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## REV. MR. MOORE TO HOLD MEETING AT MARSHVILLE

Former Monroe Methodist Preacher Is Coming Back for a Short Stay in the County.

## NEWS EVENTS OF THE WEEK

Marshville, May 2.—The Methodist Sunday school at Marshville is planning to combine with the other Sunday schools in the district in a rally day Wednesday, May 4. Prof. Oscar V. Wooley, Sunday school secretary of the Western North Carolina conference, will be present and have charge of the program, while other speakers and features will add interest to the occasion. Prof. Wooley is an expert in Sunday school work and the day will doubtless be a profitable one to all the Sunday schools that avail themselves of this opportunity to hear him and learn of the best ways to push this important work forward. People of all churches, as well as the Methodist, are cordially invited to be present.

Baseball is again the order of the day in Marshville and the local team is, as usual, holding its own with all teams with which it crosses bats.

Mr. Ray A. Marsh and Miss Jean Hallman spent a few days last week in Rutherfordford, where Mr. Marsh was teaching at the time he was taken ill.

Miss Hester Bricker who has been spending several months with her aunt, Mrs. C. B. Covington, returned to her home in Polkton on Saturday.

Mrs. Frank L. Harrell returned Tuesday from a three weeks visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Guinn in Rutherfordford.

Mrs. Annie Marsh Bailey is spending the week end in Monroe attending chautauque.

Mrs. H. C. Ashcraft spent several days last week in Monroe.

Miss Lola Caudle of Wadesboro attended the commencement exercises here last week.

Miss Kate Bailey who is teaching at Old Fort is at home to be with her father, Mr. George Bailey, who has been very ill.

Miss Orpha Wrenn is visiting relatives in Hoffman.

Miss Otis Marsh visited friends in Charlotte last week.

## Rev. Mr. Moore to Hold Revival.

Rev. John Moore of Statesville, formerly pastor of Central Methodist church, Monroe, will begin a meeting in the Methodist church here on Sunday evening, May 8th. It is understood that Rev. Mr. Moore will not arrive until Monday, but the first service of the series will be held on Sunday evening by Rev. J. J. Edwards. Rev. Mr. Moore has many friends and admirers here and in the nearby towns who will be glad of this opportunity to hear him in this meeting. All the churches and their pastors have been cordially invited by Rev. J. J. Edwards to join with the Marshville Methodists in making the meetings interesting and beneficial.

## Social Events of the Week.

Master Ralph Green entertained the Junior Missionary society on Saturday afternoon at his father's home near town. Owing to the illness of the leader, Mrs. M. P. Blair conducted the devotional exercises and business meeting. Later a jolly social hour was enjoyed during which ice cream and cake were served.

Miss Margie Marsh delightfully entertained a number of the high school boys and girls on Saturday evening in honor of the three graduates, Misses Hattie Armfield, Kate Morgan and Mr. Seabron Blair. The lovely home was filled with a profusion of lovely spring flowers in baskets and flower vases. Tables were arranged in the reception hall and parlor for progressive Senior, the score cards bearing the school colors blue and gold. An ice course was served.

## Heath Memorial Church Exercises.

Waxhaw Route 1, May 2.—The children's day exercises at "Heath Memorial," on Sunday, May 1, were largely attended and highly enjoyed by all present. The program by the children and young folks were complimented profusely by those fully competent to judge such matters and the speaking by the older ones was well up to the high standard established long ago by the speakers.

After the children's part had been finished Mr. W. C. Heath of Monroe arose to introduce Mr. B. C. Ashcraft also of Monroe, and while on the floor made some very feeling and impressive remarks that amounted to an extra good speech itself, although he said at the beginning he would not make his speech until a future date.

Of course it's useless to tell Union county folks that Mr. Ashcraft made a good speech, since most of them have heard him on various occasions and know that he makes no other kind. His subject was "Mother." He spoke for an hour and no one got tired or even showed signs of restlessness. The speech would look good in print, but not being a reporter, we will not attempt to report any of it lest we fail to do it justice.

