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KU KLUX KLAN CAUSES A STIR IN CHARLOTTE CHURCH

Three Robed Figures Present Letter to Methodist Pastor at Close of Sunday Night Sermon

COMMEND PREACHER FOR FIGHT AGAINST IMMORALITY

Ask That Twenty-Five Dollars Inclosed in Letter be Handed a Needy Lady Known by the Minister

(From Charlotte Observer.)

Probably never before in the history of Charlotte has there been such a surprise as was experienced by the congregation of Calvary Methodist church Sunday night, when, after Rev. J. A. Sharp, pastor, had finished his sermon, three men, robed in the costume of the Ku Klux Klan, marched down the aisle, handed him a letter and as quietly moved out again.

The letter commended the pastor for his service in attacking all forms of vice and immorality and contained \$25, which the letter asked Mr. Sharp to give to a needy woman, known to the pastor, as a contribution toward her sustenance. The declared principles of the order were set forth in the letter.

Mr. Sharp preached Sunday night on the subject, "Asleep at the Switch," in which he arraigned local vice and immoral conduct, including dancing to jazz music, drinking, licentiousness and the laws prohibiting the teaching of the Bible, which, along with the visit of the K. K. K., created quite a sensation among the members of the church, according to report current yesterday.

"Wherefore he saith, Awake thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light." Eph. 5:14, and "Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands, so shall thy poverty come as one that travelth; and thy want as an armed man." Prov. 24:33-34. These were scripture passages on which Mr. Sharp based his sermon.

"Men are busy making money, but sleeping as to moral conditions," said Mr. Sharp. "Officers are reported to be indifferent as to rendering help to federal agents. Liquor and morality go hand in hand and Sunday laws are being violated with impunity."

Jazz and Worse "The Orientals introduced into this country the licentious jazz dance, which is an institution of heathenism. This dance is admitted to be the greatest evil that ever spread its influence over America and this admission is made by an American dancing master, Fenton T. Bott, who says: "The idle rich are growing ranker; the jazz is worse than the saloon! Young girls, destined to be mothers of the men of the next generation, park their corsets on the outside of the pavilion and throw decency to the wind, exclaiming: 'Come on, boys, the sky is the limit, and the curtain of public sentiment is drawn.' In Cincinnati a church deacon wins first prize in a dancing exhibit, with his pastor's daughter as his dancing partner."

"The enemies of christianity have had laws written on our statute books prohibiting the teaching of the commentaries of Jesus Christ, though we may inculcate the teachings of Julius Caesar," continued Mr. Sharp.

"We may teach our children the philosophies of Aristotle, but not the maxims of the Man of Galilee. We may teach the laws of Lycurgus, but the law of love shall not be mentioned in our schools and colleges.

"The Book of Books shall not be read, but the atheistic insults of Paine and Voltaire are readily approved as textbooks in our schools. Many of the professors in our higher institutions of learning are denouncing christianity and preaching atheism," the pastor said.

The Klan Letter

The Ku Klux Klan letter presented by the three silent, robed figures, bears the seal of Charlotte Klan No. 35, Realm of North Carolina, and refers to the letter as being an official communication and that communications not bearing this seal are not official or authentic. The date is March 18.

Three closely written typewritten pages are included in the letter, about two of which are devoted to the principles and practices of the order, and one paragraph directing the pastor to use at his discretion the money enclosed, \$25, to aid a woman known to him, who is in need of financial assistance, the letter stating that this benevolence is a part of the work of the Klan.

The first three paragraphs of the Ku Klux Klan letter follow:

"Charlotte Klan No. 35, Realm of North Carolina, through many of its members who have heard some of your sermons, and through its representatives in the ministerial association and the citizen's welfare league, who have heard your talks before these bodies and before different church organizations has learned of the decided stand you have taken on the question of the immorality, and the open and flagrant lawlessness so vitally affecting the reputation of our city and the security and safety of the citizens thereof.

