the parent-teachers' association,

Resolved, first, That Prof. R. W. Allen has at all times and under all circumstances acquitted himself as a godly, upright, christian gentleman, seeking first to promote the kingdom of Christ in the material world and the spirit of Christ in the hearts of men.

Resolved, second, That he was always faithful in the discharge of his duties as superintendent of schools. Genial, earnest, splendidly equipped, an erudite scholar, he has left a deep and lasting impression for good upon the lives and hearts of the boys and girls who have been under his care for five and a half years.

"His life is gentle, and the elements So mixed in him that nature might stand up And say to all the world, 'This is a man!'"

Resolved, third, That in all civic movements pertaining to the betterment of our city, as chairman of the Red Cross, as relief chairman during the influenza epidemics, Prof. Allen gave his time and money freely for the alleviation of suffering not only in Monroe but in the county as well and the thanks and appreciation of the entire community are due him and we take this opportunity to give expression to our feelings. He was untiring in his efforts to secure a new high school building and equipment and we expect some day to see the fruition of his labors.

Resolved, fourth, That our lives are richer and fuller by having been associated with him and his loyal, cultured wife who has at all times shown the deepest interest in the affairs of the school, church and town, these five and a half years, and while we are loath to say goodbye we congratulate Anson county upon her acquisition, realizing that our loss is her gain. May heaven's richest blessings continue to rest upon our beloved friend and his good family.

Resolved, fifth, That a copy of these resolutions be tendered Prof. Allen, printed in our town papers and preserved in the records of our parent-teachers' association.

A lovely, solid gold watch fob was presented Prof. Allen by the officers of the association, the presentation being made by Mrs. Chas. Iceman in an appropriate speech. The song, "Blest Be the Tie that Binds" closed the last stanza.

"When we asunder part, It brings us inward pain, But we shall still be joined in heart, And hope to meet again," bringing tears to the eyes of many present.

## ROBINSON BREAKS DOWN AS HE VIEWS BROTHER'S REMAINS

### Went to Dillon's Undertaking Establishment at Request of Mother—Will Claim Shooting Accidental.

Lucius Robinson, of Lancaster county, who killed his brother, Noah Robinson, was released from custody Sunday afternoon under a \$3,500 bond granted by Judge P. A. McElroy, who is holding court here. Ed Robinson, also a brother, and a very material witness, was released under a \$300 bond. He faces a charge of carrying concealed weapon. Two nephews of the three Robinson brothers, who were witnesses to the tragedy, are at liberty under bonds of \$200 each.

Few particulars, other than those given in Friday's Journal, have come to light. It is understood that the Robinsons will maintain that the shooting was accidental, while it is believed that the state will contend that it was the result of a drunken row.

The injuries of Noah Robinson were at first thought to be of a minor nature, but later in the day it was discovered that a bullet instead of striking a rib and glancing harmlessly around the side, punctured the lung. Robinson died about 4 o'clock Saturday morning.

Lucius Robinson, who did the shooting, broke down when he viewed the remains of his brother in Dillon's undertaking establishment Saturday afternoon. The mother of the deceased was here, and she sent for her son, Lucius, to come to the side of his dead brother.

Boland Bensley, Jr., spent last week in Raleigh attending the State fair.

## FORMER MONROE LAWYER IS ELECTED TO LEGISLATURE

### Iredell Hilliard's Stand on Free Range Is Commended by Charleston Paper.

#### The friends of Mr. Iredell Hilliard, formerly a practicing attorney of Monroe, now of Georgetown county, South Carolina, will be interested in the following editorial from the Charleston News and Courier:

"Georgetown county has always had the reputation of sending good men to the legislature and at this distance Mr. Iredell Hilliard, a member of the next delegation, certainly looks to be a man of that sort. This judgment is based upon a sentiment by Mr. Hilliard published in the Georgetown Times-Index of last Friday. Fifteen or twenty leading Free Range farmers called upon Mr. Hilliard and asked him what he intended to do in regard to Free Range for Georgetown county. Having given them his answer Mr. Hilliard at once proceeded to publish it for the benefit of the people of Georgetown generally.

