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W. P. NEELY TALKS ABOUT CLOVER AND SOIL BUILDING

He Used to Farm, and Knows a Few Tricks—Novus Homo Says Mills Won't Get the Cotton for 29 Cents—A Couple of Sad Tales.

Correspondence of The Journal.
Waxhaw, R. F. D. 1, Sept. 18.—Mr. W. P. Neely used to farm down in lower Jackson. He says he almost ran an experiment station for several years, and he feels like he learned a few things about soil building.

One of the things that Mr. Neely says makes him sore is hearing a man boasting about improving his land by sowing peas or clover on it and mowing the crop off for feed. He says if a man sows peas on a field for three years in succession, and mows the vines off, that he will guarantee him to ruin the land, and that if he tries it the fourth year, he won't get vines enough to make a decent hen's nest.

Mr. Neely says that a great deal of the farm lands along Waxhaw creek ought to be wired up with poultry wire, and turned into a rabbit pasture. He thinks, however, that it would be necessary to bridge a great many of the gullies, otherwise the rabbits, in attempting to cross, would fall in and break their necks.

One of our Rehoboth citizens took a notion last fall that there were better farms further east, and moved away and "tried his luck" elsewhere.

He is coming back, however, the boys say. He tried the blackjacks this year and it rained so much and kept the crawfish so busy that he had to carry his plow up to the yard every night lest the crawfish eat the point off it. That's pretty good for Jim, but then he is "given" to such projects as that anyhow.

We heard a fellow complaining some time ago that things were hard to keep up with. In fact he said there was apparently no chance for him at all. When he owned an ox and a cart, somebody who was better off was always passing him in a wagon with mules to it. When he had gotten up to the wagon and mule stage, others had become able to own buggies and horses and proceeded to drive right on by him still.

Now he had got able to own a buggy and horse, and to and behold, the other fellow had an automobile and was leaving him further behind than ever and making him eat dirt to boot. Thus he concludes that the ways of a poor man are beset with many difficulties and that if he should ever attain to the automobile stage, he is sure the other fellow would sail over him with a flying machine. So what's the use; there is positively no way to catch up.

If the men who need cotton in their business knew just how poor a chance they stand of getting anything like three-fourths of what they are going to want for next year's business cotton would be going up instead of down.

The prospects in this county are for a very short yield. The reports from all over the cotton belt indicate that the prospects are worse in almost every other section than here. The early fall weather that we pull on our coats against these mornings is playing havoc with the few top bolls we have and is making our prospect still more gloomy. These bolls that make in these cold nights may come to some stage of maturity and may "crack" and show a little cotton, but they are going to show precious little for cotton is a sun plant and needs a maximum of high temperatures in order that it may do decently well in this latitude.

Usually when yields are materially short we get a price to make up, but we are now witnessing the unusual; that is, deteriorating yields and falling prices all at the same time.

The agricultural teachers have been telling us for several years now that we should not cultivate growing plants deep enough to cut the feed roots. Like the jurymen who asked the judge if what he had just said in his charge to them "was really the law or just his opinion," some of our practical farmers are beginning to question the wisdom of the advice they have been getting on this line. They say a feed root gets its growth if allowed to go unmolested just the same as any other branch of the plant and that when it gets its growth, or matures, it ceases to feed the plant any longer and should be cut by cultivation so that new feeders will set out, traversing the same soil the old ones have occupied and find new food for the growing plant.

A mighty strong argument in favor of this contention, especially as regards cotton, is that when cultivation ceases growth ceases. Who knows how otherwise to explain this fact? It is a fact that a great many things have been offered farmers as beneficial suggestions that have later proved to be errors. For instance, a few years ago they (somebody) told us to subsoil; plow up another farm under the one we were working and have the equal of two farms on the space for one. A few farmers tried it and say they came devilishly nigh ruining their whole plantation. And now the agricultural department says it's "very doubtful" if subsoiling pays at all.

This kind of experience makes a practical man slow to bite a second time, and makes it hard on teachers of agricultural lessons even when they have a good thing. For that reason men ought to be sure they are right before they go ahead.

