

MANASSAS

County Seat of Prince William. Dairying, stock raising, and agricultural pursuits.

The Manassas Journal

MANASSAS

On main line of Southern Railway, in Piedmont Virginia. "50 minutes from Washington."

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MANASSAS, VIRGINIA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1927

\$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

LEE HIGHWAY OPENING NOV. 21

Meet at Zero Milestone, Washington, D. C., 8:45 A. M. Leave at 9:00 A. M.

Line of march forms at Zero Milestone, thence to Pennsylvania avenue by way of 16th Street, up Pennsylvania avenue to Key Bridge, across Key Bridge to be met by Arlington county delegation...

Approximate schedule: Starts promptly at 9 o'clock a. m. 9:20 a. m.—Arrive Virginia side Key Bridge. 9:40 a. m.—Leave Virginia side Key Bridge.

Committees on arrangements for Warrenton will be at Raleigh Hotel Sunday night, November 20, at 8 p. m., where information can be obtained by telephoning or calling on that committee.

TO ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED

IN BETTER ROADS

On Monday, November 21, the Lee Highway will be officially opened, and those in charge desire as many of the residents of Prince William County to meet this delegation at the county lines of Fairfax and Prince William (at the Stone Bridge), to assemble at ten-thirty a. m., and accompany the delegations to Warrenton, arriving there at about noon.

The ceremonies will be concluded in Warrenton during the early afternoon and will be addressed by Hon. H. G. Shirley, Chairman of the State Highway Commission. Those who can attend this gathering will kindly report to C. E. Nash, Manassas, Va., giving the number who will attend. Ladies cordially invited. The undersigned make this request by direction of the Kiwanis Club of Manassas, which is vitally interested in all civic betterments.

C. E. NASH, T. T. CURTIS, THOS. H. LION, Committee.

MANUFACTURING SILK AS STATE INDUSTRY

Roanoke and Hopewell Operate Large Mills—Several Other Cities to Erect Plants.

Richmond.—The manufacture of artificial fabricated silk is assuming such proportions in Virginia, says the State Department of Labor and Industry, that invested capital in this business is placed at between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000 in plants whose annual output is valued at more than \$30,000,000. Salaries and wages alone paid by three mills is annually more than \$10,000,000. The employees total between nine and ten thousand. Thirteen such mills turn in their reports to Labor Commissioner Hall, several additional plants being at present under construction.

Probably the largest among the silk mills operating in Virginia is the Viscose Corporation plant at Roanoke, although the plant at Hopewell operated by the Tubize Artificial Silk Company of America is of enormous proportions. The Roanoke plant had an output last year valued at upwards of \$13,000,000. The invested capital at the Hopewell plant is placed at more than \$12,000,000. The total output of the two plants last year was valued at more than \$25,000,000.

A notable addition to the artificial silk industry in the state will be the plant to be erected in the county of Chesterfield, just out from Richmond, by the duPont interests. Surveys are now under way for this development, the first unit of which will probably employ from 2,000 to 3,000 workers.

Report is current and has not been denied that the Tubize Artificial Silk Company of America is contemplating doubling its huge plant of Hopewell. A \$250,000 plant is already under course of construction at Martinsville for the manufacture of silk in the rough and also of garments.

At Petersburg there is the prospect of the erection of a million dollar silk plant for the manufacture of hosiery, while at Lynchburg this year was erected by the Virginia Silks Corporation a \$75,000 plant for the manufacture of gloria silk. This plant will employ one hundred workers. A large addition is now being erected by the silk plant at Waynesboro.

KIWANIANS NOMINATE OFFICERS FRIDAY NIGHT

Members Extend Invitation to Attend Opening of Lee Highway November 21.

The Kiwanis Club met Friday night and the members enjoyed a most entertaining evening.

The nomination of officers took place, and are as follows: President, F. R. Hynson and H. E. Didlake; vice-president, A. A. Hooff; treasurer, J. L. Moser and A. S. Boatwright; trustee, R. A. Hutghison.

