

## STATESVILLE DISTRICT CONFERENCE MEETS HERE

Convened in the Lenoir Methodist Church Monday Afternoon with Presiding Elder W. A. Newell in the Chair

(Reported by Rev. H. G. Allen)

The Statesville District Conference convened in the First Methodist church of Lenoir Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, with the presiding elder, Rev. W. A. Newell, in the chair. The conference was opened with an old-fashioned experience meeting, followed by the Lord's Supper. The conference was organized and Dormon Thompson was elected secretary. The roll was called and the majority of the charges were represented either by laymen or preacher in charge. A license committee was appointed, composed of Rev. W. O. Goode, Rev. L. D. Thompson, Rev. J. W. Williams and D. Matt Thompson. The elder called for reports from several of the charges and the reports showed evidence of much progress during the year.

The sermon for Monday night was delivered by Rev. R. M. Courtney, our missionary secretary, of Thomasville, N. C. The speaker spoke from Isaiah 60:1, "Arise, shine." He gave a condensed outline of the contents of the text were addressed to the redeemed because the prophet saw the need and work which these should do. Mr. Courtney told of his recent visit to the Centenary celebration at Columbus, Ohio. He said American Methodism had pledged \$164,000,000 for the cause of missions. This, he declared, was not the most important work our church should do, but that unless this money was followed by consecration and prayer we have missed the main object of the Centenary movement. The supreme need of this hour, he continued, was a lasting revival of the Christian religion in all of our churches.

The presiding elder opened the session Tuesday morning with a consecration service which was inspiring and impressive. The reports were heard from the remaining charges. It was shown that Granite Falls and Race Street church, Statesville, had more tithers per membership than any of the other churches of the district. The pastor of the Lenoir First church stated that they expected to complete the payment on the church debt at an early date so that it could be dedicated in September by Bishop Darlington. It was reported that the district had pledged its allotment for the Centenary. Rev. L. T. Rogers of Salisbury reported that \$250,000 had been pledged for an endowment for worn-out preachers in the church of the Western North Carolina conference. Miss Grace Bradley of Canton spoke in the interest of the Epworth League, and Mr. O. V. Woosley represented the Sunday school work of the conference in a rapid-fire address. He said that every 100 people we get into the Sunday school 50 of them are lost. Both Miss Bradley and Mr. Woosley declared that the cry everywhere was for leadership. Mr. Newell surprised Mrs. M. M. Courtney by asking her to preside for 25 minutes while the woman's work was presented. Upon request Mrs. W. A. Newell gave us a most interesting talk about the work of the Woman's Missionary Society. Reports were then given by Mrs. Mook of Mooresville, Mrs. A. D. Abernethy of Littlejohns church, and others. Rev. L. A. Peeler, Rev. J. W. Walker, President M. T. Hinshaw of Rutherford College, Rev. Mr. Clegg and Rev. E. N. Joyner were presented to the conference. A young man, Mr. Adams of Mooresville, was granted local preacher's license. The following were elected delegates to the annual conference: R. L. Snow, Dormon Thompson, L. H. Phillips, Mrs. W. A. Newell, Mrs. Cooke, G. F. Ivey, A. M. West, Horace Sisk; alternates, D. H. Warlick, A. N. Todd, J. S. Keever, J. L. Nelson.

The laymen's meeting on Tuesday was presided over by Mr. Dormon Thompson. This was perhaps the most interesting meeting of the conference, when the laymen told what they thought about the various departments of the work of the church. The keynotes of the entire discussion was that the time has come when the minister must give the laymen and women a work to do in the church and they would gladly do it. It was declared that the work of the Centenary would probably have failed had it not been for the laymen. Mr. Horace Sisk was invited to speak, and he gave an interesting talk about his experiences while district director for the Centenary. Mr. Dormon Thompson concluded the discussion with a strong plea that the laymen be given an opportunity not only to help with the finances, but to be of use in the spiritual work of the churches.

