

THE MONROE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

VOL. 23. No. 96.

MONROE, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1918.

\$1.50 PER YEAR CASH.

STARVATION AND CRIME RUN IN THE CITY OF PETROGRAD

Meat Is Rare Luxury, and Horse Flesh Is in Common Use — Food Situation Is Critical and Looting of Homes May Follow.

(Special cable from London Times to Greensboro News.)

Petrograd, Jan. 7, delayed.—Today, the Christmas feast of the east orthodox church, finds Russia, and especially Petrograd, in a bad way. No Russian Christmas celebration has been held in such tragic circumstances. A violent storm with blinding snow has stopped traffic and aggravated the wretched conditions of existence impeding the transportation of scanty food supplies to the hungry population.

In this plight and at such a time we are ordered by "Comrade" Lenin to take our shovels and clear the streets of snow. The decree of the Bolshevik chief commands all house inmates to join in this work, particularly those engaged in unproductive labor, which refers to the much abused bourgeoisie capitalist classes now reduced to the position of under dog domination by the soldiers and workmen.

I have not yet seen any bourgeoisie or capitalist obeying this street cleaning order, although its citizens of these categories are obliged to submit to many measures by the soldiers and workmen's and peasants government. The new masters of the situation are laborers, factory hands, shopmen, waiters and domestic servants, while their former masters have to sing small and listen to their employes. All relationships are reversed. Socialist decrees are rapidly issued for this purpose every day. Thanks to the general boycott and passive resistance these measures are not carried out except in cases where armed force is employed, such as the sequestration of banks and industrial undertakings.

The food situation is critical owing to the suspension of railway communication. Many trainloads of food for Petrograd have been looted by soldiers and peasants while on the way. Starvation seems staring us in the face. It is not unlikely that looting of shops and private lodgings may follow. We receive a small quantity — three-quarters of a pound — of black bread per head for two days. That is, each person gets daily one-quarter of a pound and one-eighth.

Workmen, soldiers and other privileged persons receive more. Some days we get none and have to make shift with a few potatoes, which also are getting scarce. The black and sometimes brown bread doled out by a card system is sticky, gritty stuff, only half baked, composed of millers' refuse with mixed straw and of the consistency of putty. Meat is a rare luxury. Horseflesh is in common use.

Petrograd is full of dirt, disorder and crime. There has been no cleaning since the beginning of the war. Burglary, robbery and murder in audacious forms prevail to an extent hitherto unknown. There are no police and no authority to which appeal can be made. Men are stripped of overcoats at night. Thieves in stolen motor cars hold up persons driving sledges. Nobody knows where to put money and valuables safely, since even private safes and banks are subjected to "revision" by government agents.

Printed notices stamped by the British embassy and issued to British residents stating that the holders have the embassy's protection seem to have little effect. The other day an armed band entered an Englishman's apartments while he was home and appropriated 11,000 rubles.

WINGATE MAN KILLED IN LOUISIANA TRAIN WRECK

Mr. Jesse Gaddy, Fireman on Train That Was Wrecked, Scalded Almost Beyond Recognition by Escaping Steam — Went From This Section Years Ago.

Correspondence of The Journal.

Wingate, Jan. 10.—Our town was terribly shocked last week by a telegram from Arkansas stating that Jesse Gaddy, son of our townsman, Robert Gaddy, had been killed in a railroad wreck. It was some time before the particulars could be learned and since he has so many relatives and friends in this section we give the following, clipped from a western newspaper and sent to Mr. Robert Gaddy in a letter:

"The Rock Island passenger train, due from the south at 7:50 p. m., was wrecked at Dubach, La., last Tuesday (Jan. 1.) night when they ran into a horse. The engine turned turtle and escaping steam so severely burned the fireman, Jesse Gaddy, and engineer, Chas. Howard, who were pinned under the wreckage that they were rushed to this city and taken to St. Mary's hospital for treatment. Mr. Gaddy died from injuries he received at 11:30 yesterday (Jan. 2). Mr. Howard, while painfully scalded and injured, is thought to be out of danger. Mr. Gaddy leaves a wife and several children to mourn his sudden death, and they have the sympathy of our entire city in their misfortune. The funeral will be conducted from the family residence, on South Russell avenue this afternoon (Jan. 3) at 2:30 o'clock, conducted by Rev. L. T. Mays. Interment will be in Union church cemetery, nine miles east of the city, where Rev. A. Worthington will officiate."

