

SEEDS

FERRY'S SEEDS

The old reliable and tested kind, can be had at our store this year. A big shipment of all kinds just received.

When in need of drugs, remember

The Union Drug Co.

A. M. SECREST, Ph.G., Manager.

Phone 221.

Monroe, N. C.

THE WONDER OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Starr PHONOGRAPH



NOW ON EXHIBITION—CASH OR INSTALLMENTS.

COMPLETE LINE OF VICTOR RECORDS
THE W. J. RUDGE COMPANY.

Interesting News.

Growing, but not grown; improving, but never getting fully satisfied; never still, but always on the move; we work hard day and night to save you money, but we are willing to do that. Come and see how we do it.

LOOK! LISTEN!

Latest patterns in silks from \$1.00 to \$1.50; best gingham made 20 cents the yard; nice line percales at prices lower; full line spring dress goods bought great deal lower than prices now, and will add one small profit and stop right there. Big line laces, buttons and all kinds of trimmings on the way.

We buy everything you have to sell and can sell you everything you want to buy. Come to see us whether you buy or not. Welcome.

Co-operative Mercantile Co.

THE FAMILY STORE.

Dependable Furniture!

CHAIRS OF ALL KINDS. We are showing a fine variety of attractive styles from the popular priced to the better grades, correct in design, of durable construction. Imitation, Spanish and best Leather, Golden Fumed Oak Finish, genuine and imitation Mahogany.

IN BEDROOM SUITS we have Mahogany, Old Ivory, Red Gum and Walnut, and also the old standby, Golden Oak.

DINING ROOMS! We can please you here sure.

MATTRESSES AND SPRINGS. Here is where we look after your comfort. The Sealy Mattress, the very best that is made, you will find here. Its standard of quality never varies. In fact we can satisfy you if it is a mattress you want.

THIS STORE sets the satisfaction of the customer above the sale. We want our customers to be our friends; we want them to have implicit confidence in us—to feel they can trust us in every dealing. To this end we sell only goods we can guarantee.

T. P. DILLON.

At the same old stand.

TRIAL PITTS BROTHERS FOR MURDER HENNESSEE BEGINS

The Western Part of State is Intensely Interested in Outcome of Case—Story of the Now Famous Feud Between the Two Families, and the 1913 Battle.

The trial of Garfield Pitts and Aaron Pitts, brothers, charged with the murder of Dr. E. A. Hennessee several weeks ago, began at Morganton yesterday with Judge E. B. Cline presiding. Dr. Hennessee, who had figured in many feud battles, was shot on the night of Jan 31 when he got off the train at Glen Alpine, a small village 6 miles from Morganton, and suspicion was at once fixed upon the Pitts brothers, as there had been a feud existing between the two families for years.

In connection with the trial it is interesting to note that at this same term of court at which the Pitts boys are being tried for their lives charged with the murder of Dr. Hennessee, a final disposal of the old action in which both families were named, was made when there was taken from the court docket the old five-year order that the principals in the former trouble be placed under a peace bond. The five years' period has just transpired. At the time of the former trial the Hennessees were on the defense, Dr. Hennessee being tried for the murder of a brother of the two young men who are the defendants in the present case, and the Pitts family assisted the State in the prosecution. Now there is a reversal. Another difference between the two trials, too, is that the testimony came from eye witnesses, and in this the evidence will be circumstantial.

It is thought now that the plea of the defense will be based largely upon the fact that no one saw the Pitts boys kill Dr. Hennessee; that he had other enemies who might have felt enmity strongly enough to slay him and who might have taken advantage of the feeling that was known to exist between the families, knowing that suspicion would at once rest upon the Pitts family. This is merely surmised rumor as the attorneys for the defendants have given no indication as to what line of defense they will follow. Among people of unprejudiced minds over the county there is a feeling of pity and sympathy for the accused along with the desire to have justice take its course. Whether the evidence that will be brought out will be strong enough to fix the guilt upon Garfield and Aaron Pitts remains to be seen, and the developments of the trial, which promise to be very sensational, and its outcome are anxiously awaited.

THE JANUARY, 1913, BATTLE.

