

THE MONROE JOURNAL.

R. F. BEASLEY, PUBLISHERS.
G. M. BEASLEY, JR.

Tuesday, December 31, 1907.

Ex-President Cleveland has written an article for the Youth's Companion, in which he takes the ground that the nation ought to make some definite provisions for its ex-presidents. He deals with the subject at length and explains that he feels he can do so without his sincerity being questioned, since he is beyond the need of aid from the public treasury. Mr. Cleveland describes the limitations that his former high office places on a retired President in his choice of occupations and means of livelihood, and how popular conception of him as a repository of national dignity enforced a scale of living that may not be within his private means. All of which is true. "There is a sort of vague, but none the less imperative feeling abroad in the land," says Mr. Cleveland, "that one who has occupied the great office of President holds in trust for his fellow citizens a certain dignity, which in his conduct and manner he is bound to protect against loss or deterioration. Obedience to this obligation prescribes for him only such work as in popular judgment is not ungrudged. This suggests without argument a reciprocal connection between the curtailment of opportunities and a reasonable obligation of indemnification on the other."

The Southern Farm Magazine refers to the case of Mr. Geo. W. Traak, a farmer near Wilmington, who, this past year, made \$12,000 on fourteen acres of lettuce, and in the same connection gives examples of net profits made by other farmers on carefully measured spots. They are as follows, with the articles mentioned: Lettuce, 1 1/2 acres, \$812.49; radishes, 1/2 acre, \$54.05; onions, 2-5 acre, \$58.95; cauliflower, 1-9 acre, \$57.40; beets, 1/2 acre, \$98.90; turnips, 1/2 acre, \$35.60; cabbage, 1 1/2 acres, \$123.58; beans, 1/2 acre, \$257.27; cucumbers, 2-5 acre, \$114.57; eggplants, 1/2 acre, \$392.17; tomatoes, 1/2 acre, \$86.37; peppers, 1-8 acre, \$10.80. These profits came from one planting, and after each crop was taken off the ground was immediately planted in something else. It shows the enormous work that is being done now in land that formerly grew nothing.

Governor Glenn pardons Calvin Westmoreland, who escaped from the penitentiary several years ago while serving a five-year term for stealing a moonshine still in Forsyth county. A reward was as usual offered for him, and he was spotted in Stokes county, rearrested and brought back to the penitentiary. He had lived very respectably in Stokes county where his wife had joined him. A man who would steal a moonshine still ought to have been decorated instead of convicted at first.

Holders of the fraudulent special tax bonds issued by the carpet bag members of the reconstruction legislature of North Carolina, have notified Governor Glenn that if the bonds are not paid they will present \$3,000,000 of them to some foreign power in order to get that power to bring suit against the State of North Carolina. Governor Glenn replied in substance—using biblical language, of course—that they might go ahead with the presentation and be darned.

So far as we have been able to learn, the Christmas celebrators in this county did not live up to their opportunities. Nobody is reported as having been maimed, halted, blinded or killed. One citizen of Wingate got a slight shot in the leg, but as it didn't lay him up, it doesn't count.

Today is the last line up for the prominent citizens of Georgia who take theirs over the bar. Hereafter they must quit or label it medicine for the cook.

An Italian fruit dealer in Asheville who kept his money in a safe in a store, was robbed of \$4,000 one night last week. His wife had for two years carried \$2,000 in gold about her clothing, but had put it in the little safe for safe keeping. The robber cleaned them out. So is every man who keeps mopey about the house likely to be cleaned out any time. The banks are the places to keep money.

Xmas Holiday Rates via Seaboard
The Seaboard announces low Xmas and New Year Holiday rates of one and one-third first-class fare plus 25 cents, based on rates effective prior to July 1st, 1907. Tickets to be sold Dec. 20th to 25th, inclusive, and Dec. 30-31st and Jan. 1st, with final limit returning January 6th.
For rates and time-tables apply to the undersigned. C. H. GATTS, Traveling Passenger Agent, Raleigh.

Given Away Free—Over \$1,000 in Money and Useful Articles.
Send for full list of free gifts of money, for coats for winter, plates, tea set, also list of prizes given for best foolish verse, also \$1,000 in prizes for solution of anovoxep puzzle—all given away free.
Send for premium list and sample copy of magazine. Premium Department, Everyday Life Magazine, 182 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. Moore Must be Paid.

