

THE MONROE JOURNAL.

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MONROE, N. C., TUESDAY MARCH 30 1909.

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DUROC-JERSEY THE BEST.

Hardy, Easily Fattened, Good Grazers, Good Flockers, and Make Best Meat—Experience of Practical Grower.

Mr. C. L. SHENK of Page county, Va., writes as follows to the Progressive Farmer:

I would like a small space to give many of your readers a brief description of the Duroc-Jersey swine, as it seems from numerous inquiries that they are not well posted as to some advantages they possess over other breeds. They are a pure American breed brought out by brain and muscle on the part of some industrious farmer.

The call was long and loud for some improvement in our hogs, and finally the Duroc arrived, smooth as an apple in a handsome new suit of a cherry red. Mr. Roosevelt's "race suicide" is not applicable to Mrs. Duroc. She is a believer in large families, generally from 12 to 15 pigs. I now have a sow with a record of forty seven pigs in one year. Nor, when her pigs come into this world, does she snap and stamp around two or three days and kill half of them. Instead she supplies them with a quality and quantity of milk no other breed can equal.

It is well to have good sires to breed from; but it is equally important to have good mothers to raise the pigs; and there are no better mothers than the Duroc. If there was one brood sow on every farm in the South there would be less Western meat on our tables today.

If you turn them out on a range to "root pig or die," if your other hogs live we are sure you will never have a poor Duroc.

Again if you pen them and wish to force feed them, they are of a good bone and will not break down. They fatten at any age and carry all you can put on them, and when brought to balance accounts you find more pork for amount of feed consumed than any hog known.

They will also net more for a given gross weight. This part we observed particularly when we ran a city meat market for ten years, bought our hogs alive and butchered them. We always catered after Durocs and paid top market price to get them.

They are easy to clean and have a pretty white skin when dressed. They also have good loins, nice, large, lean hams and shoulders. Even the sides are well marbled with lean. We could always work them into fresh pork sausage at a ready sale at 2 or 3 cents per pound more than some other clear side breeds.

If you want a good general purpose hog, one that will be a glittered investment on the farm, try the Duroc.

If you want to get some of these hogs, from best Kentucky and Tennessee blood, you can get pigs now from the Coverley herd, two miles west of Monroe, J. T. Yarborough, Manager, Monroe R. F. D. 5.

A wise man does not try to pull himself out of trouble with a cork-screw.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY YEARS OLD.

A North Carolina Negro Who is a Starting Testimony to Old North State Heredity and to Georgia Climate.

Correspondence of The Journal.

In coming to the task of writing upon the health conditions of this section of country, the conditions of Union county, N. C., so crowded to the forefront of thought, I can only dismiss the matter by first commenting somewhat thereon.

I was profoundly astonished at the revelation of Dr. Stewart's article read before the medical assemblage in Monroe last year. "Sixty-seven people die annually in Union county from consumption." My, my! I offer a rising vote of thanks to Dr. Stewart for letting true conditions be known to the public, and surely it is the patriotic duty of every one to observe every precaution which promises in any way to check the disease. When I read the article in The Journal, I crossed the street to a gray headed man whom I knew to be a native and had lived in this community from childhood, and a man of intelligence and observation, and I asked this question, "Jeff, how many white people within your knowledge ever died with consumption in this neighborhood?" "Why, some people die here with consumption. In all my life, you say? Why, there was Squire Jackson, and Jim Healy, and, and—oh, well, I bet I could count up six or seven." And his statement is in harmony with that of other people.

I knew two negroes to die here with consumption in slavery time, and they were both brought from Monroe. One of my older brothers from Monroe died here of consumption, and I was thought to be a prospective victim. Dr. Chau Hill told me I was an undeveloped boy, and if I would follow his instructions I would never have consumption. He showed me how to throw my arms back each night and morning and keep it up until I felt sore in the shoulders, and do away with that large pillow I slept on; and when at leisure to carry a walking cane behind my back and in front of each arm.

I followed the advice to the letter and today I am approaching my sixty-sixth birthday and the doctors tell me there is not a weak point in my system. I am 5 feet 6 inches in height, 39 inches around the chest, weigh 169 pounds; and the ferryman says he never hears a man halloo like myself. He says, "You sho do halloo like a panta." I have very many boys under the training through which I passed, and I want to suggest to the little boys of Monroe that they do not fail to take physical culture.

And now as regards this "graveyard country" where people live but a short while." Perhaps in the early settlement of the country there was more malarial types of sickness here than other sections, attributable then to decaying timber. Perhaps before the days of the artesian wells there was more sickness than now, but the malarial sickness was not necessarily so fatal.

