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### TUBERCULOSIS SUNDAY

Many Sermons Were Preached About the Dread Disease—Mr. White Gives Figures and Conclusions—Medical Inspection of Schools Needed.

"Fresh air, damp air, nor cold air will hurt you; you people don't take enough exercise," was the admonition Rev. L. M. White gave his congregation at the First Baptist church Sunday evening when he delivered a sermon on tuberculosis.

Sunday was "Tuberculosis Day" all over the country, and all pastors had been requested to use as their subject something dealing with the Great White Plague. Dr. Gurney, although he did not preach a special sermon on this subject, made a few remarks about it at the Presbyterian church, and Rev. J. E. Abernethy will devote his next Sunday evening's sermon to the matter entirely.

"You people," said Rev. Mr. White, "will probably leave here tonight thinking that my advice is for the other fellow and not for you. Yet, I'll venture to say, although I hope it will not come true, that anywhere from five to ten of you will meet death from tuberculosis unless you take preventive measures."

### Tuberculosis Statistics.

Rev. Mr. White quoted the following statistics, which were gathered by leaders in the medical world:

1. Tuberculosis kills 160,000 persons in the United States every year.
2. It kills one-tenth to one-seventh of all our people.
3. It kills one-third of all our people who die between the ages of 18 and 45.
4. It costs in dollars and cents over \$500,000,000 in loss of labor and life to the United States.
5. Not less than 1,000,000 people in the United States, it is estimated, now suffer from the dreadful disease.
6. More men die of tuberculosis than women.
7. Death rate of negroes is three times that of the whites.

But the death rate is steadily decreasing due to the interest the people are manifesting in its eradication. In 1904 the tuberculosis death rate was 200 per 1000, but in 1914, ten years later, it had dwindled to 146. Consistent campaigns are waged continuously, stated the speaker, to combat the disease. One of the most noteworthy of these charitable enterprises is that of the American Red Cross. Christmas seals, to provide revenue for the fight that this institution is waging, are being sold in Monroe this year, and the speaker urged his audience to buy them liberally.

It is true that there are but few cases of tuberculosis in Monroe, but Rev. Mr. White pictured such horrible circumstances surrounding a recent case, that none of his audience would care to have a repetition of it in their own neighborhood, much less in their own immediate family. He said that he had a call to go to see a young girl, who was suffering from the malady. When he managed to find the house, the speaker said he was shocked to find such filth as surrounded that house. When he went into the house he found it much worse; so much that it stifled him to breathe the air. He shook hands with the little sick girl, who was then near the point of death, and asked her if anyone else slept in the room with her. "Yes," she said, "three of my brothers and sisters sleep in that bed over there in the corner." Mr. White said he was shocked, especially at the untidiness and filth of everything. The sick child was even forced to excrete on the floor and table.

The cure of consumption depends entirely on the checking of it in its first stages. Secondary symptoms, said the speaker, are colds, loss of appetite, loss of weight, night sweats, tired, rundown feeling, rising temperature in the afternoon, and the spitting of blood. If any of these symptoms are in evidence make haste to see a doctor, advised Mr. White. "Better still," he continued, "make it a practice of letting some member of the medical profession make a thorough examination of your physical being at least once a year."

The best preventive treatment, not only of consumption, but for every other disease, is exercise, said the preacher. "Monroe men," he averred, "do not take enough exercise to maintain their body in a 100 per cent shape. They go to their stores early in the morning and there they are confined until after dark. These are the men who succumb rapidly to the disease when it gets a start. The tuberculosis bacilli, one might say, constantly strives for a foothold from the day of birth on. Some manage to thwart the disease, but many fail."

tion in the Monroe schools, and the schools everywhere else." The speaker concluded his sermon with the urgent request that his audience pay more attention to their physical state, and by impressing upon their minds once more the advantages of breathing pure air.

### 'RAH! 'RAH! 'RAH!' FOR WOMEN OF COLFAX

They Fat The Blocks Under Evils of This Small Louisiana Town—Shameful Conduct of Men.