A letter from Mr. J. P. Bennette makes the matter just a little clearer. He states that Mr. Gaddy was terribly scalded, almost beyond recognition, and that he died at ten o'clock

on Wednesday, Jan. 2nd. He further states that he was carrying twenty-five hundred dollars insurance, and was buried by the W. O. W.

Mr. Gaddy went from this section to Arkansas many years ago. He farmed a year or two and then went to work on the railroad. He has been firing for several years. He had been offered the engineer's place, but did not want it. He stood at the post of duty until called to go to the great beyond. He leaves a wife and seven or eight children.

We have given the details of this accident as nearly as we can. We did this because of the relatives in this country. We felt that they would like to know the particulars.—Glenalpine.

WIFE STABBED FOR WASHING CLOTHES AFTER CHRISTMAS

Henry Crowder Thought It Was Bad Luck, and When His Better Half Refused to Quit, Administered Punishment—Other Wingate Matters.

Correspondence of The Journal.

Wingate, Jan. 10.—A very peculiar thing happened a few miles from here the other day when a negro by the name of Henry Crowder stabbed his wife in some mysterious way. It is said that she was washing a few days after Christmas, and Henry asked her to stop it as it was bad luck to wash between Christmases. She did not believe in any such foolishness, but wanted to get rid of the dirt. He insisted on her giving the washing up, but she persisted in going on with the work. A row ensued in which she was seriously stabbed. It is hard to say just how this was done. Henry says that he pitched the knife at her. She says that he threw it. Any way it went with considerable force as it struck her in the side and went deep enough to penetrate the lung. Dr. Jerome is attending her and reports that she is getting along nicely now. Henry is very much grieved over the matter and says that he "do love her shore." This is a very easy way to get rid of a chain gang scrapper.

A beautiful wedding was solemnized at Glenalpine last Thursday. The contracting parties were Clifford E. Craig of Sandy Ridge township and Miss Jennette Nivens of Marshville. The groom is a soldier stationed at Camp Sevier. We wish this happy couple a long and joyous life.

Mrs. Betsy Austin, mother of Mrs. Wesley Austin who lives near Austin's Grove Baptist church, fell out of the door the other day and was badly hurt. Dr. Armfield was called and at first thought that her ankle was fractured, but since she is improving so fast, they decided that it was only a bruise. She is the oldest person in this section, being about 93 years old. Uncle John Hamilton comes next. He was 91 the 6th of December.

Mr. Boyce Shearon was home last Saturday. He did not get to stay but one day.

Mr. Marshall Strawn moved into the Mrs. Lydia Perry home yesterday. We are glad to have him in our neighborhood. We are glad to say that this is as good a community as we ever lived in. We have good neighbors on every hand.

Mr. T. A. J. Price of Monroe was in town yesterday.

Miss Naomi Davis of Croft spent a day with Ruth Black as she returned to Oxford College where she is a student. She and Ruth returned there yesterday.

Cold weather stays with us as well as we have ever known it. But it seems to agree with the people. We have as good health as common. But very few of our people have had bad colds this winter, and so far as we know there has not been a single case of pneumonia in our section. This is a very healthy community any way.

Uncle Jonah Hartsell, one of our oldest citizens is very feeble now. He is past eighty and suffered a stroke of paralysis some time ago. He has not been himself since then.

Mr. Marshall Newsome has had the grip for the past few days, but is improving now. He will soon be out again.

Mrs. Vann Cuthbertson, who has been sick for the past six months, is gradually improving. She is in a hospital in Charlotte if she has not come home within the past few days.

Uncle Henry Sherrin has been feeble in body and mind for two months or more. He is nearly helpless now. He is so feeble that it takes an extra person to wait on him. He cannot even feed himself.

Uncle William Liles is improving some. We are expecting him to get out one more.

Mrs. Walter Perry is visiting kin-folk here for a few days. She has been very feeble with rheumatism for several days. Her mother went to Norfolk and spent a few days with her. She came home with her mother. Mother is the best doctor in the world, any way.

Measles are on hands once more. Mr. Raymond Webb's wife and child have had it for the past week.—Glenalpine.

"The Pig Wasn't to Blame."

"What shall we do, John," said the farmer's wife, who had retained much of her sentiment through twenty-five years of married life, "what shall we do to celebrate our silver wedding?"

"Reckon up where all the silver's gone to in bringing up our family," grumbled he.

