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ROAD BILL DENOUNCED BY HEATH AND STEVENS

They Appeared Before Committee on Roads and Turnpikes in Raleigh Last Friday Afternoon.

ALLEGED IT IS A "SUBTERFUGE."

Representative Frank Limerick's road bill was roundly denounced in Raleigh before the committee on roads and turnpikes by Major W. C. Heath last Friday afternoon. He declared that the bill was a duplicate of the present law with the exception that it places road construction into the hands of the county commissioners; that it was inspired by personal animus towards him, and that it does not represent the wishes of the people of Union county.

Appearing with Major Heath before the committee was Hon. R. L. Stevens. He, too, spoke against the bill, his chief argument being that it was not justice to legislate men out of office until after the expiration of their terms. The terms of the present members of the board of road electors, he said, do not expire until Dec. 1922.

Major Heath was introduced to the members of the committee by Mr. Limerick as "one of the most patriotic citizens of Union county during the war." The Union county representative also declared the chairman of the road commission to be one of his very closest friends.

Mr. Limerick was the lone advocate of the measure. He said that the bill was endorsed by the people of the county in a mass meeting held in the court house here several weeks ago, and that he believed it provided for a chance that was acceptable to a majority of his constituents.

Major Heath, when he took the floor, paid a tribute to Hon. Tam Bowles, the veteran legislator, who was chairman of the committee on roads and turnpikes. Turning towards Mr. Limerick, he declared that the bill was not in accord with the expressions of those present at the mass meeting. "They voted in favor of a township unit plan," he said, "and there is not a d—n change made in the present law except that it places road construction in the hands of the county commissioners, and provides for a remunerative salary of the chairman of that board."

The bill, said the major, was a subterfuge. Its whole purpose is to deceive, he declared. "The people back home," he continued, "are under the impression that Mr. Limerick is passing a bill which will place road construction back into the hands of township road supervisors, while the truth is the bill does no more than secure a change in personnel."

Major Heath this morning said that he delivered a letter to Mr. Limerick from his colleague, Mr. Earl Ezzell, which in effect, declared his opposition to the road bill as introduced.

"It was evident that the committee sided with me," said Major Heath, "but 'courtesy' requires that they yield to the wishes of the Union county representative."

MUST NOT REFUSE SUCCOR WHILE THOUSANDS STARVE

No Difficulty in Raising Apportionment if County Was Aware of Nobleness of Deed, Says Mrs. Laney.

If the people of Monroe and Union county realized for one moment the noble deed they will contribute to humanity by helping the innocents of Armenia, there will be no difficulty in providing for the orphans allotted to this county, according to Mrs. J. Frank Laney, the local chairman of the Near East Relief. Relief, especially food, must be secured for 3534 tots at Trebizond, Armenia.

"The Near East Relief," says Mrs. Laney, "has for its task the mitigation of the agonies of a remnant of wretched, starving, diseased, hopeless orphans made such not by war, but by the most diabolical massacres the world has ever known."

"His especial mission just now, so far as North Carolina is concerned, is to barely keep alive three thousand orphans whose condition is so pitiable that no brush or pen could overstate its awfulness."

"The Hoover Fund does not reach these people. Because the numbers, though thousands upon thousands, are not so large, and because of the absence of spectacular features, and because relief here has been longer in progress, there is at present time great danger that the 3,514 orphans at Trebizond who are special wards of North Carolina, will be allowed to starve to death. Money already provided has not even been sufficient to meet the agonizing needs from day to day, let alone care for even a week ahead. All the way across Asia Minor and through Palestine the hungry cry to us for bread just to keep alive is the plea of the children."

"We must not get weary of giving until those who are dying of hunger are brought to self supply. We cannot do everything but each one can do something."

The Department of Agriculture advises the use of sweet cream butter because of its excellent keeping qualities.

Twenty thousand schools were closed in the United States during the last year because of the shortage of teachers.

A car of alfalfa seed recently shipped from Kansas sold for \$3,500.

FORMER MONROE MINISTER PREACHES AT MARSHVILLE

Rev. George Atkinson Delivered Three Addresses Sunday — Basket Ball Team Royally Entertained.

