EIGHT PAGES

THE MONROE JOURNAL

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FRI	DAY,	DECEMBER	31,	1920.

NO MAYOR'S COURT WANTED.

Having concluded that it was impossible to abolish the Recorder's court, a cortain clique, this paper learns, is seeking to "ellip" the wings of that august personage who presides in the county's lower temple of justice by restoring to the Mayor of

Monroe the power to try all criminal cases except thuse involving a felony. To gain this end, advocates of the plan are creating sectional prejudice by telling the people of Monroe that, should the Mayor's court he revived. the city schools would receive all ofthe times imposed on law violators, whereas they are now receiving but a small part of the fines collected for convictions.

R's isn't so. Section 5, article 3. of the state constitution, effectively disposes of this argument, as follows:

"All moneys, stocks, honds, and other property belonging to a coulity school fund; also, the net proceeds from the sale of estrays; also, the clear proceeds of all penalties and forfeitures, and of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal or military laws or the state; and all moneys which shall be paid by persons as an equivalent for exemption from military duty, shall belong to and romam in the several counties, and shall be fuithfully appropriated for establishing and maintaining free public schools in the several counties of this state; Provided, that the amount collected in each county shall be annually reported to the superintendent of public instruction."

This section of the constitution has been tested in the courts time and time again, the judges invariably holding that fines imposed for violations of the criminal laws cannot be used for any other purpose than for common school purposes, to be expended under the direction of the state and county superintendents of AMERICA AFTER TWO WARS.

"Can't you newspaper men strike an optimistic note, or write in an encouraging vein,-anything to cheer the farmors up?" asked Mr. J. C. Austin, of Marshville township, while in Monree on Wednesday.

Although Mr. Austin did not specify the kind of "optimism" he desired, we take it that he would be delighted to read a prophecy of botter times, of a return of the days of "frenzled finance," when a vacant store com and a little credit, or a few acres of land and some supplies, were he only requisitos for the foundation of a good-sized fortune. Those days are past. In a few years we will look upon it all as a dyeam. Old neu will refer to the period between the years of 1517 and 1921 as the colden are of the South, a period when opportunities to "get rich quick" were in abundance, when no man suffered for even the laxuries of life, when the silk shirt was the rule rather than the exception, and when even common labor earned fabricus sums, in many cases the equivalent of the salary of a highly-trained business or professional man. No such mes will again by seen by the present generation.

But we can point out scores and scores of things which we have to so thankful for, and which point towards real prosperity, not the paper or factitious wealth, of which we have been boasting, and the less of which so keenly affects many of us. It is in the nature of a comparison of the periods following our two greates wars, the Confederate and World wars. It was written by John U. Patterson, president of the National Cash Register Company, and roads, as follows;

United States after the World War- United States after the Civil War-1861-1865. 1914-1918 Creditor nation. Debtor nation

premium.

paired by disease.

undeveloped.

with today.

OVOP.

2 Europe owes the United States 2 United ten billions on government loans and from Europe. United States becrowed heavily three to four billions more on private

loans United States has one-third of the world's gold.

buropean currency at a dis- 4 European currency at a prem-Dollar at a premium the ium-dollar at a discount the world 4 European currency at a discount. Do world over.

Europe's credit is exhausted. All are looking to the United States hausted-boked to Europe for aid, for aid, Millions of the best men on Hundred of thousands of the best both sides killed or impaired by dis-, men on both sides sides killed or im-6 Country is powerful and natural

resources developed. Industries developed and on a. 7 Industries in their infancy.

fitm basis Good banking system. Foreign trade large. Exports 9 Foreign trade small-imports

exceed imports by three hillions in exceeded exports. 1919. War was world wide. No part 10 War left large part of country 1.04

of the United States destroyed. 1) Commercial and industrial de-velopment of Europe and United velopment dependent on European States dependent on United States capital. capital

12 Large merchant marine des 12 Decline of merchant marine. celoped.

13 High prices and wages prevail 13 High prices and high wages all over the world. Prospects of Iargo immigration. Public debt twenty-five fillions.

Government expenses must be 16 Government expenses quickly educed. Deflation is under way.

17 Reconstruction needs of the 17 Period of great railroad build atreads are enormous. ing started. 18 More labor saving devices are - 18 Period of labor-saving inven-

lecessary. 19 Huge transportation systems, 19 Lack of transportation Good management needed.

paper is eight per cent.

ownward trend.

Modern methods in manufac-2.2 quantity production. Prohibition. Saves millions of 10nu for the people.

24 rument. Better schools.

chain stores, mall order houses

Rank

tions set in 20 Interest rate on commercial 20 Took ten years for rates on commercial paper to decline from

prevailed in this country only.

reduced and inflation stopped.

14 Large immigration set in.

eight to five per cent. 21 Wholesale prices are on the 21 Took fifteen years for goods to decline fifty per cent.

3 Paper currency at a discount-not on a gold hasts-gold at a large

United States credit was ex-

6 Country was small and largely

Inadequate banking system.

22 No quantity production. Man ufacturers used hand methods, 23 Booze, Cost the people miltions of dollars, each year.

8.60

9:21

7.11

6.44

8.14

1.61

0.02

04

6.51

6.11

1.114

\$ 2

5.86

33

Woman suffrage. Better gov- 24 No suffrage for women

Good distribution of merchan- 25 Inadequate distribution of mer-Small stores, department and chandise. Only small stores,

Farm Land Tax Values in Carolina Per Acre, by Counties, in 1920 and 1919

Based on Report of State Tax Commission on Revaluation, Aug. 10, 1920. Rural Social Science Department, University of North Carolina. Average market value in 1929, \$75 per acre, as reported by the U. Department of Agriculture; averago tax value in 1920, \$38,94; in 1019 if was 9.06; increase of 329 per cent.



public instruction. The city of Greenshoro was not only enjoined from appropriating fines collocted in Its city court for city school purposes. but was forced to pay to the common school fund of Guildford county several hundred dollars in back fines that had been thus misappropriated.

