

VISION OF A NEGRO LEADER

Mercus Garvey Would Emancipate Members of His Race in Every Way. (From the Youth's Companion.)

The Civil War freed the black man from slavery, but it did not solve the negro problem. It gave the negro a different legal status, but it did not give him a social or an economic position that satisfied him.

The negro movement in the United States has always been in two columns. One, started by Booker Washington and now led by Major Moton, aims at educating the negro economically and at raising his self-respect and his social status through making him a more competent useful man.

WEAK, NERVOUS, ALL RUN-DOWN

Missouri Lady Suffered Until She Tried Cardui—Says "Result Was Surprising."—Got Along Fine, Became Normal and Healthy.

Springfield Mo.—"My back was so weak I could hardly stand up, and I would have bearing-down pains and was not well at any time," says Mrs. E. V. Williams, wife of a well-known farmer on Route 6, this place.

"Later I suffered from weakness and weak back, and felt all run-down. I did not rest well at night. I was so nervous and cross. My husband said he would get me some Cardui, which he did. It strengthened me. . . . My doctor said I got along fine. I was in good healthy condition. I cannot say too much for it."

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traveler gets. He has a very different ambition for the negro, an ambition that treats him not as an American but as an African, a member of the black race. He has interested a great many of the prosperous and industrial negroes in New York in his plan, and, though the more conservative regard him as visionary, he makes many and eager converts to his cause.

He has organized the Negro Improvement Association, which aims at emancipating the negro everywhere from every sort of legal and social disqualification. He plans to establish a central government that shall guide the destinies of the black race wherever it is dispersed; much, he says, as the Pope and the Catholic church direct their millions in every land. He has raised money to finance a commercial steamship company—the Black Star Line—to bind together the negro peoples in Africa, America and the West Indies, and his dream is the perfect freedom, the intellectual and political independence, of his people in the homeland in Africa.

The idea is a tremendous one; we can see how it would appeal to the ambitious negroes of the United States, though we cannot help questioning the feasibility of awakening the negroes of Africa to the advantages of the plan and the ability of the leaders to carry out successfully an extraordinary scheme. However, it has taken generations of preparation and genius of the highest sort to create a nation; this is an attempt to do more—to nationalize an entire race, and one that has so far had no deep consciousness of race unity.

The methods that Mr. Garvey means to employ to further the purposes of his organization are not yet made public. It does not appear whether it is the plan to encourage the wholesale emigration of all negroes to Africa, but while they remain here an attempt to divide their allegiance between the United States and a super-government of their own leaders would be pretty sure to increase the difficulties and dangers of the present situation.

He Explained. During the his coal strike of several years ago a driver for a coal company in New York was sent with a load of coal to the East Side, where he was instructed to deliver a portion of it at several different places and collect the money as he did so. When he returned he handed in what money he had to the man at the office, who, after counting it found it to be several dollars short.

"You have not given me money enough," said the proprietor. "I know it," said the driver, "but everywhere I went little children came to me and held out pails, baskets or boxes. Some of them were crying. They were all shivering with the cold. Now, you can take the balance out of my pay or discharge me or turn me over to the police. I could not refuse each one of them a little." "I guess," said his employer, "you can keep right on."

STUNG BY CONSCIENCE

Horse Thief Returns Money He Got for Sale.

W. C. Nanny, son-in-law of the late Martin Harris, Gilkey, Rutherford county, N. C., has received a signed registered letter containing \$155, from a man in Tennessee, in payment for a horse stolen from Mr. Harris 23 years ago.

The repentant horse thief said he sold the animal for \$155 in 1867, and since he had become a changed man, and wanted to return the money.

LIVE STOCK

SUN REDUCES CHOLERA BILL

Unwise and Uneconomical to Depend Entirely on Serum to Protect Swine From Disease.

A few days' work in the pig pens and yards scraping, disinfecting and cleaning is pretty good hog-cholera insurance, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Strict sanitation is the best aid the farmer can



Hog Cholera Thrives in Such Surroundings as These.

give to the work of the hog-cholera serum. It is unwise and uneconomical to depend entirely upon the serum to protect the swine from this costly disease. In 1918 the farmers paid a serum bill of over \$5,000,000 and they still lost \$3,000,000 worth of pigs. There can be no doubt as to the effectiveness of the serum treatment, but the sensible farmer will do what he can with shovel, hoe and disinfectant to remove the cause of the trouble. The threat of cholera is always present so long as there are undrained cesspools and wallows. Straw stacks should never be left from one year to the next if they are where the hogs can reach them. Shelters and pens should be so constructed that they may be easily cleaned and exposed to the sunlight. A few days devoted to work of this sort in the fall when the hogs have been taken from the pens will do much to protect the herds of another year.

PROSPECTS FOR CATTLE MEN

Nebraska College of Agriculture Encouraging Farmers to Increase Their Operations.

The Nebraska College of Agriculture is encouraging farmers to expand their live stock operations. The security of all kinds of stock, especially cattle, points to continued good prices. With feed prices going lower better days seem to be near for both the live stock raiser and the live stock feeder. While it is true that many feeders lost money in the last two years, feed prices may be 50 per cent lower than last year. Likewise cheaper feed and labor should stimulate live stock raising. The number of cattle in the United States has been decreasing at an alarming rate. The number in the United States has decreased from 89 head for every 100 persons in 1880 to 42 head in 1919. During the same period the rate of slaughter increased 3,000,000 head annually. Some people go so far as to predict that in a few years only millionaires can have beefsteak on their tables, unless live stock production is stimulated.