Dinner being next on the program, the audience disbanded for the purpose of refreshing the "inner man," and having an abundance on the grounds, all were soon enjoying entertainment of a wholly different type and getting ready for the further services in the afternoon.

Mr. Johnson of Van Wyck made the first speech in the afternoon. His subject, "Sunday School Possibilities," was interesting and very well presented. He intimated that the Heath Memorial folks had fed him too well for best results in speech making, but that he would do his best under the circumstances.

The Rev. Geo. B. Thompson of Waxhaw came next, and from the subject, "Watch." He made some excellent hits. Mr. Thompson complained in the outset that he had had no dinner at all, to which Mr. R. T. Niven replied, "you had the offer of it," and as he proceeded in his remarks we were of the impression that he made a fine talk, and that if he had had dinner and had done any different, we doubt if it would have been for the better.

This was the first children's day exercises ever held in the Heath Memorial. Let us hope that many more such occasions may be enjoyed by the membership and by the surrounding community, and that the beginning of a work of great good has been launched on the knob whose elevation gives a wide range of vision toward the entire four points of the compass.—Novus Homo.

## Business Requires a Loose Rein.

(From the Type Metal Magazine.) Business requires a loose rein. Business is temperamental. The modern business man does not know in advance what his problems will be or how he will meet them.

Laws, on the other hand, are fixed and inflexible. The process by which laws are changed or interpreted is slow and cumbersome.

Therefore, the fewer the laws and the fewer the restrictions, the more easily and the more economically business can be conducted.

The United States Steel Corporation was organized in 1901.

At the time this great combination was effected, there was a feeling among many people, and possibly even among the organizers, that the corporation was violating the anti-trust laws.

Ten years after organization, and after the business had woven itself into the very fabric of the nation, the government began suit against the steel corporation as a trust.

Nine years after suit was begun the Supreme Court decided that the corporation was not a trust.

Nineteen years of uncertainty! Can business be expected to prosper and expand under such conditions?

A remedy has been suggested which seems both practicable and desirable. A bill has been introduced into Congress under which it is proposed that when there is any doubt whether or not a business can do a certain thing, a "bill of intention" may be filed at Washington.

This bill of intention would be open to public inspection, and if no one came forward in protest, the bill would constitute a complete defense if at any future date the business were haled into court.

This bill will not be enacted into law this year or next year. Public opinion has probably not yet reached the point where it is ready to give business a loose rein.

But the time is not far distant when the people will recognize the futility of attempting to lay down down complete rules for the conduct of all business.

The golden rule of freedom is that a man's liberty shall be restricted only when it infringes on the liberty of others.

## BICKETT'S FIRST EFFORT BEFORE ESQ. M'WHORTER

Finding Late Mr. Covington Out, Jack Williams Decided to Give the Young Lawyer a Trial.

