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## COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE LAW.

**An Act to Provide for the Attendance Upon the Public Schools of Children Between Certain Ages and to Regulate and Restrict the Employment of Children and to Provide for the Enforcement of the Provisions of This Act and of Chapter 83, Public Laws of 1913, and Chapter 857, Public Laws of 1909.**

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. Every parent, guardian or other person in the State of North Carolina having charge or control of a child between the ages of eight and fourteen years shall cause such child to attend school continuously for a period equal to the time which the public school in the district in which the child resides shall be in session. The principal, superintendent, or teacher who is in charge of such school shall have the right to excuse the child from temporary attendance on account of sickness or distance of residence from the school, or other unavoidable cause which does not constitute truancy as defined by the State Board of Education.

Sec. 2. Any parent, guardian, or other person referred to in section one of this act, violating the provisions of the aforesaid section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be liable to a fine of not less than five dollars (\$5) nor more than twenty-five dollars (\$25) and upon failure or refusal to pay such fine the said parent, guardian, or other person shall be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days in the county jail.

Sec. 2a. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Education to formulate such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the proper enforcement of the provisions of this act. Said board shall prescribe what shall constitute truancy, what causes may constitute legitimate excuses for temporary nonattendance due to physical or mental inability to attend and under what circumstances teachers, principals, or superintendents may excuse pupils for nonattendance due to immediate demands of the farm or the home in certain sections of the State. It shall be the duty of all school officials to carry out such instructions from the State Board of Education, and any school official failing to carry out such instructions shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Provided, that section one of this act shall not be in force in any city or county that has a higher compulsory attendance law now in force than that provided herein; but in any such case it shall be the duty of the State Board of Education to investigate the same and decide that any such law now in force has a higher compulsory attendance feature than that provided by this act; provided, that wherever any district is without adequate building or buildings for the proper enforcement of this act the county boards of education may be allowed not more than two years from July the first, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, to make full and ample provisions in every district.

Sec. 3. The county superintendent of public welfare or chief school attendance officer or truant officer provided for by law shall investigate and prosecute all violations of the provisions of section one of this act.

Sec. 4. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction shall prepare such rules of procedure and furnish such blanks for teachers and other school officials as may be necessary for reporting each case of truancy or lack of attendance to the chief attendance officer referred to in section three hereof. Such rules shall provide, among other things, for a notification in writing to the person responsible for the nonattendance of any child, that the case is to be reported to the chief attendance officer of the county unless the law is immediately complied with. County boards of education and governing bodies of city schools shall have the right to appoint town or district attendance officers when deemed by them necessary, to assist in carrying out the provisions of sections one, two, three, and four of this act, and the rules and instructions which may be promulgated by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. But in every case in which it becomes necessary to prosecute for nonattendance the case shall be referred to the chief attendance officer of the county for further action; provided, that in towns or cities having special attendance officers paid out of town or city funds said officers shall have full authority to prosecute for violations of this act.

Sec. 5. No child under the age of fourteen years shall be employed, or permitted to work, in or about or in connection with any mill, factory, cannery, workshop, manufacturing establishment, laundry, bakery, mercantile establishment, office, hotel, restaurant, barber shop, bootblack stand, public stable, garage, place of amusement, brick yard, lumber yard, or any messenger or delivery service, except in cases and under regulations prescribed by the commission hereinafter created; provided, the employment in this section enumerated shall not be construed to include bona fide boys' and girls' canning clubs recognized by the Agricultural Department of this State; and such canning clubs are hereby expressly exempted from the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5a. It shall be the duty of the

county board of education of each county in the State of North Carolina to cause this act to be published in full in some newspaper published in the county; if there be one, and if there be none, then in circular form and distributed over the county at least four weeks prior to the opening of the schools after the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

Sec. 6. No person under sixteen years of age shall be employed, or permitted to work, at night in any of the places or occupations referred to in section five of this act, between the hours of nine p. m. and six a. m., and no person under sixteen years of age shall be employed or permitted to work in or about or in connection with any quarry or mine.

Sec. 7. That the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Secretary of the State Board of Health, and the Commissioner of Public Welfare of the State of North Carolina are hereby constituted the State Child Welfare Commission, and they shall serve without additional compensation. It shall be the duty of this commission to make and formulate such rules and regulations for enforcing and carrying out the provisions of this act, and of chapter eighty-three of the Public Laws of one thousand nine hundred and nine, as in its judgment it shall deem necessary.

