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It's Good-Bye Booze Now Unless Wilson Vetoes Bill

Congress Enacts One of Most Drastic Measures in History of America.

NO MORE QUARTS FOR UNION CO.

President, However, Has Power to Block Measure if He Cares To

THE HISTORY OF PROHIBITION

All Southern States Will Be Dry Except Florida, Louisiana and Texas.

The biggest prohibition stride in a decade was made Wednesday when the House passed the Senate bill raising an iron-clad barrier to the shipping of whiskey into dry territory. It means, if the bill is not vetoed by President Wilson, that shipments to Union county, and the entire State, will be forbidden by Federal law.

It is expected to receive the approval of President Wilson within a week, adding immediately to the "bone dry" territory about one-third of continental United States.

The provision is said to be the most far-reaching that could be enacted by the Federal Government, and as sweeping as would be possible until any method short of a National prohibition amendment. It would cut off entirely liquor importations, amounting now to millions of dollars annually, into the large number of States which have forbidden manufacture or sale, but have permitted importation for personal use.

Advocates of prohibition divided themselves over the expediency of the step, some friends of the cause declaring so drastic a law would have a reactionary effect. In the same way those who have opposed prohibition were not unanimous in opposition when the vote was taken. The roll call brought cheers and cries of "bone dry" from all parts of the House, however, and the result was greeted with a noisy demonstration.

The vote was officially announced was 321 to 72, but a recheck of the roll changed it to 319 to 72. Party lines were completely broken down, and numerous representatives from prohibition States were recorded in the negative. So large a vote seldom is recorded on any measure.

A provision barring liquor advertisements from the mails in States that prohibit such advertising is included in the measure, which came before the House as a rider to the annual postoffice appropriation bill, inserted by the Senate last week on motion of Senator Reed, by a vote of 55 to 11. Although the appropriation bill will go to conference because the House disagreed to other Senate amendments, there is little possibility that the prohibition amendment, concurred in without change, will be altered. Members of Congress are taking it for granted that President Wilson will approve it.

Although some members have given as their opinion that the legislative features added to the postal bill would not be effective until July 1, the effective date of the appropriations it carries, Senators and Representatives who are considered authorities, said tonight, that all the legislative riders, including the Reed prohibition amendment, undoubtedly would become operative as soon as the President has signed the measure.

"Dry" advocates were jubilant tonight. Representative Webb of North Carolina, father of the resolution for a National prohibition amendment, declared the overwhelming affirmative vote had killed the States' rights argument, and that the National amendment, already reported favorably, certainly would pass the House at this session. The National legislative committee of the Anti-Saloon League issued a statement saying today's action had "cleared the decks" for the National amendment.

Many of the "wet" advocates in Congress, particularly those with brewers among their constituents, also declared themselves much pleased with the outcome. The brewers are understood to have been in favor of the provision, both because it would curtail the so-called mail order business carried on by houses dealing in spirituous liquors, and because it might prevent States now "wet" from going "dry" and indefinitely postpone Nation-wide prohibition.

Distillers and whiskey dealers, on the other hand, were vigorously opposed to the proposal. There are at this time, Representative Sherley of Kentucky, declared during debate, more than 228,000,000 gallons of liquor in bond in the United States, and 40 per cent of such liquor heretofore has been sold in partially "dry" territory. Under the amendment concurred in today, all of this must be sold in absolutely "wet" territory probably, he argued, at a great loss. Mr. Sherley made a futile attempt to amend the proposal by extending the time when it would go into force for one year. This motion, like all others looking to amendment of the measure, was overwhelmingly defeated.

Because of the defection among prohibition advocates, the National Board of Temperance, of the Methodist Episcopal church, gave out a formal statement tonight saying it had been "absolutely, unequivocally" in favor of the anti-shipment amendment.

Into only three states in the south—Florida, Louisiana and Texas—may liquor in any quantity be imported legally for personal use after June 30, next. They alone have retained local option.

Congress, by its action in adopting

the Reed amendment, makes absolute the statewide prohibition legislation of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. Thus they join the "bone dry" states, Arkansas and Tennessee, which already had enacted statutes forbidding the importation of liquor.

The Florida legislature at its biennial session in April is expected to adopt a resolution providing for a referendum on state-wide prohibition although there are only five out of 52 counties in the state where liquor can be sold legally. Dry forces in Louisiana are preparing to fight a state-wide bill at the next session of the legislature in 1918. About half of the Louisiana parishes are now dry.