Marshville, Feb. 28.—Rev. George Atkinson of Salisbury preached three splendid sermons in the Presbyterian church here yesterday. Large congregations greeted him on each occasion and he held the deep interest of his hearers throughout the services.

In the morning he discoursed on the theme "The Oneness of Jesus and His Followers." In the afternoon he spoke to the children. Prof. B. L. Biggers presided at this service and the children sat in grades as at school. In the evening another large crowd gathered in spite of a threatening thunder storm. Rev. Mr. Atkinson is always welcome to Marshville where he is so well known and greatly admired. As a speaker he has few equals in the pulpit today. His thoughts, always clear, original and true, are delivered with sincerity, grace of movement, and modulation of tone which composes true eloquence. Mrs. Atkinson accompanied Mr. Atkinson and they were the guests through the week-end of Mrs. Irene Marsh.

Mr. J. T. Garland left Sunday evening for the northern markets to buy goods for the J. T. Garland Co. Mr. and Mrs. John Long were called to Concord last week owing to the serious illness of Mrs. Long's sister, Mrs. Crooks.

The Marshville high school basketball team went to Rockingham on Thursday afternoon and defeated the Rockingham highs in a game of basketball, 18 to 6. The game was reported to be an unusually clean and altogether satisfactory affair. The visitors were most cordially received and royally treated by their hosts, and have had many good things to say about their trip since their return. Rockingham has been invited to come to Marshville for a game, and a date some time in March has been set.

The Junior missionary society of the Methodist church held a special meeting on Saturday afternoon. The certificate indicating their winning a place on the Roll of Honor was presented to them, having been sent to their leader by the conference secretary. The new officers who were elected at the January meeting presided, and the mission study hour very much enjoyed. Afterwards games and refreshments were enjoyed. The society will meet next time with Master Steve Marsh. A new member, Miss Hester Bricker, was added to the roll.

Mrs. T. B. Young of Monroe spent Sunday with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. R. Armfield.

Mrs. R. C. Cunningham spent the week-end with Mrs. Alice Bivens.

Mrs. Annie Bailey, Miss Russell, and Miss Plyler spent Saturday in Charlotte.

Miss Lottie Harrell spent the week-end at home with her parents.

Mr. C. B. Covington made a trip to South Carolina on business this week.

Lincoln and the Theater. (From the Philadelphia Record.) There has recently appeared a book "Abraham Lincoln, Man of God," by a clergyman, in which this extraordinary statement is made regarding that President's attendance at a theater on the evening of his assassination:

"For him at such a time the theater had no glamour, the play no allurements. He was thinking of the better days to come, of going home, of God and His unfailing mercy, of Jesus Christ and His redeeming grace."

The truth is quite different. After hearing the tremendous burden of his responsibilities during four years of Civil War, and seeing right triumph at last, the President, to relieve the nervous strain which had almost broken him down, and seeking amusement and diversion, went to the theater in the expectation of having a hearty laugh at the drogeries of the elder Southern as Dundreary in "Our American Cousin."

Farmers Make "Mash" and Wait for the Still. The traveling "community still" is the latest worry of prohibition enforcement officers, says a dispatch from St. Louis. The police "clean-up" sound is now hot on the trail of an elusive whiskey-making outfit. Evidence of the perambulating distillery was first discovered when the police found Parotte Pasquale pulling his hair and gnashing his teeth over 31 barrels of mash, bewailing the fact that "that still ain't here yet."

"It cost me \$400," wailed Pasquale, as the officers dumped the mash in the back yard. "Why didn't that still come?" Pasquale's brother-in-law was also arrested, at whose house 44 barrels of mash were found. The police assert the "traveling still" is operated similar to the community operation of the threshing machine in rural districts—that is, going from house to house as needed.

Counings from collies and other long-haired dogs have been made into yarn and garments. The strength and quality are excellent, fully equal to that of sheep wool yarn, and the texture is soft and durable.

The Australian natives of the interior wear practically no clothing, though the seasons are extreme compared to that of the coast.

We spend \$200,000,000 more for cigarettes than for the salaries of all the teachers in the United States.

Miss Leola Carter's \$50 Donation to the Starving Armenians Is Praised By Reverend Mr. Rotter

By REV. S. L. ROTTER.

