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DEMOCRACY MUST GO DRY

THAT IS BRYAN'S JOB FOR NEXT FOUR YEARS

Great Commoner Points Out the Mist That Seventeen Dry States Make For Wilson and That There is Good Politics on the Right Side of Moral Issue—Republicans Also Likely to Seize Issue.

"My work during the next four years" declared William Jennings Bryan, in an exclusive interview for The World Tuesday night, "will be to contribute whatever I can toward making the national Democracy dry. When an issue arises it must be met, and the Prohibition issue is here. Our party cannot afford to take the immoral side of a moral issue. The Democratic party cannot afford to become the champion of the brewery, the distillery and the saloon. The members of the party will not permit it to be buried in a drunkard's grave."

Mr. Bryan, who took up a two days' absence in the Holland House yesterday morning, on his first visit to New York since before the Presidential campaign opened, had been pointing out why Mr. Wilson won, why Mr. Hughes lost, why Col. Roosevelt did not help Mr. Hughes and what effect the victory for the President would have upon our international relations. He had explained that Mr. Hughes' campaign had fallen flat because "Mr. Hughes was like the man who had to take the side of the moon in a debate on the relative merits of the sun and the moon."

Dry States West For Wilson.

The prediction that Prohibition is to be the big issue four years hence came in answer to this question:

"In what ways will the result of the election affect the future of the Democratic party?"

"In two ways," was Mr. Bryan's quick rejoinder. "In the first place, four years more of experience under Democratic reforms will make it impossible to repeal the laws passed. By 1920 the country will have adjusted itself to the new laws, so that conservatism will support the laws that are against a proposed change."

"This will leave the Democratic party free to take up new issues such as equal suffrage and Prohibition—and the election returns make it easy for the Democratic party to take the lead in both of these reforms. It does not owe anything to the political bosses who control the politics of the wet cities, and besides, a considerable majority of President Wilson's electoral vote came from dry territory."

Mr. Bryan was asked to estimate the Democratic strength in the dry states. He resumed:

"Of the twenty-two dry states, seventeen went for Mr. Wilson, two more were very close, while Prohibition has been practically decided upon in four other states which he carried. It happens, also, that Mr. Wilson carried nearly all the states in which women vote. If the Democratic party takes the liquor side of the Prohibition question, it will risk a loss without certainty of gain, even if it could be supposed that it was willing to make an even trade of dry votes for wet ones."

Republicans Might Seize Issue.

"It is worth noting, also," continued Mr. Bryan, "that the Republican party, having been defeated on the old issues, will be looking for some new issue upon which to make the next fight, and since the wet vote was not sufficient to give it a victory—and several more states will be dry before 1920—it may champion Prohibition in the hope of winning back the dry states of the west."

"It is not at all impossible, therefore," was Mr. Bryan's conclusion, "that the two leading parties will, in 1920, enter into active rivalry to obtain the dry vote of the country."

When discussing the attempt he predicts will be made to capture the dry States of the West in 1920, Mr. Bryan was asked what will be the effect of the apparent shifting of political power from the East to the West and South. He replied:

"The first effect is to teach the East a lesson in geography. It has been enjoyable to those living beyond the Alleghany Mountains to hear such platitudinous inquiries as, 'Where is New Mexico?' 'How did Arizona go?' 'Are the returns from Nevada complete yet?' 'What about Wyoming?' and 'Why is North Dakota?' The question of 'How old is Ann?' was overshadowed for a while.

"The second effect is to free the country from the superstition that all campaign calculation must be based on carrying New York. The country can now proceed to legislate on the theory that the law should suit the majority, no matter in what section or sections the majority lives."

Hughes Had to Take "Moon Side."

"What have you to say as to the kind of candidate Mr. Hughes made and the campaign he conducted?" was the next question asked Mr. Bryan. The reply was:

"You have to make allowances for the fact that Mr. Hughes could not successfully attack the Administration's record and could not promise to plunge the country into war, although war was the natural inference which many drew from his attacks on the President's policy. Mr. Hughes was like the man who had to take the side of the moon in a debate on the relative merits of the sun and moon. He did the best he could, but he had the wrong side. He was put in the attitude of attacking without offering anything as a substitute. I think the best cartoon of the campaign illustrated his embarrassment."