"I state to you, as I stated to them," says Mr. Hilliard, "that it is my purpose to do all that I can to maintain the Stock Law, which goes into effect on November first, 1920, permanently in this county. I might add that with a divided delegation from this county, and a strong sentiment from other parts of the state in favor of the Stock Law, it is hardly probable that the law, making it unlawful for any man to willfully let his stock run at large after November first, in Georgetown, will be repealed. In my opinion the only safe plan for the farmers of the county to adopt is to prepare permanently for the Stock Law in Georgetown county. I regret that this will doubtless work a temporary hardship upon a few men, many of them my personal friends, but I am satisfied that the change from Free Range to Stock Law, when it has been effected will be of immense value to the county."

"This clear, temperate and courageous statement from Mr. Hilliard ought to settle the Free Range agitation in Georgetown county and it should encourage the legislature to emancipate all the coast counties where Free Range is still allowed by declaring all of them under the Stock Law. For years senators and representatives from these counties have admitted that Free Range could not be defended but they have been afraid to fight it because if they did they knew its beneficiaries would move heaven and earth to defeat them at the polls. There is no question whatever that the larger interests require that this outdoor system shall be done away with once for all. The legislature is the body to do this. It is not a local issue and that pretext has been overworked too long."

## Less Tax for the Small Farmer.

### To the Editor of The Journal:—

During the past few days I have talked with a number of Union county farmers in regard to the revaluation act. Many of these farmers live in Lanes Creek township and were a few months ago loud in their protests against the new system of taxation. But they have been doing some figuring and find that, notwithstanding the fact that we this year have a heavy road bond tax to pay, their taxes are less than they were last year, and they are now "tooth and toe" for the revaluation act and those who gave us this just system.

It is a fact that there are a few large land owners in the county and other counties of the state who will pay more tax than they have been paying, but the small farmer who owns fifty or a hundred acres will pay less, because of the fact that he gets three hundred dollars exemption on personal property, the rate on the remainder of it is one-half what it was last year and his poll tax is cut from \$3.80 to \$1.80. The small farmers are feeling good over this situation.

I have never been much of a politician, but I believe in fair play, and it is my conviction that the revaluation act is one of the most just laws ever placed on the Statute Books of North Carolina and that the party that gave us this constructive legislation deserves the confidence and support of the citizens of the state in correcting any mistakes that may have been made in the administration of the law and in building up and strengthening any weak point in the act.

—L. E. HUGGINS.  
Marshville, October 25, 1920.

## Traveling Men Wager a Thousand Dollars on Election Returns.

### (By R. E. POWELL, in the Raleigh News and Observer.)

Charlotte, October 24.—Ten traveling salesmen in a local hotel pooled an even thousand dollars this morning to wager against a like sum offered by a visiting gentleman from the "nor-ruth" that Harding would be elected Tuesday week and then to give the stranger a full dose of Southern hospitality offered to give odds that the "Solid South" is not broken nor North Carolina's Democratic majority less than seventy-five thousand.

The stranger might have been a scout from Will Hays' headquarters or he might have been the "knight of the grip" he purported to be. Just the same, that part of the fifteen million which he brought into North Carolina was covered in the flash of the eye and his companions of the road and silver are waiting for him to raise the ante. They want more and New York betting odds don't interest them.

## BANKERS ORGANIZE TO EXPORT COTTON TO EUROPE

### TO SHIP RAW MATERIALS TO GERMANY AND CZECHO-SLOVAKI

#### Will Give Long Credits to Those Who Cannot Pay—Is Not a Holding Plan—Crop Must Be Moved.

Southern bankers attending the convention of the American Bankers' Association in Washington have authorized the formation of a twelve million dollar corporation to aid in exporting cotton. Stock will be taken in the corporation by banks and exporters in the cotton states. For the present, only six million dollars worth of stock will be subscribed.