To the Members of Union County Cotton Association:
I have received the following letter from Mr. A. J. McKinnon, chairman executive committee, which explains itself:
"Charlotte, N. C., Dec 19, 1907.
"Mr. T. J. W. Broom, Pres. Monroe, N. C.—Dear Sir: At a meeting held in Laurinburg on December 14, I was instructed by the executive committee to advise you that our association is due its president alone, about \$3,000.00 for expense money advanced by him and on salary. There are other obligations that are due from this State division, which makes it necessary for us to raise about \$5,000.00. Your county will have to pay \$300.00 in order to raise the money."
"The assessment is based on about one cent per bale, per county production. The Cotton Association has added at least \$300,000 this season to the sale of your county cotton, therefore the above assessment is less than a drop in the bucket."
"As a business man and as a member of this organization, you must recognize that Mr. Moore has done an hard and faithful work. We, as an association, are obliged to pay him for his services, and we cannot be just to our fellowman and let this year end with this obligation unpaid. The amount is justly and honestly due, and we should exert every effort to pay it."
"I therefore call on you and insist that you bestir yourself and your collectors in the townships and collect the amount which is expected from your county and remit to President Moore by January 10, 1908."
"We have called the State meeting to be held at Charlotte, on the invitation of the Greater Charlotte Club, two days, January 21-22. We earnestly desire a full delegation from your county to attend this meeting. We will have a well arranged program and hope to make the convention the banner occasion of this work."
"If you will interest yourself you can interest others and there will be no trouble to collect the small amount of money which is called for from your county."
"I do think it would be a disgrace to the manhood of North Carolina and of the Southern Cotton Association to fail to meet this obligation."
"I am acquainted with Mr. Moore's financial condition. He is greatly in need of this money, and unless he receives it he will of necessity make a great sacrifice of his past earnings. We cannot afford to permit him to make such a sacrifice."
"Call a meeting at your court house for January 11, elect delegates to attend the State meeting and urge the importance of the delegates arriving on time."
"Please write me immediately after your county meeting."
"Yours very truly,
"A. J. McKinnon,
"Chairman Ex. Committee."

I urge the cotton growers and members of the association to heed this call. And I hereby call school house meetings for every district in the county to be held Saturday night, January 4th. Reader, if you have any gratitude in your heart, any sense of honor, any love of justice, any appreciation of the work of Mr. Moore and the cotton association, attend your school house meeting and contribute something toward paying Mr. Moore for his services. If you can't meet Saturday night, meet one night the following week and be sure to bring or send the money to the county meeting Saturday, January 11th, at court house.

Telephones and Fires.
The earliest application of the telephone in connection with a switchboard was made at Bridgeport, Conn., in June, 1878, where in the emergency of various fire companies to arrive first at fires, the men of company No. 5, which was next to the telephone office, took the telephone operator to request his twenty-one patrons to give the information over the telephone of any fire and to report the fact at the engine house. This engine was not only the first at several fires, but in some mysterious manner was frequently on its way before the alarm struck.
This reached a climax on the occasion of a small fire in a dwelling, which the fire company attended with a muffled bell, in response to a telephone message, and no fire alarm was pulled. On their return, the engine was driven by the house of a rival company with bell ringing, and when the men rushed out with inquiries they were told that the fire had been extinguished.
After this occurrence, the chief of the fire department gave orders that companies should not respond to a fire alarm received over a telephone, but the insurance agents of the city appealed to the city council, who ordered that all fire engine houses should be equipped with telephones.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Feast of Yule.
It was Pope Telesphorus, who died before the year 150 A. D., who instituted Christmas as a festival, though for some time it was irregularly held in December, April and May. But for centuries before there had been a feast of Yule among the northern nations, whose great enjoyment was in drinking the wassail bowl or cup. Nothing gave them so much delight as indulgence in "carousing ale," especially at the season of short days, when fighting was ended. It was likewise the custom at all their feasts "for the master of the house to fill a large bowl or pitcher, to drink out of it first himself and then give to him that sat next and so on around." This custom may have been the origin of that popular American custom known as "treating."

Flattered Him.
"You ought to have been more tactful. You should have flattered him."
"I did flatter him."
"Flattered him? Why, you told him he was half a fool!"
"Well, wasn't that flattering him?"

Church Notices.
Subjects at the Baptist church next Sunday: 11 a. m., "Pressing to the Heavenly Goal." 7:30 p. m., "Shall We Wash Each Other's Feet?" 8:30 p. m., Sunday school, 7:30 p. m., Wednesday, Regular church conference. The public cordially invited.

THE DEMONSTRATION WORK.

