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## 37 PER CENT ACREAGE REDUCTION CUTTS & SONS ESTIMATE

And This Is on Top of a Predicted Decrease of 67 per cent in the Use of Fertilizer.

### NOT MUCH DEMAND FOR COTTON

Can you realize the dullness in the cotton market during the present week? asks Cutts & Son, of Savannah, in their latest cotton letter to Messrs. J. E. Stack & Co., of Monroe. Do you know that last Friday the cotton market for future delivery closed at 11.29 March, 11.70 May and 12.12 July, and that today it closed at 11.29 March; 11.60 May and 12.07 July; a difference of only five to ten points, and that the high point for the week was only 12.11 and the low point was 11.50? This tells the story. Cotton may be said to hold its own with these small fluctuations, but it looks more like its own is holding cotton. Cotton, as a rule, don't know its own. It seems to have lost its way. It is the farmers, the merchants, the factors, or finally, lastly, and all the time the bankers.

How can the poor cotton market move up? And the money situation in the south far from encouraging. In a few days, the ground will be ready and planting should commence the last week in March and the only ray of sunshine we can find in the cartilage of the acreage estimated around 37 per cent, and decrease in use fertilizer 67 per cent, but "all up and down the whole creation" there is a feeling of gloom. Reminds me: The late Horace Fletcher of "Fletcherizing" fame used to tell of the gloomiest man he had ever seen. He was aboard a transatlantic liner and day and night pecked alone on the after part of the deck. Finally Fletcher, fearing the man might jump overboard, decided to approach him. "You appear to be agitated, my friend," said he. "Perhaps it will lighten your spirits, if you unburden your trouble to me." "Maybe so, maybe so," said the melancholy traveler. "Yes, I might as well. You see, it is like this: I am on my honeymoon—and I didn't have enough money to bring my bride along."

Some of the largest exporters can't buy a bale, and we are really "carrying Coals to New Castle," as we are selling cotton from exporters to interior buyers and shippers. The trade is blocked and badly blocked at the moment. Reminds me: He was travelling on a branch railroad in the south. After a series of sudden bumps and unexpected stops he became uneasy. "Look here," he said to the porter, "is this train safe?" "It sure am," said the porter. "Well, have they a block system on this road?" "Block system, sah we hab de greatest block system in de world. Ten miles back we were blocked with a load of hay, six miles back we were blocked by a mule, just now we are blocked by a cow, and I reckon when we get farther south we'll be blocked by an alligator. Block system, boss? Well, I should smile."

Labor troubles seem every day more acute. — Germany particularly affected this time. But now the field hands in the South are getting back to work at old wages and from indications will be plentiful; more so than for years.

Exporters, as a rule are idle; "nothing doing" is the usual answer. They are amusing themselves playing golf, tennis and cards. Anyway, they have dropped cotton. Reminds me: A New England father sent his son to New Orleans to speculate in cotton, and he was rapidly making a mess of it. Not hearing from him for some time, he telegraphed him to know how he was getting along. The son replied, "I'm about even on cotton, but I'm seven dollars and a half ahead on poker." The father, who was a business man, immediately telegraphed him, "Drop cotton and stick to poker."

### Country Folks Less Than Town Folks.

One of the reasons for the increased cost of living, a fundamental reason that will not soon be removed, is disclosed in the Census Bureau statistics showing that for the first time in the country's history more than half of the population of the continental United States is living in urban territory, that is, in municipalities of 2,500 or more of population. There are nearly three million more people living in the cities and towns than in the purely rural districts and villages below 2,500 population. The gain in urban population in ten years, up to the time the 1920 census was taken, was 5.6 per cent. This necessarily means a reduction in the number of persons producing foodstuffs and raw materials in proportion to the number consuming them, which in itself is enough to place prices higher than they would otherwise have been, despite the fact that the average production per person engaged in farming is greater than it was ten years ago on account of better and more scientific and more intensive methods of farming. — Charlotte Observer.

### History Repeats Itself.

She (after the hasty betrothal) — Darling, this ring looks so familiar. He (studying her more closely) — Can it be possible that — She — Yes, it is — the very same ring! Why, you're the very fellow I was engaged to three weeks last summer!

