

**CLARK-WIGGINS HARDWARE CO.**

"If it is Hardware We Have It"  
PHONE 4154

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 23, 1923

TO ALL USERS OF HARDWARE AND BUYERS OF GOOD MERCHANDISE:

You are cordially invited to call and inspect our new home at 235 South Tryon Street.

We carry a complete line of builders hardware, Acme and Kurpees paints, Shellac and Varnishes as well as lead, oil and turpentine.

To the Housewife, we extend a cordial invitation to you to visit our store and inspect our complete line of China, Glassware, Silverware, Aluminum, Enamel and other household utensils.

We also carry in our Toy Department, toy wagons of all sizes as well as tricycles and velocipedes.

We feel sure if a visit is made to our store and you price our goods, that you will become a regular customer of ours. We emphasize quality as well as price in our store.

It will be a pleasure to show you over our entire store, and give you prices on anything and everything that we carry.

We shall anticipate your visit with pleasure.

Yours very truly,  
CLARK-WIGGINS HARDWARE CO.,  
By E. B. Clark,  
235 SOUTH TRYON ST

PHONE 4154

**I'VE SAID IT, I REPEAT IT TODAY**

"The Mutual Building & Loan is the best in America." That means the best in the world. I believe that just as I believe in the survival of the fittest, that truth is eternal, and that the saving Grace of the Almighty is free and ample for all.

**I'VE TRAVELED THE ATLANTIC COAST**

From Florida to the extreme north; I've hugged the Pacific from San Diego to Seattle; I've crossed the desert in different routes from Ocean to Ocean, stopping at the great cities that are found toward the Golden West, and all in search of a B. & L. better than our own Mutual, but believe me, Mabel, it doesn't exist. I wouldn't exchange this marvelous old ship for anything I've seen or heard of, neither would I part with Charlotte or North Carolina for the whole darned shooting match, Hollywood and all the movie stars thrown in.

**PAYING OUT \$140,000.00**

This week for one series matured, and selling new shares like killing snakes—why shouldn't we, sweetheart? Is there another savings system in our class? Is there a home-buying plan that stands in comparison with this? 1-4 per cent on all shares carried to maturity, and net at that.

**GET IN OUR NEW SERIES**

Get in now, for we're marching on towards a great and mighty destiny. This is where homes, happy homes get their baptism and where the weary cease from troubling and where gloom and sorrow are displaced by sunshine and hope and ultimate success.

JOHN R. PHARR,  
President

E. L. KEESLER,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

**Secretary Davis Praises Harding's Labor Record**

Address of  
HON. J. J. DAVIS, Sec'y. of Labor,  
Birmingham, Alabama.

Labor Day, September 3, 1923.

Labor Day this year, finds the workmen and women of America at the close of twelve months of steady progress, of peace and of prosperity, but marked by one great loss, the death of Warren G. Harding, our late President, a great friend of America's toilers. During the more than two years of his service, labor in America made greater strides in steady, consistent, material and moral progress than it had during any similar period in the history of our country. Under his calm guidance, without beating of drums or sounding of trumpets, the American workman was led from the verge of economic chaos, to stable employment, record wages, and improved conditions. Not since the foundation of the Republic has American labor, organized and unorganized, been in a better condition than it is on this Labor Day.

The late President Harding was no visionary, seeking to attain perfection through useless theory. He faced conditions as he found them, and in solid practical everyday achievement he obtained results for American labor. He was my leader and my friend. His memory will ever live in the hearts of American labor for the advances which his efforts brought to the workers of the country. He was the first President of this country, with the courage and the vision to approve legislation restricting immigration to this country, thus protecting the American worker from foreign, low-wage competition. He did this at a time when, as he assumed office, we had more than 5,000,000 men walking the streets of America seeking employment, in the depression which followed the Great War. By this measure, and by the wise economic policies which he followed, he soon brought the country out of the trough of industrial collapse and out again on the plain straight road of industrial stability.

It was through his untiring industry and devotion to the ideals of American labor that this Labor Day finds that archaic institution the twelve-hour workday and the seven day week practically eliminated from the great basic industry of our country, the steel industry. Following his leadership, the Department of Labor has secured an agreement among manufacturers of boxboard looking to the end of the twelve-hour day in that industry. It is my confident belief that the spirit of President Harding will continue to fight the cause of American labor, and that the time is not far distant when no workman in this country will be forced to work more than eight hours a day, six days a week. There can be no higher ideal for American labor, than President Harding's wage creed, which may well become one of his greatest monuments, reared in the heart of every true American.

This was his creed:  
"The workman's lowest wage must be enough for comfort, enough to make his house a home, enough to insure him that the struggle for existence shall not crowd out the things worth existing for."

