

The Charlotte News

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

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Table with 2 columns: Subscription Rates, By Carrier and By Mail. Includes rates for one year, six months, three months, and one month.

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.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1921.

IN PLEASANT PLACES.—The Lord is the portion of mine inheritance and of my cup; thou maintainest my lot. The lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places; yea, I have a goodly heritage.—Psalm 16:5, 6.

HUNTING SEASON. The season for hunting in Mecklenburg county opened Thursday and the cannonading of game began early in the morning. Hunters from the county and hunters from the city crossed each other in the fields and kept up a veritable bombardment during the day.

Some very effective work has been done through the efforts of the Mecklenburg Game Protective Association to keep premature hunting down to a minimum and farmers report that there has been less hunting before the season was legally opened than has been the case in many years.

There is one other caution to be reminded of even now when there is legal right to hunt, that is the necessity of getting the consent of the landlords before going on their fields. This is not merely a courtesy that is due the owners of lands in which game abound, but any person who fails to recognize such as proper is liable to arrest for trespassing. Any farmer has a right to forbid any hunter from coming on his land if he pleases. Often as not the man from the city who has friends in the country simply supposes that it will be all right to hunt on these lands of his friend and then to branch off a little, perchance and get on the adjacent lands of his friend's neighbors without any disturbance being raised.

Some reported ill feeling has come to the notice of sportsmen in the city because of the efforts made through the formation of the protective association to break up early hunting and if there is any widespread misunderstanding among the rural folks of the purposes of such an attempt, this will only go to add to their annoyance and irritability if urban hunters roam their fields without having exercised the courtesy of seeking permission.

TEUTONIC HOSTILITY. Some rather eminent Philadelphia doctors are raising a rucus because of the way New York is treating the renowned Austrian scientist and surgeon, Dr. Adolph Lorenz who has come over to show his affection for this country and his appreciation of what it has done for Austria in its late national calamities by performing operations without cost on the poor of the metropolis. One Philadelphia objector to the reception of Dr. Lorenz because "he is a Teuton", which, of course, he is, but if the American people propose to put embargoes on all who are simply Teutons or who have Teuton blood in them, we might be left somewhat lonely as well as in great need of the services of some of our brethren.

We can quite well understand the enmity that has sprung up in the world against those of our enemies in the late war and how that it will require generations to eradicate this hostility from the veins of the American people, but in the case of Dr. Lorenz there seems to be no reason for entertainment of hostility toward one who aims to utilize himself so practically and so essentially for the healing of those in this country who might otherwise never receive the touch of surgical alleviation.

ANOTHER LANDMARK GONE. Hardly had the members of the historic Chambers building at Davidson cooled that a landmark at the University of North Carolina also went down in ashes, the old University Inn, one of the famed institutions of Chapel Hill and a building about which cluster many traditions. Unlike Chambers building, however, the University Inn was generally regarded as an eyesore and it had been the plan of University officials who bought the property some time ago ultimately to destroy it and build upon the site a new structure for University use. And this will greatly temper the regret over the passing of the landmark.

PSYCHOLOGICAL DEFEAT.

If the conference in Washington does not end in dismal failure, it will not be the fault of many of the writers who are assigned to "cover" this epoch-making event. They are spending the most of their time pointing out where in the leading envoys of the nations are apart from one another, wherein the conference is not progressing as had been expected and then they proceed to indicate how it is that one clan is pitted against another and how envious and jealousies and intrigue are being built up at the foundations of the conference in order to undermine and ultimately to defeat it.

It is unfortunate that there should be so much of this tone of writing. It has a disastrous psychological effect. It will creep into the minds of the conferees inevitably and there produce a spirit of depression and abject despair. If the writers would confine themselves more to hopefulness, pointing out the differences of opinion only as these may be smoothed over instead of magnifying them, then it would be possible to bring about a better atmosphere and produce a great spirit of co-operation and of unity in purpose.

In their dismal forebodings, suggests The New York Times, they overlook the central facts in the project for naval disarmament. One is that the scheme as presented by Mr. Hughes has marvelously well stood the fire of criticism. The naval experts of both Great Britain and Japan acknowledge the skill and completeness of the American proposals. Only in non-essentials have they been challenged. This puts our Government in a position to insist upon the main features. These, indeed, have already been agreed to, and the rest will surely follow in due time. And the other factor which the doubters and desponders ignore is the immense pressure of public opinion, all over the world, which was brought to bear upon the conference from the moment when Secretary Hughes made the bold statement of the American plan. The delegates of all the nations represented at Washington are keenly aware of what is demanded of them by the desires of all peoples, and also of what will happen to them if they do not rise to their great opportunity. In their hearts they know that there must be no such word as fail.

