

THE MONROE JOURNAL

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1922.

NOT A PERSONAL MATTER AT ALL

The article by Mr. Roddy on the farmers published on another page is a very ill tempered outburst. The author makes the same mistake that so many others make in writing and speaking on the subject. He assumes that a bad economic system of which the business of farming seems to be the victim, is an individual affair, the result of personal planning and plotting based upon hostility to farmers as individuals.

We have never known a man who contributed a thought worth two cents on the subject to take this view of it. Nor have we ever known any one with brains enough to grease a gimlet take the attitude towards farmers which Mr. Roddy assumes that all other people take. The day is past when epithets and indiscriminate vituperation can settle any question, much less a great one like this. The time has passed when fists and blows can settle even personal differences.

None are striving harder to get at the foundation of the defects in this huge economic system than modern life has built up so ponderously and effectually that it runs like a huge juggernaut over the vocation in which fifty per cent of our people are engaged, than the men who are not engaged in it. Such men as these will be the ones who will find the difficulty and help solve it, and not the unjust and vindictive variety to which Mr. Roddy prefers to attach himself.

The farmers are now making what is believed to be a sound and logical effort to establish the principle and practice of co-operative marketing. There are some two by fours who class themselves as business men who oppose this. Perhaps they are the game which Mr. Roddy is firing at, judging by his ammunition. But no business man who is a student of business rather than a mere nicker catcher, is seeking to put anything in the way; rather are they trying to help it. For instance, the morning paper contained an item to the effect that the chamber of commerce of Goldsboro had passed a resolution endorsing the movement in that locality. Edmund Burke said that you could not indict a people. If all the non-farming people entertained the sentiments that Mr. Roddy attributes to them it would be a terrible comment on the human race.

Let us have done with such childishness as this. It can do no one any good but may injure those who have no better sense. No one knows any better than this paper that the business of farming has been caught at a great disadvantage and that these disadvantages must be overcome, not only if farmers are to prosper, but even if the country is to live. But no one knows better, also, that talk of this kind will not contribute a penny's worth to that end. The farmer's difficulty is not his alone. Neither is it different from that of most other businesses. These difficulties are not the result of any conspiracy or ill will among other classes. They have resulted from an evolution of modern economic methods which no one will, no one planned, and no one consciously directed. But it will require thought, understanding, co-operation and leadership to correct them. No amount of the seed of ill will, resentment, and chagrin, will do it.

It is true that farmers must sell their products for what they can get. So does the producer of all other raw material. So do most of the dwellers of the towns and cities whom Mr. Roddy rails against, for the great mass of these have only their labor to sell and for this they get only what is given them. The only exception to this rule is such labor as has been able to effectually organize itself. Many of the farmers are now trying to so organize that they can dictate the price of their labor which goes to the market: in the form of raw products, yet an organizer recently told us that it was like pulling eye teeth to get a farmer to sign up for co-operative marketing.

We believe that the error of our whole system is based upon the monopolization of natural resources, including land values. These unearned values accumulate yearly in the hands of non producers and they are the largest force piling up the useless wealth which makes a store for the support of hordes of useless workers or idlers. Upon this mass of ever increasing wealth taken out of production and wholly useless to production, rests the expensive manufacturing and distributing system which crushes the primary producers at one end and the ultimate consumer at the

other, and enacts a great wall through which neither can break. When this is remedied the farmer's troubles will end, and the laborer's, and the consumer's, but not until then, though co-operative marketing will help much.

KNOWING TOO MUCH

And now they are claiming that there is no such thing as the groundhog. What they will claim next the Lord only knows. No groundhog! The groundhog is as real as anybody else. He has a place in the dictionary and there you can read about him just as much as about the elephant. Once there was a man who went to a circus and saw a giraffe, standing right before his own eyes, yet he said, "There ain't no sich animal." These are people who would say that there is no such thing as the groundhog if they were standing right there looking at him.