In all probability during the present trial many references will be made to the trouble which resulted in the first tragedy five years ago and brought about the trial of Dr. Hennessee. It has been reviewed in many a conversation since the night that brought Dr. Hennessee's death. For years previous to the famous fight five years ago feeling had been growing and intensifying between the physician and the Pitts family. On Saturday afternoon, January 18, 1913, the trouble reached a climax in one of the fiercest and most desperate fights which ever occurred in this part of the State. When the smoke of the battle had cleared away and the fighters had spent themselves, Gorman Pitts was found to be fatally cut and shot, Dr. Hennessee was thought to be dying, Ervin Pitts was very seriously injured and some of the bystanders who tried to stop the fight were or less hurt. Gorman Pitts died, but Ervin Pitts and Dr. Hennessee recovered. Ervin Pitts later was killed by a train. After several months spent at a hospital the physician was sufficiently recovered for the trial to be held. The jury acquitted him on the charge of murder on the plea of self defense. Briefly, the evidence brought out in that trial was that the fight grew out of a quarrel and misunderstanding of several years' standing. A difference of a small amount in two bills was the beginning of the entire affair. On the fateful afternoon, Gorman Pitts and Ervin Pitts happened to meet Dr. Hennessee, the physician was angered by some word or act of the former, and thereupon went to his home, armed himself with three pistols and a knife and came back to have it out with them, with the results before told.

After trial Dr. Hennessee returned to Glen Alpine and resumed his practice of medicine, building again a good practice. The doctor was known to have a violent temper and flew into a passion when he thought that he or his family were being wronged. However the general impression was that the trouble between the two families, though it was never hoped to establish friendly feelings, would never have another violent outbreak, and when the news that Dr. Hennessee had been assassinated on the night of January 31 flew through the county nothing was more natural than for the first thought of everybody to be: "Another outbreak of the old feud." No doubt were the Pitts brothers able to establish their innocence in the trial that is just beginning there would probably always be in some minds the thought that they did the shooting that brought death to their enemy.

On the night of the latest tragedy train No. 21 was running late, arriving at Glen Alpine close to 7 o'clock. Dr. Hennessee was a passenger on this train, having been to Greensboro to visit his patient, Miss Mattie Harbison, who was desperately ill in St. Leo's hospital in that city. The night was dark and foggy. Several passengers left the train at Glen Alpine station, which is six miles west of Morganton, among the number Miss Scepta Smathers, one of the teachers in the Glen Alpine school, little Miss Ellen Trexler, who had been to Morganton shopping with Miss Smathers, and Dr. Hennessee, with probably several others. The physician had not gone more than a few steps from the train, when, as the State's evidence will bring out, two men with hats closely drawn down over their faces were seen to press in behind him and the train. With the noise that the train was making and the confusion incident to passengers leaving and boarding the cars the shooting was over and the men gone before it was realized by those who stood near what had happened.

NO POSITIVE IDENTIFICATIONS
-FaHh- There will be no one positively identify the murderers. Dr. Hennessee was found to have ten bullets in his body, nine in the back and one in the side. One of the State's principal witnesses will be Sam Byrd, a young friend of Miss Harbison's, who had come to meet the doctor to get news from the patient he had left in Greensboro. Walter Patton, the station agent at Glen Alpine, will also play an important part in the trial. He heard the shots while loading baggage on the train, and ran as quickly as possible to see what was the trouble. The train had already pulled out and in the darkness he stumbled over Dr. Hennessee's dead body. It is said that he will tell of seeing a light in the Pitts store, just across the road from the station, and that hurrying there he found the door fastened. Upon looking in the window he saw Garfield Pitts and Aaron Pitts, the former with a pistol in his hand. Sheriff Johnson and deputies hurried at once to the scene of the homicide and upon the evidence gathered that night brought the Pitts boys to Morganton and placed them in jail. A preliminary hearing was given them the following Monday, at which time they waived examination, and Judge Cline committed them to Buncombe county jail to await the present term of court.

The young prisoners are fine looking young men. Aaron Pitts is only 25 yet 17 and Garfield Pitts is only 25. They appeared in the court room well dressed and seem to be not the least perturbed and entirely confident of establishing their innocence.

WAXHAW GIRL IS DOING HER BIT FOR UNCLE SAM

Mrs. Ruth Krauss Hardage Has Charge of the Railroad Depot, and Gets Prominent Position Next to Reading Matter in Atlanta Paper. Sunday's Atlanta Georgian carried a picture of Mrs. Ruth Krauss Hardage, Seaboard agent at Waxhaw, and the following interesting story sent out under a Waxhaw date line:

Waxhaw, N. C., March 16.—This town boasts of a woman depot agent, Mrs. Ruth Krauss Hardage, 22 years old, gave up housekeeping to help Uncle Sam win the war. This pretty young girl is selling tickets, taking train orders, checking trunks, taking Western Union telegrams, writing bills of lading for carloads of cotton, yarn and merchandise. In fact, she is doing the work of the regular man agent for a hustling little city in which everybody works.

In September, 1917, the man agent's health gave away and Mrs. Hardage was appointed agent and has been holdin' down the job ever since. At first the people were skeptical and turned up their noses at the idea of a woman depot agent. Can she do the responsible work required by the railroad? Can she route our shipments right and give the correct rate? Does she know what an order notify bill of lading is? Can she telegraph? Won't she let the trains run together and kill a lot of us?

