

FINKELSTEIN'S REMODELING SALE

Prices Slashed Right and Left

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS

Cassimere, all shades, were \$18.00, now **\$12.75**

Two-pants wool suits **\$16.50**

All-wool blue French serges, \$30.00 values. Sale price only **\$19.50**

All-wool worsteds, \$30.00 values. Sale price **\$19.50**

All-wool flannel sport models, were \$32.50, now **\$21.50**

All-wool tweeds, were \$25.00, now **\$16.50**

RAINCOATS

Coats formerly \$6.00 are now **\$3.95**

Those that were \$12.00 are now **\$7.95**

TOP COATS

Gabardine top coats, formerly priced at \$25.00, now **\$17.50**

TROUSERS

500 pairs of pants newest materials. **\$1.45 to \$3.45**

SHOES

300 pairs of the well known Dunlop Low shoes, were \$8.00. Sale price—**\$3.95**

HATS

Latest spring styles **\$1.95 and \$2.95**

Come and see them

SERVICEABLE BAGS AND SUIT CASES

That are convenient for a journey. Prices on all of these marked down to the lowest possible figures to move them quickly.

Sole agents for Indestructo, Belber and Neverbreak Trunks; \$40.00 wardrobe trunks, at—

\$22.50

Many other well known makes, from the cheapest to the best.

ALARM CLOCKS

Lord Baltimore and other good makes

98c

WATCHES \$1.10

CHARLES FINKELSTEIN

FRONT AND MARKET STREETS



TWO PANTS SUITS

\$16.50 and \$20.00

L. D. HILL ADDRESSES ATLANTA MEETING ON WEEVIL CONTROL

Inventor of "Hill's Mixture" Delivers Interesting Talk At Meeting.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 3.—One of the most interesting and enlightening speeches at the recent boll weevil convention here, was the talk by L. D. Hill, the practical Georgia farmer whose boll weevil poison, "Hill's Mixture," is the sensation of the cotton growing south. Mr. Hill's address follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I am not a speaker, only a farmer and a business-man, therefore I will have to ask permission to read my little message to this assembly, instead of attempting a speech.

In 1916 the boll weevil appeared in Burke county on one of my plantations and I immediately began to investigate the methods then in use for the eradication and control of the weevil.

On making these investigations, I found that the methods advocated at that time were so unsatisfactory and expensive that I decided to see if I could not originate something that would fit my conditions better than the methods then in use.

I made very painstaking investigations in Alabama, and later on the weevil became prevalent in my home county, and I had better opportunity to watch, day and night, the method then advocated by our Federal department of agriculture.

Feeling that these methods were too expensive, and required such an outlay of capital, mules and labor, that the prices obtained from cotton that could be raised under boll weevil conditions would not compensate the farmer for the expense, therefore through my knowledge of the cotton plant, and my continued study of the habits of the weevil, day and night, I conceived the idea of making a poison that could be applied in the day time, without the use of machinery, without the use of mules, and with the labor that could not be used profitably for the cultivation of the crop.

In other words, I tried to work out a proposition by which to use the children profitably in each farm, thereby husbanding my resources in labor, so that my crops could be profitably cultivated.

My first preparation was worked out by the use of a poison that I found out after completion of this preparation that there was not enough of it in the United States to use commercially. Therefore, I had to turn this poison into calcium arsenate which I used as a basis for my poison.

My first method is known all over the south as "Hill's Molasses Mixture" and this is the preparation which Mr. E. R. Coker, of Hartsville, S. C., is now selling and advertising.

This formula was sent to Mr. Coker by myself, through his superintendent, Mr. R. H. Pass, in the hope that it might do him some good, but later on I found that this mixture was only effective early in the season, and when the cotton began to bloom that the boll weevil left the molasses mixture and turned to its natural food, which is the pollen of the cotton blossom.

After finding out that this preparation would not carry the crop through winter, I began to develop a preparation that would contain the taste and aroma of the cotton blossom, and an expenditure of thousands of dollars, and much time, this preparation was perfected, and is now used, and is known all over the south as "Hill's Mixture."

consider the most effective remedy for the control of the weevil, I have also figured out a plan that I think, when the cotton world finds out it is feasible, will be adopted for the total eradication of the cotton boll weevil, which is to eliminate 19-20% of the cotton crop in the early fall by plowing up the stalks. This will assemble the weevil upon the 1-20 that is left growing, and they can be very easily and inexpensively poisoned, as it will only require 1-20 of the poison and labor to poison them under the above plan, and by this method they will be reduced to a minimum before they go into winter quarters, and then, by the use of my mixture early in the spring, when the weevils begin to emerge, they will be either reduced to a minimum or totally destroyed.