Not only is the groundhog in the dictionary but he has a reputation all over this continent. Yesterday there were some people in The Journal office talking of the groundhog. One gentleman was from York State and one was from away up in Canada and both of them knew just as much about the groundhog as we ourselves did. If there had been one from California and one from Florida and one from Oregon, each one would have known just as much, too. The groundhog is known everywhere in this country.

And there are others who will admit that there is a groundhog but will argue that he does not control the weather. They will tell you that he does not come out on the second day of each February and look for his shadow. That is because they are so smart. They want to disprove what everybody knows to be true. The groundhog governs the weather just as much as the almanac does and everybody knows it. These up-to-date fellows who do not believe in the groundhog profess to believe in Jo-Jo, and Jo-Jo is nothing but an old monkey. There is no accounting for tastes.

Death of Mrs. Preston C. Crater

Mrs. Preston C. Crater died Wednesday morning about 7 o'clock at her home three miles east of Monroe. Her death was sudden and was a great shock to the family. She was about her household duties when she fell. Her husband came to her assistance and placed her in bed, called a physician and did everything possible for her, but she never revived, although Dr. Ed Williams reached her about ten minutes before death came. Dr. Williams believes influenza was the cause of her death.

Mrs. Crater's maiden name was Hinson, daughter of the late Mr. Jerre Hinson of east Monroe township.

Besides her husband and two children, she is survived by five brothers, Messrs. Joseph and Thomas Hinson of Buford township, Rev. O. I. Hinson of Red Spring, J. Enos and Jeff Hinson of east Monroe township, and four sisters, Mrs. Thetus Trull of Marshville township, Mrs. Crawford Helms of Goose Creek, Mrs. J. H. Thomas of Marshville and Mrs. G. T. Winchester of Mineral Springs.

Deceased was a faithful member of Center Methodist church and was a most excellent woman, a devoted wife and sympathetic mother.

Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon and the remains were interred in the Hinson cemetery three miles east of Monroe. Services were conducted by her pastor, Rev. J. J. Edwards.

Secret Motor Company Gets Busy

During the month of January the Secret Motor Company sold six new Buick cars and they have prospects for a number of others. In an advertisement in this issue of The Journal they announce new prices, which have been reduced to a pre-war basis. Roadster Six has been reduced from \$1995 to \$1560, Touring Six from \$1995 to \$1595 and the Sedans and Coupes have been given still heavier reductions. The Buick has a splendid second-hand value and the Buick Fours are coming into popular favor. The figures on which the 1922 award was made proved Buick to be the largest builders of six-cylinder cars in the world.

Elder Walter Edwards will preach at High Hill church in Monroe township next Saturday at 12 o'clock and on Sunday following at 11 a. m.



Rev. Bert Williams, who will give an illustrated lecture in the First Baptist church Tuesday evening

SOME LOCAL HAPPENINGS

The Easter Star will meet in Masonic hall Monday night at 7:30.

Rev. R. L. Patrick will preach at Beulah in Lanes Creek township next Sunday at eleven o'clock.

Mrs. W. J. Holloway left today for Asheville to visit her mother, Mrs. J. M. Frisbie.

The hour for the address of Dr. Eaton in the Baptist church to the members of the Chamber of Commerce Monday evening is 8 o'clock.

Rev. T. A. Sikes, representing the Advocate, will preach in North Monroe Methodist church Sunday evening at seven o'clock.

Mrs. Sadie M. Leak of Wadesboro acted as court stenographer in the sessions of superior court here which adjourned yesterday.

Miss Viola Polk of Wadesboro spent a few days this week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Polk of Mineral Springs.

Rev. K. W. Hogan will preach at Lee Park school house at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Everybody cordially invited.

Mr. B. N. Wallace, deputy federal tax collector, will be in Monroe on March third and fourth to assist tax payers in making out their returns for the year 1921.

Mr. A. W. Rogers of Lanes Creek township went to the Presbyterian hospital, Charlotte, a few days ago to undergo an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Rogers' many friends will be delighted to learn that his condition is good.

Rev. T. A. Sikes of the North Carolina Christian Advocate, Greensboro, will preach in Central Methodist church in Monroe next Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. and at 7 p. m. he will preach in the North Monroe Methodist church.

