

# The Cleveland Star.

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ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

## A GREAT YEAR'S WORK.

### Report of Chairman Bailey--A Large State Anti-Saloon Meeting in Raleigh Last Wednesday.

The State Anti-Saloon meeting in Raleigh last Wednesday was attended by representatives from nearly all the counties in the State. The report of Chairman J. W. Bailey was most gratifying. We make the following extracts from it:

Within these two years 13 local leagues have been organized; county executive committees have been appointed. I am well aware that few of the local leagues meet regularly; but they have organized spontaneously; they have met and worked whenever occasion required, and this is all that may be asked. From my correspondence I have enrolled a list of 4,000 North Carolina temperance workers, most of them ministers, but many of them stalwart laymen. Altogether, I feel assured in saying that we have one of the most thorough, responsive and efficient organizations that has ever been formed in the interest of temperance in North Carolina. By means of it we may reach every locality in the state at any time through men whom to reach is to touch the heart of North Carolina.

And so I make record of the achievement of these two years: full recognition of the fact that this is not our record, but rather North Carolina's record. The Watts act alone brought prohibition throughout our rural districts. The number of grain stilleries was reduced from 392,778; number of fruit distilleries increased from 442 to 462; I have been able to discover any statistics of the number of bars abolished by the Watts law; but I have reason to think that the number was not great, because for years the bars had been closing the rural districts too fast for them. For the year 1903 the United States revenue report shows a reduction of retail licenses from 1,185 to 817. This indicates the number of saloons closed 368. Fifty more have closed since.

We have had local option elections in 35 towns and cities. We have carried for prohibition, as follows: Stateville, Elizabeth City, New Bern, Goldsboro, Wadesboro, Durham, Roanoke Rapids, Charlotte, Southport, Jacksonville, Pilot Mountain, Graham, Scotland Neck, Rockingham, Greensboro.

We have carried for dispensary, as follows: Raleigh, Oxford, Wilson, Greenville, Kinston, Henderson and Fremont.

We have been defeated in ten places, as follows: Washington, Wilmington, Rocky Mount, Farmington,eldon, Sprinz Hope, Goldsboro, Salisbury, Morganton and Marion.

Bar rooms and distilleries are permitted to exist now in only twenty counties, as follows: Buncombe, McDowell, Burke, Rowan, Rockingham, New Hanover, Johnston, Halifax, Edgecombe, Wayne, Green, Martin, Hatteras, Currituck, Washington, Chowan, Currituck, Bertie, Nash and Caswell.

And before the present assembly shall adjourn, the day of saloons were licensed in fifty counties.

From Wilmington to Asheville along our southern border, no liquor may be sold save at Hamlet and Hoffman. From Asheville to Asheville through the centre of the state, liquor may be obtained of bars only at LaGrange, Salisbury, Morganton and Marion.

With prohibition in Asheville, Salisbury, Morganton, Marion and Winston-Salem, we should have practically the entire portion of the state west of Raleigh under prohibition.

I take it as my duty to submit to you not only an historical record, but also such suggestions as my work may have discovered to me.

I think it timely to make a statement of our policy to the effect:

That we are not partisans and we would under no circumstances form a political party,

but, on the other hand that we will not be trifled with. We will throw the weight of our influence for temperance without regard to parties.

2. That temperance laws must be enforced. We are on trial now. If our cause fails, we shall—and ought—to take a back seat for ten years. And all depends upon rigid enforcement of the laws. It becomes us, therefore, as we love our cause and value the achievements of these two years—the heritage of more than one generation's prayers and labors—to insist in imperative temperance that the laws must be enforced. Let us say this respectfully but earnestly to the governor, to the solicitors, to the sheriffs, to the mayors. Let us make law-enforcement an issue in every election. And let us urge the judges to inflict the penalties of the law as they never have before.

3. It is timely to make a declaration relative to the dispensary. I am sure of your applause when I say that we should declare that our aim is prohibition and nothing short of it. I have a higher aim, however, and that is—the permanent cure of the drink evil. I believe in prohibition as the best remedy in rural districts and small towns. But I must believe in the dispensary or some other restraining and regulating substitute as a temporary step in towns of 4,000 population or more. And I have been forced to this belief by the history of prohibition in the United States. In a word, I advocate the dispensary as a step toward prohibition where experience has indicated that the step from high license to prohibition cannot be successfully taken.

