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SIX THINGS TO DO TO GET BETTER PRICES FOR COTTON

First and Foremost, Hold Your Cotton; Cut Your Acreage; and Demand Fair Price for Seed.

"What did the cotton association meeting at Montgomery do?" "What can I do to help get better prices?"

These two questions are being asked on every hand. Perhaps the best answer to both questions is given in the editorial review of the work of the Montgomery meeting and its plans as given in The Progressive Farmer of September 11th, an advance copy of which has been furnished us. Which is as follows:

The great meeting of the American Cotton Association in Montgomery, Ala., last week, discussed a lot of things, but we believe the gist of the whole conference may be given in six definite things every cotton farmer in the South can do to help the fight for better prices:

1. First and foremost hold your cotton. We must show the bear gamblers and their allies that they are absolutely mistaken the spirit and determination of the Southern people if they think we will sit idly by and be robbed of half the fruits of this year's labor. It has cost between 30 and 40 cents a pound to make this year's crop. The decision of the Montgomery meeting was that 40 cents should be a minimum price for middling.

Not only must each resolve to hold his own crop, but he must see his neighbors and insist on their holding. As J. A. Brown says, "We must shut up the market so tight that no man can buy or beg a bale of cotton at present prices—so that the only way to get a bale of new-crop cotton until prices improve will be to steal it!"

Mr. J. A. Todd, the distinguished English authority, who came to Montgomery at President Wannamaker's request, sized up the present world-situation somewhat as follows: (1) The world will need every bale of cotton that is produced this year. There is no real overproduction. (2) Right now, however, there is practically no movement of cotton goods, a wholly abnormal temporary dullness in the business of cotton manufacturers, and of course they are not offering normal prices for cotton. Present prices are only fictitious prices based on a temporarily demoralized market.

Nevertheless if one-fourth of the cotton farmers of the South are such fools as to accept this fictitious under-valuation for 1920 cotton, prices on the whole crop will be lowered. We must keep anybody and everybody from selling at present prices.

2. Go to your county mass meeting next Wednesday, September 15. Every county in the South is asked to hold a mass meeting of its cotton farmers on this date, to make plans for holding, warehousing, cutting, acreage and cooperative marketing. Go, and get your neighbors to go, both landlord and tenant, black and white. We must educate everybody and all classes to the importance of this fight. And see to it that everybody makes some contribution for supporting the Cotton Association in its plans. A good method will be to have every grower authorize his gin-ner to deduct 10 to 25 cents a bale for the organization. Business men should subscribe liberally, for no one will be hurt more than they if the South's spending power and debt-paying power is cut in half.

3. Cut your cotton acreage next year by sowing a record-breaking grain crop this fall. Don't just talk about "cutting down acreage"—a negative sort of program. Tell everybody to cut his cotton acreage by sowing more wheat, oats and rye, and by sowing more clover to enrich the land for corn next year. This is the only sensible way to reduce acreage.

4. Put your cotton in a warehouse, and organize a cooperative marketing association. Remarkably important was the comprehensive report on cooperative marketing adopted at Montgomery, the result of months of labor by Cotton Specialist Murph and others. The report tells just how to start cooperative selling with official grading or classing in your community.

As for warehouses, if there is not sufficient warehouse room in your section, it will pay to hurry up the construction of buildings of a cheaper sort. In next week's Progressive Farmer we expect to present some plans worked out by Mr. D. C. Wally, vice-president and manager of the Arkansas Cotton Association, whereby 1,000 bales may be taken care of in a structure costing only \$1,500. We do not believe, of course, that every community should be content with such cheap and imperative construction, but this at least indicates that no community need accept the ridiculous prices now offered by bear speculators on the ground that it can't house its crop.

5. Do all you can to help men who are in a tight place financially from having to sacrifice their cotton. Make it a point to see the president or cashier of the bank you do business with. Tell him a large part of his business comes from farmers and that farmers expect him to go the limit in helping them now. See your merchant and tell him he had better suffer some temporary inconvenience, better wait until he can wait no longer on his cotton customers, rather than force the South back into poverty and backwardness it formerly suffered. And if you have tenants or neighbors who insist on selling anyhow buy their cotton if possible, and hold it out of the regular channels of trade.