The year 1923 is going to be the most trying year in the history of cotton production. The farmers in the cotton belt are financially crippled, and many of them have lost largely their negro labor, and they cannot work and produce a full crop of cotton, even if we had normal conditions and the weevil was totally eliminated.

Then, in addition to the above, we have this one fact staring us in the face: that there is not enough calcium arsenate in the United States today to protect 1-20 of the cotton crop.

There is one other thing I want to call special attention to, which is that no protective method now, or to be invented, will ever produce one boll of cotton, and that the farmer must produce cotton by proper preparation, and diligent cultivation and fertilization.

Protective methods are only used to protect the fruit of the plant against its deadly enemy, known as the boll weevil.

In conclusion, I want to say to this assembly, and its chairman, that I have been founding and educating, for the last five years, in studying out the habits of the weevil, and the methods to control him, and that this little organization can be useful in the undertaking that is now being put on, which is not only a national one, but an international one. The services of this organization are at the command of the proper authority.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I will say that it will be a pleasure to me to have anyone that is interested to see the farmers of the cotton industry, utterly discouraged, buying new mules, cleaning up ditch banks and hedge rows, re-shingling houses, and going to work with that spirit of confidence that is born of the knowledge that they can accomplish the purpose for which they are working, which is to get the cotton under boll weevil conditions. The basis of the hopes of the planters in Burke county for the year 1923 is placed solely upon the protection that they know from experience and observation they have had for three years, that Hill's Mixture will take care of the fruit that they are able to put on a cotton plant by proper cultivation and fertilizing methods.

Explains How to Fertilize Cotton in Weevil Region

(Continued from Page One.) organic matter, or if heavy crops of green mature crops have been turned into the soil, the percentage of nitrogen should be reduced correspondingly.

Heretofore, cotton, corn, and fish sorghum, dried blood and other organic matter of nitrogen have been used under cotton to furnish the nitrogen to the crop until time to top dress in June with nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, or other inorganic forms of nitrogen. In the presence of the boll weevil this practice should be changed so that, at least, some of the more soluble forms of nitrogen be used before the crop is planted. This will cause the plant to start growing quicker and keep on growing until the top dressing is made. This should be done earlier than customary, putting it on at least by the time the cotton is worked out the first time. In normal seasons and on the heavier types of sandy clay soils

NEW SCHOOL CODE IS EXPLAINED BY DR. E. C. BROOKS

It Defines Public School System and Sets Up Machinery

RALEIGH, March 3.—(By Associated Press.)—"The new school code enacted by the North Carolina general assembly, defines for the first time our public school system and sets up the machinery for its operation and control. Therefore, it will not be so easy in the future for any official to escape the responsibility of his own acts. Each official acts under the authority of the law, and if he fails to obey the law, he is responsible for the consequences."

This statement was made by Dr. E. C. Brooks, state superintendent of public instruction, in explaining the new school code just passed by the assembly.

"The code describes the organization according to districts and schools, and classifies the officials according to the kind of schools over which they have jurisdiction," he continued.

"It then outlines in detail the duties of the several county officials who in any way serve the schools. They are the county boards of education, county superintendents, district committees, boards of county commissioners, treasurers, sheriffs, principals and teachers. Their duties are so organized and classified that the public may know whom to hold responsible for both the success and failure of the school system."

The important changes were outlined by the superintendent as follows:

"1. County boards of education are elected for two years, unless the general assembly, upon the recommendation of the representative, elects members of the board of his county for a term of six years. The terms of all members will expire two years from now, unless it is specifically stated in the law that their terms are for six years. The method of electing county boards of education remains the same. Candidates are nominated in the primaries and the general assembly elects."

"2. The county superintendent is elected in the usual manner and for a term of two years, but the county board of education must give public notice of at least fifteen days in advance of the date of the election."

"3. The county board of education is authorized to borrow against the budget for the current year to pay the salaries of the teachers and other necessary operating expenses as they come due, but if the county board of education wilfully exceeds the budget with the approval of the county commissioners the debt so created is illegal and the members of the board may be held liable for the same."