We heard a speaker explaining commercial fertilizers, and its effect on plant growth some years ago. In the course of his remarks he made

the statement that "a plant would only take up fifty per cent of the chemical plant food provided for it. Therefore, if we wished the plant to have five hundred pounds of fertilizer, we must put down one thousand pounds. A farmer in the audience interrupted to know if he meant to say that a plant would take up half of five hundred pounds of commercial plant food if it could get it, and would only take up half of one hundred pounds if only one hundred had been provided? The speaker, and he was sent out by the department too, said yes. On being asked to explain such whyforesness, he said he could not explain it, but "that is what they say." See?

Such tommyrot as that causes intelligent men to suspicion that he was getting pay from two sources—once from the state to boost agriculture and again from fertilizer manufacturers to flush sales.

But I had better ring off. First thing I know I'll be criticising something.—Novus Homo.

CROP IS SHORTER THIS YEAR

Much Moving in Prospect Section—Why Americans Like Germans
Correspondence of The Journal.

Waxhaw, R. F. D. No. 5, Sept. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Brown and Messrs. Jesse Hay and Robert Yarbrough spent Sunday with friends at Midland.

Cotton picking is in full swing. The best way to determine whether or not you have a good crop is to go over each row, as in picking. I believe the crop is far shorter than last year's, as there is practically no top crop. The bolls are not maturing to full size, and the plant is growthy.

Several real estate changes have been made lately. Mr. J. H. Carnes sold his home place to Mr. F. V. Hinson; Mr. Sam Belk his home place to Mr. Jay Starnes; Mr. B. C. Hinson his old home place to Mr. Barnes D. Plyler. Mr. Carnes has bought near Wolf Pond, and Mr. Belk is retiring. I understand Mr. Walter Moore has sold to Mr. Bascom Courtney his home place and will move near Ruby, S. C. We regret to lose these neighbors.

I have just heard four of our recently returned soldiers discussing why they liked the Germans when they come in contact with while serving in Germany. I say liked because they were very open in their praise. It seems some of the reasons were: The Germans were more normal than the French, not having the flashy nature of them, nor were they as "boastful and as 'bullheaded' as the British. The French and British never lost an opportunity to impose on the German people while our men kept strict orders they made many friends, and the doughboys and the German kids were regular cronies.

The ice cream supper here was a grand success despite the weather. One of the largest crowds was here that the writer has ever seen, and I will say the behavior was the best. The total proceeds amounted to nearly \$20, and this the least of all for the social event far exceeded anything else. Citizens brought their wives and families out that had never attended a like occasion. In fact, I believe that once a month is not often enough for an occasion of this kind.—E. Hinson.

He Tested Auto Lock

(From the Waxhaw Enterprise.)
Mr. Bland H. Jones had the satisfaction of testing a patent auto lock a few nights ago. About two o'clock he heard some one at his garage meddling with his car. Knowing that he had the machine securely locked he sat at the window and saw the white man give up the job and walk away. There is a good reason why the man was not shot but if he reads this notice he had better let his experience be a warning to him and not repeat his attempt to steal a car.

There is evidence of much prowling around the streets of the town in the residential sections and some people have stood for about all they expect to, so the guilty party had better let this be a sufficient warning.

The Union County Way.

(From the Waxhaw Enterprise.)
As was noted in this paper two or three weeks ago, Mr. Jim Neal of the Wilson Old Store community suffered a broken leg while working on a road drag. He has not been able to do any work in his fields for the past month and his work was getting behind. One day last week the members of Jackson Forest Local Farmers' Union, and other friends and neighbors assembled at Mr. Neal's home and "sallied into" his fodder. The fodder was all pulled and was later tied and put up for him. This it but another example of the excellent habit among our people which has come into state wide repute as the "Union county spirit." May it ever live and increase.

Rewarded.

A venerable justice sat in the place of honor at a reception. As a young lady of dazzling charms walked past he exclaimed almost involuntarily: "What a beautiful girl!"
The young woman overheard the justice's compliment, turned and gave him a radiant smile. What an excellent judge! she said.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

A Repeater.

