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TUESDAY APRIL 24, 1911.

Will Run Well in Anson.

The Ansonian. Attention is called today to the announcement of Hon. Roland F. Beasley of Monroe for Congress. Mr. Beasley has been editor of The Monroe Journal for twenty years and has edited other papers. He has always taken an active interest in the political affairs of the State and has represented his district in the State Senate. He is a clear and forceful writer and a polished orator. He will make a good run in Anson county.

Recorder's Court.

Chad Patten, col., assault with deadly weapon; \$10 and costs. Charlie Parker, failure to work roads; costs and to pay \$5. James Watkins, disposing of mortgaged property; \$25 and costs. Abe McCain, assault and battery; \$7.50 and costs. Fredona Starnes, colored, selling whiskey; 6 months in jail. T. J. Price, assault and battery; costs. H. C. Trull, assault and battery; costs. Bud Coble, assault with deadly weapon; not guilty. Virge Hailey, col., assault with deadly weapon; \$15 and costs; carrying concealed weapon, \$20 and costs. Henry Little, failure to work roads; not guilty. Mary Rippee, col., assault with deadly weapon; \$15 and costs. J. W. Gaddy, keeping whiskey for sale; \$50 and costs. Esau Redfean, col., assault; costs. Frank Redfean, col., assault; not guilty. Joe Houston, col., violating ordinance \$0; \$3 and costs. Ella Houston, colored, violating ordinance \$0; costs. Jim Glenn, colored, violating ordinance \$0; costs. George Yarbrough, using profane language on public highway in presence of two or more persons; costs. Watt Medina, carrying concealed weapon; \$10 and costs. Brady Burch, colored, assault; not guilty. Henry Lilly, colored, violating ordinance \$0; costs. Wis Horn, colored, violating ordinance \$0; costs. Rube Perry, colored, violating ordinance \$0; costs. Vera Starnes, colored, violating ordinance \$0; costs.

BIG STILL FOUND IN RICHMOND.

Officers Find Plant That Had Been in Operation for Over Year. Rockingham Post.

The biggest still captured in the county in years, was brought in Sunday by Sheriff Baldwin and Deputies Blake, Eaveson, McDonald and Brown. The still was captured up in the river hills in half a mile of the Cacic house. It was not in operation at the time of the capture and no clue was found to the owners. Two thousand gallons of beer in twenty barrels and two big kegs were turned out. The beer barrels were buried in half circle around the still and covered with sacks. Chief Plake stepped on one. From the completeness of the outfit it had evidently been in operation for several years. A tent was set up, evidently used in wet weather, a well had been dug in the absence of a branch, as is customary, and furnished water. This, Sheriff Baldwin surmises, was dug in the dry season two years ago, when most of the little branches went dry.

A bucket of dynamite was found buried near the still. A cap and fuse was attached, and showed the operators, should they get wind of a raid, intended blowing up the outfit and as many officers as possible. The still was brought in and all the other stuff destroyed.

Since the above was written, Sheriff Baldwin has been out and almost captured another. He was notified that one was in operation in Jackson Springs and went over with his deputies last night. The place was found but the still had been moved a few hours before. He found four hundred gallons of beer in barrels and turned this out. A number of rood joints were also found. They were used in tasting or in retailing it out to those who were not expert enough to drink it out from the jug or the keg.

THE LOCAL MARKETS.

COTTON.

Best long staple . . . . . 14.50
Best short staple . . . . . 13.12 1/2
Seed . . . . . 36

PRODUCE.

The figures given here are prices paid by merchants today. They may be different tomorrow or next day. Readers are advised to phone some responsible merchant on the day they expect to come to market and get figures for that day. Turkeys, per pound . . . 12 1-2 to 15
Hens . . . . . 45 to 50
Young chickens . . . . . 25 to 35
Roosters . . . . . 25
Guineas . . . . . 20 to 25
Eggs . . . . . 16 to 18
Butter . . . . . 12 1/2 to 18
Hams . . . . . 15 to 20
Beeswax . . . . . 18 to 20
White Peas . . . . . \$2.00 to \$2.50
Colored Peas . . . . . \$1.75 to \$2.00
Country cane seed . . . . . \$1.75
Beef cattle . . . . . 4 to 5 1/4
Pork . . . . . 11

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine. It stops the Cough and Headache and works off the Cold. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on each box, 25c.

HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTION.

The Various Stages of Developments Which Led up to the Present Situation.

