

The Charlotte News

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1921

COMMON SENSE BREAKING OUT.

Twenty years ago, or such a matter, the efforts of city physicians to hold in check an outbreak of measles would hardly have been thought of. Common custom made it popular then for the little fellows to have the malady.

Modern medical learning, however, has come around to the saner view that it is not absolutely necessary ever to have measles and that it is a positively dangerous disease for the children to be meddling with.

That's the learning of modern medicine, the simple learning that prevention is the better part of medical valor and that if a child can be kept from having measles by quarantine, then it is not only foolish and expensive, but it is positively criminal to subject it to the attendant dangers.

Wilson and 'THE PICTURE'. Writing to this newspaper, Robert T. Small says that "it would seem that after he (President Wilson) signs bills in the marble room of the senate on inauguration day, he will fade completely out of the picture."

He shall, indeed, so far as the physical picture is concerned. Whatever shall be done during the next four years in an administrative, governmental way in Washington will bear upon it the image and superscription of Warren G. Harding. He will take up all the picture himself, but there is another picture from which Woodrow Wilson will never fade away.

So long as there remains in the heart of humanity the common instincts of appreciation for public service so long as the memory of the American people is in its place, Woodrow Wilson will remain the central figure of contemporary history.

We are celebrating the birthday of Washington though Washington went to dust more than a century ago. And a century from now, or within far less time than that, the nation will be holding in grateful recollection the birthday of Wilson whose distinctive service for humanity and for the world entitles him to a place in history no less secure than that of "The Father of His Country."

Thomas Jefferson, the founder of democracy, is regarded by this generation as among the immortals, but in another generation, when our children and children's children are calling to mind the great achievements of Jefferson, the name of Wilson will be heralded, too, as the champion of the liberties of the world.

There is a picture, sustained by the instinctive thing in the souls of men which moves one to appreciation, fastened immovably in the galleries of imagination, there is this other picture of Woodrow Wilson that will remain undimmed and deathless so long as the stars shall shine.

EDUCATIONAL FORCES ARRAYS.

The educational forces of the State are swooping down upon the Legislature to get through, during the final scenes of the general assembly, a measure by which the state institutions may surge forward to greater achievements.

The zeal and vision which these men and women are displaying are commendable. Undoubtedly, the three major educational institutions, the University, State A. & E. and the Greensboro College for Women are being greatly hindered in plans of development by reason of financial stringency.

There is certainly no sizeable opposition in the State to any program of financial help through the Legislature that will enable these respective institutions to throw off their hobbles and move forward in accord with like institutions elsewhere.

There is, however, very evident opposition to a program that will have no regard for the capacity of the people to face increasing taxation and to reach down in their pockets and finance even these meritorious projects as they may seem to demand.

This opposition may be confined largely to the rural regions of the State. It is, in fact, in the cities, there is far less antagonism, in proportion, to this movement than in the rural communities, for the obvious reason that the pinch is being felt more acutely in the country than in the cities.

It is the farmers of the State who have suffered the greatest burden of financial losses during the period of deflation and in the face of reduced incomes, confronting a future, too, that is very uncertain, forced to pay increased taxes on their property and in the midst of a material debacle that in some respects eclipses any that has faced them in a generation, they are reticent to bound forward with the same zeal and fervor that are displayed in the cities.

Let us be understood as being in accord with a program of educational expansion in the State. While we are discussing this great need, we ought also to bear in mind the needs that are down in the commoner levels, the great demand for school facilities and better advantages in the counties for high schools, the great tragic statistics of illiteracy that are a shame upon the State—these all deserve to have a place of concern in our minds.

The whole educational system ought to be established uniformly, the foundations along with the superstructure, the common schools along with the higher institutions, and to unravel the sort of a system that the State deserves will take both time and abundant money.

The question, therefore, is this; shall we all at one time, with a single bound, strive to meet the pressing requirements of the higher institutions or should we attempt to give them what they need in broken doses, more in keeping with the way the people of the State are able to face the proposition?

That is the only question that need concern the Legislature. The mind of the people is pretty well made up that something should be done that will take away the obstacles from the path of these institutions.

of last year's crop and who are expecting to plant just as much cotton acreage as they planted last year.

In some respects, this is a very wise move on the part of the bankers and a very beneficial move for the farmers themselves. The cotton which they have on hands is not worth what it took to make it. It never will be unless the South makes up its mind that it will cut its cotton acreage, not merely in hit-and-miss fashion, 10 per cent or 15 or 20 or 25, but CUT IT TO THE QUICK. That's the only way the situation will be improved.

Obviously, therefore, unless they do, the banker will not feel that he is justified, either as a banking official with obligations to his directors and stockholders, or as a friend of the farmer and his fellow-citizens, to proceed to lend money freely to the planter who proposes to go right back into the fields and help make another bumper crop.

