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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

TWO FIRE OFFICERS KILLED IN CHARLOTTE.

Chief and Captain of Fire Department Rushed to Save a Burning Barn and Were Blown Up by Concealed Powder.—Horrible Butchery Result of Criminal Act of Some One. Charlotte Observer July 1.

Chief J. H. Wallace of the city fire department and Capt. W. B. Glenn of the No. 2 station were killed yesterday morning and three other firemen, Messrs. R. T. Barnes, J. R. Erwin and C. W. Todd were more or less seriously hurt as the result of the explosion of a quantity of blasting powder that had been stored in a barn belonging to Mr. John B. Hawkins, a railroad contractor, in the rear of his home on South Cedar st.

The barn had caught fire and the department had been summoned to extinguish the flames. Never having been apprised of the presence of the explosive and fearing no danger, Chief Wallace, Captain Glenn and Firemen Barnes, Erwin, Todd and several others had just laid a line of hose and had rushed through a double fence for the purpose of reaching the seat of fire. The hose was not quite long enough and Chief Wallace had called for a little "slack." Several of the men turned to drag up the line and this accounts for their escape. The next moment the explosion occurred. Captain Glenn was killed instantly and Chief Wallace was felled in his tracks and so also Firemen Barnes, Erwin and Todd.

FEARFUL EXPLOSION.

The force of the explosion was such that planks and scantlings were hurled like shrapnel through the walls of adjoining houses, one of these cutting the line of hose held by the men in two near the nozzle.

Captain Glenn was literally riddled with splinters, one of these passing through his left chest, another breaking his left hip, and others inflicting fearful wounds all over his body. Both arms were broken and his head was cruelly gashed by the flying missiles.

Chief Wallace was a little to one side of Captain Glenn and his worst injury was that inflicted by a scantling that splintered his right shoulder, sections of wood being driven deep into his chest. His head was also gashed in a half dozen places, both eyes being injured. Fireman Barnes received a severe cut over the eye but escaped with only a few other slight bruises. He was able to leave the hospital within an hour. Fireman Erwin was fearfully gashed by splinters about the head, face, arm and body and Fireman Todd received a fierce scalp wound, his right wrist and hand being also lacerated.

WOUNDED TO THE HOSPITAL.

No sooner had the explosion occurred than Assistant Chief Wentz, Hendrix Palmer, Van Duncan and G. W. Spittle who were to one side of where the wounded men lay, rushed around to learn the trouble. They saw all five of the men lying on the ground, Barnes, Erwin and Todd struggling to get away from the nearby burning rafters. They immediately rushed up, grabbed the wounded and hurried them out of the danger zone. It was seen that Captain Glenn was dead and attention was given to the injured. Chief Wallace was carried into Mr. Reece Little's waiting automobile and rushed to the Presbyterian Hospital. Fireman Barnes, Todd and Erwin were likewise dispatched to the same place and surgeons were summoned. Within a few moments, a dozen doctors were on hand and the injured were given every attention.

From the first, it was seen that Chief Wallace had but a fighting chance, the only hope being that his wonderful constitution would pull him through. The surgeons probed into the wound and discovered three long pieces of wood that had been driven deep into the chest. He was bleeding internally and they announced that he had only one chance in a hundred. Mr. J. A. Jones, chairman of the fire committee of the executive board, in whose office Chief Wallace was sitting when the alarm came in, called at the hospital and was ushered in to see him. Chief Wallace recognized him immediately and smiled. Mr. Jones bent over and whispered his regret that he did not hold him in his office instead of letting him leave. The wounded man's response was only a smile. At noon, Chief Wallace had a sinking spell and a saline solution was used to buoy him up. It was all in vain and he died at 12:25 after making a brave and determined fight for life. Captain Glenn's body had already been sent to his home. The two firemen more seriously injured, namely, Messrs. Erwin and Todd, will be kept at the Presbyterian Hospital until their injuries will permit of their return home. Fireman Barnes will be out in a few days.

OTHERS INJURED.