Colfax, La., population 1,949, has some women residents who are hummers. A press dispatch tells what they have done: Through the courageous influence of the women of Colfax—than whom there are no better in the universe—this town can at last hold its head up among decent people and bravely defy any criticism that might be excited by residents in other towns that have absolutely not as much reason to be proud of themselves as Colfax has to be proud of itself.

It is to the lasting glory of Colfax that its women residents, scandalized and made to worry by the actions of some of the men who live here when a carnival company came here recently, effected last night the passage of a city ordinance prohibiting the performance here of circus, street carnivals, vaudeville acts and minstrel entertainments whose appeal is even the slightest degree depends on the presence of women in the exhibitions.

The way some of the citizens of Colfax, particularly some of the married men, acted when the last show came here was the last straw. Men who had acquired the art of freedom from embarrassment by attending other shows where women performers came out on the stage and kicked up their legs, sat in the very first row at this last show, which had a lot of pretty girls in it, and laughed and nudged each other, and winked, when the theatrical women smiled at them and by other coy ways tried to make believe they thought the men of Colfax were "regular devils" like the men with high hats who hang around stage doors in the city.

The men didn't know they were only dupes of these women who do that in every town the show goes to. How would shows get along that didn't do that? It was just plain temptation and nothing else. Some of the men spoke to these theatrical women afterward and they spent money like drunken sailors ashore after a long, long time at sea.

The women of Colfax tried to close their eyes to these orgies and revels, but they couldn't do it. They remembered what happened to Pittsburgh when some of its millionaires got to flying around with stage women, and they decided it was time to step in and keep this happy and prosperous town, with its unblemished history and honorable traditions, from going to wreck and ruin, and so 200 of them signed a petition demanding that the civic authorities take the measure they took to stamp out vice and corruption.

This ordinance may take away some of the spirit and hilarity of life in Colfax, but if that's the sort of thing that would bring people to Colfax, just looking for a "good time" and not helping to develop it, then we don't want that type.

### Monroe Defeats Waxhaw.

The Monroe high school basketball team played its first game of the season with the Waxhaw high school on last Friday, which resulted in a score of 32 to 14 in favor of the Monroe boys. The game was played at Waxhaw and was a hard fought game from beginning to end. The playing of Captain Hinson for Monroe was the most spectacular of the entire game. He made 20 of the 32 points scored by the Monroe team. The playing of Goodwin and Crowell was also a feature of the game. For Waxhaw the playing of Ernest Vestal was an outstanding feature. This young player scored every point made by his team, and is easily one of the fastest high school forwards in the State.

The Monroe basketball team is rather light in weight this year and will have to depend upon speed and team work to win games, but the team as a whole is composed of fast players and can be counted upon to win games. The county high schools have organized a High School Athletic Association for both boys and girls, and the Monroe boys and girls are anxious to make a good showing in athletics this year.

The Monroe high school will meet the fast team of the Wingate school on the local grounds next Friday. The line up for Friday's game was as follows: Monroe—Hinson, r. f.; Crowell, l. f.; Goodwin, c.; Ayers, l. g.; Austin and Stewart, r. g. Waxhaw—A. Vestal, r. f.; E. Vestal, l. f.; McCain, c.; Sims, l. g.; Helms, r. g. One day a seedy looking individual in a railway carriage got into conversation with a fellow traveler. He had a good tale to tell. "Ah, sir," he said, sadly, "I've seen changes. I was once a doctor with a large practice, but owing to one little slip, my patients began to leave me, and now I'm just living from hand to mouth."

### 'BALLOTS FOR BOTH' THEIR SLOGAN.

Union County Suffrage League, Organized With Mrs. A. M. Secrest as Chairman and With Nearly Fifty Members Enrolled.