"Therefore, the Klan wishes, through this letter, which it hopes you will read to your congregation at the earliest opportune moment, to thank you for the stand you have taken, and to openly and publicly promise you the hearty and earnest

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NEW SCHOOL BUILDING TO BE OCCUPIED MONDAY

Big Clock Sounds Gong for Recesses and Recitation Periods—Automatic Fire Alarms

Mr. J. S. Stearns has the contract for building concrete sidewalks from the street to the new high school building and walks around the structure, and expects to have the work completed by Saturday night.

The building has been wired and the chandeliers hung. One of the most modern parts of the equipment is a big clock in the superintendent's room that sounds a gong automatically for recesses, recitation periods, etc. A punched card is placed in the big clock and at the time indicated the gong is sounded. Fire alarms are also placed in various parts of the building which may be set off by simply breaking a small glass with a little hammer hanging by.

The building is modern in every respect, costing over \$100,000, and to add to the beauty of the building and grounds the school board has purchased six acres of the old county home property and the top soil will be taken from it and placed on the school grounds. Driveways will be laid off by a landscape engineer and no vehicle will be permitted on the campus. Places will be provided at the back of the building for parking cars.

Everything will be in readiness and the new building will be occupied by the high school students next Monday.

MONROE GRADED SCHOOL HONOR ROLL FOR MARCH

Many Students in the Various Grades Reach Requirements for Special Honor in the School

First Grade Lower Section—Billy Lee, Sarah Hinson, John McCall, George Ayscue, Jamie Stevens.

Second Section—Margie McRorie, Kathleen Stewart, Francis Fairley, Carroll Medlin, Frank Stutts, Baxter Williams, Walter Crowell.

Higher Section—Donald Coan, Herman Snyder, Jo Neal Caldwell.

Second Grade First Section—Sarah Hoyle, Rosa Lee Reader, Henry Mangum.

Third Grade Higher Section—Katherine Carroll, Dick Lee, Mary Alice Long, Robert Payne, Elizabeth Redwine, Philip Sewell, Ashe Bennett Sikes, Beatrice Lee Sikes, Burdett Seales, Worth Winchester, Mabel Fowler.

Lower Section—Louise Roberts, Lillian Lockhart, Hallie Austin, Laura Fowler, Elizabeth Rice, Virginia Gravelly.

Fourth Grade Lower Section—Elizabeth Griffin, Mabel Hinson, Charlotte Houston, Sarah Horton, Lorraine Stack, Frances Lee Stack, Martha Wager, Heath Howie, Walter Lee, Ernest Plyler, Herman Stewart, Edward Todd.

A Section—Philip Weaver, Adeline Fowler, Helen Hinson, Sara Parker, Lillian Warren, Elizabeth Cody, Frances Crowell.

Fifth Grade Lower Section—Mary Copeland, Helen Douglas, Katherine Lee, Julia McLendon, Margaret McCorkle, Marion Simpson, Charles Roberts, Myrtle Cline Fullenwider, Mary Kirk Love, Billy Parks Smith, Jane Austin Sikes, Rachel Hudson, James Ascraft.

Sixth Section Higher Section—Edith Boyles, Mary Steele Norwood, Lena May Hill, Harry Lee.

B Section—Margaret Henderson, Freda McRorie, Frances Shute, Ruby Snyder, Maggie Stegall, Margaret Wager, Edward Clary, Mary Myers Faulkner, Elizabeth Miller Caldwell.

Seventh Grade Lower Section—Maud Bowers, Francis Houston, Margaret Redwine, Maurice Redfern, Chattie Stack, Lois Stegall, John Stewart.

A Section—Lois Fowler, Allie Hawn, Rena Broom, Winnie Boyles, Claudia Brown, Prestine Blakeney.

Eighth Grade C Section—Emma Dixon Worley, Katherine Fullenwider, Estelle Rollins. Higher section—Virginia Blakeney, Annie L. Caldwell, Katherine English, Mary E. Faust, Katie Gravelly, Louise Sikes, Eleanor Stevens, Max Griffin, Henry Simpson.

C Section—Taccia Cleary, Thelma Williams.

