

THE BANK OF UNION

Monroe, N. C.

Capital \$100,000.00

Surplus \$100,000.00

Announcement

The work of remodeling the offices and interior of the Bank building has been completed and an entirely new outfit of fixtures have been added and the strength and safety of the vault provided for the valuables of the bank and its customers are not excelled in this section of the country.

All our friends and customers are invited to call and inspect our new quarters. Now is the time for those not doing business with us to get in line and open a deposit account.

RESOURCES OVER ONE AND A QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS. ::

W. S. BLAKENEY, President.

J. R. SHUTE, Vice-President W. B. COLE, Asst. Cashier

R. G. LANEY, Cashier HARGROVE BOWLES, Asst. Cashier



The Oxy-Acetylene Does It

but the peculiar combination of gases is not all. It takes skill and experience as well to turn out a finished job of welding as we turn it out. Give us your order and leave the rest to us. You will see the results.

J. H. McCLELLAN At Secrest Motor Company.

The Greensboro Daily News

is recognized as the state's best newspaper. It gives a news service unexcelled and its editorial page is always clean, broad and interesting. Independent in politics, it presents news and views from every angle.

On its rapidly growing subscription lists are the names of the state's best and most forward-looking citizens. Can You afford to be without this newspaper? Forward your trial subscription.

Six months, Daily and Sunday \$4.50
Six months, Daily without Sunday, \$3.50

GREENSBORO DAILY NEWS,
GREENSBORO, N. C.

No Profit in Raising Cotton at Fifteen Cents a Pound, Says Coker

At This Price, Says Hartsville Man, Landlord Loses \$5.50 an Acre, and Tenant Gets But \$1.07 Per Day on Which to Exist

By D. C. COKER, of Hartsville, in Commerce and Finance.

We believe that few outside of the South and by no means all in the South, realize the distressing features of the present situation or are able to diagnose their effort upon the civilization of the South and the future of the cotton industry. A brief consideration of facts, however, will promptly convince everyone interested in the industry, whether in the North or the South, that there is no future for it at present prices and that a continuation of present conditions would threaten the civilization of the South.

Government statistics show that the average production of lint cotton in the South is between one-third and four-tenths bales per acre, but in order to show how impossible the present situation is we are going to first discuss production figures under the best conditions of a bale per acre production at fifteen cents—a price above the present market.

The bulk of the crop of the South is produced on a share crop system, the most popular share contract in this section one under which the landowner furnishes the land, buildings, planting seed, and fertilizer and the tenant furnishes the livestock, tools, and labor. Ginning and baling expenses are divided. Landlord and tenant divide the cotton equally, but the landlord receives all of the seed. Under this plan let us see what would be the returns to landlord and tenant on a twenty-acre crop of cotton producing one bale per acre.

Costs the Landlord \$50 an Acre

The farm will contain about thirty acres including a little woodland and a few acres for corn and other minor crops. If the land is good enough to produce a bale per acre a fair valuation for the farm including buildings will be between six and ten thousand dollars. A minimum charge for rent on the cotton land, therefore, to cover interest, repairs and taxes would be not less than twenty-five dollars per acre. The landlord expecting a bale of cotton per acre would buy not less than twenty dollars worth of fertilizer per acre for the cotton and, as he must exercise supervision over his croppers, a charge of five dollars per acre for supervision should be made. The total of these expenses is fifty dollars per acre. His returns will be one-half bale of cotton at fifteen cents, \$7.50; seed, \$10; total, \$17.50, less one-half ginning, \$3; net income, \$14.50 per acre. These figures show a net loss to the land owner of \$5.50 per acre. Some may object to the charging of rent and supervision to crop expenses. To this we answer that these are necessary preliminary expenses for crop production without which capital cannot be secured.

Tenant's Earnings \$1.07 a Day

To make this crop the tenant furnishes a mule and feed, costing per year \$125, depreciation on implements, taxes, etc., \$25; hire for picking 10 bales of cotton, \$150; one-half ginning, \$60; total, \$360, besides the labor of himself, wife and three children.

Receipts from 10 bales of cotton at 15c per pound \$750

Expenses besides labor of family \$360

Balance \$390

Divide this amount by 365 and you get the magnificent sum of \$1.07 per day with which the tenant must purchase clothing, shoes, and household equipment and must supply a large part of the food for the family and besides must pay the doctor and the preacher if they are paid. It is true that the tenant raises some corn, a few vegetables, and sometimes has a pig or a few chickens. The pitiful poverty under which most of them live, however, keeps them moving from place to place, the average term of farm tenancy being about two years, and it is the exception rather than the rule for the tenant to have any livestock besides his mule or poultry.