In addition to those seriously injured, quite a number received slight flesh wounds. Mr. Sam McGinn, who was assisting the firemen, was struck by a flying piece of wood and the side of his face lacerated. Mr. W. H. Roberts of 313 South Cedar street was stunned and Mr. W. H. Earnhardt, a clerk in J. H. Pressley's store, 300 South Cedar street, was struck on the forehead by a splinter. Several of the firemen were so badly shocked that they were unable to do anything for a moment after the explosion.

The explosion, according to those standing near at hand watching the fire, was one of the fiercest imaginable, considering the amount of powder involved. "It seemed to be as

though a big barrel of oil had been touched off," declared Mr. J. A. Yarbrough who was about a block distant. "I thought the earth was shaking," declared Mr. J. Q. Caldwell who was four blocks away. Quite a number of the people who had gathered to watch the fire, were thrown to the ground.

WHERE EXPLOSION OCCURRED.

The barn in which the fire originated was situated in the rear of Mr. Hawkins' residence and also behind the small grocery store belonging to Mr. J. H. Braswell at 300 South Cedar street. The shock was such that several of the shelves in Mr. Braswell's store were hurled to the floor and several of the windows of nearby houses were broken. For several seconds after the explosion the air was filled with debris. There was an old stove either inside or leaning up against the burning barn. It was hurled through the wall of an adjacent stable as though shot out of a gun. One of the legs of this stove struck one of the injured firemen, probably Chief Wallace. It was lying where he fell and one end was bloody.

An effort was made yesterday to secure all of the particulars about the blasting powder that had been stored in the barn or immediately adjacent thereto but nothing definite could be learned pending Mr. Hawkins' arrival. He has been engaged on a contract 15 miles from Mocksville and when notified by Mrs. Hawkins of the distressing accident, stated that he would leave immediately in order to catch a train into Charlotte.

Mrs. Hawkins, in discussing the occurrence yesterday afternoon, reiterated her belief that no explosive had been left in the barn by Mr. Hawkins. She stated that he was always very careful about such things and the fact that he usually had 21 head of stock nearby would have made him all the more careful. She expressed the belief that the barn was fired by a negro who was seen by several neighbors to leave the place earlier in the morning. She added that as soon as Mr. Hawkins arrived, he would make a full statement. There was no stock in the barn yesterday when the fire occurred, only a lot of fodder and supplies.

CHIEF WALLACE.

Chief Wallace, who has been head of the fire department since Chief W. S. Orr resigned in 1911, was 37 years of age. He is a son of Mrs. Cornelia Wallace and is survived by his mother and one brother, Mr. M. M. Wallace. For years he has lived with his mother and brother at 208 North Brevard street. He was an Elk, an Odd Fellow, a member of the Colonial Club and the Greater Charlotte Club. He was formerly assistant chief and had been chief since 1911. In the estimation of his men he has been one of the best chiefs that the local department has ever had. Quite in manner, cool in presence of danger and possessing nerve and judgment of the very highest order, he has rendered yeoman service to the city. He never sent his men where he himself would not go and hence his mortal injury yesterday. He was in the very forefront of danger and there he met his fate. His manner of handling his men was one of the secrets of his success. It was rather significant yesterday as indicating his interest in his work that he had gone to Mr. Jones' office to consult about the remodeling of the fire station when the alarm was sounded. Instead of delaying, he jumped into Mr. T. L. Alexander's automobile and hurried to the fire. He arrived just as his men were ready to turn on the stream and he took charge of the situation just a moment before the explosion.

CAPTAIN GLENN.

Captain Glenn of the No. 2 station was one of the oldest firemen in point of service in the employ of the city. At one time he was chief of the department and was always looked upon as one of the guiding spirits of the department. Much of the family life of the department was due to his kindly efforts. There was no man on the force more universally beloved than he. He was 50 years of age, was the son of the late John Glenn, and is survived by his wife and two daughters. He lived at 202 North Myers street. He was a Pythian and an Odd Fellow.

Blind Boy Fondles a Snake.

Lumberton Robesonian. Odus, a nine-year-old blind boy, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Sellers, who live at Mt. Eliam, went to a hen's nest one day last week, and instead of picking up the eggs, as he intended to do, he picked up a pilot snake, one of the most poisonous snakes found in these parts. The boy said he kept feeling of the snake to see what it was until he became suspicious and called his sister to see what it was and she found it to be a snake. Mr. Sellers took his gun and shot the snake which was 45 inches long. He said the snake didn't seem to be the least bit mad when he arrived on the scene. It is said that a snake will not bite a blind person, and this is very good evidence, as a pilot is a very ill-natured snake.