The answer has come. She's the best agent ever. We want to keep her. Mrs. Hardage was Miss Ruth Krauss before her marriage, and was born and reared in Waxhaw, which is one of the most important towns on the Seaboard Air Line Railway between Monroe and Atlanta. Miss Krauss held her first position with the Seaboard Air Line Railway at Floyd, Ga., as agent when she was about 18 years old. From there she was appointed agent at Stillboro, Ga., where she was married to William J. Hardage, of Floyd, Ga. She and Mr. Hardage then came to North Carolina and were keeping house when Mrs. Hardage responded to the call to help win the war against Germany, by taking a man's work.

WITH WAR CONDITIONS

before us we must make the efforts of our lives to do our bit. We must raise more and better crops, give attention to raising live stock. We may expect big prices for all we raise. I have just added one of the very best crush mills that grinds corn on the cob, velvet beans in the hull, oats, cotton seed, etc. By having your feed crushed you will save one-fourth. My corn mill will run every Saturday. We are prepared to make corn flour and the very best of meal. We keep a general line of general merchandise. We want to buy your chickens, eggs, corn, peas, fodder, hay or anything you have to sell. Will pay the highest market price, cash or trade. Respectfully,
W. P. PLYLER,
Mt. Prospect,
The Leader in Low Prices.

Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's.

The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. 60 cents.

WAR SAVINGS, OR WAR TAX?

WHICH DO YOU PREFER?
One An Investment; The Other a Loss; Comparative Sacrifices the Interest of Property Holder.

By Iredell Meares.
(Mr. Meares is campaigning for War Savings Certificates under the auspices of the State War Savings Director.)

This war will cost billions. It will be financed, whatever the cost. The government can draft men. It can confiscate property.

The business and professional man, laborer and farmer or person with an income, might as well bear the cold facts in mind.

If the government raises the money by taxation, the burden falls upon its present taxpayers; indirectly upon all citizens.

If it borrows the money upon War Savings Stamps and Certificates and its other obligations, the present tax payer is so far relieved.

The burden will be distributed then, over periods of years to successive generations who will be inheritors of this republic, unimpaired and undiminished in its freedom and traditions.

It is to the interest, aside from patriotic duty, of the income and property man to invest in War Savings Stamps and Certificates, whatever the amount. It is no sacrifice.

Else, if the full quota be not sold, he may find what might have been a sum invested in good securities becomes a sum paid in unrequited taxes. Which do you prefer? What does common sense suggest? One of two things will happen. You will invest or pay taxes to support this war.

Don't be a slacker. The times are critical. Men are called to service. Slackers will be known, marked and scorned, now and hereafter.

You can slack in evading the draft to military service. You can slack in evading the call to investment service. There is no difference in moral turpitude. The financial slacker, if any, is lower in the scale of evasion.

Don't whimper or whine about it. Stand to the rack. There is fodder there for the investor; none for the sailor or soldier.

You are called upon so often to give! Yes. You are called to subscribe to the Red Cross! Yes. You are called to subscribe to the Young Men's Christian Association Welfare work! Yes. You are called to give or subscribe to other warlike purposes! Yes. And you may be called and recalled, and called again; perhaps, to your uttermost farthing.

Must it take the roar of cannon—the flare of explosive shells to awaken you to action?

Suppose you do subscribe often! What then? You have not been called from protected home to battlefield, chucked into mud trenches, driven in bayonet charge, "mid hell's inferno of shot, shell and poisonous gas, returned with mutilated body or dead on a soldier's bier! The soldier and sailor is called to that fate and, with cheerful courage and intrepid daring, will meet the ordeal. If he falter, he is called a coward.

You are pre-occupied in your daily avocation; thinking in the usual terms of personal interest; practicing the preparedness of looking out for number one; perhaps, making surplus money; at least, having an income; living, three meals a day, comfortably dressed, well housed, enjoying social environment and business opportunity, secure and protected, with the battle front, across the seas, three thousand miles away.

Your country calls you to service and to sacrifice. Heed you the call? Turn away from your self-centered, habitual exclusiveness and look to the dawn of brotherhood service. Conserve, in business, in home, and economize personal expense. Give what you make, over your absolute needs, to warlike charities, freely, and to the purchase of your country's securities, liberally.

Open the portals of your soul, visualize the world-wide calamity, behold your country's peril, and respond to your country's call!

Can you not be as courageous, as dutiful, as heroic, in manhood and patriotism, as the sailor, in blue and the soldier in khaki?

If you falter, in your duty, are you not deserving of the condemnation which attaches to sailor or soldier who falters? There is no difference. Does your country demand as much of you as of those who are called to the front?