6. Demand also a fair price for cot-

ton seed. This subject has already been discussed in previous issues of The Progressive Farmer. The decision of the Montgomery meeting was that farmers who can use cotton seed meal for feeding should exchange cotton seed for an equal quantity of cotton seed meal, or should sell seed when a ton of seed is selling for as much as a ton of meal.

If this battle for better cotton prices is to be won, the farmers themselves must fight to the finish. Here are six definite things every man can do. Check up yourself and see how many of them you are willing to do—and spread the news to your neighbor.

NEED OF BOARDING HOUSES

Many of the Bachelors May Have to Marry to Get Meal Tickets.

Marshallville, Sept. 6.—Mr. S. F. Long of Charlotte has come to Marshallville to work with the Marshallville Motor Co. His family will arrive this week to make their home here.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Marsh have returned from their bridal tour in the mountains and are spending a few days with relatives here before going to their home in Rutherfordton.

Mr. Henry Greene has gone to Brevard to enter school there.

Rev. J. J. Edwards and son, Mr. Weaver Edwards, have returned from Virginia where the latter spent the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Griffin of Monroe spent the week-end here with relatives.

Mrs. Estridge and children of Rutherfordton spent several days last week with Mrs. Frank L. Harrell.

Miss Plyler of near Monroe arrived last week to take charge of the 4th grade in the school here. Mrs. L. E. Huggins had supplied as teacher until a permanent one could be secured.

Mr. Lloyd Greene is erecting an attractive bungalow on his place near town.

Mrs. W. M. Davis' music class, which consisted of twenty-eight pupils, gave a splendid recital at Mrs. Davis' home last Monday afternoon. Mrs. J. S. Harrell assisted with several vocal selections. Each pupil, from the beginners to the advanced performers, acquitted herself with credit to her own talent and perseverance and the wisdom of the teacher. After the program was completed a delightful social hour was enjoyed by the pupils and their mothers who were present.

Messrs. Shelton Harrell and Pink Griffin of Charlotte spent the week-end here with relatives.

Mr. B. C. Harrell has returned to the University of North Carolina after spending several weeks here with his parents.

Miss Dora Jernigan of Dunn, N. C., has arrived to take charge of the millinery department of J. T. Garland & Co.'s store.

Miss Mary E. McWhirter of Charlotte will again have charge of the millinery department for the United Cash Store. She arrived Sunday.

Lack of boarding houses is getting to be a serious thing in Marshallville and is a great handicap to the growth of the town. There are a number of out-of-town students in the school, and doubtless many more who would like to come in if they could find a place to board. Apparently some of the young bachelors of the town will be forced to commit matrimony in order to get a meal ticket, the none of them have employed such desperate measures yet. Anyone with a wish to open a boarding house could find no better opening than Marshallville, provided they run a first class place.—Mrs. J. S. Harrell.

Farmers' Union Discounts Mr. Flow's Estimate.

(Reported for The Journal.)

The County Union of the farmers organization met last Saturday at Bond's Grove in picnic style and a very large crowd was present, estimated by some at one thousand people.

It was determined to fight to a finish the bear speculation and reports of general progress were received from the locals. The organization asked for a cotton grader for the cotton association.

Mr. G. L. Nisbet made a fine speech.

The next meeting will be held with the Beulah local.

The following resolution was passed: "Resolved, That the county Farmers' Union objects to the statement of Mr. G. E. Flow, which was sent abroad as to the condition of the crop in this county. His statement that conditions warranted the expectation of a 50,000 bale crop we regard as absurd, and in our opinion little more than half of this amount can be expected."

Notice.

There will be a meeting of the Union County Democratic Executive Committee at the courthouse in Monroe, Saturday, September 11th, at 10:30 a. m. All precinct chairmen are urged to be present, as matters vital to the party will be discussed. GEO. S. LEE, Jr., Chm. I. H. BLAIR, Secretary.

Cotton Reports Too Bullish.

To the Editor of The Journal:—I want to say a few words in regard to the cotton crop in Union county. Some of the forecasters, in my opinion, are badly fooled. They are judging the crop by the size of the weed, but if they will look for the fruit they will find that it is not there. The Bible says judge a tree by its fruits.—W. L. Harkey, Matthews, R. F. D. 18.