Virginia became dry only on November 1 last, although the people had declared for prohibition by 30,000 majority at a referendum in September, 1914. The prohibition law passed by the legislature in January, 1916, permitted every head of a household to receive a shipment of one quart of whiskey and one gallon of wine or three gallons of beer a month. Sale and manufacture within the state were prohibited.

North Carolina became a prohibition state on January 1, 1909, after the people had ratified a state-wide bill by a majority of 44,000 at a referendum election in May, 1908. The legislature passed a law in 1915 permitting any individual to receive one quart of whiskey or wine and five gallons of beer every 15 days.

South Carolina adopted prohibition by a referendum vote in September, 1915, after having had a dispensary system since 1891. The law permitted each person to receive a gallon of either whiskey beer or wine a month.

Georgia has been classed as a dry state since January 1, 1908, but the prohibition law was not strictly enforced in some of the cities until May 1 last, when a drastic law abolishing locker clubs became effective. Under this law each person was limited to a monthly shipment of two quarts of whiskey, or one gallon of wine or 60 pints of beer.

Alabama enlisted under the prohibition banner in 1915 after several ineffectual efforts to make the state dry under the administration of Governor Comer from 1907-11. The prohibition law permitted a citizen to receive a shipment of two quarts of whiskey, two gallons of wine or four dozen bottles of beer every two weeks.

Mississippi has prohibited the manufacture and sale of liquor within its borders since 1908 but no limit was set on importation until 1914, when a law was passed restricting each individual to a shipment of one gallon at a time. This law was ineffective as it did not say how often a shipment could be received. In 1916 a more drastic law was passed making it unlawful for any person to receive more than a half gallon of vinous liquor, or three gallons of malted or fermented liquors, or one quart of spirituous liquor within 15 days. The legislature also passed in 1916 an anti-liquor advertising law.

Arkansas voted for state-wide prohibition by 59,000 majority last fall and became the first "bone dry" state in the South.

Tennessee adopted prohibition in 1908, but the law was not enforced in the larger cities until 1915 when the legislature enacted nuisance and ouster laws aimed at city officials who failed to enforce the prohibition laws. At a recent session the legislature passed a "bone dry" bill prohibiting the shipment of liquor into the state after March 1 next.

'Tis the Last Straw; They Shall Not Steal Our Pig.

"The Charlotte Observer a few days ago made editorial mention of a hog raised and sold by 'one of the Bryants of Providence,' that it was so large that it had to be cut up to be sold," says the Waxhaw Enterprise. "The hams weighed 53 pounds each. The Observer says that there are not many counties in the State that will raise such hogs. Now, we have a well developed hunch that this pig was a Union county product, grown by Mr. John W. Howie of Pleasant Grove. At least he raised an 800-pound shoit and sold it last fall to Bob Bryant of Providence, and Bryant put it on exhibition at the Mecklenburg county fair. The hog mentioned by the Observer might have been another one, but our hunch says it was the self same hog, fattened on Union county corn, molasses and acorns, and what else it takes to fatten eight hundred pounds.

"For too long Union county has quietly submitted to Charlotte and Mecklenburg taking credit for our own great achievements. Charlotte took Judge Little and Johnson McCall, and we did not protest; she took Plummer Stewart and we submitted; but this is the last straw, and we will not pass over without protest the attempt of the Observer to steal our pig."

Warning Against Boosters.

Attention of the farm loan board has been called to several instances in which individual communities have endeavored to organize farm loan associations mainly to create jobs for themselves or their friends. Warnings have been sent out to the farmers that the farm loan act provides only for small salaries for the secretary-treasurer of the various associations and fees to the members of appraisal committees. "Any association which gives evidence of having been organized for purposes of private profit will be given very careful scrutiny before a charter is granted," members of the board announce.

AUSTRIA'S NEW EMPEROR TAKING THE OATH



Emperor Karl Franz Joseph of Austria-Hungary taking the oath of his coronation at Budapest, Hungary. The coronation was the most brilliant of any great public ceremony that has taken place in Hungary for generations. When the emperor took the oath he was surrounded by the highest church dignitaries and gayly costumed court officials.

PROMINENT SPEAKERS ARE ON THE SOCIAL SERVICE PROGRAM

Every Angle of Community Life Will Be Thoroughly Thrashed Out by Local Speakers and Community Leaders on March 17.