FORAGE FOR BREEDING EWES

Supply is Necessary to Produce Strong, Vigorous Lambs—Helps to Balance Ration.

Breeding ewes must have some good forage in order to produce strong young, and the growing and developing lambs must have it in order to make good healthy ewes for breeding, and the fattening sheep should have some good forage to help balance their ration. Grain alone fed to sheep that are intended for the block will not produce the best results. They must have a combination of feeds, with some good forage forming the principal portion of the ration.

FAT HORSES ARE PREFERRED

Farmer Makes Mistake in Disposing of Animals When They Are Somewhat Run Down.

It is better for the farmer who has horses to sell not to dispose of them when they are somewhat run down, following a hard summer's work, but to fatten them up. A fat horse always brings a much better price even though he be an inferior horse.

BROOD SOWS DURING WINTER

Should Be Maintained as Cheaply as Possible and Yet Farrow Healthy Litters.

During the winter the brood sows should be maintained as cheaply as possible, but at the same time they must be properly fed in order to farrow a large number of healthy, well-grown pigs in the spring.

HOME-MADE HIDES ARE TOO UNCERTAIN

It Does Not Pay Farmer to Tan His Own Leather.

Packing Houses Have Considerable Advantage Because of Ability to Carefully Grade Skins—Holes Are Avoided.

Apparently it doesn't pay the farmer to tan his own leather. The bureau of chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, is conducting leather-making experiments upon the scale to which the average farmer would have to adjust his work, and specialists say that the results obtained thus far do not warrant general practice. Good leather can be made in individual quarters, but the results are too uncertain to give reliable profits.

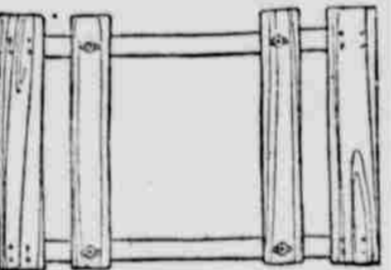
The work was taken up by the department when it became evident that the farmers were feeling the injustice of a transaction wherein they sold a whole cowhide for less than they paid out for a pair of work shoes—an occurrence not at all unusual. Investigation shows that the leather dealer is not entirely to blame for the low prices that the farmer receives for his hides. Too often the hide from the farm cow is taken off in a careless manner that leaves the skin full of cuts and holes—farm hides are never as uniform as those bought from the packing houses, where the animals are carefully graded and the skins removed by expert skinners. For that reason the hide buyer is always willing to pay more for the packer's product than he can offer the farmer.

Then, too, the farmer sells his cowhide to the junk dealer, who deducts his profit from the price he pays. Whenever it is possible to collect a number of hides and skins it will pay the owner to deal directly with a large dealer, the specialists say.

ADJUSTABLE CREEP FOR PIGS

Boards Held Perpendicularly by Bolts May Be Close Together or Far Apart.

Here is an adjustable hog creep that may be used to admit to a pen or feed lot pigs up to a certain size, and exclude all above that size. Usually the boards of a hog creep are horizontal but in this case they are perpendicular, says a writer in Successful Farming.



Adjustable Hog Creep.

The hogs can always pass through without stooping, and since there is no board to rub along their backs there is less danger of injuring them. The two outside boards are nailed to the cross-pieces while the two middle boards are held in place by bolts which pass through elongated holes. These two middle boards may be close together or far apart depending upon the size of the hogs to be excluded.

INCREASE IN ALFALFA CROPS

Larger Yields Secured by Oregon and Washington Farmers by Application of Sulphur.

Farmers in Oregon and Washington have greatly increased their alfalfa crops by the application of sulphur. This practice is based upon the results of investigations by the experiment stations in these states as well as upon demonstrations of the use of sulphur on alfalfa conducted by the county agricultural agents in co-operation with specialists from the agricultural college. In Deschute county last year 285 tons of sulphur were used, at a total cost of a little more than \$14,000, and the increased yield, reckoned at \$20 a ton, was \$120,000. In Jackson county 277 tons, costing about \$13,000, are estimated to have increased the yield \$110,000. In Klamath county 98 tons, costing \$5,400, gave an estimated increase of \$40,000, reckoning alfalfa at \$15 a ton. Demonstrations in Josephine, Wallowa and Wasco counties give a similar ratio of results. The first experiments in sulphur fertilization in these states were made in 1912. Rapid development of the innovation was made possible through the system of county agents and key men who were practical farmers.

GUTTERS KEEP CELLARS DRY

Cement Ditches Carry Water From House Far Enough to Prevent Injury by Seepage.

A few homemade cement gutters will drain away the water from the gutter pipes and help keep a cellar dry. The cement ditch can be 8 inches wide, 2 inches thick and widened at the receiving end to resemble a shallow platter, says the United States Department of Agriculture. It should be sufficiently long to carry the water from the gutter pipe far enough from the house foundation to prevent seepage. If the work is set flush with the ground it offers no hindrance to passing feet or to the lawn mower.

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The Woman God Changed!

By Donn Byrne

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