

**The Charlotte News**

Published By—  
THE NEWS PUBLISHING CO.  
Corner Fourth and Church Sts.

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Printing House 1530

**THE UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE.**

The Sunday editions of The News are supplied with full leased wire services of both The United Press and The International News Service, two of the three recognized world-wide news-gathering agencies. In this particular, as well as in many others, The News stands alone among North Carolina's Sunday newspapers.

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Six months 1.30  
TIMES-DEMOCRAT (Semi-Weekly)  
One year 1.50  
Six months .75

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.



SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1921.

**ENTITLED TO LAUDATION**

A contributor to the columns of the current issue of The Asheville Labor Advocate from North Charlotte makes the statement in connection with the recent textile strike that "the strikers have won for their community something that is far better than a point of controversy between employer and employe. They have won the confidence of a large number of Charlotte citizens."

This is a statement of fact to which the citizens generally of this whole community will give assent and it is an attainment of which the workers in the North Charlotte vicinity may well feel proud. To have emerged from such a crisis as fell upon these people and to be able to assert that "law and order have reigned supreme, nothing has occurred ever to call out police and no attempt made to intimidate any employe of the mill who expressed a desire to return to work" is a record that any community of mill people may feel proud of and it is a record, too, in which the people generally will take pride.

Perhaps, those on the outside have an inadequate appreciation of what goes on in the community where a strike is in progress. The genius of trouble is that it takes swift wings and shows itself in hydra-headed form. The evil has the speed of a meteor, but the good trails along with the swiftness of a tortoise. In such communities where there are industrial difficulties, it is hard to keep the best part of humanity and the best things in men and women to the top. The passions will slip away from them sometimes in a thoughtless moment and occasionally good people will say things and do things that, a moment later, they realize to be wrong and a mistake. That is characteristic not merely with mill people, but with everybody. It is a common failing of the flesh to let passions ascend when there are disputes and controversies, to subjugate sober sense and calm reasoning and refuse to think a proposition through.

It is unfair, therefore, for a disinterested spectator to stand apart from such controversies as these and express a dogmatic opinion as to what ought to happen and what ought not to happen. If these outsiders happened to be in the shoes of some of these people who work in these plants, chances are they would do exactly what the operatives do and think exactly as they think. After all, in the basic things there is no material difference in humanity. One man is subject to the same moods as another and the fundamental ingredients that reside in one fellow reside also in another.

This fact makes the statement of the writer to The Labor Advocate especially significant as showing that the mill workers of the North Charlotte community, amid all the trials and vexations of the strike period, held their heads, maintained law and order, had respect to government, understood what their duty was and then had the courage to perform it. It is an accomplishment over which not only these citizens themselves ought to feel greatly elated, but it speaks volumes for the citizenship of Charlotte as a whole and writes in intelligible language the story of the sort of folks that predominate in this community.

Charlotte will be keenly interested in the Governor's appointment of a successor to the late Judge Allen inasmuch as a prominent Charlottean is mentioned as probably one of those who may be called upon to fill a new and important position for the State by virtue of this appointment. In the event of Attorney General Manning's appointment to the Supreme court bench to take Justice Allen's place, chances are that Mr. Harriot Clarkson may be enthroned as attorney general and thus in one stroke, the Governor will have promoted two of his choicest friends and two of the State's eminent barristers.

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**A TOTAL REPUDIATION**

President Harding is about to complete the final renunciation of his campaign pledges in respect to what he would do with the league of nations. David Lawrence said in his telegraphic dispatch to this newspaper Saturday that there will be no "association of nations", the project which Mr. Harding consented to espouse if he was elected. Of course he was under no particular obligation to make public what he would do about this all-important matter then. He, while Senator, had voted for the league of nations with the reservations written into it by Senator Lodge and the presumption was therefore, that his vote represented his attitude toward the league.

Bessought, however, by spokesmen for thousands of republican voters who favored the league, Mr. Harding repeatedly committed himself to a plan to formulate an association of nations, if he was elected president of the United States, and on this pledge, he received votes that possibly ran into the millions. For there were millions of republicans who disagreed with their party leaders when the league of nations was being killed by the powerful few of the Senate oligarchy.

Within the last few months, friends of the league, republican friends of it, have been insisting that Mr. Harding indicate what his plans are as to his proposed association of nations. Notably Dr. Hamilton Holt, editor of The Independent, was one of the republican friends of the league who has been bothering Mr. Harding considerably about his plans in respect to the league. Dr. Frederick Lyons continues to indicate in his religious weekly, The Christian Work, that he and other great leaders in world-peace movements will hold the president responsible for the carrying out or final rejection of plans to get an association of the nations in lieu of the republican senate's refusal to accept the Versailles treaty. And others like these, great, big, outstanding republican leaders, spokesmen for tens of thousands of republican voters who want to see this country do something tangibly to indicate its desire to promote international peace, have been insisting all along that the President, to keep his own pledged word, could not do otherwise than to foster some scheme to get the United States aligned with Europeans in such a momentous enterprise.

