

THE MONROE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED TWICE EACH WEEK — TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

Twenty-Ninth Year. No. 2.

Monroe, N. C., Friday, February 10, 1922.

\$2.00 Per Year Cash

STICK TO COTTON OR BE STUCK HARD

Mr. Robertson Tell How to Grow Cotton Successfully Under Boll Weevil Conditions

EIGHT POINTS CONSIDERED

Careful Study of Weevil's Habits Enables Farmers to Produce Cotton in Spite of the Pesty Things

Mr. A. D. Robertson, development agent of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, furnishes the following interesting information, obtained from a cotton farmer in Georgia:

Many cotton farmers in the piedmont section of North Georgia and the Carolinas would do well to adopt the slogan, "stick or be stuck," for 1922. Most farmers in this section have heard much about the boll weevil as a limiting factor in cotton production. I doubt if any have heard, or have seen conditions worse than the weevil promises to make if left unchecked the coming season.

I have just returned from a trip through Alabama and Georgia, where I visited a number of farmers who have been fighting the weevil for several years. The most practical farmer I visited was Mr. E. S. Vinson, of Milledgeville, Georgia, and it is Mr. Vinson's story I would like to pass to you.

Mr. Vinson is a wealthy planter of Baldwin county, Georgia, and is considered by the people of that section as a man of good judgment, and his methods in growing cotton under boll weevil conditions have proven him to be such.

Mr. Vinson says a cotton farmer in a cotton section must stick to cotton as a cash crop, or be stuck by going in for something that he knows nothing about. In the same sentence he says a cotton grower must stick to his job while growing a cotton crop, or Billie will stick him.

At least eight points must be considered.

1. The best cotton land must be planted to cotton. This does not mean the most fertile land on the farm. Land may be rich and may produce good cotton under pre-boll weevil conditions, but if it is cold and slow to warm up in the spring, it should not be planted to cotton.

2. Let the maximum be five acres to the plow. This figures each plow to be self sustaining.

3. A good early maturing variety must be used. Mr. Vinson grows Wamamaker's Cleveland Big Boll, but says College No. 1 is as good.

4. The land should have a heavy application of barnyard manure broadcast over it, and not less than 800 pounds of a high grade fertilizer under the cotton when planted. This should be put down and bedded on several days before planting, if possible. This fourth point is one the average planter will find hard to stick on. At least a bale per acre and that made quickly under boll weevil conditions.

5. Rows not less than four feet apart. Two stalks in the hill. Space between hills just wide enough so a hoe in chopping will not scar the stalks on either side. Plenty of seed must be put in the ground so the chance for a stand is good. Do not replant. It will not pay.

6. Pick all weevils early, but do it with children. It is too expensive to pick them with man labor. Avoid dusting until there is enough foliage to lodge the greater part of the dust. If dusting is done when cotton is small, use a sack or perforated tin can. And at this early stage use the child labor, as the cultivation and the other crops require the attention of the man labor. When a good crop of foliage is set, and the infestation is around ten per cent, use the Calcium Arsenate dust.

7. A one hand duster which will cost \$12 or \$15 will care for five acres of cotton. If more than this is expected from the duster, the weevil will get a start. Only what can be dusted in the late evening and early morning should be figured on. Provide the poison and dust gun before-hand, and not wait until the day of use.

8. Since fertility is a big factor in the fight, the most suggestive source of fertility is livestock. Mr. Vinson keeps a big herd of cattle, which means hogs in connection. He says if he can keep from losing money on the cattle he has made his keeping pay. Any man in Baldwin county will say that Mr. Vinson has the richest land in the county, and the livestock gets the credit.

In 1919 Baldwin County made a fraction over four bales of cotton to the plow. In 1921 it took a fraction over four plows to make a bale of cotton. In 1921 Mr. Vinson made five bales to the plow. A farmer just across the fence made 800 pounds seed cotton on four acres.

When I asked who taught you how to grow cotton under boll weevil conditions, his reply was: "I did as the fertilizer experts told me and used plenty of fertilizer, which is from 800 to 1000 pounds of high grade on land which has been well manured."

With a careful study of the habits of the weevil, good judgment and a well-organized farm, one can produce cotton under boll weevil conditions.

The Strand Theatre yesterday presented "The Little Minister," by Barrie, and was host to the teachers of the city. A student from each grade of the schools of the city made highest average in studies was also given a free ticket.