Among the contributions sent in thus far to Mrs. Frank Laney, Union county chairman of the fund for relief of the starving children of the Near East, was one of fifty dollars from a young lady of the county. Accompanying this offering was the information that it was the result of titling. That made it so interesting, may rather inspire, that although the contributor requested that her name be not made public we feel that the personality back of such a near-by modern instance of the ancient practice of setting apart a tenth of the income unto God should be made known. So we are venturing to tell our readers that the goodly gift that titling made possible came from Miss Leola Carter.

Miss Carter's donation, expressing as it does without further words on her part, her idea of stewardship rather than ownership in her possessions, looms large before us, coming as it does at a time when much is being thought and said, perhaps even more of the former than the latter, on the subject of proportionate giving in the love of God, as well as living and serving.

It has been said that money is the "acid test" of us in our use of God's property, and that stewardship is one of the divine kindergarten methods of developing human life, and that the grace of giving is God's antidote for human selfishness. St. Paul gave the love of money a very prominent part when he wrote about the root of evil.

The custom of regarding a portion of all property as set apart is of most ancient origin. We read that throughout the ancient pagan world the right of the power that was to a certain part of all possessions was practically universally recognized centuries before the time of Moses, and even before Abraham. Assyrian and Egyptian clay tablets, dating as far back as 3800 B. C., and fragments of Chinese tradition, and the records of India and other lands, give the evidence of this fact.

In the Patriarchal period described in Genesis we see that the portion has come to be observed as purely a religious duty. Abraham, returning from his successful battle, offers "the tenth" to Melchizedek, the Priest-King of Salem. Later Jacob at Bethel promised to God, "of all that thou shalt give me I will surely give the tenth unto thee."

In the Hebrew nation, we see the title applied to the purpose of their religion, and provided for in the ceremonial law. Every head of a family must give a tenth of all his yearly increase to the support of the ministering tribe of Levi. And the Levites in turn, were obliged to pay "a tenth of the tithe" unto the Lord. Then there was a second tenth that was required of the family head for the maintenance of the feasts. In addition there were trespass offerings, costly journeys to the temple, and other religious charges, besides the free-will offerings.

It seems that, counting all these portions, the Hebrew paterfamilias must have contributed at least one-fifth, and perhaps one-third, of his yearly income. Of course, this was under a theocracy, and the amount includes what under a democracy

would be paid to the state in taxes, as well as what would go to the church.

In the New Testament the tithe is rarely mentioned, and such mention is rather incidental, the reference being as to something well known and customary.

St. Paul, however, makes demand for nothing less than "as he may prosper." He writes in 1 Cor. 16:2, "Let each one upon the first day of the week lay by him in store, as he may prosper." In other words, let the giving be individual, systematic, and proportionate. This has been called the "three-fold Silver Rule."

This was not altogether new here. In the book of Deuteronomy, 16:17, we read that three times a year, at the feasts, "every man shall give as he is able according to the blessing of Jehovah thy God which he hath given thee."

"As he may prosper." St. Paul sounded the Christian rule. One must be guided by his own conscience here as in other things in the Christian life.

The budget system has come into general use in the finances of business and even of many homes. It is recognized as practical, workable, convenient. The percentage of fractional basis carries out the obligation, "as he may prosper," and fits in also nicely with the modern budget practice.

There has been much debate on the question whether the tithe is obligatory upon the Christian as it was upon the Hebrew, and it may be due to this disagreement and the resulting confusion in the minds of the mass of Christian people that the progress of the practice of proportionate giving has been lamentably slow.

And when we emerge from all the blinding fog of the discussions on this subject out into the clearer atmosphere of our God-given common sense we may at least consider that the ancient rule was not repealed after all in the New Covenant save as it may be said to have been set aside by the higher order. And after all we cannot advance from a lower to a higher one unless we have been living under the lower one. When our Lord put forth the two-fold sum of the commandments in our obligation to love God with our being, and to love our neighbor as ourself, he did not repeal the Ten Commandments thereby, but explicitly said, "upon these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets."

Can one live under the two commandments and violate the ten? Is not the tithe in the New Covenant freed of its legalism and exalted to the higher plane of love, as was all the law?