The program for the Union county social conference, which will be held here in the court house, Saturday, March 17, has been given out by the program committee, which was appointed by the County Board of Agriculture. An array of local talent is on it; men and women who have taken an important part in the development of the community, and each is a specialist on certain phases of community life. The following are on the program for ten minute talks: Rev. J. E. Abernethy, Rev. B. B. Shankel, Prof. R. W. Allen, B. H. Griffin, Solon Braswell, W. S. Blakeney, Dr. S. A. Stevens, J. C. M. Vann, Charles Keenan, Mrs. A. M. Seeger, Mrs. J. E. Broom, Mrs. J. Z. Green, Mrs. B. H. Griffin, Mrs. Henry Laney, T. J. W. Broom, W. B. Phifer, F. A. Krauss, I. A. Connell, R. A. Morrow, J. W. Rallings, and J. Z. Green.

The conference will be divided into three sections. In the morning, at 10:40 o'clock, the christian and business social service will be discussed, with H. Y. Scott, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, presiding. The meeting will be opened with an invocation by Dr. H. E. Gurney. Rev. J. E. Abernethy, the first speaker, will talk for ten minutes on "The church's opportunity and obligations visualized." He will be followed by Rev. B. B. Shankel, who will discuss "The rural church and community life." The other speakers for this session, and their subjects, follow in the order in which they appear on the program:

"Have we done our duty by our children?" Prof. R. W. Allen; "Adapting the rural school to country life," B. H. Griffin; "How the rural teachers can further the interest of agriculture," Solon Braswell; "Character an asset in negotiating loans," W. S. Blakeney; "Preventing diseases," Dr. S. A. Stevens; "How the bar can assist in county co-operation," J. C. M. Vann; "Living conditions in our mill districts," Charles Keenan; discussion and resolutions, and then a recess from 1:30 to 1:50.

Organized womanhood in Union county, with Mrs. A. M. Seeger presiding, will be discussed from every angle by prominent ladies. Mrs. J. E. Broom will give current examples of welfare work by organization at Indian Trail; while Mrs. J. Z. Green will tell about "Selling by mail and shipping by parcel post." Mrs. B. H. Griffin, who is in charge of the Home Demonstration work in this county, will discuss the work, which is such of wide-reaching importance. Mrs. Henry Laney, who, in connection with the Women's Club, has stirred up much interest in sanitation, will conclude this part of the program with a short talk on "How urban consumers can co-operate with rural producers."

The day's program will be concluded by talks on economic conditions, under the head, "Let's Feed Ourselves," with J. E. Broom, President of the County Board of Agriculture, presiding. The remainder of the program follows: "What is sane farming?" T. J. W. Broom; "How rich soil will help," W. B. Phifer; "How landlords and tenants can co-operate in soil upbuilding from the landlord's standpoint," F. A. Krauss; "How landlords and tenants can co-operate in soil building from the tenant's standpoint," I. A. Connell; "Union county's products first," R. A. Morrow; "How the credit union can help," J. W. Rallings, and "How the press can help," J. Z. Green.

The conference closes at 3:40. Each speaker will be limited to ten minutes, and there is not a dry subject in the list. They all deal with matters of vital importance to Union county, and it is to the benefit of every citizen of this section to be present.

FIRST ASPHALT STREET TO BE OPEN FOR TRAFFIC SATURDAY

Mayor Fowler Issues Warning to Would-Be Speeders, and Also Requests Mothers to Keep Their Children Off Road.

Windsor street, the first asphalt road in this section, will be opened for traffic tomorrow morning, as the finishing touches are being made to it this afternoon by the paving people. With the opening of the street, a new temptation appears for the speeders, and Mayor Fowler issued warning today that the policemen had been notified to watch the street closely in order to nip any symptoms of speeding in the bud before some serious injury results. He is anxious to prevent any wrecks or deaths on the new highway, and he issued the warning regretfully, but realized that it was best to do so before anyone was seriously hurt when it would then be too late.

Children have been allowed to skate on the street while it has been blocked, but they will not be allowed to do so any longer. The danger of being run over is too great, and Mayor Fowler has issued instructions to the officers to keep them off. He also wishes the mothers to forbid their children skating on the streets, as it would save them the embarrassment of having their children arrested. The skaters are allowed the sidewalks, but for the sake of their own safety they must be kept off Windsor street. Any sensible person knows the danger to children skating on a street where automobiles and wagons are constantly passing is great.

It is with the hope that accidents will be prevented that the Mayor has issued warning to the automobilists and the children.