Those receiving the highest number of votes for directors are as follows: D. J. Arrington, E. R. Conner, O. E. Newman, A. A. Hooff, R. S. Hynson, T. E. Didlake, A. S. Gibson, C. R. C. Johnson, T. H. Lion, G. R. Ratcliffe, M. M. Ellis, and J. E. Bradford.

The main feature of the program was the impersonations of local characters, acted by Mr. Martin Lynch, who is well known for his ability to typify others. Messrs. A. S. Boatwright and C. E. Nash were on the entertainment committee for the evening and were responsible for obtaining Mr. Lynch.

The club appointed Messrs. Thos. H. Lion and T. T. Curtis to extend an invitation to the people of the county to gather at Stone Bridge at 11 a. m., on Monday when the opening of the Lee Highway will take place. Delegations will join the procession as they proceed to Warrenton where the exercises will be held.

BOY BREAKS ARM

Guy Bridwell, 14 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Bridwell, suffered a broken arm Tuesday afternoon when he fell backwards while playing in the boys' basement at the school house. His arm was set by Dr. McBryde.

EVANGELISTIC SERVICES

Evangelistic services will be held in Conner's Hall, Sunday, November 20, at 3 p. m., conducted by the Rev. William Smith, of Washington. His subject will be "How Shall We Bring Men to Righteousness?" Good music will be a feature of the service. The public is cordially invited.

Official Vote of Prince William, Nov. 8, 1927

Table with columns for Precincts and candidates: Ball, Ely, Chichester, Dodson, Lion, Leachman, Tyler, Kerlin, Clem, Weir, Wilkins. Total votes: 901.

Chichester lead the ticket in Stafford County with 1305 votes.

All Candidates of Wet Tendencies Are Banned by Bishop Cannon in Vigorous Statement at Danville

Danville, Va., Nov. 12.—Bishop James Cannon, Jr., chairman of the board of temperance and social service of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, with headquarters at Washington, made the following statement at today's session of the Virginia conference in Danville, Va., concerning the present condition relating to prohibition and the attitude of the board of temperance:

"For nearly half a century this great conference has been in the forefront of the battle against the liquor traffic. Forty-five years ago Dr. W. W. Bennett and W. W. Smith, backed by this body, led the temperance forces of Virginia to secure the passage of the local option law, and as a student of Randolph-Macon College it was my good fortune to be enlisted in the war and to give my service to help in the circulation of the Southern Crusader, and from that day to this present hour I have fought the common enemy of mankind with such ability and strength as God has given me whenever opportunity or duty has called. There have been many times when this body has taken important action on this question: When first the Mann law, the Byrd law, the prohibition enabling act, and the Mapp law were being considered by the people of Virginia no action was more influential than that of this great conference in securing the adoption of these salutary measures, which drove out cross roads and village bar-rooms, the city saloons, the brewers and distillers, and branded future traffickers in intoxicating liquors as criminals and outlaws, and also destroyed the strangled hold of the liquor traffic upon town and city councils, State Legislature and other government officials. It is difficult for our children, indeed it is difficult for the young members of this conference, to realize the strength, the resourcefulness and the desperation of the opposition or the intensity of the struggle participated in by the older members of this body, which included the murder of Moffatt in this very city the physical assault on Dr. Crawford, in Amherst county, the abuse and vilification of prohibition leaders, regardless of their standing or character. A reading of the reports of the conference committee on temperance and the resolutions adopted by the body itself will indicate the stage of progress of temperance reform in Virginia from year to year.

Recalls Liquor Threats.

"When the state-wide prohibition law, commonly called the Mapp law, was under consideration in the General Assembly in Virginia in 1916, there were not only prophecies but positive threats by the outlawed dealers that they would not respect the expressed will of the people of Virginia, but would settle in Baltimore and Washington and from these points outside the state would carry on their destructive traffic in defiance of the Virginia law, and Baltimore papers gloated over the great increase in the manufacture of intoxicants by the criminal violators of the law of her sister state.