The city would have absolutely nothing to gain by the restoration of the Mayor's court. It would have to increase the salary of its Mayor, as no man compotent to dispense justice would accept the office at a salary of sixty dollars a month; and would continue to hear a proportionate part 18 of, the cost of maintaining the Re- 19 corder's court.

Of course the scheme on foot is to eventually do away with the Recorder's court, but the leaders in the movement have apparently failed to take into calculation the views of the people. As a whole, the people recognize the Recorder's court to be a worthy institution; and it is childish to think that they will stand supinely aside while it is to all practical intents destroyed.

In a recent issue The Journal pointed out that no matter how high property was assessed under the Re- 39 valuation act no especial hardship was worked upon the tax-payors if the assessments were uniform throughout the county and state, 44 Generally, people agree that the assessments are more equalized in the county than ever before; and so far 48 as the state is concerned, Union county land was assessed but sixty- 50 three cents above the average for the whole state, and few will claim that it is worth less than the average land. The average market value of North Carolina land, as reported by the United States department of agricul- which were slowly breaking the legs taxation on an average of \$39.77 an

Most men are artists when it comes in to you." te coloring the truth.

1919 Rank County 1920 County 1920 Wilson \$12.83 \$113.17 51 Currituck \$36.20 \$10.20 11.64 Stakes 36.02 86.52 Lenoir Cumberland 35.82 Carteret 34.19 Greene Northampton Wayne 11.07 31.64 Perquimans Scotland 81.30 11.52 33.89 Edgecombe 80.44 GRIEN 33.2011.14 76.23Pasquotank 33.04 Robeson 11.31 11.50 67.82 Caswell 32.54 12.85 60 Mecklenburg Orange 32.19 67.31 13.16 61 Gaston 67.29Anison 31.93 10.57 65.38 Haywood 31.87 Johnston 9.00 Beaufor 61.31 Watauga 31.09 Cleveland 59.1164 Caldwell 30.1758.86 12,45 29.51 65 Forsyth Avery. Rockingham 9.08 Alexander 29.30 13.00 Vance 56.39 1.46.5 Mitchell 29.11 16.90 52.98 Guilford 68 Richmond 28.63 19,99 Hyde 52.1928.14Durham 50.45 Duplin 8.20 New Hanover 28.05 Franklin 10.16 48.72 28.00 Sampson Randolph Catowba 48.50 9.58 27.27 6.65 Madison 27.16 Craven 46.00 11.11 Washington 26.88 Rowan Wake 45.73 10.73 Jones 25.75 7.80 Polk 45.33 24.61 Ashe 9.48 Camden 24.94 Hoke Buncombe 45.00 21.32 Bertie 24.00 10.64 7.9Cabarrus 44.88 Transylvania 23.59 11.13 23.09 44.72 Thatham Martin 44.00 Henderson 30 23.00 Davie 10.36 Hertford 43.36 8.2 Burka 22.65 10.08 83 Davidson. 45.05 Paulico 21.09 7.84 Onslow 20.69 Stanly 10.32 Moore Iredell 42.63 85 10.93 Yadkin 42:33 9.43 86 Bladen 19.248.65 41.62Jackson Harnett 19.019.42Macon 18.1839.93 Chowan 11.60 -519 Montgomery 7.60 t'nion. 7.65 39.7Swain 17.497.67 91 Tyrrell 39.65 17.21Person 8.23 Wildes 39.33 Rutherford 28.×0 11.82 Pender **Encoln** 16.1738.7211.65 Clav 12.33 Surry McDowell Halifax 10.75 11.67 8.88 96 Brunswick Granville 38.2i10.90 Alemnance 10.81 97 Graham 10.76 37.52Cherokee 37.88 6.53 98 10.03 Yancey. 36.89 10.49 99 Dare 7.95 Warren Alleghany 36.62 6.68 | 100 *Columbus

*Columbus valuation for 1920 lacking.

Real Optimist.

down into his trousers pockets and looked as glum as he felt. Bert Nickel acre, less than two-thirds of its mar-came in al that minute. One "Hello, Fred!" he cried. "Smile, Post.

man, smile, or I'll fetch Bill Smiler "Smiler, that optimist?"

"He is an optimist, too!" "In these hard times how can a lated Fred. "If he failed in busi-man be an optimist?" Freddie Credit ness he'd thank Providence that he pushed back the massive pile of bills had his health; if he failed in health he'd thank Providence that he had ture, is seventy-five dolars per acre of his desk, stuck his legs out his busines, and if he failed in both, for 1920; while it was assessed for straight, thrust both his hands deep he'd give a cheery, optimat laugh he'd give a cheery, optimst laugh, and say

"'Oh, well, what's the use of the one without the other?" '-Houston

It's hard to have sublime thoughts If your garter needs attention.

Thrift

Implements is Real

And It Always Pays to Get the Best to Fill Your Needs.

Doing without needed iplements is like doing without needed food --it never pays.

You are going to farm next year. You will want to carry on the work as economically as possible; save maximum time and labor, produce more per acre, cut the cost of production per bushel, per ton and per acre.

Good implements will enable you to do that. Give them serious consideration now.

Come to our store and look over our mplements and machnes. Take

plenty of tme to consider them carefully. Measure their qualities against your needs. See them in their true light; as good, profitable investments; as the means by which you can make more profit from your future farming.

Don't go into the race cripple by worn-out or inferior implements. Get the best to fit your needs. These are times wehn a farmer should be especially well-equipped with good implements that assure low production costs.

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Every Inch a Hardware Store.