It was entitled: 'Listen to the Knocking Bird.'

On the much debated question whether or not Col. Roosevelt's support helped or injured Mr. Hughes' candidacy, Mr. Bryan said: "I should say it would be difficult to decide which hurt Mr. Hughes most, his own speeches or Mr. Roosevelt's speeches. However, the fact that Mr. Hughes lost most in the territory in which Mr. Roosevelt was supposed to be popular and won in the states where Mr. Roosevelt was supposed to give the candidate the advantage over his principal supporter."

Sees No Hope in Official Count.

As to a possibility of a change in the election returns which would show Mr. Hughes to be a winner after all, Mr. Bryan's comment was: "All things are possible, but there is no probability of a mistake sufficient to change the result. And why should Mr. Hughes decide to hold the office when he knows Mr. Wilson received some 500,000 more votes than he did? How would Mr. Hughes feel conducting a government over the protest of so large a plurality?"

Mr. Bryan summarized the reasons for Mr. Wilson's victory in these words:

"Some voters were influenced by one reason and some by another. Every large group of our voters had received some material advantage from the Wilson Administration. The commercial class had been benefited by the Currency Law, the farmer by the Rural Credits Law and the laboring man by the Eight-Hour Law, the Anti-Trust Law against government by injunction and other measures of special interest to labor."

"Here are the three most important groups and all had reason to be satisfied by the Wilson Administration."

"The women voters probably were influenced by the fact that the President had been able to keep the country out of war with Mexico and with Europe, and all classes had been doubly benefited by the Tariff Law. First they had the advantage of lower import rates, and, secondly, they were relieved of the fear of panic by the fact that prosperity had come with a low tariff, despite all the gloomy predictions of the Republican leaders."

Europe Should Be Satisfied.

"Generally speaking, the unparalleled record in the matter of economic reforms was the basis of the President's claim for popular approval, but the peace argument strongly reinforced the argument based upon remedial legislation."

"What effect will the re-election of Mr. Wilson have upon the European war situation?" was asked.

"The attitude of Europe will probably depend upon the personal bias of the man who expresses himself, but the European public in general ought to find satisfaction in the continuation of a policy already settled and known. A change in Administration would have ushered in an era of uncertainty especially between November and March."

"The fact that the belligerents on neither side were entirely pleased with the Wilson Administration was proof of its neutrality. If either side had championed the President it would have furnished an argument against him."

Mr. Bryan was reluctant to discuss his part in the campaign, even when reminded that the Democratic victory was won in the states where he spoke. At length he said:

"It is true that the west, the stone which builders had hitherto rejected, has become the head of the corner. But there were so many Democrats at work in that section that no one person can claim a large amount of credit for the result. My share in the rejoicing is surely large, whatever my share may have been in the labors."

"We are also rejoicing that Nebraska went dry. We are now a part of the white territory which covers nearly all the country west of the Mississippi. We are fully proud of Nebraska. It went for Wilson, as well as for the Prohibition amendment."

The drive Mr. Bryan will captain against the liquor interests will be undertaken immediately. He will leave tonight for Indiana and speak in Indianapolis Sunday morning before a national assemblage of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. He will speak in Chicago Monday at a luncheon of the Anti-Saloon League.

Union County Man Killed in Ohio.

Mr. John Hill of Circleville, O., was accidentally killed while at his work there last Friday morning. Mr. Hill was employed by a bridge construction company, and was performing his regular duties when the fatal accident occurred. In some way a heavy plank was thrown violently through the air striking Mr. Hill on the head, death resulting instantly. The remains were brought to Marshville Monday for interment.

Mr. Hill was a son of Mrs. J. E. Hill of Marshville township. Besides his mother, he is survived by his wife and several brothers and sisters. His wife, and her mother, Mrs. White, accompanied the body here. The funeral and burial was conducted Tuesday morning by Rev. T. P. Little.

Mr. Hill left here some two years ago for Ohio. It was there he met and married Miss White.

