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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1920.

A REPUBLICAN CONSPIRACY

That Will H. Hays, chairman of the republican national committee, deliberately sought to wreck the league of nations by warning republican senators that the success of Mr. Wilson's peace program would mean a democratic victory again this year...

This is the unwritten history of what really happened: Will H. Hays hurried to Washington and called Senators Lodge, Borah, Brandegee and others into secret conference. He pointed out to them that a successful outcome of the president's efforts to restore peace and to gain the greatest object of the war, a permanent peace, through the league of nations, would spell inevitable republican defeat in the coming presidential election...

"ROOT HOG OR DIE."

For fifteen years or more the Southern farmers have vainly struggled to perfect an organization that would protect them against the wiles of the speculator. The old Southern cotton association, under the leadership of Harvey Jordan, secured temporary relief from deflation in 1905; and the American cotton association, under the dauntless guidance of J. S. Wannamaker, was instrumental in securing good prices for cotton in 1919; but nothing of a permanent, constructive nature has been accomplished...

The fight is squarely up to the farmer. A holding movement and acreage reduction, augmented by warehouse facilities, is the only plan whereby farmers can control the situation, and each of the three is essential to the success of the other. The holding movement is general, but to make it effective there must be an acreage reduction of thirty-three and one-third per cent. Pledges to this effect are being printed, and will soon be in the hands of the township chairmen. Every farmer who wants to liberate the women and children from the slavery of the cotton fields, who wants to be the master of his own destiny, and who wants to secure for himself and his family those things which make life worth living, and which are his due, should sign the pledge, and carry it out!

Waxhaw people are to be congratulated on their new editor, Mr. Hal B. Adams, who has acquired control of the Enterprise. Mr. Adams is a man of ability, and we expect the entire state to hear from him in his new capacity.

Out, Out Johnson.

Private Johnson was on lonely outpost duty in the danger zone. To him came Lieutenant Jones, officer of the day.

The general and special orders were duly recited. "Suppose now, Johnson, that a squad of Germans were to emerge suddenly from that clump of bushes and advance toward you. What would you do?"

"Well, suh, Ah would snap to 'tenshun and fo'm a line." "Form a line? One man form a line?" "Yas, suh. A bee-line for camp, suh."

Relations Between the Landlord and Tenant Should Be Changed

Acreage Reduction and Improvement of Soil Is Impossible Under Present System, Says Nisbet--Urges Co-operation and Diversification.

By G. L. NISBET.

Napoleon is credited with the epigram that repetition is more effective than the most powerful oratory. For twenty years or more the farmers of the South have heard "co-operation" until they must be tired of it. Oratory and logic have failed to impress the necessity for co-operation upon them, so Napoleon's epigram must be put to the test and repetition invoked to make the truth stick. The American cotton association is putting up a vigorous fight to get for the Southern farmer a price for his cotton that will afford him a living wage for the labor spent in his fields during the hot months of the summer. Our old friend co-operation is prominent in the argument. In fact, the whole scheme will fall through without it. The great plan of the cotton association may be summarized as follows: Hold at least a third of the 1920 crop off the market until next summer, delivering the other two-thirds to market as the demand will absorb it, and reduce acreage for the 1921 crop at least one third, more if possible. Details of this great plan include warehousing and financing the held portion of the crop, formation of a great export company to handle the cotton for European trade without the offices of a middle man, plant increased acreage to food and feed crops, etc.

Farmers Duty to Hold.

The writer is not competent to discuss the issues involved in export trade and European credits. These matters must be left to experts who have devoted their intellects and their time to studying them. Neither are we familiar with the banking customs concerning warehouse receipts and loans thereon. All of these financial questions can be taken care of after the farmer does his share toward making the plan effective, and the farmer's share is to co-operate with his neighbors and with growers all over the South to hold the cotton off the market and decrease cotton acreage for next year. Curtailment of acreage is the subject of these few remarks.

Ever since the balmy days of the old Alliance cotton growers have been pledging to curtail cotton acreage and every year sees a greater acreage than ever before, until the speculators have learned to accept at exactly no value at all the South's talk about reduction. There is this year a spirit of greater determination and constancy than has heretofore prevailed and there is some doubt in the minds of the speculators as to whether we mean to reduce this time. As a pledge of good faith the South should this fall, immediately, begin preparations for putting the cotton lands to other crops. Sow wheat and oats and clover and other cover crops and food crops. Three acres of wheat will make enough flour for the average family if properly prepared and fertilized. Three acres taken from the cotton crop is not enough, but it will help. It is nothing less than tragedy for Union county farmers to go to town during the spring and

summer and haul home loads of grass for feed, when they have been killing grass all year. By putting several acres of cotton land into grasses for hay the money therefore will not go to Ohio, and the cotton acreage will be still further reduced.

Change Needed in Relations Between Landlord and Tenant.

