

Concord Has a Fine System of Modern Schools

New High School and Also Colored Graded School Will Be Completed by End of Year

Are Being Erected at a Cost of Nearly \$140,000, and Will Round Out the Already Fine Group of Educational Buildings

A high school building which will compare favorably with anything in the state, is fast nearing completion in Concord. It will be turned over to the school authorities not later than January 1st, and by that time will have been exactly one year under construction.

A roomy hall is found leading in to a long wide high corridor running the full length of the building at right angles to the hall way. On the left of the hall is a kitchen, to the right a cafe. Both are finished with composition floors, and plastered walls, with gum wood trim.

It will interest Concord people to know that the heaviest building steel so far used in any building in Concord has gone into the new high school, some of the pieces weighing six tons.



NEW CONCORD HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING

Architect C. GADSDEN SAYRE

Rotary Club Is Active In Many Forms of Good Work

Promotes Better Schools, Better Industrial Relations; Better Roads and Gives Deserving Boys a Helping Hand

Concord has a live Rotary Club that is counted as one of its strongest civic assets. The club was organized on October 14th, 1921, and in its history has many tangible accomplishments for the good of the city and county to its credit.

Thought to have been beneficial results. Law enforcement is of course, also supported heartily by the club. Much interest is being shown in the work of the Business Methods committee which has as its objective the adoption of which might well be described as the "golden rule" as a business policy by members and those whom they can influence.

Probably its biggest achievement, however, is one of intangible value to the community, that of bringing together in good fellowship and community service many of the leading men in Concord's businesses and professions. Everything the club does is not in the club's name, one of its functions being to inspire its members to work in other organizations that exist for activity along various lines.

The club meets each Wednesday at 12:30 in the Y. M. C. A. The officers and directors are: Dr. Samuel W. Rankin, president; A. G. Odell, vice president; W. G. Caswell, treasurer; Martin Verburg, secretary; R. E. Ridenhour, Jr., sergeant at arms.

Not the least interesting of the several statements recently made in regard to the New England textile immigration boys, the club follows with close attention the school careers of a group of boys, with special attention to those who would be unable to finance themselves through college, but who give promise of unusual attainment if given the advantage of a college education.

Entertainment and music; program; boys' work; publicity; business methods; initiation; fellowship; education in Rotary; public affairs; education fund committee and orthopaedic committee.

Of especial significance at the present time, especially as it relates to industrial expansion in the future, is the movement in Texas to create a textile center in that state. A committee was formed in the fall to investigate conditions in the textile belt of the Carolinas and also in New England. Its report, as given out by Chairman Herbert Post, manager of the Post-Texas Cotton Mills, was highly favorable to the immediate location of mills in west Texas, especially at Fort Worth, where labor conditions were favorable.

What Rotary Is. A Rotarian asked to tell just what Rotary is, said: "Rotary is the spirit of unselfish service applied to the practical affairs of everyday life in personal, business, professional and community development."

It is pointed out that although Texas raises one-third of the nation's cotton, there are but 18 mills in the state. Such mills as have been built and are now running are in prosperous condition. The Texas Cotton mills, at McKinney, has increased its capital stock from \$440,000 to \$1,000,000 and will double its capacity during 1923; the Dallas Cotton mills, at Dallas, one of the oldest plants in the state, increased its capital from \$275,000 to \$750,000; and the Post Cotton mills at Fort Worth, from \$550,000 to \$857,000.

The sole objects of the organization are: "To ENCOURAGE and FOSTER. First: The ideal of SERVICE as the basis of all worthy enterprise. Second: High ethical standards in business and professions. Third: The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business and community life. Fourth: The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service. Fifth: The recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society. Sixth: The advancement of understanding, good will and international peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the Rotary ideal of service."

Material things such as good roads also receive their share of attention in the Rotary club, the paving of the Kansas-Concord Highway being largely due to the campaigning of Rotarians to this end. A problem now engaging the attention of the club is to make a survey of the number of crippled children in the county, with the object of endeavoring to have them given a proper examination and have their handicap overcome.