Just as President Harding stood in the forefront of the world seekers of a practical, workable method of securing peace among nations, he stood in the forefront of the workers for industrial peace at home. He realized that America, to lead the world to lasting peace, must find the means for insuring industrial peace in America—must set the world an example of a united, industrious, happy, and prosperous nation. Throughout his career he sought to press home the lesson that the place for settling industrial disputes is around the council table where workers and employers sit down together on equal terms. He insisted that the time to settle industrial disputes was before they reached the point of the employment of force. His teachings have borne fruit for today we are nearer industrial peace in America than we have ever been before. No better proof of this can be found than in the work of the Division of Conciliation of the Department of Labor for the last year.

The services of the Department Commissioners of Conciliation have been called for in 534 cases during the year, involving strikes or threatened strikes. Of these 428 disputes have been adjusted or settled. In addition 87 disputes were pending at the beginning of the year have been adjusted. Year by year experience is demonstrating both to labor and management the fact that the best time to settle an industrial dispute is before it has come to the point of an appeal to force. A suspension of production in any industry today means loss to both employer and worker, as well as to the public which the industry serves, and the prosperity of the whole country which is ultimately based upon continuous production. I hope to live to see that Labor Day of the future when American industry will allow any dispute between worker and employer to reach the strike stage with its misery, sorrow and despair.

— Here in the United States too we have reached a new era for labor—the era of the educated workman. We have always prided ourselves on

our American thirst for education, but within the past few years—since the great war-educated Americans have been turning more and more to the manual and mechanical trades. We are making progress away from the fetich of the White Collar Job. The patriotic impulses of the war, together with the increased wages caused by war demands for production, taught many of our young men that in the ranks of manual labor they could find healthy employment at remunerative wages. Most of these young men were of the so-called educated classes, and they brought to the field of manual labor an educational standard which has been bearing results, for the intelligent workman trained in his craft is the best workman, for himself, for his employer and for his community. That education which combines the training of head and heart and hand is the education which will elevate labor to its proper place in the human scale of things.

Both employer and employee in America are steadily realizing the importance of cooperation, are more and more convinced that they are partners in production, and that intelligent working together offers the best results for both of them. As standards of intelligence among our workers improve they are reaching the point where they stand on a more nearly equal basis with the employer in their negotiations and in their daily life. Many causes are contributing to this better feeling between the workers who make industry possible and the men who manage industry. Labor in many crafts has already established apprentice schools where beginners may be trained in the trades, and where at the same time, they may have their full share of academic instructions. Labor is coming to know that the worker who can visualize his completed task, the carpenter who can see in the future the great building for which he saws the board, is the worker who gets the most out of life in material and spiritual things.

President Harding's faith in the equality of worker and employer in industry, based on intelligent craftsmanship and intelligent management was strikingly illustrated during the coal strike of 1922 when a mixed delegation of some sixty operators and miners met with him at the White House. As he looked about him at the men who stood in a scattered group, he said, with that kindly smile of his which endeared him to all who knew him:

"Men, except for some of you whom I know personally, I cannot tell who here are the operators and who are the workers." Then, with a nod of satisfaction, he added:  
"And this is as it should be."

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Provided they are properly fitted and correctly adjusted. The efficiency, comfort and satisfaction of such, in the invisible style, will be a revelation to you.

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- Essex Touring -----\$208.05 Cash (BALANCE IN TEN MONTHS)
- Milburn Electric ----\$175.20 Cash (BALANCE IN TEN MONTHS)
- Apperpon Touring ----\$438.00 Cash (BALANCE IN TEN MONTHS)
- Oakland, Sedan ----\$153.30 Cash (BALANCE IN TEN MONTHS)
- Oakland Touring ----\$153.30 Cash (BALANCE IN TEN MONTHS)
- Overland Touring ----\$70.00 Cash (BALANCE IN TEN MONTHS)
- Ford Roadster -----\$135.00 Cash (BALANCE IN TEN MONTHS)
- Ford Touring -----\$60.00 Cash (BALANCE IN TEN MONTHS)
- Chevrolet Touring ----\$124.83 Cash (BALANCE IN TEN MONTHS)

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The steady common-sense, the sterling integrity, the high ideals of this man have borne fruit. I have recently returned from Europe, and I am convinced that both workman and employer are better off in America than anywhere in the world today. More and more I am convinced of the wisdom of the conviction of our late President Harding in his belief that the hope of the world lies in this country. Everywhere else there is political and economic chaos, and it is only in this country that employer and workman are moving steadily forward under the banner of industrial peace and prosperity. Abroad unemployment is the rule, while in America every workman who is willing and able to work has the opportunity to fill a job. Abroad wages are low, and many workers are being paid a mere subsistence wage. Here wages are generally as high as they ever have been. Both through the pay envelope and through various systems of profit sharing, many industries are reaching that condition of an equitable division of the proceeds of production between the men who manage labor and the men whose labor makes industry possible. On this basis alone can we insure permanent progress and growing prosperity.