The world owes you only that which you go out and collect. It never pays in advance.

## DISABLED WAR VETERANS ADOPTED BY LEGION POST

Adjutant McManus Requests Donations Such as Magazines, Records, Fruits and Candy.

To the Editor of The Journal:—Melvin Deese Post No. 27 has just received a letter from the office of Dr. Adam Fisher, state chairman of hospitals for disabled veterans, American Legion, department of North Carolina, with regard to the American Legion serving disabled veterans who are in hospitals throughout the state.

At the last meeting of the executive committee, state department of North Carolina, a resolution was passed that we devote just a little more of our time and earnings to the comfort of our disabled ex-service men in hospitals, and as a result of this each Legion post has and is going to take over one ward in some hospital in the state and look after the comfort and amusements of the disabled ex-service men in this particular ward. Melvin Deese Post No. 27 has been assigned hospital No. 45, ward B-3, Biltmore, N. C. Miss Helen Blanton, Red Cross nurse, in charge, and we trust the people of Monroe and Union county will co-operate with us in fulfilling this worthy task.

After receiving the survey of the hospitals throughout the state, Dr. Fisher advises that games of all kinds are needed, victrolas and records in some cases, articles of wearing, handkerchiefs, socks, etc. Books and magazines are needed very much, and at times things to eat—fruits, nuts and candy—would be a great help.

Dr. Fisher also urges that the ladies' auxiliary unit be organized, if not already, by all Legion posts in the state. Just as soon as our post hears from Miss Blanton as to the things most needed in our particular ward, this report will be published in the county papers and we hope to be able to make weekly shipments of magazines and books to these fellows and also fill the requirements mentioned by Miss Blanton. In the meantime, donations of magazines or books of any sort would be appreciated very much by the Legion, and if they could be left either with Mrs. W. A. Henderson at the Union Drug Company or brought up to the Legion club rooms located in H. G. Nash & Company's building west of the court house, same will be forwarded at the end of each week to our patients at Biltmore. — T. O. McManus, Adjutant.

### Elephantine Humor.

In order to see the elephant at his best, says Mr. S. A. Derieux in the American Magazine, you must go to India. There he is used as a beast of burden, and his intelligence comes out strikingly. He is said to be the only animal that will work unattended. But for all that he is not fond of labor, for he will keep an eye on the boss, and when the whistle blows he will drop whatever he is doing and run for the feeding place—a trait that he is said to share with some human creatures. We do not believe that animals, intelligent as they often are, have quite the sense of humor that human beings have; yet here is an anecdote that clearly points to a sort of mischievous humor.

A mother elephant was dragging from one side of another in a shipyard an extraordinary heavy timber that she had been unable to pick up. Two chains were fastened to her collar, each joined to a huge hook, which was fastened into the end of the log. As she toiled along with her burden her half-grown baby elephant walked beside her.

She came at last to an incline where she had to exert her entire strength to drag the log up; and while she was leaning forward the baby elephant suddenly dropped back, caught the hook with his trunk and yanked it out of the log. The result was that the old elephant was thrown forward on her head, with her heels up in the air. The little elephant made straightway for the woods nearby, as hard as he could gallop.

The mother got herself together quickly, looked all round and started after the youngster, with her trunk upraised. She caught up with him in the woods; and the men working round the shipyard heard his squeals as her trunk descended on him again and again. Finally the two of them re-appeared; the little elephant was walking dejectedly at his mother's heels and holding to her tail.

### Wilson Helps Harding.

Attorney Patrick H. Harding, who resides in Haddenfield, and is a member of the Camden county board of taxation, recently, at a meeting of the board, related how "Wilson did a good turn for Harding," and evoked some laughter. The lawyer said that while on his way from Haddenfield to Audubon on Friday night, his automobile broke down. While he was trying to find the trouble a young man came along, volunteered to help him, found the trouble and got the car started.

"What's your name, good friend?" asked the lawyer.

"Wilson," replied the kind helper. "Well, this is one time when Wilson aided Harding, and Harding will do as much for Wilson, if the opportunity ever comes."

This Harding is a Democrat, and the Harding is a Republican.

