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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1921.

**GROWING OLD**  
 The inevitability of growing old is the sooner felt by those who are depending upon their bodily activity than any other class of the people, such as those who lead an athletic life. It doesn't take long for the muscles to lose their suppleness, for the joints to stiffen and the body to move more slowly under the enervating touch of time. Those whose careers are more sedentary feel it soon enough. It is the fate of all to become veterans in the course of merely a few years, whatever be the occupation of the mode of living. The tides of time move swiftly and relentlessly and there is no turning of them back.

It is heartening, however, to find men somewhat aged in the pursuits who still retain something of the freshness of youth, the vigor of their young manhood and their whilom agility. Particularly so in the realm of athletics. We are thinking of this moment of the veteran baseball pitcher of the Pittsburgh team who has been doing such wonderful service for his team this season and whose good work ought to have been rewarded by his team capturing the National League trophy—Dube Adams. Back yonder in 1909, he was a hero whose name was on the lip of every small boy. He won three games of a world's series against Detroit and emerged from that classic with his glory established in the kingdom of sport. It was a feat attained only by a demi-god in those days. Immediately thereafter Adams began to go into eclipse. He was the victim of prophecies. The wise heads knew that even then he had reached an age which would carry him out of major company, but he still stuck around, not pitching impressively, but pitching, nevertheless, until this year as he is coming near his 40th birthday, he has been the mainstay of the Pittsburgh team in the pitching department.

And Adams has a story to recite, the sort of a life he has lived which is the sole explanation of his unusual prowess. If he would tell it to the young men of the land, it would become a powerful recitation of the art of self-control, of orderly habits, of the conservation of his manhood through sobriety and right living. And because he has lived thus cleanly, he is doing what has seldom been done in the whole sphere of baseball, having a phenomenal year of success at his present old age. He has defied time to put its handicap against his skill and so far as present indications go, he will be pitching winning baseball five years from now if he wants to stay in the game that long, an age unattained by any other active player in the game today.

**THE MOST PROGRESSIVE STATE**  
 Dr. Claxton's remark at the exposition the other day that North Carolina is the most progressive state in the union has appealed to the fancy of many of our contemporaries who have taken up that statement and seem to find great delight in it. It is something to be tickled over, indeed. Dr. Claxton is not a man who can commonly be called a booster just for the sake of boosting. He is a man of candor, conservation in his views and when such as he deliberately makes a statement of this kind, it arrests attention.

Come to analyze that statement soberly and in detail, we will find that there is a basis for this claim. What other State is doing what North Carolina is doing in the matter of permanent road-building? What other State is doing nearly so much, in proportion at least with its capacity, as North Carolina in the matter of education? What other State is looking so earnestly toward the well-being of its unfortunates as North Carolina. The State is pouring its millions into these enterprises and they are enterprises that spell progress. They mean something for the human factors in the State: they mean better citizenship, better neighborhoods, a more compact society and a higher standard of life and these are the secrets of any greatness in a commonwealth. Material prosperity must show itself in a social development if it is worth the mention and it is but a step from the social to the moral and higher development of a people.

**EDUCATION ONLY CHANGES THE SIZE**

The colleges continue to remind us of the growing interest being taken in education, witnessed by large matriculations this year when every material circumstance conspired to reduce the number of young men and maidens entering the colleges. Verily, the people of North Carolina, especially, are obsessed with the determination to give their children the advantages of an education. It is a fine prospect for the future to observe this tendency and yet, there may be such a thing as parents conceding to the colleges a power to do more with and for their children than belongs to these institutions. They may be passing the buck and throwing the burden off their own shoulders over to the shoulders of the colleges. A father said the other day that he had the ambition to give his boys and girls an education and then, if there was anything in them, they could manage to ascend in life themselves.

And there is where the rub comes—"if there is anything in them". It is a mistake to suppose that the colleges can put something in them. Unless the average boy or girl who goes to school has the stuff in them before they enter, they will not have it in them when they come out. A college never changes the sort; the best it can do is to change the size.

If there is something in the students before they go to college they will have a great deal more in them when they come out and then fathers and mothers who sacrifice to give them an education will see of the travail of their hardships. But, alas, if there is nothing in them,—well, it will be a grave disappointment to see them when they come out. An education may put a little gloss and veneer on them that will cover up their ugliness and crudities for a time, but after they get out in the heat and stress of a career, the shimmering gleam of culture will peel off and they will show their old natural aptitudes and proclivities.

**BEHIND IT MUST BE A PLAN**

The conference for the limitation of armaments is not to be scoffed at by any means and yet, granting that it will come upon maximum success and all that is hoped for it will be realized, there is no reason to believe that, of itself, will serve to do what the league of nations will do. At best the armament conference will study plans and procedure how the nations may cease preparing to fight; the league of nations penetrates more deeply than that and has to do vitally with the removal of the causes for fighting.