Japan may not like to be overridden in its wishes about increasing the ratio of naval armament, but it is not likely that Japan will have the daring to try to break up the conference because it is in the minority.

THE MATERIAL DESTRUCTION OF WAR.

No intelligent country can come to the conclusion that it can keep on at the present rate in preparing for future wars. Anybody with even fair intelligence ought to be able to reckon, judging only from the record of destruction of the past war, that a halt must be called before the whole world will be forced to ask for a recivership. The direct cost of the Great War is estimated to have been 186 billions of dollars; its indirect cost 355 billions. Its direct cost alone is seven times that of all the wars from the French Revolution to the present combined. The late war has impoverished the world. The national debts of the world, given in dollars, have increased as follows: that of France today, has increased sevenfold, and her forty-six billions of debt mortgages half her wealth. The debt of Austria has increased ninefold, mortgaging the greater part of her wealth. The debt of Germany has increased thirteenfold to fifty-five billions, representing far more than half her wealth. That of England, twelvefold, to thirty-nine billions. While the United States has increased its debt nearly twenty-fivefold, or from one to nearly twenty-five billion dollars. The total debts of the world now stand at 279 billions, or more than a third of the world's wealth. An English economist estimates that England has lost through the war the entire savings and economic gains of a generation. Other countries have lost much more. The world is a poorer world than it was in 1914.

The decision of the Supreme Court in regard to the charter of the Rama Rural Community means that the county board of education is still supreme in the authority of fixing school districts and that no attempt toward incorporation overshadows the original rights of the county board.

VOLUNTARY WAGE REDUCTION.

Thousands of employees of the great packing houses of the country have voluntarily accepted wage cuts. They sent representatives to confer with representatives of the packers, looked at the books of the concerns, balanced the accounts, saw what the packers were spending and what they were making, and then decided that out of self-interest, it would pay them to take a reduction in their wages.

This is one of the most satisfactory developments of the times in reference to the attempts being made toward readjustment. Perhaps, factory owners and other large employers have not been sufficiently aggressive in the way of indicating to their employees what their financial situation is. They have left the workers in doubt as to whether or not wage reductions were really essential to a proper conduct of their business and, therefore, the employees have naturally given the benefit of the doubt to themselves. They have reasoned on the supposition that the companies are able to pay the same old wages and unless it is shown otherwise, they will continue to have that notion. The packers revealed their books to their employees, made clear to them the financial situation, put the proposition squarely before them either of accepting the wage reductions or forcing the industry into a standstill and when these workers saw the truth they did not hesitate as to which course to pursue.

VALUE OF CROPS.

The bureau of the census has shown, from the data collected in 1920, that corn heads the list of American crops in value and that cotton comes along third. The acreage in corn, however, was two and a half times what the acreage in cotton was.

The 20 leading crops of the United States in 1919, arranged in order of value, were corn, hay and forage, cotton, wheat, oats, potatoes, tobacco, apples, barley, sweet potatoes, rye, rough rice, grapes, peaches, kafir and milo, oranges, sugar beets, peanuts, dry edible beans, and sugar cane. The total value of these 20 crops was \$13,754,290,926, which represents more than nine-tenths of the total value of crops shown by the Fourteenth Census.

Corn heads the list, with a value of \$3,507,797,102, or almost \$1,000,000 more than hay and forage, which stands second on the list with a value of \$2,523,050,224. Cotton ranked third, with a value (including cottonseed) of \$2,355,169,365, and wheat ranked fourth, with a value of \$2,071,078,801. These four crops combined represented a value amounting to \$10,460,095,492, or 70.9 per cent of the total value of all crops harvested in 1919.

The next four crops in order were oats, with a value of \$855,255,468; potatoes (white), with a value of \$639,440,521; tobacco, with a value of \$444,047,481; and apples, the leading fruit crop, with a value of \$241,573,577.

THE STANDSTILL IN THE MARKETS.

Those who expected that the economic system of the world would be straightened out in a year or two after the war are finding that they were deluded, that the disarrangements of the war will require a much longer period than they expected to become cleared up, and order established again in industry and in trade. That accounts for the fact that today in one part of the world people are starving for corn and in another part of the world they are burning it because they can't sell it and the further fact that cotton is congested in the South and people are freezing elsewhere because they are without the fabrics with which to clothe themselves. One country has raw materials another has machinery, another has coal, and yet there is no process of co-operative exchange between them. The whole economic system is still badly battered and shattered.