Two Needed Laws.

To the Editor of The Journal.—Up to two years ago fourteen hundred cases of mad dog bites had been given the prophylactic serum at the State Laboratory of Hygiene. The expense must have been at one hundred and forty thousand dollars to the victims and their families. The anxiety and the suffering were great. All this could be prevented and rabies be eradicated by a single State law requiring all unlicensed dogs to be promptly killed. Why don't the General Assembly render this service? Germany has more dogs than any other country in the world and yet she has no hydrophobia.

All chaffers should be examined and licensed. A locomotive engineer with rails to guide him and the strictest rules, regulations and orders to govern his speed and his schedule is still required to serve an apprenticeship and to have several years experience and to know the road well. He is examined regularly.

On the other hand any fool, idiot, fatalist, imbecile, ignoramus, cock-brain, wildman, drug fiend, drunkard or insane person is allowed to take an automobile along a crowded highway, killing more people than all the trains in the United States. The legislature can put a damper on these dangerous irresponsibles, if they will but take the trouble. Thereby many lives can be saved each year in North Carolina. The souls of the innocents are crying out from the grave for protection to those who still live.—H. D. Stewart.

Interesting Social Note.

Monroe ladies are very much interested in the recent announcement that the Union Drug Co. will have a Boston beauty specialist with them all this week. Besides giving demonstrations in the store, she will also give FREE facial massages in your home by appointment. The Union Drug Co. will feel under obligation to the ladies of Monroe if they will give them an opportunity to demonstrate the Harmony Boston toilet line. Just call them by phone, and the Boston Beauty specialist will be glad to make a convenient appointment. Remember, it's free.—(Adv.)

MY LAST REAL HOME WAS IN MONROE, SAID DR. WEAVER

He Wrote to Mr. Phifer Just a Few Hours Before He Dropped Dead on Street.

Mr. W. H. Phifer, who was a warm friend and admirer of Dr. J. H. Weaver, received the following letter from that good man, now "gone to rest," yesterday. It was written on the day of Dr. Weaver's death, and the post mark shows that it was mailed at 5:30 p. m. It is no doubt the last document ever written by him and was in response to a letter written by Mr. Phifer, telling him of his golden wedding, and expressing regret that he had not been able to attend. The letter in full follows:

"Greensboro, N. C. Feb. 21, 1917.

"My Dear Bro. Phifer:—

"Your letter came yesterday, and I was glad to hear from you and to hear that you all had such a fine time at your golden wedding. I am sorry I was not able to attend. I had hoped to do so, but was not able to arrange my work so as to be away at that time. I rejoice with you that you and sister Phifer have been spared to each other so long and I hope the good Lord will add many other happy days to your lives. You have been greatly blessed in every way through all your many years together. And now in the evening time all is pleasant and lovely. A happy home, and plenty, and good, loving children, who love and reverence you both, and all are ever ready to do all that might add to your comfort and happiness. And what is better than all, peace with God, and the hope of Heaven at last.

"I had hoped that my good wife and I might have been spared to each other to round out our fifty years together, but were permitted to reach only forty-one years of happy married life. I do not complain, though the loss to me was a sad one and more and more I realize it as the years pass on. My journey will be a lonely one, but not a long one. I can never forget the good people of Monroe—where my greatest sorrow occurred, and where I had my last real home. Nowhere on earth could I have been among better friends whose kindness and love for me and my dear wife were so constant and showed in so many ways. I love you all and shall always do so. And may God bless and reward all those dear people for their kindness to one of his humble servants. I should be glad to be remembered to them and have still a place in their hearts and prayers. With love and best wishes for you, sister Phifer, and each one of the children and grand children. I am, your brother, J. H. WEAVER."

Columbia Farm Bank Organized Yesterday.

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 21.—The Columbia Federal farm loan bank, which will serve the third district made up of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, was organized here today with election of officers and discussion by the directors of plans for putting the institution into immediate operations. This is the second of the twelve farm loan banks to be organized, the Wichita, Kansas, bank being first. The Columbia bank has an initial capital of \$750,000 and it was said that the applications for loans would run into the millions of dollars.

Officers of the bank are F. J. H. Von-Engelken of East Palatka, Fla., former director of the Mint, president; Louis I. Guion of Lugoff, S. C., vice-president; Howard C. Arnold of Greenville, Ga., secretary; David A. Houston of Monroe, N. C., treasurer; Robert H. Welch of Columbia, registrar and attorney for the bank.