See the dancing flower baskets in "The Flower Shop."

WEDDINGTON INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE TO OPEN TUESDAY

Impressive Ceremonies Will Feature Laying of the Corner Stone to Administration Building.

Next Tuesday, Sept. 14, will be a red letter day for the Weddington community. On that day commences the first session of the Weddington Industrial Institute, the school founded by the Methodist conference, and an institution that is destined to play an important part in the future life of this section. The opening will be celebrated by the laying of the corner stone of the administration building, now under construction. This building is a brick structure, and will cost between \$50,000 and \$60,000 when it is completed.

Rev. H. H. Jordan, presiding elder of this district, and chairman of the institute board, will be master of ceremonies, while Dr. Gilbert C. Rowe of Winston-Salem will deliver the principal address. Dinner will be served on the grounds, and all who attend are urged to bring well-filled baskets.

Prof. R. E. Hinshaw, a native of Yadkin county, and for seven years a member of the faculty of Rutherford college, is superintendent of the institute. Other members of the faculty include Misses Fay Helms and Annie Hudson, both of this county; George Hawkes, of Rutherford college, and M. W. Winters, of Weddington.

In addition to the courses offered by standard high schools, vocational training will be taught at Weddington. The study of agriculture will be particularly emphasized.

A pamphlet prepared by Prof. Hinshaw has the following concerning the institution:

"Weddington Academy was built in the year 1895. A staunch adherent of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, R. B. Weddington, in his will devised to the Western North Carolina Conference in fee simple about 600 acres of land in Union county, North Carolina, which, since his death, has been utilized by said conference in conducting a school for boys and girls at Weddington, in Union county, where Mr. Weddington lies buried and where is located Weddington Methodist church and parsonage, and other property devised by him for the use of that church. The school was under the management of a local board of trustees under the old regime and was conducted to meet a local need, which was well met. In 1918 it was decided to convert the school into an industrial school, and it was chartered by the legislature of North Carolina as Weddington Industrial Institute.

Character and Purpose of School.

"It is the purpose of the institution to offer first of all, courses leading up to a college course. In addition to this, it is proposed that vocational courses be provided to meet the needs of those who can never procure a college or university education. To this end, courses in agriculture, horticulture, stock raising, dairying, and domestic science are being provided for those who wish to specialize. It is also the purpose of the management of the school to see to it that no boy or girl is deprived of an education who presents themselves for entrance if he or she has a will to work. Industrial plants have been and are being built where boys may work and receive remunerations for their time while engaged, which may be applied on the bill of school expenses. The school farm is also a source of employment for those who are interested in farming and who expect to pursue agricultural courses. Work shops and sewing rooms will be provided for girls which will offer to them commercial advantages in the near future, but we do not hold out promises of such advantages to our girls for this year, owing to inadequate facilities, and lack of time to provide same.

"The Weddington Industrial Institute was turned over by the conference in the year 1919 to the management of a board of trustees composed of the following representatives of the church: Rev. H. H. Jordan, W. S. Blakeney, W. L. Hemby, R. B. Redwine, W. D. Hawfield, E. C. Griggs, Dr. T. F. Marr, J. A. Bell, L. C. Kimbrell and J. M. Niven. This board met and organized Sept. 5th, 1919, with the election of Rev. H. H. Jordan, chairman; W. S. Blakeney, secretary and treasurer, and R. E. Hinshaw, superintendent of the school; and an executive committee composed of five members of the board, namely, H. H. Jordan, W. S. Blakeney, W. L. Hemby, W. D. Hawfield, L. C. Kimbrell, with the superintendent of the school ex-officio.

Present School Facilities.

When the present management of the school took over the property they found that they had about 600 acres of run down land lying in Union and Mecklenburg counties, and a beautiful campus and three dilapidated buildings, altogether inadequate for school operations. They immediately entered upon an extensive building program. The old school building was moved off to one side of the campus and is now being converted into a sixteen room dormitory to be used temporarily as a boys' dormitory, and a new administration building, modern in every respect, is being constructed on the old site at a cost of about \$50,000 or \$60,000. The girls' dormitory, a three story framed building, has been recovered with metal shingles and is being painted and remodeled which will give comfortable quarters for twenty.