OLD CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS DON'T LIKE GERMAN WARFARE

"Rebels" Recount Instances of Where Humanity Was Displayed in the Civil War—Tale of the Frenchman

Certain ex-Confederate soldiers were discussing changes that have come about in the conduct of warfare by civilized nations, as they sat about the fire in the office of the county treasurer, says the Greensboro News. They agreed that the "humanity" has been removed from it, and they don't like the way the Germans run the thing they call war. They contrasted the attitude toward a helpless enemy shown by southern leaders with that of the Germans toward the people of enemy territory with whom the invaders came in contact.

"You remember, the Yankees had all sorts of men in their armies," said one old soldier to another. "They had men of all nations. One night a Frenchman deserted from the Yankee line and came over to us. He held up his hands and talked, but we didn't know what it was all about except that he surrendered. It was awfully cold and some of the boys pounced upon him and took a fine overcoat from the Frenchman was wearing."

"We took him back of the lines and before Richard Henry Lee, who could talk to him in French. Lee made the man who stole his overcoat return it to him. The Germans would never do a thing like that, yet that was the way southerners managed all through the war."

The Confederates also discussed the munificent pay for which they fought. One veteran said the soldiers drew \$11 the first year of the war, by the month, and nothing thereafter. But the couple talking it over in the treasurer's office said the pay was \$10 Confederate money, which meant almost nothing at all. One of the couple said he paid a woman \$15 for four biscuits and a piece of chicken for breakfast—and he cheated her at that, as things eventuated.

There has been some change in war machines since those days, too, the veterans agreed. They thought then that the guns which fired out a whipping chain was some gun, as well as that which poured out a handful of small balls. But they had nothing like the artillery of the present, and the explosive shell was not developed to any degree of effectiveness. One of the soldiers said he was in Petersburg when the Yankees dropped a shell on one of the steep streets. The big ball came rolling and bounding down the street, sizzling, and expected it to burst every instant, but it finally stopped without incident.

Others who remember the war times vividly agree that Sherman was a piker as a war devil, judged from the German standpoint—and the Yankees he brought with him were gentlemen in comparison with the brutes who invaded Belgium. Instances where Union officers and men "beat up" obstreperous, drunken soldiers who were making themselves disagreeable to women are recounted. The "march to the sea" was a pleasant call from tourists in comparison with the destruction practiced toward Paris, according to all accounts, and the chivalric manner of the southern leader who paid tribute to the old woman with her flying flag, when the Confederates invaded the north, seems to be something the German could not understand.

Payroll of U. S. Forces \$100,000,000 a Month.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The payroll of the fighting forces of the United States now is nearly \$100,000,000 a month. This includes salaries of officers and enlisted men in the army and navy serving both in this country and abroad, family allotments and compensation for certain services rendered, but does not take into account "family allowances" paid by the government toward the support of families of enlisted men under specified conditions, nor does it include any of the special compensatory features of the military and naval insurance act. Details of the pay received by sailors and soldiers and of the operation of the war risk insurance bureau have just been compiled by the several departments for information of the public and those relating to the navy were made public tonight by the committee on public information. The others will be made public later and separately.

There is a story told of two soldiers who were overheard speaking of the chaplain of another regiment that their own, in contrast with theirs.

"He's always on picket with his regiment," they said, "and he's always ready to go with it into a fight. You don't catch our 'Holy John' up there."

"You don't mean that our chaplain's a coward, do you?" asked the other in a scornful tone.

"Oh, no! I don't say he's a coward, but whenever there's any firing ahead he has to go for the mail."

"Well, but he's got to go for the mail, you know."

"Yes; but if the firing is sudden he can't stop to get his saddle on."

Rapid Calculator.

School Inspector.—"Now my little man, what do five and one make?"

No answer. —"Suppose I gave you five dogs and then another dog, how many dogs would you have?"

Small Boy (confidently). —"Seven."

Inspector.—"Tut, tut! How would you have seven?"

Small Boy.—"Course I should. I got a dog o' my own own at home."

MONROE TEACHERS WILL ASK FOR INCREASED SALARIES

Pass Resolution at Meeting Monday Afternoon, and Prof. Allen Will Submit Them to the Board of Trustees.

Tired of waiting for school trustees to take action that would increase their pay, the Monroe grade school teachers passed resolutions Monday urging that such steps be made. Salaries have been advanced very little in the past few years, and as the cost of living has increased by leaps and bounds during this time, the teachers feel they must have more money. It is generally admitted that this is true, but it is said that the school board's finances are so low that an increase at this time would be almost impossible.

Something must be done, however. Two vacancies exist at present in the school, and more are likely to occur at most any time. Attractive government positions are open to women at this time, and school teachers usually land them when they make an attempt to do so.