Great enthusiasm and interest were displayed for the plan by bankers from all of the Southern States. Robert F. Maddox, President of the Atlanta National Bank, and a former President of the American Bankers' Association made a distinct impression when he said:

"The time has passed for oratory and for special appeals to government agencies. It is time we Southerners take hold and help ourselves."

The plan of the corporation, which will be created under the Edge law, was devised by a special committee headed by Mr. Maddox, and including R. S. Hecht of the Hibernia Trust and Savings Bank, New Orleans; J. Pope Matthews, Palmetto National Bank, Columbia, S. C.; Tom A. Smith, Birmingham Trust and Savings Bank; Moorehead Wright, Little Rock; J. Elwood Cox, Commercial National Bank, High Point, N. C.; J. A. Pondron, Southwest Texas Commercial National Bank, Houston; S. J. High, People's Bank, Tupelo, Miss.; and D. M. Armstrong, Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, Memphis.

Cotton for Germany in View.

This committee will take charge of the organization of the corporation which, it is believed, will solve the problem of exporting cotton to Germany, Czechoslovakia and other European nations. At present, although these nations are asking for cotton, it is impossible to allow them sufficiently long-time credit for them to turn the raw cotton into manufactured goods and thus pay their commitments.

While the corporation will deal principally with cotton, as that staple is now in the worst position of any raised in the south, other commodities will be handled. It is believed that the stock will be rapidly subscribed. No efforts will be made to sell stock to farmers.

Pains were taken by the Southern bankers to emphasize that they do not intend through this corporation to be a party to any holding cotton for a higher price. The corporation was alluded to as "a facilitating and not a holding" plan.

Stock in the export corporation will be apportioned among the cotton states on the basis of their cotton production at the rate of a dollar a bale, but only sixty cents a bale will be paid in at this time.

The bankers took the position that it was absolutely necessary that something be done to move the cotton crop. Mr. Hecht said that although cotton had slumped from forty to twenty cents, it was not moving. Declarations were made that while the stock would eventually pay a reasonable profit, the end in view was to conduct the corporation as cheaply as possible, having always in mind that the main thing was to sell the cotton.

"The whole purpose of this corporation is that we are simply trying to find a market for cotton," said one of the speakers.

## NEGRO "MAMMY" FAILED TO QUALIFY BEFORE MR. ROGERS

### Bereft of Her "Specs," She Couldn't Read Constitution to His Satisfaction.

An old negro "mammy," who had evidently been listening to the exhortations of some of the alleged leaders of her race, attempted to register at the North Monroe precinct late Saturday afternoon. A forced wait of thirty or forty minutes, while white women were registering, threw her into an agitated frame of mind, and when the opportunity to approach the registrar came she was visibly frightened. "Something for you?" asked Judge Rogers, the registrar. "I want's to register," she replied in trembling tones. "Do you know what the General Assembly of North Carolina is?" snapped the registrar, who did not attempt to conceal his pronounced disdain for registering negroes. There was a long pause. The old woman twisted a little white handkerchief in her hand, as she vainly struggled to speak. "I-I-I," she finally managed to mutter, "knows what it is but I-I-I c-c-can't tell it!" Mr. Rogers suddenly became sympathetic as he realized her plight. "Here," he said, as he passed her a copy of the constitution of the state of North Carolina, "read section 2." She seized the document, and tried to read, but the words danced before her eyes. She glanced at section 2 sideways and endways, she turned it upside down, but she was unable to read it with the ease that she expected. "Mister," she finally said, "I can't read without my specs. I've left them at home." "Alright," said Mr. Rogers, in a kindly tone, "go home, get your glasses, come back and try it again."

Ex-Sheriff B. A. Horn raised a pumpkin this year weighing eighty-three pounds.