He—"You know I love you—will you marry me?"
She—"But, my dear boy, I refused you only a week ago."
He—"Oh! was that you?" London Opinion.

MARVIN RICH HELD ON THE CHARGE OF INCITING RIOT

Former Union County Man Arrested on Charge of Helping Start Recent Trouble in Albemarle—Out Under \$2,500 Bond.

Marvin L. Rich, native of Union county, city attorney of Charlotte for two years, was arrested Wednesday night in Charlotte on a charge of inciting to rebellion, which led to the shooting of Sheriff Blalock of Stanly county. He was released on \$2,500 bond, which was signed by D. W. Howell, foreman of the Southern roundhouse.

The Charlotte News gives the following account of his arrest:

Mr. Rich will be brought to trial at Albemarle, the scene of the rioting, at an early date. The warrant which caused the arrest of Mr. Rich was signed by Judge R. R. Ingram, county judge of Stanly county.

The arrest of Mr. Rich came shortly after midnight Wednesday upon his return from Rock Hill, where he was understood to have gone on business in connection with the textile strike now under way there. Mr. Rich was arrested at his law office by Sergeant E. F. Black and carried to police headquarters where bond was arranged.

At the police office Mr. Rich is said to have made no comment in connection with his arrest, though he showed nervousness and a disturbed-mental attitude over the happening. There was no companion with Mr. Rich when he was arrested, but labor organizers who have been in Charlotte for some time in connection with the textile mill troubles were seen on the streets after midnight and were believed to have been in touch with Mr. Rich.

Details of the charges against Mr. Rich were not known at the city hall Thursday. It was said the Albemarle officers related that Mr. Rich was in Albemarle at the time of the strike and made an address to some of the strikers the night before Sheriff Blalock was shot the next morning. The wound to Sheriff Blalock did not prove fatal.

Mr. Rich has been identified with union organizers in North Carolina since first steps were taken in the spring to organize the textile workers in the Charlotte district. When some of the strikers were arrested he was the attorney who appeared for them. Since that time Mr. Rich has been recognized as one of the labor leaders. When the street car strike was on in Charlotte he made an address at the court house before some of the strikers and their sympathizers. This matter was reported to the police authorities, but there was no arrest.

Later Mr. Rich claimed that threats had been made against him in anonymous communications, and he published an advertisement in the daily papers, in which he issued a defy and declared he had no intention of leaving Charlotte. In his advertisement he declared the parties threatening him had advised him to leave the city.

RICH IN ALBEMARLE

Albemarle, Sept. 18.—Marvin L. Rich arrived in Albemarle on Thursday morning. A warrant was served on him in Charlotte at 1 o'clock Thursday morning. He made the necessary bond of \$2,500 and came to Albemarle on the first train where he will stay until the trial on Monday.

NINETEEN ARRESTED

Albemarle, Sept. 18.—President Barbee and Vice-President Lee of Local Union No. 1,234, are among the 19 men arrested here in connection with the late rioting among textile workers and are being held under bonds of \$2,500 on charges of inciting to riot, aiding and abetting in insurrections and with conspiracy. Solicitor Walter Brock of Wadesboro, came upon the scene late yesterday after some of the militiamen had already gone home and when the Carthage company was ready to be entrained. He immediately drew indictments for the 19 men and their cases were heard before County Judge Ingram, who gave them a week for the preparation of their cases. The bonds of 14 of the 19 were given.

The indictments were drawn by Solicitor Brock, who was somewhat fiery in his denunciation of the picketers and notable of the rioters are formidable in their appearance. They allege enough to put the rioters in the penitentiary for 15 years plus a \$10,000 fine in one count and 10 years, plus \$5,000 in the other. The indictments read:

"First count, with force and arms at and in the county aforesaid did unlawfully, wilfully and feloniously incite, set on foot, aid and abet in a certain insurrection against the laws of the state of North Carolina; second count, unlawfully, wilfully and feloniously did conspire to prevent, hinder and delay the execution of certain laws of the state of North Carolina; third count, unlawfully, wilfully and feloniously did prevent, hinder and delay the execution of the laws of the state of North Carolina and in the execution of the said crime did assault and shoot the sheriff of Stanly county and did commit other acts of violence contrary to the statute in such case and provided and against the peace and dignity of the state."

