

# POWER COMPANY PURCHASES MILL

BUYS CONTROL OF BIG PROPERTY SITUATED ON CATAWBA RIVER.

MILL WAS BUILT IN 1884

Tuckasee Plant of Gaston County Passes From Possession of Mt. Holly Citizens.

Gastonia.—Announcement is made by the former owners, H. A. Rhyne, of Mt. Holly, W. W. Glenn, of Gastonia, that the Tuckasee mill, on the Catawba river, near Mt. Holly, had passed from their control to that of the Tuckasee Spinning company, A. Q. Kale, F. S. Kale and C. A. Cochran incorporators. The Southern Power company is the real owner of the property, the corporation having taken over the plant as part of its schedule of buying everything up and down the Catawba river. A. Q. Kale, who was formerly connected with the High Shoals mills, is president and general manager.

The Tuckasee mill was built in 1883 by A. P. and D. E. Rhyne, of Mt. Holly, and was known as the Tuckasee Manufacturing company. It was run by water power. A. C. Lineberger, of Belmont, headed the mill for a long time until he went to Belmont. In 1916 the mill and machinery were practically destroyed by the big flood of that year. New machinery and equipment were installed, and three years ago a hydro-electric development was installed, the mill running by electric power generated from its own dam and generators.

The fact that the continuous operation of the mill might in some way conflict with the program of the Southern Power company on the Catawba led to the negotiations for its sale to the big corporation.

The mill has 8,064 spindles and makes fine combed yarns. Rhyne and Glenn each owned a half interest, Rhyne being president and Glenn, secretary and treasurer. A. P. Rhyne, with a nominal interest was vice president.

The Southern Power company took over the mill and 625 acres of land included in the property along the river.

From the amount of revenue stamps on the deeds which passed, the sale price of the property was slightly in excess of \$500,000.

## Few Shoals in Harbor.

Wilmington.—Maps just completed of a survey of the local harbor made by engineers in the office of Maj. O. O. Kuentz, district engineer, show that few shoals of any consequence exist in the harbor channels between Greenfield Creek and the Hilton railroad bridge, or in the waters adjacent to the channel. The survey was ordered by Major Kuentz, upon request of the United States Shipping Board, to which board two or three harbor groundings were recently reported. None of the groundings damaged or delayed the ships scraping the river bottom. All vessels that touched upon the shoal places were heavily laden.

## Onslow Builds New County Home.

Kinston.—Onslow county will have a new county home, one of the best-equipped in the State, according to announcement in construction circles here. Three brick buildings will be erected on a site a short distance from Jacksonville, the county seat. These will take the form of dormitories for whites and negroes and a home for the superintendent. All modern conveniences will be installed, and the structures will be comfortably furnished. Work will be started shortly.

## Governor Morrison Marries.

Durham.—Governor Cameron Morrison and Mrs. Sara Ecker Watts, widow of George W. Watts, Durham millionaire financier, were married here at the Watts mansion on South Duke street. Rev. Dr. David H. Scanton, pastor of the Durham First Presbyterian church, officiated at the ceremony which was witnessed by the Governor's sister, Miss Ida Morrison, his daughter, Miss Angelia Morrison, and a few personal friends. Immediately after the ceremony, Governor and Mrs. Morrison motored to Greensboro where they were to have taken a New York train for their honeymoon trip.

The bride, one of the wealthiest women in North Carolina, is a native of Syracuse, N. Y., and was married to the wealthy Durham capitalist in that city on October 25, 1917. Some years ago, she was a trained nurse, but had given up that profession prior to her marriage to Mr. Watts.

## Bicyclists Killed By Automobile.

Wilmington.—Adrian Matthews, 36 years old, Atlantic Coast Line conductor, was instantly killed here, when struck by a speeding auto on the Wrightsville Turnpike, just east of the city limits. The body was dragged 20 feet, the police say, and the bicycle which Matthews was riding, was carried nearly 100 yards. The driver did not stop after hitting Matthews, and police and county officials have no clue to his identity, other than he was driving a small sedan.