EXPOSITION HAS

(Continued From Page One.)

while she made a little speech about him. "You people here have seen Mr. Barthelmess' pictures and admired them as everyone else has but there is one thing I want to say about him. You have never yet seen him in a play that contained the slightest suggestiveness of any kind, and you never will. You will never see this boy in a play that you young ladies and young men may not view with entire propriety and with the assurance that there is nothing hurtful about them, but, on the contrary, much to profit." The statement drew the biggest applause that has been showered upon any speaker since the convention opened.

SHIRLEY MASON DAY.

Thursday is Shirley Mason day at the exposition. The noted star of the Fox studios arrived in Charlotte early Thursday morning and was given a great ovation by the movie people here and by the public. She is petite and attractive off the screen and about the streets as she is on the screen and Mason fans had no trouble in picking her out at once.

She held an informal reception at the Selwyn hotel, where movie fans, theater owners, salesmen of the producing houses, press representatives of the movie houses and many others gathered to pay their respects. She was to pay a visit to the exposition building during the afternoon and will also be there Thursday night to take a stellar part in the program. Those most interested in the exposition expressed regret Wednesday afternoon that Adolph Zukor, nationally famous picture producer, could not be here as he had anticipated. H. B. Warner, president of the North Carolina Division of the Motion Picture Exhibitors' League of America, received a telegram from Mr. Zukor Wednesday afternoon expressing regret that he would be unable to be here.

BUSY MAKING PICTURE.

On Wednesday and again on Thursday Secretary Herbert C. Wes, Campaigner Freeman H. Owens and others were busy making the picture that is going to be one of the big souvenirs of the convention and that is to be shown here. The first few feet of it were made in Ivey's department store Wednesday morning. Other parts of it were made in Myers Park, with Richard Barthelmess helping in the directing and other features of it are being made at Myers Park and at other places about the city Thursday. Queens College, Lakewood Park and other places about the city are being used "locations" for the picture.

The program for Thursday afternoon and night at the exposition follows: PROGRAM. Shirley Mason Day A Fox Star. Thursday Afternoon. 1:30 p. m. Doors open. 2:30 p. m. Concert by Pennsylvania Serenaders. 3:30 p. m. Louis Kalbfeld, Jr., and "Clarice," Klever Kids. 4:30 p. m. Actual production photography scenes. 4:30 p. m.—Final selection by orchestra. Thursday Evening. 7:00 p. m. Doors open. 7:30 p. m. Light opera airs by Pennsylvania orchestra. 8:15 p. m. Louis Kalbfeld, Jr., and "Clarice." 8:30 p. m. Introduction of stars. 8:45 p. m. Production of scenes in photoplay. Freeman Owens, director. 9:00 p. m.—Dancing. Music by orchestra.

Mr. R. C. King Tells a Wonderful Story About Rats. Read It. "For months my place was alive with rats. Losing chickens, eggs, feed. Friend told me to try RAT-SNAP. I did. Some what disappointed at first not seeing many dead rats, but in a few days didn't see a live one. What were not killed are not around my place. RAT-SNAP sure does the trick." Three sizes, 35c, 65c, \$1.25. Sold and guaranteed by Wohlford-Porter Drug Co., Charlotte Drug Co., Tryon Drug Co., Southern Hardware Co., John S. Blake Drug Co., and Charlotte Hardware Co.



Mrs. Luxenburg Doo Little was buried this a. m. She passed out in the town's hospital from a lack of vim. She killed herself by taking pills to cure imaginary ills. She said, "I'm yellow at the gills. My chance for life is slim." Her gizzard was in perfect state, postmortem doctors swore, but still the wretched reprobate complained that she was sore. Each morning for the past 10 years she told her friends through limp tears that she had sharp pains in her ears and rheumatiz galore. Each day folks would pass her by and ask, "How do you feel?" and she would answer with a sigh, "I'm ailing in the heel." She was never loath to shout to all the world about her gout, and daily yelled her sickness out with customary zeal. She might have lived a hundred years if she had worn a grin and dispelled all her sundry fears about her flimsy skin. The old hag crossed the river Styx because of countless daily kicks. The Devil crowned her with some bricks and clubbed her on the shin.

