

The Charlotte News

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1921.

WHY THEY SUCCEEDED

Down in South Carolina the other day, some 30 or 40 miles from Charlotte, a visitor was asked by a resident of that section if he knew So-and-so of Charlotte, mentioning the name of one of the city's pre-eminent business men.

The name of another outstanding man of Charlotte was mentioned during the conversation and the South Carolinian remembered him also as a boy, how that he had started at the very bottom and worked his way to the forefront until today there is not a merchant in the two States whose name is more widely heralded.

Was the victory of these two men in their businesses accidental? Why was it that they have achieved distinction, have amassed fortunes and thousands of others who were raised in close proximity to them and with them have never been heard from in their mature life? Is a special favor administered to some few that they go to the top and the vast majority of all the others grovel in the dust of the valleys? Is luck the factor in moulding their lives into greatness and the lives of their compatriots into mediocrity? None of these.

The man wins who wisely utilizes what Providence has given him for the purpose of forging his way toward the top—his intelligence—WHO UTILIZES it, constantly, seriously, full-time. Almost everybody is supposed to use their brains on occasions, otherwise they would not be unrestrained in society, but it is pathetic to witness how slothful the average man is in utilizing his mentality, the only instrument given him by which he can shape his career and channel out for himself a destiny. Mental energy is what is required to achieve business triumph, outthinking the other fellow—thinking oftener than he does and thinking more profoundly. That has been largely the secret of the success of the two Charlotteans, these mutual acquaintances of the South Carolina man and the Charlotte visitor. They have exercised their mental talents instead of burying them and the harvest has been natural. It will not be otherwise with any other man who is energetic and diligent in the use of his mental capacity.

We have no way of checking up on the government weather man station here, but when he said that the thermometer registered 95 Friday, he must have meant 195.

COST OF ROADS CHEAPER

It is the statement of the State highway officials that permanent roads can be built now for just about half what they cost a year ago. They were costing a year ago about \$40,000 the mile and, if their estimates are correct, they ought to cost now about \$20,000 the mile. The saving can be effected in the decreased cost of supplies and available cheap labor.

If these surveys of road-costs are correct, it would seem to be the part of wisdom for all road-building officials to speed up their contracts for the fall months to the end that advantage may be taken of these declining prices. Of course, both materials and labor may be cheaper, but when a deflation amounting to 50 per cent can be grasped and taken advantage of, it is obvious that such a decline should be utilized to full measure. Moreover, the placing of these contracts would release a vast amount of money which can be used in the State to good advantage during the fall and winter months, open up avenues for employment to thousands who may otherwise have nothing to do by which to earn a living and thus become a creative force while the balance of the distance is being covered to normal times.

WILL COTTON BECOME EXTINCT?

The movie might be disposed to wonder, in the light of boll weevil destruction and its spread throughout the entire cotton district, if in the course of years, unless stamped out, this insidious insect will annihilate the cotton industry. The stories of the weevil's activities read like the tragic recital of a pestilence. Its invasion is serious; where it launches its attacks, cotton production is practically cut off entirely and all known means of either limiting the sphere of its operation or holding it in check are rather indeterminate and disconcerting, one may be inclined to conclude.

The truth is, however, that the boll weevil will never materially interfere with the production in the South of as much cotton as the South needs to grow. It makes no difference what these figures may be. If the world needs 20,000,000 bales, the South can produce it in spite of the boll weevil, all things else being equal.

That may appear to be an eccentric statement, but it can be supported. In those sections of the cotton belt where experience with boll weevils has covered a number of years, more cotton is now made per acre than was formerly made. It is being produced by intensive cultivation, by scientific culture, by an intelligent application of common sense to the equation. It can not be done until the farmers, first of all, have, with the aid of government investigators and scientists, discovered what is the peculiar character of the soil on their farms, what the peculiar character of commercial fertilizers that soil will demand in order to produce prematurely and what other scientific processes must be followed in order to overcome the onslaught of the weevil. If cotton can be advanced in the stages of its development, if, in other words, it can be made to do in July what, under haphazard arrangements, it has been doing in August, and, therefore, gain a month on a normal crop-season, it will not be pestered with the boll weevil. The insect does its work during the latter part of August and early in September and attacks the smaller bolls, what is known as the "top crop". If, therefore, this top crop can be developed more rapidly under intensive cultivation and by reason of the application of special forms of fertilizers which will hurry it along so that by the time September is reached it will have been speeded toward maturity, there will be no peril from the weevil.

