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MR. BROOM THINKS UNION'S FACILITIES BEAT OHIO'S.

Finds That the Farmers There Have Office in Their Barns—Have Abandoned Sale Crops and are Getting Rich off Their Cattle—Believes N. C. Farmers Can do This and Still Make all the Cotton the World Will Pay a Living Price For.

To the Editor of The Journal:— It is always interesting to note on going into an agricultural section the methods employed by the farmers, the crops they grow and how they make their money. It was especially interesting to us on our recent trip to Ohio. Our first stop was at Pittsburg, Pa., where we had to wait four hours for our train to Barnesville, Ohio. Pittsburg is the hub of the section we visited to get our cattle. Barnesville is one hundred and ten miles distant from there, but carloads of milk come from the Barnesville section to Pittsburg. We visited what is said to be the largest milk plant in the United States. At this plant milk is pasteurized, cooled and bottled for distribution to the consumer. Thousands of pounds of butter are made daily and thousands of gallons of milk are converted into ice cream. Seventy-two wagons or trucks are run from this plant daily in the delivery of their products to the consumer.

Upon our arrival at Barnesville we were met at the hotel by the pioneer of the dairy industry in the Barnesville section, Mr. L. P. Bailey. He is about seventy years of age but still active, mentally and physically. He brought the first Jerseys into this section about forty-five years ago and all of the subsequent development is due to his untiring energy, and we might truthfully say, his devotion to his community. He is a real community leader, every inch a gentleman, and no crookedness or graft about him. Time and space will not permit us to say all we would like to say about the unselfish leadership of this man and the value of such men in community development. What he has done and is still doing was an inspiration to us. May his tribe increase.

Mr. Bailey inquired of us our needs in the cattle line and when we told him our party would require four carloads he frankly told us that we would not find that number of the kind we wanted in that community. "However, I will get on the wires and see what I can find," he said. "I will call you in the morning and give you my plans for the day." The next morning we received a call from him telling us that machines would call at the hotel for us and carry us on a tour of the country round about and see what we could locate. The first farm visited we found the owner in the barn; he had only a bull for sale and this was purchased by one of the party. While in the barn looking at the fine cows we heard a telephone ring somewhere in the barn. The farmer excused himself to answer the phone, and when he returned we made some remark about his having a phone in the barn. He replied, "this is my place of business; all good business men have phones at their places of business." It did not take us long to learn that the barn was the place of business of the farmers of this section, for we invariably found them at the barn upon our arrival, no matter the time of day. And we almost invariably found the cattle in the barn, especially the milking cattle, and when we found a man who had some heifers for sale and the heifers happened to be in the pasture, he would show us the dams of the heifers he had for sale, their records month by month in pounds of milk and butter fat. When the heifers were pointed out to us in the pasture the farmer would refer to his association record book and tell us that her dam stood at such and such a place in the barn and here, and referring to his book, her daily, monthly and yearly records. Quite an elaborate system of bookkeeping, but just what we wanted to know, and what every buyer of dairy cattle should insist on knowing, and what every successful dairyman must know in order to weed out the boarders. No wonder the successful dairyman has his office at the barn.

While going over a pasture on the afternoon of the first day we discovered five foxes playing and scampering over the pasture. The county agent from Chatham county remarked that he believed he had some farmers that would be more pleased if he would carry back those foxes and a pack of hounds than they would be with a car load of dairy cattle. Then we thought of home and wondered how pleased Charley Helms, George McClellan and Hayden Shepherd would be to get those foxes. On another occasion a farmer complained that he had trouble raising chickens on account of the raids made upon his hen roost by the foxes, he having seen as many as half a dozen in his barn yard at one time. These incidents are related for the pleasure of those interested in foxes.

Every member of the party was on the alert for a good bull or two. In the pasture where the foxes were discovered we also discovered a bull that met the fancy of every member of the party. Three counties were represented in the party and all wanted him. We asked the price, and all found that we had been given that amount to buy just such a bull. The bull is coming to this county and will find a home at the farm of Mr. J. F. Thompson of Vance township. He is

a good individual, well bred, and if patronized will be worth thousands of dollars in the improvement of the dairy cattle in Vance.