4. We must also reckon with the quite widespread desire for a general election with state prohibition as the issue. We have made our progress so far by local effort. Local option is universally recognized as the best method of reckoning with the liquor traffic. In my judgment, if we should now obtain a state prohibitory law, the local sense of responsibility would undergo a decided weakening. This we cannot afford. Moreover, resentment in towns that have voted for saloons would lead to open defiance of the law. I fear, on the whole, we should fall into much confusion, and in the end lose our present progress. Let us reflect upon the fact that twenty-six states that have adopted state prohibition, only two now hold to it; and neither of them maintains it.

I advise, therefore, that we concentrate our efforts upon making good our present laws, upon proving that prohibition will work in the rural districts, and in towns that vote for it; and also in the work of carrying over to us as rapidly as possible. For the present let the emphasis continue to be local. Meanwhile our present work of education and organization will go on and bring us to the hour when by co-stituted amendment we may make enduring the expressed and fixed will of the people, and hand down to our children a commonwealth armed against the drink evil, not only by law, but in the hearts of her people. So far as we not only serve our own, but also offer to our beloved republic a challenge of power against the day when the saloon curse shall grapple with her to the east. For to such a day every hour speeds us.

(5) We must realize that unless we by some means maintain the interest in our local leagues they will lose their vitality. A league in a quiet temperance district does not feel its need for existence. But we need it. We can not forget that most temperance movements have been permitted to die by indifference. The opposition arouses and quickens us, but when we win the battle then we go to sleep, and soon it is worse than if we had never fought. God forbid that it shall be so with us.

There were many speeches by temperance advocates, and after general discussion the following recommendations were made:

1. Recognizing that the liquor traffic is the source of disaster and crime; we reaffirm the prin-

ciples of state regulation and of adequate police protection now contained in the Watts law. Holding that the liquor traffic should not be forced upon any community against its will, we also hold that on account of the nature of the traffic and especially its debauching effect upon the fountain of government, the suffrage, every advantage should be given the cause of temperance consistent with the rights of self government. While the sale and manufacture of liquor is allowed now only in incorporated towns, it is the privilege of the governing bodies of both counties and towns to refuse to issue license. We advocate the extension of the same principle of police power, so that where an incorporated town, through the sale of liquor becomes a nuisance to neighboring counties, such sale shall be prohibited by legislative action.

2. We recommend that the legislature pass a state anti-liquor law.

3. That no liquor shall be sold, manufactured or manufactured in a town having less than 200 qualified voters.

4. That all saloons shall be required to close their doors between the hours of 8 p. m. and 6 a. m.

5. That no spirituous, vinous or malt liquors shall be shipped into or out of prohibition territory.

6. That the Watts law be amended so as to forbid the receiving of liquor wherever its manufacture and sale are forbidden.

7. That in any prohibition or dispensary territory the possession by any person of a license to sell or manufacture liquor shall be considered prima facie evidence of guilt.

8. That the laws be so amended as that where a person has been convicted once of the illegal sale of liquor a second conviction shall be punished by imprisonment.

9. That our representatives in Congress be urged to support the Hepburn-Dolliver bill or some other similar pro-quoer from one state.

10. That wherever public sentiment shall support the action, counties having operation of the Watts law by legislative enactment and prohibition made permanent.

11. That the sale or distribution of liquor by a club to the member should be forbidden.

12. That the drinking or handling of liquor in restaurants should be forbidden.

13. That we recognize the dispensary as an alternative to the saloon and that temperance people are justified in supporting it when, in their judgment it is the only means in destroying the saloon with prohibition as the ultimate goal.

14. That a committee be appointed, consisting of Mr. James I. Poe, Jr., Mr. Stephen McIntyre and Mr. W. C. Douglass to embody such of these principles as shall be approved by the legislature.

A. J. McKelvey, chairman, J. M. Beaty, James H. Poe, Braxton C. Gage, Edwin M. Mays, W. H. McCaspe, Stephen McIntyre, Heriot Clark, etc.

### The Gertie May Beam School.

A new school house has been built in the Prospect neighborhood and named in honor of Miss Gertie May, the beautiful daughter of Mr. Columbus Beam. Miss Gertie was with the committee when they chose the site, and as she was the first girl to set foot on the soil after its selection, they named it in her honor. This is a neat, well constructed building, and will have another room added to it this summer. Messrs. Thos. P. Beam and Sidney Jones are now teaching an excellent school there.

### Light Bearers Sunday Night.

The Light Bearer society of the Methodist church will give a delightful entertainment in the Methodist church on Sunday evening, Jan. 29th. An excellent program has been prepared and will be splendidly rendered. Every one is cordially invited to attend.