That has been the process of farmers in the weevil belt in withstanding its invasion. They have, of course, in instances of big farms, used spraying machines to dust the stalks. Tractors are utilized down in those States where cotton is produced on thousands of acres to the farm and they can hold its damage to a negligible degree by means of this device, but spraying is out of the question as practical process for the average farmer. He will be forced to quit its cultivation before resorting to this extreme, but there will be no necessity for a widespread use of these tractor machines for spraying or any other spraying device if the simple plan of intensive cultivation is restored to.

That means, of course, that cotton cultivation must pass from the slipshod methods of the past, the methods generally employed by the tenant farmers, especially the colored tenant farmers. They have never raised cotton by the books. They raise it largely by luck, and they raised it largely for the boll weevil because they abstained from all appearances of being modern and progressive and scientific in its culture.

In the real cotton belt, however, where the weevil has been fought for several years, they can produce as much cotton today as ever by limiting the acreage and concentrating their attacks on the insect, by producing early crops, by rushing the plants to maturity with special forms of fertilizers, by frequent plowings and by being able to give a few acres more of their time and attention than was the case when the many acres were planted in the staple.

SUMMER ASSEMBLY GROUNDS

Not to be outdone, the Associate Reformed Presbyterians, the Seceders, as they are called, have bought for themselves an elegant summer assembly grounds in the mountains, a development already available for immediate use and thus one that will spare them the necessity of starting from the ground up. They have been exceedingly fortunate in acquiring the property known as the Heidelberg Academy estate, 65 acres of beautiful sloping fields and orchards, with drive-ways, parks, athletic grounds right in the heart of the mountains three miles from Hendersonville. A three-story stucco building sufficient to accommodate hundreds of guests goes in the transaction, the entire estate being purchased for something like \$30,000.

This gives all the strong denominations of this immediate section a summer home for religious and educational activities. The Baptists are at Ridgecrest; the Methodists at Junaluska; the Presbyterians at Montreat while the Young Men's Christian Association also maintains a summer shrine at Blue Ridge. These assembly grounds have become veritable meccas for the Christian people who not only want to spend the summer amid the splendours of North Carolina mountains but who want also to avail themselves during their summering period of opportunities for enriching themselves mentally and religiously. It has become an inspiring innovation and the evidence is that the Seceders do not propose to be outdone. They have purchased a piece of property that can be made one of the handsomest and most delightful resorts of this kind in the whole mountain country with the expenditure of a little money.

IT HAS BEEN DONE

Those who get out to contract for 200,000 bales of North Carolina's cotton under the American Farm Bureau's co-operative market plan announce that the goal has been reached and exceeded, that 40,000 more bales than were sought have been entered under contract. It was not expected, moreover, that the 200,000 bales would be signed up before January 1, but a gain of four months in the time allotted for this transaction has been consummated.

This is an epochal event among the cotton forces of North Carolina and the success which the plan is meeting throughout the South argues that it will become South-wide in its ultimate victory. It is epochal because it heralds the day when the cotton market will be more nearly in the hands of those who produce the world's cotton. The process of this organization, insofar as it relates to the selling of cotton, makes it impossible for the farmers who deliver their cotton to this co-operative society to have a voice in its sale. When they sign a contract to deliver their cotton, all their cotton, to the bureau, they deliver to the bureau all authority to sell that cotton on the best terms and at the best time that its judgment dictates. In other words, the plan is to make an end of this "old business" of dumping the cotton on the market as rapidly as it is picked and, therefore, so congesting the early market that it breaks under the load. The plan will be followed of delivering cotton to the market as the market can absorb it and only as it can absorb it. If a certain number of bales are needed during any one month, the bureau will be in position to sell that number of bales, and thus the orderly processes of supply and demand will become rampant in the cotton markets.

It is a matter of great deal of regret that Mecklenburg farmers in larger numbers have not entered into this arrangement. While no campaign has been systematically carried out here, the opportunity has been given to local farmers for several months to align themselves with this organization and they haven't done it to any marked degree. The most of them seem to be waiting on the other fellow. There has been a sore lack of initiative as well as a systematic effort made to enlist the support of the farmers generally in this country.

The plan is being fought by Dr. H. Q. Alexander and some other who do not believe that it is a good thing and who take the position that the farmers have no business trying to produce and sell their cotton both, that other agencies are already organized and have the capital necessary to carry cotton, whereas the farmers have neither. The opposition of some of these who have been strongly identified with the State Farmers' Union and whose counsel is still powerful among some classes of farmers may have counted somewhat against local success, but the real reason, as for the apparent lack of interest in this enterprise seems rather to be modesty of the farmers in selling their cotton for a period of five years to an impersonal agency. It is a breaking of tradition at which they balk, apparently turning over to the other fellow a vital transaction which the individual farmer has been negotiating on his own responsibility. It is only when one recognizes that two can come nearer putting ten thousand to flight than one can of chasing a thousand that the average farmer will be inclined to curtail this affair of his over to a co-operative movement of this kind.