## CIDER PROSPECTS ARE "RUI NT"

Our genial friend, "Squire Henry McWhorter, has for a long time followed the habit of calling, when in town, at the Enterprise office for a chat with the paper's managers, writes Mr. Hal B. Adams in the last issue of his paper. We have studiously encouraged this habit, for who would fail to derive pleasure and profit from a talk with the "Squire? When the "Squire called the day following the cold wave of April 10th, a marked change from his usual manner was immediately noted. He was struggling to be cheerful, to be sure. But there was a haunting sadness that kept returning to his face, that no real friend of the "Squire could view with indifference. The writer's soul reflected his sadness even before the visitor had uttered a word, and we felt, even as he settled himself into his chair, with a mournful sigh, that some deplorable event had occurred that would hit us, as well as the "Squire, a heavy blow. He seemed to hesitate as if about to divulge the sad news without any preliminaries; then, as if afraid to risk his emotions, he turned the conversation to another topic. Feeling that it was his cue, the writer forced himself to appear cheerful, and launched into a discussion of the happy times the "Squire had enjoyed when he rode all over the county in political campaigns years ago, and of the big speeches the "Squire had delivered on those rounds through our great county. The "Squire relaxed and smiled—a little. Just a little smile, and then that mournful look returned to his eyes. Still clinging desperately to the task of brightening up our highly esteemed friend, the writer mentioned a few of the brilliant lawyers that had appeared in the "Squire's court. This turn to the talk seemed to cheer him considerably more than our first effort. He proceeded to narrate with considerable zest how ex-Governor Bickett had made his maiden effort before him, representing a person widely known in both the Carolinas—Jack Williams by name, now a resident of the city of Monroe. Indeed, when led on by a few carefully selected questions, he gave an outline of the incident, how Mr. Bickett, then a beginner with a brand new license, "was staying around" the office of his uncle, the late Mr. Dave Covington, and how Jack, who resided then in Jackson, went to Monroe in search of a lawyer, and finding Mr. Covington out, "thought he would give that young chap in the office a trial" and so employed Mr. Bickett to prosecute a case for him; and how the "Squire despite an eloquent address by Jack's advocate, adjudged the case frivolous and malicious and sent the future governor's first client to jail for the costs. The "Squire smiled faintly as he concluded the story. Then the writer saw that, beyond any question, all his efforts had been in vain, as the "Squire appeared again to lapse into a deep melancholy, gazing out the window with a settled dejection that would have saddened an iron man to look at. "What is the trouble, 'Squire? Go on and tell it all and get it over with!" suggested the writer, as gently as possible. The "Squire moved his chair up closer. "I have," he whispered mournfully, "got something to tell you. When you come to see me this summer, don't expect no cider. The cider prospects are ruint—ruint—completely ruint!"

## THE LEE PARK SUNDAY SCHOOL.

### Vann Sikes Says It Is the Best One in the Entire County.

To the Editor of the Journal:—The Lee Park school house bore an unsavory reputation several months ago, it being charged that it was used by Monroe young men as a place of ill repute, but that's all passed now. Rev. B. B. Shankle took charge of the situation, organizing a Sunday school out there and now conducts regular Sunday services, as follows: Sunday school, 10 a. m.; preaching, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. The school house has been wired, has electric lights, an electric fan and a new organ. We have one of the best Sunday schools in the county, and there isn't a better preacher to be found anywhere than Rev. Mr. Shankle. Besides being a minister of great ability, he is a good singer. We expect to build him a brick church soon. To show you how we appreciate him, last Sunday morning the children of the school gave him a twenty dollar bill. This caused the church folks to make up a collection for him, securing about thirty dollars, making a total of fifty dollars for the small handful of people in the community.

Now, Mr. Editor, if you want to hear a good sermon or visit an interesting Sunday school just walk in at any of the above stated hours. Hurrah for Lee Park!

VANN SIKES.

## The New Twist

Bromide—They say a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. Baseball Manager—Huh! I've got some birds on my hands that ought to be back in the bushes.

## A Sign of Famine

Rub—What makes you thin? Dobb's private stock is running low? Dub—He's beginning to complain about the water service.

## OVER \$2000 CONTRIBUTED FOR RELIEF OF CHINESE

Dr. G. N. Caldwell, a Missionary, Gives First Hand Account of Suffering of the People.

## BEN GREET PLAYER SANG SOLO

A congregation that filled fairly well the huge Chautauqua tent heard the Rev. Dr. C. N. Caldwell of the North China Mission of the Presbyterian church Sunday afternoon in an appeal for the famine sufferers of the five northeastern provinces of China. Following the vivid account of deplorable conditions illustrated by the recital of several heart-rending instances of the dreadful extremities to which the sufferers are driven, hats were passed among the hearers and nearly two hundred dollars poured into them. It is understood that since that time the amount has been augmented to a total of something like two hundred and fifty dollars.

