

GOV. GLENN FOR PROHIBITION

Wants State to Vote on the Liquor Question

ADDRESS TO W. C. T. U.

The "Dry" Side Would Win in This State now by Nearly 100,000, Says the Governor—He Would Speak in Every County—Opening Session of the Convention

"The time is ripe; submit the question of prohibition to the people of North Carolina and I believe it will win by nearly 100,000. I will canvass the state for prohibition."—Governor Robert B. Glenn.

The opening session of the twenty-third state convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of North Carolina, held Sunday afternoon in the First Presbyterian church, was characterized by a notable address of welcome by Governor R. B. Glenn. The governor, as he said, took this occasion to "tell where he stood" and he came out squarely for prohibition in this state. His visit to New England had convinced him that state prohibition was a success.

Mrs. Mary C. Woody of Guilford presided at the meeting and read an appropriate passage of scripture. "Our cry," said Mrs. Woody, "is the cry of Caleb, 'Lord, give me this mountain,' and we believe that with the help of God the Anakims, the giants of iniquity, can be driven out. Following Mrs. Woody came an address by Miss Lillie O'Daniel of Nashville, Tenn., emphasizing the duty of men and women of today, especially the young, in the battle against unrighteousness. In a few words Mayor Jas. I. Johnson on the part of the city and Rev. R. F. Bumpas of the Edenton Street M. E. church on behalf of the Raleigh pastors, and Mrs. I. C. Blair for the local W. C. T. U. welcomed the convention. Then came Governor Glenn's noteworthy speech of welcome in behalf of the state.

Governor's Position Defined
The governor spoke with his usual force and earnestness. Stepping quickly to the front of the pulpit, after an appropriate introduction by Mrs. Woody, the governor said substantially this:

"I understood, when the invitation was extended to me to welcome your body to Raleigh on behalf of the state, that five minute addresses were expected, but I was not limited to this time. The occasion would afford me an opportunity to state my position to you Christian women on the great temperance question. That will not require but a few minutes.

"The Last Bridge Burned"
"I can, in a few words, tell you where I stand and how I feel on this subject. Whatever may have been my acts and course in the past, and I have tried ever to be consistent, I say here and now that the last bridge is burned behind me and I stand squarely with the great temperance forces to drive this hideous monster from our fair state.

"A man must take a square out unmistakable stand for the right or for the wrong, for righteousness or for sin, for justice or for oppression. As for me I am heart and soul against the liquor traffic.

Liquor Benefit: No One Save the Seller
"There is nothing advanced, either in the industrial or the moral sphere, by strong drink except the liquor traffic itself. Can you point to me any benefit resulting from the sale of liquor except to the pocketbook of the man who engages in the traffic? I can see none. The great corporations and the business men have set their condemnation upon those who indulge in strong drink. Did you ever hear of preference being shown to the employe who drank? On the other hand you have seen instance after instance of failure to secure employment or promotion because the man used liquor. Men who indulge in anything stronger than coffee are not employed by many industrial corporations. Do you want a physician who drinks to administer to you or your family? Do you want a lawyer who indulges in intoxicants, to handle your case? The same rule applies to the other vocations of life. I defy anyone here in this presence to say that the use of strong drink adds to the happiness of humanity or the glory of God. The curse of the traffic casts its shadow across the land. Too frequently young women are seen in restaurants partaking of strong drink with young men. They are playing upon the same fearful road that has led thousands to our asylums, poorhouses, jails, to degradation and to ruin.

"I say to you deliberately that after thirty years experience as an attorney and as a prosecuting officer in the courts that I am firmly of the opinion that 60 per cent of crime is directly the result of strong drink and 95 per cent is indirectly caused by indulgence in strong drink. Can we then, in the face of such an appalling array, hesitate to say where we stand?

Christianity and Liquor Can't Stand Together
"Not long since, I was making a speech. I shall not say where, and I tried to picture the future of this great

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commonwealth. I told those people that I trusted the day would come when books instead of bottles would be in your young men's hands and schools and churches instead of saloons and gambling places would be scattered the length and breadth of the state. When I finished my speech a man came up to me and said: 'Look here, you attacked my business today, I voted for you, but I want to say that I am sorry and I will never vote for you again.' I told him: 'Well, my friend, I don't know that I shall ever ask for votes again, I don't know that I shall be a candidate for another office, but I'll tell you that if I must secure votes by stifling my conscience then, so help me God, I shall remain a private citizen for the rest of my life.' The man seemed indignant. 'Don't you know that Christianity and my business can't stand together?' he said. 'Won't you write that down over your own signature,' I told him, 'I wish I had that statement to show the people from one end of the state to the other that they might see you own indictment of the traffic.' Christianity and the liquor traffic will not stand together! Choose ye this day whom ye will serve, God or mammon.