The league of nations is world-organization and world conciliation. It substitutes a world-court and a common force and with this substitution it would be natural for armament to pass of itself sooner or later. When men no longer have any occasion to go armed, they don't go armed. And when the world gets in that attitude of a peaceful society or community or neighborhood, the nations will discover that they don't need to have big battleships and standing armies. One of the dominant causes for past wars has been the absence of any common force in exercise against them. There was no central legislature and a competent central court to throw themselves against the business of war and hence, upon the occasion of one nation being aggrieved by another, it announced the opening of hostilities and they went at it. The league of nations sets up just these institutions. It furnishes a plan and an organization which may be thrown into the equation and even when the nations may have agreed to limit armaments, it will be found that these institutions are still needed.

The newspapers announce that the Butler faction in the State G. O. P. is preparing to have a round with Mr. Morehead over the selection of a State chairman. Some people never know when they are run over and flattened out.

**DOWD ROAD SPEEDING**

It would be happy circumstance if some of those who are accustomed to the gratification of their speeding mania on the Dowd road would be apprehended and if Judge Ray would have a chance to see them in his court after he had opportunity, in company with Chief Orr, to observe how the traffic laws are disregarded on that important highway. We have a notion that what he would do with them would be a plenty, but, except for some crime that might result from speeding, violators of this law will continue to be defendants in minor courts, unfortunately. Some of these days, perhaps, it will be possible to bring them before some Superior court judge for such offenses against common safety and in that day we may expect a change of heart on the part of reckless speeders.

The Dowd road conditions are undoubtedly bad, but hardly worse than are conditions on any hard surfaced road in this county. And when at length hard-surfaced roads shall traverse all sections of the county, we may reasonably anticipate a serious growth of this speeding proclivity. Unless steps are taken to curb this practice, we will in that time have presented to us a problem that will challenge the best thought and the most scrupulous diligence to cope with.

The nation has made a bumper crop of corn and still there is some talk of reducing the number of revenue agents.

The American National Association for the study and prevention of tuberculosis estimates that at least 20,000,000 is involved in the manufacture and sale of fake cures for consumption in this country and that the miscreants who thus exploit the sufferers from this disease make a net profit of \$10,000,000 annually. Not only are the so-called remedies of no avail as curatives, but they are actually harmful in that they divert those who need positive cures from sources whence they might get relief.

**THE HUMAN TOUCH IN ORGANIZATIONS**

The success of the membership luncheon of the Chamber of Commerce suggests the thought that this organization ought to strive more with one another and the members in touch with one another and to keep in touch with them. There is nothing like the human touch to keep alive any organization. It may be possible to accomplish splendid results in a technical way without any recognition of these social phases of life and the Chamber of Commerce is, of course, not a social organization in a strict sense of the word. It is constituted, however, by social beings and if these dominant instincts of theirs are not fanned to flame, the usual procedure is for them to allow their interest and zeal in any cause to lapse.

Occasions that bring together the membership of this strong organization need not be studied. That is, there would be no profit in merely trumping up some excuse to bring the members together, but there could be some genuine basis for their assembling together, some notable speaker might be brought at stated intervals or some distinctive program of interest might be put on which would serve the purpose not merely of allowing an opportunity of fellowship, but of inspiring and instructing and edifying them. It is not a good thing to keep any body of men, whose aims are identical, whose organized purposes are the same and whose ideas run along together, apart too long at a time.

The Monroe Journal has a papyrus on muscadines and it will eat enough of them, it will have a paroxysm.

**THE SUPREME COURT RACE**

Governor Morrison is having a difficult selection to make between Judge W. J. Adams of Carthage and Thomas D. Warren of Newbern for the place on the Supreme court bench made vacant by the death of Judge Allen. The commentators are about agreed that one of these two men will be given the post, either Monday or Tuesday, by appointment from the chief executive.

Both have qualifications that stand out, but from the standpoint of judicial capacity, it seems to be generally agreed that Judge Adams is by far the ablest man and inasmuch as he comes from the eastern section of the State, it would be fitting that he be named. Mr. Warren is an able lawyer also and would not be out of place on the bench at all, but his political performances in the past, the fact that he held the chairmanship of the democratic organization in the State, has led some to the conclusion that his appointment might partake too much of the political and that the Supreme court bench should call to its service men who are distinctively judicial and unrelated to political activities. And that suggestion is beyond successful contradiction.

The fact that the city administration is planning permanently to improve many miles of streets indicates a return to healthful conditions in the local business world. There has been but little street paving done in Charlotte for the past several years and this sort of work will naturally be in order not only immediately, but somewhat repeatedly in the future. A city is known by the streets it keeps and Charlotte's good name is to be chosen above Charlotte's great rivals.

"A woman's clothes show temperament" says a fashion note and we observe that they sometimes show even more.