The Journal will give a prize of one dollar for the best answer to this question, "Why I read the Special Notice Column of The Journal each issue." Essay may be any length not under ten nor over one hundred words. One person may make as many replies as he chooses. Replies will be received till July 15, and the winner announced July 17. There are no conditions whatever attached to the offer and replies may be sent in at once.

JUDGE CLARK WANTS REFORM.

Points Out the Inefficiency of the Courts and Shows How They Should Be Brought Up-to-date.

Speaking before the Bar Association at Wrightsville Tuesday, Judge Clark made sweeping recommendations for judicial reform. He said that capital punishment should be abolished except for murder by ambush or poison, and for rape, that jury's verdict should be by majority vote, speeches of lawyers limited, etc. Among other things he said:

"To begin with, one third of this government, the Judicial Department, is officered entirely by lawyers, certainly in all the higher and more important posts. Then the Legislative Department the records show that at this time nearly 60 per cent of each house of Congress are lawyers, and the same is very nearly true in our own legislatures and in those of the other States. In the third department of the government, the executive, more than two thirds of the presidents, and of the Governors of the states have been lawyers. This overwhelming predominance of one profession in the government of this country has not been for the good of the profession, and I am frank to say that I do not think it has been for the welfare of the public.

"It has brought down upon our profession the criticism and indeed the envy of a large part of those who were necessarily excluded from a fair share in the government. It has had the same effect as if any other calling, such as clergymen, or physicians, or bankers had obtained the same great predominance in the control of the government. It has made the conduct of affairs also reflect the views of our profession. A lawyer is most necessarily the opposite of what President Wilson calls a forward-looking man. Under our system of practice and procedure a lawyer is trained to look backwards. He is like a surveyor running a line by stakes behind him. He searches for precedents, and unless he is an exceptional man the efforts of such training is to make him reverence the opinion of some unknown judge, of unknown capacity, and of unknown bias, who happened to be a judge one hundred or two hundred or three hundred years ago, when society was far less developed than now, instead of considering the views that would reflect the advanced thought of the times in which we live. But for the help derived from legislation, the courses of judicial decisions would be as petrified as the laws of the Medes and Persians, or the mummies which rest beneath the Egyptian pyramids. Even in our legislation progress is hampered by the fact that legislation is largely shaped by lawyers in the legislative bodies and even when progressive measures are passed they are taken on the judicial anvil, and often hampered into unexpected shapes, and not infrequently are vetoed by the most unprogressive members of our unprogressive profession, the judges. These members of our profession have usually attained at least middle age and their personal views of political economy not infrequently are taken by themselves as a true conception of the extent of the legislation which the constitution will permit Congress or the individual States to enact.

Greater Efficiency Needed.

"Civilization is simply a search for greater efficiency. The great businesses of our world have revolutionized their methods and adopted better ones. Success depends upon it. Even the farmers are using improved machinery and methods of agriculture. The same is true of all callings and professions. In the medical profession and in chemistry those leaders who died fifteen years ago, could return to life, would feel lost. Governments have improved their systems, armies have new weapons and improved systems of drill. Navies have thrown aside their obsolete vessels of war and have new systems of navigation. Even theology has taken a look ahead and has conformed to the discoveries in geology and astronomy, and has taken notice of the results of scientific investigation. In all the world there is but one profession which stands still, and that is ours. In stead of seeking greater efficiency, we look back as far as possible to discover some dictum of some unknown and unlearned judge of ages past. The most that we have done is to learn at last that our profession and the practice of law have not increased inefficiency and that popular disapproval of our obsolete methods is in our portion beneath the sun.

Reform Jury System.