The last farm visited on the first day was that of Mr. L. P. Bailey, the man referred to above. It was an inspiration to look at his herd of cattle and hear him talk of the development of the dairy industry in his section. "No farmer can succeed at the business of farming growing sale crops" was an expression we heard here and scores of times afterwards. This section prior to the development of the live stock industry was growing sale crops, such as corn, wheat, oats, hay and some tobacco. The fertility of the soil was being depleted and the farmers had to work hard to make tongue and buckle meet. "I don't grow sale crops any more," is an expression we often heard. One farmer related to me this story: "When I was twenty-one my father rooted me out, as a robin her young from the nest, and I was told I was to make my own way. I bought this place and by hard work and economy I managed to pay for it. When I got it paid for I went to the bank and borrowed a thousand dollars and invested in four Jersey heifers, and this was the first Jersey ever made. After I had gotten several thousand dollars ahead I decided to sell my Jerseys, grow sale crops and take life easy. After a few years of growing sale crops I figured that if I lived to be an old man and continue to grow sale crops that I would die in poverty. So I went back to my Jerseys. I have just the woman (meaning his wife), my son and myself and we are doing the work of caring for eleven cows and they are now giving us an income of three hundred dollars per month, and we manage to live very comfortably on this." Another expression that struck us was, "We want to have as little plow land as possible," meaning that they wanted to raise their feed by growing crops that required as little plowing as possible. Practically all of the corn goes into the silo for the cows. The horses are fed on oats and hay. Walking around a crib on a farm where a large number of cattle were we noticed that there was about twenty bushels of corn in the crib, and remarked that this man has some corn. Mr. A. C. Bailey, a son of L. P., and who also owns a large farm and keeps lots of cattle, replied, "Yes, he has more corn than any man I know of." While in a certain community we were notified that a certain man had some fine heifers for sale, as he was going into sheep growing and would dispose of his cows. We called upon him and asked about his heifers. "Don't want to sell them till I see how those sheep are going to pay. I don't know what sheep will do but I do know what cows will do. If the sheep don't pay I will stick to the cows. I do not expect to grow sale crops any more."

"There is our Grange hall," said Jesse Bailey to me as we were passing a handsome building covered with state. "The best feature about our Grange here is the social feature. We get to other and learn to know each other. We have unorganized co-operation, that is, our business is such that we just have to co-operate." This was evidenced by the milk cans that lined the roadside waiting for the trucks to pick them up. We asked in what other ways they co-operated. "In the purchase of concentrated dairy feeds," said he. "We purchase in car lots and even larger quantities and save money by so doing." "I will give you my attention just as quick as I can get these hogs loaded. A neighbor has phoned that he lacks fifteen hogs having enough to make a car and asked me to help him make out the car and I must get them off," said Mr. W. T. Hall to us upon our arrival at his place on the morning of our departure. Going over to the pasture with Mr. Hall to see some heifers he called our attention to a wheat field. "There is a field that had been so run down by sale crops that it would hardly produce anything. I put some lime and cow manure on it last fall and sowed wheat and it is now as fine a field of wheat as you see anywhere." So my attention was again called to the ruinous policy of growing sale crops by the last man I was to visit. I asked him what he received for his hogs, "19 1/2 cents at the station," said he. The fifteen hogs netted him \$546.97. I had bought \$625 worth of cows from him, and remarked to him that he sold enough live stock that morning to take a vacation. He replied, "Yes, but there is a good deal of expense." I asked him what his daily income was from the sales of his cream. "Between twenty and thirty dollars per day," he replied. Oh, it beats growing sale crops."

How long does your pasture last? "Until July." What do you do then? "Feed," were the answers to the above questions. We told those farmers that with their knowledge of the business that they could come to North Carolina and beat themselves two to one.