That Is His Maximum Earnings

Please note that with cotton at 15 cents per pound, \$1.07 is the maximum amount that a tenant can receive for the labor of himself, his wife, and three children in producing the ideal yield of one bale per acre on 20 acres and this a larger average than the average one horse crop in this section and must be further curtailed this year. The item for picking 10 bales is absolutely necessary for the tenant and his family cannot gather more than half the crop in time to prevent serious deterioration of the grade.

Please remember that the average production in the South is less than four-tenths bales per acre. The production in this state, however, for the past year has slightly exceeded one-half bale per acre. Based on one-half bale production, the tenant farmer's expenses would be reduced by the item of picking \$150 and half of the ginning, \$30, making his expenses \$180 instead of \$360. He would receive for his half share of 10 bales, \$375, leaving \$185, or 51 cents per day, for the sustenance of his family. But, at least half the tenant farmers make less than one-half bale per acre in South Carolina or less than one-third bale per acre in the rest of the cotton belt except in North Carolina. How can these people keep body and soul together, much less maintain a decent standard of citizenship, if cotton does not advance materially?

Prosperity Made Many Poor

During the years 1917, 1918, and 1919, we had a period of comparative prosperity in the South during which both the landowner and tenant classes made more money than they ever dreamed of. Many, however, never having seen a hundred

dollar bill before, had no training in thrift and spent their money without thought of the morrow. Many are poorer citizens to-day than they would have been if we had not had this period of prosperity for, having had a glimpse of financial heaven and being again plunged into the hell of abject poverty, they are naturally bitter and discouraged.

The only remedy for the present situation upon which all seem to be agreed is acreage reduction. Most cotton sections know no money crop except cotton. How can the landowner or tenant figure to keep body and soul together at a greatly reduced acreage of cotton even if the present price is doubled? Yet they must somehow do this if better prices are to be hoped for.

What the South Needs

What the South needs is a steady price for cotton which will allow a fair return to the landowner and decent wages to the tenant. At present costs of the commodities they must buy for crop making purposes, 30 cents is, we believe, the lowest price which the industry should consider. Thirty cents will not pay the landowner or tenant on the very restricted acreage that must be planted this year. It will give the tenant farmer producing a bale to the acre on 10 acres only a little over \$1.50 per day for the support of his family or about half of this is he makes a normal yield of one-half bale per acre.

I have evidence to show that coal miners are receiving at least ten times as much as cotton laborers, who are also paid far less than laborers in the western wheat farms or in the mills of any section of the country.

Country Should Aid Movement

Every interest in the cotton trade should recognize the terrible unfairness of this situation and should refuse to consent to its continuance. Every Southern interest is bending its energies to restore and maintain a price for our money crop which will allow something besides a dreary and miserable existence—that will allow us to build and maintain schools, churches, roads and other facilities necessary to the maintenance of a decent civilization. Bankers, merchants, and profession men are co-operating heartily with the farmers to protect the basic industry of the South. This is not enough, however. The whole country is affected by the condition of every section. If the South is stricken with poverty, its laborers will flock to the cities of the North and West and intensify their race and labor problems. If the Southern farmer cannot meet expenses for a long period, the resulting financial chaos will affect all the money and trade centers of the country. If we do not receive sufficient money returns to support a decent civilization, the civilization of all sections will be affected.

Large classes in the South have, except for brief periods, struggled along ever since the Civil War in a poverty so abject that decent food and clothes could not be obtained. During the periods when cotton sold for 4 1/2 cents to 8 cents many families had to live on 25 cents per day or less and right now the prospect for many is no better than then.

The understanding sympathy of the nation cannot prevent terrific losses to the South nor remove the necessity for acreage reduction and other measures necessary to equalize the supply of the staple with the demand. A nation-wide and understand sympathy, however, can and will make it easier for us to get the financial support necessary to clear over the present emergency and will protect us from the re-erection of barriers to foreign trade without which the cotton farm can never thrive.

In Australia Some Natives Knock Brides Senseless

(From the Type Metal Magazine.) In every community there are certain usages, customs, habits or folkways to which everyone conforms.

For instance, in a certain native Australian tribe, it is the custom for the prospective bridegroom to knock his bride senseless, and drag her to his home. Among this particular people a woman would be ashamed to be wooed and won in any other way.

Knowledge of the habits, customs, or ways of a foreign country is essential before a successful selling campaign can be inaugurated.