"Another reform which has been adopted in a great many States with satisfaction and which, judging from the letters I have received, has the approval of many members of the bar in our State, is the abolition of the requirement of the unanimous verdict of a jury except possibly in capital cases. Under the present system a party who has superiority in wealth or influence, or who can retain the most influential council can usually get one or more men on the jury who will favor the views of his council, and thus prevent a verdict. The wealthier party can wear out the other. There is no requirement that the courts should render their decision by a unanimous vote. Why then require it as to a jury? In many States the constitution has been amended to permit a verdict by three-fourths of a jury, that is that a verdict can be rendered by nine jurors out of twelve. When

such verdict is permitted to stand by the trial judge, it gives every reasonable safeguard. This has operated successfully elsewhere and there is really nothing against it except the consideration which is not entertained with some that we have not heretofore adopted it. A unanimous verdict might be required still for conviction of a capital felony.

"That our courts do not measure up, in their actual operations, to the economic demand of the age for efficiency is well known. Our judges are rarely lacking in legal knowledge. Sometimes they are lacking in executive ability, and those who have this ability are hampered by the customs and practice of past ages. The evil is here. Time is money and nowhere is this more true than in the trial of cases. Every moment of the time of the court costs money and it has been estimated that three-fourth of that time could be saved. I think Mr. Taft is one of the ones who have made this statement. There is not only the time of the parties and witnesses in a case on trial, but the cases that are waiting for trial, or who have to attend court term after term without trial. To render the courts more efficient is the demand which the people are making and the bar must respond. I may not have presented the best remedies for this evil. It is for you gentlemen in your wisdom to consider, to discuss and out of your experience evolve the best system."

A Little News and Some Comment From Wingate.

Correspondence of The Journal. Wingate, July 2.—"How's everything about Wingate?" Everything is lovely. That of Mrs. Daisy Brewer is the only case of sickness to report. Her condition still lingers. All the rest are happy except a few who are always afraid of something.

A severe storm passed over our section last night. Some wind, a fine rain, heavy thunder accompanied by a grand display of the most ferocious lightning made the spectacle awe inspiring. It reminded the writer of his second evening at Gettysburg just 51 years ago today.

Crops are generally well cultivated and are making rapid progress. Guess we'll make a bumper crop yet. The many friends of Uncle John Q. Griffin rejoice to know that his condition seems much improved since Monday, the 29th, ult.

The writer remarked the other day in hearing of a prominent minister of the gospel that Wingate could furnish as much real good readable news as any other little town of its magnitude. "Yes, and Wingate has as many real good intelligent citizens as any place of its size too," was the conscientious reply. This high opinion of these good people had been formed from close contact with them for several years. He had become fully acquainted with them and understood and loved them, and was therefore in position to render a just and true verdict. If you want to destroy yourself and your community, spend your time unjustly criticizing.

The English sparrows ate my oats in the granary. I didn't like that, but one morning while in the garden I saw one of these birds go carefully over twenty heads of cabbage, picking off every worm he could find. On another occasion I saw one go over seventeen heads in the same way. Then I said there's compensation for my oats; if he worms my cabbage, he earns his bread. Our bean vines did not seem to bloom; we hadn't had a mess of beans this spring. Wife said it was a poor year somehow for beans, the seasons didn't suit them. But the trouble was more fully explained when a neighbor lady "called me up" to ask if I could tell her how to protect her beans from the depredation of the sparrows. They eat every bloom and young bean as fast as they appear. Then I understood the cause of my bean failure. I suggested that she either feed them something which they would like better than bean blooms or else poison them. We don't want to poison them; that would be attended with danger to other animals and evidently there is nothing they like better than bean blooms.

We would appreciate any advice or suggestion from any one of The Journal readers having had similar experiences with these pests. O. P. T. is not able to "rustle around" much for news items this time, so his readers will have to content themselves with such stuff as at long range. The fact is he is trying to recuperate a little by saving steps, so as to be in good shape to attend the "Fourth." He is anxious to meet his old war comrades once more.

Revs. J. W. Little and M. A. Perry have just closed their evangelistic meeting at Waxhaw, so it is reported, and doubtless there is some speculation and variety of opinions as to results. As the spiritual features or rather spiritual results as distinguished from the moral, this scribe would not hazard an opinion. However, he feels safe in saying that the moral status of the town and community will not suffer as a result of these meetings, to say the least. Watch out for evidence. O. P. TIMIST.