"And then the day came when the people of the dry states determined that they would not permit their laws to be flouted by 'wet' foreign dominated centers like New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Louisville, Baltimore, New Orleans, St. Louis, etc. They said to these 'wet' people, 'If you will not respect the rights of the people of the state to prohibit the traffic in intoxicants within its own borders, we will pass a constitutional amendment which will so prohibit the legalized brewers distillers and wholesale and retail liquor traffic within your own borders and thus prevent their operation to nullify the wishes of the 'dry' states. That was the genesis and the driving power of the movement for national prohibition.

"The present clamor by Bruce, Butler, Ritchie, Reed and Smith and their 'ollows and the 'wet' newspapers for the state control of the liquor traffic is a belated howl from those who had neither the desire nor the prophetic vision to use their voices and influence to advocate the doctrine of state sovereignty for the protection of those states which had outlawed the traffic in intoxicants. All the efforts of the 'dry' states to protect their children from outside traffickers by the passage of state enforcement laws and of Federal interstate shipment and postal laws were fought bitterly by the very element which is now clamoring for state sovereignty and control. Never was any proposal by the liquor traffic or its defendants to effect the state prohibition laws. These people were lawless and defiant up to the day of the ratification of the eighteenth amendment, and since the amendment was ratified the great aim has been to discover how to evade the provisions of the law by fraud or force. The cry from the beginning has been that the law cannot be enforced with the criminal undertone that the law shall not be enforced. Today the battle cry of the enemy, loud and clear, is state nullification of the national prohibition law.

Questions of Personal Records.

"This great conference faces today a situation which demands that it take action as clear and unmistakable as it has always taken at every stage of this great conflict, for before its next meeting that will have occurred which will greatly affect for good or ill the future effectiveness of the national prohibition law. To be specific the future effectiveness of that law, whether we like it or not, will be tremendously affected by the results of the approaching presidential campaign. The strenuous efforts which are being made quite honestly in some cases by some 'dry' leaders to illuminate the prohibition question from the campaign have been and will be unavailing, because the 'wets' have determined to force the fighting for the nomination and the election of an openly declared opponent of prohibition, and these 'wet' men will be satisfied with nothing less. With the line of battle thus clearly drawn by the enemy itself if a 'wet' man should be nominated by either party the issue will not be republicanism or democracy, but prohibition law enforcement vs. lawlessness and nullification. The issue will not be settled by party platforms. No party convention will dare to adopt a platform either of prohibition repeal or non-enforcement lawlessness at this stage of the conflict. The issue will, and

must be, under the existing circumstances, made by the personal records and attitude of the candidates, toward prohibition and the prohibition law.

"To be still more specific, the outstanding opponents of the prohibition law in the field of national politics are Governor Alfred E. Smith, Albert C. Ritchie, Senator James A. Reed and Dr. Nicholas M. Butler. All of these men are personally and politically opposed to prohibition, and have done what they could to break down public sentiment in support of the law and to weaken its effectiveness.

"Fugaciously Vindictive."

"Dr. Butler has been so pugna-ciously vindictive and so contemptuous of all personal and social amenities in his attacks upon the intelligence, motives and character of the supporters of prohibition that it has been difficult at times to escape the conviction that there are personal reasons for the furious epithets which he has hurled at the prohibition law and its supporters. While it may be unfounded, there is suspicion that he is chasing the forlorn hope that his attitude may finally secure the support of 'wet' elements for the presidency, which has made him the outstanding 'wet' leader in the Republican party. While his outbursts have been received with restrained comments by his political associates in this country he has been accepted as an oracle in many influential circles in Europe and his personal extravagancies have been accepted as more weighty than all the facts as to the social, economic and moral benefits of prohibition. It is hardly likely that the Republican party will commit presidential suicide by the nomination of a man holding such views and with such a record, but should it do so his election should be opposed by all supporters of the prohibition law, regardless of party ties.

Refers to Senator Reed.