Don't forget the Legion minstrel to be given at the Strand Theatre next Friday, 10th, matinee and night. This is going to be a show worth while and the price is not too high, so bring the family along and have some fun.

Mrs. E. C. Snyder has been very ill for the past few days but is much improved. Rev. Mr. Snyder states that he will fill his regular appointments Saturday and Sunday, although he at one time thought he would be compelled to stay at home with Mrs. Snyder.

Miss Isabel Howie who underwent an operation for appendicitis last Tuesday night, is now on the road to recovery. Miss Howie is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Milas Howie of Weddington and has been teaching at Macedonia, four miles south of Monroe.

Mr. J. H. Deese of Wingate wants to know why chickens eat horse shoe nails. He states that he killed a hen a few days ago that evidently is fond of them, for he found the points of seven horse shoe nails and also a rock about the size of a small crab apple in the chicken's craw.

The grocery store of T. C. Lee & Son, near the Monroe Oil Mill, was entered Wednesday night and meat, canned goods and other articles were stolen. The thief bored holes through the door in the basement and lifted the bar from the door and made his entrance. No arrests have been made.

Preparations are being made for a real supper to be served members of the Men's Club of Central Methodist church in the basement of the church building on Monday night, Feb. 13th. The supper will be free and all members are requested to attend. Further announcement will be made later.

Only twenty-five cents will admit one to the spelling bee and wireless concert at the court house tonight. The proceeds go to the use of the Parent-Teacher's Association. A large audience is expected as either feature will be worth more than the money.

A movement is on foot to organize a farmers' gin company for the establishment of a new ginning plant in Marshville. A representative from the Liddell Company has been in the Marshville community for the past several days and it is stated that he is making good progress in the undertaking.

The high school basket ball teams of Wesley Chapel and Indian Trail have played two games in an elimination series this week. The game at Indian Trail was played Tuesday with a score of 13 and 10 in favor of Wesley Chapel. On yesterday the game was played at Wesley Chapel with a score of 17 and 11 in favor of Wesley Chapel. In yesterday's game the umpire and referee were Austin and Weaver of Monroe.

A joint meeting of the Legion and Auxiliary will be held in the Legion club rooms on next Monday evening beginning at 8:00. After the business meeting a social gathering of the Legion and Auxiliary will take place. Refreshments will be served and all members are urged to be present. A musical program will be rendered and everyone will have a good time. The business meeting will begin at 7:30 for only a half hour. Every member is urged to come and bring a new member.

The Journal receives lots of messages from its subscribers as they send in renewals, such as "Best paper in the State," "Consider me a life member of The Journal family," and "keep her coming," but the one which has been among the most highly appreciated came this morning from Mr. J. W. Huntley, a fine old Union county man who has been living in Rock Hill many years. His daughter writes: "My father from his sick bed sends greetings and best wishes to The Journal with his remittance for another year. He loves The Journal that brings him the news from his native county and never wants to miss a copy." Mr. Huntley's friends will be glad to hear from him and will join The Journal in wishing that his already long life may be spared many years yet.

STRAND THEATRE SATURDAY TOM MIX IN "A ROUGH DIAMOND"

THE CORN GOT SICK AND HAD TO BE DOCTORED

Disease Threatened to Put an End to Corn Culture, But Potash Brought it Around All Right

By T. J. W. Broom

During the war it was almost impossible to get potash for fertilizers and the little amount that was available was so high in price as to be prohibitive for agricultural purposes. We got along fairly well for a year or two without potash and there began to be a general complaint of sick corn and diseased cotton. The disease in corn looked serious for awhile, it began to appear that we would have to quit growing corn if the disease became general over the county, so disastrous was its effects in many fields in the county. The problem of growing corn sufficient for home use became a serious one to many farmers. On our own farm in 1918, every stalk of corn we had was diseased, and looked at one time as if we would not make a nubbin. In 1919 we applied stable manure to all of the corn planted except one acre. Where the manure was applied there was no sign of disease, but on the plot where no manure was used every stalk was diseased. The 1919 crop was on a different field from which the 1918 crop was grown. In 1920 we planted the corn crop in a field adjoining the field on which the 1918 crop was grown and as potash was available, but still high in price, we mixed a fertilizer carrying one per cent potash and applied to the corn. We noticed only a few sick stalks in the entire crop. In 1921 we planted the field to corn on which every stalk crop grew, and on which every stalk was sick. We used three hundred pounds per acre of a fertilizer carrying three per cent potash, made a fine crop of corn and did not have a sick stalk in the entire field.