Local Boy Scout authorities are fortunate in being able to command the services of Mr. James E. Steere as scout executive for this city. Mr. Steere is one of the most experienced men of the country in this line of work and has for the past year held an important national post. His return to Charlotte, his old home, will be welcomed by his many friends and acquaintances and we have a right to expect that local Boy Scout activities will flourish under his strong administration.

MARKET TO OPEN SEPTEMBER 20

Statesville Expects Good Price for Tobacco; Mrs. Hicks 103.

Statesville, Sept. 3.—The Statesville tobacco market will open on September 20. J. L. McCormick, who has just returned from the markets of South Carolina, states that the best grades of tobacco will bring a good price on the local market this season. The crop this season will be short as compared with over a million pounds sold on the local floors last year. The best grade of tobacco brought a good price in South Carolina this season, some bringing as high as 99 cents per pound which is most encouraging when the prices of 15 and 25 cents for the best grades last year are taken into consideration.

Mrs. Charity Hicks, 103 years old, of Winston-Salem, is spending the week with her son, S. E. Hicks, of Harmony. Mrs. Hicks is a native of Iredell county, but removed to Winston-Salem some time ago. She reached the 103 mark in May of this year and in view of the fact that she is as strong as many women at 50 and 60, her friends are predicting that she will enjoy another quarter of a century on earth.

The Statesville Daily has rounded out its first year and with its issue of yesterday embarks on the second year. This paragraph from the publisher, E. W. Bryan, is taken from the number of September 1: "While the publisher has not got rich nor made a profit the first year, he finds much to encourage him. The circulation has passed the 1,000 mark without any special solicitation. Many of the subscribers have been kind enough to tell us that they are pleased with the service we have rendered, and that the paper has become a thing to which they look forward every week-day afternoon."

FINDS WAY TO KILL HYACINTH

Water Plant Has Long Been a Hindrance to Navigation in Louisiana.

New Orleans, Sept. 3.—After nineteen years of expensive and laborious effort, with only varying success, interested shipping interests and government experts now express the belief that a method has been found that will solve the problem of the water hyacinth which has been choking every bayou in the state with its green and lavender floral magnificence.

The new method, which was suggested by Governor John M. Parker, is the simple application of live steam. Preliminary reports from experiments now under way, according to government agents, indicate that the governor has at least pointed a way to check, if not exterminate the plant that has proved such a menace to Louisiana's inland waterways for the last twenty years, and which, according to government observers, is now threatening the fresh water portion of the Panama canal.

The water hyacinth appeared in Louisiana immediately after the Cotton Continental exposition here in 1884. The plant, which is a native of South America, was exhibited at the fair and its beauty was greatly admired. At the close of the fair a number of plants were taken to the country districts for growth in garden pools. When they overcrowded the pools they were thrown into nearby bayous, where they caused heavy losses by choking the bayous and streams to such an extent that small vessels could not make their way through the tangled masses of foliage and roots which at places extended for miles and miles with no break of channel through them.

From a beautiful curiosity in 1884 they became a decided menace in 1896 and had so clogged a number of streams that an appeal was made to Congress for relief and, in 1899, \$25,000 was appropriated for the purpose of extermination. Since then hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent in the fight.

Today there is hardly a stream in Louisiana that does not become so clogged with the hazy hazy that navigation is almost impossible in the summer months.

HAND PAINTED GOWN IS COMING

Autumn Feature to be Introduced from London This Fall.

London—By Mail—Carlo Norway, inventor of the hand-painted frock, which is to be an autumn fashion feature in London, is on the eve of departing to the United States to introduce the fashion there for the fall season. Norway, one of the leaders of the younger art colony in London, conceived the idea of painting on silk, veils and similar textiles during ten years of experimenting in various methods of painting and etching.

His exhibitions at London art galleries were always popular, and he had become a familiar name in connection with his varied work in painting, pastel, applique, wall and window decorations, glassware vases, bowls, linoleum curtains and even wall-paper.

A few months ago Norway began stenciling on cloths. The work was done largely for his own pleasure, merely to find what effects were possible. A brother artist, Louis Fox, thought of the possibility of applying the stenciling to dress materials. This was a great success, and Fox suggested marketing stencilled frocks and gowns. The frocks were an immediate hit. The Duchess of Rutland, Lady Curzon and Lady Hamilton were pioneer wearers, and, as an absolutely individual design could be guaranteed, it was not long before the idea had caught on.