(Continued on page eight.)

SEVENTEEN WARS ARE STILL IN PROGRESS IN THE WORLD

America is Technically at War With Germany, and There Are a Number of Real Scraps Going On.

By COLONEL MINNIGERODE, in the New York Times.

For nearly two years it has been assumed that the World War was over. Perhaps it is, if the term "World War" is applied to the conflict between the Allies and the Central Empires, which ended with the armistice. If, however, the term "World War" can rightly be applied to conditions of war which at present exist in many places throughout the world as a direct result of the great conflict, it is not over, nor is the end in sight.

I have spread out before me a map of the world. This map has been carefully studied for the purpose of determining the number of wars at present in progress, the conflicting nations, peoples or interests and the location of each. Each sphere of conflict has been compared to a volcanic island containing seventeen volcanoes, each volcano representing a war. The volcanoes are in varying degrees of activity. Some are apparently extinct or at least dormant; some are active, ever threatening to burst forth in eruption at any time with the full accompaniment of fire and quake and avalanche and the utter misery that ensues; others are in eruption and have been for varying periods of time.

The list follows:

1. United States vs. Germany.
2. United States vs. Austria-Hungary.
3. Mexico. Revolution.
4. Bolivia. Revolution.
5. Ireland. Sim Fein Revolution.
6. British vs. Turkish Nationalists and Arabs in Mesopotamia.
7. French vs. Turkish Nationalists.
8. Hungary vs. Rumania.
9. Polish-Bolsheviki War.
10. Wrangel-Bolsheviki War.
11. Greeks vs. Turkish Nationalists.
12. Egypt. Revolution.
13. Turks vs. Armenians.
14. Bolsheviki Persian war.
15. Bolsheviki-Japanese war.
16. Korean civil war.
17. South China civil war.

Beginning at home. The United States is still technically at war with Germany and with Austria-Hungary. These wars belong in the dormant class for the very sufficient reason that the conclusion of a treaty of peace is a matter of time only and there is slight chance of a resumption of hostilities between the United States and Germany and the United States and Austria-Hungary as distinct from a general European war. Because this contingency is so remote or seems so at the present time, it is hardly fair to count these wars—which have their being on paper only—in the same category as active ones. The fact remains, however, that a state of war between the United States and these two Central Powers technically exists until peace is concluded fact.

Active and Dormant.

There are two other volcanoes in the Western Hemisphere which should be classified as belonging to the active group, though not at present in full eruption. A revolution is in progress in Bolivia that may result in the overthrow of the present government. So accustomed, almost calloused, to the kaleidoscopic changes in South and Central American republics have we become that a mere little revolution or two there awakens no interest. Much greater concern will be manifested in "Babe" Ruth's fiftieth home run than could possibly be stirred up over Bolivia's present difficulties.

The Mexican rumpus is a very different thing. The stage has been reached when lexicographers consider the word Mexico synonymous with revolution. Since the overthrow of the Carranza regime and the assassination of its chief a fair advance along the road toward stability has been made, but this advance may be halted at any time and a return to peon fighting, bull fighting, banditry and general bloodletting "supersede it. Villa is quiescent today, but what about tomorrow. Can this leopard change his spots overnight.

In Lower California the little dollar-marked dominion of Esteban Cantu is threatening "to be or not to be," depending entirely upon whether Esteban is feeling grouchy or convivial. Lower California has been a sinecure for Cantu, owing, of course, to the American thirst and American love of chance, which have kept a stream of gold pouring across the California boundary into Tia Juana and the coffers of this pro-American. Late information is to the effect that an agreement has been reached between Cantu and the Mexican central Government, but any attempt to oust Cantu and keep him ousted is going to start something.

Another phase of the Mexican situation should be cleared up within the next few days. It is indeed seldom that an election in Mexico is not followed by a revolution or several revolutions. The elections are scheduled for today (Sunday Sept. 5), and it is a foregone conclusion that Obregon will win, provided the thing Obregon will win, provided there are two on the square, but will likely not be satisfied with the result. Robles Dominguez, the candidate of the Catholic-Republican Party, and Zangola Miranda, the William Jennings Bryan of the cactus country.