# Washington Women Kicking Up Their Heels



Wives of United States senators and representatives and other society women of Washington going through a series of callisthenics under the direction of Miss Eva Bell Meyers. Among those in the photograph are Mrs. Albert Johnson, Mrs. Royal S. Copeland, Mrs. W. E. Hull, Mrs. E. P. Morey and Mrs. C. W. Conger.

# Use Psychology to Fight Insect

## Trend of Latest Experimental Work in Combating Boll Weevil Menace.

Washington.—Psychology may yet be resorted to as a means of probing the life secrets of insect pests and revealing their weakest points. Perhaps this may seem an extravagant idea. Still, it is no exaggeration to say that some of the latest experimental work with the baffling and powerful cotton boll weevil is in line with psychological tactics.

For 30 years the government and cotton planters have fought the boll weevil more or less in the open, by direct warfare. Poison has so far been the most effective destroyer. The insects succumb promptly to calcium arsenate in sufficiently strong doses, and where this preparation is used to spray the cotton destruction by the weevil is greatly reduced. Specially equipped airplanes are now being employed as a means of applying the spray to the field.

It was discovered some time ago that adult weevils fly in the fall to comfortable hiding places near the cotton fields and there they hibernate peacefully. Knowing this, growers have slain thousands of the pests by burning rubbish and underbrush while the weevils slept.

### Always Thousands More.

The main difficulty with these methods used alone is that no matter how many insects or larvae are poisoned or burned there are always thousands, even millions, left, and the future of the weevil race is not seriously endangered. The pests multiply appallingly. One pair of weevils may result in reproduction of 12,755,100 more in a single season, though it is true that heat, cold and insect enemies prevent the weevils from increasing at any such rapid rate.

Besides slaying the enemy, the cotton growers have tried to evade it. They are urged by government agricultural experts to plant early crops, to select field for planting which have proved to be least infested, and to take other precautions. The owner of a small cotton patch is rarely able to fight the weevil hordes, and if he continues to plant cotton without controlling the pests he is only spreading the South's greatest enemy. For these reasons the government is of the opinion that cotton growing is reaching the stage at which it can only be conducted on the most up-to-date basis. To raise a successful crop in the face of the weevil's determined destructiveness requires rather expensive equipment and scientific farming methods with every emergency considered.

### Enormous Annual Loss.

The boll weevil has advanced into new territory almost every year since it first crossed the Mexican border back in 1892. Now, 87 per cent of the cotton belt is infested. The annual loss is estimated at around \$300,000,000. And, in consequence, the price of cotton goods soars.

This is the situation, and the Department of Agriculture is trying every possible remedy that even vaguely promises relief for the growers.

The most recent researches are designed to attack the weevil by indirect methods, at its most vulnerable point. This vulnerable point has apparently been located by methods which would certainly be regarded as psychological if the subjects were human beings. The senses, likes and dislikes, and peculiarities of the boll weevil have been studied, so that its personality is understood fairly well.

The boll weevil is not a good subject for such study. It does not cooperate. On the contrary, it feigns death when it is handled.

When the weevil awakes after a winter's sleep it flies straight to the nearest cotton field, even though that field may be several miles away. In laboratory experiments it displays this same acuteness in locating cotton plants. In fact, the weevil's ability to

locate its chosen food is almost unchangeable.

Dr. N. E. McIndoo of the bureau of entomology, who has paid particular attention to the senses of insects, finds a clew to the mystery in the olfactory organs, which are numerous and highly developed.

### Plants Attract Insects.

"Entomologists believe that the plants which serve as hosts for insects have some way of attracting them," he says. "This might be accomplished by the plants by means of their form, size, color or volatile substances thrown off; but since it is doubtful whether insects, particularly the boll weevil, can distinguish form, size and color of plants we cannot attribute much significance to the insect's sense of sight. We are convinced that insects can smell, and certain ones have keen olfactory sense. Therefore, we feel that plants, like animals, emit exhalations or emanations and that insects in searching for food are partly guided to the plants by these exhalations."