"4. The county commissioners are required to fund the school indebtedness of the county incurred prior to 1923 in providing a six months school term, and issue short term notes or serial bonds for the same. This takes care of the accumulated indebtedness of the past. In case the county commissioners approve of an amount higher than that allowed in the budget, they are required to place the extra amount in the budget for the next ensuing year and to levy a tax to pay the same."

"5. One of the most far reaching changes in the law is the section dealing with the debt so created in schools. County boards of education in the future are prohibited from redistricting the county, or any part of it, or consolidating schools, except in accordance with a county-wide plan. If any changes are desired in the present organization, the county board of education must map out a county wide plan of organization showing what changes are needed, what consolidations are necessary, and after adopting this plan they are prohibited from dividing districts and making any consolidations that are not in harmony with the county-wide plan of organization. Moreover, the counties are authorized to vote a county-wide tax not

in excess of 50 cents. If the tax rate levied is less than 50 cents each local district is permitted to retain such part of its local tax as will make the total tax rate not in excess of 50 cents. The county also is authorized to assume the bonded indebtedness and to provide for the payment of the same out of the special county-wide tax voted.

"6. The law dealing with the budgets has been rewritten. In the first place, the county boards of education must consult the committee and secure their ideas as to the needs of the schools before the budget is made. In making the budget, the county commissioners, or a representative selected by the commissioners, are required to sit with the county board of education, and when the budget is approved the total amount must be provided clear of all fees, rebates, commissions, etc. But in the event of a disagreement between the county board of education and the county commissioners each board shall have one vote and in case of a tie, they shall call in the clerk of the superior court as arbitrator. Either board then may appeal to the superior court from the decision of the clerk. The case then shall be heard on appeal before the judge presiding in the district. The county commissioners may demand a jury trial, but in the event of a delay, it is specified that a sufficient salary fund and a fund for the repayment of claims and other obligations must be provided."

"7. The local tax laws are rewritten. They provide for a maximum rate of 50 cents, and the election machinery is simplified. Election in any district, including a special charter district or a district whose boundary lines are coterminous with the city limits, is provided for. In addition to these, the general assembly created a special taxing district which may be composed of any group of districts in the county. A special taxing district may include non-local tax, local tax, or special charter districts. When a rate is voted in a special taxing district all local rates then in existence are repealed and the county board of education, after the tax is voted in the special taxing district, has authority to consolidate in accordance with the county-wide plan."

"8. The bond laws are all rewritten and they provide likewise for any school district, urban or rural, or the entire county to vote bonds not in excess of five per cent of the valuation of the property."

"9. A special building fund of \$5,000,000 also is provided. This will operate in the same way the special build-

ing fund provided by the general assembly of 1921 was handled, except the first loans will be made not earlier than July 1, 1924, and the state board of education after that date has authority at any time to sell bonds and make loans when applications amount to as much as \$500,000," he said.

Friends of Simmons Glad of Withdrawal from Leadership Race

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Many of Senator Simmons' real friends rejoice

that he did not stay in the race for leader of the Democrats of the Senate. The trying tasks of that position would have worn him out. As it is he can do a great deal of good behind the front line. He is able, and aggressive, and has never failing judgment. The party leaders will look to him for wise advice. As a private in the ranks he has been powerful factor, and his work in the future will be blazing a trail for victory.

The new leader—Joseph Taylor Robinson—is a fine fellow, and a good Democrat. His record in congress is excellent. He and Senator Simmons have worked together for years. They will continue to do so.