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HONESTY IN SALE OF FOODS.

In An Address in Charlotte Dr. Allen, State Food Chemist, Reviews Situation and Pleads For Honesty. Charlotte Observer.

"We don't like to prosecute the merchants, as we have found that most of the violations of the State pure food law arises from lack of knowledge."

And Dr. W. M. Allen, State food chemist, who was addressing a gathering of retail grocers, added that in the great majority of cases the merchants mended their ways when their attention was called to the points at which they were violating the law.

Doctor Allen made a clearcut talk to the grocers on the subject of pure foodstuff. This is of vital importance, he said, because no one can live without food. He pointed out the two classes of foods—those which are used to build up the machinery of the body, the nitrogenous foods such as meats, beans, peas, beans, leguminous plants in general, all these being muscle-forming proteins; and the sugars, starches, fats, the carbonaceous foods that impart strength but are used to gain energy, just as the engine burns coal for that purpose.

The State food department has been in existence since 1899, when the pure food law was passed. The law was very imperfect until 1907, when the ripened experience made it possible to secure much better measure, although one that is not yet perfect.

In the meantime a pure food law had been agitated in Congress and after years of effort a pure food law was passed. "It was not as good a law as ours, but the Federal government had much greater resources with which to secure its enforcement," said Dr. Allen. The Legislature made no provisions for any revenue for the food department but simply made it obligatory on the Department of Agriculture to enforce the law. The revenue is limited, being only \$7,000 a year, due to the fact that foodstuff happened not to be a subject for inspection taxes. But the department is doing the best it can with limited means.

"The enforcement of the food law is not like prosecuting an ordinary criminal," said Doctor Allen. "It is more a process of education. If we had gone into the courts with all the cases of violation that we have discovered, the courts would have been so crowded by these that they would have been unable to make any disposition of them. And I am frank to say that in many cases I do not believe a jury would have returned a verdict of guilty. We don't want to prosecute the groceryman, although sometimes we have to do it. I believe the great majority of them want to obey the law, but haven't taken the time and trouble to inform themselves as to its provisions.

The object of the law was to protect the consuming public. It provides that no adulterated or misbranded foods shall be offered for sale and that nothing shall be added to any food product which will be injurious to health or will decrease the value or reduce the strength of that product.

The speaker pointed out that there have been two chief classes of adulterations. The first kind consisted of preservatives, such as were used on fresh meat or canned goods. "We found when we took up the work that 42 per cent of the meat sold in this State was preserved with chemicals. That was during the summer months. But that evil has practically been eliminated."

The State found difficulty when it first attempted to enforce the law, said Doctor Allen, because it was difficult to prove that substances like borax were actually harmful. But when the Federal government, with limitless resources, took a hand the situation changed. Classes for experimentation were formed and the subjects were fed with food containing these chemicals. The result was that digestion was impaired. This furnished a solid bases for prosecution in this State. It was within a week or 10 days. Then salicylic acid and formaldehyde and benzoate of soda were taken up. The hardest fight was made on the last named. The doctor is convinced that its harmfulness has been abundantly shown.

But the greatest evil to be combated is that of fraud, said Doctor Allen, or the sale of goods as being that which they were not. Nine tenths of the so-called maple syrup on the market was either cane syrup or glucose, containing a small amount of maple syrup. The officials have ruled that syrup is made by evaporating the juice of a sugar producing plant. There are just two kinds, cane syrup and maple syrup. A compound is all right but it's not honest to sell it as real syrup," said the speaker. A compound of glucose refiner's syrup neither of which is good in itself, ought not to be sold as real syrup.

There was a contest, too, over vinegar, which had been declared to be only that which is produced from apple cider. Another evil is the selling of skim milk cheese for cheese. These things may be properly marketed, but when a man comes in and asks for cheese, he ought to be informed what it is he is being sold, and that it is not made from whole milk. Doctor Allen told how Secretary of Agriculture Wilson in 1903 had ruled that 14 per cent of butter fat was the standard for ice cream. Mr. Wilson came from the great dairying State of Minnesota where it

was easy to maintain that standard, but the North Carolina authorities held that this was impossible of enforcement and lowered the requirements to 10 per cent. Inferior ice cream may be sold, if the fact that it is a compound is advertised.