For several weeks, orders have been multiplying from dealers. In some cases individual designs are wanted; in others a dozen or more frocks of one design.

It is almost impossible to duplicate designs except from the original stencil. Any sort of design is possible. Most have been figured in some all-oriental designs of animals, birds and fish have been used.

The oil paint used is impervious to water, and will not crack. Due to the success of the experiment the Norway decided to go to New York for the autumn season.

FRENCHCHILDREN SAY GOODBYE TO LEGION

Paris, Sept. 3.—(By The Associated Press).—Two thousand American supported fatherless children of France waved good-bye to the St. Lazaire station of the one hundred members of the American legion who have been visiting France and Belgium. The legion men were leaving for Havre to embark on the steamer Leopoldina for home.

STRIKE AT LILLE MAY BECOME GENERAL

Lille, France, Sept. 3.—The textile strike which began in the middle of August in the triangle formed by the cities of Lille, Roubaix and Turcoing, the manufacturing center of France, to which the transport and building trades unions have adhered threatens to become general. The affected unions met this evening to consider such a measure.

The strike was called as a protest against a reduction in wages, the workers declaring that official statistics tending to show a diminution in the cost of living were not justified by facts. The manufacturers desired to put into effect a cut in wages of forty centimes per hour.

MOTORLESS AIRPLANE

Berlin Sept. 3.—A report today from Hesse-Cassel Prussia said that an engineer named Klemperer succeeded in traveling five kilometers (3.1 miles) in a monoplane without an engine covering the distance in 13 minutes. He is said to have started from a point 920 meters high and to have maintained that level about ten minutes.



Listen to This

Hiram Hank has gone insane. He's in the bug house raising Cain. Dancing up and down his cell he cries, "Aha! I hear the bell. Hello? Who rings for the bank? Well, tell her you want 263, for 3942-J gets me." And then he tries to change his tone to imitate a telephone. Later he drops to his knees and bellows out, "Long distance, and silence for an hour or more, and finally cries, 'I said Monroe—not Daise found your hide! You centrals should try suicide.'" He then is struck with morbid pains and butts his head to crush his brains.

No wonder Hiram lost his mind. The nuts are frequent of this kind. Your brain will soon be overthrown if you hang round the telephone. It takes a person half a day to get a friend a block away. And then you will be disconnected ere you discourse as expected. Long distance calls are now in vogue. It's best to catch an outbound train. When you hear your own peep bell, at night it's best to ponder well, what's the use of leaving your slumber to find they did not want your number? Hesitate to try the wire should your dwelling catch on fire. Go in person to the bank. Remember poor old Hiram Hank.

WIRELESS TELEPHONE FOR THE FIRE CHIEF

Wakefield, Mass., Sept. 3.—Installation of a wireless telephone on the automobile of Fred D. Graham, chief of the fire department, to enable him to keep in constant touch with headquarters no matter where he may be, is planned by local officials.

In addition to being fire chief, Graham serves as fire hazard officer and inspector of wires and these duties keep him away from the station much of the time. In the past when a still alarm or other emergency has required his personal attention there has sometimes been serious delay in reaching him. By installing a receiving set on the automobile and a sending set at fire headquarters it will be possible, it is believed, to ring him up at any time and send him speedily to the point where his presence is required.

Officials of the water department are watching the experiment with some interest as they have in mind a similar equipment for automobile of Superintendent Morrison Merrill who is frequently called on to answer emergency calls.

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1 big lot Boys' School Suits, made with two pairs Pants, made in blue, brown and green. Special \$9.95

PANTS

Boys' School Pants, made of Serge and Fancy Worsteds, the thing for school wear, 98c, \$1.48, \$1.98, \$2.48.

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Boys' Wash Suits for the little boy, made of good grade Washable Material, new models and neatly trimmed. 98c, \$1.48, \$1.98, \$2.48

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Men's new Fall Suits of plain and fancy Worsteds, in regulars, slims, stouts, \$14.95, \$16.95, \$19.95, \$25.00, \$29.50, and \$35.00.

All Men's Palm Beach, Mohair Suits, made in dark and light colors, made in regulars, slims, stouts and young men's models—all going at big reductions.

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We have just one big shipment of our new Fall Hats made by Stetson and other standard makers, all new shapes and colors, \$2.95, \$3.95, \$4.95, \$6.95.

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Men's fine Silk Sox, all colors. . . 50c, 75c, \$1.00

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