**STUPENDOUS FIRE LOSSES**

It would seem that just now, when the problem of housing the people of this nation properly, is an absorbing social and industrial problem, a little more attention might be paid to the annual destruction of what homes we already have. Our attention is called to the statement of the National Board of Fire Underwriters estimating that more than 25,000,000 people of this country are improperly housed, or nearly a fourth of them which means that 5,000,000 new homes, springing up overnight, would not more than give us what we need at this time. And yet it is further estimated that on every working day of the year, 589 dwellings are destroyed by fire in this country with a financial daily loss of \$283,000. In the last five years dwellings worth \$30,000,000 have been burned to destruction. It is evident not only, therefore that we must build more substantial structures, but that more common care must be exercised and much of everyday negligence with fire and inflammable materials reduced.

Judge Ray brought himself into considerable notoriety, or The News did it for him, by printing what has had to say the other day about young lawyers going to law schools and his dogmatic utterance that he opposed the custom of compelling them to submit to a legal examination. The Times of Raleigh jumped all over him and The Times of Asheville come swiftly to his defense, which shows that a man can say almost anything and divide his audience on the proposition.

The cotton farmer will never have the degree of independence which he is entitled to bestow upon him so long as he brings his cotton to the market and seeks abjectly what he can get for it. He is entitled to that prestige and power which will entitle him to demand a definite, profit-giving price for what his hands have made and he will have it when the co-operative marketing movement shall at length have brought him into his own.

One of the greatest screen triumphs of the decade  
**"THE AFFAIRS OF ANATOL"**  
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 Commencing Monday.

**GOVERNMENT IN**

(Continued from Page One.)

out really knowing the financial condition of the county or how to economize.  
 "2—The number of delinquent tax payers in many counties is entirely too large. The leakage here is great, and is almost entirely attributable to poor government.  
 "3—As a result it becomes necessary for officials to increase the tax rate in order to provide for a shortage that is partly inexcusable. Good government in this respect would result in a saving of public funds, and at the same time it would increase the rate of progress.

"4—The funds collected by magistrates and the fines, forfeitures and penalties of the towns and counties are not always properly accounted for and applied in accordance with law.

"5—The funds collected are not segregated in accordance with law. Some departments, as a result, run far short of their legitimate needs, while others receive more than their share of the funds. Therefore, it becomes necessary to borrow for some departments because of extravagance or liberal expenditures in others. Such unbusinesslike methods will cause an increase in the bonded debt or the taxes for the succeeding year must be raised to meet the deficit.

"6—The special local taxes in many counties are not properly levied, collected and disbursed. The people have a fine enthusiasm for voting local taxes for roads and schools. This enthusiasm should not be wasted because of carelessness and inefficiency in handling local funds. In some counties it was impossible for us to find any record of the taxes levied, the amount of money collected and how it was expended. Moreover we have positive evidence that some of the larger tax payers escaped this altogether. For example, in one local tax district, the Postal Telegraph Company, the Pullman Company, the American Telephone Company, the Southern Bell, and the Western Union, all were entitled to pay taxes but never did pay a cent of taxes in some years. They were not even on the tax books. This, of course, was pure carelessness. But the rate of taxes has to be increased because of this carelessness.

"7—Finally, it is very evident that in most counties there is not enough unity of management to fix responsibility and insure efficiency. In certain counties the officials begged us to show them how to organize the business so that the people's money might be safeguarded. This is an example of ignorance, and is exactly calling for expert State supervision.

**IS NOTHING NEW.**

"In pointing out these defects we are not giving people of the State anything new or sensational. The number of letters received and the newspaper comments since I first called attention publicly to them are sufficient evidence that these defects have been known for sometime by numbers of people in counties where they exist. Therefore, we should be considering seriously effective remedies and should act vigorously and promptly.

"The first step to take it seems to me, is to arouse the public conscience through publicity that will cause the people to demand better government. What do you suppose would be the effect on the people of many counties if the exact condition of the business people in detail in this week's paper and published in terms that the people could understand? Perhaps it would be better not to go into details until the officials have had time to get their feet straight. But they must be made straight or the people will become disgusted and cease to support the progressive measures that are now registering a new era in the State. The people should know who are excused from paying taxes and how every dollar of the money has been spent. The best government is now found in those counties whose accounts are well audited and published periodically. County auditors have given business like methods to many counties and saved the people thousands of dollars and given them confidence in the business management.