State Prohibition is Practical
"But some one says money derived from the liquor business is necessary to run the schools. I say it is not. The schools do not depend on this blood money. Wipe out the liquor business and if necessary the state can well afford to increase the tax on property to sustain the schools and save the boys and girls of this land. 'You have all heard the old cry that prohibition will not prohibit; blind tigers and all forms of unlawful sale will flourish. Prohibition can be enforced as effectively as other laws are. Let the officers of the law, backed up by the moral sense of the community and the co-operation of the community, do their duty, let the men who break the law be sentenced to the roads and let no governor grant them a pardon and you will have prohibition in full force.

"I have seen prohibition that did prohibit. I have just returned from the New England states, the home of prohibition, and I tell you that from my observation and inquiry prohibition is a success. I traveled thousands of miles, visited the fairs in those states, and in all that journey I never saw but three intoxicated men. On the other hand, abstinence from drink is the rule among those people. I saw them tested. I saw fourteen young men, strong, healthy and prosperous, offered on one occasion champagne by a southern man, he said to his shame, but I was glad that he was not a member of our party, and every one of the fourteen declined, saying that they used no intoxicants.

Vermont Returns to Prohibition
"Some one will ask, 'How about Vermont?' That state had prohibition for fifty years, and two years ago the people voted it out and substituted local option. Yes, that is true, but have you heard the result? I talked to the governor of Vermont, an excellent Christian gentleman, about the condition there, and here is what he told me: Two years ago, because of abuses of the law in some places, the people of Vermont threw off prohibition. As a result seven cities in that state voted to grant license to sell liquor. So disastrous in every way, so the governor of Vermont told me, has been the effect on those cities that five of the seven have now voted out the saloons and returned to prohibition and it is only a question of a short time before the other two cities do the same thing and Vermont will again be a prohibition state. I thank God that after two years' experience Vermont will go back to prohibition," said the governor of that state.

This State Ripe for an Election
"I thank God that North Carolina cannot be called a whiskey state. Already Charlotte, Greensboro, Durham, Goldsboro, New Bern, Elizabeth City and scores of other places where liquor was sold have voted for prohibition. The people are aroused. During the last session of the legislature some people came to me and said 'But, governor, you do not seem to be for the Ward bill.' I told them 'No, I am not for the Ward bill; it means nothing; it is a mere makeshift. If I was a whiskey man in a big town then I would favor it because it would help my business. Why don't you let the people of North Carolina vote on prohibition?' I said. The reply was that the people were not ready for it. I tell you now that the people are ready for it. The time is ripe. Submit the question of prohibition to the voters of North Carolina and I believe it will sweep the state by from 75,000 to 100,000 majority. I pledge you my earnest aid in that great fight. I will canvass North Carolina, speak in every county,

and use the strength God has given me to win this battle for temperance." The governor's speech was received with enthusiasm. The presiding officer declared when the governor concluded that the W. C. T. U. delegates felt almost like saying "the victory has been won; there is nothing for us to do; let us return to our homes." But she reminded them that the work of education and the training of the young in the peaceful path of total abstinence still remained to claim the energies of the band.

Mrs. Winston's Response
In responding to the addresses of welcome Mrs. Laura A. Winston of Morganton said in part: "Twenty-three years ago the W. C. T. U. began its work in North Carolina. We have come a long way in these years, years full of prayer and work. What have we done? Do you realize what a campaign of education the W. C. T. U. has been for the women of this state? Before they began there were good women; now they are intelligently good. Then they were Christians; now they are practical Christians. If you were to ask what is the very best result of these years I would say it is the arrest of thought that has come to 'Christian' women concerning their duty. 'What are we doing? Visit your jails and almshouses and you will find an answer; go to your schools and find, in many of them, children, intelligently taught the evil effects of alcoholics upon the human system. 'Fourteen years ago there was a law passed saying scientific temperance should be taught in the public schools. But this law is not enforced as it should be. What else have we done? Come to the sessions of our convention and hear the reports from the various departments."

IN SUPREME COURT

Appeals From Sixth District to Be Taken up Today—Wake Cases

This morning in the supreme court the argument of appeals from the sixth district, of which Wake is a part, will be taken up. The case of most note, of course, is that of Gattis vs. Kilgo. This is to come up by special order Wednesday morning. There will be only two state cases to be argued by the attorney general today, both being merely appeals involving bills of costs as ordered by trial judges. Some interest attaches to one—that of State vs. J. S. Blackley, from Wake county. It will be remembered that Blackley was convicted of embezzlement in handling stock of J. M. McAdow & Co. of Kansas City, and sentenced to six years on the county roads. Blackley is now serving his sentence on the roads.