McCORKLE'S FORD IS HOME FROM DANVILLE, VIRGINIA

Stolen on Night of Foch Celebration by C. A. Frazier Who Carried It to Danville and Sold It

Sheriff Fowler, Mr. Lester Winchester, and Mr. W. R. McCorkle went to Danville, Va., a few days ago and brought back Mr. McCorkle's Ford touring car, which was stolen in Monroe on the night of November 8th, when Marshal Foch was here.

Mr. John Vann's new Ford coupe was stolen on the same night, but it has not been recovered.

Mr. McCorkle's car was a new one and officers have been on the lookout since the night of the theft. About a week ago they got information that it was probably in Danville and at once made investigation which led to its recovery this week.

Sheriff Fowler states that the thief had taken every precaution that an expert automobile thief could possibly do to shield his act. When the car was recovered the original motor number had been changed from 5460741 to 5460720—that the last two figures had been cut off and new ones stamped on, which could be ascertained by the use of a magnifying glass.

When the car was recovered it was in the possession of Mr. J. N. Campbell, a merchant, and he stated that he had recently purchased it from C. A. Frazier, who lives in Danville. Frazier denied having sold the car to Campbell, but Mr. Campbell produced a paid check for \$225 which he had given Frazier for the car. Frazier then declared that he had a bill of sale from some one else from whom he had purchased the Ford, but failed to produce it.

Both Mr. McCorkle, from whom the car was stolen, and Mr. Winchester, who works at the Henderson Motor Company from whom the car was originally purchased, identified the car. This was easy to do because of a plank that had been nailed under the front seat to sustain the cushion and in which a V-shaped notch was cut to give room for entrance to the gasoline tank, and also by an old-time clamp that had been fastened on the hose at the radiator.

The case was so plain that it was the stolen car of Mr. McCorkle's that Mr. Campbell turned it over to Sheriff Fowler. A warrant was then sworn out for Frazier, who was already under bond on a charge of blockading, and he was carried before a superior court judge and placed under a \$2500 bond on the charge of automobile theft.

Sheriff Fowler and Messrs. McCorkle and Winchester then left Danville about seven o'clock at night in a five-inch snow, in order to make their return before a personal property claim could be issued, and they drove to Greensboro that night. When they reached Monroe the next day the Ford was turned over to Mr. McCorkle.

The officers are now in search of Mr. Vann's coupe and also of cars that were stolen in Charlotte recently from Mr. John Fairley and Mr. Earl Griffith.

Sheriff Fowler is making arrangements to get extradition papers and will bring Frazier to Monroe for trial March first.

Maine Man Also Scores Success in Poultry Business

They are doing it up in Maine, too. D. B. Crant makes his living from hens. Last year he made a net profit of \$1527 from 210 hens and pullets.

"Two years ago I went into the poultry business in earnest, basing all plans and methods on the system recommended by the University of Maine. I have found it works out well and expect to stick to it for the present."

"I take my profits from eggs, shipping to Boston, where I find a good market and very fair treatment. I have picked the Rhode Island Reds for my standard breed and find them good layers and good table birds. I cull at the end of the first year, but retain the good layers among the hens."

The record kept by Mr. Grant for 1921 shows receipts from eggs sold totaling \$1049.18; from poultry sold, \$443.63, while he reckoned his stock on hand as valued the first of this January at \$675.

These figures total \$2167.81 and his grain has cost him for the last year \$640.66. This leaves a net profit of \$1527.15, not making any allowance for labor.

Federal Income Tax

On the 25th an official from the U. S. Collector's office will be in Monroe for the purpose of assisting persons in making out their income tax returns. The following is the law in a nutshell:

Who? Single persons who had net income of \$1,000 or more, or gross income of \$5,000 or more. Married couples who had net income of \$2,000 or more, or gross income of \$5,000 or more.

FORD'S PLAN UNDER FIRE IN CONGRESS

Weeks Is Unfriendly to It But the Major-General of the Army Endorses It

SECRETARY SAYS 50 YEARS

Mr. Ford Will Not Appear Personally Before the Committee But Will Have a Representative

Washington, Feb. 9.—The advisability of reducing the time clause in Henry Ford's offer for the lease of the Muscle Shoals, Ala., government owned lands from 100 to 50 years was questioned indirectly today by Major General Lansing H. Beach, chief of army engineers, in testimony before the house military committee. Referring to the general policy of the government not to lease its properties for a period exceeding 50 years, General Beach in his testimony at the second day of the hearings of the committee on the Ford proposal said that "it is not always advisable to apply one general rule to things big and small."

Secretary Weeks, who was asked by the committee yesterday, declared repeatedly that in his opinion it would be unwise to permit the lease of public lands or properties to private interests for so long a period as 100 years. General Beach, however, said today that it was "a question in as big and important matter as this whether the 50 years rule would not work a hardship."