The address was preceded by a service of song and prayer. In the absence of Dr. C. C. Weaver, pastor of Central Methodist church, Dr. H. E. Gurney, pastor of the Presbyterian church, presided. Mrs. Frank Laney was at the piano. After the singing of several old familiar Gospel hymns, prayer for missions was offered by the rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, S. L. Rotter. The Scripture lesson, from the tenth chapter of the Gospel according to St. Luke, including the parable of the Good Samaritan, also from fifty-eighth Isaiah, "Hide not thyself from thine own flesh," and from the Book of the Acts, "He hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell upon the face of the earth," was read by Dr. Caldwell.

Miss Spalding of the Chautauqua company, accompanied by Miss Helen Paine of the Ben Greet players, rendered in solo an anthem with words from the Psalm, "Like as the heart desireth for the water-brooks, so longeth my soul after thee." Then the first and third verses of the Coronation hymn were sung, and Dr. Gurney introduced the speaker of the afternoon.

## CONVICTION OF NEWBERRY IS SET ASIDE BY COURT

### Federal Corrupt Practices is Held Unconstitutional, and Congress Can't Regulate Primaries.

Setting aside the conviction of Senator Truman H. Newberry, of Michigan, an sixteen others for violation of the federal corrupt practices act, the supreme court yesterday held that the act was unconstitutional. The court was unanimous in reversing the convictions, but divided five to four as to the validity of the law. Chief Justice White and Associate Justices Pitney, Clark and Brandeis dissented from the court's finding that congress was without power to regulate state primaries, but concurred in the reversal which, they thought, should have been based on the error of the trial judge's instruction to the jury.

Justice McKenna, while concurring in the majority opinion "as applied to the statute under consideration," reserved the question of the power of congress under the 17th amendment—which provides for direct election of senators—to supervise primaries. Opinion was divided in the senate as to the effect of the decision upon future activities of the elections committee with regard to the Michigan election of 1918 in which Henry Ford, as the democratic candidate, opposed Mr. Newberry for the senatorship. Senator Dillingham, chairman of the committee, said that since the corrupt practices law had been held unconstitutional it appeared that the committee would have no further jurisdiction.

On the other hand, Senator Spencer, chairman of the sub-committee which has been considering the Ford-Newberry case, announced that despite the decision the inquiry would be continued to determine, he said, who was elected, as well as Mr. Ford's charge of fraud. The sub-committee has completed its recount of votes, which gave Senator Newberry a majority.

Action, however, has not yet been taken on the recount. Senator Newberry has taken no part in the senate affairs and has not been in his seat in the senate since he was convicted and sentenced to serve two years in the Leavenworth federal prison and pay a \$10,000 fine.

## The Art of Reading.

(From the Type Metal Magazine.) Reading is an accomplishment which is acquired only by persistent practice.

The near-illiterate man reads a word at a time, slowly and laboriously. After doing a considerable amount of reading, almost everyone learns to take in groups of words at a glance. Finally, skilled readers find no difficulty in reading simple matter, such as fiction or articles on subjects with which they are more or less familiar, by paragraphs or even pages.

Immanuel Kant, the philosopher, said he could digest any book in an hour. His biographers say this was literally true, that his mind was so keen and the art of reading was so highly cultivated in him that he could take in a page of printed matter as rapidly as most of us take in a word.

## The Rift in the Loat

There once was a ditty young loat, Who worshipped his tailor-made suit. When his pants lost their creases He flew all to pieces From meeting a whiz-bang, en route.

## Planting Soy Beans in Corn.

To the Editor of the Journal:—Great Britain in March this year took one-fifth as much American cotton as in March, 1920; and France and Japan less than one-half as much. In fact, our total exports in March this year were only 375,180 bales against 794,460 bales in March last year—not half so much this March as last. The farmer who has not cut his cotton acreage will please not this.