The session Wednesday morning was given over largely to the hearing of reports from the various committees. The report on the general state of the church was read by Rev. H. G. Allen, and after a rather heated discussion on the meaning of a revival and pastoral visitation the report was amended and adopted. Rev. R. A. Swarringer read the report on finance. This report requested the Statesville district to make an appropriation of \$3,000 to the various churches of the district for Davenport College. The question was dis-

## BETTERMENT ASSOCIATION IN ANNUAL MEETING

The Lenoir women never do anything by halves, and this meeting was a great success.

Friday morning, July 11, was a beautiful morning. The ladies on the committees of entertainment were out early to welcome the county members as they came from their respective communities. Owing to the difference in the sun and government time and the inability of some of the delegates and visitors to get in for the morning session it was considered the part of wisdom to have an early dinner and run the business of the day and addresses into one session.

This decided upon, Mrs. R. L. Gwyn and Mrs. E. F. Reid used the intervening time by giving the "early birds" delightful automobile rides over the beautiful little "Town of the Hills," or, as it is sometimes called, the "Athens of North Carolina." During this time the committee on refreshment was busily engaged opening lunch baskets of golden-brown chicken, fried ham, sandwiches, deviled eggs, jellies, pickles, cakes and goodies too numerous to mention, and arranging them on long tables covered with snow-white cloths—the attractiveness of all being intensified by a floral decoration of nasturtiums. The dinner was served in cafeteria style and a most delightful social hour was passed.

Promptly at 1 o'clock the second annual meeting of the Caldwell County Association for the Betterment of Schools was called to order by our president, Mrs. W. H. Sherrill, and the following program was enjoyed:

Prayer—Rev. J. E. Hoyle.  
Song, "Carolina"—Misses Gertrude and Alice Courtney, Sarah Wakefield, Dinah Reid and Mary Willie Ivey.

Welcoming addresses by Rev. E. N. Joyner, Mrs. W. H. Craddock and Mrs. E. F. Reid.

Response—Mrs. J. A. Boldin.  
Canning demonstration—Miss Caroline Goforth.

Address, "Illiteracy and Community Work," Miss Elizabeth Kelly.  
Words of Hearty Appreciation—Mrs. W. H. Sherrill.

Talks—"Farm Demonstration," Mr. D. W. Roberts; "The Coming Fair," Mr. H. W. Courtney.

Reports.  
Round table discussions.

A remarkable amount of ground was covered in this program. The addresses were all good and worthy of high praise. "The one of 'Illiteracy and Community Work' by Miss Kelly was the central feature of the day. This address alone would have been amply worth the sacrifices of the trip to the meeting. Many were of the same opinion in regard to the canning demonstration, while observing the cold pack process, by Miss Caroline Goforth. "The Hats Off to the Ladies of the County," by Mr. Courtney, was indeed flattering, and his request for help from them will surely be responded to.

In spite of the unusually busy season fifteen communities were represented and the reports were good, with Cottrell Hill still in the lead. The Round-Table discussion resulted in securing a promise from Miss Kelly to visit our county in the near future to help in organizing more local associations. Get ready, ladies; there's a treat in store for you.

The officers and executive board named are as follows: President, Mrs. W. H. Sherrill; vice-president, Mrs. J. A. Boldin; secretary, Mrs. B. H. Dula; executive committee, Mrs. M. M. Courtney, Lenoir; Mrs. John Bowman, Cottrell Hill; Mrs. B. B. Hayes, Hudson; Miss Dora Anderson, Granite Falls; Mrs. A. D. Abernethy and Miss Cora Greer, Grandin; Miss Flora Greer, Patterson; Miss Annie Anderson, Pisgah; Mrs. Lefevre and Mrs. George Laxton, King's Creek.

This board was appointed to serve as a county committee for the county fair and is called to meet in the Lenoir graded school building Saturday of next week, July 26. Come out, ladies, and do your best.

MRS. B. H. DULA, Secretary.

Card of Appreciation

In behalf of the county and the local Betterment Association we wish to extend our most hearty thanks to all the women who aided in any way the success of our annual meeting, and especially to us mention those who served so ably on the different committees. Ladies, we thank you.

MRS. W. H. SHERRILL,  
MRS. E. F. REID,  
MRS. B. H. DULA,  
Committee.