Sec. 8. That for the purpose of securing the proper enforcement of the provisions of sections five, six, and seven of this act, and of chapter eighty-three of the Public Laws of one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, chapter eight hundred and fifty-seven of the Public Laws of one thousand nine hundred and nine, the said commission, or its duly authorized agents, shall have authority to enter and inspect, at any time, mines, quarries, mills, factories, canneries, workshops, manufacturing establishments, laundries, bakeries, mercantile establishments, offices, hotels, restaurants, barber shops, boot black stands, public stables, garages, places of amusement, brick yards, lumber yards, and other places of employment, and it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to refuse permission to enter, obstruct, or prevent any duly authorized agent of said commission in his effort to make inspection here-in provided for.

Sec. 9. The said commission shall have authority to appoint and employ such agents for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of sections five, six, seven and eight of this act as may be found to be necessary, and they may use the county superintendent of public welfare or chief school attendance officer or truant officer of the several counties for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of sections five, six, seven, and eight of this act, and they may use the agents specially designated for carrying out the provisions of sections five, six, seven, and eight of this act, to aid in carrying out the provisions of sections one, two, three, and four of this act in regard to school attendance.

Sec. 10. That if the employer of any person under sixteen years of age shall, at the time of such employment, in good faith procure, retain, and keep on file a certificate issued in such form and under such conditions as may be prescribed by the said commission herein provided for shall prescribe, showing that the person is of legal age for such employment, such certificate shall be prima facie evidence of the age of the person and the good faith of the employer. No person shall knowingly make a false statement or present false evidence in or in relation to any such certificate or application therefor, or cause any false statement to be made which may result in the issuance of an improper certificate of employment.

Sec. 11. The State Treasurer shall honor all warrants for necessary expenses incurred by said commission as aforesaid, for meeting the salaries and expenses incurred by said commission in the enforcement of this act, and the necessary expenses incurred by said commission in carrying out the provisions of this act out of the funds not otherwise appropriated, such warrants to be drawn upon the State Auditor by the Commission hereby created, or its duly authorized agent; provided, that said expenses so incurred shall not exceed the sum of six thousand dollars per annum.

Sec. 12. That any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of sections five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten of this act, or of the provisions of chapter eighty-three of the Public Laws of one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, or of chapter eight hundred and fifty-seven of the Public Laws of one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, within the direction of the court.

Sec. 13. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 14. That this act shall be in force from and after the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

Ratified this, the 10th day of March A. D. 1919.

**The One He Could Spare.**  
"Halt," said the sentry. "Who comes there?"  
"An officer and his daughter."  
The sentry closely scrutinized both.  
"Officer, proceed. Daughter, mark time."

That Tennessee girl didn't trust Sergeant York around loose very long when he came back a hero.—Charleston News and Courier.

## Of Interest to Women

Much interest was manifested in the outfit which Mrs. Wilson purchased so hurriedly preparatory to her visit to France, and that interest is even more striking now that she has returned with many Parisian creations. A Washington society reporter describes as follows several of her costumes worn recently in the Capitol City:

Mrs. Wilson's gowns are all stamped "Paris," and she has a new French maid who knows how to put them on her. Susie, who is known on two continents to the reading public, has been transferred to other duties, replaced by the French maid who came over with Mrs. Wilson on the George Washington. When Mrs. Wilson stood beside the President on the reviewing stand to greet the marines last week she was really beautiful in a White Georgette frock, with touches of American Beauty satin, a broad girle and sash ends at the side, made of bright-colored satin, and graceful, large Gainsborough hat of black velvet, the undulating brim framing her face and showing a single American Beauty rose at the right side.

She wore with this a veil of white tulle which formed itself into a scarf and wound about her neck, a touch to her costume which she has affected since her return here. The neck of her gown was made in the square effect of the summer fashion, and was finished with a tiny ruffle and two bands of narrow satin of brilliant red.

The gowns of Mrs. Wilson, Miss Margaret Wilson, Mrs. Marshall, wife of the Vice President, and Mrs. Gillett, wife of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, were of much interest when the wearers appeared in the galleries at the Capitol last week to hear the President speak on the high cost of living.