It was his belief, the general continued, that in disposition of the properties at Muscle Shoals, the paramount consideration should be the effect upon the nation's defense rather than the manufacturer of fertilizer. The country, he said, should not be "caught again" without an adequate nitrate supply.

The disadvantages of installing power plants in Alabama and establishing a market for their output were dwelt upon at length by the engineer chief. He said it would be comparatively easy to install a plant at Niagara Falls, with a market close by, but it was quite another feat, from the standpoint of time, to do so in a sparsely settled region like that about Muscle Shoals, with only four cities within reasonable distance.

The engineer officer was preceded on the witness stand by Major General Williams, chief of ordnance, who occupied the great part of the day's sessions explaining valuations of properties involved in the Ford offer. He estimated that the Warrior power plant and transmission line could be salvaged for \$3,000,000 or more and declared under examination by committee members that figure was three-fifths of all that Mr. Ford had offered for the nitrate plants and other properties. These properties, it was estimated, had a scrap value to the government of \$8,812,000 and would be worth \$16,272,000 if made partially operative and, the remainder salvaged.

The policy of the war department, General Williams explained, however, was opposed to the scrapping of the properties concerned. He added later, in response to questions, that it was intended to complete the Wilson dam and maintain nitrate plant No. 2, in the event private development failed.

Chairman Kahn received word today that Mr. Ford would not appear personally before the committee but would send properly accredited representatives.

MR. STACK ESTIMATES COTTON IN THE COUNTY

Believes There is Enough to Furnish Every Family \$80.00 Each—Over Half Million Dollars Worth

When asked what the general cotton situation is Mr. J. E. Stack replied: "Bad." He then explained that no one knows what cotton is going to do and that about the only thing that can be said to men who want to deal in cotton is to buy when it is down and sell when it is up.

It is Mr. Stack's opinion that there are something like 700 bales of cotton in the county at present, including what is in the warehouses. There are about 7000 families in Union which makes an average of about a bale of cotton to the family. Mr. Stack says it will average around \$80.00 to the bale at present prices.

According to the above figures there is enough cotton in the county to provide an average of \$80.00 to the family, including those living in the towns and cities. If this conclusion be correct, there is over half a million dollars worth of cotton in Union county.

Considering the fact that practically every farmer has plenty of bread and meat, chickens, eggs and other farm produce to support his family and feed his stock, together with the surplus money, Mr. Stack doesn't think Union is in anything like as bad condition as many other sections of the state.

Union county farmers have been preparing for the boll weevil for the past several years, perhaps unconsciously, but by growing into the habit of raising home supplies they have entrenched themselves to the extent that they will be able to stem the tide of Mr. B. Weevil, and everybody is glad of it.

SHOULD NOT HIDE MONEY AT HOME

This is a Very Dangerous Practice That Endangers Property and Often Life

KEEP MONEY IN THE BANKS

Talks on Old Time Sunday Schools Brings Out Some Samples of the Ancient Literature

By L. E. Huggins

Mr. Belk's article in regard to the Sunday school of long ago has set the older minds to reflecting upon their childhood days and quite a bit of interest has been aroused among the good old brethren who attended Sunday school in the nineteenth century. Mr. J. A. Winchester furnishes an interesting book of Sunday school leaflets that were used in 1886 for the little folks and which have been bound and preserved to be handed down to future generations. The literature was published weekly by the Southern Methodist Publishing House, Nashville, Tenn., and contained four pages about five by seven inches in size. The contents of the literature is very similar to that in use in the Sunday schools of today. The front page of each leaflet is illustrated with an interesting picture. On one of these appears a small boy and girl in rags and under the picture are these words:

"Are you not sorry for these poor little children? See their ragged clothes and their bare feet. The little girl has no bonnet. They have come to the mill to see if the kind miller will let them have some meal. They will suffer this winter if we do not help them. The Bible says that whoever stoppeth his ears at the cry of the poor, he also shall cry himself, but shall not be heard."

That paragraph is mighty strong argument for Union county folks to support liberally the Children's Home in Monroe.

There are also in these leaflets some funny paragraphs intended to amuse the children. We quote two of them to show that human nature was the same then as now:

"A little girl was once punished for doing wrong, when she said: 'Oh, those commandments do break so easily!'"

"Oh dear!" exclaimed Edith to her doll, "I do wish you would sit still; I never saw such an uneasy thing. Why don't you act like grown people, and be still and stupid for awhile?"