The government lays its hand upon the shoulder of the young man, strong, virile, buoyant with youths ambition, and says: "Come I draft you; I take you from home, from mother, from wife, from children; I draft you in the art of war, send you across the seas, there to battle, to suffer and die, if need be." We, at home, approve and rightly call the drafted man a hero! The government has the right to demand of him the sacrifice.

The government has the right, too, to demand and to confiscate your property. If it were to enter your office, your store, or your farm and say: "How much have you in the bank? What merchandise have you in stock? What cattle or products on your farm? Come, I confiscate them all without recompense; you can continue your occupation; I will give you food raiment and thirty dollars per month, with a small stipend to dependent parents, wife or child."

Pray, if your government demand this toll, would it demand as great a sacrifice as it demands of drafted soldier or sailor, when it requires his service and his life? "Greater love hath no man than this; that he give his life for the brethren."

ed at its last session. The necessity was recognized and the responsibility assumed by all parties in making these huge appropriations, because of this colossal war.

The per capita savings in the United States is estimated at \$50.00, in Denmark and Norway at \$70.00, in Switzerland at \$86.00, in Australia at \$91.00 and in New Zealand at \$98.

We, in this country are extravagant; get the highest wages, have the best opportunities, but don't save as do the people of other nations.

We cannot divert our past savings which are invested in stocks, bonds, factories, machinery, farms and homes; but we can cut down our expenses, buy no unnecessary article, release labor and material to fill demands for goods actually needed, so that the labor and material may be employed in producing necessary goods, and invest our savings in war certificates.

Enough may be saved this way to finance the great expenditures of this war. If every man, woman and child were to save, each day, five cents, for a year, it would put over the sale by the government of the two billion war certificates to be issued.

The War Savings Stamps and Certificates are the most convenient, safest and most profitable method of investment ever offered to any people, nontaxable and secured by the United States. We must thoroughly organize the nation by the lesson of thrift and invest in these certificates. It is up to the American people and to the people of North Carolina.

Nothing must prevent the winning of this war. Humanity must not cease, our liberties must not suffer. Our resources if mobilized, will win the war. No one has the moral right to spend his money as he pleases when the liberties of his country are threatened.

"Modern War," said Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, the great banker, is 75 per cent industrial effort. Money is the motive power of the armies, for without money armies cannot be trained, transported, equipped, or fed. Every one can save and invest a little. Every little helps. Do your part, big or little. Waste and delay costs lives.

You don't want your country beaten in this war, do you? You don't want it subjected to a dishonorable peace, do you? Then arouse yourself to action, not tomorrow, but today, in support of the government.

Hundreds of thousands of American men of property are giving nobly and lending freely of their means in response to the country's call—bearing cheerfully, too, the burden of heavy war taxes. They are patriots.

Let us hope all American citizens, both of large and small means, will be equally as generous when they awake to a full realization of their country's peril and their country's needs in this world-wide war of horror, desolation and human slaughter.

The red blood in the manhood of these mountains, hills, valleys and coastal plains of the old North State will vitalize the spirit of patriotism and, as in the days of the Revolution, will quicken our people to support by blood and treasure those who are called to lead and direct the nation in its civil, naval and military undertaking and in its present great warlike enterprise.

What can you do? What will you do? Do all within your means—within your power, each according to his talent entrusted him by God.

Below is a list of agents, authorized by the Government, to sell War Savings and Thrift Stamps:

- The Bank of Union
- First National Bank
- Farmers & Merchants Bank
- The Savings, Loan & Trust Co.
- Austin & Clontz
- W. H. Belk & Bro.
- John Bensley
- Benton's Cash Store
- Collins & Hargett
- Co-operative Mercantile Co.
- T. L. Crowell
- E. C. Carpenter
- T. P. Dillon
- Flow & Puffer
- Franklin Street Pharmacy
- R. C. Griffin & Bro.
- Lee Griffin
- Lee & Lee Co.
- Nash & Harris
- Plyler, Funderburk & Co.
- T. P. Redwine
- The W. J. Rudge Co.
- Snyder-Huntley Co.
- C. N. Simpson, Jr.
- N. D. Saleeby
- Tharpe Hardware & Mfg. Co.
- Union Drug Company
- Heath-Morrow Company
- R. F. D. Carriers:
- No. 1—A. C. Penegar
- No. 2—T. L. Love
- No. 3—J. H. Mills
- No. 4—S. H. Rogers
- No. 5—R. F. Secrest
- No. 6—A. B. Helms
- No. 7—J. T. Cox
- No. 8—W. L. Belk
- City Carriers:
- J. A. Williams
- C. G. Shaw
- P. P. Cox
- P. O. Clerks:
- J. O. Fulenwider
- L. E. Sutton
- S. E. Haigler
- C. H. Hasty.

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Phone 232. MONROE, N. C.
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Near Freight Depot.