A human being can only faintly imagine such sensitiveness of the sense of smell as this implies, because a man's olfactory sense, however keen it may seem to him, is not at all highly developed.

Whether the boll weevil refuses all food except cotton through choice or necessity is not certain. After observing and studying innumerable subjects, however, scientists are of the opinion that nothing takes the place of cotton in this insect's life, and that it is attracted to the plant by some odor which emanates from it.

### Seek Source of Odor.

With this data in mind, the bureau of entomology has asked the bureau of chemistry to experiment with the odorous qualities of the cotton plant. If the odorous substances of the cotton can be isolated and analyzed, it may then be possible to obtain them from some other source or to reproduce the odor synthetically. An effective poison made to smell like cotton, or a trap baited with the cotton odor would probably be the most powerful lure that could be devised.

Isolating and identifying the odorous substances of any plant are difficult and tedious tasks. Dr. F. B. Power and V. K. Chestnut of the bureau of chemistry recently attracted much public interest by their success in isolating the odorous substances of the apple, and producing a synthetic apple oil, thereby making apple ice cream a practical possibility. These chemists have undertaken the

## SHE JOINED THE UNION



Mrs. Clara Fargo Thomas, New York society woman and mural painter, has been obliged to become technically a member of the scene painters' union, in order to show some of her work on the stage.

## U. S. Has 544,671 Civilian Employees

Washington.—The army of government civilian employees numbered 544,671 at the beginning of this year, having been reduced 373,089 since the armistice. Statistics issued recently by the civil service commission show, however, that the number is still 106,614 more than on June 30, 1916, before the United States entered the war.

The Post Office department employs 294,226 persons, or slightly more than 54 per cent of the total. That figure does not include 36,638 clerks at fourth class offices, because they are not paid by the government, nor 19,900 mail messengers.

This army of employees is scattered over the entire world, embracing consular and diplomatic representatives. In the nation's capital there are 65,025 government workers, of whom 26,772 are women and 38,253 men. Outside Washington were: employees number 53,413 and men total 42,233.

cotton research. They spent two months in Louisiana last summer collecting material for their investigation. Several thousand pounds of cotton plants were required, as the odorous substances of the plant are present in extremely small proportions. Analysis is rendered still more difficult by the fact that the odorous substances are very complex. Doctor Power states that he has been giving all his time to the research since it was begun, but that no definite results can be obtained for some months to come. His only comment at present is that the work is progressing, and that the prospects are encouraging.

## Nicaraguan Government to Take Over Railroad

New York.—The government of Nicaragua within the next two months will pay off the remaining debt on the Nicaragua-Pacific Railroad company and establish this line, which runs through the heart of the republic, as a government-owned property, according to Albert Gamez, Jr., consul of Nicaragua to Hamburg. He made the statement here and is going to Hamburg to assume his duties there.

The railroad, which runs 250 miles from the Pacific port of Corinto to Granada, has been under the control of American bankers for some time, but the amount owned by the government of Nicaragua has steadily decreased. The property is under the management of J. G. White, Inc., and Mr. Gamez said that an effort would be made to retain the present management when the change in ownership of the property takes place. At the office of the White company it was stated that they had not been informed definitely of the change in ownership.

Mr. Gamez added that with the railroad in the hands of the government, thus leading to freer traffic, the outlook for the future of the business between the United States and Nicaragua would be improved. According to present plans the remainder of the \$8,000,000 loan to Nicaragua, made several years ago, will be paid off within the next two years.

Nicaragua's coffee crop for the year will be 1,000,000 bags, according to estimates of the government, the largest in the history of the country. Efforts are being made to develop a cotton industry in the country.

## Apiarist Gets Stingless Bee From the Adel Strain

Tacoma, Wash.—Stingless bees have now been added to the spikeseed cactus, the stringless bean and the seedless grapefruit.

The stingless bee is an exhibit shown to beekeepers in this region by E. J. Campbell of Tenino, Wash. The bee, which is of the Adel strain, has no offensive armament whatever, and if attacked has no recourse save flying away.