Those who shout their daily ills to each other passeth by, and swear they're yellow at the gills or feeble in the eye, will go up through the Devil's due as pessimists are wont to do. The city has no place for you whose one word is a sigh. Even if you have a corn that is so large around you cannot get your right shoe on—see that you make no sound. With kale campaigns and income tax the folks have too much on their backs to listen to your feeble quacks. Let surplus smiles abound.

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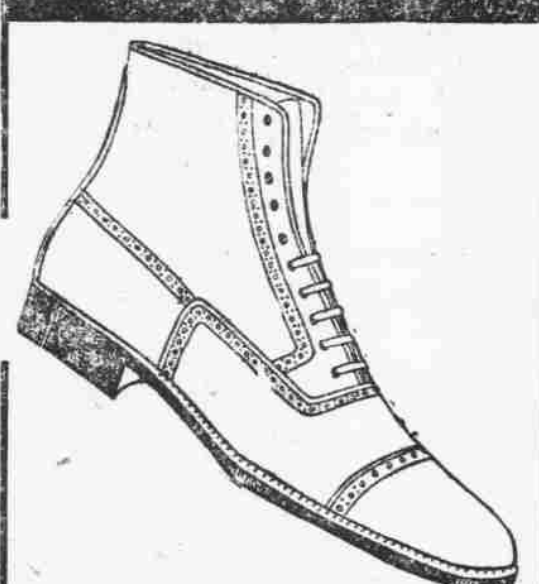
PATTERSON CLEARED OF MURDER CHARGE

Orlando, Fla., Dec. 1.—The case of Lena M. T. Clarke, former postmistress at West Palm Beach, and Baxter H. Patterson, a chauffeur, jointly charged with the murder of Fred A. Miltimore, former employe in Miss Clarke's office, who was shot to death in her hotel room here August 1, was expected to go to the jury late today or tomorrow. The defense closed its case yesterday and the State, in offering rebuttal testimony, announced just before court adjourned that it had only one witness to introduce at the forenoon session today. Indications were that argument of counsel for the prosecution and defense would be lengthy. Miss Clarke, in her testimony, said Patterson had nothing to do with the killing of Miltimore and that he had been employed only to drive her from West Palm Beach to Orlando.

TO DIVIDE SHIPPING ROUTES?

New York, Dec. 1.—A plan to divide the world into shipping zones and allot routes to the various nations by joint agreement, "thereby restricting cut-throat competition and restoring prosperity to the maritime industry," was made public yesterday by Frank C. Munson, president of the Munson Steamship Line.

Advertisement for ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC. Text: "What is 'A Blessing on Your Head'? ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC of course!"



Advertisement for De Lane Shoe Company. Text: "Shoes That Men Prefer. Combining the qualities of comfort, serviceability and style with moderate price. Craddock, Hurley, Johnson & Murphy \$5.00 to \$14.00. 36 East Trade Street."

Advertisement for OSTEOPATHY. Text: "Is the science of healing by adjustment. DR. H. RAY 313 Realty Bldg. DR. FRANK LANE MILLER 610 Realty Bldg. DR. ARTHUR M. DYE 224 Piedmont Bldg. Osteopaths, Charlotte, N. C. INFORMATION BY REQUEST"

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FURS FURS And surely there could be no more appropriate gift. Every one new style and good quality. Large fur scarfs of Narobia, Coney, Lynx and Fox. And the small choker that is so very popular, of Stone Marten, Dyed Opossum, Baum-Marten and Hudson Bay Sable. All at prices much less than a year ago. \$12.50 TO \$75.00

Advertisement for NEW COATS and BATH ROBES. Text: "NEW COATS For Friday and Saturday. Another shipment of Ladies' and Misses' Coats. Just in time for you to have a new one for Christmas. Plain and fur trimmed models, in all the new shades. And of particular interest are the prices \$9.95 to \$49.50. BATH ROBES Large assortment of Gorgeous Bath Robes in two-tone, floral and pastel shades. Some are trimmed with silk cords and buttons, others with pink, blue and lavender satin and lovely loops. For husband, brother, sister, wife or daughter \$2.98 to \$7.50"

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Advertisement for EMBROIDERED CARPET SLIPPERS and CHILDREN'S BATH ROBES. Text: "EMBROIDERED CARPET SLIPPERS Pink and Blue 98c. CHILDREN'S BATH ROBES \$2.98 and \$3.98"

Advertisement for BELK BROTHERS COMPANY. Text: "BELK BROTHERS COMPANY. 'WE SELL IT FOR LESS'"