Ninth Grade A Section—Margaret D. Sikes, Charles Weaver, Louise Anderson, Ed Roa Houston.

B Section—J. D. Snyder, Lee Todd, Nellie Cadieu.

Tenth Grade Beatrice Burrell, Mildred Lee, Gladys Presson, Florence Redwine, Lucile Shannon, Whiteford Blakeney, Abram Hill Crowell, Clarence Houston.

North Monroe Second Grade—Pauline Trull, Harold Wooten.

Third Grade—Nellie Coan, Willard Helms, Robert Simpson.

"Clean Up, Paint Up, Keep It Up" The first week in April is clean-up week for Monroe. Mayor J. C. M. Vann has decreed it and Mrs. Olive B. Webster, of the State Department of Insurance, has agreed to be here to assist in the campaign. She was in the city Wednesday conferring with Mayor Vann and the Parent-Teacher Association in regard to the work. During her stay here she will address the public schools and assist organizations in the obligation. The slogan is "clean up, paint up and keep it up."

COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION BIG SUCCESS

The Sunday School Prevents Crime and Reduces Taxes, According to Statement of Mr. Sims

JUDGE DECLARES FEW SUNDAY SCHOOL SCHOLARS CRIMINALS

Every Individual Born Into the World Has Both a Religious and an Animal Nature, Says Prof. Locker.

Sessions of the Union County Sunday School Convention being held in Central Methodist church of Monroe, have been well attended and the addresses and discussions have been interesting, profitable and inspiring to those attending. The convention will continue through today, closing with the night session.

The members of the committee on arrangements have expressed themselves as well pleased with the attendance. The report including Thursday night showed a representation from fourteen Sunday schools of the county. Among those attending were nine pastors, eight Sunday school superintendents and fifty-three teachers. The total attendance has been estimated around 250.

Mr. D. W. Sims, general superintendent of the North Carolina Sunday School Association has addressed the convention several times. In his address last night he told of the work of the North Carolina Sunday School Association, his subject being, "Our Purpose and Our Task."

In speaking of the work of the association, Mr. Sims said, "It seeks helpful co-operation, not union. Its conventions and institutes discuss methods of work, not church doctrine, and are free to all who will attend." Again in territories where there are no Sunday schools he urges the organization of denominational Sunday schools of the denomination preferred by the people of the community.

The purpose of the local Sunday school, this convention and the State association, is to promote Bible study through the Sunday school. The reasons for the promotion of the Sunday school was first, the Sunday school prevents crime, and reduces taxes. He said that a judge in a near-by state had made the following statement: "In the eight years I have been judge of the county court about 1700 people have come before me for various kinds of crime, and only one of them was a member of a Sunday school." One dollar spent in formation is worth ten spent in reformation, declared the speaker. The work of reformation is compared with the work that is done in the Sunday school, it is like putting an ambulance at the bottom of a precipice to care for the injured when with less effort a fence could be built to prevent them from falling over. The Sunday school, he said, is the fence at the top of the precipice. Mr. Sims gave some startling figures in regard to crime in this country and in Germany, indicating that people must be educated in heart as well as head.

The second reason for promoting Sunday schools was that it was a great church builder. Seventy-five per cent of the churches of America have been built on a Sunday school.

The third reason was that the Sunday school pays the largest dividend of any business on the globe—putting in ten per cent in dollars and getting out ninety per cent in results. We get from the Sunday school, said he, 85 per cent of all saved souls, 90 per cent of all church workers, such as deacons, elders, stewards, 95 per cent of all preachers and 90 per cent of all missionaries.

Mr. Sims discussed the work of the Sunday School Association and plans for advancing work in North Carolina. "Our task," he said, "is to form enough Sunday schools to reach every person and to make existing Sunday schools better."

In territories where there are no Sunday schools the association does not suggest the organization of union Sunday schools but the organization of denominational Sunday schools of the denomination preferred by the people of the community. Through co-operation, we can create public sentiment for more and better denominational Sunday schools. The co-operative Sunday school work is interdenominational in work, but in results it is denominational for if a worker puts into use the methods discussed in the conventions and institutes the efficiency of his own school is increased.