Again, there are very persistent reports of the activities of various I. W. W. influences at work in Mexico, and in spite of the fact that the

Government is making sincere efforts to corral these disturbers it must be borne in mind that corraling bad men has not been Mexico's forte during the last ten years.

The Mexican volcano is very much awake and may be in eruption from several craters within a very short time.

The Old World's End.

Turning now to the Old World the conclusion is inevitably reached that it approaches more nearly one large volcano than thirteen small ones. There are actually, however, this unlikely number of wars now being conducted (or misconducted) in that hemisphere, to say nothing of a few little personally supervised fracasces like d'Annunzio's in Fiume. Little prospect appears that an immediate reduction in the number of wars in full swing in the Old World will take place—in the fact the cables of the last few days announce the birth of another anti-Bolshevist movement in Siberia. This latest addition may develop into a real opposition to the Soviets and receive the support of the Japanese. If this should be the case it would add to the long list.

In some instances—listed above as a war—a technically state of war may not exist. There may be no recognized government behind the activity—as is the case of Ireland—but the crux of war is that certain interests and ideals clash, that peoples are actually fighting to preserve or establish these interests and ideals and that blood is being shed. It is not essential to the existence of a state of war that armies be organized along established lines or that tactical units be employed in the furtherance of attaining the desired end.

The Egyptian situation has become much clarified as a result of the work of the commission headed by Lord Milner, and from present indications this will be the first war to be dropped from the list.

It will be noted that four wars are the direct result of the activities of the Turks. Britain, France, Greece and Armenia are all engaged with the Turkish Nationalists in different fields. In the case of the British the Turks are receiving considerable assistance from the Arabs. The Turkish Nationalists are apparently making a great effort to meet the Bolshevist forces that were advancing from the north, but so far this movement has been checked. With four distinct nations at war with the Turkish Nationalists—each conducting its own campaign—it is believed that greater success would attend their efforts if a greater degree of co-operation were inaugurated. A simultaneous offensive by the four would result in keeping all the available Nationalist forces occupied, and the moral effect—if Turkey has ever been susceptible to moral influences—would be worth something.

The Soviets, like the Turks, are fighting four distinct and separate enemies. Poland in the west, General Wrangle and the Persians in the south and the Japanese plus the new anti-Bolshevist movement in the east. Reports all indicate that things are going decidedly against the Bolsheviki on all fronts. From a military standpoint the Bolsheviki possess that inestimable advantage of interior lines, but the distances between fronts is so great and means of communication so impaired that this military asset is assumed rather than real. Until recently the Bolsheviki were conducting offensives against Poland and Persia. In the latter one they were attempting to form a junction with the Turkish Nationalist Army. These offensives have failed signally, and resulted in increased activity on the part of General Wrangle in the south and the anti-Bolshevist uprisings in Siberia.

The desultory fighting that has been taking place between Hungary and Rumania—practically ever since the armistice—has slackened, but the explosive is still present and needs but slight urge to break out anew.

The civil war in South China and the Korean civil war complete the quota. It is the rankest kind of guesswork to even approximate the conditions within these spheres of military activity, but there is war, recognized as such, and that is enough.

Finally, there is so much unrest, so much need to put the world back on its feet; so much malice and hatred stored up in the hearts of so many people, that he must be indeed an optimist who sees the world again on a smooth highway with all six cylinders working.

Happenings in Goose Creek.

Indian Trail, R. F. D. No. 1, Sept. 6.—Seventeen additions to the Benton Cross Roads church, and six additions to the Union Grove church were the results of revival meetings recently held in this section.

Mr. Oris Helms, and sister, Miss Verla Helms, of Charlotte, were recent visitors in this community.

Misses Grace and Ruby Simpson of Charlotte have returned home after spending a week here with relatives.

Mrs. O. B. Haigler and Misses Bonnie and Jose Haigler are back from an extended visit to Taylorsville.

Army worms have invaded this section in large numbers, and are attacking corn and cotton. They are marching eastward.