There are farmers in this state who have increased their corn yields per acre from twenty-five bushels to fifty and seventy-five bushels per acre just by the practice of planting soy beans in the corn at planting time and letting the soy beans remain on the land, and this increase has been made without increasing the amount of fertilizer used. Thousands of progressive farmers make it a practice to plant soy beans in the corn and grow greater crops as a result. Hundreds of farmers in this county will, this year, plant soy beans in all the corn they plant.

If every acre that is planted to corn in the county this year should be planted to soy beans, it would require about twelve thousand bushels of beans to do the job. It would add fertility to our soils that, in value, would more than equal our annual fertilizer bills. It would practically double our average yields of wheat and oats next year is sown on these soy bean corn fields, that is if a fair stand of beans should be secured and allowed to remain on the land.

Get your seed and plant when you plant the corn. Plant one peck per acre in the row with the corn. The plan we follow is to plant the corn with planter and then set the planter so as to cover beans very shallow, about half inch to one inch deep, and go over the row again and plant the beans.

We have ordered one hundred bushels of soy beans and will wire for more today. If you want to increase your crop yields per acre and make your living with less work and expense, try planting soy beans in your corn.—T. J. W. Broom.

## The Red Cow

The perversity of cows is set forth by Mr. Peter MacArthur in his book The Red Cow, in which he gives by way of illustration the following story, which ends with a remedy that is simple if nothing else:

The more I work among cows and study their ways, he says, the more puzzling they become to me. Sometimes when I am feeling a bit conceited I think I understand them pretty well, and then something happens that puts me entirely out of countenance. One warm day last week when I had let them out to water, I thought I would let them stand out and sun themselves for a while before driving them back to their stalls. I half remembered that the gate to the young orchard had been opened when the snow was deep and left opened, but I did not give it a thought. The government drain was flooded and was covered with slippery ice that I was sure they could not cross, and I felt that everything was serene for a pleasant sun bath for the cows.

Half an hour later I took a look to see where they were, and every last one of them was in the young orchard picking at some long grass that had been brought into sight by the thaw. There was no waiting about starting to get them out, for you know the way cows have of rubbing their necks against young trees and breaking off limbs. Luckily they had not started rubbing and had done no damage, but I had to do some rushing round before I finally got them out of the orchard. But when I got back to the icy government drain, there was all kinds of trouble. You never saw such a timid bunch of cows in your life. It was absurd to think that they could walk on ice like that, and what was more, they wouldn't do it. But I knew that they couldn't fly and that they had crossed that ice on the way to the orchard, and I was just as stubborn as they were. Gritting my teeth with determination, I went at those cows, and in a few minutes each one of them had been personally conducted across the ice by an earnest man who was earnestly twisting her tail.

I then made the discovery that twisting a cow's tail puts a lot of ginger into her, for when the last one was across they began to romp round the field. I saw that I would have trouble getting them into the stable and went to the house to get some one to help.

I don't think I was in the house five minutes, but when I went out again with re-infforcements those wretched cows were on the other side of the government drain again and headed toward the orchard gate. Apparently it was no trouble at all for them to cross ice when on the way to mischief. I may say that on the return trip they did not wait for much tail twisting. Possibly the second twist hurts more than the first. Anyway, they hustled back and didn't stop to argue with me.

## Not at Home

Among the guests at a reception was a distinguished man of letters. He was grave and somewhat taciturn. One of the ladies present suggested to the hostess that he seemed to be out of place at such a party.

"Yes," replied the hostess with a bright smile, "you see, he can't talk anything but sense."

## Good Old Saturday Night.

Teacher—Why is cleanliness next to godliness? Pupil—Because it comes the day before Sunday.

## CHAPTER KU KLUX KLAN MAY BE ORGANIZED HERE

Twenty-Six Monroe Men Receive Invitations to Become Members of the "Invisible Empire."