There is to be a box supper and other entertainment at Mt. Pleasant school house next Saturday Nov. 18. The girls are cordially invited to come and bring a basket and the boys all bring well-filled pocketbooks. The proceeds will go for the school.

AMERICAN SKIPPER PRISONER ON U BOAT NEARLY A WEEK

Captain of Columbian Safe at Corunna, Spain, Tells How Crew was Set Adrift in Open Boats and Ship Sunk—Complains of Fate on Submarine.

Corunna (Spain) Dispatch, Nov. 13. Capt. Frederick Curtis of the American-Hawaiian steamship Columbian, which was sunk off the Portuguese coast by the German submarine U-49, arrived here today with the rescued crew of the Columbian, as well as Capt. Patterson of the British steamship Fordalen, and the crews of those ships, which had been sunk by the same submarine.

Adrift in Open Boats.

Capt. Curtis declared that although the submarine gave the ship warning, and permitted the crew to leave the ship unharmed before sinking her, the Germans turned the crew adrift in open boats and kept him, as well as Capt. Patterson and Capt. Yeluzsen, prisoners on board the submarine for nearly a week.

"My ship, registered at New York, carried a cargo of about 9,000 tons," said Capt. Curtis. "The crew numbered 109, all of whom were saved. The submarine came up and hauled me and ordered me to stop. I did so at once. The commander then ordered me to abandon ship immediately. We did so in the only language we were able to save consisting of two satchels containing money and the ship's papers."

"Then the submarine fired two torpedoes into the Columbian, which sank almost immediately. The crew was left in lifeboats, but I was taken on board the submarine and put in the quartermaster's cabin, a tiny compartment, where I found the Captain of the Seatonia and the Balto. As soon as I was on board the submarine submerged."

"The cabin contained a little folding table, a folding chair and three bunks. Everything smelled vilely of benzine. There was no porthole or direct opening, and the place was dark night and day. Capt. Patterson and the Captain of the Balto were there before me, Capt. Patterson having been made a prisoner for two days. Soon afterward we were joined by Capt. Yeluzsen of the Fordalen, so there were four of us in that tiny room with three bunks."

Complains of Food.

"We were fed in the morning with a few morsels of black bread, a cup of coffee and a small portion of butter; at noon we got a stew of canned meats and soup, and at 10 o'clock at night we got coffee or tea and black bread, with butter or marmalade."

The commander of the submarine, Capt. Curtis said, was a man of about thirty-six and his crew of about forty men were all very young in appearance. They all wore uniforms made entirely of leather.

Occasionally, when the submarine was not about her work, the four captives were allowed to go on deck for a short time and smoke. On these occasions they were always watched by members of the crew armed with revolvers.

Finally on Nov. 9, about noon, the U-49 signalled the Swedish steamship Varing. All this time the various lifeboats carrying the members of the crews of the four vessels had kept together, under the submarine's eye.

The submarine ordered the Varing to take the Captains and crews on board, which was done while the U-49 stood by watching the operation. Then the Varing was ordered to make for the nearest port, the small town of Camurinas, near here, the submarine commander changed his mind and directed the Varing to put all hands back in the lifeboats and let them make their own way to shore.

This proved a long and difficult task and one American seaman from the Columbian, falling overboard, narrowly escaped drowning before it was accomplished. The submarine then disappeared and the Varing was permitted to go on her way.

Death From Automobile Injury.

Charles Killough, aged 18, died at St. Peter's Hospital Wednesday morning from lockjaw as the result of being run over by an automobile at Fourth and Brevard streets, ten days ago.

Killough, who was employed at J. H. Lillyerop's meat store, 214 East Trade street, was delivering an order at Fourth and Brevard streets. As he alighted from his bicycle an automobile, driven by a negro, rounded the corner, knocking him down, rendering him unconscious.

The youth immediately was taken to St. Peter's Hospital where his injuries were attended. He improved sufficiently after a few days to be able to leave the hospital.

Sunday night he complained of feeling ill. He was again taken to the hospital where he steadily grew worse. Lockjaw later developed, from which he died.