Mrs. Wilson was dressed in a pale tint of Alice blue Georgette on this occasion, the gown embroidered with white beads in a conventional pattern. The skirt was short and had several broad tucks in it. Her hat was the same she wore in the reviewing stand, but it was veiled with tulle of Alice blue, which wound about her neck and floated away over her left shoulder. She carried a round fan of flat white feathers.

Miss Wilson was in white serge with a band of dark fur about the square-cut neck, and a hat of tan tulle. She wore high white shoes.

Mrs. Marshall wore yellow voile embroidered in yellow crewel, with a large black hat with touches of French blue. Mrs. Gillett, who is a handsome woman, "smart" in her appearance, with iron gray hair, was in white with large white hat, and Mme. Jusserand wore black and white foulard with a small black clip hat with large white roses flat about the crown.

Who is there for whom a romance does not have its appeal? This little story of the love of two simple young people of the Kentucky mountains, brought to light through the finding of oil on their lands, is beautiful and full of sentiment:

Deep in the mountains of Kentucky, far behind the Blue Grass region, where mountain paths lose themselves among the crags, there lived a little mountain girl. Her neighbor and playmate, a mountain boy, lived two miles away. Both lived in tiny cabins hidden away beyond the trails.

Long blasts on the conch horn were the love signals echoing through the misty valleys as they grew older. Neither had ever ventured beyond the blue ridge that hid them from the outside world and the whistle of the locomotive never penetrated the woodland.

They wished for nothing more than they had; for there was no temptation. Their dream was but of a similar mountain home on the highest ridge, where the sun rose first in the East and sank last in the West, long after the valley had been curtained in shadows.

Then came the outside world and broke the stillness of the mountain with blasts as wells were drilled. Harry Tipton, the mountain boy, and Emma Abner, the mountain girl, whose nearest address was Union Hill, Kentucky, watched the drillers in the work, and even, when oil was struck on their little land holdings the dream of wealth did not come to them.

It was not until the land was filled with many wells and money flowed from the ground that the two mountain children realized they could venture away from their home. Love, who stops even on mountain trails, made a suggestion. New clothes were purchased from a town, and with another mountain girl, Sarah Gerton, of Union Hill, the young lovers made their way over the paths and roads to a railroad. The locomotive was the first they had ever seen and their ride to Cincinnati was filled with wondrous things.

The other night they entered the Grand Hotel, where the clerk registered for them. There was told the old story of love and the new story of wealth that cooed from the ground. The next day married, and after passing their honeymoon in Cincinnati, will return to their home in the mountains.

Last week Mrs. Robert Crance of

Dhara, N. Y. issued a warning to mothers who rear their daughters in college towns. While she talked her husband and others were dragging the waters of Cayuga Lake for the body of Hazel Crance, her sixteen-year-old daughter, who, it is charged, was murdered by Donald Fether, a student of Cornell University and a son of a wealthy oil producer.

Monroe is not a college town, but this advice is applicable here, for it is good and sound in principle, especially in this, the day of the Shimmee, Tickle-Toe, night automobile rides, and other things equally unconventional.

Clad in mourning and holding a photograph of her daughter, Mrs. Crance said:

"The average college boy is good at heart and desires to be a gentleman, but the romantic spell of a lake, a wildwood and a dance is too apt to rouse the fire of youth until it becomes a conflagration.

"Every small-town girl dreams vividly of the knight who is to carry her away, and if that knight be clad in neat tweeds or has a motor car, a mother must strive to inculcate in her daughter the doctrine that money, dress and a smooth tongue do not constitute the real American.

"Up to the time she met Fether, Hazel never succumbed to the unmy temptations which confront girls who are thrown in the company of freshly dressed collegians who enjoy large allowances from their homes.

"I would warn all mothers that every girl who is born and reared in a relatively small community where there are scores of smooth-faced, youthful and pampered collegians, is bound to pass through the ordeal. Girls are prone to believe soft words of flattery. They cannot find room to doubt.

"I have lived in this college town too long to be blind to the dangers. Uniformly the students are clean-cut and come from good families. Many of them are sons of wealthy parents, as in the case of Fether.

"There have been widespread reports that Hazel was not our daughter, but that we adopted her. That is untrue. We are her parents and her loss is irreparable.