Congress, says an exchange, will soon be deprived of its last excuse for doing nothing. And still, there are times when nothing is preferable to something.

## OSCAR HAYWOOD, NOTED ORATOR, COMING SUNDAY

Former Newspaperman, Praised by Sam Jones, to FBI Baptist Pulpit at Both Services.

### "NO ECHO, HE IS A NEW VOICE"

Dr. Oscar Haywood, of New York city, whom former Governor Vardaman, of Mississippi declares to be one of the most eloquent and gifted speakers he ever listened to, will occupy the Baptist pulpit at both the morning and evening services Sunday. He has also received glowing words of praise for his oratorical ability from Tom Dixon, Jr., and the late Sam Jones. The latter said of him: "Haywood is no echo, he is a new voice."

The New York orator, in a biographical sketch from "The Cavalier," a country newspaper edited by J. W. McKenzie, an old fashioned Southern gentleman, is described as both a lover of nature and humanity. This sketch reads, as follows:

"When an old man sets himself to write of his young friend in whom he sees the fulfillment of his own youthful ideals and ambitions, he will be prone to exaggerate—but in the eyes of intelligent men such exaggeration is pardonable.

"He is one of the most interesting and original young men of the South—original to the point of eccentricity—and his heart pumps the reddest blood of the Cavalier. In the long history of his family are the names of John Henry Haywood, Treasurer of the Carolinas under the King, and Judge John Haywood, historian and the one American Jurist to be cited as authority by an European court.

"Oscar Haywood is the son of a cotton planter, and while he is in the direct line of eminent professional men, who have given him a liberal share of the best they had to give, he tersely says of himself: 'I stand in my own shoes and think with my own thinker; I do not lean.'

"He enjoys the acquaintanceship and friendship of Southern men who are national figures—Gov. Northern, John Temple Graves, Thomas Dixon, Jr., James Lane Allen, Senator Robert L. Taylor, Gov. Vardaman, and others.

"He has been heard in all the principal cities of the South, also in New York and some of the larger cities of New England.

"His experience in the newspaper world widened his knowledge and enriched his sympathies. He has fellowship for all who suffer and charity for all who sin. He says: 'Every man has upon him the flesh which is at once his burden and his temptation.'

"His leisure time is spent on his plantation in association with his friends and neighbors—with trys, dogs, birds and squirrels. He owns about five thousand quail more or less (some of them his neighbor's that find a rendezvous on his place) and unmolested by sportsmen and poachers they are so domesticated that they feed with chickens and nest in the garden. Dr. Haywood says: 'Kindness unlocks the heart of universal friendship,' and upon that principle he lives. He says: 'A century hence, and gunpowder and the gallows will have been rendered obsolete; they stand or fall together—the one we got from the pagans, the other from the barbarians.'

"Those who are his tenants were the slaves of his father before the war, or their children, and nowhere are there sweeter relations between master and man. His trusted man is the son of his uncle's confidential servant.

"Two months of the year he spends in farming, the other ten in talking. His tastes all run to farming, his talents all run to talking—so for ten-twelfths of the time he subordinates his tastes to his talents.

"He knows how to talk. His voice is a well-tuned instrument—it does not use him, he uses it. In his boyhood he studied dramatic acting under one of the best instructors in the country. But this only trained his native gift. He is an orator born, with the air of a prince and the soul of a poet.

"He believes in the mission of the orator, and declares that he has 'no sympathy with those grumblers who hold that all the geese of the past were swans, and all the swans of the present ducks.' He contends that the 'golden age of oratory is in the immediate future, and its mightiest battles are yet unwaged.'

"He believes 'there is as much in the manner of expression as in the matter expressed,' and that 'a speech is a picture no less than a vocal utterance.'

"He is earnest and transparently sincere—does not talk for a living, hence can afford to be independent.

"He is epigrammatic as well as imaginative, logical as well as rhetorical. Sometimes a sentence like a rifle shot will take your hat off, and then a musical note will caress every nerve into quietness. John Randolph of Roanoke, did not surpass his power of invective and sarcasm. He is seriously humorous, but never tells a story for the sake of the smile it contains.