In Ohio oats were being sown while we were there. At home oats and crimson clover were ready to cut for hay. In Ohio the cattle were just being turned out to pasture. At home we had been grazing rye, oats and crimson clover for two months. In Ohio the pasture season ends in July. At home it lasts until October. In Ohio ensilage corn must be planted in May. At home it can be planted as late as July. In Ohio they grow red clover. At home we can grow it just as good. In Ohio they grow alfalfa. The best alfalfa we have seen is in Union county. At home we have lespedeza. In Ohio they don't have it. At home we have bur and crimson clover. In Ohio they know

nothing about it. At home we can grow two hay crops a year. In Ohio they can't grow but one. At home we have the cowpea, soy and velvet beans. In Ohio they don't do half as well. In Ohio the farmers are growing live stock and making money. Why can't we? We can and still grow all the cotton the world will pay a living price for, and my faith is we are going to do it.—T. J. W. Broom.

MEMORIAL DAY EXERCISES WERE HELD SATURDAY.

V. D. C.'s Served Dinner to the Veterans at Canteen Hut—Exercises in the Courthouse—Graves of Departed Veterans Decorated.

Fitting tribute was paid the memory of the departed Confederate veterans in the Memorial Day exercises held here Saturday under the auspices of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Once again the veterans of the county met together and revived old friendships and recalled scenes of the war. Two thousand five hundred men from Union county fought as never men fought before for the cause of the Confederacy in the days of the 60's. Fifty survivors of this number gathered Saturday on the courthouse lawn; stood at attention and at the command "Forward" by Major W. C. Heath, marched to the canteen hut near the depot where they were served with an excellent dinner by the Daughters of the Confederacy.

At 2:30 in the afternoon they gathered in the court room where appropriate exercises were held. Mrs. W. C. Crowell presided. After a reading by Miss Jessie Harper Brown and a recitation by Miss Katherine Kyle Redfern, Mr. B. C. Ashcraft delivered a talk on "Why Memorial Day." Mr. Ashcraft spoke of the valiant part Union county men played in the War Between the States. He pointed out veterans attending the exercises who for months had followed Lee and Jackson, barefooted and with little to eat. He told how it was two Union county soldiers whose bayonets at the battle of Gettysburg pierced farthest North. "We are proud of the fact," he told the veterans, "that with your fighting you remained true gentlemen, and never insulted a woman or plundered a defenseless home." He called attention to the fact that no one wanted to be forgotten. "Keep my memory green," he said is the wish of every human. On this account Memorial day is held he told his audience. The deeds of the Confederate soldier can never be forgotten, he said.

Following the exercises at the court house the veterans and school children marched to the cemetery where the graves of departed Confederate soldiers were strewn with flowers.

GERMANS STRICKEN DUMB BY TERMS OF PEACE TREATY

Declare They Cannot Sign Compact "No Matter What Comes" — Accuse Wilson of Abandoning 14 Points.

The people, though fairly stricken dumb by the peace terms, are now recovering sufficiently to declare that Germany cannot and will not sign the compact no matter what comes.

Strikes are increasing and bolshevism and the spartacan uprising of the past two months have, if anything, made Germans immune to the possible horrors which are to be anticipated if they are again plunged into war, according to the opinion of the Associated Press.

There exists a small group of Germans, chiefly conservatives, who prefer to see the entente occupy the whole country rather than to have it bolshevik, but they are in the dwindling minority.

Reports from the Versailles correspondents emphasize the feeling of amazement and excitement which prevailed on the reading of the terms of the peace treaty. All the correspondents agree that no hasty decision will be reached. A fortnight is allowed the Germans for an answer, and this time will be used for careful consideration of the demands and the preparation of counter suggestions, the correspondents say.

There is much speculation in Berlin as to whether the terms represent maximum demands which may be reduced or whether they are maximum and irreducible.

According to The Berlin Zeitung Am Mittag, the delegation to Versailles will carefully avoid any bargaining but will present definite, clear-cut counter propositions, which in part have already been prepared.

"These counter propositions," the newspaper declares editorially "will be based on the 14 points so disgracefully abandoned by President Wilson. If the German people had to vote on these terms as a whole, there would not be in the whole empire a single 'yes'."