All meetings held under the auspices of the association are free and open to any Sunday school worker.

Mr. Sims spoke of the annual State Sunday School Convention to be held in Charlotte April 11-12-13. He urged as many of the Sunday school workers of Union county to attend as possible. More than thirty of North Carolina's Sunday school workers will take part on the program besides the six out-of-state specialists who have been secured.

In his address yesterday afternoon Prof. Locker set forth a few fundamental principles required as a basis for the study of the child. All of us believe, said the professor, that every individual born into the world has both a religious and animal, or brute nature. By the term "religious" I do not mean christian, I mean, rather a tendency or instinct, in every human being to worship somebody outside of himself. No race of people has ever yet been discovered that did not have some kind of a religion. Therefore it has been accepted by ev-

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IMPORTANCE OF HEREDITY SHOULD BE CONSIDERED

Free Advice in the Matter of Choosing Husbands and Wives Ought to Be Given Young People

COUSINS OUGHT NEVER TO MARRY EACH OTHER

Why Not Give as Much Care to the Human Race as is Given to the Lower Animal Kingdom

New York City, March 23.—Free advice in the matter of choosing wives and husbands is soon to be available in Vienna for people who wish to observe the principles of eugenics, according to a news report recently received from that city.

Vienna has lately had occasion to become alarmed at the large sums which the municipality has had to spend on treatment for children born idiots; and Dr. Tandler, the chief sanitary officer, has decided to introduce the pre-matrimonial service as a sort of hopeful experiment.

"You cannot prevent people from having children," says Dr. Tandler, "by merely imposing conditions of marriage any more than you can make many people pay taxes if they are really determined to evade them. You must cultivate a sense of responsibility in the individual. I propose, therefore, merely to give people an opportunity of consulting a doctor gratis before they are married. In the future there will be a municipal consultant on wedlock who will be a doctor with a good knowledge of human nature over and above medical qualifications. He will simply tell the people the truth about themselves and the prospects for their children if they marry. The aim of the institution will be to educate the public to a point where it will be a matter of common sense to consult a doctor before marriage."

The rendering of scientific opinions to young couples contemplating marriage as to the probable characteristics of their offspring, as well as the establishment of parentage in cases of disputed legitimacy, are among the new practical uses of eugenics. We already have a well-known Eugenics Record office at Cold Springs Harbor in this county, under the direction of Dr. Charles P. Davenport, leader of the eugenics movement over here, which supplies advice similar to that proposed for the citizens of Vienna. Such advice is more in demand than might be expected, and many romances have been blighted or aided by the coldly scientific analysis of eugenics experts connected with the Davenport laboratory.

More Serious Views Certain

"Eventually there will come a widespread realization of the importance of heredity in marriage," says Dr. Davenport. "Young persons to whom marriage is so serious a matter will be led to stop and consider when they feel they are falling in love, and inquire concerning consequences of offspring."

"Already there is being developed a well-defined conscience in the matter of cousin marriages, for example, and of matings into families with grossly defective members. This is shown by the extensive correspondence that the eugenics office has been obliged to enter into with persons who are contemplating marriage."

"They are quite willing to submit to an extensive account of their family traits, and they write to learn about the inheritance of some family weakness or defect. The people who make these inquiries are often unusually intelligent, and not at all radical; some of them stand high in the social world."

"It is a high-idealism and a forward-looking one which leads them to seek the desired knowledge, and one can only respond to those requests by telling them what is known or highly probable, in respect to the recurrence of the family defects in offspring. Whether the conclusions that one is able to give are always very valuable or not at least the custom of considering children and their inheritance of family traits is one to be encouraged. Normal persons marry to beget normal children, and it is natural for them to seek information concerning inheriting of particular traits."

The only trouble with this "high idealism" at present is that the science of eugenics is still in its infancy, and eugenicists show an alarming tendency to contradict each other on various important points. There is the question of cousin marriages, for instance. Some authorities, including Dr. Davenport, believe that such marriages are always unwise, but there is the case of the Darwins, which would indicate that other eugenics are in favor of them. Major Leonard Darwin, who is leader of the eugenics movement in England, married a cousin. And so did his father, the great Charles Darwin.