The First Principles of Good Farming to be Set Forth and Followed Up Closely Throughout the Year.
The expert demonstration work which is to be begun on farms in this and seven other counties in North Carolina, is attracting wide attention. Mr. C. R. Hudson, the special agent for this State, has appointed the following local agents in the several counties:
Catawba county, M. A. Abernathy; Cabarrus county, A. H. Litaker, Concord; Gaston county, A. C. Stroup; Gorman county, J. A. Butler, Statesville; Lincoln county, R. B. Stillivan, Lincoln; Mecklenburg county, C. E. Clark, Charlotte; Rowan county, J. S. Hall, Barber; Union county, T. J. W. Broom, Monroe.

Mr. Broom and Mr. Hudson will meet the farmers of this county at the following places and explain the plan:
Indian Trail, Jan. 1, 1 p. m.
Marshville, Jan. 1, 7 p. m.
Waxhaw, Jan. 2, 1 p. m.
Prospect, Jan. 3, 1 p. m.
Unionville, Jan. 4, 1 p. m.
Relative to the beginning of the utilization of the improved methods, Mr. Hudson says:
"Every farmer understands the soil conditions necessary for a successful truck patch or garden, which are in the main as follows, to-wit: Deep breaking (plowing)—soil thoroughly pulverized—plenty of humus, vegetable mould or barn-yard manure, and good drainage. These conditions are just as essential for profitable field crops as for the garden."
"The deep breaking for field crops should be done in the fall, and should not be less than eight inches deep—ultimately the progressive Southern farmer will try to average ten to twelve inches."
"The objection is urged that to turn up so much poor soil at once will ruin the land. It is not proposed to turn it up until it has been aired a few years. The way is to use a common turning plow run at the usual depth; then in the same furrow run a second plow, a trifle narrower, just behind the first plow, using another mule or span of mules. If the first plow cuts four inches deep, the second should cut four more, making eight in all. If the land will permit, cross plow four inches deep thirty days later; then harrow. In dry sections the harrow should always follow the plow. Of course cross plowing is not advisable where ridge cultivation will follow."

"A better method than the double plowing above described is to use a subsoil plow or a disc plow, as neither of these implements throw any subsoil to the surface. The disc plow is more economical, because it does the surface and subsoil stirring with one instrument.
The air penetrates as deep as we plow. The deeper we plow the more plant food is prepared by the action of the air and more moisture is carried in the soil to withstand drought. Deep fall plowing then is a great aid in breaking up the compounds of the soil, in preparing plant food, in storing moisture and in warming the soil for early planting. Where there is winter frost deep plowing increases its effect on the soil."
"A thoroughly pulverized seed bed is a long way towards a good crop. On heavy soils the roller and disc harrows are almost indispensable to crush the clods and pulverize the soil."
"If this is done four or five inches deep, so that the young plant can get a good start, with reasonable after care the crop is assured. A clod is like unplowed land—it holds little moisture and yields scarcely no plant food. The best seed has little chance in a poorly prepared seed-bed. A finely pulverized soil aids germination, increases the amount of plant food available, stores more moisture and is rapidly penetrated by the air and the rays of the sun. Even granite rock, if thoroughly pulverized, will support vegetation."
"A third requisite of good preparation of the soil is to have plenty of vegetable matter in it. This is generally secured by turning under cow peas or green crops of any kind, or using leaf mould or barn-yard manure. Vegetable matter makes a soil porous, friable, easily worked, resistant of drought. This vegetable matter called humus, absorbs and retains the food prepared in the soil by the action of the air and heat, and gives it off to the plants as required. It warms the soil, adding frequently several degrees of heat, and it facilitates the condensation of moisture from the atmosphere in dry periods. More vegetable matter is especially important where the texture of the soil is so fine as to prevent the free circulation of water, and water stands upon the surface or in the soil so long that it is an injury to plants."
"One of the most essential requirements for success in the production of field crops is drainage. Our soils are mainly of a close texture and require plenty of ditches to carry off the surface water and the surplus soil water. Frequently the plant food is vitiated and the soil kept cold and closed to the action of the air by the standing water in it. Whenever a freshly dug post hole readily fills with water until it stands within six inches or even a foot of the surface, there is too much water in the soil. Field ditches for drainage should not be less than two feet deep, and should have a good outlet."
"Drainage facilitates early planting and in a large measure determines its success by removing the surplus water and allowing the sun's rays to warm the soil. Write in capital letters where you can see it every day the following:
"1. Deep Fall Plowing, properly done.
"2. Soil thoroughly pulverized.
"3. Abundance of vegetable mould; and
"4. Complete drainage of better fields, lie at the foundation of better crop yields."