CENSORSHIP OF MOVIES.

Behing the movement to establish a censorship of moving picture films in this state is no determination unduly to hamper or restrict the modern theater production. If there was such a spirit in this enterprise, we would regard it with disfavor.

What the people want who are behind this enterprise is to make the pictures what the best thought of the state will demand. Naturally, a great deal will be eliminated and in this process of elimination, the moving picture operators will be disadvantaged.

As we understand this industry, a film starts on its journey from a central distributing point and passes on down the line, through the various states and through the various communities in those states. If, in the meantime, and for instance, North Carolina should rule out a given picture that has been exhibited elsewhere, that picture will have to skip North Carolina and land in some other state where it will not be prohibited.

That sort of procedure will be confusing and expensive to the state theaters, we confess, but it is only this sort of procedure that will break up the practice of offering gaudy productions to any public, whether it be the public of North Carolina or some other state.

What the motion picture producers ought to fix firmly in their minds is the truth that they have not been given an industry that they can operate just to suit themselves.

It is altogether too powerful an industry for that to be the case, too, influential, too potential in the making of men and civilization and a safe society. They must be held to some degree of accountability therefore, for the sort of influences they set surging through the masses.

If their business needs correction, it is perfectly proper for the state to offer that correction to the end that the motion picture may properly become what it has the power to become, the greatest modern agency for the instruction and development of the young manhood and womanhood of the land.

Both Houses in HURRY TO CLOSE. Worked Over Time in Order to Clear Calendar But Little Progress Developed. By JULE B. WARREN.

Listen to This



Today I had an interview with Captain Humbug Ovashue. He said "I'll tell you of the tricks I learned while with the bolsheviks. I was a man of some renown while with The News at Buzzard Town, and so upon their instigation I left our grand and glorious nation and got off at some Russian station to send back home the situation, and so I'll tell you of the views I sent back to The Buzzard News."

"Well, I landed first in Got-De-Itch. The country there is far from rich. Here one day at half past six I first ran on the bolsheviks. That afternoon at half past five they started their offensive drive. They were a mean offensive crew. They even smelled offensive, too. They furnished me a uniform that never would have kept me warm, for when I sat down in the sleet I found it did not have a seat. Before nightfall with two tooth picks I unearthed fourteen thousand ticks. At last I got some clothes I wanted, and my courage still undaunted, I joined a squad of bolsheviks to find out all about their tricks."

"Well, with hatred in our souls, we made a charge against the Poles. The Poles were brave, and battled well, but finally could not stand our smell. The moment that we got in range we took the town of Poodle-Mange. Here the bolshevik crew ran into their Waterloo. Our quarters were in one hotel and in the night our awful smell caused us to be decimated. Sixteen thousand suffocated. At dawn the Poles with gas masks charged. The bolsheviks jumped and dodged. It finally was an awful slaughter. Blood ran all about like water. Bags and trash were all around. Ten million ticks crawled on the ground. The Polish forces went stark mad. The sight was rather grisly. General Givashue phobia shouted, 'Comrades, we are no doubt routed! Then with Colonel Gutterditch I made a dash for Got-De-Itch. I poked my shirt and old night gown and caught the boat for Buzzard Town!'"

"No more corresponding stuff! For me this was indeed enough! I think, though, as an aftermath, that if they'd take a decent bath—either in some tub or bowl—the bolsheviks would run all over the Poles. But with that smell among each other it is no wonder that they smothered!"

Next week Captain Ovashue has promised me an interview in the Raleigh Bug Eater Lobby where he says he'll tell the hobby that the fierce Dolaceterodos show for eating Kanparos. (Censored by Admiral Schmalpock) Copyright 1921, by News Publishing Co.

PINEVILLE ITEMS

Pineville, Feb. 24.—Miss Covington and Miss Curry, of Red Springs, spent the week-end with Miss Sadie Covington, at the school dormitory. Miss Susan Hanson, a student at the Queens College, Charlotte, was the week-end guest of her parents on Polk street.

Miss Minerva Lee Barnett, entertained at a party last Saturday evening at her home on Main street in honor of Miss Jennie Saine, of Lincolnton. Aside from the guest of honor, those present were Misses Kate and Mary Colleton, Miss Lovie Covington and guests, Misses Currey and Covington, Miss Elizabeth McGirt, Misses Rossmond and Crowell, Messrs John Miller, Barnett Garrison, George Robinson, Miss Clusie Hanson and baby. Mrs. C. Y. Hoffman and baby, have gone to Charlotte to spend some time with Mrs. Hoffman's sister, Mrs. Seibartner.