Shouldn't Hide Money Out

Perhaps there has never been a time when the newspapers were so filled with accounts of robberies, thefts and hold-ups as at present. It is dangerous to keep money at home or carry it on one's person any time, but when times are a little "tight" there is all the more danger. The business world long ago learned the value of keeping their money in strong banking institutions and practically every class of people now recognize both the convenience and safety in it. However, there are a few people who prefer to risk both their lives and their money by hiding it away in some insecure but what they believe to be a secret place or carry it in their pockets rather than deposit it in a bank that has burglar-proof safe and that also carries burglar insurance. Under the present banking laws and the system of state inspection it is almost absolutely impossible for banking institutions to go broke to the extent that depositors lose their money. Henry Ford and all other successful business men use the banks of the country because they have confidence in them—because the bank is the safest place in which money can be kept. Union county has seven or eight banks, all of which are operated upon sound business principles under the direction of some of the county's most honest and trustworthy citizens, and the writer would be very much grieved to learn of a citizen of this county being robbed or murdered because he had failed to avail himself of the opportunity of placing his hard-earned cash where thieves do not break through and steal.

The Importance of Maintenance

There is quite a bit of dissatisfaction in the county over the expenditure of money in road-building. The best and only way the road commissioners can keep down opposition to the expenditure of more money is by putting on a system of maintenance that will preserve the roads that have been built and also the ones that are to be constructed. A surface road will not last many years if left alone, no matter how well it may have been located and built, and the people of the county will not see their money washed away and worn out without strong protest. The highway between the Anson line and Monroe is maintained by the state and it is a good example of what maintenance means to roads, while some of the other roads of the county that were just as good when completed about twelve months ago are getting in bad condition because they have had no attention since the work of constructing them was completed.

Talking of Hotel in Marshville

The Marshville hotel has been abandoned and the room will be used by the Marshville Furniture Company as a storage room. Progressive citizens

A UNIFIED OPERATION OF THE RAILWAYS IS URGED

W. G. McAdoo Says Costs Could Be Much Reduced and Efficiency Increased by Such System

The cost of operation of the nation's railroads could be much reduced and efficiency greatly increased by a well directed and unified system under private control, William G. McAdoo, war-time Director-General of Railroads, declared in his testimony at the Interstate Commerce Committee inquiry into the present railroad situation.

He said the only possible competition at present was in service. He added that while railroads gorge themselves with business which they have not the facilities to handle, the public would profit were it possible to have the carriers make most economical common use of terminal facilities, and to have parallel tracks of competent carriers considered double tracks for the benefit of both.

"The public has paid a high price for alleged competition," he declared. "Its alleged advantages to the public are largely mythical."

Great advantage would have been obtained, in his judgment, had the railroads been retained under federal control for a trial period of five years to enable the government to obtain accurate data as to the actual needs of the railroads in the way of betterments, maintenance and operating costs.

Defending the wage policy of the railroad administration under his directorship, he said railroad executives before the government took charge sought increases in the wages of railroad employees more nearly to equalize their wages as compared with wages in other industries.

"Railroad men showed their loyalty and patriotism to the government by serving throughout the period of the war for less wages than they could have received elsewhere," he said. He declared "false" the charge that the wages of railroad labor were unnecessarily elevated throughout the country.

He asserted that during federal control the railroads were more successfully operated.

Turning to a comparison of government and private operating costs, Mr. McAdoo said:

"Expressed in terms of work done or units of traffic handled, the cost per 1000 equated ton miles under government control was only \$8.74, as compared with \$11.54 under private management. In other words, the cost of private operation since federal control has been 32 per cent higher than under the railroad administration."

YOUNG MAN SAYS PEOPLE SO OFTEN WISH TO GIVE UP

Omaha Man Persisted in Experiments, Despite Jeers, and Now Is Worth Nearly a Million Dollars

Christian K. Nelson went to Chicago from Omaha fifteen months ago with 19 cents and an idea.

Today that 19 cents has grown to a steadily increasing fortune of six figures. It'll be well over a million before Nelson pays his income tax.

What did it?

The idea.

Nelson's idea was to cover a square of cold ice cream with a layer of hot chocolate, thus making a confection with real ice cream inside.

He got that idea while he was managing his father's ice cream plant out in Onawa, Ia. And he furthered it while he was studying chemistry at college.

When he was graduated he peddled the idea to ice cream factories. Everybody laughed at him.

"Cover cold ice cream with hot chocolate? Man, you're crazy!" they would say.

But Russel Stover, manager of an ice cream plant at Omaha, was different. He thought Nelson's idea could be put over. And together Stover and Nelson did put it over.