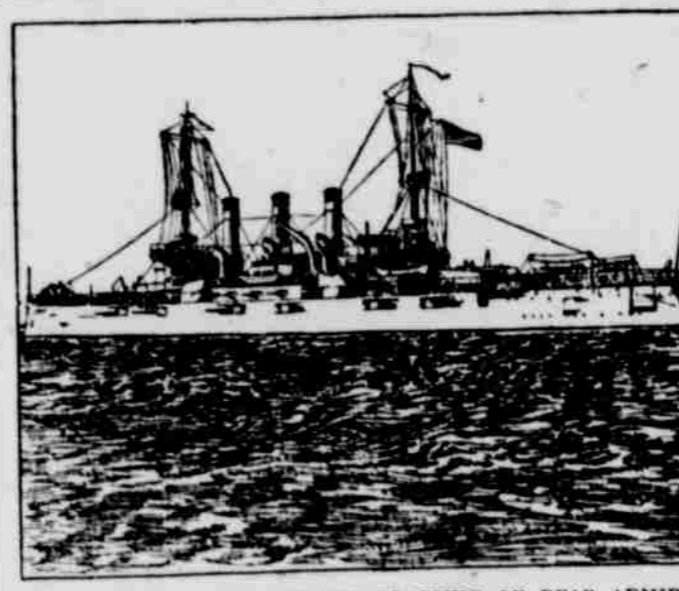
Uncle Sam's Pacific Fleet

Sixteen Big Battleships Which Will Steam Fifteen Thousand Miles to San Francisco—Santa Claus Will Come Aboard at Trinidad—Magdalena Bay Target Practice



MEMO CALL ON THE LOUISIANA.

ATS off! The fleet is passing by. More than half way around the earth in sailing distance—about 15,000 miles—to reach a point 2,000 miles away by land, the most magnificent, the most formidable, the most effective of naval fleets sets sail from Hampton Roads, Virginia, for San Francisco. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the east to the west by way of the south, down the Atlantic coast, around Cape Horn, through Magellan's strait and up the Pacific coast, these ships of war will plow their way through nearly 14,000 nautical knots of brine. From mid-December until mid-April the whole world will watch the progress of the sixteen mighty American battleships and their attendant lesser war vessels. Every nation on the map of the globe will take a keen official interest in the news of the cruise. Intelligent citizens in every clime will follow the dispatches chronicling the onward career of the splendid squadrons. It is an important piece of world news.
In the United States naturally the cruise of this great fleet from the Atlantic to the Pacific will be of the highest interest to the average person. For



THE BATTLESHIP CONNECTICUT, FLAGSHIP OF REAR ADMIRAL ROBLEY D. EVANS.

six months we have been talking about this proposed movement of warships. For six months Uncle Sam has been making preparations for the voyage. Some citizens have acquiesced with enthusiasm in the plans of the navy department. Others have objected to the cruise on various grounds. Some have looked upon it as a valuable "demonstration" in view of possible Japanese hostilities. Others have commended the plan merely as a matter of exercising our ships and seamen, just to show what they can do when they try. Still others have hinted that it is nobody's business outside of America what we do with our own naval equipment so long as we keep the peace. Opponents of the cruise have held that it is a needless waste of money, while a few of them seem to regard the movement as something akin to the shaking of a red rag in the face of a bull.
Very probably those who hold that it is nobody's business but Uncle



Sam's are close to the mark. The United States has two long coast lines to defend, separated by 3,000 miles of land. Until the acquisition of Hawaii, Guam and the Philippines our Pacific coast was relatively unimportant in a naval sense. United States ownership of those islands increased the importance of Pacific coast naval port, Japan's growing military and naval power further enhanced this impor-

A Vacant Chair
In the household may have been unnecessary if the PARENTS had done their duty and bought a bottle of GOWAN'S PNEUMONIA CURE and had it ready when Croup and Pneumonia came. It cures Croup and Colds and Pneumonia. All druggists. External, 25c. and 50c. Buy it today and have no vacant chair in the home.

For Ten Days Only
We will sell you a 3-pound can of Tomatoes for 10c.; 2 3/4-pound cans best Apples for 25c.; 3 pounds good Kraut for 10c., (new barrel just opened); 2 dozen sour pickles for 15c., (large size); 2 doz. Baldwin or Ben Davis Apples for 15c.; best 2 1/2 inch Figs for 15c. per pound; jar of best Preserves, 75c. kind for 65c.; 11 pounds good green Coffee for \$1.00. We have just received a new lot of Levering's "Fino" Coffee. It goes at 25c. a package and a nice dish goes free with each package. Anything that you may want in the grocery line we will make it to your interest to see us. Many thanks for your past favors, and trusting for your future orders, we are yours for groceries,
Bass & Funderburk.