Force without measure of limit—that used to be a Wilson phrase, and the Wilson peace offered us yesterday falls in this category, instead of on his 14 points.

A Philadelphia girl recently received this letter from a soldier in France:

Dear Miss Banker: Last December I received a pair of socks and in one of these I found your card. I have worn them ever since. Can you send me another pair? Something tells me I need a change.

VICE-PRESIDENT MARSHALL MAY SPEAK HERE JULY 4TH

Passed Through Monroe Yesterday, Accompanied by His Wife, and Met by a Delegation of Monroe Citizens.

Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States, passed through Monroe yesterday morning on train No. 34, on his way from Charlotte to McColl, S. C., where he went to deliver a lecture.

The train on which Mr. Marshall was a passenger spent about 15 minutes here and during this time several of the citizens of the town talked to him and requested him to come to Monroe on July 4th to deliver the address on the occasion of the Welcome Home celebration. Secretary Riddle of the Chamber of Commerce headed the delegation. Mr. Marshall replied that it would give him pleasure to come to Union county and to address its people. He said, as he made note of the date when asked to be here, that upon his arrival in Washington, he would consult his calendar of speaking engagements and that if nothing interfered he would probably come. However, he expressed the thought that Congress, which will be in session, might interfere, although that body adjourns for the fourth. He told Mr. Riddle to again call his attention to the matter in a letter.

News that Mr. Marshall would pass through here had spread and a number of people were at the station to see the distinguished man. Mr. Marshall, accompanied by his wife, was travelling as an ordinary passenger and the Monroe citizens who met him had some difficulty in singling him out from the other passengers. He appeared very democratic and was extremely courteous to the committee.

Mr. Marshall is being talked of as a possible Democratic nominee for President in the 1920 election. Mr. T. P. Dillon, the father of the Fourth, mittie to request the Vice-President was unable to accompany the committee to request the Vice-President to deliver the address on the great occasion but he had told Mr. Riddle to inform Mr. Marshall that Monroe did not want a second-hand speaker—one who had delivered the address at the annual Charlotte celebration—and on this account President Wilson had not been invited.

WILSON EXPLAINS PROPOSAL FOR DEFENSE OF FRANCE

Cables Tumulty "There is no Mystery or Privacy About What I Have Promised the French Government" — Borah Against League of Nations Still.

In response to an inquiry from Secretary Tumulty, President Wilson cabled Friday that he had promised France to propose to the senate in connection with the peace treaty "a supplement in which we shall agree, subject to the approval of the council of the league of nations, to come immediately to the assistance of France in case of unprovoked attack by Germany."

"Happily there is no mystery or privacy about what I have promised the government here," the President said. "I have promised to propose to the senate a supplement in which we shall agree, subject to the approval of the council of the league of nations, to come immediately to the assistance of France in case of unprovoked attack by Germany, thus merely hastening the action which we should be bound by the covenant of the league of nations."

Authoritative statements of opinion by most senators on the treaty of Versailles probably will not be forthcoming until after Congress has met in extra session.

Republican leaders have announced their determination not to give final conclusions until they had had an opportunity to study the full text of the treaty and understanding in Washington is that the document will not be made public until after it has been signed. In the meantime Congress will have convened.

Expressions of views came from only two senators, neither of whom entered into a discussion of the treaty itself. Senator Borah, of Idaho, republican, in a letter to the editor of the Boston Transcript, reiterating his opposition to the league of nations covenant, asked the republican party to state its position as to the league and intimated that should approval of it be given he would quit the party.

Senator Norris of Nebraska, republican, concurred in previous announcements by Senators Borah and Curtis, of Kansas, opposing the proposed alliance between the United States, Great Britain and France. He said such an entente would lead to alliances by other groups of nations with a resulting invitation to war.

Officials still profess to be without information as to when the President planned to return to Washington. It is generally believed, however, that he will not start for home until the treaty has been signed, and that he will present it in person to the senate. In some quarters the opinion is expressed that he will tour the country, speaking in support of the treaty and the league covenant.

There isn't room in business today for the sour individual who can't work unless he has a private cave, cut off from human contact.