From beginning to end the conference was filled with interest. By the kindness of the pastor, Rev. R. D. Sherrill, and his members, everything possible was done to make the visitors comfortable. We go away feeling that it has been good to have been here, and pray God's richest blessings upon the people of Lenoir in the great work they are doing in their new church.

## LENOIR PASTORS ARE OPPOSED TO DANCING

They Call on the Young Folks of the Town, Together With Their in a Less Dangerous Way; Parents Appealed To

We, the pastors of Lenoir, are grieved to learn of the outbreak of dancing among some of our young people, and, being thoroughly convinced of the evils in and dangerous tendencies of the modern dance, out of our pastoral solicitude for the protection and well-being of the highest interests of our young men and women, boys and girls, do hereby urge the parents of the town to exert their parental and godly influence to discourage and discontinue this practice, warning them of the extreme danger of the modern dance.

We also beg our young people to seek their pleasures in practices less dangerous to morals and more in keeping with Christian ideals as recognized by the best people in every community. It is not a matter of small import that Christian ministers, almost without exception, together with the very best people of every community, disapprove the modern dance. Just at this time, when Asheville, Charlotte, Raleigh and other cities of the State are taking a definite stand against the dance, why should we do likewise?

As pastors we do not wish to deprive our young people of any innocent pleasures, but, on the contrary, we encourage these, and hold ourselves in readiness to assist them in planning for such social gathering.

E. N. JOYNER,  
J. E. HOYLE,  
R. D. SHERRILL,  
A. S. PEELER,  
L. D. MILLER,  
A. A. McLEAN.

## WISE AND OTHERWISE CLUB CELEBRATED FOURTH

The Wise and Otherwise Club joyfully celebrated the 4th of July at a meeting of the club, entertained by Mrs. E. F. Reid in her spacious parlor, which was appropriately decorated with flags large and small and patriotic pictures. A red, white and blue floral pyramid decorated the center table.

There were several honor guests who added greatly to the interest of the program and pleasure of the occasion. These guests were Mrs. W. B. Ramsey of Hickory, Miss Margaret Reid of Wake Forest, Mrs. Richard Harper of Charlotte and Mrs. J. E. Matlocks of Florida.

An interesting feature was the reading of letters from the club women of other states regarding the council meeting at Asheville. Most of them seemed to be struck with the State loyalty of North Carolinians.

A skit of Mrs. R. R. Cotten, or "Queen Cotten," as she is known in clubdom, was heard with interest. Several selections, wise and otherwise, read by Misses Reid and Goforth, Messadams Matlocks, Harper and Covington, were immensely enjoyed. A patriotic game taxed the memory of all present. Mrs. Ramsey, however, carried off the prize and was presented with a flag and thus made "color-bearer." This contest was written on patriotic postcards on which was printed "America first, last and always, as they say it in Lenoir." The cards were gotten out by Mr. Grist of Lenoir at the beginning of the war, just before leaving for France, where he was terribly wounded.

A refreshing ice course was served to the accompaniment of patriotic music and animated conversation.

Mrs. Reid is always a gracious hostess and this was one of the most delightful meetings ever given by the club.

## MRS. GARD'S GIFT TO THE PAT- TERSON SCHOOL

The Patterson School is to have a new dormitory for boys, to be known as Gard Memorial Hall. In the July issue of the Patterson School News the principal, Rev. Hugh A. Dobbins, says that he hopes soon to begin laying the foundation of the new building as soon as they get through working the crops, and adds:

"This is made possible by a gift of the widow of the late Charles E. Gard, of Lenoir, \$10,000 of which is now available. Three years ago Mrs. Gard gave the school \$1,000 as an Easter offering in memory of her husband. This enabled us to equip our workshop. Mrs. Gard has been in touch with the school, visiting frequently and spending a week with us, sharing our common fare, and observing the progress and needs of the school.

"This building will greatly enlarge the capacity of the school, as thirty boys crowd our present quarters. We hope to put up a building to accommodate fifty boys. The saw mill, blacksmith shop and wood shop, with all necessary timber on the farm, will enable us to build at minimum cost.