Killough is survived by his parents. The body will be sent to Matthews for interment this morning.

Notice.

All farmers in Goose Creek township who are interested or expect to become interested in the Federal Farm Loan System, are requested to meet at Simpson's school house on Saturday night, Dec. 2, 1916, for the purpose of organizing a Farm Loan Association.

Don't forget the date.

T. M. WILEY, Sec. Pro Tem.

AN IDEAL SCHOOL OPENING

Novus Homo Tells About the Day Spent by Parents, Children and Visitors at the Walker School on Opening Day.

Correspondence of The Journal.

The opening exercises of the Walker school, as previously announced, came off on Monday, Nov. 13th. The weather was ideal and the program for the occasion was carried out in full, to the delight of all present.

The parents and the children of the district were out in full force and the general sentiment of all was that the school had made an excellent beginning for a profitable season.

At 10 o'clock the principal, Mr. W. J. Sims, called the house together and opened the exercises by reading one verse of scripture—Matt. 7-12: "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them, for this is the law and the prophets." Bro. Jas. H. Godfrey then led the prayer, and Bro. J. W. Rowell told us how parents and people could aid in building up the school. He emphasized the importance of careful planting in the virgin soil of the youthful mind and told us how, in planting the seed of knowledge in the youth, we were shaping the men and women of the future, and that the work of educating the child was of supreme importance in that it shaped the destiny of those yet to follow.

Dr. Burgess then gave us a very instructive lecture on "Health and Sanitation." He said our trouble with disease started way back in the garden of Eden, and was the result of our fore-parents doing what they were told not to do. That all of our troubles, in this respect, are the fruits of violations of natural laws and are visited upon us because of our idly. He further asserted that a great many of the pangs with which we are afflicted are preventable, and that since we wanted him to tell us how to keep out of the cemetery he would inform us that pin scratches and rusty nail pricks killed more people than did pneumonia, and that these things were easily preventable.

He told the boys and girls that proper care of their bodies was highly necessary if they would make strong, healthy men and women, said that our daily duties in life required a waste of energy but that nature provided for the repair of this waste in sleep, and if we worked in the day time and tore down these life cells and then revelled in the night time, thereby refusing to allow nature to rebuild the broken tissue, we would suffer from wear before the time of life that wear should show on us. He advised the girls to dress comfortably, regardless of fashion, and to not forget that their hands would be greatly benefited by a daily bath in warm dish-water—said this would also help mother.

Next came Mr. T. J. W. Broom, our county farm demonstrator, who insisted that the first essential to good schools is good farms. He declared that until we begin to conserve soil fertility and deposit in our soils more fertility, by a proper farming process, we cannot have the schools we should have because of inability to support them, that proper education consists in our informing ourselves on the line of work in which we are engaged and that when we do this, as farmers, we will be able to have the kind of schools we should have, and that then we will have them.

Mrs. Griffin, the leading spirit in the Women's Club work in this county, followed Mr. Broom with a very instructive discourse on the importance of women taking a leading part in the present progressive movement for general uplift and community betterment. She said that things generally got a "move on" when women get behind them, and for this reason it was highly important that the women of the various communities bestir themselves in the interest of community progress. She said it had been learned by actual reckoning that the average woman walks nine miles and lifts five thousand pounds in her daily avocations, and that a method that would accomplish the desired results and at the same time "cut out" a considerable portion of this monotonous labor would be gladly accepted by most of us.

In the afternoon Mrs. Griffin and the ladies of the community present, assembled in the school building and organized a "Woman's Betterment Club" from which we hope to witness profitable results.

The last speaker on the occasion was Mr. R. F. Beasley, editor of The Journal, and it is useless for us to say that his speech was fine. Those who have heard him and those who read his able writings know that nothing else could be expected. He told us that we were living in a day of progress and that this was the best day the world has seen—that the very spirit of the day was fraught with bright hopes, and that nothing in the past could compare with what the future had in store for us. That while a great many things were not as they should be, yet we were seeking a way to correct the wrongs and that judging from present accomplishments, we were going to find this way, and that when we had found it we would use it as we had done with new discoveries of the past.