Prof. R. W. Allen endorses the action of his teachers, and will present their resolution to the school board. The resolution, which was drawn by a committee composed of Prof. W. A. White, Miss Jessica Vann, and Miss Russell McKinney, follows:

"To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the public school, to His Excellency, the Mayor, and Board of Aldermen of the City of Monroe:—

"We the teachers of your public schools having realized the embarrassing conditions arising out of the inadequacy of the salaries received to meet our ever increasing expenses, and having observed the fact that this same serious situation confronts, not only the teachers in your city, but in the schools through the state and nation, we feel that it is time for us to speak, however embarrassing it is to us to do so; yet for our own sakes, the sake of the profession and the public good, we want to lay the matter before you and ask that some immediate relief be given us, and that this relief be made permanent, so that in the future the members of this profession may be paid salaries somewhat commensurate with the dignity and quality of work rendered, and that these salaries be somewhat comparable with the remuneration received by men and women in other professions."

The facts set forth in this petition, which were discussed by the teachers at the recent State Teachers Assembly in Charlotte and called to the attention of the public in a letter sent out by State Superintendent of Public Instruction and published in the press of the state, were discussed at our regular teachers meeting Monday afternoon. We, the undersigned, were appointed as a committee to transmit these facts to the school board, the board of aldermen, the Mayor and citizens of the City.

In Mr. Joyner's letter he says, "while the salaries have been increased slightly during the present year, the small increase has not been in proportion to the great increase in the living expenses, nor in proportion to the increase made in other lines of work in the state and nation. Many of the young men, specially in the high schools, have been drafted for service in the army; many of the women teachers, on account of the increased demands and increased compensation in other lines of work, and many on account of their absolute inability to meet actual living expenses on the salaries offered for teaching, have been forced to leave the profession. The result is that there is a great dearth of teachers in North Carolina. The demand for teachers is greater than the supply. Many schools have not yet been able to secure teachers. It seems likely that many will not be able to secure them and will be compelled either to be closed for lack of teachers or employ untrained and inefficient teachers."

JOYNER'S STATEMENT

J. Y. Joyner, Superintendent of Public Instruction, gives out the following statement relative to the salaries of teachers:

"A serious situation confronts the public schools of the state. Teachers' salaries are utterly inadequate to meet the increased cost of living in these war times. Many teachers—perhaps a majority of them—find their present salaries insufficient to meet their actual expenses of living. In many instances teachers are paid \$40 per month for not more than five or six months a year, and are paying \$20 per month or more than five or six months a year, and are paying \$20 per month or more for board alone. The average annual salary of white teachers in North Carolina in 1916 was \$296.62. While the salaries have been increased slightly during the present year, the small increase has not been at all in proportion to the great increase in their living expenses nor in proportion to the increase made in other lines of work in the state and nation. Many of the young men, especially in the high schools, have been drafted for service in the army; many of the women teachers on account of increased demand and increased compensation in other lines of work, and many on account of their absolute inability to meet actual living expenses on the salaries offered for teaching, have been forced to leave the profession. The result is that there is a great dearth of teachers in North Carolina. The demand for teachers is greater than the supply. Many schools have not yet been able to secure teachers. It seems likely that many will not be able to secure them and will be compelled either to be closed for lack of teachers or to employ untrained and inefficient teachers."

"Nothing could be more illogical," says Justice Clark, "that for men who voted for the prohibition amendment to oppose equal suffrage."

Justice Clark's letter in part follows:

"I wish I had the honor of your acquaintance. Your speech in regard to the 'hant' of negro suffrage is the strongest and most effective point yet made."

"SHAM OF STATES RIGHTS"

"In this state we have 350,000 adult women, which is 50,000 more than all the negro men and negro women combined, and as you say, there are 1,122,000 more white women in the south than all the negro men and men put together, and their admission to the suffrage will make white supremacy unassailable. They ought to give some argument that is not as complete a sham and humbuggery as this.

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"Realizing the seriousness of this situation, the North Carolina Teachers Assembly at its recent meeting in Charlotte passed strong resolutions calling attention to the necessity for increased salaries of teachers. At the same session of the Assembly, the Department of School Boards, attended by sixty representatives of county and city boards of education and the State Association of County Superintendents, devoted much time to the serious discussion of this situation, and passed strong resolutions urging the increase of funds and increase of salaries for meeting the situation. Committees were appointed to cooperate with the State department of education in waging a campaign for devising means for increasing school funds and increasing the salaries of teachers with a view to relieving this serious situation and thereby preventing a serious interruption of the work of the school and serious injury to the efficiency of the educational work and of the teaching profession in the State. A conference with these committees, including the Executive Committee of the Teachers Assembly, will be called by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction on the 18th of January to formulate plans and inaugurate a state-wide campaign for increasing school funds and teachers salaries for relieving this serious situation."