What is Rotary International and how is it related to the Rotary clubs? He was asked and what is a Rotary club? "Thousands of people have asked that question during the past few years. Briefly it is this: "Rotary International is the organization of which all Rotary clubs are members. On May 1, 1923, it consisted of 90,000 members in 26 countries. "Rotary is more than an organization, it is a great social movement; it has already found congenial soil among the diverse peoples of 26 nations. Rotary International may be the means of a new social order, and, with the further extension of Rotary, a force of great potentiality for world peace and good will.

"Rotary came into being in Chicago, February 23, 1905, with a group of four men—one a coal dealer, one a mining operator, one a merchant tailor, and the fourth an attorney. "Rotary was chosen as the name of the new club because the members met in 'rotation' at their places of business. "In 1908—three years after the first meeting—the second Rotary club was

Kiwanis Active Force For Civic Betterment

Has Done Much to Promote the Interests of Concord.—The Membership Includes Some of the Leaders in All Classes

PRACTICALLY ALL MODERN MAKES OF CARS SOLD HERE

Pioneer Distributing Point For Vehicles of Nearly All Makes of Cars

The automobile sales industry is an essential part of the modern development of any city today. In fact, the motor vehicle is the biggest and fastest growing commodity that modern commercial enterprise has taken hold of, and the increasing number of machines of all kinds is evidence of its importance.

Kiwanis International was born January 21st, 1915, in the city of Detroit. On March 17, 1922, Kiwanis was introduced to Concord and Cabarrus when the local club was organized. Today about 36 business and professional men in the city and county are spreading the gospel of Kiwanis. The club meets each week on Friday. The present officers are as follows: Dr. T. N. Spencer, president; A. Campbell Cline, secretary-treasurer; directors, J. A. Kennett, Chas. A. Cannon, J. B. Sherrill, J. Lee Crowell, Jacob O. Moose, Fred R. Shepherd, Albert B. Palmer, Morrison King and Caleb W. Swink.

From an insignificant beginning with one agency, the sales business has grown and expanded by leaps and bounds until today Concord can boast of some of the largest, best equipped and most prosperous garages in the entire state. Concord's importance as a commercial and trading center has been advanced to a considerable degree through the expansion of automobile sales, and every line of business in the city has felt its effect.

Charter members of the Concord Kiwanis Club were: C. H. Barrier, Robert P. Benson, H. D. Black, W. B. Bruton, Dr. S. E. Buchanan, K. Caldwell, M. H. Caldwell Jr., A. C. Cline, R. C. Corzine, J. Lee Crowell, Jr., I. I. Davis, Jr., J. H. Dorton, Julius Fisher, H. Clifford Hahn, Dr. Joe A. Hartsell, G. H. Hendrix, J. W. Hendrix, Dr. H. C. Herwing, Jas. A. Kennett, Dr. R. Morrison King, Paris Kidd, M. M. Linker, Dr. P. R. MacFadyen, M. Luther Marsh, Chas. A. Meiss, Jno. L. Miller, Jacob O. Moose, A. B. Palmer, Jno. S. Palmer, C. H. Peck, E. E. Peole, J. W. Pike, Ernest Porter, M. R. Pounds, C. L. Probst, G. Pat Ritchie, J. Buxton Robertson, Dr. J. A. Shauers, E. F. Shepherd, F. R. Shepherd, C. S. Smart, Dr. T. N. Spencer, C. W. Swink, E. C. Tucker, Dr. W. A. Wadsworth, Wm. B. Ward, A. C. Wolfe.

"Kiwanis" is a euphonic, coined word, which originally had no meaning save that ascribed to it by its originators. Yet it has come to have a very definite meaning through the constructive work of Kiwanians. In every community in which Kiwanis exists its members are found standing for unselfish service in the interests of the community, the state, and the nation. The organization's motto: "We Build," is the outward expression of the spirit which is Kiwanis. Organized in Detroit in January, 1915, two clubs were formed the following year, one in Cleveland, the other in Pittsburgh. In the second year 35 clubs were formed—and so on down the years until 1923 finds Kiwanis International numbering within its membership, 1,040 clubs on whose roster appears the names of approximately 80,000 men—leaders in their respective communities. Kiwanis has spread from the territorial limits of one city to that of the entire northern half of the Western hemisphere—the United States and Canada.