"Senator James A. Reed has shown himself to be one of the most bitter and vindictive enemies of prohibition. He has fought prohibition legislation actively and shrewdly not to say ably. He exhibited his open hostility not only to the prohibition law, but his contempt for prohibition workers by his conduct as chairman at the hearing before the Senate Committee in 1926 on the prohibition bills. Again in 1927, in the hearing on the investigation of the Pennsylvania primary, he manifested the same hostile attitude. He treated the group of women witnesses at the beginning of the hearing with gross rudeness, endeavored to embarrass all the 'dry' witnesses and to twist their statements out of their proper setting, acting really not as the impartial chairman of the committee, but as the cross-examiner for the liquor interests, being prompted continually in his questioning by their official representative. In the Pennsylvania hearing, while the prohibition question had only the remotest bearing upon the committee, he emphasized it as though it were a major question solely for the purpose of investigating the Anti-Saloon League of America and especially for the cross-examination of its national Attorney, Dr. Wheeler. Never have I witnessed a smaller, more contemptible exhibition of the conflict. The issue will, and

OLD DOMINION TO HOLD GRAIN SHOW

Annual Exhibition To Be Shown At Farmville, Virginia On January 26 and 27.

W. J. Nickols, Jr., secretary of the Virginia crop improvement association, has this to say about the annual meeting of the state corn and grain show. Mr. Nickols says:

"The seventh annual convention of the Virginia crop improvement association and state corn and grain show to be held in Farmville, Virginia, January 26-27, 1928, will afford the farmers of Virginia an excellent opportunity to meet together and discuss their problems. Exhibits of the best farm crops grown in Virginia will be shown at the show. A very interesting and educational program has been prepared.

"Every Virginia farmer, whether a member of the association or not, is invited to attend the convention and enter exhibits in the show. Classes in corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, soybeans, cowpeas, Virginia-grown red clover, cotton and peanuts are open to all Virginia farmers. One corn class will be open to the United States and Canada. A total of \$650 will be awarded in cash prizes to the winners in the various classes.

"Aside from cash money received in prizes the exhibitors have a chance to study the type and quality of the various varieties by attending the show. The show also offers an excellent opportunity for the exhibitors to advertise their crops. A consistent prize winner in show circles has very little difficulty in disposing of his seed at a fancy premium.

"A farmers' corn judging contest will be held in connection with the show. This contest is open to all men, women, boys and girls in Virginia, except to winners of first place in previous shows, extension workers and agricultural instructors. Gold, silver and bronze medals will be awarded.

"Now is the proper time to save exhibits for the show. The exhibits should be roughly selected, stored in a dry, rat-proof place, and just before the show the final selection can be made.

"The farmers of Virginia should make plans to attend the convention and enter exhibits in the show."

TOY BALLOON TRAVELS THREE HUNDRED MILES

Crosses Maryland and Chesapeake Bay and Lands in Cornfield in Delaware.

Georgetown, Del., Nov. 2.—While in a cornfield, near here, yesterday, John Cooper found a toy balloon to which was fastened a card on which was written the name of Miss Annie M. Sivak, Manassas, Va., R. F. D., Box 52. On the reverse side the words "write to me" were written. The card evidently was fastened after the balloon had been inflated, and was released at the Bethel (Va.) Fair grounds either October 14 or 15. The name of the fair and two dates were inscribed on it.

It is estimated that the balloon traveled over the peninsula portion of Maryland, across the Chesapeake Bay a probable distance of more than three hundred miles.—Evening Journal.

MRS. NATHANIEL HOUSE DIES

After a prolonged illness, Mrs. Nathaniel P. House, (nee Sallie J. Francis), passed away, November 10, in her 62 year, at her home near Leesburg, Va.

Funeral services were held at the Greenwich Church, at 1 o'clock, November 11, Rev. J. R. Cooke officiating and interment in the churchyard cemetery. She is survived by her husband, Mr. N. P. House, and two children, John N. House and Mrs. William Hogan, of near Leesburg, and one brother, John A. Francis, of Cherrydale, Va.

PRIZE POTATOES

It seems that the "blue ribbon" should be given to Mr. E. Adkins, of Clifton, for raising the largest potatoes.

Mrs. Adkins brought to The Journal office today one that weighed two pounds and eleven ounces. Mrs. Adkins says that they have dug many bushels of these Goliath potatoes which range from two to three pounds each.

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