Are Late Marriages Best?

Another question which is still subject to much contradictory debate among the best eugenics authorities is that of delayed marriages. Some believe that if the parents are not young, the children are apt to be inferior. On the other hand, others cite evidence to show that when the father is over 50 at the birth of a child, has from five to ten times the chance of being distinguished than another

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TO MAKE CHILDREN'S HOME A PERMANENT INSTITUTION

Many Citizens Are Agitating Bond Issue for Providing Suitable Building and Equipment

Sentiment is rapidly crystallizing for the establishment of a permanent institution in the county for the care of fatherless and motherless children. Since the Children's Home was put on foot through the tireless efforts of Rev. E. C. Snyder in June, 1921, citizens of the county have rallied to its support in a most admirable manner and wonderful success has been attained.

It is pointed out, however, that the present quarters will soon prove inadequate for the growing institution and that the two-story building which it now occupies is unsuited for such a crowd of small children.

It is reported that a citizen of the county is seriously considering offering the county a ten-acre lot one mile southeast of the city for the establishment of a permanent Children's Home. Those interested state that a bond issue of \$25,000, which would be less than one dollar to the citizen, would provide funds for the erection of the necessary buildings and set aside something like \$15,000 as an endowment from which interest could be realized that would go a long way toward the interest on the entire bond issue. Especially is this true when we take into consideration the fact that the new building would stop a rental of \$45.00 a month that is now being paid on the present building.

Interested parties who have done some figuring estimate that a five-room central building with wings extending on each side containing a passage or hall on both sides of which five rooms might be built would furnish twenty-five rooms in addition to a large dining room in the rear, and would accommodate about 80 children and that it can be constructed for about \$10,000. There are now in the institution thirty-three children and the present quarters will soon be too small to take care of the situation.

Those interested in the proposition state that not only every county in North Carolina, but that other states are watching Union to see what is to become of this new undertaking for the county and that we cannot afford to fall down on the job, since the care of helpless little children should be first in the hearts of our people.

BROWN MOUNTAIN LIGHT WILL BE INVESTIGATED

Senator Overman Asks for a Full Report of the North Carolina Phenomena Talk

Washington, March 21.—That light on Jonas ridge, Brown mountain, to be seen from Morganton and other good communities, is stirring up a discussion. Senator Overman has asked for a final report on it. In the meantime partisans are lining up.

Rev. Albert Sherrill, of Stanly, has contributed a letter. He wrote Mr. Overman that he had been in that section of the mountains for years but had seen no such illumination. He suggested that the federal prohibition agent rather than representative of the geological survey should be sent to look after it. Senator Overman's formal request for something from the survey reads:

"There seems to be great interest concerning a light which may be seen from time to time in various places on Brown mountain.

"Several years ago your department made an investigation to ascertain the causes of this light, and the report showed it was no doubt the reflection of the headlight from locomotives coming down the mountain west of this point. More recently, however, this theory was discounted by reason of the fact that during a certain period when the trains were not running on account of some wreckage, or otherwise, this light was still visible. It is the opinion of some, as I am advised, that this light is caused by some peculiar combination of electrical phenomena, or atmospheric conditions.

"Under the circumstances I will appreciate it if you will again have the matter investigated and a full report made thereon."

Two Earth Shocks at St. Louis Recorded

St. Louis, Mo., March 22.—Earth tremors lasting 18 seconds and beginning at 8:22 o'clock this evening were registered on the seismograph at St. Louis university. The quake was described as not as severe as the first one at 4:30 this afternoon but was felt in St. Louis and, according to reports, southeast Missouri and southern Illinois.

Troy, Tenn., March 22.—Two distant earth shocks were felt throughout Obion and surrounding west Tennessee counties late today. The first was felt at 3:29 this afternoon and the second, of much greater intensity, occurred at 8:15 o'clock tonight.