Mr. Lawrence says, however, that the President has virtually made up his mind that the project can not be consummated, that he will not further urge action in reference to an association of nations, and that he will stake all on what is done at the coming conference on limitation of armaments.

This will, therefore, complete the efforts of President Harding, under the dictation of the few bitter-enders, to keep the United States from facing an opportunity of a century and from doing a duty, the like of which has never before been present to this republic.

Not that any great things may have come of a sporadic movement to line the United States up with Europeans in another pact called by some name that would distinguish it from the league of nations! We have grave doubts whether the other great powers of the world would have consented to the undertaking of any new agency of this sort. They probably would have told the United States to go back and attend to its own business after they had been so violently fooled and duped by what the senate did but it would have been reassuring to his countrymen, at least, if the President had honestly exerted himself, exercised his own mind about this matter, instead of yielding so abjectly to the Wilson-haters who surround him so pitifully renounced the pledges he made to his fellow-citizens when he was seeking their suffrage last Fall.

**STREET IMPROVEMENTS**

It is gratifying to learn that the city commissioners are anticipating an extensive improvement of city streets, that thoroughfares which have long been in need of permanent paving are to get attention. The city of it is that financial conditions will now allow the city to give the streets in the heart of the city some repairs which they so sorely need. The condition of a number of the principal streets of Charlotte is lamentable. They ought to be gone over almost entirely and revamped, but information from the office of the commissioner of public works is to the effect that there is no financial resort in sight which would justify a hope that such an improvement might be made by time within the near future. This is a sort of improvement for which the city would necessarily have to bear the expense while the streets under prospect for paving will be conjointly paid for by the city and the citizens who are contiguous property owners.

**BIG DAY'S WORK FOR ROADS**

A great day's work for good roads in Mecklenburg county was done yesterday when the State highway commission and the Mecklenburg highway commission got together and Commissioner Wilkinson of the State board succeeded in having allocated to this county enough of the State's highway money to revamp both the Carolina-Mt. Holly and the Charlotte Pineville road. It is gratifying also that progress was made toward getting together on the early construction of Charlotte-Statesville road that part of it lying in Mecklenburg county. The only obstacle in the way of awarding this contract now is the procurement of waivers of all claims by property owners along the route in the matter of a right-of-way and the understanding is that the procurement of these will be merely a matter of seeing these citizens. They are willing to sign such waivers as soon as they can put their hands on a pen and that virtually guarantees that in a few days the engineers will be ready to have bids submitted on this project.

**THE EXPOSITION**

With the details and the plans involved in the Made-in-Carolinas Exposition which will be formally opened Monday, the public is by this time fully acquainted. The uproaring amount of work that has been done in connection with it, the versatility of the exhibits from manufacturing plants and natural resources of the State and well-rounded display of what North Carolina is, what it has done, is doing and will yet do, make up a story which, of course can not be presented so critically as to do it justice. The people must needs attend and see for themselves the extent of these things in order to get an adequate appreciation of the scope of the undertaking as well as the magnitude of the exhibits of North Carolina's inherent prowess and natural greatness.

Within these lines let it be sufficient therefore, only to recommend that the people of this community and the people of the whole State avail themselves of this educational course in "Know-How in North Carolina". That is a phrase that has been passing from lip to lip through this commonwealth for these last few months. We have suddenly determined in this State that we know a great deal about our neighbors, but that we know next to nothing about ourselves and there has been a well-defined plan in the mind of some of the leading patriots of North Carolina to get their State properly presented. This Exposition will fit in delicately with that ideal. It will enable people who think they know North Carolina already to discover that they are really ignorant of what it is in the matter of manufacturers and natural resources. It will undoubtedly open the eyes of the unsophisticated and magnify the opinions of many whose position and whose travels and studies have revealed to them already much of the greatness of the State.

The event promises to be opened under favorable omens and to continue through many days attracting the multitudes from far and near because of its splendid opportunities to be afforded for hearing unrivaled musical programs and addresses by some of the nation's most outstanding leaders in business in commerce, in education and in states man ship.

The distinctive phase of it, however, is that it is educational, primarily, in that it will furnish such a concrete opportunity to learn more about this great old Commonwealth and thus to develop an intense devotion to it and a more virile determination on the part of the citizenry to co-operate in all of its great forward-looking movements.

**UNDERWOOD'S CHOICE**

President Harding has selected Senator Underwood as the democratic representative on the conference on limitation of armaments.

It is a matter of doubt whether the President selected Mr. Underwood because of his ability or because he wanted to commit the democratic representation in the Senate to whatever is agreed upon at this conference. Mr. Underwood is the democratic leader in the Senate and if he, as a member of the commission, agrees to certain policies in connection with this matter, it may be figured that this will be the mouths of the minority in the upper chamber.