"During the war many mothers were face to face with the problem of guarding their daughters in the vicinity of camps and cantonments. It was the lure of the uniform as well as the romance of youth—thoughtlessness on both sides. Mothers in college towns have been experiencing the same trouble ever since educational institutions were established in romantic spots.

"The blame that is attached to city girls wearing suggestive attire hardly can be applied in college town communities, so far as the town girls are concerned.

"It is not necessary to spy on them or to be obtrusive, but a mother must be on guard constantly with the proper advice and the ability to persuade a daughter against believing spoiled young men."

Word reached the District Attorney's office late Monday that townsfolk and students had intimated that if Fether were freed he would be tarred and feathered. Sheriff Green announced that an attack on the county jail would be fruitless.

Did the American soldiers fraternize with the German people? A recent dispatch says that almost before the peace treaty was signed 140 husky American doughboys were married to German girls despite the very rigid rules against fraternizing with the enemy. The following day 22 of the brides were on their way to Brest via Paris, chaperoned by a lieutenant and two of the 140 husbands. Now after participating in a strike among the French waitresses at a Y. M. C. A. house in Paris and causing more or less of a tumult in Brest they are en route to America. Here is a brief account of the Paris strike:

Arrived at the hostess house the brides were taken into breakfast. Suddenly one of the maids heard the enemy tongue. She sent the news around. The maids struck. They would not serve one of the enemy though peace had been declared the day before. Service was suspended for five minutes while the brides ate on—placidity. Finally the strike leader was suspended and peace restored. That night they left for Brest.

Henceforth brides from Germany or Luxembourg will be sent straight through to the port and will not be permitted to stop in Paris.

**Couldn't Guess That.**  
"If a pack of Germans suddenly came right down on top of us, what would you do?" asked the sergeant.  
"They ain't gwine to know whar I is," replied the private.  
"How's that, Sam?"  
"Well, you see dey might know whar I wuz, but not whar I is."

He had six wives, a South African native, and he was asked to justify them. "Well," he answered, "if you have one wife she wrangles with you; if you have two wives, they wrangle with each other and you are left in peace."

"You're kidding now, six?"  
"Yes," he answered. "The more wives I have, the more crops I can raise."

## SKETCHES

The Sunday Charlotte Observer carried a story about Monroe, written by Henry Bell, which was a comprehensive and interesting article. But Henry, like most other boosters, couldn't resist the temptation to place the population figures a little too high. He gave it out that Monroe had a population "of between 8,000 and 10,000 souls." His figures, however, pleased Mr. W. M. Gordon, president of the Gordon Insurance and Investment Co., who remarked to the writer: "For years I have been telling it all over the state that Monroe had a population of 8,000, and I'm glad to see Henry is backing me up in my statements." Mr. Gordon also recalled an interesting story they used to tell on Mr. W. K. Mahone in connection with the size of Monroe. Mr. Mahone was in Philadelphia, and, on being introduced to a certain party, he was asked the population of Monroe. Without any hesitation he replied: "The census gives us 8,000; it's a lie, though, for it's nearer 20,000."

Mr. W. E. Funderburk comes back from the mountains with a good cow story. In the section he visited they have free range, and while he was there an old woman's cow was shut up by a prominent citizen to prevent it making further inroads into his corn. He had no intention of collecting an unbounding fee, but the woman, when she heard her cow had been stabled, thought differently. She imagined the man was guilty of all the evil things of this world, and the more she pondered the madder she would get. She began searching for the man who had her cow, and found him in the local general store, where Mr. Funderburk, with a number of other tourists, were gathered. In her hand she carried a bunch of wild mountain flowers. The storekeeper had an idea of the nature of her visit, and assumed the task of peacemaker. He talked in a soothing manner, but failed to keep the eye of the woman from wandering in the direction of where the man who had shut up her cow sat. At last, when he found nothing else would change the drift of her thoughts, which were decidedly inimical to the party she was seeking to wreak vengeance upon, he asked her what she proposed doing with the bouquet of flowers. His question was like a flame applied to dynamite. The woman assumed an antagonistic manner, clenched her fists, and, pointing to the man who had dared meddle with the privileges of her cow, simply roared:

"I'm going to put them on that d—n rascal's grave!"

Then followed, according to Mr. Funderburk the most unwomanly conduct on the part of a woman he had ever witnessed. She let forth a string of oaths that would have done credit to a sailor. For several minutes she stormed and raged, but did not resort to blows. The man took it all good-naturedly, as becoming a gentleman.