According to Campbell, the Adel bee is an excellent honey gatherer and a great little playmate for the children.

# THREE ARE DEAD IN ASYLUM FIRE

BROAD OAKS SANATORIUM PARTLY BURNED; LOSS ABOUT \$25,000.

## 35 PATIENTS ARE RESCUED

Georgia Woman Badly Burned; Expected to Be Fourth Victim of Early Morning Fire.

Morganton, N. C.—Three patients lost their lives and one other was probably fatally injured in a fire which partially destroyed Broad Oaks sanatorium, entailing a property loss estimated at \$25,000.

The dead are John P. Green, Charlotte, contractor; Mrs. Isabella Herford, of Union, W. Va., who was found after the fire, smothered to death in her bed, and Mrs. Julia Hamilton, of Jacksonville, Fla., whose room was cut off by the flames, rendering rescue impossible and whose charred bones were found following the fire. Mrs. Cornelia Gaines, a patient from Georgia, was terribly burned. It was said at Grace hospital, where she was taken that no hope is entertained for her recovery. Thirty of the 42 patients were women.

Mr. Green died the death of a hero, with a record rarely equalled in fact or fiction, according to attaches of the sanatorium, who credited him with having lost his own life solely in his efforts to save others. After he himself had escaped the burning building he returned repeatedly as the flames raged and brought to safety at least three women patients, all of whom might have perished except for his efforts. He finally was found helpless in the corridor and rescued again, but too late. His injuries were fatal. His action, in view of the fact that he was weak and had been in very poor health for several years, was regarded as exemplifying all the elements of the true hero.

Mr. Green was taken to Grace hospital, where at first it was reported that he might recover, but he lingered all day and then passed away as night came. His step-son-in-law, C. Newton, of Charlotte, came here, after hearing the news of Mr. Green's injury, and was with him at the end.

When discovered by the night watchman, Durant Williams, the fire had already gained considerable headway. Doctors, nurses and attendants began at once a heroic effort to get out of the burning building the 42 patients in their charge and the Morganton fire company, arriving promptly on the scene, brought timely aid to them in this attempt. Many were carried out bodily. Firemen rescued several by ladders placed to second story windows, their work handicapped by the means formerly employed to prevent the escape of patients. Heavy screening had to be cut and windows broken through by axes. While the work rescue was being carried on the fire gained rapidly in the frame buildings which formed the north and east wings of the institution.

## Shippers' Association Organized.

Houston, Tex.—The Southern Cotton Shippers association, to include all cotton growing states, was tentatively formed here. The proposed organization would embody several state groups, including the Texas Cotton association, the Oklahoma State Cotton exchange and the Arkansas Cotton Trade association.

Among its purpose would be fostering of fair play in trade relations, elimination of misunderstandings between southern spinners and buyers of raw cotton, reduction of handling costs, and ultimate decrease in the margin between producer and consumer.

## Residence Wrecked By Explosion.

Pittsboro.—An 80-horse power boiler exploded near the depot, wrecking a near-by residence. Bricks from the boiler and other debris were thrown 100 yards, landing in a field of M. T. Williams and badly damaging his residence and others situated nearby. Twelve or 15 men were at work on the yards nearby, of whom several sustained injuries. Nobody was killed. Sherman Alston, colored, was struck by a flying brick bat 300 yards from the scene. A man on the yard in a truck had part of the steering wheel he was holding knocked off and his windshield broken, but he was not hurt. Windows were broken in homes several blocks away. It is said that the boiler was in bad repair, and this is assigned as the cause of the explosion.

## 6 Convictions in Mobile Liquor Cases

Mobile, Ala.—Six defendants were convicted in the United States court a result of the first day's trial in the sensational liquor raids by federal agents here last November. Fines ranging from \$100 to \$300 were imposed in five cases and the sixth was sentenced to serve 30 days in the county jail.

In the cases disposed of the defendants entered pleas as not guilty but made no effort to fight the government's charge, the cases going to the jury without argument.

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