As a result of the woman suffrage lecture delivered here one night last week by Miss Gertrude Watkins, an enthusiastic body of men and women met in the Jackson club rooms Friday afternoon and organized the Union County Equal Suffrage League with the following officers at its head:

Mrs. A. M. Secrest, Chairman; Mrs. Eugene Ashcraft, First Vice-Chairman; Mrs. E. M. Griffin, Second Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Gus Henderson, Chairman of Finance Department; Mrs. G. S. Lee, Chairman of Literature Department; and Miss Rosa Blakeney, Chairman of Membership Department.

The national slogan, "Ballots for Both," was adopted by the local organization, and the league has already embarked on its mission to influence local opinion in behalf of the cause.

The league starts off with fifty-four members enrolled. They are: Rev. L. M. White, Dr. H. E. Gurney, Messrs. A. M. Stack, J. C. Sikes, G. S. Lee, Frank Laney, Dr. R. L. Payne, J. L. Evelette, R. A. Morrow, Dr. W. B. Houston, Dr. H. D. Stewart, A. M. Secrest, Eugene Ashcraft, S. O. Blair, and Mesdames F. G. Henderson, A. F. Stevens, W. A. Lane, J. F. Laney, Jeff Sewell, Henry Laney, D. B. Snyder, A. M. Secrest, G. S. Lee, A. M. Stack, E. M. Griffin, Neal Redfern, Fred Wood, J. E. Abernethy, S. O. Blair, Laura Evans, Virginia Davis, C. G. Shaw, R. L. Payne, R. V. Houston, and Misses Ida Caldwell, Olive Abernethy, Ruth Russell, Stella Mundy, Mammie Goodwin, Lena Green, Mabel Smith, Rosa Blakeney, Cora Montgomery, Annie Beam, Laurette Wilson, and Mesdames J. C. Sikes, C. D. Meacham, W. J. Rudge, Eugene Ashcraft, J. E. Stewart, James Stewart and Midge Benson.

Mrs. A. M. Secrest, the Chairman of the League, gave the following to The Journal:

"As we have over fifty members on roll, we consider that we have made an excellent start. We wish to emphasize the fact that this is an equal suffrage league and that a large number of the members are men, and a number of them will serve on the various committees. It is a Union county league, and we urge all those in the county who are in sympathy with the movement to enroll at once. Those desiring to join can do so by handing in their names to Miss Rosa Blakeney, Chairman of the Membership Committee."

### HIT HIM WITH AN AXE

This is More Merciful Treatment for Husband Than Nagging Him—Ten Commandments for Husbands and Wives.

The Rev. Frank E. Rideout, pastor of the Second Baptist church at Bridgeport, recently issued ten matrimonial commandments for husbands and ten for wives. If followed, he says, they will insure perfect happiness.

### For Husbands.

- 1—Thou shalt not think that thyself are "it."
- 2—Thou shalt not praise thy neighbor's wife; praise thine own.
- 3—Thou shalt not be stingy with thy wife.
- 4—Thou shalt not share the love for thy wife with the booze shop. She deserveth it all.
- 5—Thou shalt not keep any secrets from thine wife. Secrets breed suspicion and wreck confidence.
- 6—Thou shalt not refuse to talk with thy wife after the day's work is done.
- 7—Thou shalt not fail to provide life insurance for thy family.
- 8—Thou shalt not scold thy wife when the meat burns. Blow up a powder mill instead.
- 9—Thou shalt not fail to kiss thy wife good-bye every morning.
- 10—Thou shalt not forget through all the years of thy life that thy wife whom God has given thee as thy companion, is thy superior.

### For Wives.

- 1—Thou shalt not be spendthrift. Do not squander thy husband's money.
- 2—Thou shalt not talk shop when thy husband returns at night.
- 3—Thou shalt not fail to have his meals on time.
- 4—Thou shalt not quiz thy wedded husband. Be adroit and he will tell thee all.
- 5—Thou shalt not nag thy wedded husband. Hit him with an axe. It is more kind.
- 6—Thou shalt not fail to dress up for thy husband as thou didst before marriage.
- 7—Thou shalt not try to fight thy husband. Crying will fetch him sooner.
- 8—Thou shalt not expect thy husband to apologize—even when he is wrong. Let it pass.
- 9—Thou shalt not hesitate to assure thy husband that he is the greatest man alive, and that thou dost admire him more than Wilson, Roosevelt or Hughes.
- 10—Thou shalt not remind thy husband what a great sacrifice thou didst make to marry him.