**PROTECT THE PUBLIC.**

"In the second place State supervision should be sufficient to protect the public and to unify county management so as to avoid the multiplication of independent officials. The State bank examiner closes a bank as soon as it reaches the danger line, and officials should be given a reasonable time to qualify for their duties and the State should give them all the help possible. But they should qualify. It is unfair to the public for example, to let the commissioners to allow his books to run from year to year without a complete settlement, as is sometimes the case, and then after he has become hopelessly entangled due to a failure to settle annually, his whole career is destroyed and his personal fortune wrecked as a result. In one county a sheriff, owing to poor bookkeeping, over paid his accounts by more than a thousand dollars and he was wholly ignorant of his mistake until attention was called to it. He had settled for the dog tax money. The state owes it to the individual and to the public to see that both are protected from incompetent officials.

**TEACH SELF GOVERNMENT.**

"Finally our high schools, colleges and university should give specific instruction in local self government. They do teach the history and the forms of government, but students receive too little instruction in local self government. There will be perhaps 40,000 pupils enrolled in the high schools and 15,000 enrolled in our higher institutions this year. These within a few years will be the state's leaders, and yet they receive too little in instruction in the greatest lesson that individual or a group of individuals ever learned—namely, how to govern properly.

"What is good government among students and how can they be taught to govern themselves properly? How can they be led to detect weakness and defects in government?

"What is a well governed town or county and where can it be found. Is the county or city in which the institution is located well governed? What are its defects? Are the public funds safeguarded and wisely spent? If our colleges and university would give special attention to local government and 15,000 students were taught annually to know what is good county or city government they would be, within a few years, the strongest factors in preserving local self government and in checking the drift towards centralization of power in state and nation.

"The very first word in education should be government—self government, respect for law and order, and how to co-operate in producing a self governing people. We have groups of people organizing into quasi-governmental bodies, manufacturers, commercial institutions, laborers, farmers, professional men and women. This tendency to organize for local self government is a natural social instinct. But the inclination of some is to elevate the rule of their organization above the law of county and state. This is perilously near Sovietism. The county and state should rise above all and aid co-operate to this end. The spirit of democracy cannot thrive in any other way."



The bootleg war is waxing hot. There's scarce room in the jail. Of booze hounds there are quite a lot who forfeited their bail. But seldom do the drunkards frown, for as they move distillers down new peddlers move into the town with jugs of booze for sale. Sorrow came when Joe Westler packed and left the place. But on his heels another seller came in with a case, and rum soon clapped their hands with glee and gladly paid the gink his fee for Scotch enough to throw a spree. He sold it by the vase. When Vanderburg and Long were caught the chase was immense. It looked like rum was running short. Dejection was intense. But Harrison, a Georgia man, hit town and sold it by the can. The drunkards drank it from a pan. They could not stand suspense.  
 When he was nabbed, a hectic cry broke from a thousand lips. The wets began to feel quite dry with nothing on their lips. But some kind jay came in with brew and sold the town a case or two, and once more joy came in lieu of two or three small sips.  
 Moser, West and Sergeant Pitt are running dealers in. Eternally they use their wits to spot the rye and gin. But every time they nab a gink another boob comes with a drink. All you have to do is wink to wet your arid skin. One by one bootleggers fall before the wily cop, and red nosed gurglers daily hawl. "There goes the last dern drop!" But quickly other hawksters come with fruit jars of the precious rum and business soon begins to hum about his whiskey shop.  
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**PRINCETON NEGRO IS TAKEN BY OFFICERS**

Greenville, S. C., Sept. 20.—A negro who is alleged to have attacked a white woman of Princeton, on the Laurens-Greenville county line, yesterday afternoon, was caught early today when dogs ran him into a house. He gave his name as Arthur Shumate.  
 Sheriffs of Greenville and Laurens counties and posses of citizens of both counties, searched all night for him. The negro was spirited away by the officers, and it was stated at the sheriff's office today that every precaution will be taken against possible violence to the suspect, who is held in jail here. Messages from the Princeton section reported the situation to be quiet.  
 The negro ran into the house of Ed Knight, prominent farmer, and was captured by Mr. Knight and son who brought him to the Greenville county jail. Sheriff Carlos Rector and his deputies stayed behind to outfit an armed crowd of white men that had been scouring the woods and highways all night for the suspect.



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**Fall Blouses**

Received yesterday some of the new Blouses. Developed in Canton Crepe and Georgette Crepe.

Slip-over, Tie-on and button style. In colors: Canary, Navy, Brown and White.

\$4.95 to \$13.50

**The Furs**

Chokers, Neckpieces and Scarfs. We are ready to show you the most popular Furs for Fall. Stone Marten, Squirrel, Baum Marten, Hudson Bay Sable and Fox.

\$16.50 to \$75.00

**Frocks of Silk and Wool in Fall Design and Moderately Priced**

Just received large assortment of Silk Frocks and Wool Frocks emphasizing the newest dress fashions of the season. Canton Crepes, Satin Cantons, Crepe de Chines, Poiret Twill, Serge and Tricotines. Plain tailored models, braided and beaded models and models with large flowing sleeves with beautiful ornamental trimmings. In colors: Navy, Brown and Black.

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