Wiley Benton Killed When Engine Explodes.

News was received here this afternoon just as The Journal goes to press that Mr. Wiley Benton, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Frank Benton, was killed when his engine exploded. Mr. Carl Benton 'phoned the sad news from Hamlet. He had just learned of the accident but did not know how or when it happened. It is reported that the accident occurred near Raleigh about 12 o'clock.

Mr. Benton had been in the employ of the Seaboard, running out of Hamlet as engineer for a number of years. He was about 28 years old and unmarried. He was an excellent young man and numbered as his friends every one who knew him.

Charlotte and Gastonia Make Big Booze Haul.

The Charlotte and Gastonia police departments each held up an automobile Monday night and in each were found about 150 quarts of whiskey. This is one of the biggest booze hauls made in this section in a long time. When a motorcycle policeman ordered the cars to stop because of their glaring headlights, both made a dash and one was caught at the Southern railway in Charlotte while Gastonia police department was notified that a car acting suspiciously was headed that way. The car captured in Charlotte bore a Georgia license and the man and woman occupying it claimed that they had rented it to take a trip to Virginia. However, a repair bill from a Baltimore concern was found in the car and in the back compartment 150 quarts of good whiskey was stored. The man gave his name as E. N. Hart of Augusta. Both parties were lodged in jail.

TWO NAVAL SEAPLANES ARE AWAITING GOOD WEATHER

N C 1 and N C 3 to Start on 1,240 Mile Flight to Azores as Early as Possible — Uninjured in the Long Flight From Rockaway Beach.

With the navy's trans-Atlantic flight guardships at their ocean stations, and the big seaplanes NC 1 and NC 3 declared after inspection to have been uninjured by their long trip from Rockaway Beach, N. Y., to Trepassey, N. F., indications Monday night were that the planes will start on their 1,240-mile flight to the Azores at the first instant Commander John T. Towers decides the weather is favorable.

Preparations are virtually completed, and it is believed the aviators will not sacrifice a favorable opportunity by awaiting the delayed NC 4. The airman held a close conference after examining the planes Sunday, but the decisions reached were not announced.

Officers expressed satisfaction with the result of the coastal flight although four times driven from their course by shifting winds such as are expected in mid-ocean they were enabled by their navigating apparatus to correct errors within two minutes.

A warning has been issued to the public to be prepared for false alarms, as it is intended to "hop-off" with exceptionally heavy loads of fuel, and the planes may be compelled to return if the loads prove excessive.

Officers directing the naval flight said the question of whether the NC 4 will start with the other two planes depends upon the time she arrives here as favorable weather may cause the NC 1 and NC 3 to start with little warning. The elevator of the NC 1 was injured by bumping into a motor boat upon landing and a leak in the gravity tank of the NC 3 needs repairing, but these repairs are not expected to take long.

RACE RIOT AT CHARLESTON.

Two Negroes Killed and 17 Wounded—Seven Sailors Injured.

Two negroes were killed and at least 17 others were wounded severely enough to be treated at the municipal hospital in the rioting in Charleston Saturday night and early Sunday morning between sailors and white civilians on one side and negroes on the other, it was established by city and county authorities. Seven blue-jackets also are reported to have been wounded.

Reports concerning the origin of the trouble are conflicting. The police however say that, according to the best information they have been able to obtain the rioting was precipitated when the negro Isaac Doctor was fatally wounded after he had shot a sailor. The bluejackets have refused to say what they know about this occurrence, the police say. The negro prisoners and patients also have professed ignorance of it.

Just how the word of the disorders spread so rapidly among the sailors on leave in the city has not been explained, but about 2,000 of them appeared in a very few minutes after their comrade was reported to have been shot, and started on a hunt shouting "get the negroes." In the clean-up that followed several innocent negroes fell the victim of the anger of the bluejackets. One was dragged from a Broad street car in spite of the motorman's efforts to save him; another was dragged from a King street car and shot down in front of a crowded and fashionable cafe, while a third, a chauffeur, was yanked from his automobile. This so terrorized the negro chauffeurs that they refused to take out taxicabs until daylight.