Over 1,400 Clubs. Since 1912 the organization has grown even more rapidly than during the first seven years. Today there are more than fourteen hundred Rotary clubs in the world. Although the greater number are in the United States, where the movement originated, and in the British Isles and Canada—there are now Rotary Clubs in Newfoundland, Porto Rico, Mexico, Cuba, Republic of Panama, Uruguay, Argentine Republic, China, Norway, British India, Spain, France, Denmark, Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii, Philippine Islands, Peru, South Africa, Japan, Holland and Brazil. Extreme care has always been exercised in surveying cities and towns applying for membership to make sure that such communities are ready for a Rotary club and are of sufficient size from which to secure a group of representative men and still have the membership restricted to one man from each business or profession.

The mission of Kiwanis in a community is not in the largest sense the accomplishment of a specific thing. The mission is two-fold. First, it creates that spirit in a community which enables other existing organizations to accomplish more easily the things for which they were organized. Kiwanis readily lends its support to the church, the Chamber of Commerce, the school, Rotary, the Boy Scouts, the Young Men's Christian Association, and other organizations working for the public good.

Each Rotary club is a complete working unit in itself, entirely independent of every other club, and is supposed to make itself a part of the community in which it is established and to adapt itself to the peculiar problems of that community. During the last few years a model constitution has been provided that all new clubs are required to adopt. 41 Districts. In order that the board of directors may keep itself informed of the desires and wishes of the clubs, there has been established a system of arbitrary grouping of clubs in what are called districts. There are 41 Rotary districts in the world at the present time. Each district has a governor, who is elected by the annual convention from nominations made by clubs of the district, and the governor is an international officer and the accredited representative of the international board to the clubs. He is required to make frequent reports to the board. The members of the international board are the district governors and all volunteer workers and receive no pay for their services. In a very large district—and there are some in Rotary that have as many as 77 clubs in a large territory—a very heavy burden is placed upon the district governor, but Rotarians regard selection for the office of district governor a very high honor and every man who has been chosen for that office has given a very remarkable example of sacrifice and devotion to the organization.

The second mission of Kiwanis is the development of community leaders. It is taking the man who has been indifferent to community affairs and teaching him that he has a definite responsibility to his community. Kiwanis is transforming the indifferent American business man into a worker who is thinking along the lines of civic betterment and national improvement. A Kiwanis club is organized on the dual classification plan. That is, not more than two men from any given line of business, or profession, may be included in the membership. This insures a representation of all the various industries and professions which makes the Kiwanis club a true cross-section of the business interests of a city. The chief work of the local Kiwanis Club has been in connection with agitating for a public playground for children in Concord; endorsing and campaigning with success to put over the \$225,000 bond issue for additional school facilities; secured passage of a meat and milk inspection ordinance by the city and the appointment of an inspector, and succeeded in getting the county to make an appropriation for a bovine tuberculosis test of all cattle in the county.

Fair Treasurer



MR. C. W. SWINK

NEW INDUSTRIES FLOCKING SOUTH FEATURE OF 1923

This Movement Was Marked Along All Lines, Particularly in Textiles and Steel.—Labor Situation Partly Responsible.

Keeping pace with record construction in every line, the south's industry made gratifying progress during 1923, with indications pointing to the greatest year in southern industrial history to follow in 1924.

Featured by a marked revival in textile building after a lapse of three years, by the renewed invasion of the south by New England textile capitalists, by several important steel developments and by the opening of many large plants in a great variety of industries, the record of the year emphasizes strongly the commanding position being assumed by the industrial south.

While announcement relating to the location of several large steel plants in the territory are of prime importance and rapid progress of several of the largest cement plants in the country is reported from Alabama and Tennessee, as are also glass factories, carbon black plants and oil refineries in the southwest, nevertheless, the dominant factor in the year's developments relate to the textile expansion which, thanks to the determined efforts of local capitalists in Oklahoma and Texas, is now becoming southward in scope.