In 1870-72 I was superintendent on a cotton plantation with 100 negro population and in a strictly malarial district. These negroes were not able to have a physician and while I never made any pretensions to a knowledge of medicine, I was the hope of the sick negro, and I had as many as twenty-two cases of fever one day, and yet only one little child died in my three years' service there and I was refused the opportunity to treat it. I always thought the negroes wanted it to die. One time in the three years I sent for a physician to take the responsibility of the death of an old negro, but the old man rallied before the doctor appeared.

And so it was that people with some observation on malarial sickness successfully treated their own household. But that time of seemingly a malarial wave has passed away. Albany is called a railroad center, a health resort, an artesian city. Numbers of wells many hun-

dreds of feet in depth are sending up a strong flow of pure water which would extend high above a sea-level were height desired.

We have a white man in Bacon ton, a painter by trade, who will be 80 years old the 4th of July. He tells me he feels just like he did forty years ago, and stands ready to go anywhere he can get a job. I read of several couples in an adjacent county celebrating birthdays above one hundred years.

We challenge the State of North Carolina to produce as old a man as John Brimberry of Pelham, Mitchell county, Ga. There lives in Pelham a highly respected white man by the name of Harmon Sapp. Mr. Sapp tells me that "according to tradition handed down from site to site to the fourth generation of the Sapp family, John was born in North Carolina January 2, 1788," and was therefore 121 years old the past January. John says he was sent for the doctor when his old master, Emanuel Sapp, was born in 1806, and was at that time the family carriage driver. How does that strike you? Mr. Sapp thinks John has a perfect right to make the statement, and other people are found who have data on John's life placing him indefinitely beyond one hundred years.

John talks interestingly on historical events of the early days of the past century and of the service he saw with his master in the Mexican war; speaks of Jefferson Davis as a young man there, of Zachary Taylor, and that he saw Santa Anna, the Mexican general. And today John stands erect, is in the use of all his faculties except that his hearing is somewhat impaired. He is not a burden on any one, works for his living by running trap, making door msts, brooms, etc. Recently a lady wanted to give such an old man a dinner. John thanked her for her thoughtfulness and goodness of heart and presented her with a nice broom. It is said of John that he has never been at any time a source of annoyance to any white person, has always believed in people working for a living, and that he does not now look with any degree of tolerance upon "the united sons of rest."

Go up to the office of The Journal and see John's picture, taken the past January, and see if you think he is about to die now. He is a widower at present, and while there are no cards out announcing his early marriage, the gay ring displayed on his finger may have significance. Goodbye.

A. S. McCOLLUM, Baconton, Ga., March 18th, 1909.

Kidnapped Boy Returned on Payment of Ransom.

The kidnapping of the boy, Willie Whittle, a grandson of F. U. Buhl, the millionaire iron manufacturer, promises to take rank among the most famous kidnappings in this country. The boy is eight years old and is supposed to have been captured by a party of Italians, while on his way to school, and spirited away. The boy was made to write a letter to his father telling of his capture and demanding \$10,000 ransom, with the usual threat that if the money was not forthcoming the boy would be killed.

The boy was stolen on the 18th, and after vainly trying to locate him, his father paid the ransom of \$10,000, and the boy was mysteriously sent to his hotel in Cleveland, O., on Tuesday.

In compliance with an arrangement entered into between the kidnapped boy's father and an agent of the kidnapers, the boy was placed on a street car on the outskirts of the city and started to the hotel shortly after 8 o'clock. Two boys, G. W. Ramsey and Edward Mahoney, recognized the lad on the car and taking him in charge, conducted him to his father, who was in waiting. The boy wandered about the hotel lobby unannounced for several minutes, asking the latter boy for his father, before the latter knew his son was in the big foyer. The moment the anxious parent heard that a strange boy was in the hotel he rushed across the lobby, grasped him in his arms and smothered his face with kisses.

THE CHURCH'S CRUSADE AGAINST CONSUMPTION.

Twenty Thousand Congregations Join In The Fight.

WITHIN the past four months the churches of over 100 different cities in the United States, all the principal religious denominations, and several inter-denominational societies, have united in a campaign against consumption, according to a statement issued by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Notable campaigns have been conducted by the allied churches of New York, Brooklyn, Pittsburg, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Washington, Chicago, Providence, Baltimore, Trenton, Seattle, Philadelphia and many other cities. In most of these places a special Sunday has been set aside on which sermons about tuberculosis have been preached in the various churches. So successful has been this method of declaring the gospel of fresh air, that it is being adopted by pastors all over the country.