## CZAR HAS NARROW ESCAPE.

### Saluting Gun Rains Grape Shot--Whole Romanoff Dynasty Might have Been Wiped Out--The Gun Trained Directly at the Imperial Pavilion.

Charlotte Observer

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 19.—The festival of the Epiphany, the blessing of the waters, had just concluded at 1 o'clock this afternoon when simultaneously with the salute fired from the St. Peter and St. Paul fortress a rain of bullets swept over the little chapel built over the frozen Neva in front of the Winter Palace where Emperor Nicholas and every member of the Romanoff family were participating in the service. The missiles went high, entering windows of the splendid row of saloons along the water front, from which the Emperor, the ladies of the court and the members of the diplomatic corps and high dignitaries of the State, army and navy were witnessing the glittering spectacle below. Fortunately the bullets passed over the heads of all present, striking the opposite wall and clattering down on the parquetry floor of the white saloon. Everybody had been laboring under a more or less nervous strain because of the strike situation, and the windows were hastily vacated, and the great excitement within the palace. Lieutenant Fulton, chief of police of St. Petersburg, himself picked up a missile in the white saloon. It was the size of a bird's egg. The police chief was immediately surrounded by officers of the guards, who examined the bullet and expressed the opinion that it had come from a shrapnel which might have been fired from the battery located on the bourse esplanade and which replied to the salute of the St. Peter and St. fortress, explaining that a gun might have been charged with a loaded cartridge by mistake.

Additional particulars show that the Emperor had a miraculous escape. There is no doubt that the missile came from a gun of the bourse battery which was loaded with grape, not with shrapnel. Some of the bullet actually struck the little open chapel in which the Emperor was standing, cutting the staff of one of the standards and fairly riddled the basement windows of the palace, killing a policeman outright and wounding an officer and three marines. Had the gun been aimed a little lower the charge of grape might have wiped out the whole Romanoff dynasty.

The official account of today's shooting affair is as follows: "During the ceremony of the blessing of the waters of the Neva today in the presence of the Emperor, as the usual salute was being fired, an accident happened. A charge of grape, instead of a shrapnel charge, was fired from a gun belonging to one of the batteries stationed near the bourse. Some bullets struck the facade of the Winter Palace near the quay gardens, breaking four windows. A policeman belonging to the St. Petersburg force was wounded. According to the information to hand at present, no other accident occurred. Inquiry continues."

It is now stated in official circles that the grape was fired from one of the guns of the seventeenth battery of the First Horse Artillery of the guard, the most aristocratic corps in the Russian army. It seems that at gun practice on Tuesday a loaded shell was inadvertently left in the gun.

### To Wind Up His Affairs.

King's Mountain Herald.

It has been reported to us that Messrs. Lee, McAlistler and George Cornwell have been appointed to wind up the affairs of "Colonel" Angus A. Groves, who died in our town a few days ago. The liabilities are something fearful with only a few leather scraps as assets, and it is possible the assignees will wait until the beautiful spring days before undertaking their herculean task.

When a man flatters you put on your spectacles and look around for the ax he has to grind.

## FARMERS ORGANIZE DISTRICT.

### Meeting at Polkville and Appoint Committee.

To the Editor THE STAR:

Several farmers met at Polkville on Saturday, Jan. 21, 1905, to organize district meetings.

The agreement adopted, provided that three-fifths of cotton in hands of farmers be offered for sale at 10 cents per pound, and two-fifths be held indefinite.

Also, to reduce cotton acreage 2500, and curtail use of commercial fertilizers at same rate; unless New Orleans meeting on Jan. 24, 25 and 26th inst. rules to the contrary; when we are to be governed by its action. This to be binding if two-thirds of farmers in South so obligate themselves, otherwise said of force and effect.

The following committees were appointed to hold meetings next Saturday at points named:

Edinville—G. R. Lattimore, J. B. Lattimore and W. M. Gold.

Union—Thos. McElwain, R. L. Weathers and D. A. Blanton.

Tryon—W. S. Lattimore, L. C. Palmer and S. J. Lattimore.

White School—J. J. Hunt, Ed. Willis and Joe Elliott.

Hopkins—C. B. Lattimore, J. F. Edwards and Joe Farmer.

Edwards—D. D. Edwards, Clarence Warlick and J. F. Ramsey.

Oak Grove—J. P. Philbeck, P. S. Givens and J. F. Lucas.

Palmer—W. D. Jones, Frank Lee, Sr. and L. G. Philbeck.

New House—L. S. Jenkins, R. M. Gold and C. C. Grigg.

Meetings at 2 p. m. on Saturday, in each school house.