### THE LOCAL MARKETS

Best long staple	17.50
Best short staple	17.25
Seed	90
Eggs	37
Sweet potatoes	30
Irish potatoes	1.80
Turkeys	1.70
Pork	12
Corn	1.25

### MR. SIKES REPORTS

Tells Some of the Things He Saw on Trip to Big Overland Plant.

Mr. V. D. Sikes, who was one of the 5,000 salesmen of the United States who are visiting the Overland-Willys plant at Toledo, tells some of the things he saw as follows:

Nothing was ever so impressive as our tour of the great plant that turns out Willys-Overland cars.

Our pullman, all packed in the company yard. There was room enough for there are seven and three-quarter miles of track within the plant.

Each man got a card containing a picture of Mr. Willys and an autographed message of welcome from him. Next thing I knew we were lined up on the steps of the stunning new administration building getting photographed.

Elevators shot up to the company's own restaurant on the sixth floor. There we had a cooking good breakfast. At each table was a copy of the live new Willys-Overland house organ "The Starter." It mapped out our day's program.

Then started our tour of the plant. Our guides were carefully picked men. They knew the plant from end to end, and the parties were small so that each member of the party could have his questions answered.

\$25,000,000 are tied up in land, buildings and machinery, not to say a word about the stock of parts and raw material.

From the roof of the wonderful administration building, which stands out like a state capital, you get a great panorama of the plant. You can then readily believe that it occupies 103 acres, with 4,486,680 square feet of floor space in daily use and a production capacity of 100 cars per day.

You can appreciate the growth from 250 employees in 1908 to 17,300 in 1916.

1,000 persons, more than the entire manufacturing force of many a company, work in the administration building alone. This structure, 375 feet long, has every facility for rapid work, including dictaphones, its own telegraph and telephone system and a mail handling department that does about everything but write the letters.

Three hundred and eighty-eight persons can be fed in the restaurant at one time.

But this is nothing to what hits you when you cross into the shops. It is a whirl of action, yet all is system.

Parts by the untold thousands are here, with a value into the millions of dollars. There are lines of motors. I never saw so many crank shafts together. Our guide said 6,000—16 have believed 60,000.

There is stock in bins, stock in yards, stock along the walls, connecting rods, frames, fenders, nudguards, hoods, rims, springs, axles, torsion tubes, transmission gears shafts, brake parts, steering rods, pedals—it is an unending procession.

Every thirty days sees an average of 1,000 tons of steel come in. It is handled by a magnetic crane that enables two men to do a work that formerly required thirty.

There are amazing machines. The toggle press, for example, held us all. This monster, with its pressure of 1,000 tons, shapes cold steel like cardboard. A piece of metal fed to it comes out as a slide frame. It can make 2,000 of these in an eight hour day.

Other mighty machines stamp out radiator shells, fenders, cowl dashes and doors.

You take off your hat to the drop forging machines. Down comes the hammer and the fiery piece of iron is beaten into shape. The complete drop forging of the front axle can be accomplished with one heat.

Every kind of part requiring strength was drop forged while we looked on, axles, crank shafts, brake assembly rods, brake and control rods, spring shackles, gear blanks and brake rod sectors.

We saw the company's accurate system of die making. It calls for a special workman on each detail. One works on the shaper, another on the planer and a third on the sinking.

The multiple spindle drill in one operation drills all the holes in the front axle. This is a guarantee that each will be in right relation to the other.

must be in the right relation to each other.

Another machine smooths the surfaces of the crank cases, finishes seven in nine minutes.

Diamonds, real diamonds, are consumed with apparently reckless indifference in the wet grind room. Placed in small tools they are used to true the emery wheels on which are ground the bearing surfaces of the crank shafts. They are bought in \$15,000 lots.