Baltimore Sun. The order sending the Atlantic fleet to Mexican waters may possibly be followed by the most dramatic and important chapter in the long story of revolution that has been in progress in that country since January, 1911, when Madero began his insurrection against Diaz. At that time Diaz had been Dictator under the title of president since 1876, with the exception of one term. In his recent work on Mexico, W. E. Carson recalls the interesting fact that American magazine writers, who in 1909 described in detail the horror of Mexican penance, the barbarism of Mexican prisons and the long reign of favoritism to classes and wrong and injustice to the masses under Diaz, helped to fan into flame the popular discontent, which blazed out into a general conflagration when Madero made his presidential campaign against Diaz, in the summer of 1910, on a platform of radical reform. Suppressed for the moment by arrest, he escaped into the U. S. and in January, 1911, returned to Mexico and issued his now famous proclamation of independence—the Mexican declaration of Independence—demanding the overthrow of the Diaz tyranny, and promising sweeping constitutional and economic reforms, chief among which was a new and fairer system of agricultural tenure. Starting in the mountains of Chihuahua, Coahuila and Sonora, the uprising had become formidable by February, when Madero was joined by Orozco, Blanco and Pancho Villa, and in May the combined forces captured Juarez, an important point near the American border. Diaz now attempted to make terms with the revolutionists, but Madero insisted on his retirement, and Diaz finally agreed to resign. On May 25, 1911, he left the capital and a few days later sailed for Europe where he has since been watching with keen interest the course of events in the country where for more than thirty years he had exercised the supreme power of unlimited despotism.

Under the terms of the arrangement with the revolutionists, Senor Francisco de la Barra became provisional president until Madero was elected five months later. The work of reform which he had undertaken was a gigantic one, and though he had set about it with sincerity and earnestness, it was one which in the nature of things could not be completed in a day. Insurrections broke out, one of them under his former associate, General Orozco, who was defeated by Huerta, and outbreaks continued and these delayed the plan of national reconstruction. In October, 1912, Gen. Felix Diaz, a nephew of the former Dictator, started a revolt at Vera Cruz, but was arrested, sentenced to death, and imprisoned, pending a new trial, in Mexico, where General Bernardo Reyes, a close friend of the elder Diaz, was at that time continued for attempting to organize a revolution against Madero about a year previous. February 8, 1913, marked the beginning of the end of the Madero administration. On that date a number of regiments at the capital revolted and military cadets stormed the Santiago prison, and released Felix Diaz and Reyes, who put themselves at the head of the rebels and captured the citadel and armory with large stores of arms and ammunition. For days the capital was the scene of a terrific and destructive battle, General Huerta commanding the few regiments that remained loyal to Madero. On February 18 the Mexican Senate adopted a resolution "declaring Madero incapable of holding office" and ordering General Huerta and Blanquiel to put an end to the fighting and arrest the president, who was accordingly locked up in his apartments under guard. Late at night five days afterwards, Madero and the Vice-President, Pino Suarez, while on their way to the State Penitentiary under an armed escort, were shot and killed by the soldiers who were supposed to be guarding them.

Gen. Huerta at once organized a provisional government, with himself as president, and was recognized by the diplomatic representatives at the capital, with the exception of the United States, President Taft leaving to his successor, Mr. Wilson, the task of dealing with the situation as seemed wise to him. The blood of Madero proved to be the seed of a fresh revolution, Viola Caranza and other chiefs, good and bad, joining forces against Huerta.

The events of the last year are fresh in the general recollection. In July, 1913, President Wilson, who had firmly refused to recognize Huerta's suspicious title, sent John Lind to Mexico City to investigate the situation and, as was reported, to advise Huerta not to be a candidate in the approaching election. A few weeks later the so-called elections took place, an insignificant vote being polled of which Huerta naturally received a majority. This election was so plainly a mockery that it was declared invalid and another year.

Since the beginning of 1914, the revolutionists under Villa have achieved a number of notable successes, among them, early in January, the capture of Ojinaga, by which a Mexican army was forced as refugees into the United States, and more recently the bloody battles at Torreon and those just reported at San Pedro, forty miles east of Torreon. On February 3 of this year, President Wilson lifted the embargo on the importation of arms into Mexico, and this together with his unchangeable attitude of determined, though passive hostility to Huerta has contributed largely to the successes of the revolutionists. Let us hope that the present complication may necessitate pressure of another sort.

ESSENTIALS FOR RURAL CREDIT.

Discussion of Live Problem By Head of The State Farmer's Union.

(By Dr. H. Q. Alexander, President of the North Carolina Farmers Union.) It should be under local management. A majority of the stock should be owned by farmers and laborers. The government should be a minority stockholder, provided the stock is not all taken by the people.

It should be promoted by the government, men being sent as rapidly as demanded to all interested communities to instruct the people and organize and launch the enterprise.

It should be strictly co-operative. Dividends on capital should be limited to the legal rate of interest. All other clear profits should go to the patrons of the institution, that is the borrowers, and should be paid in stock instead of cash until the business is well established.

The value of the co-operative feature can hardly be overestimated. The farming and laboring classes should be taught the necessity for organization and co-operation for their mutual benefit and protection.

This institution should be a bank of deposits without limitations, that the surplus of the well-to-do may be loaned to the less fortunate man who must borrow. The strong members of any class should help the weak of their own class when it can be done without jeopardizing the interests of the strong. One reason why the agricultural class is not as prosperous today as the commercial and manufacturing classes is that the surplus of the prosperous members of the agricultural class has gone into the commercial banks to the aid of merchants, manufacturers and speculators in farm products. "He that provideth not for his own and especially those of his own household (class) is worse than an infidel."