New Year's Specials

"THE CLINK OF DOLLARS" saved in every sentence of this ad. Goods, too, you are just in need of.

Cold Weather Specials
Men's Heavy Fleece Undershirts and Drawers, worth 50c. 39c
Boys' Fleece Undershirts 25c
Boys' and Men's Fleece Union Suits, splendid 50c value 39c
Wright's Health Underwear, Best \$1.00 grade, shirts and drawers, each 87c
Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Undervests and Pants, special 19c
Men's Flannel Overalls, blue, brown and fancy mixture 98c, \$1.25, \$1.50
Men's Wool Sox 10c, 15c, and 25c
Extra good line Men's Gloves, lined and unlined, pair 15c. to \$1.50

North Carolina Wool Blankets
Full Size 11-4 Elk White All Wool Blankets, silk bound, pink and blue borders, regular price \$5.00 \$3.98

Big Value in Outings
Good Fancy Outing, 7 1/2c. value 5c
The heaviest and best 10-cent Outings made; solid colors, grey, brown, blue and pink. Just the thing for cold weather. Special price 8 1/2c
1 Lot Good Alamance 5c

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Guaranteed, black, rain-proof Umbrella, both ladies' and gents', pretty assortment of handles. Special value. Very popular price 98c

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Special cut prices on all our Ladies' and Misses' Coats. This is your opportunity if you are in need of a high-grade Jacket at a low grade price.
You can always find reasonable, up-to-date, first-class goods at reasonable prices at

W. H. BELK & BROTHER

"Fighting Bob" and His Men

Three Rear Admirals, Sixteen Captains and Fifteen Thousand Men Who Man the Ships For the Pacific—Robley D. Evans, the Picturesque Veteran Who Commands the Fleet



REAR ADMIRAL CHARLES M. THOMAS.

N round numbers 15,000 men, let us say one man for every mile of the distance to be made, go with Rear Admiral "Fighting Bob" Evans in his fleet of war vessels from the Atlantic to the Pacific. These are mostly naval officers and seamen, with a sprinkling of United States marines. They are in the aggregate the physical flower of the navy department—the huge and hefty bouquet of the American navy. And it is not handing them any bouquets undeserved to say that they constitute the finest and fittest fighting force that ever trod the decks of steel war monsters.
Robley D. Evans, the commander in chief of the fleet, is perhaps the best known man in the navy. From his flagship, the splendid battleship Connecticut, he will direct the movements of the sixteen great battleships and the other vessels. He has been forty-seven years in the navy, counting from the date of his entrance in the Naval Academy. He began his career as an active fighter in the latter part of the civil war. In the assault upon Fort Fisher the young ensign received wounds which gave him a permanent limp and caused him to be retired from the navy for disability. But Evans made a stubborn fight for reinstatement, in which he was the winner. This



REAR ADMIRAL ROBLEY D. EVANS.

of his sixty-one years he is still a vigorous, active man. The policy of the president and the navy department in preferring younger men for the main commands has not eliminated "Fighting Bob," who is said to possess the spirit of a young man of forty.

In Admiral Evans' feet are several subordinate commanders who have made distinguished records—men of interesting personality aside from their performances. Rear Admiral William H. Emory, commander of the division of the fleet which includes the great battleships Georgia, Virginia, New Jersey and Rhode Island, with the Georgia as his flagship, is distinguished in the navy for his bravery, his diplomacy and his dress. When he was a young officer he married a wealthy young woman. For years the Emorys lived in the finest house in Washington and were known as most lavish entertainers. William H. Emory, when not in uniform, was gorgeously garbed. It was said at one time that he changed his trousers every hour in the day. "The late Admiral Emory remarked, 'Emory is not so much of a dude as he looks.' In fact, this officer always commanded the respect of his brother officers and the men under him.
A few years ago Emory severely censured a seaman, who remarked later that it was only the officer's uniform that protected him from a licking. Emory immediately doffed his uniform, dressed himself in one of his gorgeous citizen suits, got a shove leave for the enlisted man, met him up an alley and administered the licking himself, though the other man was the bigger. Then he helped the defeated man back to the ship and sent him to the hospital ward.
Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, who commands a division of the Pacific bound fleet, consisting of the battleships Minnesota, flagship, and the battleships Ohio, Maine and Missouri. Emory is not so much of a dude as he looks." In fact, this officer always commanded the respect of his brother officers and the men under him.

Admiral Evans has seen much sea service, his experience in handling large fleets making him available for command of this expedition. In spite

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