The appeal to be heard today is by J. M. McAdow and S. E. Cash of Kansas City, from an order by Judge W. R. Allen as to the bill of costs, which amounted to \$859.25. McAdow and Cash claimed that they should be allowed mileage for attending three terms of court, whereas Judge Allen would only allow mileage for attendances on the term at which Blackley was tried, this being on the ground that they were only summoned for that term. The docket of appeals to be argued this week follows:

State vs. Morgan.
State vs. Blackley.
Cable Company vs. Smith.
Pegram vs. Railway.
Higgs vs. Sperry.
Gattis vs. Kilgo.
Snipes vs. Belvin.
Bidwell vs. Bidwell.
Cunningham vs. Railway.

W. C. T. U. STATE CONVENTION

(Continued from page three.)
principles of the W. C. T. U., which declare for the purity of the home and the total prohibition of whatever intoxicants, and may we have that power of spirit that will enable us to fully realize the whole truth of Miss Willard's words, "Nothing less than utmost devotion will ever carry the temperance reform, or any other, to its highest place in the temple of victory. The way of the cross is the only way out for any life or for the aggregation of lives that makes up a group of reformers."

The Recital Last Night
Miss March presided at the meeting in Ramey library music hall last night, and the audience was treated to a most enjoyable program. One of the first features of the evening was a series of three recitations by Miss Lillie O'Daniel, the titles being "Sonny," "Two Gentlemen of Kentucky" and "A Fireside Story." These recitations were followed by a solo rendered in a most delightful manner by Mrs. Duncan. And Miss O'Daniel recited two more selections in her intangible manner. They were "Telephone Story" and "Mamma's Little Boy." Next was the rendering of the song, "Glorious Things of These Are Spoken," sung by a male quartette consisting of Prof. A. C. Jackson, Mr. W. J. Young, Mr. Charles V. Albright and Mr. R. M. Phillips. The program was brought to a close with a recitation by Miss O'Daniel entitled "A Golden Wedding." It was given in negro dialect and was heartily received. Miss March, the president, made some announcements as to the sessions today, and extended a cordial invitation to friends of the work to attend the sessions.

Dr. Moment's Sermon
There was an immense audience at the Presbyterian church Sunday night to hear the annual sermon by Dr. Moment, and high praise is accorded by every one who heard it. The sermon in full will be published in The Post next Sunday.

Cut Up Distillery
Near Hyatt's station yesterday about noon Revenue Officers Downing and Merritt raided and cut up a sixty-gallon blockade distillery and eleven fermenters and 1,600 gallons of beer. They also seized three gallons of whiskey.

DECIDE CITY'S ANTI-HACK LAW

Judge Justice Upholds Wake Road Law

ROGERS TRIAL IN JAN.

Judson Thomas Wins His Appeal From Police Justice—Two Jealous Men Under Peace Bond for Trying to Frustrate a Double Wedding. Court Ends Today.

The superior court will today conclude the October term and adjourn. Three cases remain for determination. First, the appeal of the Seaboard Air Line from the order of the corporation commission to place a siding near New Hill; second, the appeal from the police court to test the validity of the city's 9 o'clock hack ordinance; third, the case against John Hays for gambling. Hays has returned to Raleigh and will submit his case.

Judge Justice intimated strongly yesterday that, with the lights before him, he would give the anti-hack ordinance a black eye. The case was mentioned in court yesterday and Solicitor Jones stated that the defendant was indicted for loitering on the street with his vehicle after 9 o'clock. "On the public highway?" asked the judge. "Yes," replied the solicitor. Col. Harris, attorney for the hackman, began some statement when the judge interrupted saying: "On first impressions I should like to have some authorities from the solicitor." Solicitor Jones said that the city attorney would make the argument and the case was set for this morning.

No Exclusive Jurisdiction for Police Justice

According to the decision of Judge Justice yesterday in the Sarah Baskerville case magistrates in Raleigh can have jurisdiction over violations of the city ordinances notwithstanding the fact that the legislature in creating the city police court gave the police justice exclusive jurisdiction. Of course, the powers of the magistrates were not thus enlarged, as have been the powers of the police justice, but they can try cases of simple violation of city ordinances. This case came up on appeal from Magistrate R. G. Reid. Sarah Baskerville was indicted before Magistrate Barbee and the case was moved to Magistrate Reid. Her attorneys, Messrs Harris & Harris, argued that the magistrate did not have jurisdiction. The magistrate held that he did and an appeal was taken. Judge Justice decided that section 320 of the code makes every violation of a town ordinance punishable by not exceeding a \$50 fine or 30 days and the state constitution gives the magistrate jurisdiction when the punishment does not exceed \$50 or 30 days, hence saying that no one should try these cases save the police justice is a violation of the constitution. Messrs. Harris took an appeal to the supreme court for their client. Solicitor Jones argued the magistrate's side.