After Mr. Beasley had concluded, we were invited to refresh ourselves at a heavily laden table of the good things prepared by the thoughtful ladies of the community, and it is unnecessary to say that we responded heartily. But after we had hidden all we could make way with, there seemed to be enough left to feed another crowd of an equal size.

Some of those present declared that if what they had eaten did not hurt them they would always wish that they had not quit so soon.

Thus our day of exercises was ended and many expressions of gratitude were heard from those present, that this had been the best school opening and the most enthusiastic gathering they had been privileged to participate in.

We heartily thank the speakers, one and all, for their presence and co-operation in this, our first experience in an occasion of this kind, assuring them that they will be kindly remembered by us for this day's service.—Novus Homo.

CANNING FACTORY IN CHESTERFIELD

Large Industry That Few People Knew Existed—Terry and Smith Some Sports.

Parceland Journal.

Very few people in this section know there is a real canning factory in this county. Such is the case, however, and it is equipped with modern machines which can without solder or acid, the covers being crimped on somewhat like a soda water bottle cap. This factory has a capacity of seventy cans a minute. It has been in operation since last spring at Montrose in the lower part of the county. Mr. H. V. Shroyer, an experienced packer from the Middle West is manager of the factory. All kinds of fruits and vegetables are canned. The factory contracts with farmers of the county to grow a certain number of acres of vegetables at a given price. Vegetables are bought also where no contract has been made. This is an industry which has been neglected for a long time in this State, and it is with pleasure that we note the operation of this plant in Chesterfield county. May there soon be others.

Mr. N. A. Rodgers of Lanes Creek township was very painfully hurt last Friday morning when his mules dashed off with the wagon as he attempted to get into the wagon. He was knocked down by the wheel which struck him in the back. He has been confined to his bed since that time, but is said to be a little better this morning.

Prof. J. J. Terry and Dr. Ranford Smith were visitors at the county fair Thursday. It is reported that they spent the day down among the shows, and so far as this writer knows they did not see the agricultural and live stock exhibits at all. Along about three o'clock Prof. Terry said he believed he would go home if he had a way, but a little later when he was offered a way to come, he declined. Both of these popular gentlemen stayed until the last train. Dr. Smith is known to have stood near one of the tents where a lady acrobat was performing for a long time, an hour and a half, according to his own statement. These two men are said to be very much interested in county fairs, and to realize the need of them. A suggestion from either of these gentlemen that a fair should be held about every thirty or sixty days would not come as a surprise.

Mr. D. H. Parker of Lanes Creek township returned home from a Charlotte hospital Friday. He is recovering nicely from a recent operation for appendicitis.

Mr. P. R. Rogers of Lanes Creek township fell from a bicycle Friday night and dislocated a thumb.

Mr. W. B. Laney will soon move his family back from Union county to the old Lane farm three miles south of Parceland.

News From Weddington.

Correspondence of The Journal.

Weddington, Nov. 16.—Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Rodman of Waxhaw and Mrs. J. A. Abernathy of Miss Carrie Ray of this place, motored to Albemarle Sunday.

Miss Ida Beik left Saturday for Mineral Springs, where she will teach this winter.

Miss Margaret Hudson left last week for Duke, where she will teach.

Miss Annie Hemby is spending some time with relatives near Parceland.

Mr. Edd Killough's family moved to Badin Monday.

Miss Ola Hemby has gone to Dixie to take up her duties as teacher at that place.

Miss Lena DeLaney spent last week in Charlotte visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. L. DeLaney.

Miss Letha Hamilton spent Saturday and Sunday in Monroe.

Miss Lella Harkey spent part of last week with relatives in the Beulah community.

Mrs. W. L. Hemby, who has been spending some time in Charlotte, has returned home.

Miss Myrtle Hill spent part of the week in Charlotte.

Most of our farmers have their cotton out and are ready for cold weather.—Weddington.

Contz Griffin Opening in Charlotte.

Charlotte Observer.