The reason the English have been so successful as colonizers is because they have not disturbed the customs of the natives. And, by the same token, this is the reason why the English have been able to build up such a large foreign trade.

They have given the people what they wanted, not what they ought to have.

It is usual with missionaries who go out to foreign lands to assume that "our ways" are right and the natives' wrong.

In missionary schools the children are frequently taught to despise the ways of their race. This always makes trouble, according to sociologists.

The man who goes out to sell in a foreign country under the delusion that "his way" is the only right way is going to have his head bumped against a stone wall.

"Help wanted" advertisements do not add to the supply of labor.

Mrs. Crandall (Iowa) Tells How She Stopped Chicken Losses

"Last spring, rats killed all our baby chicks. With I'd known about Rat-Snap before. With just one large package we killed swarms of rats. They won't get this year's batches. Rat-Snap is guaranteed and sells for 35c, 65c, \$1.25.

Sold and guaranteed by English Drug Co., Monroe Hardware Co.; Co-Operative Mercantile Co.

GAPE ALLSOP IS TO TEACH BANJO PLAYING BY MAIL

Needing Some Money, Popular Hartsville Man Hits Upon Correspondence School Plan.

Hogville, Jan. 27.—Dan Hooks, Hartsville blacksmith, read with a good deal of interest an account in the newspapers of a blacksmith in Kentucky who has brought suit against the owner of a mule for five thousand dollars, because the mule kicked while he was trying to shoe him. Dan says if he had that much money for every time he had been kicked by a mule he would be a millionaire; and thinks that fellow had better take down his sign as a horse-shoer and blacksmith.

At the last meeting of the Hogville Improvement Society, composed of leading women of Hogville, a resolution was adopted by which Dan Smith is given one more chance to shake and clean up. If this is not done by the arrival of the first spring days, some forcible action will be taken in the matter.

Lum Allsop has at last had his way with his wife. Recently when the good woman was dying she requested that she not be buried in white and that some place other than the Bear Ford burying ground be found to bury her. Lum had her buried in white in Bear Ford graveyard. He has had his way with her once, but from what the women are saying about it he will have to go a long way from Hogville to get another wife.

The Wild Rose school closed last week and the pupils were delighted by a nice treat of wild persimmons from the teacher, Gape Allsop. Gape always has a way of making people happy by some economical plan.

A stranger came into Hogville a few days ago and advertised himself to speak at the town hall on "What the Town Needs." He was unanimously branded as a fake and nobody went to hear him, as the town does not need anything and could not get it if it did.

The Postmaster has always been a very plain spoken man; has always called a spade a spade; he says a fact is a fact. As a result he has very few friends alive. He has been postmaster here a long time. The government, he says, has always been very frank with him, and he has always been equally frank with the government, and it is feared he is soon going to be out of a job.

Dag Smith says there is something about him that people may think a little strange of—but nevertheless, it is a fact that he thinks more of the people he does not know than he does of the ones he knows.

Gape Allsop has for some time been trying to figure out some plan by which he can make some extra money and he has at last fell on the plan of a correspondence school. He will try teaching banjo by mail.

Miss Potunia Belcher has bought her a pair of the new style yarn stockings and they created quite a bit of interest among the people at church Sunday, but the Widow of the Bear Ford community only pucker up her nose. However, she has since bought her a pair and with them on walked by Gape Allsop yesterday.

In Remembrance.

The death angel entered our midst Thursday, January 20th, and claimed Selma Braswell Simpson for a purpose unknown to us. We know that from us a friend, wife and sister has been taken, then, again, it seems a dream, an impossibility. No, we will not believe that she is gone forever. Her spirit has entered a new form. We are only parting with its old place of abode. She has entered a new home and we are hoping, praying, to meeting her on that bright celestial shore.

God has promised an everlasting home to those who love and follow him. She was a loving, Christian girl, one who loved God, her people and her fellowmen. God knoweth and doeth all things well, so why should we grieve and pine? She has a better home and we believe will be in heaven to greet those who follow later.

"My soul, there is a country, Afar beyond the stars, Where stands a winged sentry, All skillful in the wars, There, above noise and danger, Sweet peace sits crowned with smiles,

And one born in a manger Commands the beautiful files, He is thy gracious friend, And (Oh my soul, awake!) Did in pure love descend, To die here for thy sake.

If thou canst get but thither, There grows the flower of peace The rose that cannot wither, Thy fortress, and thy ease, Leave then thy foolish ranges; For none can thee secure, But one who never changes, Thy God, thy life, thy cure."

—A Friend.

Corruptence is Suicide.