In several of the larger religious denominations definite resolutions by some of the local ministerial organizations, allying these associations with the tuberculosis movement, have been adopted.

Foremost in the fight against consumption is the Roman Catholic church. In this church, under the direction of Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, an educational crusade against tuberculosis is being carried into all of the parochial and other schools in its control. As a result, over 1,250,000 school children in 13,000 parishes are being reached. The clergy of the church have been asked also to instruct their congregations on the dangers and methods of preventing tuberculosis, for the purpose of bringing the simple doctrines of the cure and prevention of this disease to every one of the 17,000,000 Catholics in the United States.

The work of religious bodies in the war against tuberculosis received a great impetus in 1905, when Emanuel church of Boston, under the leadership of Dr. Joseph H. Pratt and Rev. Edward C. Worcester, started a movement for the treatment of tuberculosis patients in their homes under the supervision of the church. As the patients held weekly meetings at the church for instruction and advice from the physicians in charge, the organization was called a class. So successful was the Emanuel class's first year's work that many other churches throughout the country have followed this example, and tuberculosis classes have been formed in a large number of cities, in many cases independently of church organizations. There are now about fifty regular classes in existence, over one-half of which are conducted in connection with churches.

The activity of the church, however, as a center of education in tuberculosis, is of much more recent growth. In fact, almost all the preventive educational work of the churches has been accomplished in the last four months.

The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis estimates that there are now over 20,000 church congregations to whom the message of the prevention and cure of tuberculosis has been preached, and the number is increasing daily.

The religious campaign is not only un denominational, but is also interdenominational. The Young Men's Christian Association, for instance, has started an active crusade against tuberculosis. Through its physical department instruction is being given concerning the nature and dangers of consumption to all of the men and boys who come under that branch of the association. Educational lectures are also being held in many of the associations, and, in general, the campaign against tuberculosis is being link-

ed with the general crusade for a sound body and a sound mind.

The United Society of Christian Endeavor has also taken an active interest in the tuberculosis crusade. At the international convention of that body, to be held in St. Paul from July 7th to 12th, one of the large tuberculosis exhibits of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis will be on display. An active campaign of education will be carried on among the 10,000 delegates, who will act as missionaries in further spreading the message. The tuberculosis exhibit will be shown by the sale of missionary and other social and civic exhibits.

This campaign among churches and religious organizations is only a special instance of the wide spread interest in tuberculosis, which has existed within the last year the efforts of such organizations as schools, labor unions, women's clubs, commercial institutions, State legislatures, the press, and almost all of the organized civic and social societies. By all of these organizations one sermon is being preached, namely, that consumption is a communicable disease, that it can be prevented, and that it can be cured by fresh air, rest and wholesome food.

WHY SHOES COST MORE.

Tariff on Hides Adds \$30,000,000 to Our Footwear Bill.

It was hard enough for the poor to buy shoes ten years ago before the Dingley tariff, but with every year since it has been harder. In woman's ordinary shoes there has been an increase of something like 25 per cent, over the average price in the years from 1890 to 1899. There has been a corresponding increase in all varieties of boots and shoes. Say that it has been 20 per cent, and see what that means to your family of four, which can spend but \$10 a year on clothes and must put \$11.81 of it on shoes.

But why should shoes increase in cost? They ought to decrease, such has been the extraordinary advance in shoe machinery and in methods. Every body knows, too, that the industry has nothing to fear from the foreigner. He does not make shoes that the American will wear unless it be the rare brogan. But in spite of our skill and inventions, which should make it easier for everybody to buy boots and shoes, we have made it harder. This hardship comes largely from the tariff laid on hides in 1897 by the Dingley bill. And why a tariff on hides? Simply to compel the American shoemaker to pay more for the leather. For 25 years hides had been free and cheap, for South America sent us large quantities. The shoe dealers were taking all both markets offered. But the cattle growers of the West raised a cry that they should have more money for their hides, that Congress should pass a law which would compel the people to give it to them.

The duty was not granted in 1890, but in 1897 it was given. The Eastern protectionists granted it because they thereby could keep votes for their own pet articles. The duty on hides is simply another of the innumerable "bargains" in our tariff schedules. The effect of the duty was immediately to raise the price of sole leather. In June, 1906, W. L. Douglas, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, said in a public speech that since 1897 the increase to his company in the price of sole leather in a single pair of shoes had amounted to 175 cents. Mr. Douglas figures that the present tariff on hides and soles causes the people of this country to pay \$30,000,000 a year more for shoes than is necessary.

The best known pills and the best pills made are DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They are small, easy to take, gentle and certain, and are sold by English Drug Company.