"To hear him is to believe him and to believe in him, and remember him and wish to hear him again."

### No Room for Complaint.

Sam—I saw you sitting between two fat men on the trolley car this morning. Weren't you squeezed to death?

Eimer—Oh, I hadn't much room for complaint.

## REVALUATION AMENDMENT EXPLAINED BY TAX BOARD

Commissioners and Board of Appraisers May Have Their First Meeting on Monday April 4.

### CAN REVISE THE VALUATIONS

Raleigh, March 17.—The tax commission has printed extracts of the new machinery act dealing with the revaluation of real estate in North Carolina and is sending copies of this law to the county commissioners of every county. This new law is so elastic that it will meet the conditions in practically every county in the state.

It gives the county commissioners the right of adopting any one of four methods in regard to tax values in their counties. The law takes care of the county which is satisfied with its tax values, and which have suffered no general depreciation in the value of their property. For those counties which want to make some adjustment of their tax values the following methods are provided by the new law:

1. The county commissioners may appoint a county board of review, using the old organization of the 1919 valuation work, which shall sit with the county commissioners for the purpose of making a general study of the tax values. This meeting shall be held on the first Monday in April, 1921, and after the complete investigation of the tax values as compared with the market values have been made, the county board of review may make horizontal cuts or increases in the values and certify these changes to the state tax commission not later than April 20, 1921.

2. The board of county commissioners will have the right to adjust specific complaints of individuals about their property, when there is no general demand for changes in the tax values. The commissioners will furnish blanks which may be used by the individuals who think their property has been assessed at too high a figure. This provision takes care of both under valuation and over valuation. When these complaints are received the commissioners may appoint the county auditor or any resident free holder who has general knowledge of property values to make the investigations and report back to the board, which shall revise the figures not later than July 15 of this year.

3. If the board of county commissioners of any county, at their regular monthly meeting on the first Monday in April, 1921, shall be of the opinion that the valuation of real estate in such county is so unequal as between the owners of real estate as to require a more general revision of assessments than is provided for in the other sections of the act, it may by resolution put this on record, and then appoint the necessary board of review to make a complete revision of the property in the county. A complete revision of the property will have to be made in the counties which select this remedy. The work must be completed by July 15 and the result certified to the state tax commission.

The tax commission has no authority over the values except to equalize them as between the different counties. It will have the right to adjust the values in the different counties in such a way that one county will not be paying on a fifty or seventy-five per cent basis of actual value while the other county has its property on the books at the market value. This supervision of the tax commission was retained because of the necessity for collecting an equalizing fund for school purposes. The lawmakers did not think it fair to allow one county which might be disposed to do so, to put a low levy and raise a small amount of revenue in order to participate in the school fund to a larger extent than it was entitled to participate.

### Skirts.

Said one: "One prominent society woman of the city, very recently back from New York, says skirts are not so short. Another equally prominent society woman come back saying skirts are very short. How are the women to know? They had better strike a happy medium and lower them. The women can't wear them, of that I am sure."

### Hail Piled Up Eighteen Inches Deep.

Cusseta, Ga., March 16.—Hailstones as large as guinea eggs fell here for thirty minutes this afternoon. Hailstones are piled up eighteen inches deep in some places. Windowpanes in homes, in churches, and in the courthouse have been broken. Some livestock is reported killed. The storm broke at 3:30 p. m. after a period of excessive heat.

### Chicken-Hearted.

A battery of big guns had just sent its message of destruction into a company of Germans at St. Mihiel, and when the debris had settled all to be observed were a few scraps of gray cloth scattered about.

"Wow," ejaculated the supply officer, "but there sure are a lot of dead Jerries over there."

"I wouldn't go that far," replied the conservative medical major, suspicious like all of his ilk. "But if they were my men and were to me, I admit I might talk them light."

Who ever has no fixed opinions has no constant feelings.

## GOAT NIBBLED FENDER ON MR. PRESSLEY'S CAR

Otherwise the Machine, Which is Eight Years Old, is in Good Condition — Affirmative Won Debate.