Personally, I am already convinced that corruptence is the greatest curse of the age. It threatens the well-being of the race. It is unpleasant to the eye. It offends the artistic sensibilities. The possessors of most of it hate it worst. It smothers love, ambition, life itself. It is the modern plague.

There have always been more people who suffer from an overindulgence in food, a thoughtful surgeon of the United States Public Health Service told me, than from the excessive use of alcohol—ten times as many.

"The man who allows himself to get fat cuts ten years off his life, maybe twenty years," said the statistician of a great life-insurance company. "It is hard to find a greater risk than a fat man. A fat man of three-score years and ten is almost as rare as a white blackbird. The accumulation of flesh is suicide."

"We will not employ a fat person," I was told by an agency which worked two thousand clerks. "A clerk who is fifty pounds overweight is not fifty per cent. efficient. That clerk requires extra space in which to function and slows up the team in any co-operative undertaking."

"Corpulence is never a necessity,"

said the dietitian of the four million men who made up our army during the war. "It is caused by but one thing, the consumption of more food than the system needs."

The whole stupendous, misunderstood, misrepresented subject, the fact, cause, and cure of corpulence, can be written in twenty-seven Anglo-Saxon words of one syllable, each of which even the ichthyic mind of the obese ought to be able to understand. Here they are:

"Fat comes from food. If you have too much fat you eat too much food. You can get rid of the fat if you eat less food."

Your scientific friends say it doesn't and increase the confusion. Here is the way one of them puts one part of the fact: "Adipose tissue, subcutaneously imposed," he said, "is derived from carbohydrates ingested."

It is a well-established fact of physics that you can't make something out of nothing. You can't build a mountain of flesh out of air or water. It is built out of food. The food goes into the body through the mouth. There is no other way for it to get in. It is absolutely sure and irrevocable that the flesh can be reduced to any degree desired by reducing the food.—W. Artherton Du Puy in February Hearst's.

Pasteurized MILK

Our milk, after being pasteurized, is free from deadly typhoid and tubercular germs. No milk inspector needed to verify this statement. Come yourself, and see the milk go through the pasteurization process.

Protect your child by using Hawn's milk. It costs no more than the other kind.

Quart 17c
Pint 9c

DELIVERIES DAILY.

HAWN Ice Cream Co.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of a power contained in a certain deed of trust executed by Duke E. Wentz to A. A. Edgeworth to secure a certain note therein mentioned, a default having been made in payment of said note, and demand having been made by the holder of said note, I will, on

Monday, the 31st day of January, 1921, at 12 o'clock M., at the courthouse door in Monroe, N. C., offer for sale a two-eighths undivided interest in and to the following described tract of land, which lies in Union county, Vance township, and adjoins the lands of Mrs. Nancy Byrum, A. I. Wentz, T. A. Ritch, and others, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a stake, formerly a P. O., Nancy M. Byrum's and A. I. Wentz's corner, and runs thence with said Wentz line S 7 E 20 chs., crossing a branch to a stone by a P. O., R. O., and two hickories; thence with division line S 44 3-4 E, 89 poles to a stake by two hickories and two P. O.'s, Lemmond's and Penneger's corner in said James M. Wentz old line; hence with Lemmond's line N 60 3-4 E 57 1-2 poles, crossing Dry Run Branch, to a P. O. stump and pile of stones by three sweet gums and two large dogwoods, T. A. Ritch's corner; thence with his line N. 13 1-2 E 29 chs to a P. O.; thence N. 36 1-2 W 8.72 chs, crossing said Dry Run to a pine stump; thence N 84 1-2 W 1.90 chs to a pine knot by a pine and three P. O.'s, the division corner; thence with the division line, N 83 3-8 W 91 1-4 poles to a stake and pile of stones, Nancy M. Byrum's corner, by a B. J. and 3 P. O.'s; thence with said Byrum line S 77 W 24 poles to the beginning, containing ninety-two acres (\$2) more or less.

The bid of prior sale held Jan 10, 1921, having been raised to \$367.50, it is necessary that bidding start at that amount.

Terms of sale—Cash.

This January 12, 1921.

T. F. LIMERICK, Trustee.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Having this day qualified as executor of the last will and testament of V. T. Cheers, late of the county of Union, and State of North Carolina, notice is hereby given, as by law provided, to all persons holding claims against said estate to present them to the undersigned, duly authenticated, on or before the 11th day of January, A. D., 1921, or this notice will be filed in bar of their right of recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate will please call and make prompt settlement.

This January 7, 1921.

JOHN C. SIKES, Executor of V. T. Cheers, deceased,

John C. Sikes, Attorney.