That's why you see a big yellow sign advertising "Eskimo pie" in your confectionery store window.

For Nelson is the inventor of Eskimo pie.

Nelson's not making it. His company, composed of himself, Stover and others, is selling license to firms in other cities to manufacture the confection.

Today more than 1,000,000 Eskimo pies are being eaten daily. And Nelson's company gets 5 cents royalty on every dozen pies.

And Nelson is busy with an adding machine trying to figure up his income.

"Don't lose heart," Nelson advises others. "I kept at my hunch and plugged. That's why I succeeded."

"Just don't give up. It seems to me that too many folks are only too anxious to tell the world they're licked."

Made It Come Lower

At a certain church it is the custom of the clergyman to kiss the bride after the ceremony. A young woman who was about to be married did not relish the prospect, and instructed her prospective husband to tell the clergyman that she did not wish him to kiss her. The bridegroom obeyed.

AN OLD TIME HOME BEST PLANT KNOWN

Irving Bacheller, the Famous Author, Says It Was the Secret American Greatness

MR. HEATH RECALLS SPEECH

The Author, Born on a Rocky Homestead in Maine, Knows What He Is Talking About

An unknown friend, who must have known that he had a great fondness for Irving Bacheller, the author, whom he heard lecture and met in Spartanburg, S. C., some years ago, sent Maj. W. C. Heath a clipping from the Memphis Commercial Appeal, giving Mr. Bacheller's remarks on the American home of the old time and the part it played in upbuilding America. This article and the editor's comment is as follows:

Irving Bacheller, an accomplished writer and observer, undertakes an answer to this rhetorical question in a most interesting and impressive essay in the current number of the Outlook. And we feel that we are rendering our readers a distinct service in directing their attention to it. As a diagnosis of the ills with which we as a people are at present afflicted, it is without comparison so far as we have been able to discover.

The American home has been called the prototype of the American nation, and of it Mr. Bacheller has this to say:

"There was a time, my friends, when the average American home was the wonder of the world because of product. It was a humble home, and yet statesmen, poets, inventors, scholars, prophets, scientists, came out of it."

"They had been made, too, at a small expense out of cheap material—good health, industry, humble environment. No patronage of wealth and influence, no decorations and coronets, had been employed. They had no spur save an indefinite purpose of public usefulness after years of struggle. The equal of that little plant the world had never seen. Its raw material was like the five loaves of the desert which fed a multitude. What was the secret of the old-time American home? I would say, first, organization. It had laws and a lawgiver. But the greater part of its secret lay in the instruction it gave to the young. It taught obedience, modesty, thrift, industry, the love of honor and of God."

"I do not need to remind you that the old plant is out of order. It has been running down. Its product is inferior in quality and quantity. Youth no longer submits to the wisdom of age. For a year or more certain schools and colleges have been reeking with scandal. The dance has been tending toward the orgy in which the recklessness of the boy and girl has been outdone by that of the chaperon."

This change in the center of gravity, as we see it, is largely due to the public instruction which has been prevalent for a generation, and not to the war, to which it is the fashion to charge everything of an unpleasant nature with which we are confronted. Youth learns at school that what their parents taught them is false; and respect for them treads upon the heels of regard for their opinions.

The censure for this state of things is largely deserved by parents who have tamely surrendered their authority over their offspring; and before they are aware of it, unless a return to first principles takes place generally, the state will step in and take charge of the training of youth for its own protection. What a calamity this would be for the result would be the condition revealed to the world by the German nation. We appeal for a restoration of the old-fashioned American home in the interest of American institutions and the preparation of American ideals, which there is so much talk of carrying to the balance of mankind.

When Major Heath heard Mr. Bacheller speak his subject was this very American home. And he knew all about it, too, for he described one of the old time modest homes, which was his own. Mr. Bacheller said something like this, as Major Heath now recalls it:

"The home in which I was born sat on eleven acres which my father owned in Maine. Fifty per cent of this eleven acres was rocks. The house was a one room one with spaces partitioned off with curtains for the separate bed rooms. My mother had eleven children. She did the family cooking on the fire place in one end of the house. She would swing a pot on the fire, pass by the brocade in which a baby was sleeping and give the rocker a kick, then by the spinning wheel and give it a whirl, and on toward the door and give old Jowler dog a push to make him get out, put her hands to her mouth as a bugle and call her husband, 'John, come to dinner, and dinner was always ready at twelve o'clock. And now on that same spot stands the mansion of a millionaire, for a city has grown up there. In that millionaire home in all its grandeur and beauty there are today eleven servants and not one child."

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