Nevertheless, if the results of the conference are what they should be, if definite progress can be made toward a reduction in the naval strength of the nation and if by so doing the powers determine to take a great step in the interest of international peace, it will not lie in the mouths of the minority to attempt to block the way that would be entirely too much like their republican colleagues and, in addition, there is no reason that they, as representatives of a party or for what may appear to be political effect, should try to stand in the way.

As a matter of fact, the Democratic Administration which was headed by former President Wilson started the machinery for disarmament and the disarmament commission of the league of nations has further prepared the groundwork of this congress in America. But for what had been previously done along this line, President Harding would never have been able to make such progress as he has made in this important enterprise. For that reason there is no cause for the democrats to feel at all jealous of accomplishments in the direction of disarmament during the Republican administration. The country knows what the previous Administration did and it will not likely soon forget the wonderful services of Mr. Wilson and his associates in this great project on behalf of the peace of the world.



While men are toiling on in strife the women get the best in life. The speeder who defies the law is some sweet girl or charming squaw. The speeder who spends time in jail is always some down-trodden male.

Now take Miss Hank, a blushing flower, who dotes on three-score ten an hour. At 60 per she spies McClain, who's cross the Alps for any Jane. He lifts his cap hat with a smile and says, "Put on another mile!" She then parks near a water spout, but McClain does not run her out. She shops until late early night with no globe in her rear light, while Cop McClain just scrapes and bows and says, "That's what the law allows." He lets the females go their way. He has not pinched a girl since May.

But here comes Old Man Hiram Hank in surplus haste to reach his bank. The passersby flee in alarm as Mac jumps out and waves his arm. He shouts, "Hands up! Give me your name—or fall before the gun I aim!" Old Man Hank throws up his paws, while past him dash the speeding squaws. He stands before Judge Jones with groans and hands the court some 20 bones. While there Mac comes back with a bawl, "He parked before the City Hall," and Hank grabs once more for his purse and sighs, "Hades is not much worse."

The women cry for equal rights, but still they get by without lights. They park and speed just where they please. The female life is one of ease. It's a man who should stand up and bawl, "Equal rights for one and all!"

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**TEACHING TRAINMEN HOW TO BE POLITE**

Los Angeles, Sept. 9.—A novelty in railway instruction departments has been inaugurated here with the installation of Miss Nina Martin as a "school marm" for trainmen of the Los Angeles Railway. It will be Miss Martin's special duty to give conductors and motormen lessons in courtesy toward patrons of the local street cars. The courtesy course will also touch on the personal appearance of trainmen, and motormen and conductors will receive lectures from their new teacher on keeping their uniforms tidy and their shoes "slicked."

Fruit stains on linen should be smeared with glycerine and left for an hour. They will then readily wash out.



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ONLY AT THESE PRICES  
1 case 20 dozen 81x90 Each 98c  
1 case 20 dozen 90x90 Each \$1.50  
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Good Muslin cases, 42x36 29c and 33c  
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Good size Bath Towels at 19c  
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Extra large and heavy White Huck Towels 15c

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AT OLD PRICES  
24-inch Hemmed at \$1.39  
27-inch Hemmed at \$1.49  
30-inch Hemmed at \$1.69  
Good quality Imperial Long Cloth, 10 yards \$1.49

**WE ARE SHOWING THIS WEEK ALL THE NEW THINGS IN OUR Silk Department**

36-inch Bleached Domestic 10c 12½c 15c  
1 case best Bleached Domestic, yard 18c

**Canton Flannels and Outings**

Very good Canton in the unbleached, at 10c 12½c 15c  
Bleached Canton Flannel at 15c  
Pretty Check or Stripe Outing at 15c  
Good quality plain white Outings at 15c

**Fall Gingham Are Very Scarce**

THIS WEEK WE ARE SHOWING  
Very pretty 32-inch fast colored Dress Gingham, in a variety of block checks; also the pretty Dress plaids 18c and 19c

Just in for this week's sales, 100 pieces beautiful patterns, both small or large checks or stripes, etc. Ladiesie cloths.

1 case Shirt Madras in a good 25c quality, in short lengths, 1 to 5 yard Pattern. Extra pretty yard 15c

200 pieces pretty Fall Percales, in all the new block checks, also larger plaids, best colors, 36 inches wide 15c

While looking at Cotton Goods you may need small check Apron 10c Gingham at 10c

On the same counter you may find 32-inch Gingham and Chambrays, 32 and 36 inches wide at 10c and 12½c

**THIS WEEK IS AN OPPORTUNE TIME TO BUY YOUR DOMESTICS.**

Come in and see the New Wool Plaids for Skirts \$1.98 to \$2.98  
Ask to see the School Serges in plain colors and pretty plaids 29c 39c 59c

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