Nineteen of the Albemarle rioters have been arrested and will be tried Monday morning, each putting up a \$250 bond. All state guards returned to their homes Wednesday afternoon.

COMMUNITY BUILDING WOULD SERVE YOUNG AND OLD ALIKE

A Marshville Reader Voices Approval of This Form of Memorial in the Name of the Soldiers and the Community.

Correspondence of The Journal.

Marshville, Sept. 18.—I notice with interest the invitation to your readers to express their opinion in the columns of your paper as to which would be a more fitting memorial to our soldiers—a monument or a community building. I am taking advantage of this opportunity to use my persuasion in favor of a community building.

I speak in the name of a number of returned soldiers who have personally expressed themselves in favor of the building and also on behalf particularly of the boys and girls of our county. The former testify to the fitness of the building and the latter exemplify the crying need for it. I think I am historical minded enough to be willing to have a large sum of money invested in a monument when there is nothing else that will suffice. But in this instance, when a building answers the demand of the community for a fitting memorial and at the same time helps to solve one of the most serious problems relative to the young people of the community, then I am unquestionably in favor of a community building.

Would a community building serve as a suitable memorial to our soldiers? I answer in the affirmative, firstly; because it would be a lasting memorial if properly constructed and, secondly; because it could be made a strong reminder of the services so unselfishly rendered not only by those who made the supreme sacrifice but by all who served the nation on the battle field, in the camp and at home. Some one has suggested that a statue in bronze or marble of one of our own soldiers be placed at the entrance of the building. I would suggest further that a room be set aside to be used as a historical museum in which might be placed: the county roster, the roll of honor—on a bronze plate—, individual records of bravery, historical sketches of the part our soldiers took in the conflict, some letters written by our boys from overseas, all sorts of souvenirs, photographs of our soldiers, and any other interesting pictures, records of the work of the Red Cross of the county, of the food and fuel administration, of the amount invested by the county in war savings and Liberty Loan. Would this hallowed room seem out of harmony with the remainder of the building? I think not. Because all services rendered by our county were so in a spirit of cheerfulness, every sacrifice made in the name of humanity everywhere and I do not think it would be a sacrifice to use a building for the uplift of the community which simultaneously serves as a memorial of the services rendered by the people of that community to their country and to humanity.

Granted the community building would be a more adequate memorial to our soldiers than a monument could possibly be, let us investigate the need for such a building. I would put a community building in every town of one thousand inhabitants. The social order changeth. We no longer live in isolated communities. Concerted action is easier than ever before. What could be more timely than the erection of a building to encourage this tendency toward closer human intercourse? What could render a greater service to the county than a building owned by it in which the young and old might meet and work and play together? The Red Cross, the Woman's Club, the associated charities, the farmers' organizations, the poultry, pig, corn clubs and the canning club girls would have a place to meet and work. There could be a kitchen in which the county home demonstration agent could give lessons in cooking. Such a building would serve as a home to all members of the county when at the county capital. Then, too, such a building should contain a reading room and a small library which could be enlarged from time to time. And certainly it should supply the monstrous demand for an adequate auditorium.

And lastly, such a building would be a great centre for wholesome recreation for old and young. Some of us grown ups exercise enough but few of us play enough. I would that we could induce fathers and mothers to play with their children. It would keep them young, increase the confidence of the child in the parent and surround the child with wholesome environment. At any rate all adolescent boys and girls should have exercise in the form of recreation. There is a vast difference in activities done in the name of work and those done in the name of play. Furthermore boys and girls are going to find something to do. Shall we allow our boys to have a crap game in the back of some old building, gamble over cards in some deserted building or off in the woods, hang around the soda fountains drinking "dope," loaf around the streets smoking cigarettes, drinking whiskey, alcohol or their substitutes, and visit houses of ill fame before they have scarcely donned long trousers or shall we surround these with something better? Shall we not provide our girls with the means of developing strong bodies so they will not be lured by the artificial beauties of the world and be equipped with active bodies and minds? Shall we not provide wholesome intercourse between the boys and girls in answer

to the demand of the social instinct? It is astonishing how little we do for the young people. I'm a friend of the so-called bad boy (who isn't inherently bad) and do not discard him to the rubbish heap but rather mourn over society that it does not produce a better specimen.