Paducah, Ky., March 22.—Two earth tremors were felt here today, one at 4:26 o'clock this afternoon and the other at 8:24 tonight. Both were of several seconds' duration and doors and windows were shaken.

Rev. R. M. Haigler will preach at Macedonia church next Sunday night at 7:30 o'clock.

UNION COUNTY COMMITTEE TO AID THE UNFORTUNATES

W. M. Gordon, Rev. E. C. Snyder, J. A. Stewart, Dr. G. B. Nance and C. W. Orton Are Named

DISABLED CIVILIANS WILL RECEIVE GOVERNMENT AID

Cases of Two Applicants of County Are Now Being Considered by State Officials at Raleigh

An advisory committee for the promotion of industrial rehabilitation in Union county has been appointed to assist those citizens who have lost limbs or have otherwise been disabled to secure governmental aid. The Chamber of Commerce, under the direction of Secretary Orton, will act as a kind of "clearing agency" in the work, and will furnish all necessary information to citizens of the county who are handicapped through misfortune.

The following committee has been appointed and has accepted the work under the name of Union County Committee on Industrial Rehabilitation: W. M. Gordon, chairman; Rev. E. C. Snyder, field representative; J. A. Stewart; Dr. G. B. Nance, medical officer, and Chas. W. Orton, secretary.

This committee has under consideration two cases in the county. William Paul Stegall, of Marshville township, who lost his leg Sept. 23th, through the accidental discharge of a gun that he was handling, and who was treated in the Presbyterian hospital, Charlotte, has made application for an artificial limb and "a job that a one legged man can handle."

Ed Cutberson, a colored citizen of Marshville who had his foot cut off about four inches above the ankle by a train last October and was treated by Dr. M. P. Blair, has made application for an artificial foot and the State Board is making arrangements to lend financial aid and has also made arrangements with his former employers to give him back the job he held at the time of his misfortune.

It will be the policy of the State office to send its representatives to the Union county committee not as State officials but as additional helpers.

Work of State Department

The State Department of Rehabilitation was established under the Congressional Act of June 1920 and the act of acceptance by the General Assembly of North Carolina at its Special Session assembled in August 1920. The State Appropriation for this work was not available until the first of July, 1921, and so the actual work was not begun until this date.

Within the past few months since the establishment of the Rehabilitation Department 175 cases have been brought to the attention of the board. Over half of this number have been offered some assistance, and more than forty handicapped persons are receiving aid from the department at the present time.

A young man in Gaston county who lost an arm by the accidental discharge of a gun is now receiving a course in a Business College preparing himself for a book keeper. He is making excellent progress in his course and promises to make an excellent accountant. A blacksmith in Montgomery county who lost a hand has been aided in securing an artificial appliance which has enabled him to continue his former trade. A young farmer in Yadkin county found that he was no longer able to till the soil upon recovering from a serious illness because of resulting disabilities in his knees and hip. This man by means of the assistance of the Rehabilitation Department has been receiving training in linotype operation for the past five months, and is now operating a machine for a large and successful job printing office. He is again self-supporting and will be drawing a much larger wage in the near future than he ever dreamed of. A young man at Fayetteville who lost a leg has been receiving training as a shoemaker for the past six months and is now able to support himself with the prospects of a very comfortable living in the near future. A young lady in Rockingham who has been obliged to walk with a crutch for the past three years because of a stiff hip resulting from pneumonia has just completed her training in the dress-making trade and is now making an independent living. These are but a few typical cases illustrating some of the methods by which the Rehabilitation Department is converting human liabilities into economic assets.

The State Department is now organizing local Bureaus of Rehabilitation in each county in order to interest people in the rehabilitation of the handicapped person in their own communities with a view to securing the co-operation of the best citizens in the state in this most worthy economic and humanitarian work.

Methods of Training

The factor which determines the course to be given a handicapped person are his disability, age, education, occupational experience, mental capacity, temperament, and opportunity for employment and advancement in the preferred vocation within the locality of the applicant's home. As these factors differ widely with different persons, a great diversity of training is made necessary, and as

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