"In behalf of the Church and School I thank Mrs. Gard for the magnificent gift and its wisely-directed purpose. Her strong endorsement is an encouragement to me to press forward."

## A PARALLEL RISE

(Charleston News and Courier)  
The report comes from all over the country that prices are rising; and we don't have to look at the reports in order to know that the temper of the people is rising, too.

## DAYLIGHT SAVING PLAN CONTINUED INDEFINITELY

House Refuses to Pass Repeal Over the President's Veto—No Further Effort to Be Made Now to Repeal the Bill

The daylight saving plan, under which the clocks of the country are turned forward an hour in March and moved back in October, will be continued indefinitely.

This was assured Monday when, following President Wilson's veto of the \$33,000,000 agricultural appropriation bill because of its rider repealing the daylight saving act, the House refused by a vote of 147 to 135 to pass the measure over the President's veto. Strength mustered by the repeal advocates was eight votes less than the necessary two-thirds of the members present.

Party lines were disregarded in the voting, members from agricultural districts—the source of most of the opposition—favoring passage of the bill as originally enacted, with representatives from the urban districts opposed.

House advocates of the repeal said after the agricultural bill had been sent back to the committee for elimination of the repeal provision that no further effort would be made at this session, perhaps not in this Congress, which continues in existence until March, 1921, to wipe out the daylight saving act. There was no indication, they said, that they would be able to strengthen their forces.

Senate leaders also indicated that no action would be originated in that body to repeal the act, and failure of the House to pass the appropriation measure over the presidential veto will prevent any action by the Senate on the repeal rider.

Daylight Saving Law May Yet Be Repealed

A later dispatch from Washington, sent out Wednesday, says Republican leaders in the Senate have agreed to attempt repassage of the agricultural appropriation bill with its daylight saving repeal rider despite the President's veto. Provisions of the daylight saving law authorizing the interstate commerce commission to fix standard time zones, however, would not be discarded under the proposal.

In line with this decision and after assurances had been obtained that the rules committee would authorize the daylight saving repeal being incorporated in the appropriation bill, Chairman Haugen late Wednesday re-introduced the agriculture bill.

## EASTERN EUROPE IS A FIELD FOR PESTILENCE

"In the condition of chaos in which eastern Europe is at present, famine and fatigue have produced a condition of lowered resistance to infection which favors the reproduction of the epidemics of the middle ages," says a writer in the Lausanne (Switzerland) Gazette.

"Prisoners are wandering in eastern Europe on the way to their homes, innumerable Russians on their way to the east from Germany; Germans, Austrians and Hungarians passing from Russia to the west; Serbs and Croats are striking south, Poles going to the north, crossing one another in indescribable confusion in Poland, the Ukraine and Hungary. The absence of linen and clothing forces these prisoners to clothe themselves in rags or skins in the same way as the civilian population.

"The fight against typhus consists mainly in bathing the men and sterilizing their clothing. The Hungarians possess ovens, but no coal; the Czechoslovaks have coal but no ovens. Soap and body linen are absent everywhere. Linen when put into the oven is so wretched as to be unwearable afterwards and the owner has to be sent away clad in his sheepskin. Prisoners and wandering civilians know this so well that they take every means to avoid disinfection more than anything else; to avoid being stopped at a station they get out of the trains when they stop at the smaller stations and enter the town in small, scattered groups which attract less attention.

"The ordinary mortality of exanthematous typhus in endemic regions before the war in Silesia, Poland, Russia and Galicia was from 6 to 7 per cent; at present is over 20 per cent has not yet assumed the proportions of epidemic cholera in India, where in the town of Bombay alone there were 2,295 deaths from Jan. 12 to 25, 1919; but there is a great danger for Europe. All eastern European states realize this, and though they were at war with one another, yet they sent their delegates to the Budapest congress and decided to place their resources in common."

## MONUMENTS TO AMERICANS IN THE ARGONNE

Monuments to commemorate the achievements of the Americans in the battle of the Argonne are being built, details of the work being attended to by different army units. A series of concrete monuments adorned with yerman machine guns and rifles has been put up to mark the front line of a division advance or to tell of the capture of a certain village by some regiment. Most of the monuments are being placed in prominent positions near the main roads, when possible, so that they will serve as guideposts for tourists visiting the scenes where the Americans fought their greatest battle on French soil.