## HISTORY OF THE FAMOUS ORDER

An effort will be made to organize a branch of the "Ku Klux Klan" here this week, according to letters received by twenty-six prominent business men from "Ti-Bo-Tim," of Charlotte, one of the imperial organizers. The letters read:

"Dear Sir:—Your name has been given to me by a personal friend of yours, who stated that you were a real American and believed in our flag, the tenets of the Christian religion, good womanhood and white supremacy.

"The above order most positively stands for all these and also for the upholding, fulfilling and enforcement of the laws.

"We are anxious to put an organization in the city of Monroe, and the list given me of twenty-six names are all men of the same mind that you are, and are the first-class business men of your city. We do not at any time approach a man unless he has been vouched for by some one whom we know, so you see that our selection of men are the best men the country affords.

"We want to have a meeting at Monroe some night next week. The date will be selected later. In the meantime I want you to look over the literature I am enclosing, and if you think best advise me at Charlotte so that we can go right ahead with the meeting."

A booklet accompanying the letters gave the following information concerning the history and accomplishments of the old Ku Klux Klan, and the aims of the new order:

## History of Old Klan.

"The history of civilization has many instances in which a race, religious or class consciousness has come and swept all before it, and often these revolutions of thought have found expression in secret orders.

"The Maccabees, the early Christians, the crusaders, the reformation, the French revolution, Cromwell's commonwealth, the Boston tea party and many other great solvents in civilization were only able to effectively oppose the establishment of, or throw off the yoke of, tyranny by shrouding their work in secrecy during the movement's early stages.

"Among the great secret movements of the world's history that have been brought into existence to right the wrongs to humanity, there is no more shining example than the original, genuine order of the Ku Klux Klan which was organized in 1865, and after accomplishing its noble purpose, voluntarily disbanded by order of its Grand Wizard, General Nathan Bedford Forrest, in the year 1870.

"The Ku Klux Klan—the invisible empire—was the great idea of American reconstruction. We say "American reconstruction" for the reason that all America was affected by reconstruction influences. The South moat of all, yes, but nevertheless—all; for the great threat to the white race that loomed on the horizon of the South would have spread throughout the entire nation, had not the white robe of the Ku Klux Klan kept unrevealed those courageous and devoted hearts that were consecrated to saving the Anglo-Saxon civilization of our country, protecting the homes and well-being of our people and shielding the virtue of womanhood.

## Original Klansmen Not Outlaws.

"The original Ku Klux were not outlaws or moral degenerates, nor did they perpetrate outlawry. They were men of moral and social standing and their leaders were men of sterling character and unquestioned culture. They reverently bowed to the soul of real law and swore to enforce its principle of justice, protection and the pursuit of happiness. Their strong arm fought valiantly for the preservation of the integrity of the race against the cruelty of base, unjust and tyrannical legislation and insufferable conditions created by a horde of conscienceless, diabolical, greed and lust-crazed adventurers that swarmed down from the North to use the negro for their own damnable, selfish ends. These adventurers poisoned the minds of and brutalized the inoffensive negro and converted many of them into human beasts by their cheap whiskey and glaring promises of rich reward and loosed them armed and indamed upon the sacred privileges and persons of the suffering and defenseless Southern people.

## Stood Upon Promise to Lee.

"The Ku Klux Klan stood firmly upon the solemn promise of the federal government made through General Grant to General Lee, and the rights of citizens vouchsafed by the constitution and it swore allegiance to the principles of that constitution. It was the defender of justice, the enforcer of civil and racial law and the great regulator of the galling irregularities of prostituted law at the hands of so-called men, the mentioning of whose names is an insult to the blood of the race of Caucasian stock. It struck from the neck of wounded, bleeding, pauperized and prostrated South the dirty heel of the degenerated outlaw—the "scalawag" and the "carpet-bagger" and the misguided, lust-crazed negro, and made possible the birth of the greatest nation of all time—the re-United States of America; it destroyed the fanatic's vile hope of the amalgamation of the

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