We looked on while whole forests of lumber were being turned into bodies in the wood work department. This lumber comes in by carloads. As 214 feet of wood is required on a small touring car, we could readily see why so much was required.

You make this round trip and you can understand this company's immense consumption of material—18,000,000 pounds of solder annually, 2,500,000 pounds of tin and lead for smelting, 10,000,000 pounds of brass and copper, 12,000,000 feet of steel tubing and 125,000 tons of steel.

### COTTON TAKES A DROP

Government Reports Sends Price Down Lower Than For Some Time—Exciting Day in Cotton Futures.

Cotton dropped more than a cent a pound on the local market yesterday. Buyers who have any on hand felt "down in the mouth." The price is two cents a pound less than it was last Friday. The drop is attributed to the fact that the government estimates that the crop will be a little larger this year than last.

Today the market seems to be quiet with no one knowing what will happen next.

Further reduction in the estimated size of this year's cotton was recorded yesterday in the Department of Agriculture's final report, putting the production at 11,511,000 equivalent 500-pound bales, exclusive of linters. That is 126,000 bales less than forecast after the last condition report in October.

Indications at the beginning of the growing season were that a crop of approximately 14,266,000 bales would be produced but storms and insects wrought havoc with the growing plants as the season progressed. The acreage planted was the fourth largest on record.

The average price per pound paid to producers of cotton on December 1, was 19.6 cents. At that price the season's crop is worth \$1,079,351,616, exclusive of the value of lint cotton and seeds.

Last year 11,191,820 equivalent 500-pound bales were grown and during five years, 1910 to 1914, the average was 14,259,241 bales. The record year was grown in 1914 when 16,134,930 bales were produced.

### The Effect in New York.

One of the most sensational breaks in the history of the cotton market followed the publication of the Government's crop estimate yesterday. Inside of five minutes there was a decline of practically a cent a pound and before the break was checked, March had sold at 17.50—\$8.10 per bale under the high point of the morning and more than \$19 a bale under the high records established just before Thanksgiving. A rally of about 60 points followed in the last half hour with March closing at 18.11 and with the general list closing steady at a net decline of 79 to 96 points.

The market was extremely nervous and irregular before the report was published. Disposition to cover recent sales in advance of the estimate caused rallies from time to time, but every bulge seemed to meet long cotton and the selling was promoted by reports of advancing marine war risks and the easier Liverpool cables. After opening 12 to 19 points lower prices rallied quite sharply to about 6 to 10 points net higher. This advance carried January up to 18.88 March to 19.12 and May to 19.33, but before the report was issued prices had worked some 25 to 30 points under last Saturday's close and following its publication January broke to 17.40 and May to 17.80.

For a time the selling which came from all directions appeared to be absolutely overwhelming, but the worst of the liquidation subsided after the decline of 138 to 155 points from Saturday's closing figures, and trade interests were big buyers on the closing rally of about 55 to 65 points from the lowest.

### Lost Eight a Bale in New Orleans.

In one of the most exciting seasons and widest slumps ever noted on the exchange here, the price of cotton yesterday was sent 132 to 161 points, or \$8 a bale, on the weakest months, under Saturday's close, due to effects of the Government's forecast of the size of the 1916 cotton crop. The estimate of 11,511,000 bales as the total production, was considerably above general expectations, and the January position sold down to 16.65, which was 384 points below the highest prices of the season made two weeks ago, or a loss of about \$20 a bale compared to the high figures.

### Football Victims.

Football claimed 16 lives, one in the south, during the 1916 season, which closed Thanksgiving Day, according to figures compiled by the Associated Press.

Last year there were 16 and in 1915 there were 15. College officials identified with the sport declare that not a single death occurred in any game in which the players were physically as well as mentally trained for the severest test, and that only one college man was among the victims this year.