About the 5th of July, last, Mr. John Holmes, of north Marshville township, called us to his farm to see some sick corn. We saw at once that the trouble was lack of potash. We secured some 20 per cent manure salt from a Marshville dealer and had Mr. Holmes apply one hundred pounds per acre. This was a rather heavy application of potash, but the corn and soy beans were desperately sick and getting well advanced in age, and if it was to make corn an abundant supply of potash was needed immediately. Mr. Holmes left three rows on which no potash was applied that he might determine results. When he harvested the corn he gathered the middle row of the three on which no potash was applied, and one row on each side of the three where potash was applied, he husked and weighed each row separately, calculated the increase in yield per acre due to potash and found that the potash had increased the yield two and one-half times over where no potash was used.

Mr. Holmes estimates that the increase in forage in the corn crop was more than enough to pay for the potash, and further says that the increase in the yield of the soybeans was also considerable.

It was interesting to note the change of color in the corn on this field. The corn was yellow and sickly looking, edge of blades dying and drying up, but in a few days after applying the potash the corn began to turn green and take on a healthy appearance, and in three or four weeks after the application had been made, although the weather was dry, no one would have guessed that it had been sick.

Mr. Holmes estimates that he lost one hundred bushels of corn on the six acre field by not getting the potash there at planting time.

The type of soil on our own farm is Georgeville and Alamance, that on Mr. Holmes' farm is Alamance. We mention the above incidents because of the fact that we have become accustomed to mixing fertilizers without potash and have been getting along fairly well without it, but since we can get potash cheaper now we believe it advisable to mix our fertilizers for corn to carry not less than 2 per cent potash. It is our purpose to conduct some experiments along this line this year to determine the effects of potash on the yield of corn.

The Ground Saw His Shadow

Lookout for forty more days of real winter weather. Just at twelve o'clock yesterday when the groundhog was supposed to emerge from his long winter nap the sun shone from behind the clouds in all its glory and of course the pesky little animal saw his shadow and made a bee line for his hole, where he will remain for forty more days while the clouds continue to lower and send forth the rain, sleet and snow.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

Monroe, N. C.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1922

Sunday School—All Departments: 10:00 A. M.

Preaching 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.

Morning: The Pastor will deliver the first of a series of Sermons dealing with the great doctrine of the church under the heading: "What Baptists Believe and Why?" Subject: "The Final Authority in Religion."

Evening Subject: "Questionable Amusements."

ALL HEARTILY WELCOME



First Place at the New York and Chicago Shows

For the fourth consecutive year Buick has been awarded first choice of space at the National Automobile Shows. This honor is conferred each year by the automobile manufacturers who are members of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, upon the member having done the greatest volume of business during the previous year.

That Buick has retained this position year after year reflects convincingly the high regard in which Buick is held by the American public. Such regard is a logical outgrowth of Buick policy which has been rigidly maintained for twenty years—that every car which leaves the Buick factory must first, last and all the time give that thoroughly dependable and trustworthy service which will make every Buick owner a Buick enthusiast.

BUICK SIXES

- 22-Six-44 Roadster\$1365
22-Six-45 Touring 1395
22-Six-46 Coupe 1885
22-Six-47 Sedan 2165
22-Six-48 Coupe 2075
22-Six-49 Touring 1585
22-Six-50 Sedan 2375

BUICK FOURS

- 22-Four-34 Roadster\$ 895
22-Four-35 Touring 935
22-Four-36 Coupe 1295
22-Four-37 Sedan 1395

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