## PEOPLE OF U. S. CAN TRADE WITH GERMANY NOW

The council of five raised the blockade against Germany last Saturday. The decision was taken after receipt of the report of the legal experts declaring the official document notifying the council of ratification of the treaty by Germany to be in due form.

With the lifting Saturday of the trade blockade against Germany trading between that country and the United States began, under government regulations.

Trading in all commodities except dyestuffs, chemicals and potash, controlled over which will be exercised by the reparation commission set up by the peace treaty, will be unrestricted. American firms doing business with Germany must send their agents into that country without passports, however, as these cannot be issued until the proclamation of peace. Payment for the goods which this country sends to Germany must be made under a system of credits to be arranged later through private capital.

While Germany has large quantities of goods ready to be exported, it is doubted that there will be any great demand for them in this country, and consequently the trade balance in favor of the United States is expected to be large. Germany is said to be in immediate and pressing need of raw materials of almost all kinds, particularly cotton and copper. In order to rehabilitate her industries large amounts of food have been sent into that country under direction of the inter-allied relief commission, but it is believed the demand for grain and other cereals will be great. Clothing of all kinds also is needed.

Three ships for Germany were loaded in American ports, one with cotton, and two with general merchandise, ready to move when the blockade was lifted.

Steamship lines to Hamburg and Bremen, Germany, will be established as soon as cargoes are available at American ports, the shipping board has announced. Lines will operate from Boston, New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, one vessel to be allocated to the line between Philadelphia and Hamburg at once. For the shipment of cotton lines also will be started from southern ports to Hamburg and Bremen.

## WAR COST TO COUNTRY ESTI- MATED AT \$30,177,000,000

Secretary Glass estimates that the war cost the United States \$30,177,000,000 up to June 30, 1919. Taxes and other revenues than borrowed money took care of \$9,384,000,000, or about 29 per cent, of the war cost. The remainder came from Liberty and Victory note issues and savings stamps.

Further issues of bonds, Mr. Glass said, will not be necessary "before the maturity or redemption of the Victory notes," which have four years to run. While it is impossible to estimate the expenses to be incurred during the present fiscal year, the secretary is confident that treasury certificates supplemented by short term notes will provide the necessary funds to pay the government's debts.

In calculating the war cost, Secretary Glass made no deduction of expenditures for loans to the allies, which amounted to \$9,102,000,000 on June 30, or for other investments, such as ships, stock of the war finance corporation, bonds of the Federal land banks, etc. The gross public debt June 30, without deducting such investment, was \$25,484,000,000, a net increase for the war period of \$23,043,190,346, representing the excess of disbursements over receipts.

Recent disbursements have been on a steadily descending scale. Expenditures in the fiscal year just ended amounted to \$18,514,000,000, virtually the estimate made by treasury experts last November when the cessation of hostilities necessitated sudden revision of the government's plans. In June the expenditures were \$809,000,000, the smallest amount in any month since September, 1917.

The floating debt June 30 was \$3,643,000,000 in the form of treasury certificates, of which more than \$608,000,000 matured or were redeemed July 1, leaving slightly more than \$3,000,000,000 outstanding, which is roughly the amount of the deferred installments of the income and profits taxes for the fiscal year 1919 but coming due this year, and of the deferred installments of the Victory loan subscriptions.

## REPEAL OF SODA WATER TAX IS DECIDED UPON

Repeal of the soda water tax was decided on Wednesday by Republican leaders of the House, says a dispatch from Washington. The decision, which was made by the Republican steering committee, will be referred to the ways and means committee, which will draft a repeal measure. Some leaders predicted that the tax, which levied an impost of 10 per cent on soft drinks and ice cream, would be repealed within a month.