### GERMAN ARMORED AUTO NEW TERROR FOR FOES

Great Havoc Wrought by Their Guns During Rumanian Campaign—Armor Impervious to Rifle and Machine Fire.

At General von Falkenhayn's headquarters in Rumania, Dec. 10.—Via London.—One of the most interesting features of the Rumanian campaign from a German standpoint has been the spectacular work of the new armored automobiles evolved soon after the advent of the British "tank" on the Somme front, but which the developments in Rumania have shown to be a vast improvement in efficiency over the British machines.

Even in the brief tests it has had since the Germans crossed the mountains into the Rumanian plains, the new car has shown itself an efficient auxiliary to the cavalry in patrol work, as it frequently can inflict infinitely more damage than a whole squadron and is far more difficult to destroy than the English invention. Its achievements so far include an attack on Rumanian infantry in which 300 men were killed.

The cars are 25 feet in length with wheels a foot wide and encased in solid rubber. They carry a crew of 10 men, including the machine gun operators, the chauffeur and one substitute and one officer. The guns can be operated in almost any direction through narrow slits. At one end under the customary hood, is a 100-horsepower motor and at the other end under a similar hood, is the gasoline tank. Each man in the crew is an expert mechanic and chauffeur, so if by any chance a stray bullet flies through the slit through which the operator looks in driving, there are others ready and competent to take the injured man's place.

### Impervious to Rifle Fire.

The automobile engine is both air and water cooled. The car shell is impervious to machine gun and rifle fire. When no opponent is in sight the top of the turret can be opened so that a man can get his shoulders out and make observations. When the turret is closed, periscopes are placed in position, which permits a view of the surrounding landscape from all angles.

There have been many odd experiences with these automobiles in Rumania. On one of the first trips, a car entered a village not yet captured, where the officer and his crew were taken for Russians. Just as the crew was being enthusiastically greeted, three Rumanian locomotive drivers tried to get their engines away, but the automobile raced ahead and received the engines with a withering fire which forced their surrender after they had been disabled.

On the return to the village the crew was again greeted by the population, but this time with white flags of surrender.

On another occasion an automobile encountered a force of Rumanian infantry and opened fire before the troops could seek shelter. The Rumanians fled after 60 seconds of firing from the car, leaving 300 dead and 50 wounded.

### Useful to Rumanians.

The great usefulness of the automobiles has been most apparent in Rumania, where the character of the warfare makes it possible to slip behind the opponents' lines. On a recent exploit of this kind, the commander worked his way to the rear of a body of Rumanian infantry which was entrenched and almost before the Rumanians were aware of the car's presence it had swept the trenches with machine gun fire and driven the defenders out in disorder.

None of the German automobiles of this type used in Rumania has as yet been disabled or destroyed by opponents. The bullets thus far encountered have hardly dented the shield of the machine.

The chief advantage of the new automobile, in contrast with the British machine, is that it can run at an average speed of 25 miles an hour, as contrasted with the snail-like pace of the Entente cars. Its speed frequently enables it to scout even ahead of the cavalry and it can make its way over any road or even a field.

### Unionville News.

Correspondence of The Journal. Unionville, Dec. 11.—Miss Raymelle Pursler, who is teaching at Jerome, spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents here. Mr. Newton Aycock and family, Mr. J. C. Aycock and son, Reuben, and Mr. Fred Wright, visited relatives here recently. Mr. D. L. Furr visited relatives here Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Wilse Scott of the Union Grove community have moved to our village. They are occupying Mr. H. H. James' house. Messrs. H. M. Williams and Carl McRorie have returned from a hospital in Charlotte, where they both underwent very serious operations. Their many friends will be glad to know they are improving rapidly. The condition of Mrs. Martha Green, who has been sick for several months, is no better. "Wild Rose" leaves this week for Charlotte to visit friends and relatives and to undergo treatment for neuralgia. Rev. and Mrs. Fink are now settled in the new parsonage. We are glad to welcome these good people to our village. Mr. Fink will preach his first sermon next Sunday night at 7:30. Everybody invited.—Wild Rose.