Notwithstanding the personal appeal of President Wilson made to the suffrage committee late Wednesday that he thought the woman suffrage amendment should be voted for by Democrats, only one Democrat, Congressman Weaver of Asheville, will support the measure, says Parket Anderson. Nine North Carolina Democrats will vote against the bill.

The indications tonight are that the amendment will be adopted by congress. It is the same kind of an amendment as the prohibition measure, which was adopted a few weeks ago. But many congressmen say that "prohibition" is a moral question and that the suffrage amendment is a political one and therefore should be settled by the states. As a matter of fact, the reason prohibition passed was because of the lack of moral courage on the part of many congressmen to oppose it.

BUT ONE NORTH CAROLINIAN WILL VOTE FOR AMENDMENT

Representative Weaver Favors Suffrage—Chief Justice Clark Writes Letter Commending the Cause.

With woman suffrage it is different. With women voting there will be many a strange face in the house the first election after the suffrage is extended to women on the same basis as men. The same would have been true, or at least congressmen believed as much, had some congressmen opposed prohibition.

JUDGE CLARK WRITES LETTER

Chief Justice Walter Clark of Raleigh, who for years has been a strong supporter of equal suffrage, came into the limelight tonight when the women distributed copies of a letter which he had written to Mrs. Guilford Dudley, president of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage association. The North Carolina jurist begins his letter by commending Mrs. Dudley's speech regarding the "hant" of negro suffrage. The justice says this "hant" argument is a complete "humbuggery," and as complete a sham as the subterfuge of state's rights. Justice Clark points out that the adoption of the constitutional amendment by the states would make white supremacy in the south lasting and binding. He takes North Carolina as an illustration and points to the fact that there are 350,000 in North Carolina, 50,000 more than all the negro women and men combined, and there are 1,122,000 more white women in the south than all the negro men and women combined.

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"As complete a sham also is the subterfuge of states rights. The 14th amendment makes naturalized citizens, wherever born, citizens of each state where they reside. And the 15th amendment prohibits any discrimination as to suffrage owing to race or color. Thus the federal constitution protects everybody except the women, and states rights cuts a poor figure if its sole function is to serve as a pretext to suppress the women from having any share in the government they do so much to support."

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Too many virtues in a man are apt to make his friends long for a few vices.

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More Money in Banks Today

IN THE HISTORY OF COUNTY Besides Declaring Dividends, Good Sum Added to Surplus Column—Most Prosperous Year, According to Mr. Blakeney.

Never before in the history of Union county have the banks had so much money on deposit. The total sum lying in the vaults will approximate \$2,000,000, and two institutions—the Bank of Union and the First National Bank—have just completed their most prosperous year. Mr. W. S. Blakeney, President of the Bank of Union, says this has been the best year the county has ever experienced. Other bankers made like statements.

The Farmers & Merchants Bank, Mr. M. K. Lee President, held their annual directors meeting recently, and declared a dividend of 5 per cent. A neat sum was left in the undivided profits column. This bank has likewise experienced one of its biggest years. No changes were made in the personnel of the directors, and all of the old officers were re-elected. Mr. C. B. Adams is Cashier.

The following directors were elected by the First National Bank: Messrs. S. O. Blair, R. A. Morrow, J. M. Belk, J. H. Lee, Dr. J. E. Ashcraft, F. B. Ashcraft, T. J. Gordon, J. C. Sikes, T. C. Lee, W. C. Heath, and J. L. Rodman. A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent was declared, and \$2,000 was added to the surplus fund. The old officers were re-elected. Mr. J. H. Lee is President, and Mr. J. W. Laney is Cashier.

After paying a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent, the Bank of Union placed \$5,000 in its surplus column, bringing the total of this fund up to \$75,000. The old officers were re-elected. Mr. Blakeney is President and Mr. R. G. Laney is Cashier. Mr. P. W. Plyler, who is active Vice-President, commenced his duties in September.

The Savings, Loan & Trust Co., of which Mr. R. B. Redwine is President, and H. B. Clark Cashier, declared a dividend of 5 per cent. Mr. R. A. Morrow was elected a director to succeed Mr. D. A. Houston, who is now Treasurer of the Columbia Farm Loan Bank. The old officers, as in the case of the other banks, were re-elected.

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