New England Comes South. Attention was directed to the fact that the Jeches Spinning Company, of Pawtucket, R. I., had not only acquired mill properties in the Carolinas, but that after deliberate consideration based upon the actual operation of these properties, they had decided to remove their New England equipment bodily to the Carolinas.

This unprecedented step has since attracted the attention of the country and has resulted in much publicity in the

New England mill interests. President Robert Amory of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, has expressed the reason for it clearly when he said, speaking for the New England mills and their southern competition: "Our principal competition comes from the Piedmont district and South Carolina. There the climate is good and bracing. The operatives are pure-bred American stock, from the mountains. Like our original New Englanders they have had hard work to make a living and appreciate opportunity. Work is not only a necessity but a pleasure. These people are of great native intelligence and quick to learn. Mills have sprung up on every hand. Every little town wants a mill and offers free land, exemption from taxation, and all sorts of encouragement to the man who knows how to make cloth and will start a mill."

Joel M. Barnes, consulting engineer of the Manabasset Manufacturing Company, of Providence, gives another angle to the labor situation when he said in an article recently in the Daily News Record: "The southern mill owner has as his working basis of efficiency the spirit of co-operation. He requires first-class service and pays for it, not only in adequate daily wages, but also by working toward the interest of the employes, even as they are expected to work toward his."

After all, it is the labor situation, quite as much as nearness to the source of supply and to hydro-electric power, which is causing the present migration. Colonel Henry G. Hester, in his recent annual cotton report, states: "It is believed in some well informed quarters that the strike among the eastern mills is but a symptom of what may be expected in the future. With wages high and reductions so strenuously resisted and with the shorter hours, it is not unlikely that most of the new mills erected within the next few years will be located in the south."

For the year ending July 31, 1922, southern cotton mills numbered 965 as against 967 in 1921, and 945 in 1920. The year showed an increase of 341,008 spindles, bringing the totals to 16,232,624. Looms increased 5,788, bringing the total to 300,236.

The most important movement from New England during the year was the decision of the Appleton mills to erect a gigantic plant at Forest City, N. C., to accommodate 115,000 spindles and 25,000 looms. Of equal interest is the unconfirmed rumor that the Pacific Mills, of Lowell, are having plans drawn for a press as well as many statements from

mammoth bleaching and finishing plant at Greenville, S. C., to cost \$2,000,000 or over. Lockwood, Green and Company, of Boston, are similarly reported to plan the erection of a worsted plant at Greenville to cost between four and five million. The Lancaster mills, of Clinton, Mass., have recently acquired 200 acres of land at Winooski, S. C., and will probably erect an immense mill in the near future.

Not the least interesting of the several statements recently made in regard to the New England textile immigration boys, the club follows with close attention the school careers of a group of boys, with special attention to those who would be unable to finance themselves through college, but who give promise of unusual attainment if given the advantage of a college education. Four boys have been helped in this way, two of whom would otherwise not have been able to have got beyond high school. Two students helped by the club are at the State university and one each at Wake Forest and Trinity. The club each week sends a member to the schools of the city, where chapel exercises are held and instructive vocational talks given. The Rotary club promoted the school bond issue, and in association with other organizations in the city succeeded in carrying the law by a large majority, thus making possible the erection of the new high school and the new colored school and other extensions to the educational system of Concord.

The club is also active in county school affairs. Recently a meeting was held at which the county school board members were present and a thorough discussion followed in regard to the proposed consolidation plan for the county, which the Rotary Club is desirous of seeing put into full execution as soon as possible. The club also promotes work among the high school boys and assists substantially in all the work of all departments of the Y. M. C. A.

Material things such as good roads also receive their share of attention in the Rotary club, the paving of the Kansas-Concord Highway being largely due to the campaigning of Rotarians to this end. A problem now engaging the attention of the club is to make a survey of the number of crippled children in the county, with the object of endeavoring to have them given a proper examination and have their handicap overcome.

A recent picnic to which about 250 executives of mills were invited, was held at the country club, with the object of discussing relations between employers and employes, with what is

VIEW OF THE NEW RACING STABLES AT THE FAIR GROUNDS