Twin Brothers and Sister Brides in Court

Twin brothers with their handsome brides, who are sisters, ended a honeymoon of three months by appearing in court as witnesses against two over-persistent rivals who had tried forcibly to prevent the double nuptials from taking place. The whole romantic love affair unfolded to the court yesterday. The sisters were, before their recent weddings, Miss Eloise Ray and Miss Ardel Ray. They had decided to accept Zolner Rudd and Zolner Rudd, twins, as their husbands. In fact the young ladies confessed that so desperately had Cupid smitten them that they placed a note in a blackgum tree, where the Rudds would get it, informing their sweethearts that unless they ran away and married them the sisters would end their unhappy existence. C. L. Allen and Ennis Brogden, young men in the neighborhood, heard of the plotted elopement and set out to prevent it. They held the lovers' up, Zolner Rudd was thrashed with a buggy whip and Zilber had a pistol stuck uncomfortably near his head. Judge Justice placed Allen and Brogden under a peace bond and continued the prayer for judgment.

How a Drayman Won His Case

Recently Judson Thomas, who drives a dray for Mr. W. A. Myatt, was fined by Police Justice Badger for driving his dray faster than a walk on the paved streets. Mr. Myatt took an appeal to the superior court and had Mr. H. E. Norris as his counsel. A number of witnesses were examined and the trial was speedy. Mr. Norris contended that the horse went of his own will while the driver was exercising all his power to restrain the speed of the unruly animal and succeeded before the beast had made much progress. This impressed the jury, for they acquitted Thomas.

The Roger's Case Continued

The case against Policeman I. W. Rogers for secret assault upon Mr. John C. Dockery was continued until January. This course was agreeable to both the defendant and the prosecution. Rogers gave \$500 bond. Daily Engravell hit James A. Jones on Christmas eve and since the Jones have crawled up to \$117 he was let off on the payment of costs. Judgment was suspended in the case against Tom Mial for carrying a pis-

tol. Charles Person gets four months for assault, and Isaac Taylor six months for cutting Simon Riddick, Jr. The case against Charles H. Grady for retailing, and against R. E. Lewis for permitting gambling were continued until January.

Wake Road Daw Dands

Judge Justice rendered his decision in the case against T. J. Wheeler for failure to work the roads. The judge decided with the county that Wheeler had no valid reason for refusing when warned, and he was fined \$6 and costs. An appeal was taken to the supreme court.

Suit for Sliding Mar Merry Oaks

The Pine Belt Construction Company secured an order from the corporation commission for the Seaboard Air Line and Atlanta Coast Line to put in a siding to hold at least four cars at the company's plant near Merry Oaks. The company agreed to do the grading, furnish the crossties and keep the switch lighted.

The railroad appealed from the order of the commission and contended that there is already a siding at Merry Oaks, only one mile away, and setting forth that another siding would be impracticable, increase the hazard of operating the line, would be taking the railroad's property for private purposes without compensation or due process of law, hence violate the fourteenth amendment. The authority of the corporation commission is also denied. The witnesses examined yesterday were T. M. Cross, J. B. Jordan and A. T. Womble for the company and John A. Mills, ex-Engineer Heilig and Supt. Jenks for the railroad. The case will be argued today by Messrs. D. E. McIver of Sanford and H. E. Norris for the company, or the corporation commission as the title reads, and by Messrs. T. B. Womack and Jas. H. Pou for the railroad.

New Cure for Cancer
All surface cancers are now known to be curable by Bucklen's Arnica Salve. James Walters, of Duffield, Va., writes: "I had a cancer on my lip for years, that seemed incurable, till Bucklen's Arnica Salve healed it, and now it is perfectly well." Guaranteed cure for cuts and burns. 25c at all druggists.

Masonic Picnic

Mr. L. S. Franklin, editor of the Apex Journal, was here yesterday. He attended Saturday a big Masonic picnic at Green Level, this county. Speeches were made by Mr. W. B. Upchurch, Col. Wm. J. Saunders and Mr. John C. Dreyer. The attendance was large and the day thoroughly enjoyed.

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