## GERMANY URGES HOLLAND NOT TO GIVE UP THE KAISER

The Dutch second chamber has received three telegraphic addresses from Germany requesting it to decline to surrender the ex-kaiser. The first came from the league of former artillerymen, the second from the German officers' league, and the third from the league for the protection of personal life and liberty of Wilhelm II. It was said that the cognizance taken of the receipt of these addresses was a formal non-committal expression.

## DRY FORCES IN HOUSE KNOCK OUT 2.75 BEER

Amendment to Permit Its Sale Is Sale Beaten By a Big Vote; Proposals to Make Laws Less Drastic Defeated Easily

Prohibition forces took full control in the House Monday, refused to permit a vote on a straightout motion to repeal the war-time act, defeated overwhelmingly an amendment providing for the sale of 2 3/4 per cent beer, and stood solidly against all attacks on the general enforcement measure.

Just as fast as one "liberal" amendment was offered by opponents of prohibition it was voted down without ceremony, always by a triple vote, for the minority, fighting every inch of ground, demanded a division after the ayes and nays were called, and then asked for tellers. Before the House got through with the first section of the three-part bill there was more disorder on the floor than at any time this session.

This disturbance arose first during an attempt by Representative Blanton of Texas, Democrat, to speak a second time against an amendment which would have given a jury the right to define intoxicants, and was increased during an address by Representative Galloway of Massachusetts, Democrat, in which he declared his intention to offer an amendment which would require members voting dry to print in the Congressional Record exactly how much liquor they had stored in their homes and offices.

The real battle of the day, however, was over the amendment to define an intoxicant as a beverage containing more than 2 3/4 per cent alcohol, instead of one-half of 1 per cent, as written in the bill.

Representative Dyer of Missouri, Republican, author of the amendment, did not ask for this definition in the constitutional prohibition amendment, but simply in the war-time law. In pleading for its adoption Mr. Dyer declared it was what President Wilson had recommended to Congress, and would permit, during the remaining period of war-time prohibition the sale of light wines and beer, and might delay issuance of a proclamation by the President which would restore the sale of "hard liquors."

There was a round of speech-making on this motion, and the hour of it, with the "drys" assailing it as an entering wedge, and the "wets" asserting that it would merely permit the very thing the President, as commander-in-chief of the army, had said was best for the country for the next six months.

After 2 3/4 per cent beer had been bowled over by a record vote of 151 to 90—and this was about the relative division on all amendments—the prohibitionists went after another amendment by Representative Izoge of Missouri, Democrat, which would have stricken out all definition of intoxicants, killing the proposal, 128 to 83.

There was the utmost confusion at times, despite vigorous whacks with a gavel, and some of the prohibitionists applauded every move in their favor. The galleries, filled largely with women and officers of anti-liquor organizations, broke into applause when the House roared its disapproval of 2 3/4 per cent beer.

A man's right to keep liquor in his own house, which stood the test before the House judiciary committee, must take its chance now in the House. Notice was served Tuesday on the committee by one of its members that when the House resumes consideration of the prohibition enforcement measure an amendment would be offered to make it unlawful for a person to retain possession of liquor stored prior to July 1.

The committee, in framing the general enforcement measure, eliminated the section which would have made home storage illegal, but the big majority polled Monday by prohibitionists was accepted in some quarters to mean that the bill in certain respects will be made still more drastic.

## Prohibition Is Being Effectively Enforced

Prohibition is being enforced effectively throughout the United States, Attorney General Palmer said Wednesday. Sale of "hard" liquor, such as whiskey, gin and brandy, virtually has ceased, he asserted, except for scattering violations of the law, as are inevitable with any new restrictive statute. Manufacture and sale of beer also is prohibited except in communities where the courts have ruled against the contention of the department of justice that 2.75 per cent alcoholic drinks are forbidden by law and in those jurisdictions prosecutions will be instituted if the supreme court finally upholds the department's view.

## FERDINAND'S SECURITIES IN GREAT BRITAIN FORFEITED

Two million dollars worth of securities in England, which were the property of ex-Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria, have been declared forfeited to the British government.

## A CHANCE FOR IMAGINATION (Louisville Courier-Journal)

What would occur in the event that a delighted prohibitionist should make the round of the bars and sample all of the non-intoxicating beverages now on sale?