This woman, said Mr. Funderburk, must not be taken for a typical example of mountain folk. On an average they are the best mannered, most hospitable people in the state.

DR. H. SMITH, Eye-Sight specialist, has returned to Monroe and can be found regularly at his office from this date. Have your eyes examined and glasses fitted. Office next to Dr. Green's dental office in Belk-Bundy building.

FOR RENT—A 100-acre farm one mile from Wingate—Jesse A. Williams, Waxhaw, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED—A car load of buglies, all kinds, steel and rubber tires, top and runabouts. Prices right. Come and see us.—Fowler & Lee.

SAVE MONEY by buying your jewelry at McCall's.

LET COBLE repair your Ford and be satisfied.

WHEN YOU break your glasses take them to Dr. H. Smith, eye-sight specialist—he will do the rest.—Broken lenses duplicated, new eye-glass mountings, frames, etc. Everything optical.

WE MAKE a specialty of mounting diamonds, and guarantee not to crack them.—W. J. Rudge Co.

SEE US before you buy galvanized and rubber roofing. It will pay you.—Collins & Hargett.

SEE THE Puncture Proof inner tubes at Coble's Cash Garage.

LOTS FOR SALE—One lot on Lancaster avenue 280 feet front by 450 feet deep. Will also sell this by halves. One lot adjoining Lancaster avenue property 200 feet facing Lane street on the north. One vacant lot, 60 feet by 120 feet facing Washington street. Two houses and lots facing south on Lane street.—For particulars write Mrs. Mattie L. Simpson, 1505 Hubbard Street, Jacksonville, Florida.

BARGAIN in Ford touring car, in first-class condition.—Frank Houston, at Henderson Garage.

SERVICE is what you want — SERVICE is what we give you.—Monroe Electric Service Co.

FOR SALE—A six-room house on Washington street, and a six-room house on Crawford street.—W. J. Rudge.

OUR TRUCK can save you money and worry when it comes to moving. For heavy hauling call Lee R. Trull, Phone No. 175-J.

DR. H. SMITH, eye-sight specialist can be found regularly at his office from this date till further notice. Office in Belk-Bundy building, next to Dr. Green's dental office.

LET RUDGE repair your watch the next time and save you money by having a first-class workman do the job.

FOR SALE—284 acres land one two story dwelling, and one 4 room tenant house, 3 barns, 3 wells, 50 acres wired in, pastures, one million feet lumber, 75 acres in cultivation. Eight acres made 12 hales cotton. Easy terms.—Fowler & Lee.

NO MORE TROUBLE if you use Pery Puncture Proof inner tubes.—Coble's Cash Garage.

## Special Notices

One cent a word each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—I will be on active duty in the practice of medicine from Aug. 25 to Sept. 15, and off duty from Sept. 15 to Oct. 5. I may be located through the Union Drug Co., or through phone 141.—H. D. Stewart.

OUR JEWELRY has got to be as represented, or your money refunded. McCall, the Jeweler.

JUST RECEIVED—Two car loads of fine mares and mules.—Fowler & Lee.

WHEN YOU NEED good groceries or fresh country produce of any kind, phone us your order. We deliver promptly.—McCollum Bros. Cash Grocery, phone No. 474.

FOR SALE—Good Percheon mare, about 6 years old, and weighs 1100 pounds. Good bargain for cash.—W. O. Williams, Monroe, R. F. D. 7.

KODAK pictures finished—Mail your next rolls to Lindsay's Picture Factory, 113 Latta Arcade, Charlotte, N. C. Charlotte's big professional furnishing house. There's a difference.

VALUABLE FARM for sale.—We offer for sale our farm containing 740 4-10 acres, situated four miles north of Elizabethtown, N. C., on the Wilmington-Fayetteville highway. This farm contains 350 acres of cleared land and eight good new dwellings, barns and stables. This farm has been subdivided into 14 tracts, with ample road frontage and cleared land on each tract, and will be sold as a whole or in tracts to suit purchaser. Railroad station within two miles, boat landing on Cape Fear river within 1 mile. This is fine cotton and tobacco land and well suited to all staple crops. Price \$50 per acre.—Robeson Development Company, Owner and Developer, Lumberton, N. C.