Miss Ada Bulce, a student at Queens College, Charlotte, was the week-end guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Bulce, on Dover street. Miss Berice Bassett, a student at Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C., who was a former Pineville girl, but whose parents, Rev. and Mrs. Bassett, now reside in Florida spent Saturday and Sunday with Misses Ada and Janet Bulce, and the remainder of her visit with Misses Kate and Mary Johnston, returning to Rock Hill Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Roy Starnes, was elected superintendent of the Sunday school, at the Presbyterian church last Sunday, succeeding Mr. A. Rodgers, who has been the able and efficient superintendent quite a number of years, but who resigned recently.

CHILEAN CONCESSION IS GRANTED GERMANY

Santiago, Chile, Feb. 24.—Negotiations with the Chilean government for a concession of about 350,000 acres of land in the province of Llanquihue, in the southern end of the country, have been concluded by representatives of German industrial interests. It is planned to construct on the property a plant for the manufacture of iron and steel products, says the newspaper Ultimas Noticias. The concession will run 30 years, but may be annulled within two years, if all machinery is not installed and within five if, by that time, the plant is not in full operation, it is said.

A man who recently died in Wheeling was rejected by a recruiting officer when he sought to enlist for the Civil War because of his advanced age at that time.

"Flying Parson," Lieutenant February 25, benefit charity fund Junior Order. Tickets 50c only. See him. Hear him. 20-51

F. D. A.

FOR SALE Small Homes W. Palmer St. \$2750.00 S. Caldwell St. \$3200.00 E. Oak St. \$3500.00 E. Hild Ave. (Dilworth) \$7000.00 Further information from ALEXANDER'S Real Estate—Insurance—Rentals

CEREMONY WENT WITH FORMALITY

German Officials Received Rough Jolt From Unconventional Americans.

Berlin, Feb. 23.—Formality and ceremony received a number of rather rough jolts during a tour of Germany just completed by 15 American farmers boys who came to this country with a ship load of milk cows given to Germany by farmers in the United States. The young men have returned to Berlin after a trip of 16 days to many of the principal cities of the country, during which they saw Germany and her people and enjoyed themselves "in their own way." The Americans are natives of Indiana, Kansas and Texas, and they brought to this country the unconventional atmosphere of their prairies.

Reception committees which gathered at stations, expecting to welcome a frock-coated, silk-hatted delegation, were astonished to see the breezy Americans swarm off their special car and ignoring dignified burghers and officials, extend their hands in greeting to farmers, shouting: "You fellows work your hands are calloused."

In some places there was outspoken astonishment at the unconventional manner of the Americans and their disregard of the feelings of high officials, but W. E. Schmidt, representative of the German Red Cross, who accompanied the Americans, was always at hand to explain matters. The only unpleasant incident occurred at Bochum, where the Americans were criticized for speaking English.

"Why don't you speak German?" a man asked them. "You are in Germany and not America." "We speak what we want to," came the quick rejoinder from a Kansan, and the matter was abruptly dropped. No Germans were permitted to enter the Americans' car, although after the first few days all fear of antagonism vanished.

"Germany and the United States are still technically at war," a German official assigned to the party said, "and we didn't know how things would go, but there was no occasion for fear." The Americans, after being given their first sight of Germany, declared they liked the country, but Peter Andrew of Elbing, Kas., summed up the sentiments of the party by saying: "There is too much misery here. There are too many rich and too many poor. But, then, it seems the people must be one or the other. Kansas suits me."

The German Red Cross does not plan to take the other American parties on tours of the country, Herr Schmidt said today. "Don't you like Americans?" he was asked. "Yes, but we haven't enough money," he replied. "The American Dairy Cattle Company, which forwarded the milk cows to Germany, asked us to do this so that the boys could repeat on conditions of their return. We would be getting in under other parties about the country, but it cannot be done."

Washington, Feb. 24.—The daring of a government packer, who stepped among a mass of struggling horses loaded with TNT on the brink of the Grand Canyon in an effort to save his animals, is told today in an official announcement by the National Park Service of the first accident on the Bright Angel trail. The accident occurred January 20. Three horses out of eleven tied together on the trail went over the brink and were washed to death below. One fell 1,000 feet and his pack saddle was unjured. Another fell 200 feet with 50 pounds of TNT which did not explode.

The pack train was carrying material for the construction of the suspension bridge across the Colorado river, over a trail which was slippery with ice and snow. The packers had just led the train beyond the first turn on the trail and had gone to the rear to untie the horses when one of them became excited and crowded the lead horse off the trail.

Packer Homer J. Arou managed to get among the excited horses and to cut the rope between three struggling animals and the rest of the train.

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BOYS' SCHOOL PANTS made of serge, corduroy and mixed worsted. Size 8 to 19 years 98c, \$1.25, \$1.48, \$1.98 and \$2.48

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Belk Bros.

Advertisement for 'Gets-It' corns. Text: 'Gets-It' Tickle Corns To Death. First Stops All Pains—Then Peels the corn off. Don't try to rub on corn tortured feet. Get rid of your corns. If you have never seen a corn tickled...