While abroad I talked with many foreign investors and almost all of them declared their intention of transferring their funds to American investments, because the industrial and economic stability which this country has reached promised them greater security for their funds than they could find abroad.

The great leader under whose guidance we have reached this point of prosperity is gone to his own reward. We have lost him, but another has come in his place, taking up the tasks that he laid down, assuming the great burdens which the American people impose upon its chief executive. Truly Divine Providence guides the destinies of our nation. For President Harding for the first time in our history, called the Vice-President into the councils of the executive branch of the Government, and Calvin Coolidge comes to his task knowing in detail the problems which confront him. He has been from the first, part and part of the administrative machinery of the Government, and he has sat with the President and his cabinet constantly during his more than two years of service as Vice-President. There I have come to know his unswerving devotion to the public service. His great strength and simplicity of character have been demonstrated throughout his boyhood, his college life, and his public life. In all his career he has shown that conscientiousness of public service which is the greatest attribute of the man who serves the public. His devotion to duty and to principle have marked his progress from the beginning of his public life. And justly so. For he comes of a race that has long known hard work and simple lives. In his family life this same simplicity reigns. With his wife and his two sons he makes up a typical American family, the kind of a family upon which we have based all of that great structure of liberty, and law which we call America.

In my association with him at the Cabinet table I have found him ever warm-hearted, with a generous and active sympathy for the problems of others. More than once he has given me that word of sympathetic help which is the truest aid in times of weariness and stress and difficulty. America will find in him not alone a brain and conscience to lead, but a kindly heart to help. He will be a true friend of the American workman, for he has known hard work all his life. He will follow no wild phantasies in a search for the millennium, no will-of-the-wisp of thoughtless experiment. He will move forward step by step, guided by the light of progress, by experience and by studious reasoning. He preaches the gospel of the square deal, and in whatever lies before him he can be depended upon to be just, fair and kindly.

We have come far in the cause of labor during the last year. We have marched steadily forward through difficulty and over obstacles to the heights of prosperity. We have lost the leader who brought us out of chaos into order; we have gained a leader to whom we owe our whole allegiance. Let us gird up our loins and in the strength of our devotion to the cause of mankind, the betterment of our fellowmen, and the improvement of our own souls, let us continue our steady progress toward the goal of social, material and spiritual well-being which is the ultimate end of man.

**EVADE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.**  
Denver, Sept. 5.—Those workers

who believe all that is necessary to secure the eight-hour day is to pass a law are being disillusioned. There is an eight-hour law for women in this state, but it is being ignored in this city. A laundry proprietor openly flaunts the law and has declared: "I have a dozen big business men behind me." The state industrial commission refuses to act, and the district attorney takes the same position.

Under the law, it is illegal for a woman to work overtime. This places her between two fires—she is discharged by the boss if she refuses to work overtime, and she is fined if she does.

This brilliant piece of statement is taken advantage of by long-hour employes who tell women employes that they will be fined if they admit that they work more than eight hours.

**TRADE COMMISSION FINDS "TRUST" BARS COMPETITION IN DRESS PATTERN PRICES**

By International Labor News Service.  
New York, Sept. 5.—A well developed "dress pattern trust" taking a large toll from the women of America, has been revealed by an investigation made by the Federal Trade Commission.

The "Trust" is composed of the Butterick company, the Federal

Publishing company, Standard Fashion company, Butterick Publishing company, New Idea Pattern company and Designer Publishing company, all of New York City. The concerns are affiliated through consolidation in some instances and in others by joint stock ownership and control approximately 40 per cent of the dress pattern industry.

The trade commission's investigation reveals why dress patterns are sold at the same uniformly high prices in every city and why a dealer sells only one particular make of pattern.

It was found that the six companies mentioned above made contracts with dealers throughout the country specifying that the dealers must agree not to sell any other make of patterns and not to sell Butterick patterns except at labeled prices. It was also found that each of the companies has uniformly refused to permit any dealer, with whom it has a contract for the sale of its products, to sell any other make of pattern.

As a result of the investigation, the trade commission has issued an order prohibiting the members of the pattern trust from selling their patterns on any agreement fixing retail prices. The companies are also forbidden to enforce contracts that the dealers shall not sell makes of patterns produced by other manufacturers.

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Where are you going to spend yours?

Do you prefer the mountains with their scenic grandeur, babbling brooks and shady nooks, and affording all out-door amusements such as Hiking, Horseback Riding, Golf, Tennis, Etc., with cool nights for rest and refreshment, or would you rather go to the seashore with its Cool Breezes, Bathing, Boating, Sailing and Fishing?

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