E. C. Griffin of Marshville has leased the new store room at 204 North Tryon street, the former site of Scholtz, the florist, and he will utilize it for an automobile display room, handling the Empire and Dixie Flyer cars. This property is owned by Isaac Hardeman and was leased through E. C. Griffin. Immediate possession is invoked.

Mr. Griffin is a well known automobile man and has a fine reputation for business success and acumen. He will have the place handsomely fitted up and will carry a full line. The building has three stories with a frontage of 26 1-2 feet and a depth of 80 feet.

TAKE SCHOOLS OUT POLITICS

THIS IS DEMAND OF THE FARMERS' STATE UNION

Favor Some Plan That Will Name Boards of Education Neither By Legislature Nor Party Conventions—All Old Officers Re-elected.

At the meeting of the Farmers State Union in Raleigh this week all the old officers were re-elected. The News and Observer says:

The North Carolina Farmers' Union resolved itself for the divorce of schools and politics yesterday and without a dissenting voice passed the educational report which seeks a new method of schoolboard appointments.

This report was offered near the close of the afternoon session and to nearly everybody it was the biggest item of the session. The proposal of the committee provoked no debate and aroused no objection of any character. Soon after its adoption, Dr. J. Y. Joyner, State superintendent of public instruction, came before the convention by invitation and made a short address which was rringingly applauded nearly every utterance.

The committee's report finds much in the school system to praise and it created a general complimentary kind of criticism. The union had its best brains at work upon this report. It is open knowledge from the outside that somewhat exciting things were expected from within. But the report pleased the convention.

It is pronounced progressive by school experts. The union champions the uniform plan of examination, graduation and certification, a measure which was lost in the 1915 general assembly. It commends heartily the vocational subjects in the public school course of study; it endorses the work being done by the library commission in maintaining traveling libraries and urges the legislature to make further appropriations for this purpose. And it heartily congratulates the powers that be on the compulsory school act has resulted in greatly increased attendance. It recommends the extension of the age limit from 12 to 14.

The report makes eleven recommendations as follows:

1. We reaffirm our belief that the public schools of North Carolina will be made more efficient by the adoption of a uniform plan of examination, graduation and certification of teachers.

2. We heartily commend the work that has been done in introducing vocational subjects in the public school course of study, and we recommend that this work be continued and that vocational subjects be given their proper place in every school curriculum throughout the State.

3. We stand for some plan whereby our educational system may be just as wholly as possible, divorced from politics. To this end we recommend that plans be made for naming county board of education neither by the legislature, nor yet by party conventions which would also bring the system into partisan politics, but that some plan be worked out whereby county boards of education may be chosen on the basis of their educational interest and efficiency, naming them separate and apart from the regular political campaigns and elections.

4. We recommend that the legislature be requested to create a State Council of Education, to consist of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the head of the following educational institutions: University of North Carolina, State A. and M. College, State Normal and Industrial College, Eastern Carolina Training School, Appalachian Training School, Cullowhee Normal and Training School, together with a representative elected by the Farmers' Union and one elected by the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly; also ten representatives, one from each congressional district of the State, ten men, to be selected by the aforesaid members of the council and to hold office for a term of six years each, except that the original appointees shall be appointed, three for two years, three for four years and four for six years.

5. We recommend that the State Farmers' Union give \$5 to each local union raising \$101 for the purpose of establishing a Farmers' Union Library, the total amount given by the State Union not to exceed \$500 in any one year.

6. We endorse and commend the work that is being done by the State Library Commission in maintaining traveling libraries, and ask the legislature to make further appropriation for this purpose.

7. We desire to express our gratification at the increased attendance upon the public schools of the State, caused by the compulsory attendance law, and we recommend that this law be made uniform and to apply to children between the ages of eight and fourteen, rather than be left optional with the County Boards of Education. We further recommend that the law be made stronger and easier of application.

8. We favor that a minimum of six months' term be maintained in every school in the State.

9. We recommend that the present law be so amended as to provide medical inspection of school children, and that this be done without shortening the school term; provided, that the expense of medical inspection be allowed in the budget made to the State Department of Education and not more than two per cent of the total budget may be used for medical inspection.

10. We endorse the idea of the

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