Yes, let's have a community building for the sake of our most priceless asset, our boys and girls. Let's provide tennis, basket, base and foot ball, a swimming pool, a gymnasium, good literature, innocent games—yes, and good music. Why not organize an orchestra from among the young people of the county? And after we get the building let's put its activities in the hands of competent persons who will have the welfare of the young at heart.

I close by pledging my undying friendship for boys and girls everywhere and by endorsing a community building for the county to be located in Monroe as a fitting memorial to our soldiers and at the same time as a gift to our sorely neglected young people.

LATHAN BELIEVES PACKING HOUSE WOULD PAY LOCALLY

Just Back From Florida, He Gives Some Interesting Facts Concerning Conditions There.

A packing house would be worth more to Union county than the erection of a half dozen cotton mills, according to Mr. J. W. Lathan, who returned Friday night from a trip to Florida. The cost of one would be only about \$30,000, and it would provide a ready market at all times for hogs and cattle to the farmers, thus stimulating their production several hundred per cent, he declared.

Owing to the devastation caused by the boll weevil, Mr. Lathan said, the little town of Chipley, Fla., about one-third the size of Monroe, erected a packing house, and today that section is one of the wealthiest in the state. In fact, he said, the boll weevil had proved a blessing to Chipley.

Speaking of the boll weevil, Mr. Lathan said: "All through Georgia and Florida I saw large fields ruined by the pest. In some places I saw patches of cotton with the stalks six feet high, yet noticed on an average of only two or three bolls to the stalk."

"For an illustration of the damage, take the figures of the amount of cotton ginned by Tom Lane, an old Union county man. Three years ago, when he established his gin, he ginned 1,600 bales during the season. The next year he only ginned about 300 bales, and this year he does not expect to gin over a hundred."

"Since the advent of the boll weevil, the farmers around Chipley have devoted their land to peas, beans, peanuts, and other small crops, which have returned them big dividends. The packing house gave a great stimulus to the raising of cattle and hogs, and today the community is far better off than when it had to depend upon cotton for its money."

Mr. Lathan inspected the packing plant from top to bottom. The hogs, he said, were driven to a trough, where their feet were fastened to a pair of hooks. Their throats were then cut, and the hog, by its struggling movements, started the elevator, to which its feet were attached, towards the boiling vats. There it was plunged into scalding water, and conveyed to the automatic cleaner. A few minutes was all the time required for it to come to the packing department ready for shipment.

Community or Liberty Building.

To the Editor of The Journal:—We are going to have some form of memorial for our brave Union county boys who did their part so nobly in the great world war. What shall it be?

If there is one word which has come into its own more beautifully and perfectly than another in this world struggle, it is the word "service." This seemed and still seems to be the key-note of every agitation and activity. Would not a community building of some kind which should serve as a center of community service, including a library, auditorium, gymnasium, swimming pool, Hall of Fame, embracing a war museum, etc., be a much more fitting memorial than a cold, useless shaft of marble—archaic symbol of long past ages?

It was Daniel Webster, I believe, who said, "If we carve upon stone or marble, time will bring corrosion and defacement; but if we imprint Christian education and culture upon the minds of our people, time can never wear it away."

One of our greatest needs at present, as I see it, is just such a place as the one proposed, where our townspeople as well as those from the county can assemble for social meetings, to rest and read, have lecture courses, story hours for the children, meeting the real, not fanciful needs of the community itself. The entire county must have part in the erection and maintenance of same instead of a few generous donors.

A community house, standing for commemoration, must provide for the preservation of the names, memoirs and relics of the great war.
But above all else, let us carry out the spirit of public service which has been to us the one great, compensating gift of the war. "Let our memoirs of this conflict be structures which shall help the living while commemorating the dead."—Mrs. J. Frank Laney.

General Pershing has declined the invitation to speak at the thirtieth division's reunion.