On the higher plane of the New Covenant all we are, all we have, all we do, are God's. But unless we set apart and devote some proportionate part of what we have to God's work specifically, we are not likely to realize that all we have is God's in the final analysis, and that we are but lifetime stewards of it; just as unless we devote some of what we are and some of what we do to specific work for God, we are prone to forget that we must do no less than offer ourselves, our souls and bodies, a holy, living, and reasonable sacrifice unto God.

On January 22, for the first time in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, snow fell in Long Beach, California, a suburb of Los Angeles.

JACK WILLIAMS WAS STAR WITNESS FOR THE RAILROAD

Well-Known Character Says He "Watched" For Seaboard Through a Key Hole For Big Sum.

Jack Williams, famous from one end of the county to the other, was the star witness for the defendant yesterday in the case of Tucker vs. Seaboard. Mr. Tucker is suing the railroad for damages, alleging that his wood working plan was fired on Jan. 4, 1920, by sparks from an engine owned and operated by the defendant corporation. Jack was examined by Mr. J. C. M. Vann, for the defendant, as follows:

Q. You live in a house near the railroad?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The house belongs to the railroad, does it not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember the day when Mr. Tucker's plant was burned?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was the fire started by sparks from an engine?

A. No, sir. It started 15 minutes before an engine passed.

Before turning him over to the plaintiff, Mr. Vann cautioned Jack to beware of Mr. J. C. Sikes, the attorney for the plaintiff. "Watch him," cautioned Mr. Vann, "I can't help you."

Turning to Mr. Sikes, Jack said: "The more questions you ask, the worse I'll get." The court room rocked with laughter at this sally.

Mr. Sikes cross-examined Jack, as follows:

Q. How much is the railroad paying you for testifying in this case?

A. They pay me twelve hundred thousand dollars for watching and testifying.

Q. They pay you for watching?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The weather was cold on the day Mr. Tucker's plant was burned?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You had your door closed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now tell the court how you were able to "watch" with your door closed.

A. Through the key hole.

Q. You mean to say that you saw Mr. Tucker's plant through a key hole?

A. Well, maybe there was a knot hole.

Q. How much land do you own in South Carolina, Jack?

A. This question seemed to infuriate the witness. He walked down from the witness stand, muttering that it was none of Mr. Sikes' business, and took his seat.

"BAPTISTS AND BAPTISM"

REV. MR. CONRAD'S SUBJECT

This Charlotte Minister Has Lectured and Preached for Fifty Years — Built Fourteen Churches.

Wingate, Feb. 28.—Rev. S. F. Conrad, of Charlotte, lectured on "The Life of Christ" at the high school building Saturday night. Sunday morning he delivered an interesting sermon at the Baptist church, and at the evening service he spoke on "Baptists and Baptism." Rev. Mr. Conrad, who possesses a pleasing personality, has been preaching and lecturing for fifty years. During this time he has caused to be built fourteen churches.

Mr. Roy Long, of Midland, was a Wingate visitor for a few days last week.

Mr. W. V. Tarlton has been elected manager of the Wingate baseball team. Mr. Forest Younts will pilot the team.

Misses Ruth and Velma Preslar, of Polkton, were the guests of Miss Dorothy Bivens Sunday.

Mr. Jim Chaney and Mrs. Minnie Bivens visited relatives in Hamlet Sunday.

Miss Netta Liles, head of the music department of the high school, left Sunday for her home at Greensboro, where she will undergo an operation. Miss Liles will be greatly missed in the school. We hope she will soon recover and be able to be back at her work.

Both B. Y. P. U.'s are doing good work now, both upon trying to win the B. Y. P. U. pennant which will be awarded at the end of the quarter. Sunday's report shows that A section is in the lead.

Only a few more days until the declaimers contest at Wake Forest. The Wingate boys are busy preparing for the contest.

Little Doris Bigger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Biggers has been sick for the past few days but is improving.

Miss Ida Mae Davis, teacher in the public school here, spent the week-end in Morven.

Mr. and Mrs. Y. T. Shebane and little son, Claud, are visiting relatives in South Carolina.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. W. Heffner a daughter, on February 24th.

Rev. J. W. Little of Charlotte has been visiting in Wingate for the past week. Rev. Mr. Little has been in bad health for sometime.