AMERICAN PEOPLE COMPLETE THE VICTORY LOAN JOB

Jumped on Last Day Of Campaign To Almost Six Billions — Banks Unable To Count Sales Before Next Week.

The fifth and last popular loan of the United States has been oversubscribed. Although the approximate total subscriptions will not be known for nearly two weeks, figures available Saturday night showed that the American people had responded generously to the appeal to "finish the job."

Like all of its predecessors, the Victory Liberty Loan suddenly jumped on the last day of the campaign above the mark set as its limit. Saturday brought an avalanche of subscriptions which banks could not attempt to count until next week. None of Saturday's harvest was included in the total of \$3,849,638,000 subscriptions officially tabulated by the Treasury, and officials would not be surprised to see the final figure go to nearly six billions. Only \$4,500,000,000 will be accepted. Late today Secretary Glass issued this statement:

"While the official reports to the Treasury Department show only \$3,849,638,000 subscribed up to noon on Saturday, unofficial advices from the several districts indicate that without any doubt the Victory Liberty Loan is already largely oversubscribed with every district making a determined effort to gather in every possible subscription before midnight.

"Thus for the fifth time the country has met the call of the Treasury Department for funds required and the great Liberty Loan organization has once again proved its metal."

The only gauge by which the officials could attempt to estimate subscriptions not yet tabulated was provided by the record of the Fourth Liberty Loan when \$2,392,000,000 was reported after the subscription drive had ceased. The last reports obtainable when the fourth campaign ended showed \$4,599,000,000 already tabulated, or seventy-six per cent of the six billion dollar total although final subscriptions amounted to \$6,991,000,000. Up to today in the current loan campaign 85.54 per cent of the total sought had been pledged.

ALLIES NOT TO DISCUSS RIGHT TO ENFORCE TREATY

Head of German Delegation Gets Quick Reply to Complaint That Demands Could Not be Borne — No Verbal Negotiations.

County von Brockdorff-Rantzaupresented to Premier Clemenceau on Saturday a note declaring that the draft of the peace treaty contains demands which could be borne by no nation. Many of the demands, moreover, in the view of German experts, are incapable of accomplishment.

Premier Clemenceau replied to this note as follows: "The allies can admit of no discussions of their right to insist upon the terms of the peace treaty substantially as drafted."

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzaupresented also to his ally the president of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, a note in which he asked to sign the allied plan for a league of nations, although not among the States invited to enter it; that the admission of educational member states has not been overlooked, but has been explicitly provided for in the second paragraph of article one of the covenant.

The Huns have also made objections to the effect that the terms of the treaty are contrary to the fourteen points laid down by President Wilson. Mr. Wilson will personally direct answers decided upon if the Germans make inquiries.

Thus far, however, no such note of counter proposal has been received and it is the present opinion that nothing is likely to take such form for a week, as the Germans probably will wish to study the treaty before taking action. The view is held by the American delegation that Herr Scheidemann's objections are not well taken that the treaty is contrary to the President's fourth point on disarmament and fifth point on colonial questions. It is explained that while the treaty contains a provision for Germany's disarmament, this is preliminary to the general limitation of armaments by other nations and that the covenant of the league makes a general restriction of armaments.

Herr Scheidemann's contention that the German colonies are delivered to the allies contrary to President Wilson's fifth point is met by the statement that the colonies are not delivered to the allies, out to the league of nations which administers them through mandatories for the benefit of their native peoples. Concerning the proposal for verbal negotiations, it is said that much explanatory detail will probably be done verbally, but that any proposition for a general opening of verbal negotiations will be rejected.

The German delegation at Versailles, in notes transmitted Saturday night to M. Clemenceau, as president of the peace conference, proposes changes in the clauses of the peace treaty covering labor problems and asks that prisoners of war be returned immediately after the signing of the preliminaries.

The notes suggest the holding of a joint labor convention at Versailles for consideration of the points raised. Satisfaction is expressed with the labor clauses in general but it is pointed out that they cover principles already in force in Germany and that they do not go far enough.