The national board will meet later to appoint appraisers for the bank. Quarters for the bank have not been obtained.

You may judge a woman's character by the men she does not know.

DR. J. H. WEAVER DROPPED DEAD

Former Pastor Central Church Was Waiting For a Car When He Fell Senseless.

Dr. J. H. Weaver, pastor of the Monroe Methodist church for four years, one of the most faithful and distinguished ministers of the Western North Carolina Conference and of North Carolina Methodism, serving as presiding elder of the Greensboro district, died suddenly in Greensboro Wednesday night.

He was standing at court square, on the Fisher corner, waiting for a street car which would bear him to his home on Summit avenue, when he was stricken. His cane hit the pavement and then the magnificent body of the man crumpled and his head struck the pavement with a resounding blow. Men gathered quickly to find him gasping. He was moved into an open business house at the point but he died in less than ten minutes and without recovery of consciousness. He didn't speak after the fall.

Dr. Weaver came to Monroe as pastor of Central church in 1910. After remaining here for four years he was called to the Greensboro district as presiding elder. At times he served as pastor of the West Market, Greensboro Methodist church, at Hickory and also at Salisbury. He was serving as presiding elder of the Greensboro district for the second time.

Probably Dr. Weaver, a man known and loved by thousands throughout the State, would have chosen the way of his going, for death came after a full day in the service of Him he had followed so faithfully through a long, honorable, immensely useful life. In the afternoon he had accepted a front pew in the Greensboro Presbyterian church where he listened with keen pleasure to Dr. Wright's sermon, and in the evening made his way to West Market street Methodist church, where he sat through the service. When the time for dismissal came, Dr. Weaver was called upon to pray. He made a strong, earnest prayer and the congregation was dismissed. Straightway from the church, Dr. Weaver walked to the corner for his car. He was standing there, then, with the day of his perfect service finished and one may well believe with his soul at rest, when the sudden summons came and his earthly life was ended.

Dr. Weaver was loved as few men. His outstanding characteristic was his gentleness. He was a great figure of manhood; well above six feet in height, of tremendous proportions, he was a type produced by the best Anglo-Saxon citizenship of Carolina hill country. His gentleness never led one to mistake him, for his face was full of suggestion of that forcefulness which made him a power for good in his church and State. He was born 68 years ago, son of a well-to-do farmer of Ashe county. He was educated principally at Emory and Henry college and during his early years taught school in Jefferson, his native county. He entered the military when about 26 or 27 years of age and remained steadily in the harness until last night. He was first of the Holston conference, composed in territory of parts of Virginia and Tennessee and the mountain part of North Carolina. His transfer to the conference in whose service he died was accomplished by the transfer of territory to make the conference.

Many honors were bestowed upon him by his conference. He was the youngest man ever elected presiding elder by the conference, going into this elevated station at the age of 35. He was presiding elder for the Franklin, Jonesboro (Tenn.), Asheville, Shelby and Statesville districts at various times. A particular distinction conferred by his church was his election four successive times to be a delegate to the general conference, an honor the ministers highly regard. He invariably during the past 16 years led the vote in this delegation.

He married Miss Jennie Burkett, of Jefferson, in his native county. She was the daughter of Captain and Mrs. Burkett, and her father, at the age of 97 years, still lives in Jefferson. Mrs. Weaver died four years ago and is buried in Emory, Henry county, Virginia. To them was born but one child, a son, who survives. He is Charles C. Weaver, Ph. D., president of his father's alma mater, Emory and Henry college. His son received the advantages of the very best education and embraced them to the extent that he is regarded as one of the best equipped educators of the South. He is graduated from Weaverville college, Trinity, Vanderbilt and John Hopkins.

It is said that Dr. Weaver's remains will be buried in Henry county beside those of his dead wife.

Presbyterian Church Notes.

"I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the House of the Lord?" Are you?
11:00 a. m. Worship and sermon. "Latin America and her needs."
7:30 p. m. No service. Will unite in the farewell service for the Rev. L. McB. White, at the Baptist church, Sunday school at 3 o'clock.
Y. P. S. C. E. at four o'clock.
Remember the Self-Denial offering for Foreign missions on Sunday morning. The offering made last Sunday afternoon by the Woman's Missionary Union was the largest in its history.
The Board of Deacons will meet in regular monthly meeting on Tuesday next at 8 o'clock. Important!—Reporter.