The government should guarantee the bonds of the Rural Credit Association, or Farmers' Land Banks, or (and this is a better name) Farmers' Co-operative Banks. (These bonds would be backed by deeds of trust or mortgages on real estate.) And if need be to establish a market for these bonds, at not exceeding 4 per cent interest, the government should purchase the bonds, paying for them out of the funds of the Postal Savings banks, or any other funds available, even, if necessary, issuing government currency to back the farmers banks just as it has done for a half century for the commercial banks. And if this cannot be done under the constitution without gold on which to base this currency, then let the government sell its bonds for the gold. The farmers banks would probably have to pay from 3 per cent to 4 per cent for this currency. The commercial banks have been getting it for one-half of one per cent.

This plan of rural credits must furnish money for making and gathering and marketing the crops, that farmers may become independent of time prices. To accomplish this result the money must be loaned on any good personal security that the farmers can put up. A large per cent of farmers are unable to get money through the commercial banks. This is because his security is not as liquid, not as easily handled, as that of the commercial and manufacturing industries. And heretofore the national banks were not permitted to loan on real estate.

These short time loans, which should run from three to twelve months, should be made at not exceeding the legal rate of interest. The note and security having been given, the money should be held by the banks and paid in monthly installments as needed by the farmer.

This plan must of course provide for long time loans on real estate, with the amortization method of annual payment. And if it is to be of real benefit to the farmer without jeopardizing his investment it must provide money for these long time loans at not exceeding 5 per cent. The average annual profits of agriculture are a little less than 5 per cent.

These long time loans should be made for specific purposes only, and should be limited in amount.

Loans should be made only to actual bona fide residents. All speculators should be rigidly excluded. As stated above these should be banks of deposit, but short time deposits should not be used for long time loans. For interest bearing deposits the year should be divided into three periods of four months each, or two periods of six months each, and these deposits should be subject to withdrawal only at the beginning of a new interest bearing period. By this method the deposits could be used in short time loans without maintaining a large reserve fund. When banks have been established in sufficient number to justify it, they should be linked together by a reserve bank.

In raising stock for these banks farmers should be permitted to put up their real estate as security for the stock subscribed, the same to be paid annually over a term of years. On these pledges for stock the bank could issue its bonds, which should be bought or guaranteed by the national government. By this method it would be an easy matter to raise stock to promote the institution.

The committees of Congress are at work on the bill. Let me urge all farmers to be active in writing their representatives at once. The capitalistic class will not yield their power without a struggle. Financial relief to the farmers may mean smaller dividends to some who have profited at his expense, but in the long run it will mean permanent prosperity to all industries and all classes.

Fraternally, H. Q. ALEXANDER.

At Warsaw, Duplin county, a few days ago, some negroes got in a shipment of booze and made merry. A 10-year-old colored girl in the family got hold of a quart bottle and drank the entire contents. She fell in a stupor but the report sent out to the newspapers says she was alive at last account. It is hard to believe that anybody could drink a quart of malt order liquor and survive.

Specials For This Week.

- 15 and 25c. WIDE SHADOW LACES 10c. yard
10c. GAUZE VESTS 5c each
CANNON CLOTH 5c yard
6 1/2c YARD WIDE SEA ISLAND SHEETING 5 cents
20c DEVONSHIRE CLOTH 12 1/2c yard

White Crepe Dresses \$4.95.

New shipment of White Crepe Dresses, the very newest styles, trimmed with Laces and Tango, Pink, Blue and Yellow Girdles, a good value, at \$4.95

Ladies New Neckwear

In Tango Ties, Lace, Dutch and Enroidered Collars, Chiffon, Laces and Net Pleatings, at 25 and 48c yard

16 BUTTON LONG WHITE KID GLOVES \$1.95

MEN'S TANGO NECKTIES 48c each

W. H. BELK & BRO.

DEPARTMENT STORE—MONROE, N. C.

Are You a Farmer?

The First National Bank

WANTS YOUR BUSINESS. HAVE YOU BEEN ITS CUSTOMER? IF SO, YOUR WANTS WILL BE SUPPLIED. ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS WE PROMISED YOU ACCOMMODATIONS IN TIME OF YOUR NEEDS. IF YOU NEED CASH TO MAKE A CROP CALL ON US. OPEN A CHECKING ACCOUNT. PAY YOUR BILLS BY CHECK. THESE ARE VOUCHERS RETURNED TO YOU.

The First National Bank

IS AFTER YOU. YOU ARE INVITED TO COME. JOIN ITS HUNDREDS OF SATISFIED CUSTOMERS. PROSPER YOURSELF, AS IT PROSPERS. THE ONLY REQUIREMENT ASKED GOOD AND SUFFICIENT SECURITY CONSISTENT WITH SOUND BANKING.

The First National Bank

F. B. ASHCRAFT, Chairman Finance Committee.