Indian Trail, R. F. D. No. 1, March 17.—The affirmative side was declared to be the winner of the debate held at the Furr school house Friday evening on the question: "Resolved, That the world is growing more wicked." The affirmative debaters were: Misses Ruth Horton, Rena Furr, Bettie Lee Simpson, and Messrs. Willie Ormand, and Randolph Simpson; while the other side of the question was defended by Misses Ella Lemmond, Vera Rowell, and Messrs. Roy Simpson, Frank Lemmond, Sandford Furr and Ormal Foad. At the Belmont school debate the affirmative also won on the question, "Resolved, That gasoline stations and garages should be closed on Sunday."

Rev. T. J. Huggins will occupy the pulpit at Union Grove Methodist church Sunday morning, March 20, at eleven o'clock. Sunday school at ten o'clock.

Miss Eva Lemmond has returned from an extended visit to Judge and Mrs. W. O. Lemmond, of Monroe.

Services will be conducted at Benton's Cross Roads next Sunday at eleven o'clock.

Mr. Z. A. Pressley, carrier on rural route No. 1 from Indian Trail, is still driving the first car purchased at the capital of Vance township, which he bought eight years ago. It is in good condition despite its long service except a fender was nibbled off the rear by a goat. Mr. Jarvis Pressley is the substitute carrier on this route. He covers the route behind a double team, occasionally stopping to make a horse trade.

Mr. W. L. Price has swapped his car for a tract of land.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Rowell, a son; also, to Mr. and Mrs. David Price, a daughter.

The family of Mr. R. F. Price has moved back to Goose Creek township from Monroe.

An Easter egg hunt will be held at the Belmont school Friday, March 25th.

## MORE IMPORTANT THAN EVER TO GRADE COTTON

Difference of One Grade, Says Hart, Means a Loss of Between \$7.50 and \$20 a Bale.

Although the price of cotton has dropped from forty cents to the low figure of ten cents, the difference between grades remains exceedingly large compared with the price of middling cotton. For instance, on March 4th, with middling cotton quoted at ten cents in the majority of markets in North Carolina, the following differences were used: good middling 200 points off, or 12c a pound; low middling 350 points off, or 6 1/2c a pound; good ordinary 600 points off, or 4c a pound. It is not necessary to quote all grades as comparison can be made from grades quoted. These figures are quoted for the purpose of calling the farmer's attention to the importance of having cotton graded, regardless of whether he expects to sell now or later.

The banker also in making loans on cotton would prefer knowing the grade and staple of it. It has always been to the farmer's interest to have his cotton graded, but it is more so now than ever before, due to the low basic price and to the very wide differences between grades.

"Farmers cannot afford to take a chance of having their cotton graded a grade lower," says P. H. Hart of the North Carolina Extension Service, "for on the present differences it means a loss of from \$7.50 to \$20 a bale."

### Golden Rule the World Needs.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., told members of the Men's Bible Class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, N. Y. City a few Sundays ago that the precepts of the Golden Rule were never so vital in the conduct of world affairs as today. It was one of the few occasions since his resignation as leader that Mr. Rockefeller has led the class and the announcement that he would take his old place yesterday brought out a capacity attendance.

Mr. Rockefeller spoke on "The Message of Christmas to Young Men." He read the story of the birth of Christ as related in the Bible by St. Luke and chose as the basis of his remarks the words "Peace on earth; good will to men."

Had mankind been inclined to obey the Golden Rule, he said, much of the bickering and self-seeking that marked the Senate proceedings over the peace treaty would have been eliminated.

"Today," said Mr. Rockefeller, "the easiest way is too often taken. There is not the painstaking labor that once marked the performance of the people of the world."

Mr. Rockefeller expressed his conviction that the application of the Golden Rule to labor troubles would result in vastly better industrial conditions.

"The labor forces of the country are not seeking exorbitant wages as a class," he said, "but rather a recognition of their manhood. I know from personal experience that most of the questions that arise between employer and employee can be settled without trouble by fair contract between the parties and a man-to-man consideration of the issues in dispute."

In conclusion, Mr. Rockefeller said international differences might also be adjusted on the Golden Rule basis.

What is founded on truth stands while the world stands.