At this point we are confronted with a situation that presents a more serious problem in this section. That is the relation of the landlord and the tenant and the duty each owes to the other in acreage reduction and crop rotation. Some of the best farmers are working rented land and the landowners demand all-cotton rent. One tenant wants to reduce cotton acreage and increase corn, wheat, oats and feed crop acreage, but his landlord demands all cotton rent and he cannot do it. Again, lime is essential for best results of wheat, oats or clover and the tenant naturally does not care to build up land when he will derive no benefit from it. So the duty devolves upon the landowner to assist his tenant. The system of "standing rent" is wrong. The share plan is much more conducive to good farming and land improvement. The landowner who demands all cotton rent and will not assist his tenant in reducing cotton acreage and increasing food production at this time is little short of a traitor to his fellow cotton growers. But the tenant also owes his landlord something that too few have been according and that is care of land and buildings and reasonable care of the landlord's part of the crop. In fact, one reason that has made land owners refuse to lease farms on the share basis is the failure of the tenant to care for the rental and deliver it according to agreement.

Plant 10 Instead of 15 Acres.

The ideal system of agriculture is every farmer tills his own soil and maintains his home—that is home indeed. The next best plan is the share plan of leasing, where landlord and tenant work in close co-operation for soil improvement, increased food production, better marketing facilities, better home conditions, etc.

We are making no argument for decreased cotton production, rather the opposite. Ten acres fertilized and tilled so as to produce ten to fifteen bales is much more profitable than twenty acres producing the same amount. Less cotton is not the solution of the South's problem, but better marketing and more independent citizens is the solution. The world needs the cotton, and the mills want to run twelve months in the year. Some one must hold the cotton during eight or nine months, and the solution of the whole matter is for the Southern farmer to make himself independent enough to hold it in his own name and sell it only when its sale will show him a profit. The way to become independent is to grow supplies at home, and in this section it can be done only by co-operation of landlord and tenant.

J. E. Stack First To Introduce Rowden Cotton In This County

Dean of Monroe Cotton Buyers Has Been in the Market Forty Years --Was Born Before War

In the forty years that he has bought cotton, Mr. J. E. Stack, dean of Monroe buyers, has probably written checks for over ten million dollars. To the casual reader, these figures carry little significance, but when we realize that this amount equals the valuation of all of the property in Union county a few years ago, we get some idea of the enormity of the sum. Mr. Stack estimates that he has handled two hundred and fifty thousands bales of cotton in his time,

cotton in this section. Interested in the success of farmers with this variety in other states, he ordered a shipment of seed from Rowden Brothers, of Texas, and had several Union county farmers to try it. It was grown successfully. It is now the best cotton sold on the Monroe market, and it is really responsible for the good reputation of local staple.

Although sixty-eight years of age, Mr. Stack is still an active buyer on the Monroe market. To all appearances his health is as good as it was ten years ago; and in business, he extends his operations every year rather than curtail his interests.

Mr. Stack was born in Lanes Creek township in 1852, came to Monroe at the age of twenty, and worked in the late Hugh M. Houston's mercantile establishment. At the age of thirty he became a commission merchant, and for years was North and South Carolina distributor for a popular brand of flour. He bought cotton as a side line until he formed a partnership with the late J. M. Fairley. The firm of Fairley & Stack became the leading factor in the Monroe market until it was dissolved, Mr. Fairley taking his sons in business with him, and Mr. Stack forming a partnership with Mr. W. J. Hudson. He bought several years with Mr. Hudson, then founded the firm of J. E. Stack & Company. Mr. Stack was one of the founders of the Bank of Union, and has been a director in this institution ever since its establishment.

Mr. Stack would rather cotton would bring forty cents a pound than twenty-five cents—for which he has a good reason. There is more profit for the buyer when prices are high, and he gets his share of the general prosperity that high prices bring about. Then, like every real Southerner, he wants to see the South prosper.



or nearly ten times the number of bales produced by all of the farmers of Union county in one year.

Nor is this Mr. Stack's only bid for a place in the "Who's Who" gallery of Union county notables. He is the man who first introduced Rowden

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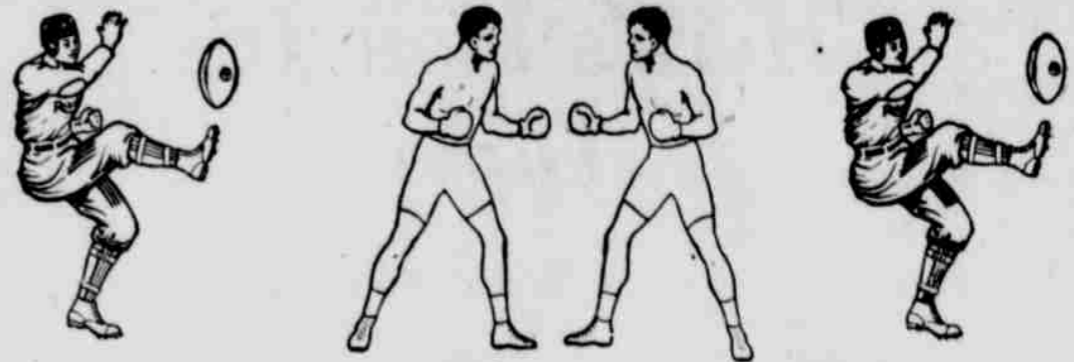
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