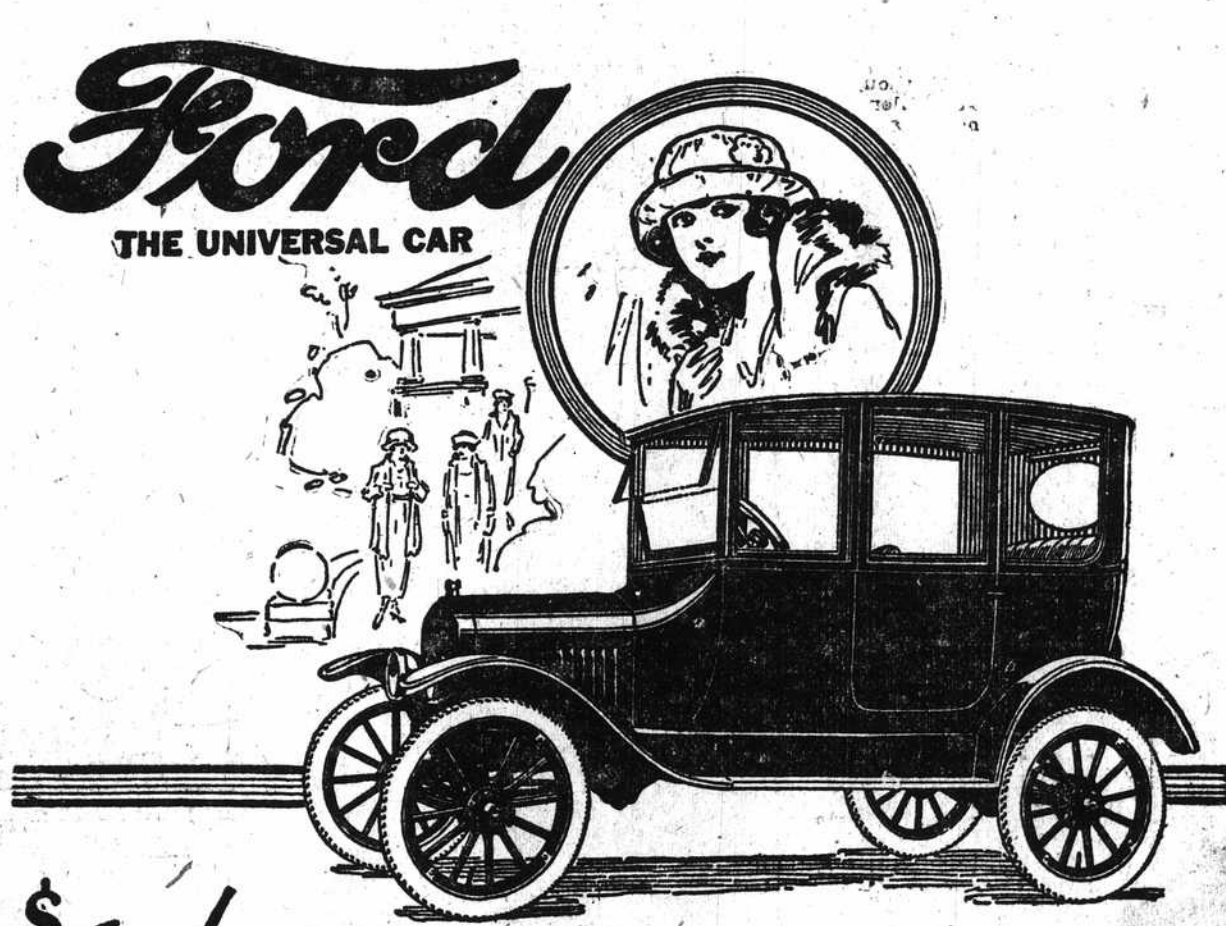
Senator Robinson is a bold, daring fighter, and a picturesque speaker. He

never had an impulse of fear. Therefore, the Democrats expect a progressive program, and spend execution.

Mr. Robinson is not a formidable man physically but hard to handle in a rough and tumble bout. He used to be hot-headed, and quick to combat but he has quieted down, and is more conservative and keeps himself under better control. The chip that decorated his shoulder has disappeared, and it requires a very great provocation to induce him to scrap.

In debate, in the senate or on the hustings, Senator Robinson is ready, and forceful, and fair.

It was during the Wilson administration that Mr. Robinson came to his self, and began to rank with the ablest leaders of the senate.



\$645
F.O.B. DETROIT
Terms if Desired

You may pay more for an enclosed car, but you can't get more in real automobile essentials than are offered in the completely equipped Ford Sedan. Be sure —don't guess. Buy a Ford—and Spend the difference.

Chiple's Universal Motor Co.

Authorized Sales and Service

Ford — Fordson — Lincoln

Third and Market Streets

Wilmington, N. C.

HERE'S THE BID WE'RE ALWAYS MAKING — FOR EACH PLUMBING UNDER-TAKING

Dixon's Little Plumber

We make only one bid for public favor. We promise to place in your home or in your place of business high character plumbing accessories that will serve you in a satisfactory manner. We promise you that we will serve you well in a repair capacity and we'll answer phone calls promptly.

K. W. DIXON
PLUMBING and HEATING
Temporary Office, 711 S. Third Street
Warehouse, 609 S. Third Street
Phone 2286