J. A. HORN, Ch'm.

M. L. WHITE, Sec'y.

### Daughters of the Confederacy Meet.

The Daughters of the Confederacy met Monday afternoon with Mrs. R. B. Miller. It being time for the election of officers, the following were elected: President, Mrs. R. L. Ryburn; first vice president, Mrs. J. L. Webb; second vice president, Miss Carrie Wray; corresponding secretary, Miss Cora Barnett; recording secretary, Mrs. W. B. Nic; treasurer, Miss Emma Frick.

A full membership was present, and the monument and plans for the new year were discussed. Prospects for erecting a monument are hopeful, many large subscriptions having already been made. But to make his erection, sure, the people of the town and county must take a bigger interest and subscribe liberally.

### Important Land Sale.

An important land sale took place in Shelby Friday, Mr. W. H. Thompson selling 75 acres of land in No. 10 township to Mr. John T. and Mrs. Marie L. Wyatt, the consideration being \$300 dollars. This sale means much to that section in that these parties have purchased the land with a view to developing it—mineral interests. Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt are from Rowan county, and have had wonderful success in developing the mineral resources of that county. It is hoped that they will make as great a success with it in No. 10 and see their way clear to purchase other mineral property in the county, of which there is no little.

### Guests at Cleveland Springs.

Guests have already begun to come in at Cleveland Springs. Those arriving in the last few days are: Miss Nancy Stedman, of Spartanburg; Miss Mamie Whitley, of Charlotte; Mr. J. W. Kern, of the Charlotte law firm of Maxwell and Kern; and Mr. Luke S-wail, of Charlotte.

Mr. McFarland is improving the surrounding grounds and drive ways, and is drawing up plans for a dancing pavilion to be one of the handsomest in the state.

Whether a life is noble or ignoble depends not on the calling which is adopted, but on the spirit in which it is followed. The humblest life may be noble, while that of the most powerful monarch or the greatest genius may be contemptible.—Sir John Lubbock.

## TH' ST. PETERSBURG REVOLUTION.

### Three Thousand People Reported Killed--The List of the Wounded in the Riots Said to Foot Up 20,000.

Berlin, Jan. 23.—A dispatch to the Zeitung from St. Petersburg, states that the casualties in the rioting there, so far, are 2,000 wounded.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.—It is reported that the Admiralty Works at Sebastopol, ablaze and burning furiously.

The report that the Admiralty Works were ablaze is confirmed.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.—The capital is full of the wildest rumors. One says that the strikers have resolved to march 50,000 strong on Tsarko Selo. If they find the Czar is not there, they will continue marching to Peterhof. Still another rumor has it that the Nihilists have persuaded the strike leaders to take over a large supply of bombs which are secreted at Nihilist headquarters and use them to repel the troops.

It is known that the strikers have not as yet obtained any quantity of ammunition is said to have been a strong argument for the acceptance of the bombs. A third report says that strikers had seized the Putiloff arsenal and were getting arms and ammunition from that source. The report is confirmed, and it is not generally credited. The strikers are using their best endeavors to effect a concentration which thus far have successfully prevented.

An eye witness, who has just returned from Sevastopol describes what is practically an insurrection among the sailors of the Black Sea fleet recently. The sailors, crying, "Down with absolutism!" stormed the officers' quarters, destroying everything moveable. They set fire to the buildings, and the officers, with their families, fled to the center of town. The troops were called and ordered to fire on the sailors. They declined, only firing into the air. The colonel of the Bieltstockers Regiment made a speech to the troops reminding them of their oath of allegiance to the Czar. But his words had no effect. Finally the authorities quieted the outbreak by promising the sailors better treatment in the future.

### Surprise Party at Earls.

Special to THE STAR.

EARLS, Jan. 23.—Earls was quite lively Saturday and Sunday.

Misses Carrie and Bertha Austell visited their parents, and were accompanied by their friends, Mr. Jno. Waterson and Miss Carrie McDaniel from near King's Mountain, Misses Mignon and Ethel Hord, Mr. Jacob White and sister, Miss Little Stubbs. The young people of Earls, showed their appreciation of their visit by giving them a surprise party on Saturday afternoon, which was greatly enjoyed by all those who were so fortunate as to be present.

### First Hundred Thousand Dollars.

The first \$100,000 distributed for sale to the counties in the State for the public schools was sent out last week. The counties in this section received amounts as follows: Cleveland \$1,471.39; Gaston \$1,657.93; Lincoln \$852.18; Polk \$366.68; Rutherford \$1,819.38. The second \$100,000 will be distributed so as to bring up the term of every school to full four months.