## MR. BEASLEY RESIGNS AS STATE WELFARE OFFICER

Former Monroe Man Retires From Public Life to Go Into the Oil Business in Texas.

### WILL LEAVE THE STATE AT ONCE

Mr. R. F. Beasley, who for the past four years has served the state as commissioner of public welfare, has tendered his resignation, effective at once, and will go to Texas, where he will engage in the oil business, having accepted an executive position with the International Petroleum Company, says the Greensboro News. This fact was announced Thursday afternoon upon the adjournment of a called meeting of the state board of charities and public welfare. The meeting, which was attended by the full membership of the board, was held at the home of Mr. A. W. McAllister and followed a luncheon given by Mr. and Mrs. McAllister. The board accepted the resignation with great regret and with warmest expressions of appreciation for his services to the cause and to the state.

No successor was named, but a committee, composed of Wm. A. Blair, chairman of the board, A. W. McAllister, Carey J. Hunter, and Mrs. T. L. Lingle, was appointed to secure a commissioner. Another meeting of the board is to be held in Raleigh in about 10 days after the committee shall have had time to find a commissioner. In the meantime Carey J. Hunter will be in charge of the work as acting commissioner. It is understood that he has already a good man in mind.

Mr. Beasley's resignation, which was addressed to Chairman Blair, is as follows:

"I hereby submit to the board through you my resignation as commissioner of public welfare, said resignation to take effect at once.

"For some time I have felt a growing desire to return to private life, but have deferred making a decision until such time as it appeared that least disturbance would result in the arrangement and prosecution of the board's important work. With the adjournment of the legislature, after its emphatic indorsement and continued support of the welfare work, that time has now arrived.

"I lay down the work with keen regret, a regret that is compensated for only by the knowledge that strong and capable hands will assume both its burden and the joy of carrying it on.

"Permit me to assure the board, and each member thereof, of my deep appreciation of the support and confidence that have been accorded me. If there has been the slightest suggestion of discord it has never come to my ears, and I believe that what has been accomplished under your wisdom and direction must be recognized as an important chapter in North Carolina history, a lasting testimony to the finest impulses of humanity and the statesmanship of our people. This great system for the protection of the helpless and the safeguarding of neglected children will be regarded with satisfaction by North Carolinians everywhere in the years to come."

The board insisted that Commissioner Beasley remain at the head of the welfare work in the state, but as he is called out of the state and will be away for some time, he declined to reconsider. The board, no less than the state, realizes the splendid service for humanity which Mr. Beasley has been directing and it was, therefore, with keen regret that his resignation was accepted.

Mr. Beasley was the first commissioner elected after the office of commissioner of public welfare was created by the legislature in 1917.

Those attending the meeting yesterday were Wm. A. Blair, of Winston-Salem, chairman; Carey J. Hunter, Raleigh, vice-chairman; A. W. McAllister, Greensboro; Mrs. T. L. Lingle, of Davidson College; Mrs. Miss of Marion; Mrs. Woodward, of Wilson; Dr. M. L. Kesler, of Thomasville; and Mrs. C. A. Johnson and Miss Daisy Denson, of the Raleigh office.

### Some Gifted Eaters.

Oysters and Oyster Eaters, a brief essay in the Manchester Guardian, contains the lament of a waiter, who has served at every Colchester oyster feast since 1902, over the degeneracy of the contemporary appetite. "The capacity of the guests is not what it used to be," said the waiter. "I have often served fourteen dozen oysters to one man, and many guests would eat five or six dozen at the first. Today few people eat more than two and a half dozen."

This disconsolate waiter might brighten up, adds the writer of the essay, if he had the opportunity of serving a customer like a man whom Brillat-Savarin celebrates in his "Physiologie du Gout." "When I lived at Versailles," writes the Frenchman, "I frequently met M. Laperte, who was very fond of oysters, but who complained that he could never get his fill of them. I determined to satisfy him for once and invited him to dinner. I kept pace with him up to the third dozen and then allowed him to go on alone. He swallowed oysters steadily for more than an hour, and I had to stop him after the thirty-second dozen, just as he had remarked that he was beginning to enjoy his treat. We then dined, and Laperte acquitted himself with the vigor and appetite of a man who had been long fasting."