LATEST HAPPENINGS

News Events of the Day in the State and Nation.

The Alabama house of representatives have specifically rejected the Susan Anthony suffrage amendment by a vote of 60 to 31.

Republican leaders in Congress, or the anti-leaguers are worried now, fearing that President Wilson will refuse to sign a treaty patched up by them.

Authentic reports have it that influenza has reappeared in Greensboro. It is, however, of a less virulent nature than that which prevailed a year ago.

The number killed by the tornado in the gulf section is estimated at more than 200 and 3000 people are homeless. In Corpus Christi the water ran 8 feet deep in the streets.

The U. S. is preparing to return the railroads to their owners December 31. Hines orders inventory of supplies on hand. Old officials will resume posts and reorganize staffs.

Cardinal Mercier, the brave prelate of Belgium, opened a speaking tour in Baltimore Tuesday night. He hailed the United States as savior of his country and declared that Belgian mothers pray for America.

Green Madlin, a white man about 65 years old, and his wife were burned to death early Tuesday morning when their house, several miles from Columbia, was destroyed by fire. A train passed through their cities.

Mobile, Ala., city commissioners have enacted an ordinance prohibiting Sunday burials in the cemeteries under a penalty of a fine of \$100. It was enacted upon petition from grave diggers, undertakers and ministers.

The latest strike—that of hearse drivers—is on in Dublin, Ireland, in sympathy with cemetery employees. A dispatch says the cemetery gates are closed and burials are next to an impossibility.

Baltimore, where the first Odd Fellows lodge was established, is entertaining 70,000 visitors in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the lodge in America.

Mrs. Alex Jackson, of Fayetteville, was bound over to U. S. District court Tuesday on a charge of transporting whiskey. She was arrested early Saturday morning returning from Baltimore with 26 quarts of whiskey.

The textile union at Albemarle has promised to suspend picketing for ten days and ask that militiamen be removed. Manufacturers will not invite Gov. Bickett to Albemarle, believing that unionism will die if he stays away.

For running over with an automobile and killing the 14-year-old son of Daniel Boykin at Five Points, a Wilson suburb, on Sunday, June 22, J. D., alias "Bud" Robbins, was sentenced Friday to seven years in the penitentiary.

Congressman Kitchin opposed the proposition to have congress present General Pershing a \$10,000 sword, and won out. Mr. Kitchin gave as his reason that congress has done enough for General Pershing and should now turn its attention to the soldiers under him.

Edward Pitts, a prosperous former of Kernersville, was shot to death Monday by his son-in-law following an argument. The conversation was in regard to a disagreement which took place between them some time ago concerning horses used in their cropping.

Wm. Childress of Danville, Va., has been granted an absolute divorce from his wife, Eva Varnell Stokes, who committed bigamy by marrying Robert Holley under the belief that her husband was dead. She saw his name in a casualty list and accepted it as true.

Joe S. Williams is held for the murder of his 21-year-old wife at Richmond, by hitting her a blow in the head. He is the chauffeur who drove the probation officers last spring when they murdered Hudson and Shakelford for which four officers are facing trial.

The seven negro members of the crew of the schooner William H. Sumner, which ran aground in Topsail inlet, have been arrested and are held by Pender county authorities charged with the murder of Captain Robert E. Cochran. Three negroes confess and say that Charles Cary, the mate, shot the captain.

Washington made holiday Wednesday to welcome home General Pershing and the first division. Every government department and commercial house was closed and the city was gay in its decorations. It is estimated that nearly half a million people viewed the parade. It was Washington's most elaborate military display.

Plyler Burr of Rutherford county, a young married man about 20 years of age, was instantly killed at Caroleen, when his hand came in contact with a live wire. He was tying his horse to a post when his hand came in contact with a guide wire from the Southern Power line, which had in some way become charged with the electric current.

Mrs. W. A. Graham, wife of Maj. Graham, Commissioner of Agriculture, as a result of a domestic breach, bringing action for damage. The couple are not divorced but are living apart. They have been married 5 years. Mrs. Graham is a sister of Chief Justice Clark, who married Maj. Graham's sister and hence are twice brothers-in-law.