Mr. Ed Thomas had one of his good mules injured in an unusual way the other day. The mule, along with its mate, was hitched to a stump puller, when the force of the terrific pull threw him backward.

See the human palm trees in "The Flower Shop" at the Strand Theatre Friday, Sept. 10. Matinee and night.

REGISTRATION OF WOMEN STARTS SEPTEMBER 30TH

County Election Board Chairman Have Received Orders to This Effect—Gardner to Campaign For Morrison.

Correspondence of The Journal.

Raleigh, Sept. 6.—The registration and voting by the women of North Carolina at the general election in November is a subject that is just now enlisted the attention of the managements of the campaigns of the two parties. The statement has been given publicly that the Republicans will make every effort to poll "the full Republican woman vote" (whatever that may mean), and the warning added that the Democratic women of the State should be urged to exercise the franchise to their full strength.

State Chairman Warren, in charge of Democratic State Headquarters in Raleigh, was asked today by your correspondent about the matter. Mr. Warren stated that he had written to all the county chairmen of the party, urging them to properly arrange for the registration of Democratic women within the registration period, which is from Sept. 30th to Oct. 23rd. Much latitude is left to the local Democrats in each county in looking after this important matter. The appointment of precinct committees, who shall arrange for local meetings, with speakers to address the women and advise them as to their new duties as voters, is urged. A full registration of women in each precinct is the one first step to meet the activities of Republicans to poll a large woman vote. "The situation demands it," said Mr. Warren.

Registration of Absentee Voters.

Another important phase of the situation should be looked after. Thousands of women, as well as men, especially school teachers, will not be at their voting place on election day, their work elsewhere making it inconvenient and sometimes impossible. All such should at once take advantage of the absentee voter's law to insure their right to vote. All who expect to be absent from their home precincts during the registration period have the right to register without waiting until the date for the opening of the registration books on September 30. They can register at any time by applying to the chairman of the county board of elections. This is a matter that should be attended to at once.

No Democratic woman should fail to cast her ballot in November, for the success of the Democratic party largely depends upon her exercise of the franchise—whether she formerly favored the suffrage amendment or not. If the Democratic women who did not favor the amendment should refrain from voting, it would put them and their party in a disadvantageous position. All that is necessary is that they shall realize the importance of their action, and the State Headquarters is relying on the county chairmen and precinct committees to look carefully to this end of the work. The white women are no less patriotic than the men and they will not see good government jeopardized by any remissness on their part, once they are made to realize the situation.

Printing Five Million Ballots

The state printers at Raleigh will this week begin the printing of five million ballots to be used in the general election in North Carolina in November. This is the largest number ever provided for and is based on the vote of the last general election, with 25 per cent added for normal increase of voters. One million Democratic state tickets and one million presidential tickets will be printed. There will be seven hundred thousand Republican state tickets and an equal number of national tickets. Some two million tickets will be provided bearing the names of congressional candidates in the several districts. These will be distributed out from Raleigh by the middle of October.

Gardner and Page in the Campaign

Lieutenant-Governor Max Gardner and ex-Congressman R. N. Page, who were the unsuccessful competitors of Cameron Morrison for the gubernatorial nomination, have volunteered their services to the state chairman for the campaign and will actively work for the success of the Democratic ticket this year. Chairman Warren will assign and announce appointments for both of these distinguished gentlemen soon.

Notice to School Committeemen.

I wish to meet the school committeemen of all the special school tax districts of Union county in the court house at Monroe Thursday, September 9th, at eleven o'clock. The purpose of this meeting is to explain the method of making out the special tax list. Dr. Brooks, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, held a meeting of county superintendents in Raleigh recently and explained the method of making the levy. It is not necessary for all members to be present, but I would like to have at least one representative from each district.

RAY FUNDERBURK.

An Amusing Ray Farce

"An Old-Fashioned Boy," starring Chas. Ray is heralded as one of the most amusing and interesting vehicles in which this popular star has yet appeared. This Paramount picture, personally supervised by Mr. Ince, from a story by Agnes Christine Johnston, will be presented at the Strand theatre Thursday. One of the most noteworthy casts assembled in some time surrounds Mr. Ray in this comedy.