Why is it important for a physician to keep his temper? Because if he did not he would lose his patients.

Foley's Honey and Tar cures coughs quickly, strengthens the lungs and expels colds. Get the genuine in a yellow package. English Drug Co.

THE BOLL WEEVIL CRISIS.

Mr. Guy Stubbs of Monroe, La., Talks of the Invasion of the Boll Weevil in the Ouachita Valley. No More Staple Cotton Being Planned.

Mr. Guy Stubbs of Monroe, La., one of the largest cotton planters in the north central section of Louisiana, spent yesterday in the city, a guest at the Buford. Three years ago the Magnolia plantation, which belongs to Mr. Stubbs' father, and which is located near the Ouachita river, produced approximately 1,000 bales of cotton. This year a yield of 350 is expected.

"About the boll weevil," Mr. Stubbs was asked, "Are not the reports exaggerated?" "By no means," responded Mr. Stubbs, "for the reason that they cannot be exaggerated. We cut our average 50 per cent, last year and 25 per cent, the year before. This will give you a little idea of the effect of the boll weevil invasion. Mr. John P. Parker, another large planter, whose place adjoins our own, raised between 1,200 and 1,500 bales three years ago. He is expecting about 350 bales this year."

Mr. Stubbs added that the planting of the staple cotton has been abandoned in the district in favor of early maturing varieties. He secured his seed, the Simpkins, this year from Raleigh, this State. All crops, he says, are being diversified and the instructions of the government experts followed rigidly in the effort to eradicate the pest. Cotton which has not matured by the first of August is given over to the boll weevil. Everything in sight possible after that date is marked for destruction. Staple cotton, which is a late maturing variety, is grown very little. Effort is now being made to secure an early maturing variety of staple cotton. As soon as this is done, the planters of the boll weevil district of Louisiana will return to the staple variety.

A rather interesting fact was disclosed by Mr. Stubbs. He said that the weevils which survive the winter do little harm themselves but plant the seeds for the later generations which become so extremely active during the latter part of July and the first of August. The soil which is to be planted in early maturing cotton, is carefully tilled, being harrowed until it is as mellow as that of a truck garden. It is plowed and then every energy is brought to bear to make it mature as quickly as possible. After the first of August little can be expected.

The government, Mr. Stubbs adds, is doing a great work in demonstrating to the planters how best to combat the boll weevil. This is done as above intimated, by planting an early variety of seed, by careful preparation of the soil and by crop diversification. As yet, however, Mr. Stubbs intimates the weevil has decidedly the advantage. It does not require any vast stretch of imagination to deduce the fact that staple cotton is bound to increase in value as the ravages of the boll weevil continue. The raising of staple cotton is a matter of sheer impossibility in weevil infested districts and a large part of the staple belt is now involved. This is not for publication, but Mr. Stubbs remarked that he had several hundred bales of staple cotton stored away for which he would accept nothing less than 30 cents a pound. "And I will get it, too," he added. "Now see if I don't."

The north central section of Louisiana, while terribly crippled by reason of the ravages of the boll weevil, is not to be compared to some sections of the Red river valley. Mr. Stubbs said that he had a tenant on a section of land in that fertile bottom land who only secured three bales of cotton from 60 acres. He added that he had been forced to draw checks with which to pay the taxes on his land, his returns not being enough to keep it from the hands of the sheriff. The experience of another planter in the Red river section was cited. This past season he only secured 52 bales, whereas a few years ago he had raised 1,000.

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Mr. Page Gets Seat of Honor.

Representative Page is a very modest man. He had about the first pick of seats on the Democratic side and he was heading down one of the centre aisles on the look for a good aisle seat. Champ Clark, who by virtue of his minority leadership was given first selection, moved for Mr. Page. He wanted the North Carolina seat to sit by him. This was no small compliment and the popular member from the Seventh will be Mr. Clark's only seat mate during the sixty-first Congress.

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First Series of this successful Town Builder six months ago has been all that could be desired. We want new stockholders who are looking for good investment by which small savings are made productive. We want stockholders who are anxious to be home builders, and need our help. We want stockholders who want to help the town grow and make something for themselves at the same time.

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Don't go THE WRONG WAY.

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The First National Bank

of Monroe The Best service is assured. Its officers aim in every way to protect the interests of its patrons, making use of every means of precaution. It is up-to-date in system of accuracy, promptness and the same careful attention to large or small depositors. It is a safe Bank for all the people, rich and poor, men and women. We give you a cordial invitation to deposit your money with us, either subject to check, or if you prefer, will give you an interest bearing certificate of deposit. Loans made on good bankable paper.

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