W. O. W. Marshals.

The following are the marshals and ladies appointed by the different W. O. W. Camps of the county for the Fourth of July parade.

- Union—H. R. Williams, J. Luther Baucum, Miss Minnie Hill.
- Carmel—R. K. Helms, S.F. Broom, Miss Edna Helms.
- Corinth—J. O. Moore, J. B. Doster, Miss Birdie Moore.
- Prices Mill—Earl Price, W. A. Laney, Miss Eunice Craig.
- Marshville—S. E. Hamilton, Z. B. Griffin, Miss Virgie Hinson.
- Olive Branch—J. L. Smith, A. W. Williams, Miss Lizzie Birmingham.
- Trinity—B. W. Mangum, Geo. W. Belk, Miss Nancy Eubanks.
- Turner—C. C. Sikes, Roy Brewer, Miss Cora Helms.
- Icemorlee—Bogan Long, R. J. Patterson, Miss Nellie Earnhardt.
- Mineral Springs—H. A. Carter, J. H. Edwards, Miss Myrtle Winchester.
- Rock Rest—W. M. Mangum, W.C. Sanders, Miss Ethel Mangum.
- High Hill—W.B. Love, R. W. Lemmond, Miss Minnie Lee Helms.
- Houston—R. S. Spittle, W.F. Alexander, Miss Ruth Helms.
- Matthews or Stallings—J. M. Tomberlin, Frank Lewis, Miss Maude Stallings.
- Lanes Creek—G. W. Moser, M. L. Baker, Miss Sarah Baker.

Teachers' Institute.

The County Teachers' Institute which is held regularly every two years in all the counties of the State, will begin its work in Union county August 10th for both white and colored teachers. The institute for white teachers will be held in Lancaster Avenue graded school building, and for the colored teachers at the colored graded school building. Supt. I. C. Griffin of the Marion graded school, and Miss Maud Harris, assistant supervisor of Wake county schools, will conduct the institute for white teachers, and Prof. J. W. Paisley will conduct the institute for colored teachers. The law requires the continuous attendance of all public school, high school and graded school teachers unless provisionally hindered, or unless such teachers attend an accredited summer school in lieu of an institute.

Every teacher will need to have O'Shea's "Everyday Problems in Teaching," and I hope to have a supply of these books at my office before the institute work begins.

Primary teachers should bring all the books used in the first three grades, a pair of scissors, a box of crayola, and pencil with soft, large lead.

Intermediate teachers should have all the books of the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh grades.

It is necessary that all teachers take advantage of this opportunity for improvement. The teachers need this instruction, but the primary consideration is the children, unto whom this information can come only through the teachers, and we are compelled to pay teachers. The law says we must have the institute, and we are compelled to pay the expenses, and the only way in the world to get value received for our money is for the teachers to attend.

I have decided not to endorse contracts or new certificates until teachers meet the requirements of the law in regard to this matter, or if I do it will be subject to their meeting these conditions.

I shall probably give more information concerning the work a little later.

R. N. NISBET, Co. Supt.

The Prognosticators are Careful Says Mr. Flow.

Monroe, N. C., July 3, 1914. The Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn.

Dear Sirs: "Ragged and Spotted" are the terms most employed to depict the crop condition in this county. The early stands have attained fair size and are in a good state of cultivation and are setting fruit rapidly, a few blooms having appeared some time in advance of the arbitrarily and immemorably fixed time for their advent, viz., the 4th of July. But it should not be forgotten that this well-groomed van-guard of the crop comprises only about 30 per cent of the whole. But what of the other—the 55 per cent division of young, recently chopped cotton. (I am assuming, from observation and inquiry, that there is only 85 per cent of a stand.) Can cotton, recently above the clouds, produce an approximation of a crop between this date and the usual date of killing frost in this latitude? This is a question mooted with much animation here. The wise ones preface their disquisitions with "ifs" and other terms designed, of course, to put them shy of the reproach attending spurious prognoses. Precipitation has recently been all that could be desired. Estimates of condition vary, being from 60 to 71 per cent. Very truly yours, GEO. E. FLOW, J