The Baptist of Wingate are well organized to work for subscriptions for the Biblical Recorder in the Advocate-Recorder contest. The following boys have been appointed by the pastor to secure subscriptions: Joseph Beach, James Sherwood, Clifton Williams, Carl Biggers and Bright Tucker.

Miss Lois Biggers is supplying in the public school during the absence of one of the teachers, who is suffering from an attack of pneumonia.

MRS. ATKINSON SPEAKS ON "THE EFFICIENT KITCHEN"

Robbed of Their Servants by the War, Southern Women Must Turn to Home Economics, She Says.

SHOULD TEACH SCIENCE HERE

Mrs. George Atkinson of Salisbury made a splendid talk yesterday afternoon in the Presbyterian church before the Parent-Teacher association, her subject being "The Efficient Kitchen." Mrs. Atkinson was introduced by Mrs. W. A. Lane as being eminently fitted to address her audience on any subject pertaining to the home. Before her marriage Mrs. Atkinson was prominent in state educational circles and was the State Supervisor of Home Economics.

In the beginning Mrs. Atkinson quoted that "The poetry of life has a practical side and practical affairs, rightly understood contain an element of poetry." Heretofore Southern women have been blessed with servants, but the war turned them into their kitchens; therefore, Mrs. Atkinson declared it becomes their duty and privilege to perform their tasks as efficiently as possible and with the least energy possible.

With these remarks as the basis of her talk, Mrs. Atkinson then gave her audience the four elements that enter into the making of an efficient kitchen. The first of these is to plan carefully. There is no one ideal kitchen as everyone would plan differently and very few can build from the beginning. The shape and shape depends on the number of workers, the size of the family and the fuel used. Windows should be placed on two sides, if possible, and there should be few doors in order to make room for equipment. This equipment should be so grouped that those utensils used in the same operations should be placed together. For instance, the china closet should be placed close by the stove. By so placing these utensils many steps may be saved. The height of the working surfaces was the next of the four elements considered. This is very important. These tables, etc., should be so arranged that the lady of the house can work without stooping and with flexed elbows. Many fuel, step and labor-saving devices can now be purchased and should form a part of the equipment of every kitchen.

At the conclusion of her talk Mrs. Atkinson was asked her opinion as to the advisability of Home Economics in high schools. She stated that if properly taught this course was an important part of high school work. But she insisted that this be a well-balanced course including not only sewing and cooking, but also a study of textiles, selection of foods, home nursing and child-care. The Smith-Hughes law passed by Congress in 1917 provided a sum of money for each state to be used for the extension of vocational training, each state to match the sum provided.

Mrs. Atkinson said that North Carolina had been more than liberal. A school wishing to open a department must comply with the following requirements: (1) Supply satisfactory equipment. (2) The course of study must cover two years, preferably 8th and 9th grades and must meet certain conditions. (3) Must have an accompanying year of science for each year in Home Economics. If these conditions are met, the state pays three-fourth of the teacher's salary and provides adequate supervision for the work. The teacher, in addition, must hand in a monthly report to the state supervisor. The aim of the work is to establish a course that is really practical. Mrs. Atkinson was asked, by Supt. Hawfield, to send Monroe a detailed list of the required equipment in order that all conditions may be complied with when the high school building is erected.

The Inaugural Dance. To the Editor of The Journal:—An inauguration dance will be given Friday night, March 4, from 8 to 12. This will celebrate the accomplishments of Woodrow Wilson's administration and express best wishes for a righteous reign to the Harding administration.

No one with the breath of whiskey will be allowed in the hall. No non-becoming dancing will be permitted. Young men are requested not to smoke in the presence of ladies. To show the same gentlemanly respect for the ladies that you would have the other man show your own mother or sister.

It is to be hoped that the parents and the older people will soon get into the habit of attending these dances for the music, the discipline and the recreation.

The Monroe orchestra must be supported until we can have a community building, a public park and free music for everybody.

Mothers object to having their daughters dance too late or dance with young men under the influence of whiskey or ride around in automobiles at night. This automobile business is dangerous.

The best chaperone in the world for any girl is her mother.—Contributed.

The value of Alaska's salmon products in one year is seven and a half times the original purchase price of that territory.

The Spokane and Eastern Trust Company is trying the experiment of operating a savings bank without bars or cages above the counters.